

THE STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER,

Who, haps and mishaps, in this world below—
All freaks of love—all good—all ill, will show,
From stars and planets in their courses flow:

And whose name, if ye are at all uneasy and feverish to get hold of, is,
MINIME NOSTRAS-NOSTRADAMUS.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. I. THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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ó	h̄ ♀	♄	6h. 40m. A.M.
ó	♃ ♂	♁	1h. 0m. P.M.
△	♆ ♄	♄ et ♁	1h. 10m. P.M.
△	h̄	♃ ♂ .. ♄ et ♁	0h. 30m. P.M.
△	♀	♃ ♂ .. ♄ et ♁	1h. 0m. P.M.
□	♀	♃ ♂ .. ♄ et ♁	1h. 10m. P.M.

Hence 'tis we wait the wondrous cause to find,
 How body acts upon impassive mind ;
 How fumes of wine the thinking part can fire—
 Past hopes revive, and present joys inspire :
 Why our complexions oft our souls declare ;
 And how the passions in the features are :
 How touch and harmony arise between
 Corporeal substances and things unseen.
 Hence mighty truths mysterious we descry,
 Which in the womb of distant causes lie.

SIR SAM. GARTH.

QUI sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu.—Now, pray don't be afraid that you are going to be put to your wit's end with over-much Latin and Greek :—No—no—it could not be afforded : Latin and Greek are too dear commodities, as every one knows who has paid for 'em, to be dealt out at the same rate as one's mother tongue. Though I can hardly expect quite such luck, the fact is, that I wish to please all ; and having heard in the course of my rambles of a countryman, who, one day going home from church, stepped up to the worthy gentleman in black, who had been giving his parishioners their weekly dressing in good plain English, and accosted him to the following effect—“ Sare—Sare—what you praches be all very well, but you nare puts no Latin in yare sarments.” The Reverend, somewhat surprised at such an unexpected complaint, says, “ But surely, Farmer Killcouche, you don't understand any thing of Latin !” —“ Why, no-a—no-a” —replies the farmer—“ that be very true, I dinna no naethin o' what it me-uns—but” —continues he, shrugging up his shoulders, and fumbling out his words not over fluently, and with a knowing grin that you see put on by dealers when markets are rather *looking up*—“ but,” says farmer, “ I thinks it but fair, Sare, if one pays for the best, that one should haw' the best—that all I thinks.” —At the exposition of this simple reason, the good-natured parson smiled ; and willing to prevent the farmer from farther grumbling on the same subject, consented to in-

dulge him with now and then a little Latin; upon which the honest husbandman made his best bow, and went home to dinner, not a little pleased at having gained his point.—Now, lest any upbraidings of a similar nature to those with which honest farmer Killcouche rebuked his spiritual pastor, should be cast against us at starting upon this series of very original and extraordinary documents, you see there was some reason for figuring off with a flourish of *hic, hæc, hoc*, to begin with, was n't there?

People are very apt to fancy to themselves that we, who profess to extract moral forebodings from the stars, and are called astrologers, are very quizzical sort of geniuses, having a grotesque wizard-like cut about us: but this is not the case with me, for I am as plain a straightforward sort of being as any of you, and despise those who put on the appearance of conjurers for the sake of gulling people out of their money by telling them, as they call it, their fortunes. I don't mean to say that fortunes cannot be told by men of science who cultivate an acquaintance with the starry influences, because I am sure they can; but for the most part these horary questions are attempted by ignorant pretenders; and for my own part I never meddle nor make with this most solemn branch of the science for conscientious reasons. It is true that I have often been tempted by large offers of money to give judgments on matters of importance, and have had sums of considerable amount privately enclosed, in order to induce me to satisfy individuals of consequence concerning their own *personal* fate; but I never failed to reject all overtures of the sort, and to return such sums as have been privately enclosed, together with such advice upon the matter, to those who have done me the honour to repose their faith in my knowledge on this subject, as would perhaps save them from becoming the dupes of fraud and ignorance, which are ever on the watch to seize the opportunity of drawing money by imposing upon the credulous. But I shall have occasion to say a few more words relative to this point anon, after I have worked round to the subject of my motto, which, you see, being in a *dead* language will want *reviving*.

SOME PRELIMINARY REMARKS CONCERNING ASTROLOGY, &c.

Nothing would be more ridiculous and vain than an attempt to make the subject of astrology popular by the use of hard words, and by parading with Latin and Greek without explaining what it means. My design is not to puzzle my country neighbours, but to give them some

insight into a subject of all others the most curious, by putting it before them in as familiar and agreeable a manner as I am able, and thereby creating a more general liking for it.—Don't let any one suppose that my scrap of Latin is stuck where it is without some reason more than you yet have been told: neither let it be supposed that you are to be kept in the dark about the meaning of that or any thing else in my way; for I am setting to work for the very purpose of letting you into the light of things that, I'll be bound, will surprise you when they come to be unfolded. You are now looking over that part of my story which comes first, ar'n't-you? Every thing ought to have some name, and I don't suppose you would be able to call what you are here reading by any express name unless you are told what name to call it by. You see plain enough that it is the forerunner of that which is coming behind it. Now Shakspeare had a knack of stamping the characters he drew with very pithy and significant names, so that the name itself was descriptive of the person or character which was to be represented; and Shakspeare called the forerunner he introduced *Prodromio*, which is made out of two Greek words, *πρῶ* before, and *τρέχω* to run. A preamble would also signify *to walk before*: but I verily believe we must be content to plod along the old beaten track, and to call this our forerunner, or fore-walker, by its old-fashioned name; and what do you think that is—why, to make short, it's "the Preface." It is not very much like the breed of prefaces in general, and might therefore have been taken for something else if I had not told you what it was. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred your prefaces are apologies for that which follows them, though, at the same time, you will find your authors giving you good broad hints that they are by far wiser than any body that has preceded them on the same subject, which is the main thing I am now seeking to intimate concerning myself, only, as I am not expert at sidelong hints, I want so much understood without more words; and therefore, as you now know that this is my preface, and that *qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu*, is my motto to it, it is time to tell you what the motto means; and I hope you'll remember it, and have it at your tongue's end on all occasions, for it is a very good and useful proverb: indeed, if more agreeable to yourselves, I have no objection for you to learn it, and repeat it in the *higher-prized* language as often as you please; but in your own mother tongue it means neither more nor less than, *It is good to be merry and wise*: and now I shall just tell you why I have fixed on it as my text, and then come to an end with my preface.

ON THE UNIVERSAL PREVALENCE OF ASTROLOGY,
AND STAR-WORSHIP.

If we take but a slight view of the state of mankind from one end of the earth to the other, it will in a moment shew us that there must be something solemnly impressive in the science of astrology. About one-fourth of the whole population of the world have embraced Christianity in some form or other, the other three-fourths confound their religions more or less with astrological truths and doctrines. Those which do not worship the stars as *the fountains* of good and evil, adore them as *intermediate agents*, and esteem those stars and aspects which afford benign effects as possessing a saint-like nature, while those which are malevolent are regarded as partaking of the nature of evil spirits.—All Africa, nearly all Asia, and all the uncivilized (as we very civilized folks call 'em) parts of Europe and of the two Americas, testify the prevalence of Sabaism, which is star-worship *direct*. The numerous followers of Mohammed amount to one-fourth of the population of the earth—their ensign is the lunar crescent, and they employ astrological emblems in their devotions—these are *indirect* star-worshippers.—We, whose minds have been thoroughly pervaded by the light of divine revelation, are, let us trust, under more happy influence; yet, I cannot help concluding my preface with a serious injunction concerning the manner in which I think astrology ought to be used by all of us who rest our faith on the promises of the Gospel.—We have seen its prevalence over the mind, by our view of the millions upon millions of people at this moment superstitiously devoted to its divine efficacy, and though it is perfectly consistent with the precepts of Christianity to consult the stars as *corporeal* omens, having each some specific influence implanted naturally, yet are they never to be regarded in a *spiritual* sense; nor, on any consideration, to be accounted as *the causes* of that which they severally or conjointly portend. Neither ought any but philosophers of the most refined tact to meddle or make with the special influences and sympathies that subsist between one star and another; for it has been in consequence of men of gross minds dabbling in the science that it has been brought rather into disrepute, while another set of men, not celebrated as lovers of philosophy, have branded themselves as dunces or something worse by seeking to confound the astrologer with the necromancer—the wizard—or the dealer with familiar spirits.—Astrology, practised as a recreation, is more rational and congenial than any other

pursuit of the mind that I know of, and is certain of producing much improvement and much pleasure. To this object will it be confined in the present publications; and thus you now fully see the application of my motto, as far as it reminds me *to be merry and wise* in reducing a science, so lofty in its nature, to the purposes of public recreation; which is all I have to say to ye by way of preface.

FIDELE'S FORTUNE;

OR, THE BENEVOLENT ASPECT.

SIGH not, sweet maid—thy sylph will soon,
 In silken noose, thy swain decoy;
 For I have watch'd *the lambent moon*,
 And Venus in *her house of joy*.
 I saw them both *the beam* receive,
 Which thy *benignant star* transferr'd;
 Then do not let thy bosom heave—
 And heave so like a dying bird.

Not for a world would I mislead,
 A maid as thee so good and true:—
 Thy watchful sylph I saw, indeed,—
 And saw her plant the love-web too:
 O, with what care the silk she placed
 And waited for the happy *trine*;
 Then fondly urg'd *the stars* to haste,
 Whose *beams*, dear maid—insure him thine!

The sparkling gem within that eye
 Declares thy heart's belief of this—
 Believe it may——for in *the sky*
 Shine certain *tokens* of thy bliss.—
 See—see—confirm'd *the heav'nly truth*—
 Well watch'd thy sylph *the ray* benign—
 Go, bless *the stars*—O maid, and youth,
 That seal thee his—and seal him thine!

ON THE
ADVANTAGE OF CONSULTING CELESTIAL OMENS,
WHEN ANY GREAT ENTERPRISE IS ON FOOT; AND THE DISAS-
TROUS CONSEQUENCES THAT ATTEND A NEGLIGENCE OF THIS
PRECAUTION.

THERE is a disposition, in almost every person of every class, to monopolize, as far as each is able, the good things of this world; but in *the means* of effecting it, the richer have infinitely the best of it over the poorer. This would be all fair enough if they would practise their manœuvres more above-board: but they do things so studiously sly and artful, that it's scarcely possible for common folks to be any thing like even with them. The great complaint that I have against them is, that almost unexceptionably they are condemning publicly in others that which they are privately practising in their closets; and by way of reconciling conscience to certain underhand practices, and to saying one thing and doing the contrary, they take care to call every thing they say and do, in over-reaching one another, by the cheat-devil term *policy*; which word, though it covers almost every moral crime you can mention, does not happen, you see, to have been entered down in the black catalogue; so that your political sinners are altogether exempt from the penalties of absolution. Suppose we put a case, by way of instancing the truth of the proposition which led me to these remarks, namely, the upper-hand which the great have of their inferiors in getting into their clutches the good things of this world.

BUONAPARTE CONSTANTLY CONSULTED PENDING OMENS.

The greatest rulers, and statesmen, and chiefs, and so on, of the present age, are unanimous in setting all their emissaries to cry down astrology as incompatible with sense and reason, and every thing else that is esteemed good. And what do you suppose the meaning of this dexterous, yet over-cunning game is?—why, nothing, more nor less, to be sure, but to engross to themselves the advantages of exclusively consulting a science alone capable of instructing them when to bring forward their measures with the most certain prospect of success; and when to forbear, and avoid precarious schemes and enterprises: and if those to whom such crafty wights are opposed happen not to be aware of the astrological advantage taken of them, they are as good as beaten

before they meet their adversary. Buonaparte was famous in this sort of forehand advantage; and always took care to have at his elbow adepts of a first-rate order in the horoscopic principle: but though he was so addicted to chicanery, yet he is said to have been manly and honourable in his application of the occult sciences, compared to the low plottings practised by the conclave which has, with fatal presumption, dared to style itself, in the face of the moral and religious world, “The Holy Alliance.”—The extraordinary strides of the Corsican Adventurer towards the summit of earthly fame, and his complete attainment of his ambitious object, was, as I am able to prove, more owing to the sage forecast of his chief astrologer than to the capacities of his own mind, or the wisdom of his administrations: and it was from acting in direct opposition to the adviser who had been the chief instrument of his elevation, that he, in the end, sunk beneath disasters.—Having surmounted with his throne the highest pinnacle of the world, at taking his seat upon it he saw himself so environed with vassal kingdoms, that he fancied *even fate* could not upset him; and growing giddy with the vanities that dazzled him on his lofty seat, he lost sight of his obligations to astrology, persisting in the pursuit of projects in downright defiance of the inauspicious posture of his stars, instead of waiting patiently in his palace, as warned by his discreet philosopher, until the virulence of the unfortunate aspects was abated; and we all know well enough what was the consequence.

SIGNS UNDER WHICH MR. HARRIS'S BALLOON ASCENDED.

But without going to times past and foreign countries for instances of the consequences of neglecting astrological precaution, scarcely a day passes over that does not furnish the observer of signs with some sorrowful case which a little foresight might serve to prevent: and it is with the most philanthropic sensibility that I advert to a circumstance with which the public mind is, at the present moment, much taken up. While I sympathize with his dearest friends in lamenting the untimely death of Mr. Harris, who, when he ascended into the clouds in his balloon, on Tuesday se'nnight, bade them, and the thousands whose cheers accompanied him, farewell for ever, I feel it necessary to say, for the good of other intrepid and enterprising candidates for popular applause, that no gallant adventurer should have exposed himself to a danger, that admitted of delay, under the fatal prognostics that were pending. The planet Jupiter came into the point of the Dra-

gon's tail in the ominous sign Cancer but a few hours preceding the ascent; the planet having been, at the precise moment of his baleful transit of the node, in a partil square with the moon. This any one, who understands the least of the science, will say is *enough*: for there are records of all ages to testify, that such an aspect could not be expected to pass by without leaving behind it many fresh examples of its fatality; and a forewarning which portends death, or indeed accidental mischance, should not be tempted, on any consideration, by those who embark in aërial expeditions.—The reason I give of the life of his fair companion having been so wonderfully preserved, is, that Venus, Georgium Sidus, and Mars, being mutually in trine with one another, was a most lucky aspect for her, as a female; and I shall quit these deplorable allusions with sincere hopes for her recovery, of which I have but little doubt if she survive the prognostics of Friday, which are critical.



I now come to say a few words as to the choice of a day for ushering “The Stragglng Astrologer” upon “the world's wide stage.”

AUSPICIOUS ASPECTS UNDER WHICH THIS WORK COMMENCES.

It was, in the first instance, proposed to send abroad the precursory number on the festival of St. Barnaby Bright, but, upon reference to

my tables, I found that the aspects on that day were not favourable to the undertaking. Upon a little farther consultation, therefore, it was agreed, that all possible exertion should be made to commence the series of this original course of writings on the Eve of Whitsuntide: and the aspects, as they appear inserted at the head of the first article, will sufficiently explain, to those at all conversant in the nature of astrological signs, the peculiar sanction promised to the work at starting. Although Mercury in his diurnal house, at a trine with Juno, would send all enlightened, intelligent, sharp sort of persons, to stamp their approbation on the undertaking, yet it is not a little surprising that we should also bring over great numbers, who have never hitherto been at all friendly to science, to promote the popularity of our astrological perambulations, which extraordinary patronage is plainly and perfectly indicated by the trine of the two malevolents, and the conjoint and mutual aspect of the moon with both orbs. And, as if this apparent excess of sanction were not enough to give us courage to go on with spirit, we have every thing farther to hope for from the other liberal-hearted sex: for Venus in her mansion of joy, at a trine with Mars, and configured as they both are, at the moment, with Luna, tells us every thing we desire as to the good-will of our fair countrywomen, who will not find themselves deceived if they attend strictly to the hints dropped for their benefit, week by week, in these astrological tracts; for the keenest scrutiny of the signs will be made in order to point out to them the times and seasons favourable and unfavourable for conducting their attacks and defences; indeed, it will be one of the author's first objects to befriend the female cause, from beginning to end, to the utmost of his power.

From what has been stated concerning the positions of the heavens at the moment of this astrological bantling coming into the world, it will be seen that its "*nativity*" is so fortunate, that years might have rolled away without producing such an association of beneficent omens; so that there is every reason to anticipate its becoming the most acceptable offspring of the press that has been brought forth for ages. Thus, the advantage, or upper-hand, which a preconsideration of the state of the Zodiac gives, having been, it is hoped, sufficiently shewn, we proceed to the next part of our duty, which is a most important one.

FRIENDLY WHISPERS

TO THOSE OF BOTH SEXES TO WHOM IT MAY BE USEFUL TO KNOW THE MOST PROPER TIMES TO BE RESERVED AND COY; AND ON THE OTHER HAND, WHEN SUITS OF LOVE MAY BE ADVANCED AND PUSHED WITH THE BEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS: TOGETHER WITH OTHER GENERAL PRECEPTS.

THE LOVELY MISS C. G. AND THE BARONET.

IT would have been very fortunate for the highly accomplished and very lovely Miss C—— G——, had she been in possession of a few rudimental points in astrology, such as will be occasionally inserted in this work, before her *debut* into the fashionable world at the Countess of A——'s great *to-do*, the other evening, which would have been every thing in guiding her through the *rencontre* she had planned, and have prevented her returning home under disappointment and mortification. A divinely graceful figure—eyes the most animated and expressive—an exquisite complexion, with perfect harmony and loveliness of features—indeed, all the captivating charms that constitute the perfection of female elegance and beauty, may, as that exquisite young lady now finds, to her deep regret, be displayed with all their winning fascinations, without effecting the hoped-for purpose, if the celestial influences happen to be thwarting. Had she but been previously aware, poor girl, that the fine symmetry of body—the five feet nine inches stature—the intelligent countenance—and the gentlemanlike manners all combined to declare the young Baronet, who had unconsciously made the impression upon her susceptible heart, a native of Mercury in Gemini, and that this planet was *retrograde* in his ascendant at the time she was palpitating to engross his attentions, and to excite similar emotions in his bosom to those which had stirred up such a tumult in her own, she would not have rested her hopes of success upon a moment so unpropitious; but let her endeavour to recover her composure—to keep up her natural spirits—and not, on any account lay it closely to her too warm heart; for a time will be coming round in about three weeks hence, when a like opportunity will present itself; and when, if she does not seem dejected, and can summon resolution to go through a scene of such a nature without confusion, and the conflict of passions that too often defeat one's self on such occasions—in short, if she can manage to keep up her natural self-pos-

session, it will be as easy for the moon to fly from the centre of gravity of her orbit, as for him to withstand her power of attraction, and she will have made a great step towards accomplishing the dear anticipations of her soul.

WHAT SORT OF FEMALES THE COMING SIGNS WILL FAVOUR.

With a view to save the cords of the female heart from these painful lacerations, it is, that I have thought proper to whisper weekly, a few useful instructions as to the most lucky moments for improving opportunities, and for making the best of all advantages, relative to overtures between affectionate belles and beaux. We frequently see those of both sexes who are by no means remarkable for personal beauty or engaging manners, making lasting impressions on those who possess peculiar charms of person, and agreeable deportment; and the world is continually wondering how it can be. Wonder or wonder not, this is to be accounted for among the secret and mysterious consequences that result from the ever-varying influence of the planetary bodies; for it matters little or nothing whether a person be tall or squat—pretty or ugly—agreeable or disagreeable, if the hit happen to be made under a lucky aspect; for therein lieth the whole art and mystery of courtship. Now, for instance, young lasses partaking somewhat of the shape of a claret bottle, having, at the same time, what may be termed rather a good face; also, your little dumpling-fashioned girls with lightish lemon complexions, and hair between flaxen and tawny-brown; no matter whether their faces are pretty or not, so that the visage be rather round than oval, and which, when it wears its courteous looks, presents a pair of nice little dimples in its two chubby cheeks—why girls coming under this description will, for the next fortnight or three weeks, be accomplishing extraordinary wonders among the young men. The rotation of the planets has not brought such a prime trine for them for a great while past, and I would recommend them to make the best of it, for it will be a good while, if they let it slip, before another chance like it will happen. What they ought most particularly to attend to under such a favourable state of the stars is this---if girls of either of the sorts just pointed out, or if they come pretty near what we have sought to describe, for it would be impossible, without being too minute in our representations, to say exactly what every one must be that will partake of the beneficial aspects that are coming on—they must judge for themselves after seeing

FIXED DECISIONS IN COURTSHIP ESSENTIAL.

what has been said. And if they think themselves at all approaching to the kind of lass that is meant, let them, if they have any doubts of the honourable intentions or fidelity of those of our sex, who have made declarations of love to them, resolve to prove their integrity by bringing them not only to the determinate point of *yes* or *no*, but to the *when* and *where*; and to mind that this be done within three weeks at the outside from the date of this paper; for if they drive it off to past that time, it's a hundred to one but they get shuffled off with some unmeaning answer, and they may dally on, for one can't say how long, without getting a bit the forwarder; and will most likely be left in the lurch after all. They need not be afraid of affronting while the stars are right for them, for it can't be: though, perhaps, if the intentions of the young men are not what they ought to be, when they come to be pressed closely for a *yes* or *no*, and so forth, they will evade an answer direct by trying to stop a poor faithful girl's mouth with a kiss, which has not a very good look with it, for all kisses do not mean love, but a very different thing; so that I would have 'em be upon their guard, and mind my former words.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG MEN TO WHOM THE STARS ARE NOW BENEVOLENT.

The sort of young men who will have the lead among the girls for the next fortnight, the male and female orbs nearly corresponding in their aspects with respect to time in this instance, will be those with rather long faces, darkish skin and hair, not very full whiskered, and rather above the middle stature: and if one of this character happen to have been rather crop-sick at his addresses having been unfavourably received by a girl similar to either of those which have been just sketched, let him press his suit again with redoubled ardour, and I will be bound for his gaining his point if he take advantage of the favourable state of the heavens; and if his nose incline rather towards the shape of a parrot's beak it will make his conquest so much the more certain:

For fortune at some hours to all is kind:

The lucky have whole days, which still they choose;

Th' unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.*

It may be well to just say that marriages contracted between persons

* Dryden's Tyr. Love.

of the figure and temperament we have been alluding to will prove prolific as to offspring, and the general remark of physiologists, experienced in these matters, is, that the offspring generally turns out to be very improved editions of the parents ; for the reason of which we shall not attempt to account, but refer the reader to the philosophical lines of Garth at the beginning of this Number in verification of the general facts.

A SALUTARY PRECAUTION.

As some persons might rashly embark in speculations from its having been signified that aspects singularly fortunate for adventure prevail on the day this Number is dated, it becomes proper to throw in a salutary precaution. It is chiefly on the friendly configurations of Venus, Saturn, and Mars, each mutually and fortunately associated with the moon, that the propitious nature of the indication depends ; and the velocity of the lunar motion causes the duration of the index to be very transient ; so that if not snapped at while it prevails, it is soon gone by, and lost. If, therefore, property were embarked when the separation is taking place, a fortunate, by the rapidity of the moon's pace, is changed into an unfortunate aspect in a few hours, and ruin might be the consequence.

SOME DISORDERS PORTENDED.

Some of the signs before us indicate that nervous complaints, with excessive debility and langour—also affections of the stomach and bowels, are disorders that will be likely to come on during the ensuing week ; and if they are accompanied with changes of the body from heat to shivering, and alternately from flushings to paleness, these attacks should be treated with the greatest skill and attention ; as various humours of the system are shewn to be increasing, and if not speedily removed a long state of disease is likely to ensue in cases where the constitution is delicate.

A COMMENTARY

ON THE

CELEBRATED PROPHECY OF NOSTRADAMUS,

RELATIVE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF LONDON BY FIRE, IN 1666.

ORIGINAL PROPHECY.

Le sang du juste a *Londres* fera faute
 Bruslez par feu, de vingt et trois, les six,
 La Dame antique cherra de place haute,
 De mesme secte plusieurs seront occis.

TRANSLATION.

The blood o' th' just requires,
 Which out of London reeks,
 That it be raz'd with fires,
 In year threescore and six ;
 The ancient Dame shall fall
 Down from her place on high,
 And of the same sect shall
 Many another die.

As though human greatness consisted in nothing but in rapine and bloodshed, history has been very careful in treasuring up the memories of the most rapacious spoilers and bloodthirsty murderers that ever existed on the earth; and, for the sake of setting them up as worthy patterns for posterity, we behold them, above all men, dubbed with the dazzling title of *The Great*. Your Alexanders, and all monsters of his kidney, I care not who they are, deserve to be looked on as nothing better than as plunderers and butchers of the human race. To whom can tributes of honour be more justly due than to men who have cultivated their intellectual faculties to the highest pitch, and excelled in sifting science to its very bottom? Since that glory which the world is madly running after is of such a bastard breed, perhaps we ought not to feel surprise that so illustrious a name as that of Nostradamus should have almost sunk into oblivion; but whom, nevertheless, all admirers of mental superiority qualified to discern his profundity of intellect will rank as next, among mankind, to the holy apostles and prophets. But to speak of him in common terms, he was not only the most learned man, and most eminent physician of his age, but unquestionably the most extraordinary *philosophical prophet* that ever lived on the earth. I call him a philosophical prophet because it is quite necessary that a proper distinction should be kept between men who, by philosophical studies, arrive at a wonderful height in foresight, and those whose foreknowledge has been attained by the peculiar light of divine inspiration.

The versions of Nostradamus that have been attempted in our own language have been such uncouth productions, that they certainly could not be expected to tickle the fancy of fashionable readers who are dainty in their style: and many reasons may be given for the fustian-like diction in which they have appeared. In the first place, the writer himself says, that he has declared future events “in dark and abstruse sentences”—“all under dark figures more than prophetic.” Thus, the obscure language in which they are dressed—deficiency in the science of astrology—and ignorance of the meaning of prophetic symbols, would all contribute to furnish us with unpalatable translations: I hope, therefore, without the imputation of vanity, that I shall be able to afford my readers an opportunity of more fairly appreciating Nostradamus than any preceding commentator has yet given them, by occasionally inserting his most striking predictions, and accompanying each with a translation in plain literal English.

MEMORY OF NOSTRADAMUS.

If I thought it possible that any of my readers had never heard before of this my assumed and very renowned great-great-grandsire, I would tell them that he was a Frenchman, of the province of Provence, and born Dec. 14th, 1503, old style, which, according to the same mode of reckoning time, would, singular as it seems, be my own birth-day!—I would mention moreover, that so high was his reputation in his profession, that he was successively physician to Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX., Kings of France. But, supposing that they know all this, and that he began his prophecies, which consist of more than 1000 doggrels, such as that which I have Englished, in 1555, and which include prophecies from his own time till the end of the world, and many of which have been and are still fulfilling—supposing them, I say, to know all about this, and that he lived to the age of sixty-two years, six months, and ten days, I shall not say any thing about it, but proceed to examine his celebrated prophecy concerning the conflagration of this city in which I am writing, and which exhibits monuments of his fame in all its windings and purlieus. [To be continued.]

Note.—We shall endeavour in our subsequent numbers to give a greater variety of matter, and to make it universally interesting. The indispensable introductory essays, and arrangement of a first sheet, preclude the possibility of adopting that attracting system of arrangement and diversification which will generally characterise our work.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER,

Who, haps and mishaps, in this world below—
All freaks of love—all good—all ill, will show,
From stars and planets in their courses flow :

And whose name, if ye are at all uneasy and feverish to get hold of, is,
MINIME NOSTRAS-NOSTRADAMUS.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. II.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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A COMMENTARY

ON THE

CELEBRATED PROPHECY OF NOSTRADAMUS,

RELATIVE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF LONDON BY FIRE, IN 1666.

(Continued from p. 16.)

THE VIOLENT MARY.

The first thing we have to notice is the date at which this very surprisingly accurate prediction was made and written, which was about the year 1558, while our kingdom was under the dominion and persecution of that fiend-like woman, branded, though rather vulgarly, yet very justly, by way of execration, with the horrible designation of "Bloody Moll."—Having observed the date, let us attend to the first words of the oracle, "The blood of the just requires," from which it is to be inferred that, according to our prophet, the judgment he foresaw was to fall in expiation of the violent persecution and massacre of *the just* that was carrying on in his time. And it is worthy of being recollected, that Archbishop Cranmer, Bishops Hooper, Farrar, Ridley, and Latimer, who each were stedfast to the Protestant cause, were severally burnt alive; and that neither age, sex, learning, nor virtue, could save the victims of that terrible female hyena from destruction. Numbers suffered for no other crime whatever than reading the Lord's Prayer in English: and had not Providence mercifully ended it by her death, there is no knowing to what length her vengeance might have been extended.

DR. COLE.

The following anecdote is worth recording in this place. Dr. Cole, one of the queen's trusty bigots, was sent off to Dublin with a commission to arrest the protestant clergy, because they read there the Common Prayer as it had been reformed in her brother Edward the Sixth's time. He called in his way upon the Mayor of Chester, who was in confidence with the bigots, and taking out of his cloak-bag a leather box, "Here," said he to the Mayor, "here is the commission, and the Irish protestants will speedily blaze as well as the English." The Mayor's servant-maid happening to be a protestant, and hearing the nature of the Doctor's horrid embassy, watched her opportunity, and taking the commission out of its leathern pouch, she burnt it, and substituted a pack of cards in its room, placing the knave of clubs, exposed, as the first card

that would meet the eye of the persecuting monk. Off, at length, he hurried to Dublin to get the commission executed; when lo, and behold, instead of his commission of slaughter, the knave of clubs looked him in the face: and before there was time to get another commission, the queen died. Elizabeth came to the throne, and the dexterity of the girl, it is scarcely necessary to say, saved many worthy persons from merciless rancour and dreadful death.

It would not be fair towards the prophet to omit to remark here, that though he was of the Roman church, he was no fanatic, but quite favourable to the more liberal tenets which were then gaining ground; and we see that he ascribes the future judgment which he foretells, as a visitation that awaited the crimes of the merciless bigots of those days.

In the preliminary epistle to his son, Cæsar, prefixed to the seven first centuries of his stanzas, he expressly says, that it is by “astronomical affections” that he has been enabled, “through the divine power of God,” to foretell that which should afterward come to pass: and we are witnesses, that, more than a hundred years previous to the event, he points out the very year in which retribution should fall upon the city wherein we live, for the “just blood” which it had passively permitted to be shed in a former age.

RELIGIOUS TENETS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

Before the introduction of Christianity into England, a pagan temple stood where St. Paul's now stands. The British islanders, like all other ancient people of the earth, were Sabaists, or worshippers of the heavenly bodies, *directly* or *indirectly*, as explained in a part of the last number: and the temple alluded to was dedicated to the moon, under her pagan title of Diana. Hence we perceive the application of that mysterious expression of the prophet, “the ancient dame shall fall,” &c. meaning evidently the destruction of the grand national cathedral; and its eminent rank among the ecclesiastical structures of the world is forcibly signified by its being said that her fall is from “a high place.” This point being solved, it is easy to come at the sense of the remainder, namely, “many of the like sect,” or character, “shall fall,”—which doubtless means, like places of worship; and with the historical fact before us, we are able to shew how awfully the prediction was verified; for, from the 2d of September, in the precise year that had been specified, when the fire broke

out, in the space of three days, eighty-nine parish churches and 13,200 dwelling-houses were reduced to ashes. The numerous monuments of this catastrophe which daily meet our eye are ample vouchers for the wonderful fidelity and capacity of the prophet, and for the perfection to which the science may be carried by men of sound mind and persevering talents.

DESTRUCTION OF PART OF CARLTON PALACE BY FIRE.

It has been signified elsewhere that the earliest astrological records were hieroglyphical representations; and this original method of communicating approaching signs and their occult import, still remains a favourite branch of science. When mundane events are foreshewn, those who have written upon the subject say, that for several days before the aspect becomes *partile*, or to its perfect state; and also for some days after it has been complete—some allow fourteen days of *application* and fourteen of *separation*—its force will be seen to manifest itself: and this is more particularly the case under *combust* signs. Now it is evident that combustion is imported by our hieroglyphic, which has been in the engraver's hands for these ten days past; and under the influence of the sign here foreshewn, we are made acquainted with a sorrowful disaster by fire, that went nigh to lay in ruins our King's palace, on Tuesday night last. The sumptuous apartment called "the Blue Room," with articles of inestimable cost which it contained, are totally destroyed. Among the treasures thus demolished are many highly-prized pictures: and it is a remarkable circumstance, that the only portrait of her late unfortunate majesty, queen Caroline, which adorns the palace, should have been saved from becoming a prey to the ruinous element.

In all her mazes nature's face we view,
 And as she disappears we still pursue,
 While she unfolds the faint and dawning strife
 Of infant atoms kindling into life—
 How the dim speck of entity began
 To work its brittle being up to man.

A
PHILOSOPHICAL DEBATE

ON THE
INFINITE VARIETIES OF FORMATION PRESENTED SEVERALLY
BY THE HUMAN VISAGE AND BRAIN-PAN ;

FROM THE PECULIAR ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF WHICH THE LEADING PASSIONS OF THE MIND ARE FOUND, BY EXPERIENCE, TO BE STRICTLY DENOTED ; SO THAT BY A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE EXTERNAL FEATURES THE TRUE CHARACTER OF AN INDIVIDUAL, AND EACH OF HIS NATURAL PROPENSITIES TO EITHER VIRTUE OR VICE, MAY BE DETECTED WITH THE UTMOST PRECISION.

EVERY person is, more or less, subject to particular passions of the mind, which seem to be brought with 'em into the world, and in passing through life there are constant causes to excite some one or other of these natural passions into action. By the force of intellectual emotion, resulting from the influence of some prevailing passion, it is, that men are actuated to the performance of every thing they do, whether it be morally good or morally evil ; and, according to the tendency of their acts and propensities towards others, their natures are commonly judged of ; and they are said, in a general way, to be *good-natured*, or *bad-natured*. It is upon this common mode of judging from actions that the author of "Hudibras" advanced the following doctrine :

Quoth Hudibras, the case is clear,
As thou hast prov'd it by their practice :
No argument like matter-o'-fact is :
And we are best of all led to
Men's principles by what they do.

Which is all very well, and a good way of judging enough, for people who have not learned *a better*. But there are mysterious inlets, as you'll by and by find, by means of which a person, who has thoroughly studied the physiological sciences, can convey himself at pleasure, to the very bottom of a man's mind, and rummage over every latent passion or propensity there lurking.

At a physiological conclave, composed chiefly of craniologists, pure physiognomists, men-midwives, with their cordons of nurses and gossips, metaphysicians, anatomists, and astrologers ; among whom there existed some diversity of opinion as to the occult causes which conduced to influence the infinite variations, and to produce the multifarious distinctions, observable in the structure and organization of the human body, and more particularly the diversity of ridges, and furrows,

and nodules, and indentions, and so forth, on and about the *caput*, and each of which particular variations was pretty generally allowed to have its corresponding effect upon the mind, and thus to occasion every mind to have somewhat of a different natural bias to every other—it was, therefore, for the express purpose of reconciling, as far as might be, all the discordance of opinion on this subject, and to consolidate the several anomalous doctrines into one modified set of rationally sound principles, that each of these eminent philosophical societies had sent a deputation of its most competent members, to defend and urge their respective tenets, as far as the rules of the debate might allow.

The terms of the proposition having then been put for assent or dissent, some objections and answers followed, which evinced great discernment relative to the subjects of body and mind; among which preliminary discussions it was at length unanimously determined, that the corresponding members of no two human bodies could be found precisely agreeing in make and shape with each other, that is, member differed with member, throughout, from head to foot, in every subject. Hence it was farther agreed, that no two minds, which, to a certain extent, were allowed to take their qualities from the animal fabric, independent of cultivation, could be met with, uniformly coinciding in all the varieties of inherent passions; and, therefore, it was at length agreed, that the original question, as thus modified, should be put from the chair: *To what occult cause in nature is the dissimilitude between every human body, and every other human body---also the dissimilitude between every human mind, and every other human mind, to be referred?*

When this point had been arranged, and the controversy was just about to commence, a gentleman of the *obstetric* profession rose, and submitted to the assembly, that, as it had been consented to by a majority, that not only every human system differed, as a whole, but that eyes, nose, mouth, fingers, toes, and every separate member, had likewise its similar varieties, if the question were allowed to extend to the whole frame, the debate must necessarily be very prolix; and a toe or finger would scarcely allow those, not proficient in anatomy, an even chance; but if, by general consent, it could be mooted by reference to the head only, as the primary member, the different deputations would start upon much more equal grounds; which was at last agreed upon, with this proviso---That whatever the result of the debate might be, all the other members of the body, though omitted in the debate,

should abide the decision as given concerning the organic diversity of the formation of the head ; and having despatched all preliminary matter, the debate now commenced.

THE PHRENOLOGISTS ; OR SOCIETY OF FORTUNE-TELLERS, WHO
JUDGE BY THE OUTSIDE NODULES OF YOUR NODDLES.

Being quite pat upon the head, the craniological deputation had consulted together but a very short time before their orator came forward, and declared it to be the opinion of their body, which had gone by far *the greatest lengths* concerning this science, that the peculiar variety of every cranium partook of a nature between the perfectly and purely human, as first created in innocency, and that of some inferior animal. That this could be accounted for no other way than that all mothers had some inherent predilection for some favourite in the animal creation---and that to this particular fancy might be traced the origin of each distinct cranium formation. Thus, if a lap-dog were the favourite, the head of the foetus would be distinguished by canine protuberances ; if a cat, the feline formation would prevail ; if a horse, the offspring would be very long-headed ; if a parrot, the sinciput would be deep, and a disposition to garrulity would be manifest ; if poultry were the great favourites, ducks for instance, there would be no very strong and striking animal characteristics in the formation, but the subject would naturally be very prone to *quacking* : which opinions were very ably maintained, and the several arguments illustrated by reference to a fine collection of cephalic varieties, preserved from characters, each of which, it was said, had partaken decidedly of that peculiar animal propensity, which the organic structure of each specimen portended. From the high reputation of the society, and the *luminous* manner in which its theory was vindicated, the orator was heard with *solemn attention*, and a *deep impression* was made upon the minds of numbers of those present.

PURE PHYSIOGNOMISTS ; OR INTERPRETERS OF YOUR THOUGHTS
BY NOTHING MORE THAN THE CUT OF YOUR PHIZ.

The spokesman of this deputation strenuously contended, that human heads were human heads, and not, as had been already alleged by the advocate of the other principle, dogs' heads, cats' heads, *et cætera*. Their society, though not so highly in vogue just now as the craniological, built its tenets, he assured them, on incontrovertible principles. For instance, says he, with all the energy that attends true faith, every face is the index of every mind ; *ergo*, the disposition of every mind

must proceed from the face, by which it is indicated; and hence you arrive, without any dubious speculations, at the grand secret which we are to divulge; *videlicet*, in proportion as faces differ, minds must, whether or not, differ also. The few words required to develope truth is proof of the validity of our principle; and, for our parts, we are not willing to let the *brain-pan* have any thing to do with the matter. The society was well known to have been long standing, and to consider things *soberly*, whence some were half proselyted by the soundness of the doctrine, as they said, and which seemed to them capable of solving all the difficulties of the question.

THE OBSTETRICS; OR THOSE WHO GIVE US A LIFT TO HELP US
INTO THE WORLD.

As the champion of the midwives was pushing forward with apparent confidence, a buzz of exultation was heard among the matrons. He began by signifying, that the profession could alone be judges of the subject on which they were met, and, for his part, he could not surrender an opinion founded on long and extensive practice, supported by the approbation of his brethren in the science, and by the testimony of the whole body of females in the country, without much more efficient reason than had yet been given. Though, says he, the passions of the human mind display themselves as soon as the infant comes into the world, yet they are not fixed and constitutional, but admit of being changed in an instant from those of a lion to those of a lamb; by the due administration of proper aliments; and therefore the passions of mind are neither seated in the brain-pan nor the face, but in the stomach to be sure. [At the mention of the word *stomach*, a loud cry of "order," --- "order," --- burst from several quarters; and the speaker was reminded, that he was not to touch upon any other member but the head.] Rather disconcerted at the interruption, he begged to submit, with all deference to the president, that he had seen wonders worked upon the infant mind by aliments, which aliments, as they were administered into the mouth, and as the mouth whence they passed into the stomach was a part of the face, he did not conceive himself trespassing beyond the rules prescribed. This being the opinion of the chair also, the objectors were over-ruled, and the gentleman was allowed to proceed. He, however, expressed himself quite content to rest the proof of what he had advanced, and the perfection of the obstetric principles, upon the evidence of the venerable and experienced matrons he had the honour of introducing. [*To be continued.*]



KING RHEO RHIO AND QUEEN KAMCHAMEHA,

SOVEREIGNS OF OWYHEE, MOWEE, RANAI, MOROTOI, TAHOOROWA, WOA-
HOO, ATOOI, NEEHEEHEOW, OREEHOVA, MOROTINNE, AND TAHOORA,—
VULGARLY CALLED

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

♂—☉. ♀—☉. ♂—♀—☉—☉. ♀—☉.

REFLECTIONS ARISING FROM A SIGHT OF THESE STRANGERS.

THE appearance of these extraordinary personages in this country is an event which, look upon it as we may, furnishes matter of curious reflection. Fifty years ago we were not acquainted with any such kingdom, or any such race of men. When Cook paid them a visit, perhaps it was the first they had ever had from the civilized world: and living, as they do, amidst the dreary ocean, how great must be their surprise at viewing the monstrous scene before them. When discovered, they had, it may be said, then emerged from barbarism; for though in a state of nature, nearly, with regard to dress, they had a government something such as we may fancy the original patriarchal to have been—paternal on the one part, and filial on the other—free from the outside nonsense of your *enlightened* and *civilized* mummery. Their re-

ligion seems to have been conducted by a priesthood resembling the old druidical; and, like theirs, to have been mixed with sacrificing; and with, on some occasions, sacrificing human victims. Horrid as these rites seem to us, they prevailed throughout all the original colonies of Scythia, which, at one time, so spread themselves over the earth, as to include almost every people; and from which stock the remote isles of the South Seas and Great Pacific Ocean bespeak their inhabitants to have descended. The short term of the last forty years may have afforded these distantly isolated people the opportunity of holding some little intercourse with nations whose habits and manners have been artificially inculcated; yet these interviews cannot greatly have affected their prejudices to their own customs, nor have transmogrified them very materially; so that we may look upon them as very curious specimens of human nature; and as a part of the most genuine remains of the first races of mankind, descended from an experienced ancestry, that the whole circumference of the world could set before us.

INTERVIEW OF THE STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER WITH
KING RHEO RHIO.

It is scarcely necessary to signify, that the group of islands which constitute the empire of this potentate, is, in direct longitude from England, nearly half round the earth. They are called the Sandwich Islands, by the English, for two reasons—First, Because there would be almost a certainty of European jaws going to wrack by attempts to call them after their proper names—Secondly, Out of compliment to the Earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were discovered, were they likewise called as we call them.

Such curious exotics as this emperor and empress are, would necessarily attract the attention of the Stragglings Astrologer, whose rambles, do you see, are taken for the purpose of making remarks on persons and things out of the common way. Tuesday afforded him the opportunity of paying his respects to his *Sandwich Eminency*, at the British Museum. It is very difficult to get at the natiivities of persons so remotely born, because, in the first place, their modes of keeping time are different from ours; and again, the difference of longitude, unless chronometers of a like kind were used to mark the time of birth, and geographical distance, or some means equally correct, the problem could not, at the best, be solved very satisfactorily. The only means, therefore, of coming at any astrological conclusions must be by the ex-

terior, and by associating such aspects as have been pending this curious expēdition; and having had the opportunity of contemplating the royal islander from stem to stern, and of obtaining some few particulars of him and his gracious consort, what follows has been deduced from all the means of judging that we possess.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID KING AND QUEEN, AND ALSO OF ANOTHER BLOOD-ROYAL, JUST IMPORTED FROM THE SAME SEAS.

King Rheo Rhio is about five feet ten inches high, and says he is but twenty-six years of age, though I apprehend they don't estimate years very correctly. He has the look of having passed thirty. His make is robust, but not corpulent; and on the whole he is not a bad figure, though his head and face rather exceed the proportion that we call good, especially his face, which is very broad and coarse. There is nothing remarkable in the expression of his eyes, nor is there any thing animated in his gesture or look. He was met by Mr. Planta, cap in hand, upon the steps of the Museum, and by a bob from his page, he touched his hat in an awkward sort of way, and upon being bobbed a second time he lifted it off, and shewed an English roof. His face is of a deep copper colour, or dark bronze, and his hair very black and curly. His manner is that of a boor just raised to a rank above his capacity, and trying very hard to be good-mannerly, but quite unable to manage it at ease. Take him as a whole, he would not make a bad John Bull of the middling kind. The royal regalings at his court are upon dogs; but have not heard of his having eaten up any English dogs.

Queen Kamchameha is a strapping dame, well nigh as tall as King Rheo—also well nigh as muscular, and rather older. She evinces all the peculiarities which one may suppose distinguish the thorough-bred Sandwicher: but no marks of tattooing appear on their faces, which was, according to all accounts, as necessary a distinction as circumcising is among the Jews. It is possible, if we were to behold them denudated, as they sit upon their native thrones, many of these national marks might appear on their bodies and limbs. They may be said to have been quite denaturalized by being dressed up in English clothes; and thus made not worth seeing; whereas, had they appeared in their own scarf and feathers, it would have been something like. Their noses are very ugly, which I am told is occasioned by their kissing one another with them. When a gentleman of those parts salutes a lady very warmly, he pushes his nose against hers very hard indeed; and their

noses are held as though glued together for some time, according to the degree of warmth with which the salute is given; and which is finished by routing one another's noses with one another's noses as hard as ever they can rout 'em: a better method of kissing than which it is most likely they will take back with 'em.

A very curious and just-landed specimen of another branch of the royal bloods from the same seas made his appearance in the court-yard of the Museum, whose face was tattooed according to the finest style or purest taste of that part of the world. Four broad streaks of deep blue crossed horizontally from the temples and ears towards the middle of the forehead and nose, and contrasted very well with the copper of the visage. He is a youth about eighteen, rather thin, and of middle stature. He was under the care of two tutors to be instructed in English, but as he has nothing more to do with their majesties Rheo Rhio and Kamchameha, than being from some island of the same vast ocean, he is only mentioned here as a like outlandish curiosity now among us.

ASTROLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE SIGNS THAT SEEM TO
HAVE BROUGHT HITHER THESE ROYAL ISLANDERS, AND SHEW
WHY THEY CAME.

Astrology will only serve to partially inform us why this unprecedented embassy has arrived in England from the Great Pacific Ocean. Jupiter entered the sign Cancer, his house of exaltation, the first of the watery triplicity, on the 31st of July, 1823, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and has occupied the same sign ever since; and will continue to keep possession of it until the 18th of August next. Mars, essentially dignified as sole governor of this triplicity, entered the same sign Cancer a week before Jupiter, the sun having resigned possession of it on the 23d of the same month. It is to be observed, that this is the sign which denotes great seas, and previous, only a few days, to their entering it, a conjunction of Jupiter and Mars took place in Gemini, which rules America, including the more western islands. These aspects may well be looked upon as governing the project of the voyage. On the 9th of December, about the probable time of their entering upon their voyage, Venus promotes it by entering Scorpio, the second of the watery triplicity, and unites the queen to the expedition. But a new orb now makes its appearance, coming into conjunction with Venus in December,—I mean the comet which then became visible to us in these latitudes, and passed with such extraor-

dinary rapidity from the southern into the higher regions of the northern hemisphere; having described, during the space of the two months that it continued visible, a whole quadrant of a great circle of the sphere. These concomitant and very extraordinary aspects, together with some others of minor import, contributed, no doubt, to cause the voyage of these sovereigns from one side of the world to the other, and there must be a cause, more than people generally suppose, for their coming such a distance. Now, from looking a little towards the bottom of this strange visit—from the hand which Mars has in it—from the peculiar circumstance of the comet taking such a high northern course, and a few other signs not necessary to be pointed out, it seems not to have been a voluntary or accidental visit of mere idle curiosity, or propensity to travel: but, if I am not deceived, it is connected with European politics, and a part of the piece which is performing of “kings gathering themselves together,”—and of “rulers taking counsel together;”—a sort of secret establishment of emissaries that is meant to be set up throughout the world; a system which marks the present as an unprecedented æra in the history of moral governments. This king has about 600,000 stout men like himself, and perhaps some one envies him his remote reign of peace. His isles possess fine harbours. They are finely seated for naval enterprise; and contain all required for a naval rendezvous. Query—Is that rapacious Bruin wanting to fasten his talons upon them? Has he found out how useful the possession of them would be to him in crushing at his will the infant spirit of liberty which has lighted upon the adjacent continent of America? Has this inoffensive poor king been already dictated to on this subject by the great emperor Stick-at-nought? Is he come to England to seek a friend, poor man? Indeed I strongly suspect all this; and let every friend of humanity watch what follows. Alas! Rheo Rhio! take care what thou art at. There is none faithful—no, not one. Be faithful to thyself, man—stick to thy God—ask his protection—and none shall overthrow thee.

KINGS, like Heav'n's eye, should spread their beams around,
 Pleased to be seen while glory's race they run;
 Rest is not for the chariot of the sun.
 Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
 They live like drones upon the public cost.—*Dryden's Auren.*

ASTROLOGICAL INTERPRETATION
OF
BEL AND THE DRAGON.

IN the first ages of science and learning men could not write down what they wanted to remember, because letters had not been invented; and their way of commemorating things was, by drawing pictures of the things themselves; or by emblems, that conveyed an idea of what they wished to record through some mysterious representation; and those emblems used in astrology were called by the general term *signs*. Hence, in those days, the astrologer carried on the whole system of his science by a system of mysterious signs; and this is the reason why each of the several divisions of the starry heavens is, to the present hour, called by astronomers, *a sign*.

No person possessing the least knowledge of history requires to be told, that the Babylonians were one of the earliest people who carried the science of astrology to any degree of eminence; and about 2,400 years ago, when the Jews were carried captive into that country, the nation was deeply corrupted with idolatry, and the chief deity they worshipped was called *Bel*. The history also informs us, that “in that same place there was a great dragon which they of Babylon worshipped.” Now I am going to shew you that this *Bel*, and this *Dragon*, were nothing more originally than astrological emblems, or devices, or hieroglyphics, used for the same purpose as we use words. But wonderful as it may seem to us in our time, it is, nevertheless, a fact, that the priests of those days were very fond of what is commonly called “good living;” and for the sake of securing it snugly to themselves, they succeeded in making the king and people believe, that *Bel* and the *Dragon* were the only deities of the world.

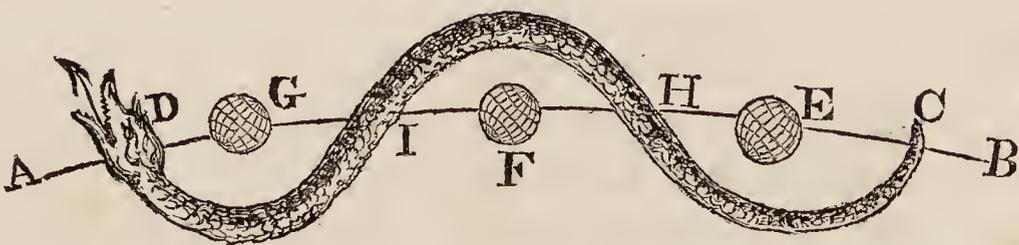
THE BABYLONIAN DEITY “BEL,”—WHO HE WAS, AND WHAT
HE WAS.

The best authority which the present age affords concerning the mythology of the most ancient times upon which we can look back, is furnished by the author of “*Sabæan Researches*,” a work recently published; and which cannot fail to rank among the richest ornaments of the British press, from the choice and sterling worth which it contains relative to the arts, the sciences, the customs, and the records of

nations long since extinct, and almost in oblivion. "The construction," says this author, "of the word *Belus* is, I believe, neither exactly Chaldean, Cufic, Arabic, nor Hebrew."—"By most scholars the radix is allowed to have been *Beel*, *Bel*, or *Baâl*; which is, in fact, the same word varied by the different dialectic pronunciations of the several Sabæan nations; of which Mede says, that *Bel* was the local orthodox pronunciation of Babylon and Chaldea; whilst *Baâl* appears to have been that of the Canaanites and Hebrews"---"being equivalent to *Dominus* of the Latin, and to the word *Lord* of our own."---"The Greek mythologists appear," says he, "to have elaborated from this Lord or chief of the Sabæan idolatry, both Jupiter and Apollo, the former as king of heaven, the latter as the local deity of the sun. And this is accounted for without the least circumlocution, and without room for the least suspicion of the sophistries of scholastic refinement, when we recollect, that THE SUN, and THE KING OF HEAVEN, were one and the same at Babylon." Thus are we led to understand, that the image worshipped by the Babylonians, under the title of *BEL*, was THE PERSONIFIED CHIEF OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES,---THE SUN.

THE ASTROLOGICAL DRAGON WORSHIPPED AT BABYLON.

Although it is very well known to astronomers and learned persons, that the path of the moon through the firmament has, from time immemorial, been symbolized by a dragon or serpent, yet many, through whose hands this work may be expected to pass, cannot be supposed to have any notion of these ancient symbols; it therefore becomes necessary to make mention of them in such a manner as to let every one understand their application. That no emblem could have been fixed upon to symbolize the moon's path, which is really serpentine, and to have done it more appropriately than a serpent, will become evident to the least learned, by inspection of the following little cut and references.



Suppose the curve line *A B* to represent a portion of the ecliptic or orbit of the earth, along which let the earth be supposed to be moving

from E to F, and from F to G; while, at the same time, the moon, keeping nearly an equal distance from the earth, moves along the serpentine described by the body of the dragon, from C to H, from H to I, from I to D: at C, where the moon crosses the line of the earth's orbit, from north to south, is the *Dragon's Tail*, marked in modern astronomy thus, ⋈ ; and having made the semicircle C H, it ascends, crossing the earth's orbit from south to north, where it bends again in the semicircle H I; and having reached the earth's orbit again, it bends forward in the direction of the curve I D, where, as it is again ascending into the north, I place the Dragon's Head; and thus you see, how very appropriately the moon's path about the earth may be denoted by a serpent or dragon. For the sake of shewing the application of the emblem the more perfectly, it is here continued to four points of the ecliptic; but let it be understood, that in every descent of the moon from north to south, she is in *the tail*, and in every ascent from south to north, in *the head of the dragon*. The most important astrological significations are attached to the head and tail of this emblematic dragon; and hence it was deemed by the Babylonian priesthood a fit object to promote superstition, and to effect the purposes of that sort of imposture which it was their desire to accomplish, and of the nature of which you will be better able to judge when you have read the following

STORY OF THE DEITY "BEL," AND HIS FAITHFUL
PRIESTS.

Astyages, by grandson beat,
King Cyrus took his royal seat:
Then Daniel with the king convers'd—
Of all his friends was Daniel first.
'Twas when the Babylonians fell
Before an idol yclept Bel—
A god, who daily did devour
Twelve measures of the finest flour;
Who us'd on forty sheep to dine,
And drink six kilderkins of wine.
And unto Bel, Cyrus the king,
Did, with unfailing homage, cling,
But Daniel worshipp'd his own God,
And never in Bel's temple trod.

[To be continued.]

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER,

Who, haps and mishaps, in this world below—
 All freaks of love—all good—all ill, will show,
 From stars and planets in their courses flow :

And whose name, if ye are at all uneasy and feverish to get hold of, is,

MINIME NOSTRAS-NOSTRADAMUS.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. II.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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A
PHILOSOPHICAL DEBATE

ON THE
INFINITE VARIETIES OF FORMATION PRESENTED SEVERALLY
BY THE HUMAN VISAGE AND BRAIN-PAN.

(Continued from p. 24.)

BEFORE these words were well out of his mouth, the bench of old ladies, as if each had been simultaneously impelled by the bite of a tarantula, was all alive, and several of those who had the use of *the whirlbone* yet good, rushed forward, all beginning at once to corroborate, by their respective stories, the worthy man-midwife: but on being informed, that only one could be heard at a time, they seemed to think that very strange indeed, and left, with some reluctance, one of their sisterhood, who had been fixed upon to tell her tale, while the rest returned to their seats.---She vowed, upon her conscience, that she had nursed, in some hundreds of cases, during the last fifty years, and had had, through her hands, little toads with all sorts of heads; and many a shamefully passionate thing among 'em, let its head be what it might; and so, they might take her word that it *warn't* the head, but the *hallemint*, as the gentleman had just told them: for, continues she, let the tiresome little brats storm and rave ever so, give 'em some mother's milk, which, you know, gentlemen, is the mildest of all *hallemints*, and they will be as mute as dormice in a minute—ay, and with any sort of heads—and that she could assure them of her own knowledge, for she had had hundreds of 'em through her hands. The words “mother's milk, to be sure,” echoed very audibly from the whole bench of ladies; and the orator of the obstetric society, with an air of triumph, leered towards the phrenologicals and pure physiognomicals, who, seeing the impressive effect which the old woman's speech had made upon the assembly, looked rather blue, evidently foreseeing, that *occult causes*, which they had not taken into consideration, must, if they did not quite overthrow their hypothesis, very much lessen its force.

ONTOLOGISTS; OR THOSE WHO PORE INTO ALL YOUR PORES OF
BODY AND SOUL.

The oracle of the metaphysical party next advanced, and after alluding to the great difficulties under which he must labour in vindicating

the ontological theory, in consequence of the sense of the meeting having been so captivated with the facts brought forward by mother nurse, which he was not himself prepared to accept as the cause of those mental emotions to which we were constantly exposed; and it became his duty to state, that though he gave the foregoing speakers credit for having severally done the best for their respective theories, yet he would be able, he trusted, to shew, that the passions were neither influenced by the brain-pan, nor by the features, nor by the mother's milk. The surprise created by what was thus premised, manifested itself in the countenances of the partisans of those that had preceded in the debate: and it was with obvious signs of doubt that the metaphysical pleader was heard to declare it to be the decided opinion of all sound dialecticians, that the mind had existence before it was conveyed into the body, and that it brought all the passions in along with it. This reasoning was supported by many arguments of great weight, and confirmed by the following quotation from Cicero—*Sic mihi persuasum est cum agitur animus—se ipse moveat; ne finem quidem habiturum esse motus, quia nunquam se ipse sit relicturus*: which is as much as to say, 'I am come to this opinion,---when the mind is affected, it affects itself; nor will this its self-emotion ever end, because it will never quit itself.' So you see, gentlemen, says he, that the doctrine which I have the honour to uphold, is not only vouching for the immortality of the mind or soul, but is sanctioned by the greatest philosopher and orator that Rome, in its age of refinement, could boast: and I therefore conclude, with again requesting you to believe, with me, that the passions are all inherent, in every mind, at the time of its incarnation---that they co-exist within it previous to its entering the brain-pan; or becoming indicated by the countenance; or being soothed by the mildness of mother's milk.

ANATOMISTS; OR THOSE WHO FIND OUT WHAT YOU ARE MADE OF BY CUTTING YOU UP.

The anatomical practitioner next, bowing to the chair, said, he stood forward as the organ of his fraternity, to enter their positive protest against any principle being established that might tend to place the seat of the passions in the *thorax*, being, as he said, perfectly sure, that though other members sometimes evinced something like emotion, it was only by sympathy that they were affected: and in proof of the authenticity of these tenets, he went on to say, that skilful handlers of the

knife might dismember the whole body, limb by limb, and leave it almost a skeleton; while the mind, amidst its ministry of faculties and passions, notwithstanding the devastation that had been committed within its empire, would, in its citadel, the brain-pan, retain its sovereignty in full vigour.---The amputation of a limb, says he, though it takes from the mind one of its subordinate instruments, leaves it, in itself, as entire, as though there had been no dismemberment: but---continues he, cut off the head, and you'll then see how it will be—the power of the commander-in-chief is done away with in a moment; and the confederation of faculties and passions falls immediately to nothing.—The force of these arguments seemed to give great satisfaction to all the other deputations except that from the midwives, who, with the troop of nurses, were evidently nettled at the death-blow that seemed to have been given to the *alimental* principle.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF EACH PHILOSOPHER'S
OPINION ON YOUR HEADS AND YOUR QUEER WAYS.

Astrology, which had not been treated with overmuch respect by the assembly, now sent forward its unassuming advocate from the background. He was willing, he said, to allow each of the several doctrines advanced by the devotees of the contending societies the fullest encomiums that each merited: but the question proposed for discussion was, nevertheless, far from being, in his humble opinion, settled by what either party had argued, or by any inference, even, that could be deduced from all that had been stated. He hoped to be pardoned for so saying, but in their zeal to propagate a few leading facts that each of their systems boasted, they appeared every one to have lost sight of that which they were met to settle; namely, To what occult cause in nature is the dissimilitude between every human body, and every other human body—also, the dissimilitude between every human mind, and every other human mind, to be referred?

The craniologists had referred the former clause in the proposition to some fancy in every mother; and had assumed that the latter was a consequence arising from the special formation of the brain-pan according to the nature of each maternal fancy.

With regard to the mind really accommodating itself to suit the peculiar character of the face, as had been so logically argued by the pure physiognomist, the position went no farther than to prove the fact, that the passions of the mind were exhibited in the features; which was not

sufficient to satisfy us as to that cause in nature sought for by the question.

Another deputation had held, that the passions were inherent from the birth; but were, nevertheless, subject to be extinguished or suppressed by the adoption of mild regimen; which, to a certain extent, is worthy of attention. But, though the passions are rendered more conspicuous from the use of strong aliments, yet it does not seem to have been shewn, that they are derived from the feeding. It can only rest on guessing, whether the twin-brothers who built Rome would have been so ferocious as to have sought one another's life, had they been suckled by a sheep instead of a wolf: nor if a child were to be fed with the flesh of bull-dogs is it certain, that it would create a propensity to seize a bull by the nose.

Supposing, in the next place, with the metaphysician, the passions, before the body was born, to have had pre-existence in the mind or soul; what means have we of taking cognizance of them as *πνεύμα*, or spiritual entities? Indeed, says the astrological rhetorician, our question confines our view, upon this occasion, to the whole man—to the *αὐτὸς*, as Plato terms a being compounded of soul and body, as we are.

As the anatomical arguments were confined wholly to the statement of facts consequent upon the operations of the dissecting-room, it is not necessary to say more of them than that they fail in tracing out that cause in nature which we are seeking for: nor does it seem to me, says the speaker, that the arguments already brought forward, taken either individually or collectively, are capable of satisfactorily answering the purpose of the debate: with the hope, therefore, of assisting the assembly in their conclusion, by furnishing doctrines with which it seems totally unacquainted, it is, that I entreat candid attention to the

ASTROLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF THE NATURAL CAUSE, WHY EVERY PERSON DIFFERS FROM EVERY OTHER PERSON IN FORM, IN FEATURE, IN COMPLEXION, AND IN MIND.

Upon the authority, gentlemen, says the venerable diviner, of more than five thousand years' test, astrology is able to detect under what celestial aspects and signs any person was born, by looking only on their exterior. From an uninterrupted succession of observations made during this long period by philosophers of the highest refinement, it has been made manifest, that in every age and country, Mercury gives a

person a different shape, visage, complexion, and mind, to the person over whose birth Venus, or any other planet, presides. It is, moreover, farther ascertained, that according as Mercury is seated in the different zodiacal signs, so is the native marked with peculiar characteristics, that are specifically understood. Again, gentlemen, according as the said planet is mutually posted with respect to the Sun, Moon, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Georgium Sidus, or either of the other planets; and in proportion to the special power which each of these exerts for or against each other, so does the person partake of their compound effects both in body and in mind: and similar qualities are to be understood as possessed by each of the other planets, though the characters communicated by each are quite distinct from those communicated by any other. Without describing the peculiarities of those on whom each orb has had the strongest influence, which would become tedious; it may be at once said, that the reason we behold no two persons precisely alike, either in corporeal make or in disposition of mind, is, because, from the day they were first created, the stars and planets were never all in the same relative positions with respect to one another: no two persons, therefore, were ever born under the same aspects. Surprised as you all appear, says he, at what you now have heard, it is a fact of nearly as long standing as the world we live in: and thus you have a brief and substantial answer to the great question which we have to decide.

THE HARD-OF-BELIEF BROUGHT-TO AT LAST BY THE UNEXPECTED DISCLOSURE OF THINGS THAT HAD BEEN HUSHED UP.

As the astrologer was about to retire, he was attacked by the mid-wifers, who assured him that what he had stated could not be altogether correct, for they had known certain instances of children being born at the same instant, and consequently under one and the same aspect of the heavenly bodies; and that there was, nevertheless, much difference in their persons. To this it was replied, that such a difference must necessarily be expected, unless they were by one and the same father and mother; for the difference of aspects under which parents were born remained visible in their offspring from generation to generation. Twins, he observed, between the births of which but a short period elapsed, commonly resembled one another very closely, because the motion of the heavens during the interval was not so great as to cause much personal difference: and in order to give undeniable

proof of the perfection of his theory, he signified that every material event in the progress of a person's life was clearly defined by the periodical revolution of the heavenly bodies, according as they happened each to be fortunately or malignly stationed at the hour of birth. He then, in order to silence all farther cavilling, and to put an end to the dispute, told many of the persons present, by what planets their respective nativities were governed, and what had been their lot, together with the chief accidents of their lives. To some he disclosed their secret propensities and black designs so faithfully, that the whole assembly began to be in alarm, lest more should come out than would be pleasing to the ear; and rather than expose themselves to the rigours of astronomy, phrenologists, midwives, metaphysicians, and anatomists, resigned, with one voice, the palm to the astrologer.

'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore
 The rolling ship, and hear the tempest roar:
 Not that another's pain is our delight,
 But pains unfelt produce the pleasing sight—
 'Tis pleasant, also, to behold from far
 The moving legions mingled in the war;
 But much more sweet to Virtue's height to guide,
 With magazines of learning fortified;
 And thence to look below on human kind
 Bewilder'd in the maze of life, and blind.

EXPLOSION OF THE CONGREVE ROCKET MANUFACTORY.

HAVING, according to the emblematic mode of the ancients, predicted the appearance of certain fiery omens, which we noticed as having been partly confirmed by the narrow escape of Carlton Palace from destruction by fire, on Tuesday se'nnight: in addition to the corroboration of the sign by that event, it is worthy of remark, that two days afterward, a tremendous explosion of Congreve Rockets took place at the manufactory of those engines of destruction, near Blackwall, by which a large mass of building was blown to atoms; and a shock, as if of an earthquake, was felt throughout the neighbourhood.

 *The care requisite to the singular Embellishment intended to have been given in this space, and the indispensibility that the “Astrologer” should be published on Friday afternoon, are the only reasons that we can offer to our readers for this omission. Three Engravings will be given in the next sheet.*

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS

INDUCED BY THE

PREMATURE DEATH OF THE NOBLE BYRON;

WITH

SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES WHICH HAVE NEVER BEFORE TRANSPIRED RELATIVE TO CERTAIN STRANGE CHANGES IN HIS PERSON WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE BEFORE HIS DECEASE:

AND A

Record of the Celestial Omens which prefigured the fatal Day;

CONCLUDED WITH

HIS REQUIEM BY VIRGIN SPIRITS.

REFLECTIONS INDUCED BY THE CHARACTER AND DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

NOTHING is more common, on any occasion that offers itself, than for us to be saying, *I think*, so and so; while, at the very same time, perhaps, our thinking faculties have played truant, and are keeping perfect holiday. Mankind has its various ranks and gradations in *thinking*, as well as its degrees in common society. Out of the numbers that are daily footing it on the stage of mortality, few, it is to be apprehended, think much about *being* or *not being*—mortality is a subject that but rarely enters the heads of the crowd. If this, to any

one, should seem something like reproach, it will be proper for me to disavow its being tingured with ill-nature; and, perhaps, those who are candid, and not subject to the dominion of selfish vanities, will grant that the apprehensions are but too well justified. To be able to really look up to Englishmen as the head of the human race—as the intellectual member of the moral world's vast body, would be gratifying to none more than to myself; and nothing is more likely to conduce to this state of exaltation, than to be now and then willing to take a fair and impartial view of ourselves, in order that we may be the better qualified to steer clear of the fallacious prejudices which a disposition to self-admiration never fails to encourage.

By introducing, with these previous reflections, the mournful subject on which my mind, at the present moment, is occupied, I am enabled to more fairly rate the quality of his intellect who hath recently exchanged his “natural body,” for that which is “spiritual.” For capacity of soul—for activity of mind—for scope and depth of *thinking*, one equal to Lord Byron is not now upon the earth. Nature had no secret nook or cabin into which his chasing thoughts did not pursue her. Wide as the north is from the south, and far as the east is from the west, so far and wide was the excursive mind of the great poet continually ranging. Far the least portion of him was his mortal part: he was in magnanimity a demigod. One of a former age, who had almost exclusive possession of the keys of human bosoms, as Byron had in this, hath somewhere said,

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves—
The walks of muffled gods—sacred retreats
Where none but whom they please t' admit approach.

Yet into these sacred and seemingly impervious recesses would the searching spirit of the young Proteus of our day insinuate itself. Boldly would he unlock the sevenfold doors of royal hearts; and, gods or devils, if they harboured there, must, by his muse genteelly handed forth, appear, *in honour or dishonour*, unmuffled spectacles before the world. His soul inspected heaven—nor fortified with blackest gloom, could hell obscure from his exploring eye its inmost horrors.

By comparing the gigantic offspring of his intellect with the comparatively pigmy productions with which the present generation teems, we shall be able to estimate more faithfully the greatness that has departed, and the insignificance which it has left behind it. Looking at

his dauntless spirit veiled in mortality, taking its earthly course, we shall perceive him to be *that one*, sent, once in an age, to stand for a little while on the pinnacle of the world, illuminating it with the lustre of his genius, and warming it with the vigorous rays of his imagination. Looking now, we miss the light and lustre that were wont to cheer us—we look in vain for one amid mankind to fill the woful void that death has made—we look—but none is there—*no, not ONE*.

As men will never think and feel alike on any subject, some may, perhaps, think this too high a strain of panegyric—whether it be thought so or not, it is from the heart. Some, again, may wish to point a captious finger at his failings. For my part, I see no reason, and therefore leave it to those to do who are themselves perfection. The soul of Byron, in my opinion, could never entertain a worldly thought: and his benevolence of heart was sufficient, as I believe, to cover a multitude of sins, were such a covering needful. Would that the feeble tribute of this my encomium, had been more equivalent to the merits of one, whom I estimate as a realization of Dryden's Don Sebastian :

He was a man e'en tow'ring to divinity :---
 Brave---faithful---zealous---friendly---noble---great---
 Just, as the scales of heav'n that weigh the seasons :---
 His goodness was diffus'd to human kind.
 He was the envy of surrounding kings :---
 Warm-hearted queens for him despis'd their lords ;
 And virgin daughters sigh'd when he was nam'd.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANGES IN THE PERSON OF LORD BYRON,
 WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE PREVIOUS TO HIS DEATH.

In a weekly miscellany of this nature, it would be inconsistent to dwell on those circumstances, connected with the fate of this noble personage, which are already before the public eye in so many visible shapes : yet every anecdote relative to so great a favourite with the world, as the late *peerless peer* was, is now considered doubly dear ; the following facts, at present known only among a few private friends, will therefore, it is presumed, be highly acceptable.

In one of his last letters to a friend, the Noble Lord has written to the following effect. “ My friends in England would not now know me. When I bade them farewell, I was neither so slender as to be called awkward, nor so fat as to be termed ungenteel ; and now I am grown very corpulent and fat-faced ; and, indeed, the very reverse of

what is esteemed a good figure. But this is not all. I had, as you know, remarkably fine black hair, of which, in former days, I used to be very proud, never failing to have it kept in that trim which I fancied as most ornamental to my personal appearance. We are always warned of the encroachment of old age by certain debilities of nature, and did not these evidences sufficiently contradict it, I might actually consider myself suddenly grown *an old man*, for my hair has become *quite white!*"

Whether any exaggeration may have been indulged in these accounts I am not able to say. All I can vouch for is, that the facts are here entered down from his Lordship's *own pen*, as nearly as memory would serve; and they may be regarded as authentic in the main particulars.

With respect to the cause by which the colour of the hair could be so changed, the physiologist will, perhaps, be able to account for it upon some principles of nature. For my own part, I do not know enough of the ancestry of Lord Byron, either paternal or maternal, to refer to it an hereditary change that might be looked for at his early period of life. The author of that favourite old glee, "Begone dull care," tells us, "Too much care will make a young man gray;" and it is not very unlikely but that the aphorism may have been verified in the present instance. We have great reason for believing that the susceptible mind of the Right Honourable Baron had a weight upon it which had been long pressing very, very hard. Those in whose bosoms a like touch of sorrow has been received upon the most refined organs of sensibility—whose hearts have silently oozed drops of anguish from wounds of a like nature to those which he endured, may, from real feeling, guess what Byron felt; and may, perhaps, choose to attribute to the strokes which his tenderest nerves had brooked, that peculiar alteration in his constitution which even went to reverse the hue of his hair from black to white!

REVIEW OF THE OMENS BY WHICH THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON
WAS PREFIGURED.

From the intellectual summit which Lord Byron had gained—from the purely liberal principles which he sought to diffuse---and from the active share he had taken in restoring the freedom of oppressed Greece, it is not to be supposed that a character so distinguished would be suddenly called off for ever from the theatre of glory, in which he was playing so honourable a part, without some signally portentous omen.

It is possible that astrologers may differ somewhat in opinion as to the more direct signification of his death. Without the opportunity of proceeding to a judgment on this point from a correct nativity, we may arrive at a pretty fair conclusion by examining the concomitant positions a little prior to his death.

Though his constitution had previously faltered, it was not until the 9th of April, that any prognostics of a serious nature manifested themselves. From the 9th to the 19th of April, on which day he died, violent inflammations of the chest appear to have rapidly increased; and some phenomena of rather an extraordinary nature presented themselves, during the course of the fourteen days prior to his death, which pretty strongly bespoke the sorrowful result. The quartile of the Sun and Georgium Sidus on the 5th, from the cardinal signs Aries and Capricorn, if we consider England as under Aries, and Greece as under Capricorn, is an aspect well worthy to be remarked. We should, moreover, in looking at this position, observe, that the Georgium planet is in the house of Saturn and exaltation of Mars, opposed to Jupiter in his exaltation of Gemini; Jupiter being at the same time in occultation by the Moon, applying to the Dragon's Tail: which is even in itself an omen of very fatal nature, and of very rare occurrence. Jupiter, though not closely besieged, is still attacked on either side by the infortunes Saturn and Mars, the latter being retrograde; which is altogether as violent a combination of aspects as could well prevail. We have still, in addition to these, the conjunction of the Sun and Mercury on the 12th, in Aries: which combust synod is strongly indicative of fever. These I point out as the leading aspects from which a judgment must be drawn. Although, no doubt, they had each more or less effect in producing the calamity; yet, when I consider the nature of the disease, and the peculiar influence of the sign Cancer, and of the planet Jupiter in that sign, on the viscera, lungs, blood, and so forth---when I still farther take the interposition of the Moon in that sign, *eclipsing Jupiter*---experience authorises me to regard this as the fatal omen; and to say, that death would not have ensued had not this aspect prevailed in combination with those before specified.

ELEGY AND REQUIEM.

Man, day by day, and hour by hour, is shewn,
 No future moment he can call his own;
 For every present moment doth prelude
 Some dark event---some new vicissitude.

Heard ye her vigil-hymn—and, as it ceas'd,
 Saw ye how Greece prepar'd the joyful feast?
 Her, heard ye not begin the votive lay?
 Saw ye not old and young, to hail the day
 When immortality was brought to light,
 All in one festive fellowship unite?

What sudden panic seizes every throat,
 Changing at once to groans each happy note?
 Why do such manly aspirations rise,
 Mid shrieks of matrons mix'd with virgins' cries,
 As if its saviour from the country fled?
 Ah!—Echo!—sayst thou *Byron?*—BYRON DEAD!
 Hark! Missolonghi, with a knell of guns,
 Parnassus, Helicon, and Pindus stuns!
 Struck with the tidings dumb, each Muse appears
 A marble statue, on his tomb, in tears!

Now in the public hall, behold! display'd,
 His noble corpse, in gold and scarlet laid;
 His head with laurel and with myrtle crown'd;
 And warlike gear and emblems scatter'd round;
 While fondly bending o'er th' unconscious clay,
 With quivering lips fond sisters ling'ring stay:
 Nor can the muffled drums attract the group,
 That through the streets precede the funeral troop,
 Where, moving slow, with sorrow on each face,
 In fours abreast the mourning soldiers pace;
 Between whose ranks is led a war-steed proud,
 Bearing arms, helmets, badges, through the crowd;
 Who seems, with look instinctive, to deplore,
 That he must bear his rider brave no more.

First to the church the cavalcade is led,
 Where mass is celebrated for the dead:
 With mournful sable every fane is hung,
 And, as for patriot chiefs, the dirge is sung.
 Then thrice the squadrons ride the city round,
 And thrice the name of "Byron" they resound:
 Still, at each turn, the kettle-drum they beat;
 And thrice "Farewell brave comrade!"—they repeat.
 Thus warrior shouts mingled with female cries,
 Rend for three days and nights the Spartan skies.

While Greece is tossing thus with sorrow's storms,
 Aloft appear a thousand virgin forms,
 All lightly hovering in the middle air—
 Said to be Spirits of the British Fair !
 Wafting their odours from her beamy wings,
 Each roses, lilies, violets, pansies, brings,
 The last fond flowers and duties these provide,
 For him who in the cause of virtue died !

In earth, air, sea, a solemn stillness dwelt,
 As if the elements all mournful felt :
 At length the virgin spirits silence brake,
 And, with the charm, earth, air, and sea awake :—

Things that are for pleasure made,

Ever are a short-liv'd kind :

Soon the sweetest flowers fade---

Soon is love to death consign'd.

When incarnate from above,

On the earth thou didst appear,

Thee we worshipp'd, God of Love !

Thee, in Byron, did revere.

Gone art thou, since gone is he,

Back thy native sky unto :

Thus thy favour kind must we

In the name of Byron woo.

While on earth we spirits dwell,

True affection ne'er shall cease :

Must we, Byron, say farewell ?---

Rest departed soul in peace !

ASTROLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

OF

BEL AND THE DRAGON.

(Continued from p. 32.)

At length, the king said to him, " Tell,
 Why dost thou not kneel down to Bell ?"—
 " Because," said Daniel, " I must not
 Worship a thing by hands begot ;

But Him that liveth, and gave birth
To every thing in heaven and earth."

Then said the king, with scowl and nod,
"Think'st thou not Bel a living god?
Dost thou not see how hearty, pray,
He eats and drinks from day to day?"

Daniel now smil'd, and said, "O king!
Be not deceiv'd, for this said thing
Ne'er mutton ate, nor drank a glass—
His flesh is clay—his skin is brass!"

So then the king was very wrath,
And call'd Bel's priests to take their oath—
"Tell me," said he, "who doth devour
These lots of sheep, and wine, and flour?—
Th it is Bel now certify,
Or else you one and all shall die—
Prove it, and I'll ring Daniel's knell
For impiously blaspheming Bel."

Then Daniel said, when this he heard,
"Be it according to thy word."

Now Bel had priests three-score and ten;
All jolly, butt-built sort of men;
Who had of wives, 'tis said, galore;
Which wives had children score on score:
And Daniel to the temple went,
Along with king, to see th' event.

Bel's priests then said, "We will retreat—
But thou, O king! set on the meat—
The wine and meal, as usual, store—
With thine own signet seal the door—
And when thou com'st to-morrow here,
If Bel shall not have made a clear
Of food and wine, be death our lot—
Or us or Daniel go to pot."

But they were easy, for 'tis said,
Under the table they had made
A way, whereby their host divine
Might come to eat—and drink the wine.

So when the priests were mur'd in cell
 The table was prepar'd for Bel.
 And now, before the king alone,
 The temple floor was neatly strewn
 By Daniel's men with ashes o'er,
 Then out they went, and shut the door ;
 And, with the royal signet, they
 Seal'd it well up, and went away.

Now, in the night-time, to their feast,
 As they were wont, came ev'ry priest,
 With all their dames, and girls, and boys,
 And junceted without much noise.

Next morn betimes the king arose,
 And with him early, Daniel goes—
 Then said the king, “ Daniel—declare—
 Are the seals whole ?” —“ Yes, sire, they are” —
 He said—and opening, soon as able,
 The door, the king look'd on the table—
 And—“ Great art thou, O Bel !” —did bawl—
 “ In thee there's no deceit at all.”

Then Daniel laugh'd, and lest he tread
 Too hasty, held the king---and said---
 “ Behold the pavement, if you please---
 Mark well---whose footsteps, sire, are these ?”

“ Ah !” ---said the king---“ the steps I ken,
 Of women---children, sure---and men !”
 Then foaming like tempestuous waters
 The king took priests, dames, sons, and daughters---
 Who having shewn in temple floor,
 Adjacent to their cells, the door
 Through which they might, at pleasure, creep
 When Babylon was fast asleep---
 And how with provender divine
 They had regal'd---and holy wine---
 When Cyrus, in his anger swore,
 They ne'er should gobble mutton more !
 And Bel was unto Daniel given,
 Who cast him down, and overturn'd his heaven.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;

OR,
MAGAZINE
 OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY
MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS
T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. IV.
THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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OBSERVATIONS

APPERTAINING TO THE PRESENT PLACE OF

SATURN,

THE GREATER INFORTUNE.

As all the standard treatises upon astrology were written before the discovery of *Georgium Sidus*, the orbit of Saturn was always supposed to be the highest; or that seated next the fixed stars. Owing to his distance from the Sun his motion is slow; but from this circumstance he is very powerful in his effects; and, except by some who build partial systems of astrology, he has ever been considered, from the severity of his action, a most malevolent planet, and has consequently been termed *the greater infortune*.

His effect upon the minds of such as are born under his influence is found, from experience, to be certain in making them reserved, melancholy, fretful, repining, suspicious, covetous, and disposed to look at the worst side of every thing. They are seldom very fortunate in their undertakings, though very laborious and deliberate. They are commonly persons neither very ingenious nor active. Capable of sincere attachment to those they think their friends; but very unforgiving, and even inclined to do ill, to their enemies.

If Saturn be oriental, he is said to make the native more stout, tall, and hairy than when he is occidental: and having north latitude, subjects under him are still more strong, bony, corpulent, and hairy, than when his latitude is south. The disorders which he insinuates into the constitutions of those over whose birth he rules, are agues, apoplexies, black jaundice, atrophy, catarrh, phthisis, epilepsy, tooth-ache, palsy, dropsy, leprosy, fistulas, nervous diseases, and some others which proceed from coldness and obstructions. His place in a nativity is unfortunate to the native throughout life, therefore he should be cautious in not entering into matrimonial speculations with those governed by the same planet; nor travel nor trade to any town or kingdom over which Saturn presides.

PRECAUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PRESENT PROGRESS OF SATURN
THROUGH GEMINI.

On the 8th of this present June, 1824, the planet Saturn quitted the sign Taurus, and made his ingress into Gemini. It may here be ob-

served, that most authors who write upon astrology agree, in placing Ireland under the government of Taurus ; and the severe troubles with which that country has been afflicted during the possession of Taurus by Saturn, which sign he has occupied ever since April 1822, as well as at all other times, for centuries past, when he has been in that sign, afford, altogether, convincing evidence that Taurus is rightly assigned to Ireland.

Gemini, the sign which Saturn has now entered, is considered to be the ascendant of London : and from the number of remarkable events which, for ages past, have happened to this city during his occupation of this sign, or whenever he has otherwise afflicted it, naturally leads us to expect occurrences of an extraordinary kind to be approaching. His influence must, nevertheless, not be considered as confined to affairs of a public nature only. It will, more or less, extend to every class of persons from the highest to the lowest, both public and private ; but it will be more especially felt by those more directly signified by Saturn : and according to their various capacities, and modes of life, will each individual experience the Saturnine influence. Young persons between the ages of *twenty-one* and *twenty-three*, are likely to most forcibly feel the effects here alluded to, by important changes in life that will be taking place ; but the nature of these changes will be greatly regulated by the aspects and positions of the planets as they severally were at the time of the birth of any individual.

Persons about the age above-mentioned, and whose constitution is at all inclined to be consumptive, should be careful to avoid all sorts of intemperance ; for it is an age at which the pernicious effects of Saturn's influence on those born under him are often very serious, and in many instances fatal.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR CONSUMPTIONS, PHTHISES, AND EVEN ULCERATED LUNGS.

As these disorders are certain to be prevalent for the two or three ensuing years, I cannot refrain from inserting a mode of cure, which if applied in time is infallible, and is very easily prepared.—*Take of the juice of the flowers and herb fox-glove, and make it into a syrup with honey. Of this let three tea-spoonfulls be taken four times a day ; viz. in the morning, fasting—at eleven o'clock, forenoon—at four o'clock, afternoon—and lastly, at going to bed.* This has frequently cured when physicians have deemed patients past recovery. It is,

however, a very strong medicine, and ought to be taken with discretion ; and if the patient is very weak, he should begin with a less dose, and increase according to his strength, by degrees. Proper attention to the food and clothing of the patient, is very requisite in cases of this nature. The night and day linen in particular, should always be well aired before it is used. The following broth is also very restorative. *Take a well-fed chicken or two : cut them up and bruise them in a stone mortar, and boil them in so much water as will make a strong jelly. The longer they boil, in reason, the better. Add the juice of two or three lemons, and the crumb of a two-penny French roll. Squeeze out all the liquor in a press, and sweeten it to your palate with the finest loaf-sugar. Take half a pint of this broth, blood-warm, once or twice a day, with two table-spoonfulls of cinnamon-water in it.* By attending to these directions, persons afflicted with deep consumptions of very long standing have been perfectly cured : and it is now inserted under the hope, that those who may suffer from the prevalence of Saturn in Gemini and Cancer, may relieve themselves at a small expense, and without that danger which attends experimental tampering, so much in vogue now-a-days.

A FEW FARTHER REMARKS AS TO THE GENERAL EFFECTS LIKELY TO PREVAIL WHILE SATURN IS TRAVERSING GEMINI.

Persons arrived at about the age of twenty-eight, and who have been unfortunate from their nineteenth to their twenty-sixth years, must not expect any great changes to their advantage, while Saturn remains in Gemini ; and reverses of fortune, as well as many vexatious crosses, will be experienced, under his evil influence, by those born in 1782, and 1783. Such persons should not engage in extensive speculations for at least this two years, but they should live moderately, and wait patiently, until a more safe aspect prevails.

It is no uncommon thing for persons of both sexes to imagine those of their opposite sex in love with them when a little flattery is sported. Those, thus easy of belief, will be in danger of disappointment, and much uneasiness ; for Saturn is busy in promoting dissimulation ; and it behoves the credulous to be well on their guard. Nor should those who have been unfortunate in their attachments, be eager to hastily marry at this time, for it is not in the power of the other planets to counteract the evil influence which Saturn is at present exerting. Much disagreement commonly happens between elder and younger

brothers and sisters, while Saturn occupies some particular positions in Gemini. Married persons also who have disagreed, are not likely to be reconciled as long as the present influence of this planet preponderates; indeed, their domestic broils will most likely get to their highest pitch, under the evil and virulent power of Saturn. As a caution to those who shew symptoms of apoplectic disorders, we ought not to omit to farther notice, that this is one of the complaints peculiar to the influence of Saturn, and more particularly in the sign Gemini, where his effect is to occasion obstructions, and the diseases arising therefrom, as before enumerated. He had, let it be remembered, no sooner entered Gemini, than Mr. Oxberry, the comedian, died of an apoplectic disorder. The Sun, Mercury, and Venus, were already in this same sign, in which Mercury was also retrograde; and as he was attacked under their influence, the additional force of that of Saturn could hardly fail of proving fatal. All persons affected with disorders of the head, and who feel a weight, as it were, upon the brain, should be very careful of themselves, and refrain, as much as possible, from all those severe applications which require great exertion of mind.

ON THE MISCHIEF AND FOLLY OF COQUETRY.

WHEN Syrens designing, propose to deceive us,
 The features they wear are of loveliest form :
 So sweetly they warble, of sense they bereave us ;
 And when we to ecstasy charm'd are, they leave us
 To sink 'mid the waves while they usher the storm.

Beware your fond passions, O youths ! of obeying—
 For *Saturn* will urge, under features divine,
 Each syren-coquette to be after betraying—
 Who while sweetest notes to your ear she is playing,
 The peace of your soul to the deep she'll consign.

Some ladies, it seems, will have also much fretting,
 Whose hearts, if they're true, let us hope they are tough :
 For what I'm foreseeing I can't help regretting—
 That men should be prone to a girlish coquetting,
 Is mischievous, foolish, and foppish enough.

ON THE
PRESENT FASHION OF WHOLLY DISREGARDING
THE
SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY IN TREATING THE SICK.

THAT fashions in dress, in furniture, and in such articles as apply to external decoration rather than to the use and end of inventions of all sorts, should be varied, according to the taste of any age, is not to be wondered at; but that a science, and more especially such a one as that which is employed in preserving the health of the human body, or in restoring it in case of sickness, should have undergone such a total change, from the prevalence of fashion, is a subject worthy of reflection.

Every one who entered upon the profession of a Doctor of Medicine one hundred and fifty years ago in England, and in most other European countries, was obliged to undergo an examination in astrology; and if deficient in the application of that science to the healing art, he was considered totally unfit to practise his profession. In the present age it is the fashion, to *laugh* at the system pursued in the former: but whether this laughing indicates improved knowledge upon the subject of the human constitution, and the changes to which it is exposed from atmospherical transitions, is not altogether clear.

If we may judge from the healthy state of the animal world in general, it will at once be obvious, that but few things of a very simple kind, and those furnished by nature to every portion of the globe according to its various climates, in sufficient abundance, are wanted to preserve health, or restore the constitution whenever it may have sustained injury. There can be no fairer way of judging what is actually necessary to keep up the vigour of the human frame than to look at nations of savages, and to observe their ways of recruiting their strength when they have been weakened by disease. From this view we may proceed to examine those advanced at the first stages of civilization; and who retain the prejudices of their ancestors most strongly: and, among this latter kind, we may have recourse to the lowest orders of peasantry for a general example. These people, though not over and above careful to avoid sudden transitions from heat to cold, and to keep up the natural temperature of the body by judicious caution, want but very little, what is commonly called *doctoring*. Their constitutions

are robust, and they are, speaking generally, and in familiar terms, the pictures of health.

Perhaps nothing proves more than a simple observation of this nature, the absurdity and mischief to mankind, of the fashion which has introduced into every apothecary's shop such a display of painted phials, jars, gallipots, &c. &c. Under the prevalence of such a fashion for varieties of every preparation of medicaments, it is impossible that the science can continue systematic as it was when *Galenicals* formed the chief body of the *Materia Medica*. It will be always subject to an innovation of its principles, as long as astrological *diagnosis* and *prognosis* are excluded from practice: and will be rather an experimental than a settled science. My opinion is, and it has been formed from much attention to the subject, and from a due consideration of both the ancient exploded system, and the modern *accidental* administration of medicine, that a complete knowledge of astrology is indispensable to a physician. There certainly can be no system where there are no *set* principles: and if the principles are natural, they must be drawn from astrology, for astrology comprehends the whole system of nature.

English villagers of the present day have, for the most part, recourse to some neighbouring old woman when they are out of order, who soon sets them to rights, and manages to keep a neighbourhood alive, and in a good sound state of health, for pretty near a century. She knows the time for gathering her herbs in their best state of perfection. She has her decoctions, and distillations, and salves, and so forth, ready for all cases that may be wanted, and her prescriptions are such as have *done wonders* from her great-grandfather's time. Thus the simple practice of antiquity is not totally extinct among us; and it is to be hoped, that fashion will again revive it. I shall, before the conclusion of this subject, have occasion to speak much more on the evil of multiplying medicines, and of disregarding astrological rules in the administration of them: but before I proceed I shall relate a story which comes within my own knowledge, and which sufficiently proves the efficacy of simple treatment in very dangerous cases, and according to the practice of *medical old women*.

[*To be continued.*]



A

WONDERFUL PROPHECY BY NOSTRADAMUS.

CONCERNING

A GREAT FLOOD IN ENGLAND.

Le Grand Bretagne comprise d'Angleterre,
Viendra par eaux si haut a inondre.

TRANSLATION.

Great Britain, by which England
Is to be understood,
By waters coming o'er her strand
Must suffer a huge flood.

THIS prophecy, as I judge from the date of the preliminary epistle, was written in 1555, or immediately afterward. It is contained in Stanza LXX, Century III, of Nostradamus: and in a book entitled *Rerum in Gallia, Belgia, Hispania, Anglia, &c. gestarum Anno 1607: tomi septimi, liber secundus, conscriptus a Nicholao Gotardo, Artus Dantiscano*, the following account is recorded; and which, independent of its proving so perfect a fulfilment of the prediction, tells of an event which ought never to be forgotten; and we expect, by this our republication of the record, to afford an interesting story to all our readers.

“ About the end of January 1607,” says the author, “ the sea broke out so violently in England; that after the breaking of fences and dikes, it caused very great damage to the inhabitants. The greatest mischief was done in Somersetshire, where the water did overflow ten leagues in length and two in breadth, twelve foot high in the most eminent places. This sudden inundation brought a fearful alarm to the country people. Some of them going to their plough were fain to run back to their houses, where they found their enemies at their doors, viz. death and water, which, without distinction, swept them away. In a little time the towns appeared like islands, and presently after were swallowed up, so that the tops of the trees were scarce seen. This new flood covered so the towns of Hansfield, in the same county; and those of Grantham, Kenbus, Kingston, and Birāndon, with several farms built in the champaign country, that none of the buildings could be seen. If you add to this the devastation of the places, the quantity of corn, fruit, and grass, that was lost, the misery shall be so great as not to be expressed.

DREADFUL ACCOUNT OF THE VAST NUMBERS OF PEOPLE AND
CATTLE THAT PERISHED IN THE WATERS.

“ During this frightful contest between the water and the land, an exceeding great number of people died of all ages and sexes. It would avail them nothing to get up into the upper stories, and on the roofs of their houses, nor upon the highest trees; for the imperious waters did so swell and rage, that the foundations of the houses and roots of the trees were loosened, and both fell to the ground. The people seeing no way to escape, had no alternative but to die patiently. Nobody could, without great grief, see the oxen and sheep drowning; for there were such numbers of them, that, afar off, one would have thought them to be rocks in the sea; but seeing them swimming, and hearing them bleating and bellowing, one would have thought them to be a storm and hissing winds.

“ A rich farmer, and father of seven children, being involved in the flood, and thinking the danger less than it was, went about to save some of his best goods, but seeing the waters to increase, he forsook all, and went to save one of his children, whom he loved best; but the waters followed him so close, that all he could do was to get upon the roof of his house. Among the children was a little one sleeping in a cradle, which, being made of close boards, did swim upon the

waters about three miles, and the child was taken up alive and sound. The hay and corn-stacks swam like ships upon the waves, and pigeons were seen upon the stacks which the waters carried away. The conies being driven out of their holes, had got upon the backs of swimming sheep. A shepherd, about to gather his sheep into the fold, being followed by the flood, ran for his life, and climbed a high tree, where seeing his sheep bleating in the water, he tore his hair, smote his breast, and lifted his hands and eyes to heaven and prayed for mercy: and after all his sheep had perished, and himself nearly, with extreme cold and hunger, he was at last taken up in a boat sent to relieve the distressed.

DEVASTATIONS OF THE WATERS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
BRISTOL AND THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

“ But here we must speak of Bristol, one of the chiefest cities of England. The same day of that inundation, the sea, breaking into a great channel, did presently overflow the country with such quickness and violence, that it covered the valleys and smaller hills, so that nothing but utter ruin was expected. Many entire houses were turned upside down, and carried away by the flood. The barns full of corn, hay, &c. were overthrown, and abundance of people of all sorts, and cattle, were carried away with the flood. The merchants of London, Bristol, &c. suffered an inestimable loss in commodities provided for the fair, then near at hand; the most part of them being carried away by the flood, and the rest were so spoiled that the owners could not tell what to do with them.

“ A gentleman dwelling between Barnstaple and Bristol, and about two leagues from the sea, on going in the morning to oversee his grounds, saw the peril that threatened, and ran back to his house to convey the sad news to his wife and servants. While they were endeavouring to pack up the most valuable of their goods, the water came about the house so fast, that they only thought of saving their lives; and the gentleman, with his wife and children, went upon the roof of the house. Although nothing appeared to them but inevitable death, the gentleman came down to endeavour to secure a small trunk in which were papers of much value; and while he was busied fastening the trunk to a manger, the waves beat so against the house, that it fell to the ground; and wife, children, and servants, were swallowed in the ruin. The gentleman caught hold of a piece of timber, and was carried

away about half a league, where he reached a mountain, and once more found himself on dry ground. Half dead with grief and fear, he sat bewailing the fate of his family, when the little trunk, with the manger to which it was tied, came floating near the spot, and having drawn this to land, it was all he saved of his property.

THE EFFECTS OF THE INUNDATION IN NORFOLK AND THE
EASTERN COUNTIES.

“It happened at the same time near Markand in the county of Norfolk, that two thieves, who had stolen some cattle, perceiving that the water had overtopped the dikes, were compelled to save themselves by speed. Thus, out of their wickedness, arose a great good: for they hurried to the next town, and caused the sexton to ring the bell, and the cry of ‘Water! water!’ to be made in the streets. The inhabitants being, for the most part, asleep, were much terrified, on waking, to hear the alarm. Some climbed the tower of the church—others went about to defend and fence their houses—others, hearing it to be a flood only, laughed, and said those who caused the alarm deserved to be punished. But they presently altered their language. Their laughing was turned to mourning. Every one was using all means to save himself, his wife, his children, and most precious property. Seeing that there was no possibility of diverting the current, they retired to the tops of their houses in a lamentable fright; and others ran to a hill near the town; while numbers were left to drown.

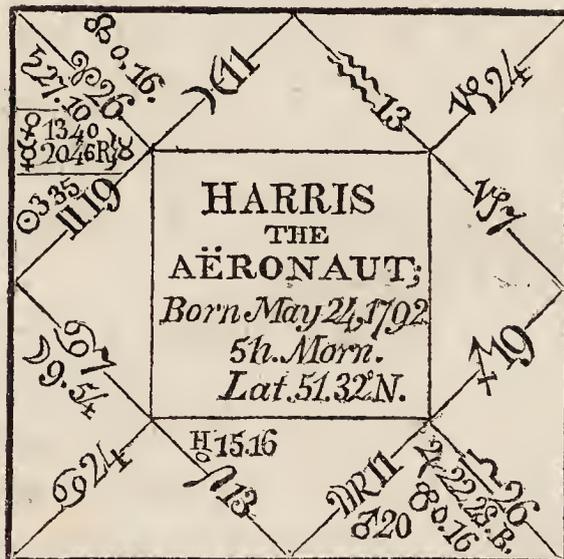
“The following day the houses were seen half under water; the people from the upper windows, from the roofs and steeple, crying for help; while others were endeavouring to save themselves on floating rafters. Horses tied to their mangers were all suffocated. Cattle, as many as could be, were driven to Trewhill, which was, at length, so encompassed with water, that without boats there was no access to it. Thus men and beasts, which had taken refuge on this hill, were about to perish, had not some shepherds brought boats from a distance laden with provisions; and thus supplied them until the waters retired again, and the dikes were made good.”

THE ASTROLOGICAL INFLUENCE BY WHICH THIS AWFUL FLOOD
WAS ACCOMPANIED.

Astrologers will be very solicitous to learn by what signal influence such a terrible catastrophe was attended; and I trust that I shall be

able to fully satisfy them upon this point. Certain it is, that the ordinary aspects of the planets would, in no respect, be sufficient to account for it; we must, therefore, have recourse to those of the extraordinary kind; and of these the appearance of comets is that which first claims attention. Upon consulting my astronomical records relative to the fatal period which has been described, I find that one of the most powerful of those numerous comets which belong to the solar system appeared at the latter end of the year 1606. It was then approaching towards its perihelion, which it passed on the 26th of October, 1607. Its descending node, the transit of which was made on the 10th or 11th of December, is in the 21st degree of Scorpio: and thus, a little more than a month previous to the inundation of England, the comet was in the watery triplicity. Its orbit lies between the orbits of Mercury and Venus. The mean distance of Mercury from the Sun is about 37 millions of miles—that of Venus about 68 millions of miles; and the orbit of this comet, which is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of about 17 degrees, is, in those points coinciding with the plane of the orbits of Mercury or Venus, about 47 millions of miles from the Sun: that is, the comet, at passing its nodes, is 21 millions of miles nearer the Sun than Venus, and 10 millions farther from the Sun than Mercury. The motion of this comet is retrograde; and its period is nearly 76 years. Ten years hence it will again return to its perihelion: and whoever may live to see its effects, they will certainly be serious; and very awful, if it should happen to pass its descending node in April or May, or its ascending node in October or November.

As Nostradamus does not point out the astrological signs from which his prediction was made, we are unable to come to an opinion upon what his foresight was grounded. It is certain that the comet which appeared at the time of the flood, had been seen in the year 1531, and previously in the year 1456: and that, in the former instance, the eastern parts of the German territories on the Danube; and, in the latter, most parts of Holland, were dreadfully inundated. Whether, therefore, the prophet foresaw that similar consequences would be experienced in England, at its next return, we can only conjecture: but, certain it is, that the prophecy was awfully verified.



To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

THE NATIVITY

OF THE LATE

UNFORTUNATE AERONAUT HARRIS.

SIR,

ON reading over your entertaining work, it occurred to me, that the horoscope of the late Mr. Harris, the unfortunate aëronaut, might not be altogether unacceptable to your readers, particularly as the astrological positions are so strikingly curious; I therefore send it for your inspection.

The time of his birth having been given me by himself a few weeks previous to his death, its correctness may be relied on: and, as I have pursued astrological studies for some years, I hope what I shall here advance upon the subject will be thought agreeable to reason, and, consequently, not unworthy your attention.

He was exactly the stamp assigned to Mercury, being short, thin-faced, slender, dark eyes and hair, very ingenious, quick, and amorous. He was by trade a cabinet-maker, shewn by Mercury and Venus in Taurus.—The astrological positions which here denote a violent death are, the opposition of Saturn and Jupiter from cardinal signs, and signs ruling the head and loins; the planets being at the same time rulers of the seventh and eighth houses—namely, of that which signifies *the end of life*, and of *the house of death*. Mars, also, in Virgo, in which sign he is very powerful, and in trine to the Lord of the Ascendant, from the retrograde application of Mercury, may also be looked upon as ominous

of disaster. And lastly, the most fatal position of all is, as I judge, Herschell in Leo, in the fourth house, or end of all things!

It may also be remarked, that the ascendant, which is Hyleg, is afflicted by the sesquiquadrate of Mars from the fifth house—a Ptolemean or Placidian reason for violent death. The united train foreshewed, however, I believe, the fatal result.

Now the aspects which portended death, at the time of the ascent, were, I believe, chiefly, Mars in Virgo nearly coinciding with the longitude which he occupied at the hour of birth; and the retrogradation of Mercury, lord of the ascendant, in Gemini. Where a violent death had been portended in the nativity, these two were sufficient to influence it in the native: but it is also remarkable, that, in the secondary direction for the present year, the Moon was in 10 degrees of Virgo, applying to the square of Mercury and conjunction of Mars—another powerful cause, and of itself almost sufficient to account for death.

Had he deferred his ascent until Mars had passed through Virgo and entered Libra, the configurations would have become much more favourable; and it may fairly be presumed, that his life would not then have been sacrificed to his adventure. Indeed, when he last called on me, I, foreseeing the danger he was about to encounter, advised him to wait till the first week in June was over, before he made his attempt to ascend: but he was too *mercurial* to take my advice. However, if he had, his life would not, as I expect, have been much prolonged; for the entrance of Saturn into Gemini would have been likely to have been fatal to him.

I would advise students in the science to study this geniture, as one remarkably pointed, and worthy of the closest contemplation. The primary directions I have not calculated; but leave that to be done as an exercise for your curious readers.

R. C. S.

June 14, 1824.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATIVITY OF HARRIS BY THE STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER; WITH SOME REMARKS RELATIVE TO UNIVERSAL AND PARTIAL PRINCIPLES, AS THEY TEND TO CONFIRM THE EFFICACY OF THE SCIENCE.

THE intelligent artist to whom we are indebted is requested to accept our thanks for the obliging communication concerning the late unfortunate balloonist. It is certainly a nativity which contains much

subject for reflection; and it is replete with verifications of the wonderful power of the science in judicious hands. The validity of those universal principles upon which astrology admits of being applied astronomically, or rather physically, as well as genethliacally, is also very strongly manifested in this figure.—Not having an opportunity of consulting a nativity of the young adventurer at the moment when the fatal accident happened, we gave a solution of the astrological aspects, under which it took place, upon general principles; and those who have paid attention to that part of the science which relates to *revolutions*, or the periodical return of certain signs, will see, with much satisfaction, how exactly the nativity confirms the truth of those grounds on which our inference was made.

Jupiter, in this nativity, in Libra, and in the *airy triplicity*, applies, by retrogradation, to the Dragon's tail: and thirty-two years afterward, within a day or two, at the hour when the native is engaged in his aërial expedition, the same planet is brought, by revolution, into a position coinciding nearly with that which he occupied at the time of birth, with respect to *Cauda Draconis*—a circumstance which every astrologer ought to register in the most minute manner, and particularly as the aspect was, in each case, in a cardinal sign. Such strong points as this will induce artists, it is presumed, to watch the return, and to found judgments, in future, with confidence, upon like periodical aspects.

It ought to be, moreover, noticed, by way of bringing universal principles into practice, that Gemini, the ascendant in the nativity, is first of the *airy triplicity*—that it is, moreover, *the detriment* of Jupiter—that it is *the fall*, also, of *Cauda Draconis*—and that, in the scheme, the planet and node severally are posited in trine to their detriment and fall.

There are, I am well aware, some very intelligent astrologers, who argue physically, that the Dragon's Head and Dragon's Tail are not bodies of matter, and cannot, therefore, produce effects on bodies of mundane matter; but this, in my opinion, is not spinning reason quite so fine as it admits of in subjects of so refined a texture. We are convinced of many facts in astrology without being able to trace their causes to the influence of solid bodies. For instance, the Moon every day comes to the meridian of any place on different points of its orbit; and in all different terrestrial longitudes, it souths daily with divers parts of the Zodiac; therefore, with regard to the effect to which I am going

to allude, it cannot certainly be referred to any extraneous body of matter, except to the Moon itself, on whatever point of the Lunar orbit it may happen to be placed. The fact is, that all shepherds are careful never to tail or emasculate lambs when the Moon is in their meridian; because they well know, *by experience*, that such operations being performed during the culmination of the Moon, the wounds are sure to inflame and rankle; and if they do not die, the poor animals suffer much more than if the operations are performed when the Moon is six hours, or more, distant from the meridian. The same precaution is observed by those who dismember horses, calves, swine, and all animals; and though the effect is thus universally attested, it is referable to no particular body of matter except the Moon itself; because, in every point of the orbit the consequences are found to be similar.—When, therefore, a planet is in or near a conjunction of either node, long experience has shewn, that certain mundane effects follow, though the connexion between effect and cause is too refined to be detected among the laws of matter and motion.

EMBLEMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE FATAL OMENS THAT PRECEDED THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON.



The reader is referred to No. 3, p. 40, for an explanation of the above symbolic Engraving.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;
 OR,
MAGAZINE
 OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:
 BY
 MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS
T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. V.
THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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F

ON THE
PRESENT FASHION OF WHOLLY DISREGARDING
THE
SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY IN TREATING THE SICK.

(Continued from p. 55.)

THE PHYSICIAN, THE BARONET, AND JOHN THE GARDENER.

SUCH of our readers as have frequented watering-places during the summer season, do not want to be informed, that they are all well stocked with gentlemen of two particular professions, namely, physicians and undertakers. Indeed, wherever one of the former of these gentlemen moves, he is attended by his complement of the latter, as regular satellites. Since Cheltenham has become so fashionable a resort, it has not wanted for its share of eminent doctors, and their followers; and may, perhaps, vie even with Bath for faculty high in repute, among whom Dr. N. was a star of the first magnitude.

The doctor, who was also celebrated as a fox-hunter, called one day on his return from the chase, to take pot-luck with his friend Sir Henry B——, whose mansion lies about six miles from the Spa. It happened to be at a moment when the gardener of Sir Henry was lying dangerously ill. John had lived in the family some forty years, and was a particular favourite. Indeed, it seems, he merited the esteem of all, for no man was more honest, more sober, or more attentive to all his duties, than John. On the arrival, therefore, of the doctor, the baronet expressed his apprehension that it was all over with his old servant; for his fever had much increased, and he had one failing—no one could prevail on him to take physic.

THE DOCTOR'S OPINION OF JOHN'S CASE.

Sir Henry, however, requested the doctor to see him, and do every thing he could to save him: and they both walked together to the garden-house, the residence of the honest servant. Upon examining into the symptoms and state of the disorder, the doctor shook his head, and hinted to Sir Henry that it was very doubtful; and indeed, that scarcely any thing but a miracle could save him. He, however, called for pen, ink, and paper—wrote his prescription—and requested that a person

might be sent off to Cheltenham with all speed with *the recipe* ; and John's wife was desired to see to the administration of the physic.

The messenger returned with the specific in as short a period as the distance he had to travel, and the time of preparing the medicine, allowed : and it was despatched to the sick man's house without delay. The doctor and baronet having taken their dinner and dessert, went in the evening to see the effect of the pills and potion : when John had fallen into a state of insensibility, which the physician signified was as it should be, as the medicine was intended to take such effect. They, therefore, left with hope somewhat revived ; the doctor still observing, that it might be considered a fortunate call, for had it been six hours later, poor John must have been a dead man in spite of the world.

Sure enough the fever was as violent and malignant as it could well be : and continued obstinate for upwards of a month, during which time the doctor continued to send daily the bolus and draught. It happened that John had always led a temperate life ; and his constitution being naturally good, he in about six weeks so recovered as to be able to walk about, and attend a little to his garden.

JOHN'S WONDERFUL RECOVERY, AND MORE PHYSIC
RECOMMENDED.

Being at length perfectly convalescent, one day as Sir Henry and the doctor were walking in the garden, the latter accosted his late patient with " Well, John, I hope you are now perfectly convinced of the necessity of taking physic ; had it not happened as it did with respect to my calling, it would have been all over with you, John." At which the old man rather smiled, and at the same time made a bit of a bow, that neither approved nor disapproved of the opinion which his medical friend advanced : and the doctor and baronet continued their walk about the garden. Returning at length to the place where John was occupied, the doctor again thought it necessary, before he left, to give the old man a little farther advice. " You are but just recovered," says he, " from a most dangerous illness, and you must be very careful of yourself, John ; for if a relapse should take place, it would be past my skill to save you. I have been conversing with Sir Henry upon the propriety of your continuing your medicine occasionally throughout the spring season ; and we may then hope that you will be a healthy man again for years to come."

John thanked them both very kindly for their care of him, but

begged very much to decline the offer of more physic ; as he thought it very unnecessary now he was well. Sir Henry mildly observed, that the opinion of Dr. N. was of the highest importance, from his extensive practice ; and, therefore, he hoped John would submit to it without any reluctance. John seemed now so hard pressed that he scarcely knew what to be at, or what answer to give. He, however, made an apology in his plain way, still begging to be excused from a spring course of physic : but all his objections were received by the baronet and doctor with persuasions, to give way to what they called *the absolute necessity* of fairly eradicating from his blood the vitiation which his fever had left. John, at length, saw it was of no use to refuse ; and he said, “ He hoped they would be kind and condescending enough to walk into the house, and sit down to rest them a little.” Quite pleased with their triumph, as they both considered it, over the old gardener’s obstinacy, they immediately consented ; and while they were sitting in his parlour, John opened a cupboard, and began to hand out the contents of the two upper shelves ; which consisted of bottles of medicine all *full* and *labelled* ; also, about forty boxes, each containing a dozen boluses.

The doctor and Sir Henry looked at each other with amazement, for the former, upon reading one of the labels, recognized the directions given in his own recipe. John was at length questioned on the subject, and it turned out that *he had never tasted either draught or bolus* ; yet, as they were sent, and forced, as it were, upon him in the moment of his danger, and from the kindness of so good a master, John thought it would be not behaving well to refuse receiving them ; and, therefore, his wife had carefully stored them in the cupboard as they were sent.

THE SIMPLE PREPARATION BY WHICH THE FEVER WAS REMOVED,
AND THE LIFE OF THE OLD MAN SAVED.

It now remained to be explained, by what wonderful means John had been brought from death’s door : and which proved to have been by the following simple preparation. John and his wife both well knew the virtues of herbs ; and they were both astrologers sufficient to know by what particular planet every herb in the garden was ruled. It was one of their daily tasks to consult together what herbs were in perfection ; and then to refer to their almanack, which was *the Prophetic*, to see when the respective planets that governed each herb

and flower were well dignified, or in a good aspect with the moon : and their stock of herbs was carefully cut and preserved at the exact juncture when their several virtues were most potent.

The particular application which had so wonderfully succeeded in suppressing and overcoming the malignant fever which had threatened the life of the old horticulturalist, was, *garden-sorrel*. *Of this herb strong decoctions were made, and administered twice or thrice a day. The juice was, also, sometimes extracted by beating the leaves, fresh plucked from the plant, in a stone mortar; and then pressing out the liquid into a bason; this juice being sweetened a little with honey.* A cataplasm was, also, when the fever was most violent, applied to the soles of his feet. It was made as follows : *Green tobacco leaves beat fine and spread upon young cabbage leaves, and so bound on the soles of the feet.* By the due administration of these simple articles, during the period of the malady, and by proper attention to him in all other respects, was the patient restored from a sick bed, when it was doubtful whether all the medicines of our modern pharmacopœia would be availing. Thus we see, that a bed of garden-sorrel, assisted occasionally by other productions of the garden, effected “ a miraculous cure,” as one of the most eminent of the faculty had pleased to term it, of a complaint as dangerous and inveterate as any to which the human constitution is liable. We ought, also, to remark, that this efficacious herb had done that which the doctor thought required the contents of some dozens of pill-boxes, and about half a gross of chemical draughts.

WHEN heavenly light the word divine unfurl'd,
 And raised the glorious fabric of the world,
 Almighty wisdom, by a mystic tie,
 Spread through the whole a secret sympathy;
 Which train of causes, that in order fall,
 The wiser, *Nature*,—others, *Fortune*, call.
 The long-lived patriarchs, as their flocks they fed,
 Observed the wandering glories over-head;
 Traced all their laws of motion, and from thence,
 By sage experience, learn'd their influence.

CLIMACTERICAL YEARS

OF A

PERSON'S LIFE.

THERE are certain cycles, or terms of years, which have been observed, at their periodical returns, to bring round with them circumstances, either fortunate or unfortunate, according as the moon is in aspect, good or bad, with the point of the ecliptic ascending in a nativity. The periodical revolution of the moon is performed in twenty-seven days, seven hours, and forty-three minutes; hence about every seventh day she is quartile to her place in the radix; and thus, some time in the course of her seventh year she becomes quartile to her own place, and causes what is termed by some, the quartile climacteric, which, unless its effects be, in some degree, neutralized by other aspects, is an unfortunate transit. Again, some time in the course of each ninth year, the moon occupies a place trine to the aspect of her place in the nativity; which is favourable unless greatly molested by adverse aspects.

Hence it will be seen, that a seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, twenty-eighth, &c. year is a quartile, or an evil climacteric; and the ninth, eighteenth, twenty-seventh, thirty-sixth, &c. are trine climacterics, and promise good. The forty-ninth and sixty-third are termed grand climacterics; the former being the square of that term which constitutes the quartile, as seven times seven are forty-nine; and the latter being the time multiplied into the quartile, as seven times nine are sixty-three: which are both periods of a person's life productive commonly of something memorable.

Some authors think the climacterical effects result from certain periodical returns in the aspects of Saturn, which planet performs nearly one quarter of his orbit every seventh year; but the effects produced by Saturn, though powerful to a certain extent, are not more than 1-200th part equal to those of the moon.

N. B. As this work proceeds it is designed to lay open, though not in a progressive course exactly, *the whole rationale of the science.*

AN
 EPITOME
 OF
 THE THEORY AND PRACTICE
 OF
 ASTROLOGY.

CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF NATURE UPON WHICH THE SCIENCE
 OF ASTROLOGY IS FOUNDED.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, in his *Principia*, sec. xi. tells us, “The actions of bodies attracting, and of bodies attracted, are always *mutual and equal*, so that neither the attracting nor the attracted body can continue at rest:” and, farther on, he says, “I shall now go on to explain the motion of bodies that attract each other *mutually*, by considering their centripetal forces as attractions; though, perhaps, *physically* speaking, they may more truly be called *impulses*.” We merely enter this down as a principle sufficiently established by the authority on which it rests, without ourselves contending either for or against its validity.

The author of the article, *astronomy*, in the “Edinburgh Encyclopædia,” p. 688, says, “As all bodies which compose the solar system gravitate towards one another, and as the gravitation of each body is *the sum of the gravitation of all its particles*, we may conclude that each particle of matter in the system gravitates towards every other particle.”—“Newton,” says he, “proceeded to inquire, whether, upon the supposition that this was the case, the planets would act upon one another in the manner we really find they do. The result of his investigation shewed, that the assumption he had made was perfectly consistent with the observed phenomena; and, that this was the only law which would produce them.” I suppose we may consider what Newton and his follower have thus stated as *the fundamental principles* on which the theory of the universe, as at present in vogue with reputed philosophers, is founded. For the sake of *first principles* let it so be granted; and we come now to look at them as they apply to astrology.

From Newton’s own words we find, in the first place, that there are some *mutual actions* existing among all bodies of matter, which he treats of under the term *attractions*; meaning, as he signifies, *im-*

pulses: thus obviously leading us to understand, that every portion of nature sympathetically agitates or affects every other portion of nature; and this is precisely that *something* which all rational astrologers ground the elements of their science upon.

We are taught, in the second place, “That *every particle* of matter in the system *gravitates towards every other particle* ;” and that the law is, *That all bodies of the solar system gravitate upon one another with an effect in proportion to the quantity of particles of matter of which each body is itself composed*: and, according to the distance of the several varieties of bodies from one another.

These two Newtonian principles are, in my opinion, ample *data* for the whole superstructure of rational astrology to rest upon. Newton and his disciples intended, no doubt, to argue from it merely concerning the action of inanimate upon inanimate matter. We choose to carry the question farther; and apply it in the general manner which the terms, in which each principle is couched, admit of. Astrologers all know by experience, that animate as well as inanimate matter is constantly affected by the operation of that *mutual PULSATION of particles* which Newton calls attraction or impulse; and which the other writer describes as *particles gravitating towards particles throughout the system*.

Now nothing could surely be looked upon as more absurd than to urge that a compound of matter so susceptible as we know the animal brain and vital essence to be, would be capable of resisting the action of influences to which, according to the Newtonian principles, every particle of that dense stone called adamant, is obedient and tractable. Indeed, it is only because men are, for the most part, prone to pin down their minds from thinking, and to confine them to a mere external view of such subjects as astrology, that renders a comparison between intellectual and granite substances necessary to illustrate the connexion, which our principles declare to exist, between all particles of matter, throughout the scope of nature.

(To be continued.)



ADVENTURES OF THE STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER

ABOUT PART OF

THE SOUTHERN COAST OF ENGLAND.

BULL-FER-HIDE, THE LANDING-PLACE OF WILLIAM THE CON-
QUEROR, AND HIS VICTORY OVER KING HAROLD.

DURING a pedestrian excursion, recently taken by the Stragglings Astrologer, along the southern coast of England, to the several watering-places, he had one morning early set out from Hastings on his way to Eastbourne. Arrived at a spot, near to the village and garrison-station of Bexhill, called by the people of that neighbourhood Bull-fer-hide, he had sat himself down by the way-side to contemplate that memorable spot where William the Norman landed his troops, previous to his conquest of England, 757 years ago, in that contest with the Saxon and Danish power which had concentrated in King Harold, who commanded in person. One side was fighting to obtain a kingdom, the other to preserve it to himself and his posterity; and no battle was ever fought, before or since, that was more desperately contested. It is well known that the army of Harold was totally overthrown, and that its royal commander was one of the slain. From this celebrated victory the town of

Battle in Sussex received its name; and will, perhaps, remain till doomsday, a monument of the result of that struggle for the crown of England.

While the mind of the Stragglng Astrologer was engaged in reflections on the events of that day, and the total change of masters which the landed property throughout England was destined to undergo in consequence of the result proving fatal to the dynasty which had previously been established, a gentleman dressed in a plain English costume, but from the mustachios which he wore, and from the broken accent in which he spoke our language, might be supposed a foreigner of the military profession, approached towards the place where the Astrologer had seated himself.

THE STRANGE GENTLEMAN—THE INTEREST HE TAKES IN THE SPOT, AND TRUE SIGNIFICATION OF THE NAME IT BEARS.

The stranger having introduced himself according to those manners which, in a moment, bespeak the man of the world, proceeded to say, that he believed the town of Brighthelmstone lay somewhere beyond the bold summit of those distant mountains. The majestic prominence of Beachy-head, and the fine range of chalky cliffs which terminate the heights called the South-downs, and which form the western extremity of a noble sweep of coast, called Pevensy-bay, were the summits to which the inquirer alluded. The Astrologer answered him by stating somewhat particularly the distance, and the course of villages through which the direct road lay: and farther explaining, by a pocket map of the country, the several other routs by which a way to that celebrated resort of royalty might be taken. The objects of curiosity and certain historical circumstances abounding in, and connected with, this part of England, were also pointed out; and it was finally observed by the Astrologer, that he was on an excursion round the coast by way of amusement, and to give himself the benefit of a sea breeze; and that he was then on his way to Eastbourne, in the direct road to Brighton.

The stranger appeared wonderfully interested at finding himself upon the spot, where a landing was made of those forces, which consigned the kingdom to a new line of monarchs, and gave its lands as an heritage to a new race of nobles. The Astrologer and stranger had just taken a survey of the remains of the old fort constructed by the Normans upon their first footing in the country, and had walked round the vestiges of intrenchments and defences which the lapse of so many ages,

since past, had not yet effaced, when an old fisherman, who had already passed a life of nearly threescore and ten upon the spot, came up. He told us, that the name of Bull-fer-hide had been given to the place, because the Conqueror, immediately upon disembarking, called out, "*A bull for his hide,*" signifying, that he had a bull slaughtered, and his hide cut into narrow strips or thongs, saying, *That if he could obtain so much land as he could enclose round with the thongs of one bull's hide, he would be King of England.*

This etymology of the name which the place bears to the present day being thus traditionally delivered from father to son, and from the simple old native of the solitary spot to us, occasioned the strange foreigner to laugh heartily, and made him somewhat curious to hear all the legends which the countryman was willing to impart, concerning the level and its surrounding district, as far as the eye could extend. Through the communications of this veteran, we arrived at many particulars concerning the neighbourhood, as they are still recorded in the legends of the rude natives; but which we shall not here stay to recount, though they may, perhaps, supply subjects for some future communications from the Astrologer.

Having, at length, bade the old fisherman good morning, the stranger remarked, how many corruptions in language and ludicrous associations arose out of similarity of sound and misapplication of sense; and seeming still much amused with the interpretation just before given of Bull-fer-hide, he observed, that *hithe* was a radical Saxon term for any small port or quay, and that the strong redoubt which the Normans had there constructed, for the purpose of securely landing their forces, stores, &c. from the opposite coast, plainly bespoke the signification of the name which had been conferred upon the place, *boulevard* in the Norman tongue implying *a fortress*; and consequently, the original title by which the landing-place and rendezvous were distinguished was evidently *Boulevard-Hythe*; signifying, in English, *Fortress Landing-place.*

THE SMUGGLER'S WIFE.

Having reconnoitred, as far as we desired, this celebrated spot, we were about turning into the small inn, the only habitation except the huts of two or three fishermen which the place contains, when up came a poor woman, with a little boy and girl trudging pitifully by her side; and with an infant in her arms. She courtesied respectfully, and seemed hesitating, as it were, whether she should pass us or not without speak-

ing. Necessity seemed to prevail over reluctance, and coming towards us with eyes flush with tears, she said, she hoped we would not be angry at her begging a trifle to assist her to proceed on with her poor children, to their home, in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, nearly sixty miles distant.

On being questioned, it appeared that her husband was a smuggler, and that in one of his enterprises he had recently been unfortunate enough to fall in with a revenue cruizer off the coast of Kent, the consequence of which was, that he had been taken prisoner, and was then confined in the gaol of Dover. The poor wife had walked from their place of abode in Hampshire to see him in his confinement, which, after the prayers and entreaties of a fortnight, had been refused her by the authorities; and, fatigued in body, and full of heaviness of heart, after having performed such a laborious journey in vain, she was returning towards her desolate home, under all the pangs of melancholy, and the sad bodings of the destitute wife and mother.

She told her sorrowful story in an artless manner, which sufficiently vouched for its truth; and expressed herself doubly grieved at being, for the first time in her life, driven to ask charity, which she declared nothing would have induced her to do, but the hunger to which her children were reduced. Her last money had been paid for their lodgings the night before, and they had then not had any thing to eat since the preceding afternoon. She spoke in the highest terms of the goodness of her husband, who, she said, except following that line of life, was a character without reproach. He was truly tender towards her and the children, and a friend to every body as far as he could; but she feared that no mercy would be shewn him, and that she was now doomed to pass the remainder of her days in widowhood, and to do with her own hands the best she could for her poor fatherless children.

My new friend seemed to feel, as a man ought to do, all the sensations of true compassion for a female in so uncalled-for a state of suffering, and lost no time in ordering the landlord of the inn to provide a comfortable meal for her and the children at his expense. Knowing the austerity practised by the local authorities against such as followed smuggling, and fearing that she would be exposed to the severities with which those that come under the acceptation of vagrants are sometimes visited by petty country justices and their insolent myrmidons, it was my intention to have secured her from the chance of such additional affliction, by a letter of recommendation to a worthy magistrate of a libe-

ral nature, who lived not far distant, and to have forwarded her lawful progress home by means of a pass.

THE CONDUCT OF THE ALIEN TOWARDS THE DISTRESSED
WOMAN.

The strange gentleman seemed full of indignation on learning, that persons totally void of discrimination, and who often exercised power for the sake of indulging the most contemptible pride, should be vested with authority to throw a woman free from crime, and at the same time so unfortunately situated, as to be driven, against her will, to ask a few pence to satisfy the hunger of her innocent children, into a prison.

He, then, vehemently deprecated the unchristianlike principles of those laws by which humanity could be violated with impunity: and vowed that, in his opinion, no severer judgment could be inflicted on the civilized world, than that of its being consigned over, by national laws, to the wills of dissipated and voluptuous tyrants, who had no care but that of gratifying their own inordinate lusts and evil appetites.

“As to the crime of smuggling,” says he, “in what does it consist?—In nothing but following a traffic, forbidden only for the sake of a wicked jealousy, that exists between the managers of one state and the managers of another—a traffic sanctioned by the laws of heaven! Can there be any doubt in the mind of one who has looked into the sacred ordinances of religion and morality, but that one part of the great scheme of Providence is the establishment of a *free intercourse* between all the societies of men upon the earth? And what is it that counteracts the will of Heaven, in this glorious particular, but the framing of laws to gratify avarice by partial monopolies of the articles of traffic—by enacting laws to sanction a few men to plunder the mass? And what, then, is the crime of which this poor smuggler has been guilty? It is one which never could have been created but for the existence of the wicked and pernicious laws that are made to sanction monopoly and avarice. Thus do we behold humanity infringed, and Christianity violated, by those dirty private enactments which have caused this poor sufferer to be robbed of her husband, and these harmless babes of their affectionate father—thus have our ears been tortured with a tale of barbarity which would disgrace the lowest savages of Africa, were it told of them, that a woman from affection had walked nearly a hundred miles to console her imprisoned mate—imprisoned for no crime but a defiance of laws which it will always be considered ho-

nourable to defy—and when she has performed this hard duty, to be denied the privilege of a word of mutual consolation—Oh! it is too much for any land that boasts of liberty!”

Having taken our refreshment, during which the stranger, with much feeling, indulged in these observations; and the poor woman being now ready to depart, her alien friend wished to ascertain what sum of money would be necessary to carry her home, regretting, at the same time, that he was not a rich man. She signified that, on account of the tender age of the children, it would be impossible for her to reach home in less than four or five days, as they were then very much fatigued; and that it would require as much as half-a-crown a-day to provide them all with food and lodging upon the road.

Our strange friend thought that such a sum would be quite insufficient to enable her to effect such a journey; adding, “I, as far as I am able, am a true cosmopolite, and my principles teach me to regard every country in the world as my home, and every honest person as my relative. Every humane heart is loved by me—every oppressor is regarded as my personal enemy. You are in distress, good woman, and I am bound by my principles to relieve you as far as I can. My worthy friend here (as he was pleased to term the Stragglng Astrologer) has kindly proposed to assist you to return to your home by placing you under the protection of those laws of your country, which have been made to succour indigent travellers; but you might, even under these salutary laws, be exposed to insults and vexations from those unfeeling people who administer them. My purse happens to contain at this time a trifle which I do not, thank Heaven, immediately want myself; and you, therefore, do me a favour by enabling yourself to avoid the painful extremity of applying to the magistracy, by receiving this from my hand, which I trust, will be sufficient to purchase the necessaries you may want by the way,—and I heartily,” says he, “wish you safe home.”

With this he put two sovereigns into her hand, and the Astrologer having added his mite, the poor creature burst into a flood of tears, which spoke her sense of the service more eloquently than all the power of words could have done: and while she was in vain endeavouring to overcome her feelings sufficiently to articulate her thanks to her benefactor, and her prayer for blessing on his head, he interrupted her to say, that he had only been performing a small part of those duties which he owed to God—that therefore, she was not to

thank him; but he emphatically recommended her not to forget, as soon as she was alone, and her mind composed, to thank that Power which had taught him that it was his duty to relieve her: for on him would rest her support through her misfortune; and who was able to restore her husband from the hands of those merciless slaves to injustice, who had deprived him of liberty. He farther promised, that, if the smuggler remained in confinement until his return to Dover, he would use his utmost efforts to get him released. These proofs of the spontaneous and natural goodness of his heart only brought forth farther streams of thanks from the poor woman's eyes; and the children, hardly conscious of the cause of their mother's tears, wept plenteously from sympathy, in which state they all departed on their way to Hampshire.

ASTROLOGICAL PROGNOSTICATIONS BY WHICH THE OVERTHROW
OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AND DANISH DYNASTY WAS INDICATED.

Some part of the weight of its woes having been thus taken off the heart of the smuggler's wife, and the stranger and myself being left together, our conversation again turned upon the subject of the battle for the crown of England, which the scene of the morning had so strongly refreshed in our minds. Upon being informed that the fatal overthrow of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman potentates was presignified by the affliction of the sign Aries, the ascendant of England, by the planets Saturn and Mars, and by a total eclipse of the moon, which happened in the same sign a little before the era of the battle,—the humane cosmopolite expressed himself highly pleased at a piece of information so novel and unexpected; and which he was pleased to say, added a memorandum of no small estimation to his log-book, which he took from his pocket, and in it entered down the astrological fore-runners of that great event. He then proceeded to inquire concerning the tokens by which other momentous changes in the moral world had been preceded, and seemed particularly gratified with the information, on these subjects, which he obtained.

During this repast, and the conversation which accompanied it, the Astrologer had a perfect opportunity to mark all the peculiar traits of his face, and the characteristics which the speech and manners of the stranger denoted; and from these he was enabled to arrive at certain conclusions concerning his birth, and some of the leading circum-

stances by which the life of this interesting person had been distinguished.

He confessed himself to have been one of those who had been prejudiced against the science of astrology, but on the application which it enabled a total stranger to make to things which he conceived none knew but himself, he at once acknowledged that he was now a convert to its wonderful principles; and gave a brief memoir of his history, which will afford a subject in some future number of the *Stragglng Astrologer*.

JULIA'S ADDRESS

TO

THE MORNING STAR.

OF what welcome tidings, Fair Star of the Morning,

Is thy bright appearance the fortunate sign?

So tranquil thy reign is, it must be the warning

Of peace to some heart.—Gentle star—is it mine?

Fain fancy would I, that thy beam, at thy rising,

Which full on my pillow directed I see,

Bespeaks thee this morn with my soul sympathizing,

And boding some blessing benignant to me.

Below, from the window of heav'n as if peeping,

Thou seemest the eye of some angel divine,

Who watch o'er my love in his absence is keeping—

O—of his return, may I deem thee the sign?

If so—swiftly fly, and outwing all those numbers

Of orbs that before thee are fleeting above!

Fly on, for her sake who, like thee, rarely slumbers;

For thine is an errand, remember, of love!

To hasten him back mend thy night and day paces,

All the hours he tarries thou measur'st 'em wrong—

Each ten is till giv'n to his Julia's embraces:

But once giv'n, be each hour, then, ten-times as long.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;

OR,

MAGAZINE

OF

CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY

MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY

Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS

T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. VI.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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G

AN
 EPITOME
 OF
 THE THEORY AND PRACTICE
 OF
 ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 72.)

It will be necessary for the reader to bear in mind, that, according as the sum of its particles is greater or less, so is the action of a body impressed with greater or less effect; its distance also from the body acted upon being taken into consideration. For instance: The Sun is the largest body in nature that we are exposed to; and its effect on our Earth, and all contained within it, is, therefore, very great: but the Moon, being so much nearer the Earth than the Sun, although the sum of its particles of matter is as nothing compared to the sum of particles in the body of the Sun, yet its influence on the Earth, and all it contains, is considerably greater than that of the Sun.

It requires but few words to explain, that if the Sun do, as the Newtonian principles allege, attract the vast and solid body of the Earth, it must have a very powerful effect indeed on the more subtle matter which constitutes the bodies of animals: and if men were disposed to trace effects to their causes, there is not a rational man in the world who would not, at once, perceive, from the sensations he is constantly experiencing, that mutual action which is going on between insensible and sensible matter.

No author, that I am acquainted with, has yet attempted to refer the doctrines of astrology to Newtonian principles. Indeed, since the discovery of that inherent force by which all bodies in nature are urged to bear or press towards their respective centres, it has become a fashion to cry down astrology as a chimera; and though many individuals have continued to follow it up upon the principles of the Ptolemaic system, yet none, I believe, have ever given themselves the trouble to reduce it to the Copernican, and to shew how perfectly its laws are of a piece with that effort of nature which is called *gravitation*, in bodies that revolve; and *attraction*, in the centre round which their motions are described.

As the intention of this part of our work is to throw some new light on the *rationale* of this very interesting and sublime science, and to fairly rescue it from the degraded condition to which it has been reduced by the duplicity of quacks in religion, and the shameful prostitution of it by astrological impostors, the intelligent reader will see the necessity of bearing invariably in mind the philosophical rudiment deduced from the experimental process of Newton; namely, That every particle of matter in the universe is endued with a sympathetic energy or influence, by which it is capable of communicating imperceptibly with every other particle throughout the system of nature.

The next thing required, in order to apply the principles here proposed to the doctrines of astrology, is, to endeavour to acquire, by the best and most enlarged means of comparison that we can adopt, some notion of the innumerable, immense, and differently organized conglomerations of particles which the suns and other mighty spheres of the universe severally contain. No mind, it is certain, can expand itself sufficiently to comprehend the mightiness and multiplicity of the orbs of heaven, and the variety of their qualities and structures; indeed, a profound capacity is necessary for contemplating, with any thing like an adequate view, that small portion of the world which is called *the solar system*; and of which the vast earth we live upon is but a comparatively small member.

THE PROPORTIONAL QUANTITIES OF MATTER COMBINED IN THE SEVERAL BODIES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

In order to come towards some idea by which the astrological effects on one another, of the several bodies of matter constituting the chief planets of the solar system may be estimated, it will be necessary to compare them, in this respect, as to the proportion of particles, or material principles, contained in each. It has been before signified, how great a scope of mind this comparison requires. Large numbers, when they come to be applied to the measurement, as it were, of such vast magnitudes, are apt to bewilder the imagination, and confound the understanding. It is impossible to work the mind up to a sufficient pitch for the contemplation here necessary to be brought before it: however, we must do the best we can to assist in this mental speculation.

We actually know the Earth on which we live to be nearly 25000 miles in circumference, and that the mass of matter of which it is composed is about 450 times as dense as water. The idea of the wonder-

ful extent of this body may be rather better assisted by conceiving the length of time occupied in going from kingdom to kingdom; or in sailing round it. A farther conception may be, also, derived from considering the great number of distinct nations on its surface, with many of which we are yet unacquainted; for there are yet many great regions that still remain unexplored. Having suffered the mind to enlarge itself, as far as it is able, by meditating on this mighty globe, with which we are most familiar, we become rather better able to draw inferences on comparing the proportion of matter in the body of the Earth, with the quantities contained in the various orbs with which ours is associated. To bring this point in as narrow a shape for consideration as possible, we shall here merely compare the proportions of matter contained in each planet, with that which is condensed in the body of the Earth; and then we shall, by a similar scale, shew the comparative masses of each planet with the solar mass. And first,

The Earth contains about 6 times more matter than Mercury.

- - - - -	1 and 1-10th	- - -	Venus.
- - - - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	Mars.
- - - - -	312 times less	- - -	Jupiter.
- - - - -	98	- - -	Saturn.
- - - - -	17	- - -	Georgium Sidus.
- - - - -	40 times more	- - -	The Moon.

I would now recommend close attention to the wonderful aggregation of matter accumulated in the body of the sun: and this will be somewhat the more readily conceived from the bulk of the Earth and comparative bulk of the several planets having been just now examined.

The Sun contains about 2,000,000 times more matter than Mercury.

- - - - -	400,000	- - -	Venus.
- - - - -	334,000	- - -	The Earth.
- - - - -	4,000,000	- - -	Mars.
- - - - -	1,070	- - -	Saturn.
- - - - -	20,000	- - -	Geor. Sidus.
- - - - -	133,600,000	- - -	The Moon.

(To be continued.)

A
CANDID SURVEY
 OF
 CERTAIN PASSING EVENTS, WITH THEIR ATTENDANT SIGNS,
 AND THE
 INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCES TO MORAL SOCIETY.

THE passions of a nation may be compared to the ocean, which, without some cause of agitation, is disposed to calmness: but when ruffled to a state of violence by any sudden or provoking impulse, the effects are tremendous and overwhelming. In looking at the frenzies which occasionally seize upon the public mind, some may be satisfied with the fancy, that there is nothing farther to be apprehended than the merely momentary fit or panic; and that it loses all its fervour as soon as the temporary emergency which caused it is overpast. Those who think (I will not say *reason*) thus abstractedly, think erroneously; nor can such short-sighted mortals know much of the nature of the human heart. Every provocation which a rational body experiences has a concomitant origin, which is not visible to the purblind and precipitate. Every new insult adds fuel to fuel: and the fervour of indignation, when it has once glowed, never becomes extinct; but will, some time or other, as new combustibles are added, burst forth with quenchless fury. It is at these latent consequences that the moral philosopher looks with serious forebodings, and not at the mere occurrence which may happen to be coming to pass.

In a former number, some allusions have been made to the entrance of Saturn into Gemini, the ascendant of London, as well as observations relative to the sorrowful afflictions which have befallen Ireland during his sojourn in Taurus, the ascendant of that criminally-neglected island. Those remarks, it will be seen, relate to persons of various classes rather than to events; and it is a task of no very agreeable kind to which the pending signs now lead; namely, that of tracing the astrological significations which appertain to certain weighty subjects that have been recently making, and which ought to make, a serious impression on every virtuous and patriotic mind.

THE RAGE OF INFIDELITY IN ENGLAND, AND THE DEPLORABLE MEANS BY WHICH IT IS PROMOTED.

The first circumstance which affects the community at large upon the

ingress of Saturn into Gemini, the ruling sign of this vast metropolis, is the trial of eight men charged with selling blasphemous publications. It is well worthy of observation, that these trials, which will prove of more national importance than can be seen upon a hasty glance, commenced on the very day that the entrance of the malevolent planet into the ominous sign was taking place.

The observations on this remarkable prosecution cannot be too minutely made; and I shall, therefore, feel myself excused for particularly pointing out some of the most striking matters by which this case, and the circumstances connected with it, are distinguished.

These eight persons, over whose fate the malign orb seems to have so especially predominated, were the agents, as we know, of a man who has voluntarily sacrificed his liberty and property in the cause of doctrines which oppose the truths of Christianity: and not only has he himself been long suffering the scourge of the law, but his wife, and other of his female kindred, have, by their own choice, rushed dauntlessly into the jaws of the judge and the jailor, and become the victims of the same fatal resolution.

The consequences of this apparently disinterested and determined conduct in the cause of free-thinking, has been to induce an endless succession of proselytes and propagators of the same Antichristian tenets; who, for the most part, meet the courts with a confidence that argues sincerity in the cause they have engaged in: and it is to be deplored deeply, that the want of theological understanding in those before whom they are brought never fails to be conspicuous upon all these trials. Thus, that which is meant to be suppressed by *the utmost rigours of the law*, only gains spiritual strength by the triumphant manner in which the disciples of the infidel, mean and uneducated as they are, face, grapple with, and floor, their antagonists in court, who dare never stir an inch from the technical verbiage of acts of parliament. As long as this unequal contest between the arm of the law and the arm of infidelity is impolitically kept up, so long must the latter gain strength; and true religion and morality grow weak and suffer abuse.

A WORD OR TWO FROM COUNSELLOR FRENCH, AND ONE OR TWO FROM FATHER JEROME.

A barrister, named French, conducted the defences set up by certain of these dealers in infidelity, and a few of the words which he used express very truly and very cogently the consequences which the nation

is suffering from the injudicious mode of suppression which has been hitherto adopted. "Piety," says he, "shudders at these prosecutions. True Christianity is every where scandalized from them. The dissemination of these books is most horrible, and the circulation is increased by tens of thousands by these prosecutions. Could the imprisonment of these poor, starved, ignorant creatures check them? No. The true cause of the frightful increase of infidelity was the vices and luxury of the higher classes—their deistical principles—and their unchristian conduct. He repeated it, that *the community was in peril from this source.*"—"He felt for those who were prosecuted; and he came to protest, as a Christian, against such a course of remedy as imprisonment. He wished them to make converts of these poor men rather than martyrs."

Now what is most wonderful to a bystander is, that, in an age which prides itself with being so luminous and refined, men of education, and who must be well acquainted with the results of nearly three centuries of persecution, should not pay some regard to what experience is ever teaching. Domitian, Adrian, and Antoninus, after sacrificing nearly a million of Jews, could not extinguish Judaism: nor could the millions on millions of martyrs to Christianity, from Nero down to Dioclesian, repress the progress of its doctrines. The same evidence is manifested in the whole history of the Reformation, from the early dissent of the *Waldenses* to the present time; that is to say, rigorous measures have ever tended to strengthen rather than suppress freedom of opinion upon topics of religion. Of this one thing we may all rest certain—that no set of persons can overthrow *the truth*. What, then, is the line of conduct which this axiom points out? Why obviously this—to employ the truth to *persuade and convince* those who are in error. It is, however, much to be feared, that the fact which St. Jerome advanced is but too well grounded: "After the church," says he, "had Christian magistrates, *she was fuller of riches, but emptier of virtue; and when she had golden chalices, she had wooden priests.*"*

A COMPARISON OF CERTAIN CONFIGURATIONS, BY WHICH RECENT EVENTS, THAT MUCH AFFECT RELIGION AND MORALITY, HAVE BEEN MARKED.

When any powerful influence is exerted from either Gemini or Sagittarius, some circumstance unfavourable to religion is commonly seen

* Bennet's Memorial, p. 18.

upon trial for the act to which the former may be regarded as a grand inducement, we find Saturn in the posture in which Jupiter was seen in the former case, namely, just ready to transit into Gemini—Mars, also, has just ingressed, as before, into Libra, and, as in the former instance, is applying to a quartile with Georgium Sidus, the latter now retrograde as before; and the aspect still being from the same cardinal signs—Mercury, likewise, retrograde, as in the former aspects—Venus, in both instances, in the ascendant of London—and the Moon in Scorpio, just separated from affliction by conjunction with Mars—to which may be added, the quartile of the Sun and Georgium Sidus, on both days within orbs, and from the same cardinal signs.

Having shewn the remarkable coincidence on these two occasions, which both so materially concern the religion of the country, I shall only farther state, on this point of my question, that Saturn has a strong sympathy with subtle-minded persons; and, in exciting them to action, he is very powerful. Carlile's connexions are no doubt of the class on which he, at this time, is very forcibly operating; and, as his motion is heavy, his effects may be expected to be lasting, and to increase in importance, for some time to come, relative to the affairs of the British metropolis.

AN ASTROLOGICAL VIEW OF THE CASE OF CAPTAIN
O'CALLAGHAN.



This is a case which connects itself with the two former, inasmuch as we here find the religion of the country involved, and which seems to have been, as in one of the foregoing instances, brought into contempt by a functionary intrusted with the administration and guardianship of it. Yet, although a clergyman had been guilty of gross impropriety, and which gave rise to a *little fracas*, there was nothing in the simple affair to have agitated the public mind, had this, like questions of a similar nature, been suffered to pass off in the common way. The manner in which Mr. O'Callaghan has, however, been dealt with, will not be readily forgotten; nor will the blow given to religion and justice be easily remedied. It is curious to observe the astrological significations appertaining to this most unaccountable piece of bad policy on the part of those who ought, certainly, to have hushed up the thing as quietly as possible, rather than have managed so clumsily as to let it become the theme of every mouth, to the utter disgrace of one party, and those who have been his kind friends; and to the other, a triumphant sort of popularity, which will make him ample amends for the persecution he has suffered. I shall, here, briefly allude to the narrative of this business, and then shew, how it is astrologically associated with the current events of the year: and, what is still more wonderful, that the consequences were pointed out nearly twelve months beforehand.

The merits of this parsonic adventure lie in the following narrow compass. Three ladies taking a sort of airing in the vicinity of town, in a private carriage, on the dicky of which sat Captain O'Callaghan, under whose protection they were, attracted the attention of a reverend orthodox, who was riding on horseback along the same road. As the story goes, one of the said three ladies was marvellously handsome; and though there is not much doubt but that the saint-like gentleman strove to renounce the devil and all his works, *and that*, as much as ever he could, yet in the present war between flesh and spirit, the former had the mastership, and the latter was absolutely obliged to knock under. So, what could the man do with that which would not be controlled? And what did he do? Why nothing more than poke his holy nose into the carriage window, once, twice, thrice or so, to gratify his refractory and carnal senses, which, as you find, would have their way in spite of every thing. I don't believe he was guilty of doing any thing more than thus intruding his sanctified proboscis into the handsome lady's face, before her protector became so enraged as to

jump down from the dicky, and with his own divine bit of a twig, to dust the canonical jacket of the gentleman in black. Thus ended act the first.

After this, Clericus preferred, as a man of peace ought to do, an appeal to *Justice* rather than to *Honour*: the flogger and the flogged had, therefore, a time appointed for them to meet, according to law, before certain functionaries, whose business it is to take the trouble off their hands of deciding the affair between themselves. Without entering into the particulars of the ceremonies, *pro* and *con*, which this scene presented, we need only say, that the authorities, satisfied that the peace of the nation had been violated by the man of war, referred the *spiritual pastor* to that tribunal where petty judgments are, in such cases, given against those who wilfully commit trespasses on the peace of society.

THE REDRESS OBTAINED PROVES A THREE-FOLD DRESSING.

As the particulars of this appeal are already so notorious, it would be as ridiculous as sending "coals to Newcastle," to detail them here; but there are some consequences arising out of this judicial proceeding, which, viewed astrologically, demand attention. The writer of this has had interviews with some of the jurymen before whom the cause was brought: and not one of the twelve is there who does not declare that a most gross insult was committed by the clergyman: and that, in their unanimous opinions, he richly deserved the chastisement he received. This, then, being the conscientious opinion of them, one and all; and this having been, as it since has, publicly set on record, is a circumstance of extraordinary import: nor will *the second verdict* of these twelve honest jurymen be ever blotted out from the catalogue of clerical delinquencies. It is a flagellation that will wound much deeper than that which was received, in the moment of exasperation, from the hand of the females' protector. But this is not all; for there is left upon record *some words* applicable to religion and morality, as they both stand affected by this new parsonic breach, which it would be well for every one who has the good of society really at heart, to weigh with the deepest consideration. I mean what was said on the trial, in justification of the defendant, by that incorruptible and inspired champion of *moral right* and *true piety*, Mr. Charles Phillips, barrister. I place this as *the third dressing* that the candidate for a bishopric got on this occasion; and which was by far the most sorely

inflicted of the three. It is too long to be inserted here ; but the matter which that eminent speech contains is of such national importance, that it should be studied with the gravest solicitude.

THE SENTENCE ON CAPTAIN O'CALLAGHAN, AND THE EXTREMITY TO WHICH THE EXECUTION OF IT WAS CARRIED.

The jury necessarily found the soldier guilty of inflicting stripes ; but on the ground of provocation recommended a lenient punishment. A fine of twenty pounds, and imprisonment in the county jail for a month, is the penalty awarded. Mr. O'Callaghan is taken accordingly to prison, and treated as a felon. His ordinary food is refused, and the jail-bread and water only supplied. The jury, one and all, publicly expostulate on this excessive rigour ; but without producing any effect. A magistrate interferes to order his usual diet to be allowed, as far as eating, *not drinking*, goes : and to be permitted to speak to his friends through one iron grating, instead of through the double separation of two.—A stir is made among his friends, and a petition to the House of Commons from the prisoner is preferred. The presiding *puisne* who had become the organ of the *quorum*, declared his ignorance of the prison regulations ; and consequently of the fate to which he consigned the prisoner.—The sentence, and mode of inflicting it, approved of by the higher powers.—A revision of the issue, and of the rigorous punishment which the Captain was undergoing, was entered into by a police conclave, which confirmed the whole severities inflicted.—Some qualms arising from the public disgust expressed at such unnecessary and unusual dispensations of the law, is at last manifested by the publication of a document, purporting to be the official notes taken upon the trial.—Effects produced on the public mind by this paper, not the expiation of the abettors of the severity ; but cause of deeper reproach.—Every newspaper in town and country, of a disinterested character, circulating its comments on the odium thus brought upon religion, law, and justice.—No circumstance, since the persecution of the late queen, so calculated to bring contempt on the sacred institutions of the country.—A partial rigour, for the sake of gratifying mean minds, will never fail to extend disaffection ; and to leave a permanent and fatal epidemic behind it.

CELESTIAL OMENS COINCIDING WITH THE TIME OF TRIAL ; ALSO, A PREDICTION IN THE PROPHETICAL ALMANACK FOR 1824, DEDUCED FROM THE RADIX OF THE YEAR, WHICH POINTS OUT THE PRECISE TIME WHEN THE CHURCH WOULD HAVE TO UNDERGO THE EVIL DEPLORED IN THE PRESENT NUMBER OF “ THE STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER.”

The time at which the trial of Captain O’Callaghan came on was the 14th of June, at which time the planet Saturn had attained forty-nine minutes in the sign Gemini, the ascendant of London ; while Mercury was just finishing his retrogradation from his inferior conjunction, and was becoming *direct* in the same sign, subsequent to a conjunction with Venus, recently vitiated by a conjunction with Saturn ; the Sun being also in the said sign. Mars, it will be moreover noted, was in two degrees, fifty-one minutes, of the equinoctial sign Libra, just separated from a trine aspect with Saturn. Jupiter at the same time, also, beholding Georgium Sidus from the cardinal signs Cancer and Capricorn, the latter planet being retrograde, and separating from a quartile aspect with Jupiter. The position of the Moon is also remarkable, her conjunction with Georgium Sidus and quartile with Jupiter having been completed the day previous to the trial.

Now the conjoint force, in Gemini, of Sol, Mercury, Venus, and the greater malignant, Saturn, could not be looked forward to without anticipating some unusual sensation calculated to disturb the public mind in and around London ; and the aspect of Saturn and Mars would tend to increase the agitation and virulence of that which might happen to provoke. But I consider the relative postures of Jupiter, Georgium Sidus, and the Moon, to have greatly contributed to bring about this extraordinary and very unexpected dissatisfaction ; for, from a number of observations on the effects of Georgium Sidus, on public bodies, I am convinced that murmuring and discontent are among the effects of his influence. He is excessively morose and sullen ; and his conjunction with the Moon, on the present occasion, will account for the extended and almost general impulse which has been given to popular irritation. We should recollect, too, that Mars is intimately concerned in all those broils which relate to military people ; and his being in a platique trine with Venus, may signify the origin of the quarrel.

The foregoing signs and observations relate wholly to the moment

at which Mr. O'Callaghan is about to be consigned to the custody of a jailor, for that which every man on earth is called upon by every feeling of nature, and every principle of reason, to do, were he placed in the particular situation in which the Captain stood at the moment. Debating, therefore, as men, we naturally expect that discretionary power which the dispensers of the law possess to be exercised in favour of such a defendant. There is, however, another light in which this strange business presents itself; and which is alone able to account for such anomalous and unprecedented proceedings. Every man among those who have caused this *hub-bub* was evidently under certain planetary influences which operated at the time; and, unconscious of the fatuity which possessed him, he becomes involuntarily the instrument of bringing about the course of fate. No rational beings would plunge religion, morality, justice, honour, and humanity, into so deplorable a state, were it not for some infatuation which they are not at the time aware of: and that this consequence was foreseen, and was to come to pass, at this precise time, will be evident from the following extract from "*the Prophetic Almanack,*" for 1824.

In his "timely warnings and wholesome precepts" for June, the author says, "Were I to declare all I foresee concerning the danger in which our national church is placed, it might seem censorious without effecting any good purpose. I have not forgotten the old adage, that says, *a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.*"—Now were not the cases of Carlile's deputies, and of Captain O'Callaghan, such as affect the whole body-politic, and the whole frame of institutions by which it is held together, they would not have been pointed out in the radix of the year: and were not these the events to which the sign and the prediction most especially relate, they would not have occurred at the precise time of the year at which some evil to the ecclesiastical establishments of the country was foreshewn to be portended. Let those who may affect to deride the warnings of astrology, mark this coincidence: and let them bear in mind, that many a superb edifice has been burnt to the ground by sparks which, in themselves, are but minute and inconsiderable. Guicciardini, in his aphorisms, says truly, "it is in nature as in governments; nothing is permanent that is violent."—A spark of a violent and destructive nature has been very unnecessarily struck; and let those who amuse themselves with flint and steel beware of combustibles.

A VERY PUZZLING QUESTION.

SOME people have a knack of telling stories,
 And interlarding all they say with mirth,
 Because, d'ye see, the Moon in Cancer glories,
 And happens to be joyous at their birth.
 As to myself, I feel that I'm deficient
 At doing this in style, because, at mine,
 Her beam to other arts was more allicient;
 For she was seated in another sign.

In that which now I'm at, the lack is very
 Perplexing—for I'm trying to compose
 A rhyme or two, which being rather merry,
 Might make amends for sober sort of prose.
 O—nothing's worse than getting drowsy, poring
 Over a heap of stupid words, fine-drawn
 Without a meaning—and which set one snoring;
 Or, at each barren period make one yawn.

I scarce know how I feel myself, when most I've
 My tushes sharpen'd for a little wit,
 And find my author's brains so very costive,
 Squeeze how he will, he can't squeeze out a bit.
 From pity I, for half a dozen pages,
 Hoping 'twill come at last, don't even frown:
 Six more, and none—so work'd up, then, my rage is,
Fungus, I cry—and dash the rascal down.

That which is coming now needs some apology;
 For, you must know, it oft has been my lot,
 Especially when he lugs in astrology
 In an unmeaning way, to dash down Scott.
 But yet, I own, he sometimes is amusing;
 And wish he'd use less paper, and not trick
 So many nothings up for their perusing,
 Of tinsel who are fond—it makes one sick.

But what does he care—his emetic tartar
 Works glibly downwards with most stomachs—which,
 With him, is reason good the stuff to barter—
 For he has set his mind on growing rich.
 Not satisfied is he with mere Sir Walter—
 At least—so, by the buzz, it is declared :—
 To raise a family, that is, to alter
 The simple *Sir*, he bent is, to *My Laird*.

Dear me---I pardon crave---why, this suggestion
 Is a digression---for I first set out,
 As I remember, of a puzzling question
 To tell a story---what am I about?---
 Forgive me---but, I'm proud, and can't ask pity,
 Though forced to leave my story till next time---
 All I can say is, if you spurn my ditty,
 Cry *fungus*---rascal---and dash down my rhyme.

This week, for want of room, I must forego it---
 Perhaps it is because the dog-star reigns,
 And may be making me a better poet,
 By cracking more effectually my brains.
 Great help that star imparts to poets' fancies,
 So that each luckily born under it,
 Will be the man to scare you with romances---
 The true *Poeta nascitur, non fit*.

As sure as summer follows after winter---
 Or, sure as the next week will follow this,
 So sure, the Fates permitting, to the Printer,
 To send the story promised I'll not miss :
 And, if I'm in the tune to give it humour,
 The subject is a good one, and quite new :
 I'll do the best I can---and who can do more ?
 So, with this pledge, I bid you now adieu.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;
 OR,
MAGAZINE
 OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY
 MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS
 T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. VII.
THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
FOUNDED ON
THE TESTIMONY OF AGES OF EXPERIENCE,
RELATIVE TO
MARRIAGE AND PROCREATION.

THE topics here proposed are amongst the most momentous of those which concern human life, and at the first commencement of this work, it was meant to avoid, till a later period of the work, discussing them seriously; but applications having come through so many respectable channels on these questions, and from persons of high station, it seems out of our power to escape from the task as we had intended. This publication has been issued with a view to be both amusing and instructive on all those subjects into which the science of celestial investigation branches—it has received liberal and distinguished encouragement—and it would, perhaps, seem regardless of the approbation bestowed upon it, were we to omit those lessons on forming marriage connexions, which, of all sciences, this alone is capable of affording. It is, therefore, with the hope of proving ourselves still farther worthy of the sanction with which our exertions have been rewarded, that we now, for the first time, touch upon these delicate cords, in compliance with those wishes which have been expressed by readers of both sexes; and in performing this task, we hope to be able to increase the reputation of the science, and to improve the happiness of matrimony by pointing out certain things worthy to be observed in the choice of a wife or husband.

The application of astrology to questions of matrimony, and to those which relate to the birth of children, has, ever since the origin of the science, been universal. Marriages are constantly happening in all parts of the world; and the birth of children being such an interesting consequence of wedlock, and an occurrence with which hopes, the most endearing, are connected; anxious inquiries have ever been made, in all ages and countries, relative to the sidereal influences at the parturient moment. By the continual opportunity of verifying the characters of the several planetary aspects, and the various constellations of the heavens, afforded by subjects with which natural philosophers might make themselves thus familiar, contributed to establish,

in competent hands, the authenticity of astrology; and to lay an immoveable and imperishable groundwork for the exercise of it to the close of time.

Astrology could never have stood its ground as it has done, had it not proved itself founded on sound principles by its competency in foreshewing *the fate of connubial alliances*, according as the parties happen to be adapted for each other by their natal stars. The offspring of millions on millions of marriages has also afforded another train of tests which have conferred an indelible stamp of validity on the principles of astrology. The astrological doctrines relative to these peculiar subjects, will be found here treated in as delicate a manner as possible; and if duly attended to, will be of essential use in shewing what particular classes of females are adapted for every special class of the other sex; and, on the other hand, the characteristics of men, that every complexion of female ought to be associated with, in order to produce the most perfect offspring.

Some readers, it is to be feared, will be puzzled with the technical references to the planets, which are unavoidable in astrologically treating these deep subjects; it is therefore right to say, that there are some few amateurs and professional astrologers of respectability in and about London, who are at all times ready to explain difficulties, and from whom gentlemen and ladies, of known integrity, may receive actual information on these or any other affairs: but it is always advisable to make due inquiry previous to applying to any one on subjects of this nature, in order to avoid the artful impositions of ignorant pretenders, and mountebank astrologers.

It will be obvious to proficients in the science, that this topic is premature, and ought to have waited until something more of the elementary principles could have been explained. In answer to such opinions, it need only be said, that the author is quite aware of its being somewhat out of place; nor would it have been inserted at this time, but out of favour to certain special friends who have entreated to be informed upon these curious points.

ASTROLOGICAL SIGNIFICATIONS BY WHICH THE MATRIMONIAL ANXIETIES OF YOUNG PERSONS ARE KNOWN.

If judgment concerning the probability of a person's marriage be drawn from a nativity correctly cast, it would be proceeded upon and determined in the following manner:—

The signifiers of marriage are, first, The cusp of the seventh house, together with the lord of that house, and what planet or planets soever may happen to be in possession of it. Secondly, The Moon and Venus are to be taken as general signifiers in the nativities of men: and the Sun and Mars in the nativities of females.—Or, if it be a horary question, the lord of the ascendant is the signifier of the querent; and if a man, the Moon and Venus are his consignifiers—the consignifiers of a female being the Sun and Mars, in queries of this nature.

Now, by a due consideration of these, according to their mutual positions; their configurations with the lord of the ascendant; and the favourable or unfavourable aspect they have with the degree ascending; it may be ascertained whether the person desirous of knowing will ever marry; and if so, when it will probably happen: also, whether he will marry more than one, and what kind of person he will have for his wife.

If the lord of the ascendant apply, by any good aspect, to the lord of the seventh house—or if they be in reception—or if Venus or the Moon be in any good aspect, or reception, with the ruler of the seventh; or with the Sun, or with Mars; the native or querent will be strongly disposed to marry, and probably will effect his wishes. The cusp of the seventh house receiving the friendly radiation of the Sun, or of Jupiter, or of Venus, is a positive signification that the person will marry.

If the signifiers appear in weak or barren signs; or if Saturn be strongly posted in the first, fifth, seventh, or eleventh houses in barren signs; or if the Moon or Venus are any where in quartile or opposition to Saturn; or Venus being unfortunate in Leo, are presages of a single life, and indisposition to matrimony.

The signifiers possessing fruitful signs; or, the Moon or Venus strong in the seventh house, in a double-bodied sign, free from the rays of Saturn or Mars, are declarations that the native will marry more than once.

If the signifiers are at unity among themselves from good houses; or if the Moon or Venus, from double-bodied signs, apply to many planets; or if the lord of the ascendant be in the seventh with other amicable planets, although they behold neither the Moon nor Venus; or a friendly aspect of the lord of the ascendant with the lord of the seventh, from bi-corporeal signs, argues that it will be the lot of the native to have many wives.

Venus, in any geniture, being oriental, strong, and essentially dignified, shews that the wife will predominate, and wear, as it is called, the breeches.—If she be seated in the tenth house, the native will marry into a good family, and gain honour and preferment by the match : but if she be seated in the second house of any natal figure, money more than love will be the object of the marriage.

Venus in Aquarius, or Cancer, in quartile or opposition to the Moon, possessing the north angle, signifies the husband will be addicted to debaucheries, and a lusting after many women : if Venus also be in conjunction, quartile or opposition with Mars, it denotes a very ardent passion for varieties of women, and a continual changing of pasture to gratify his appetite.

Saturn in the seventh, afflicting Venus, signifies the wife of the native to be listless of gratifying her husband's desires, and a reluctant sort of bed-fellow : but if Venus be with either Saturn or Mars in Capricorn or Cancer, it declares that both husband and wife will be mutually ready to answer each other's wishes, and be very agreeable bed-fellows to one another.

If the lord of the eighth be in a favourable posture, and quite free from affliction, the consequence will be, that it will fall to the lot of the person inquiring, to obtain considerable property by the marriage. It is also a good sign if Jupiter, Venus, or the Dragon's Head, be in the eighth. If either Jupiter or Venus rule the eighth, and dispose of the part of Fortune in that sign, it is prosperous to the marriage. The lords of the eighth and second in each other's houses, or in friendly aspect, with reception, are signs of acquiring property by marriage.

If a quartile or opposition happen between the significators or consignificators of each party, without reception, the match will be broken off.

If it be a female that inquires, instead of taking the Moon and Venus as consignificators, let the Sun and Mars be taken, and the same configurations will express the same with respect to the opposite sex, which has been here disclosed with regard to that under consideration.

☞ When this subject is next resumed, some observations as to personal peculiarities will be introduced, proper to be taken into consideration by both sexes previous to the matrimonial compact being fully settled between them.

(To be continued.)

A VERY PUZZLING QUESTION.

(Continued from p. 96.)

WE do not always, when we most intend it,
 On subjects form our notions strictly right;
 And, as to judgment, better quite suspend it,
 Than, *without proof*, decide 'twixt black and white.
 Indeed, to save the chance of farther rambling,
 I'll to my tale, which shews how some will back
 Their fancy, from a passion hot, for gambling—
 How knowing-ones may think that white is black.

Two noblemen—that is, two *men of title*—
 Who always settled questions by a bet—
 Who sometimes met at *White's*—sometimes *Whitehall*—
 Held wager-arguments whene'er they met.
 Well were they match'd, and thought upon a level,
 Till one, describing black with all his might,
 Swore something was “As black, sir, as the Devil!”
 “Black!” shouts the other, “why the Devil's white!”

Thus was their question regularly stated,
 According to the logic of their schools;
 And now it was forthwith to be debated,
 With all the nice precision of their rules.
 “The Devil white!—let's see—why, barring bubbles,
 For half I'm worth,” replies his Grace, “he's jet.”
 “Done, sir,” Most Noble cries—“An't please you, *doubles*”—
 “Done, sir”—rejoins his Grace—“he's black, I bet.”

Thus closed the arguments of these logicians;
 Which being noted down by either side,
 The next thing was to settle the conditions,
 By which they might the puzzling point decide.
 Each was persuaded there was no authority
 Upon the subject downright sound and good;
 So both agreed t' abide by a majority,
 And each get all the voters that he could.

All preliminaries were now adjusted---

The wager ratified, the nobles part;
And troops of friends on both sides are intrusted
Forth as election-canvassers to start:

But let it not be thought their operations

Were 'twixt Penzance confined and John o'Groat's---
It was a question which concern'd all nations;
And 'twas but fair that all should give their votes.

To enter down particulars unable,

As it would make my narrative too long,
I merely say, upon the side of sable,

With hearty plumpers Europe sent her throng:
From Asia, too, some clans the same way voted:

And both Americas the ebon hue,
As far as mongrel races went, promoted--

Those did not poll who thought the Devil blue.

The eye, on glancing round in these directions,

Perhaps has caught the hint, and is aware
The folks already noticed have complexions,
Which we, describing, designate as *fair*.

These beauties herd together very snugly,
And have combined, for many ages back,

To feign the Devil's features monstrous ugly,
And not a bit like theirs---but black---coal black!

From time to time, imagination fuller

Becomes of things in it, work'd up in youth:
And to dispute in this wise age the colour

Of Boguy's skin, seems like profaning truth.
Yet manifold and sundry were the races

That down from Noah claim'd succession right,
Who forward came with black and tawny faces,
T' assert by plumpers that his worship's *white*.

From climates tropical had you but seen 'em

Flock the majority for *white* t' advance,
You would have almost thought the Devil in 'em---
Black had not e'en the shadow of a chance.

The loser then reproach'd the planets evil---
 Reproach'd old Satan as the *Lord of sin---*
 Thought he could not have been so base a Devil,
 As to deceive one thus about his skin.

But as it was, at length, with him all over,
 All he could do was, do the best he could:
 His goods and chattels nothing could recover:
 And now he wanted a mere livelihood.
 All I need, therefore, do is just make mention,
 That friends at court politely begg'd his Grace,
 To SERVE THE STATE, *by' accepting of a pension,*
 And—if he'd STOOP SO LOW—a *good fat place.*

AN
 EPITOME
 OF
 THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 84.)

AFTER having suffered the mind to pause, for a time, over this view, our next object will be to fix, as deeply as we can, the necessary impression which a return to the Newtonian principles is calculated to make, concerning the influence of these inconceivably vast masses upon one another. In this part of our investigation, it is necessary to understand something of the revolutions and rotations which each orb is subject to; and by which they are constantly varying their positions relative to each other. Hence, they are occasionally brought to act with varied effects; and from their perpetual change of place, being sometimes nearer together, and sometimes farther asunder, than at others, there is a continual variation of force exerted on every distinct portion of the system; and the more susceptible particles, connected any how with every planetary mass, are thus compelled to change their place every successive instant, in consequence of the attractive or pulsive force which every sphere is exerting.

As all treatises of astrology that have obtained any degree of reputation are founded upon the quadripartite of Ptolemy, and as the system

of our fraternity of planets, as regards their centre, and their order, is so different, as laid down by that philosopher, to the system now prevailing, it will be proper, before we proceed to the effects of the several aspects, to give the order of the planets according to Ptolemy, and also according to Copernicus, or Newton.

PTOLEMY'S SYSTEM.

Centre, The Earth.

- 1 - The Moon.
- 2 - Mercury.
- 3 - Venus.
- 4 - The Sun.
- 5 - Mars.
- 6 - Jupiter.
- 7 - Saturn.

PRESENT SYSTEM.

Centre, The Sun.

- 1 - Mercury.
- 2 - Venus.
- 3 - Earth and Moon.
- 4 - Mars.
- 5, 6, 7, 8 - Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas.
- 9 - Jupiter.
- 10 - Saturn.
- 11 - Georgium Sidus.

To get into the right road to philosophy, is not very easy, but once set straight forward, in this respect, it is not very difficult to keep in the right track. My object, in the present article, is to convey a notion of the comparative influence of the several planetary bodies of the solar system on the terrestrial atmosphere; and, consequently, on the animal organs which are invigorated by the respiration of this fine vapour.

To strike into all the minute and abstruse ramifications which concern this curious part of philosophy, would be very tedious to both the writer and the reader; and would, therefore, be inconsistent with the nature of such a weekly miscellany as "The Straggling Astrologer." Having, in the preceding number, supplied such calculations as are sufficient to assist the mind in estimating the power of one planet on any other, by shewing the proportion of matter which each brings into action, the judgment of those for whose consideration this subject is chiefly adapted, will be able to supply those arguments relative to difference of effect which is produced by the difference of distances between the several orbs: and also of that peculiar change in place between apogee and perigee, by which peculiar fluctuations of effect on the atmosphere, and consequently on all animal nature subsisting within it, is occasioned.

Before we proceed farther upon this topic, it will, however, be necessary to correct an error, which has, by some means or other, found

its way into the estimate of the proportion of matter in each planet, compared with the quantity in the body of the sun. The proportion of the mass of Jupiter has been, by mistake, ascribed to Saturn; and the proportion of that of Saturn has been wholly omitted in the estimate. It will be necessary to erase *Saturn* therefore, and substitute *Jupiter*, in page 84, three lines from the bottom; and to insert the quantity contained in Saturn; which alteration will be, when rightly made, as follows:

The Sun contains about 1,070 times more matter than Jupiter.

- - - - - 3,400 - - - - - Saturn.

That which has been said, hitherto, on the theory of astrology, extends no farther than the elementary principles of the science; and we next come to propound arguments, established on the principles already laid down, relative to the continual and fluctuating action of matter upon matter,—of celestial upon terrestrial bodies—of the stars upon man.

No fact in philosophy is more indisputable than that which assures us of the influence of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, on the earth and its inhabitants. The continual and periodical change in the weather—the constant and the variable winds to which particular climates are subject—the phenomena peculiar to the several seasons, and many other effects that might, were it necessary, be pointed out, are proofs which render the existence of such planetary influence unquestionable. There is, however, one means more visible than either of those before mentioned, by which the effects of planetary influence may be exemplified, and pretty well estimated; and that is, the alternate ebbing and flowing of the sea. The phenomena exhibited in this department of nature is so analogous to those operations on which astrological doctrines rest, that it cannot be too closely examined into: and the more scrupulously it is brought into comparison with atmospheric fluctuations, the more will these be understood, and the science of astrology be venerated. To the arguments and means of exemplification of astral influence, which the flux and reflux of the ocean furnish, shall this part of my subject be confined.

(*To be continued.*)

A
 RETROSPECTIVE VIEW
 OF
 CERTAIN REMARKABLE EVENTS,
 WITH
 OBSERVATIONS ON THE SIGNS
 BY WHICH THEY WERE SEVERALLY ACCOMPANIED.

By all persons who have paid close attention to the subject of astrology, with a desire to ascertain its efficacy with regard to popular events, it will have been observed, that when planets have been passing through the sign Gemini, conflagrations have been commonly prevalent, and some very great ones have happened under this sign. But we are not to take this alone as the sign by which such catastrophes are to be anticipated in this particular quarter of the world. Aries, Libra, and Sagittarius, have had their share of great fires as well as Gemini; and few have ever happened, except in parts very remote from England, but when those signs have been very strongly affected. The particular quality of any combination of influence that may happen to be in familiarity with those signs, should, however, be at all times attentively considered, when that which depends upon them is investigated with a view to foretell events which they are known to rule.

Those who have given this part of the subject of astrology the most minute attention possible, have found the sextiles and trines of Saturn and Mars from those signs, invariably attended with consequences remarkably disastrous; and very often much more so than the quartiles and oppositions of those planets on other occasions. Such positions will scarcely ever occur without being followed by great fires---popular tumults---dreadful murders---awful suicides, and such-like: and wherever war is carrying on under such configurations, it rarely happens but that they bring on times of extraordinary slaughter and devastation.

SIGNS ATTENDING THE CORONATION, AND EVENTS CONNECTED
 WITH IT.

It has been moreover observed, that, when planets have been making their transits through some particular degrees of the signs Gemini,

Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces, England, France, and some other countries that border upon these, have been dreadfully agitated. The degrees thus specially alluded to may be considered to extend from the 11th to the 15th, and from the 24th to the 28th degree of each of the said signs. Eclipses of the Sun or Moon, when they happen in the limits of those degrees, are certain forerunners of calamities to this part of Europe. The great elipse of the Sun which happened on the 7th of September, 1820, took place under the 14th degree of Virgo, and so virulent were its effects in those quarters where the beforementioned signs principally predominate, that it has been thought by some very experienced astrologers to have afflicted the earth for upwards of two years. Events certainly followed it of a most serious and alarming nature. In the latter part of that year, and in the early part of 1821, a general ferment was excited by the persecution of the Queen. It was also on the 5th of May, 1821, that Napoleon Buonaparte died; and I mention this particular consequence, for the sake of pointing out to the notice of students in the science, that this great eclipse fell not only in the ascendant of Paris, but within two degrees of the place of Mars in the nativity of the late Emperor Napoleon; and which was, no doubt, a signal of his approaching end.—The coronation of his present Majesty on the 19th of July, 1821, was distinguished beyond every other ceremony of a like nature by the attempt of his lawful queen to be present in the Abbey, and the forcible means that were employed to prevent her admission. Eleven days after the ill treatment she experienced on the coronation-day, she was taken ill at Drury Lane Theatre; and after lingering under the fatal malady until the 7th of August, she died, regretted by all humane hearts. These are circumstances which left behind them an impression which time will never be able to obliterate; and those who will take the trouble to examine the planetary aspects at the time of the coronation, will find that the infortune, Mars, was in the 14th degree of Gemini, one of the ominous positions before particularized. On the day of the Queen's death, Mars had attained the 27th degree of the same sign; a part of the Zodiac already alluded to as singularly baleful: and on the day when her remains were removed from Hammersmith to be conducted to her native country, and on which were witnessed those frightful contentions between the military and that part of the populace who had resolved to take the hearse through the city, Venus had just reached the 14th degree of Virgo, the very point of longitude on which the great eclipse before alluded to took place.

It will be also remembered, that two innocent spectators lost their lives, on the day of the funeral, by the outrageous conduct of the military in using their fire-arms.

Having called the attention of my readers to the subject of that memorable eclipse, and certain domestic events which seem immediately connected with it, we should not omit to mention the persecutions of the Grecian Christians by their Turkish taskmasters, which became general just at the occultation of the great luminary; and which brought on a train of massacres and brutal violations as horrible and as revolting to human nature as any on record, by which the great cities of Turkey in Asia were filled with female victims, and children, the prey of the barbarian; and the cities of injured Greece with reprisals of Mahomedan blood.

It would also seem forgetful to omit noticing the extraordinary distress that prevailed in our own country among the agriculturalists the whole of the year following the eclipse, which may very justly be esteemed portentous of the ruin experienced by thousands; and of the great depreciation of land, which was left in many districts almost entirely on the hands of the proprietors, and rents, in consequence, were reduced throughout the country from £30 to £60 per cent. These are events of too much magnitude to be indifferently passed over by the reflecting and philosophical astrologer.

A COMPARISON OF THE SIGNS AND ASPECTS UNDER WHICH SOME OF THE CHIEF DESTRUCTIONS BY FIRE HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

In order to afford the admirers of the science an opportunity of witnessing how instrumental planetary positions in the particular signs and degrees before pointed out have been in the production of extraordinary calamities, and more especially of such as result from fires, particularly in and about London, sketches are here subjoined of some of the most remarkable accidents of this nature that have happened during the last thirty years, together with a scale of the configurations which prevailed at the time of each conflagration. This sort of comparison cannot fail to be highly satisfactory and of great value to artists, as it gives ample groundwork, deduced from facts within our own immediate knowledge, for future judgments, and for raising the science from its present degraded position to that eminence, and dignified condition among the philosophical doctrines of the universe, which it so justly merits.

FIRST DESTRUCTION OF ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE BY FIRE.

On the 17th of September, 1794, Astley's Amphitheatre, and many houses adjoining it, were destroyed by fire; and the positions of the planets at the time were as follows:

♁	24.44	♃	9.37	♄	11.21	♅	29.36 R.	♆	25.7	♇	10.34
		♁	8.36	♃	17.48						

Thus it will be perceived, that the Sun, Georgium Sidus, and Jupiter, are all posited in the ominous degrees of the signs already alluded to; the Sun and Jupiter being quartile to each other. Mars, also, entering the disastrous degrees of Sagittarius, is applying to an opposition of Georgium Sidus, which sufficiently marks the calamitous nature of the event.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S COVENT GARDEN BY FIRE.

In the following year, and within two days of the time at which the foregoing event happened, St. Paul's church, Covent Garden, was destroyed by fire; and on the 19th of September, the day of the fire, the following scheme will shew the state of the planets:

♁	26.28	♃	5.39	♄	11.25	♅	13.39	♆	27.38 R.	♇	1.8
		♁	19.30	♃	5.33						

Now it will be here observed, that Georgium Sidus and Saturn are in a platique conjunction in the ominous degrees of Gemini---that the Moon is applying to the same disastrous place in Sagittarius---Mars and Venus, together with the Sun, in the sign Virgo---and Mercury is seen applying to a trine with Georgium Sidus and Saturn.

THE AMPHION MAN OF WAR BLOWN-UP AT PLYMOUTH.

On the 3d of August, 1796, upwards of 250 men perished by the blowing-up of the Amphion man of war in Plymouth Harbour, at which time the planets were seated as follows:

♁	11.44	♃	14.51	♄	14.53	♅	24.6	♆	11.25 R.	♇	18.33
		♁	15.9	♃	24.24						

The positions of Georgium Sidus and Saturn will be first noticed as

indicative of disaster from the malignant degrees of Gemini, Mars being in Sagittarius, separating from an opposition of the latter of the aforesaid malevolents, which, to astrologers, will be sufficient to shew how strictly correct the foregoing opinions have been formed.

VAST DESTRUCTION OF COMMERCIAL PROPERTY BY FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

In 1802, an extraordinary accident by fire happened at Liverpool on the 14th of September, by which a great number of warehouses were entirely reduced to ashes, and property to the amount of more than a million sterling was consumed. At the time of this catastrophe, the positions of the planets will be seen from the subjoined scale :

♃		♈		♁		♃		♃		♄
☉ 20 . 52		♃ 26 . 30		♁ 9 . 11		♃ 12 . 9		♃ 17 . 22		♄ 22 . 58
				♃		♄				
		♀ 4 . 30				♄		♄		♄ 1 . 29

Here Saturn was in possession of the 13th degree of Virgo, within orbs of a conjunction with Jupiter in the same sign, and from which the latter was separating : and what is still worthy of observation, both being in combustion, the Sun having just separated from conjunctions with both. Mars just entering the 24th degree of Gemini ; and the ingress of Mercury into the ominous sign Libra having been just made.

SECOND DESTRUCTION OF ASTLEY'S THEATRE BY FIRE ; AND ALSO OF THAT IN ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, CALLED THE CIRCUS.

On the 21st of September, 1803, Astley's Amphitheatre was again the prey of the raging element, and with it twenty of the adjoining houses were reduced to a complete wreck. This second conflagration was accompanied by the following aspects :

♃		♃		♁		♃		♄		♄
☉ 8 . 2		♃ 6 . 0		♁ 13 . 17		♃ 21 . 54		♄ 8 . 4		♄ 7 . 25
				♁		♃				
		♀ 26 . 36				♃		♃		♃ 22 . 15

This scheme presents us with a conjunction of Jupiter and Mars in the sign Libra, noted for its ardent effects, and both which planets are quartile to Georgium Sidus from cardinal signs. The positions of the Sun, Saturn, and Mercury, in Virgo, will likewise be particularly noticed, together with the opposition of the Sun and Moon from Virgo and Pisces.

The theatre called the Circus, in St. George's Fields, was destroyed by fire on the 12th of August in the year 1805, which event was accompanied by the following state of the heavenly bodies :

♄	♌	♃	♍	♁	♎	♅	♏	♂	♋
19 . 14		12 . 19		21 . 23		12 . 21		26 . 59	8 . 3
		♃		♃		♀	♁	10 . 11	♁
								♁	♁
								13 . 26	

Among the more striking features of these aspects, the conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Libra will not fail to be noticed, nor their quartile configurations with Georgium Sidus from cardinal signs, which occasion their effects to be prodigious. Mercury and Venus have also ominous positions in the sign Virgo, where they are just separating from a conjunction, both being in opposition to the Moon in Pisces.

The respective dignities, &c. of the several planets at these particular times have not been noticed, as it would have swelled the observations too much : but the ingenious artist will, from the grounds here presented, be enabled to enlarge his speculations, and to derive many curious hints in this branch of the science.

To be continued, when the astrological signs which accompanied the late extensive fire in Edinburgh will be pointed out, and placed on record to assist future judgments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The approbation of "The Westminster Student" is worthy of our thanks, and we beg his acceptance of them. Saturn, he will perceive, comes to a quartile of his place in the nativity at the age of from 21 to 23.---There is certainly no book existing that can teach a person astrology.

The communications of "The English Astrologer" will be found inserted in a modified form.

The interesting article from R. C. S. is too inaccurate in *diction* to appear, as he wishes it, "*without alteration.*"

Mercurius will have, perhaps, already noticed another fatal instance of the deadly quality of the Dragon's Tail, in the deaths of those three eminent personages---the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and the Chinese Lady. This subject will be treated of in next number, and the observations of Mercurius will then accompany the Author's remarks.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER ;

OR,

MAGAZINE

OF

CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY

MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY

Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS

T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. VIII.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
FOUNDED ON
THE TESTIMONY OF AGES OF EXPERIENCE,
RELATIVE TO
MARRIAGE AND PROCREATION.

(Continued from p. 101.)

ASTROLOGICAL HYPOTHESES RELATIVE TO PROCREATION.

THE observations upon marriage naturally lead to the subject of children; and in treating on this, we shall pass over every thing relative to the intercourse of the sexes, in order to come to that subsequent period on which Hermes, Ptolemy, and many later writers, have furnished opinions worthy of being considered by every physiological student; and, indeed, by every one interested in the perfect propagation of the human species.

If it be required, *whether any native will have children*, let the cusps of the first and fifth houses of the figure, for a man, be considered; and for answering the inquiry of a woman on this point, the cusps of the first and eleventh houses are to be consulted, the eleventh being the wife's fifth, or the house of issue. See if fruitful signs possess the cusps of those houses, and whether the lords of them be fruitful planets. Observe also whether Jupiter and Venus be in prolific signs; and if these testimonies appear unafflicted, the native shall surely have issue.

The lords of the houses above-mentioned being well placed in fruitful signs; the Moon being also thus situated; or these being in conjunction or good aspect from such signs, are all presages that the lot of the native will be to have many children: but if you find the significators in sterile signs; or if they are much afflicted by Saturn and Mars, it bespeaks barrenness.

Having well weighed the testimonies of fruitfulness and barrenness, if they fall equal, your judgment will be assisted by looking through all the other arguments of the radix, and determining by that which, judiciously considered, bears strongest testimony.

Venus being lady of the first, and seated in the fifth house of a geniture, in a fruitful sign, is esteemed to promise the native three children. If this position of Venus be in the sign Pisces, it is a promise of six

children: and should the Moon be with her in the fifth house in Pisces, the offspring of the native is likely to amount to nine children.

Jupiter, in trine to a good configuration, is said to be productive of three additional children; or, if in sextile, of two. If the translation of the light of the Moon take place between the lords of the first and fifth, it is a good symptom: but these houses being occupied by barren signs, their significators not being in reception, nor good aspect, nor translation, the wife will not conceive.

CONCERNING THE TIME OF CONCEPTION.

In reference to this point of our subject, Hermes, who is reputed to have been the profoundest of astrologers, was of opinion, that the very degree of the same sign wherein the Moon was at the time of the mother conceiving, should be the true degree of the ascendant at the birth. Ptolemy, on this nice question, says, “Look what sign the Moon is in at the time of birth, and make that very sign the ascendant at conception; and that sign which you find the Moon in at conception, make it the sign at birth, or its opposite.”

Should the querent be already with child, and wish to learn the time of conception, there are various ways invented to ascertain it. The most esteemed method is to take the Moon, the lord of the ascendant, and the lord of the hour; and whichever of them is nearest to the separating aspect of any planet, is considered to shew the time required. If the separation be from conjunction, the conception will have taken place a month—if from a sextile, the female will be two months past conception—if from a quartile, four months—if from a trine, three, or perhaps five months—if from an opposition, six months: and this method is sufficiently correct for the purposes of merely giving answers. But it is scarcely possible to be certain to the very day of the conception, to which accuracy some have pretended; nor is it possible to be certain to a week of the time when the birth will happen.

We are told by Ptolemy that the sex, as well as the incidents relative to a child, may be known prior to its birth, by the position of the planets at the time of conception. That, if the Sun and Moon; or the ascendant; or the stars in aspect with them or with the ascendant, be in feminine signs, the conception will produce a female child; and that this will be the case if the positions are occidental; but if oriental, it will be a male. If the Sun and Moon be in the south angle, or in bi-corporeal signs; or if the ascendant be bi-corporeal, there will be twins,

or more. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, beholding the horoscope from bi-corporeal signs, have been found to occasion three males; and if the Moon, Venus, and Mercury, aspect them, in like manner, three females will be the offspring.

If one feminine and two masculine planets behold the luminaries from signs bi-corporeal, the birth may be expected to yield two males and one female: but, if one male and two female planets give aspect as aforesaid, it will have a like effect on the conception, and occasion two females and a male. It is also said, that if all the configurations are imperfect, the children will be imperfect; but if some be perfect and others imperfect, correspondent effects will be experienced in the children.

When Saturn and Mars are angular, and the Sun and Moon in the twelfth or sixth house, the object conceived is of some monstrous kind; and this also happens when the place of the last full moon before conception, and its lord, have no aspect to the horoscope. If the luminaries are thus posited, and in four-footed signs, if Saturn and Mars be, at the same time, angular, the embryo will assume a bestial form: but if, in such a case, a benevolent planet give testimony, the shape will be human, but the disposition ferocious. If a malefic be with the luminaries, the child will be an idiot; if, however, a fortunate planet be also with them, the intellect of the child will be perfect, but it will be an hermaphrodite. If Mercury be in good familiarity with the Moon, the faculties of the child will be good, but the body will be deformed: yet if the luminaries be in human signs, the shape of the body will be much better and more perfectly formed, than it otherwise would have been.

☞ It is not in my power to vouch, from my own experience, for the authenticity of the science in all here given applicable to conception: the subject will, however, be resumed, and a method, still in use in many eastern countries, said to be efficacious in assisting perfect conceptions, and in contributing to the beauty of the offspring, will be made clearly intelligible.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES

TO BE HENCEFORTH OBSERVED BY

ALL THE BIRDS OF THE AIR.

To geese, ducks, cocks and hens—nay, to all sorts of birds,
 These presents come greeting—to wit—these few words,
 Concerning designs which, we truly suspect,
 Ere long your renown'd commonwealth will affect.

Among you a custom, O birds ! as we've seen,
 E'er since the creation, establish'd has been,
 Of pairing, and treading, and so forth, to rear,
 As each of you lik'd, little broods once a year,
 Which seem'd so agreeable—so much to amuse
 You all, that we fear what now comes is bad news :
 But still, it is only your brooding, 'tis said,
 That by the new plan will be knock'd on the head ;
 For we are inform'd you'll be still at your ease
 To woo and to tread just as much as you please :
 Indeed, you will never have aught else to do,
 The whole season round, but to bill, and to coo,
 And tread, and lay eggs—for, you all must know, now,
 That sitting and hatching we do not allow ;
 Because we have recently hit on a scheme,
 Of doing these better than you can, by steam.
 But, we must acknowledge, we cannot yet lay
 One *steam-egg*—and therefore go on your old way
 As far as the laying—but mind you don't sit—
 For sitting, in nowise, we deign to permit !
 And pray do not fail in your minds this to bear—
 The fiat concerns all the birds of the air,
 As these presents witness—and thus they're despatch'd,
 To say, *all* must, hence, by our STEAM-HEN be hatch'd !

A CONTINUATION
OF
THE RETROSPECT OF GREAT FIRES,
WITH
THE COINCIDING ASPECTS
BENEATH WHICH THEY HAVE SEVERALLY HAPPENED.

RETURNING to a farther investigation of the configurations which have coincided with the times when England has been visited by alarming and destructive fires, we have first to observe, in continuation, That the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with some of the adjacent houses, was destroyed by fire on the 20th of September, 1808; the lives of several persons having been lost in this awful calamity. On this occasion the positions of the several planets were as follows :

Sept. 20, 1808.		☉	♊	26.48		♃	♋	22.34		♄	♌	25.48		♅	♍	18.19		♆	♎	12.8 R.	

Thus will it be seen that this unfortunate event took place when the Sun was in the 27th degree of Virgo, with the Moon combust, and applying to her autumnal conjunction. The Georgium Sidus was also in the ominously flagrant degrees of Libra; and Mars was just applying to a quartile with Saturn, in the fiery sign Leo. Venus was also in the evil degrees of Libra, which, it will be remembered, were pointed out in the former number, as partaking of the same influence as those of Virgo and Sagittarius; being altogether a combination of destructive influence rarely surpassed. Not being in possession of the particular hour when the fire was discovered, and supposing it to have been between one and two o'clock in the morning, the places of the Sun and Moon are set down for midnight between the 19th and 20th.

COMPARISON OF THE ASPECTS COINCIDING WITH THE FIRE AT
ST. JAMES'S PALACE IN 1809, AND THOSE ATTENDING THAT
WHICH RECENTLY HAPPENED AT CARLTON PALACE.

On the 17th of January 1809, the apartments appropriated to the Duke of Cambridge in St. James's Palace were destroyed by fire. This

Feb. 24, 1809.	♄ ☉ 5 . 32	♃ ♃ 27 . 48	♂ ♂ 23 . 32	♁ ♁ 3 . 38	♄ ♄ 25 . 53
	♁ ♁ 27 . 4	♃ ♃ 20 . 51	♄ ♄ 19 . 57 R.		

The positions here registered, afford a striking difference to those by which the accidents at the two palaces were accompanied. Saturn was here in Sagittarius, opposite the ascendant of London. Jupiter was verging on the 26th degree of Pisces, from whose quartile the Moon, in the ascendant of London, had just separated. Mars had attained 27 degrees of Libra, where he was then in motion: and Venus was applying to an opposition with him in the Equinoctial signs. Mercury is also retrograde in the sign Pisces, which is one of the flagrant signs, and a separation from his conjunction with Jupiter herein, has just taken place.

THE SIGNS. PENDING THE BURNING DOWN OF THE CUSTOM-
HOUSE, LONDON.

That terrible conflagration which consumed the Old Custom-house, together with many warehouses stored with valuable merchandise, broke out on the 12th of February 1814, when the under-mentioned aspects prevailed.

Feb. 12, 1814.	♄ ☉ 23 . 13	♂ ♂ 26 . 32	♁ ♁ 2 . 22	♃ ♃ 25 . 20	♄ ♄ 26 . 44 R.
	♃ ♃ 28 . 57	♄ ♄ 28 . 30	♄ ♄ 18 . 37		

In attending to the celestial signs corresponding to this great catastrophe, it will be observed, that the Georgian planet was within very little more than one degree of the sign Sagittarius, in which Saturn was at the time Drury-lane theatre was consumed: thus was the ascendant of London, on each occasion, opposed by a planet similar in nature, and general influence. While in this ominous sign, we see Georgium Sidus meeting a retrograde quartile of Jupiter from a sign no less malignant in these violent combustions, namely, Virgo. Mars is here seen in the latter part of Aries, the ascendant of England, and in opposition to his former place on the 24th of February 1809. The situation of Venus, in the latter part of Pisces, not separated more than 30 minutes from the limits of those remarkable degrees, is a feature worthy of notice; and the more so, as she is here slow in motion, and

just on the eve of retrograding : and consequently her operations are particularly powerful by her remaining in influence for a longer time on the part of the sign shewn to be so instrumental in marking fires.

DESTRUCTION OF IMMENSE PROPERTY AT THE BURNING OF WATER-STREET MILL, BIRMINGHAM ; WITH THE CONCOMITANT SIGNS.

On the 15th of March 1817, a loss of property, estimated at £200,000, was sustained by the destruction of Water-street Mill, Birmingham, by fire, and referring to the positions of the heavenly bodies, we find them, at the time, as follows :

March 15,	☉	♋ 24 . 34	♃	♊ 27 . 51	♃	♈ 15 . 45	♃	♈ 29 . 54	♃	♈ 10 . 34
		♂ 7 . 22	♃	♁ 8 . 42	♃	♁ 28 . 31				

This fire will be found, as all the foregoing events of a like kind were, to have been accompanied with aspects such as were before specified as common to conflagrations. At the time this happened, Jupiter was in the 11th degree of Sagittarius, and in a platiqne quartile to the Sun in Pisces. The Georgium Sidus was also within the compass of the ominous degrees of Sagittarius : but the greater part of the influence of this latter planet was directed to subjects of more general importance, which are intended to be explained in some future numbers.

In the month of April of this same year, several fires happened in various parts of the country, particularly in Essex, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries : and it is worthy of notice, that Jupiter was *retrograde* between the 10th and 11th degrees of Sagittarius, during the greater part of that month ; while both the Sun and Mercury were passing through the sign Aries. Many other configurations of a violent nature happened also about the same time, but they would have too much swelled this article had they been commented upon. We have, therefore, confined our view principally to those more ominous degrees of the signs pointed out.

(To be continued up to the present time.)

ATTENTION
 CALLED TO
 A PROPHECY OF A VERY SERIOUS IMPORT,
 WRITTEN BY
 THE CELEBRATED NOSTRADAMUS.

Mars nous menace par la force bellique,
 Septante fois fera la sang respandre,
 Auge et ruine de l'ecclesiastique
 Et par ceux qui d'eux rien ne voudront entendre.

TRANSLATION.

Mars threatens us from heaven,
 That armies will o'erspread—
 That in wars ten-times-seven,
 Blood will be freely shed—
 In which the rise and fall
 Of priestdom will appear,
 Wrought by those who the call
 Of priests disdain to hear.

“ALTHOUGH I have often foretold long before,” says Nostradamus in his preliminary epistle to his son, “what hath afterward come to pass, and in particular regions, acknowledging all to have been done by divine virtue and inspiration, being willing to hold my peace by reason of the injury not only to the present time, but also of the future, I put them in writing because the kingdoms, sects, and regions, shall be so diametrically opposed, that, if I should relate what shall happen hereafter, those of the present reigns, sects, religions, and faith, would find it so disagreeing with their fancies, that they would condemn that which future ages shall find and know to be true.”—And farther on, admonishing his son as to traders in predictions, he says, “chiefly abhor the vanity of the execrable magic, forbidden by the sacred Scriptures, and by the canons of the church, in the former of which is excepted *judicial astrology*, by which, and by the means of divine inspiration, with continual supputations, we have put in writing our prophecies.”

Concerning the use he makes of the planet Mars in the prediction we are coming to examine, it will be previously requisite to observe what he says in the prefatory epistle as to the said planet. “Although the

planet Mars," says he, "makes an end of his course, and is come to the end of his last period, nevertheless, he shall begin again; and some shall be gathered in Aquarius for many years, others in Cancer also, for many years; and now we are governed by the Moon, and to which, before she hath finished her circuit, shall come the Sun, and then Saturn; for according to the celestial signs, the reign of Saturn shall come again; so that all being calculated, the world draws near to an *anaregonic revolution*."

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SPECIAL PROPHECY OF NOSTRADAMUS,
AS TO THE RUIN OF ECCLESIASTICAL DESPOTISM.

By the foregoing extracts from the preliminary epistle of our prophet, addressed to his son, my wish is to shew, first, the solemn nature and spiritual impression under which these astrological predictions were made; and the serious attention to which they are consequently entitled. Secondly, I would have it noticed how forcibly he alludes to the great periodical revolutions of Mars and Saturn, in the said epistle, which, he signifies, are bringing about an *anaregonic revolution*, or finishing catastrophe.

It will be farther necessary to remark, that the general purpose of the epistle from which the foregoing extracts have been made is, to devoutly impress on the mind of the young man to whom it is parentally addressed, an understanding, that the *divine afflatus* having imparted to him the knowledge of many future things, he was desirous to know if the Creator of the universe had written the same things in the celestial book. Upon devoting himself to retirement, to study and meditate on the astrological signs that were before him, he found that it was signified, even so as it had been revealed to him concerning the states, empires, monarchies, provinces, cities, and bodies of mankind, by the shining and inextinguishable characters of the Book of Heaven, to the end, that they might serve studious men for a light and torch, by means of which they might discover, very nearly, the progressive destiny of the world.

Having then learned, from a spiritual insight during his solitary retirement, the prosperities to which the clergy would be raised, he perceived the agreement between his intuitive knowledge, and the language of the stars. He found the danger to the ecclesiastical institutions of this part of the world, that, in the end, were to arise, as foreshewn by some particularly malign aspect in the greater revolutions of Mars;

but does not point out the special position on which his judgment is founded, and consequently, not the express era to which his prophecy alludes.

His first remark is, that a threat of great armies, by which many battles will be fought, and very much blood shed, is denoted by a revolution or station of Mars at some future period: for we are to understand the term seventy wars or battles *a great* number, or long continued succession, and not any *precise* number: as when it is said in Scripture, we are to forgive our enemies, not only seven times, but seventy times seven; that is, an infinite number of times.

In the concluding part of the prophecy, we are taught, that during this succession of wars, *the rise and fall* of priestdom will be accomplished; and this, consequently, implies, that a very long period is comprehended in the prediction. Nor can it be one aspect of the planet that is here taken to indicate so extensive and momentous a dissolution as is portended; for two contrary and successive effects are presaged: namely, the *auge*, or augmenting and increasing power of the clergy; and the other, their *ruin*.

Now it is certain, from the latter clauses of the prophecy, that the wars and times alluded to, have not yet been witnessed; for the writer says, that the ruin of ecclesiastical predominance shall be wrought *by those who will not hear any thing that the clergy preach*: and this is the strong feature of the prediction, as it regards the present signs of the times.

It would be repugnant to the principles which govern the design of this work, were we to descant at large on the special point of that which Nostradamus has, in the stanza before us, prognosticated. Every reader will be aware of the daily augmentation which the army of infidelity is acquiring, and of the disgrace which is constantly being brought upon religion by the administration of it being intrusted to depraved and worthless characters. Every one knows that this sorrowful truth is not confined to one church, nor even to one country, but that, on the contrary, it is extending itself throughout, what is commonly termed, all Christendom. Every eye must foresee that awful consequences will necessarily result; and when the comparison of the present aspects is made with the words of Nostradamus, every one will be looking forward with apprehension to the dismal times which he has predicted.

AN
 EPITOME
 OF
 THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 106.)

ARGUMENTS CONCERNING STARRY INFLUENCE DRAWN FROM
 THE TIDES.

By the term *tide*, as here used, we are to understand the periodical approaches of the water of the ocean to, and their alternate recessions from, the shores of every country of the earth. The tides of the ocean have a very immediate connexion with lunar astronomy; for, where their course is unimpeded, it is commonly high water when the Moon is about on the south-south-west point of the compass of the horizon of any place: consequently, the greatest elevation of the waters will be about twenty, or from that to twenty-five, degrees eastward of the Moon. All the operations of the tides are confined between determinate limits, which are called *high* and *low* water. The interval between high water one time, and the high water following, is half the time of the Moon's apparent circuit round the earth, which is 12 hours 25 minutes; so that in 24 hours 50 minutes, the tide ebbs and flows twice upon every coast.

Thus far we have considered the phenomena of the tides as resulting from lunar influence alone; but there is a force in the Sun as well as in the Moon, which is constantly operating to disturb the ocean, and which produces special effects according as it is combined with, or counter to, the lunar influence. General experience has shewn that *the lunar* is to *the solar force* about as 5 to 2. It is also found that the Sun in quadrature with the Moon, causes a depression or diminution of lunar effect, of $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the height of a tide, it being at these times that the two luminaries are acting at right angles to one another, as they do in all quartile aspects. The lunar effect of itself causes a rise of about six feet, consequently, the mean spring-tide, where there are no obstructions, should be $30\frac{1}{2} + 72 = 102\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the mean neap-tide $72 - 30\frac{1}{2} = 41\frac{1}{2}$ inches: and this is found to correspond with observation in a general way, and setting localities out of the question.

But the distance of each luminary from the earth being variable, occasions different intensities of force to be constantly employed; so that neither these nor any other proportions are to be esteemed constant. They are, however, quite sufficient for the present purpose, which is, that of giving general ideas of the nature of the solar and lunar influences, as they happen to be in conjunction or quadrature, and exerted in these positions upon terrestrial matter.

Considerable difference in the magnitude of a tide is caused by the Moon's distance, so that the ratio of the disturbing force in the Moon to that in the Sun, is sometimes 6 to 2, and at others not more than 4 to 2: thus, in the former instance, instead of the mean spring-tide being $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, it would be 10 feet; and in the latter case only $7\frac{1}{2}$. But as well as that of the Sun and Moon, every planet has a gravitating power on the waters of the ocean; and the combined influence of the ten primary planets, were it all brought into action at one time, would be to that of the Sun and Moon conjointly, about as 1 to 100: so that, in a mean spring-tide of 102 inches, the united influence of the planets would raise it about one inch.

When the Moon is in perigee at the time of spring-tide, such tide may be expected to rise at least $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet higher than a mean spring-tide; and, on the other hand, a difference of $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet deficiency will be generally experienced in spring-tides, which happen at the time of the Moon's apogee.

If the Moon has a northern declination, and the latitude of the place is also northern; the tide which happens when the Moon is above the horizon, is greater than that which happens on the same day when she is below it: and when the latitude of the place is contrary to the declination of the Moon, the effect is reversed.

APPLICATION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING THE TIDES TO ASTROLOGY.

Having thus presented some of the most obvious facts relative to the action of the Sun, Moon, and planets severally, upon the waters of the ocean, it cannot fail to be observed, that all the inequalities of motion—of distance—of declination—of phases—and of mutual aspects, agreeing, as they do, with observation as to their various proportional effects, afford a mass of evidence which places the theory of siderial influence upon terrestrial matter, upon a foundation which nothing can destroy or even shake. Indeed, no one acquainted with the peculiar

and nicely corresponding ratio between cause and effect relative to the tides ; and having, at the same time, skill in mathematics, and acquaintance with the mechanism of nature, sufficient to discover these sympathetic relations, and to generalise them to questions in astrology, will, for a moment, hesitate to own, that every star has an influence which is not to be restrained by human power—that this influence is constantly producing some mutation in the earth—and like the ebbing and flowing of the sea, is impetuously running, without intermission, round all the regions of the world.

It ought here to be suggested, that every rational astrologer should, on taking his judgment on the mutual aspects of the planets, have a due consideration of those different effects which are caused by difference of distance—peculiarity of phase—quantity of declination, and so forth : for unless these things are observed, the judgment will be very defective, and fail in many points for which the artist will not be able to perceive a reason.

Pythagoras maintained that the world is actuated by a divine soul ; and when we come to examine that miraculous sympathy in nature so admirably manifested between the heavenly bodies, and the amazing body of water surrounding our earth, which is incessantly agitated by sympathetic influence, we are involuntarily brought to think of the doctrine of this eminent sage. In looking deeply into the sympathies which we are constantly experiencing, we can hardly quarrel with those who have ascribed them to an agency more than we can comprehend. We see a gift of foreknowledge strongly implanted in the badger, the hedgehog, the fox, the hare, and almost every animal with which we are acquainted. We see, also, that birds and reptiles have a surprising forecast : and who can fail to perceive effects constantly working between the heavenly bodies, and the bodies and souls of mankind ? Whether there exists an ethereal effluvium that is communicated from one body of matter to another, and which produces those strange sympathies we are witnessing, is not necessary to be declared : we know they are produced, and being able to connect them with what we term planetary influence, is sufficient to shew we have sound ground-work for forecasting the effects incident to known causes.

(To be continued.)

PARTICULAR CONFIGURATIONS

OBSERVED TO BE

UNFAVOURABLE TO LOVE AND WEDLOCK.

AN intelligent correspondent informs us, that general experience has shewn the following effects to result from the influence which he has pointed out.

“ In the month of July 1820,” says he, “ there was a conjunction of the Sun and Venus in the sign Leo, Venus being at the same time retrograde, in which state she continued until the August following, when she became direct in the 29th degree of Cancer. She then again entered Leo, and continued in that sign until the 9th of the following October. On the 7th of September the Sun was eclipsed in the 15th degree of Virgo, and in opposition to Jupiter.—The remaining part of that year, and nearly the whole of the next, was remarkable for producing disappointments in love affairs, and unlucky marriages.

“ On the 29th of the present month of July 1824, a conjunction of the Sun and Venus again takes place in Leo, a circumstance which must not be expected to pass over without some serious and permanent effects of a kind similar to those before-mentioned. Such parties as married within the compass of the time above alluded to, must not expect any great advantages to arise to them during the next eighteen months; at least not until Jupiter has passed the middle of Virgo. Law vexations—loss of children and friends—family broils—reluctance to each other—and, in all probability, much jealousy may also be expected to disturb their happiness.

“ It must not, however, be supposed, but that there will be exceptions to these disastrous effects, for much depends on the positions of the planets at the births of different persons, so that not every one married at that time is to be supposed liable to the sufferings consequent upon the train of configurations alluded to: yet I dare venture,” says the writer, “ to affirm, that eight out of ten of the persons who married at the period before specified, will, in a greater or less degree, suffer from the evils here stated.”

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;

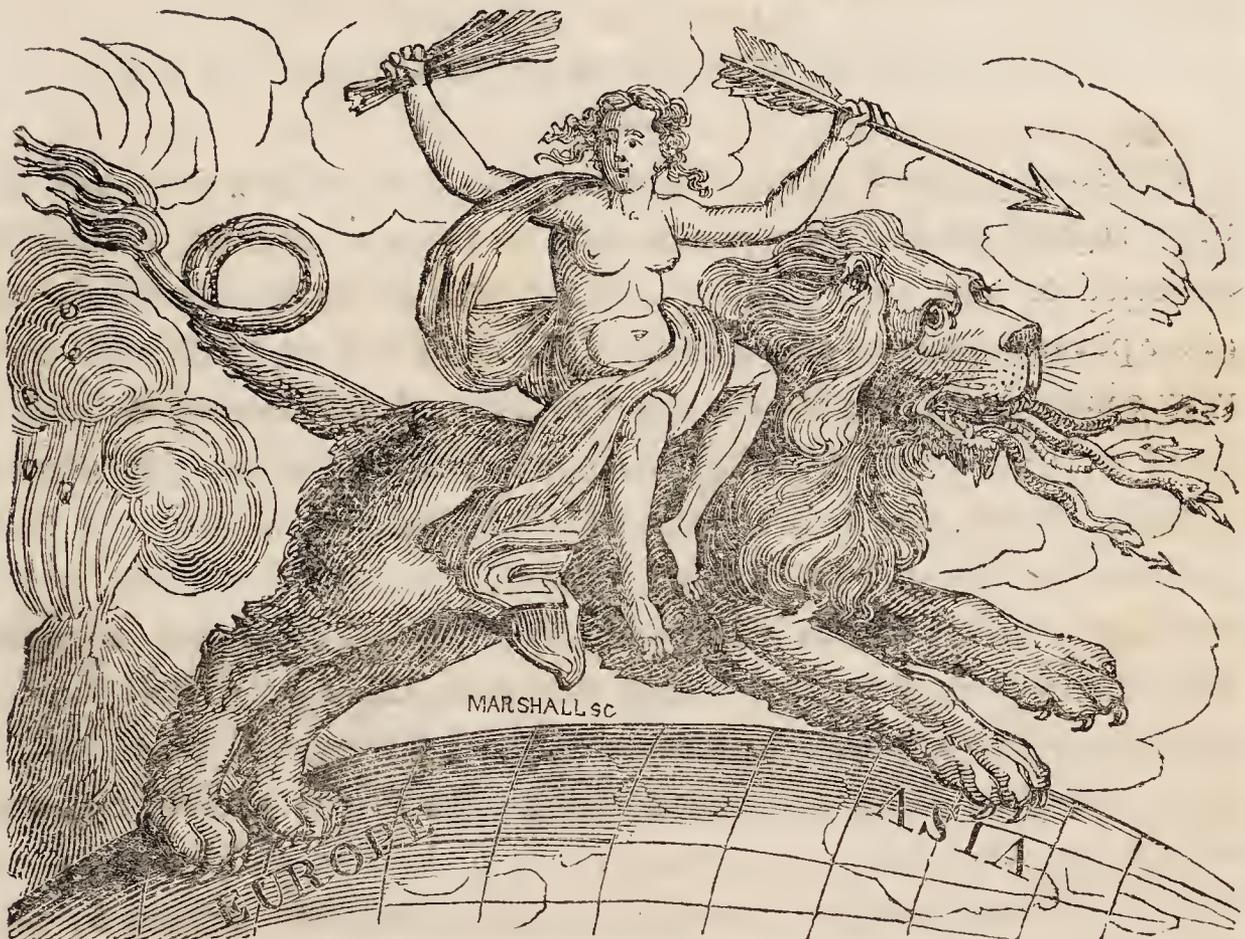
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MAGAZINE
OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY
MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS
T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. IX.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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REMARKS
UPON
THE SIGNS WHICH PREVAILED OVER THE DEATHS
OF
THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLES,
AND
THE CHINESE LADY:
CALCULATED TO EVINCE
THE ANARETIC INFLUENCE OF THE DRAGON'S TAIL.

PERSONS whom *Custom* has reduced to so slavish a condition that they regard its laws as paramount to those of *Nature*, cannot be expected to look upon the Sun, Moon, and stars, as created for any other purpose than merely to rise and set. The Sun, to them, is but a very common-place, every-day sort of body, that shines upon them, to be sure; but as for any thing else, he is little to be thought of: and then the Moon, she too, though she does not make herself so cheap quite as the Sun, yet she has her particular ways, and exposes them to one's eyes without much reserve; so that it would seem almost beneath the dignity of such exalted beings as men to think her of half the consequence of an air-balloon, and to consider her as well worth looking at as a thing made by their own hands. As to the planets and stars with which the heavens are overspread, if the Sun and Moon are unworthy of consideration, it would be unreasonable to suppose such diminutive sparks as they appear of a bit higher nature than snuffs of candles.—It may be thought unjust sarcasm, but it is to be feared, that these are ideas which apply but too truly to the mass of mankind with regard to the employment of their faculties—with regard to their disposition to discern the characters and qualities of the heavenly bodies. Still, it is to be hoped, that there are some willing to receive proofs that they were created as well *for signs* as *for seasons*; and we, therefore, proceed to lay before them the following particulars of recent events with their correspondent signs:

On the 8th of July 1824, the Queen of the Sandwich Islands died, at Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, London.

On the 7th of July 1824, Venus made her transit of the Dragon's Tail, in Cancer, and applying to opposition with Georgium Sidus.

On the 9th of July 1824, the Chinese lady died at the Chinese Rooms in Pall-Mall.

Take the foregoing transit as governing the death of this illustrious stranger as well as that of the Queen the day previous.

On the 14th of July 1824, the King of the Sandwich Islands died at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.

On the 14th of July 1824, Mercury made his transit of the Dragon's Tail, in Cancer, applying to opposition of Georgium Sidus.

Before I proceed to remark concerning the fatal influence which any planet during its transit of the Dragon's Tail acquires, let me, among the peculiar aspects of this period, point out one or two for the more close and serious consideration of my astrological readers.

On the 16th of January 1824, the Moon was eclipsed, and at the time of her obscuration was vertical to the Sandwich Isles.

On the 26th of June 1824, the Sun was eclipsed, and at the time of coming into the Lunar Shadow he was vertical to the Sandwich Isles.

On the 11th of July 1824, the week in which their Majesties died, the Moon was again eclipsed, and at this time she was again nearly vertical to the Sandwich Isles.—See the account of Eclipses in the Prophetic Almanack. These will, no doubt, be regarded as signal prognostics.

In his work on astrology, Mr. James Wilson says, “Some are simple enough to direct the Dragon's Tail to the horoscope as *anareta*; and Gadbury says, he knew three instances where it destroyed life: a moment's reflection would have convinced him, that it could do nothing of the kind, being a mere non-entity.”

Whoever will give themselves the trouble to register the successive transits of the Dragon's Tail by the several planets, will soon find that its effects are invariably anaretic, and that these commonly prove fatal to persons of great consequence. Queen Caroline of England died on the day that Venus made her transit of the Dragon's Tail in 1821, and now we have to record the coincidence of this same phenomenon with the deaths of the Queen of the Sandwich Isles, and the Chinese Lady, together with the death of the King of the Sandwich Isles on the very day that Mercury makes his transit of this fatal node. It is these facts, and not men's opinions, that must guide those who would arrive at any

eminence in astrology. The following letter, received a week or two since, being applicable to the subject, we take this opportunity of inserting it, as farther evidence of the correctness of those authors who have ascribed an anaretic influence to the Dragon's Tail.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by viewing the nativity of Harris the aëronaut in a former number of your pleasing work, and beg leave to express my warm acknowledgments, as a student in the science, to the artist who sent it, as well as my entire concurrence with his judicious observations. In reading over your remarks upon the above nativity I was also much gratified with that part of them where you speak of the baleful influence of the Dragon's Tail. Now I have seen many sceptics on that subject; but I can assure them, that there is not an axiom in the whole science more true than that the *Lunar Nodes* have influence. I have known death take place most frequently, when the Moon, in the naticities of children, was in her *ascending node*. I have known this node cause serious evils by *directions*; and believe even its aspects deserve to be regarded as well as those of the planets; and I will, at a future time, give some proofs of its influence, but at present will trespass no farther on your kindness.

MERCURIUS.

AN INSTANCE FROM CICERO

OF

THE ADVANTAGE OF ASTROLOGY.

THE writers of the Life of Thales all agree that he was a profound astrologer; and Tully, believing in the efficacy of the science, confirms his opinion by the following story of the Milesian sage.

He tells us, "That Thales being upbraided for his poverty, resulting from the study of science, foreseeing, by his skill in astrology, that there would be abundance of olives that year, he purchased all the gardens about Miletus and Chios, and thus having acquired a monopoly, disposed of them again the following year, when the crops were cut off, at high prices; and then told his neighbours, that it was very easy for men of learning to be rich if they chose it, but that wealth was not their aim."

A CONTINUATION
OF
THE RETROSPECT OF GREAT FIRES,
WITH
THE COINCIDING ASPECTS
BENEATH WHICH THEY HAVE SEVERALLY HAPPENED.

(Continued from p. 121.)

ON the 20th of March, 1818, the magnificent theatre of the Odeon, at Paris, was entirely laid waste by fire; and which, though not immediately within the limits proposed to be taken in considering this subject, yet from the many buildings of a like nature having been previously destroyed in England, it has been thought a comparison of the aspects would be acceptable. We therefore call the attention of our astrological readers to the following scheme of the heavens under which the demolition of the Paris Theatre took place.

Mar. 20,	☉ ☿ 29.18	♃ ♃ 2.29	♁ ♁ 20.11	♂ ♃ 11.7	♃ ♃ 10.24
1818.	♁ ♁ 27.21	♀ ♃ 1.12	♁ ♁ 15.14		

Here let it be first noticed, that the Sun, Saturn, and Mercury, are all together in Pisces, Saturn being just within the degrees of flagration, which have been before so frequently alluded to, and from which Mercury was just separating; to an opposition of all of whom the Moon applied. Mars also, between the ominous degrees of Gemini, is opposed to Georgium Sidus in Sagittarius; and Venus has just entered the sign Aries. Every experienced astrologer will doubtless consider the testimony here adduced as strongly corroborative of the violent character of the signs and degrees referred to in our former positions.

RECENT FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

On the 24th of June, 1824, many families in Edinburgh were reduced to the greatest distress by a fire which broke out in that city, and consumed a great number of houses; and we now proceed to lay down the positions of the heavens pending this recent calamity.

June 24, 1824.	☉ [♊] 2 . 29	♃ [♋] 29 . 49	♁ [♌] 14 . 15 R.	♂ [♍] 1 . 55	♆ [♎] 18 . 1
	♄ [♏] 6 . 53	♅ [♐] 23 . 9	♁ [♑] 11 . 33		

The first thing that particularly strikes our attention in this sketch, is the posture of the planet Jupiter in Cancer, the ascendant of Scotland, where he had been for many months preceding the catastrophe, and for at least two months previous to the fire, within orbs of an opposition to Georgium Sidus from tropical signs. We are next reminded that the Sun, on the day of the fire, is egressing from Gemini, and applying to a quartile with Mars. Saturn, at the time when this fire happened, had not been in the sign Gemini more than sixteen days; and with whom Mars, who was in the sign Libra, was within orbs of a trine aspect. Venus and Mars, it will be farther observed, both occupy the destructive degrees of Gemini.

In a preceding number of this work, it was remarked, that the sextile and trine of Saturn and Mars, from the signs Aries, Gemini, Libra, and Sagittarius, have always been remarkably evil; and sometimes have proved even more so than their quartiles and oppositions from other signs: and such aspects will be found to seldom occur without being followed by very destructive fires, dreadful suicides, horrid murders, and untimely deaths.

The chief of those calamities, of a public nature, which have happened in these parts for the last thirty years from fire, and the configurations of the heavens having been attached to each event, a fair opportunity is thus afforded of determining the aspects that denote great conflagrations. The reader will have the goodness to remember that, upon commencing this retrospective survey, a rule was laid down as to the particular signs, and particular degrees of such signs, that predominate over events of this nature, according as they happen to be excited by the influence of any planetary transit. The events have then been collected in regular succession, without selecting or omitting any case of public importance; and by examining them, one after another, as they have happened, the fidelity of the rules previously laid down will be conspicuously evident.

The science of astrology is founded upon the coincidence between the celestial influences or signs, and terrestrial events. Facts from time immemorial have been collected, and found to uniformly corre-

spend with peculiar aspects : hence, in the course of time a body of rules have been framed for the purpose of prejudging what events might be approaching from the return of those mutual configurations among the planetary bodies which are constantly taking place. If a rule has held good in one age, it may be expected to do so in another : and if it has been verified from age to age, none but the most conceited theorists will venture to dispute its validity. The rule here proposed concerning calamities by fire has, we trust, been sufficiently attested to claim the faith of every practitioner in the science : and we venture to say, that if judiciously employed, it will very rarely, if ever, be found to fail.

A

BUDGET OF OBSERVATIONS

COLLECTED IN

A STREET CRUISE.

FROM Tyburn I straggle sometimes to Mile-End,
 And make my remarks as I saunter along ;
 Ask questions of things which I can't comprehend,
 To help out my notions of right and of wrong.

Before setting out on a straggle like this,
 I mark how the planets are taking their way,
 That I may account for whatever amiss,
 Or lucky, falls out in the course of the day.

Gigs, coaches, carts, wagons, drays, vans, trucks, and cars ;
 Bullocks, cows, sheep, and hogs ; curs and donkeys, one meets,
En masse, with beaux, belles, beggars, sharpers, trulls, tars ;
 And all the strange medley that moves in the streets.

To see in some shops such a wonderful dash,
 I ne'er could suspect, as a novice, I grant,
 But what it betoken'd abundance of cash—
 For who could suppose it to indicate want ?

In passing along it is curious to watch,
 From traders in freeholds to traders in caps,
 How busy they all are your greenhorns to catch;
 And how they all bait, set, and manage their traps.

I smile in my sleeve, too, when Venus in Pisces,
 Her power over hearts doth uncheck'd exercise;
 When, not knowing why, the demurest-faced misses,
 Will leer, as they meet you, with not quite chaste eyes.

O, that is the moment for those to bombard
 The fortress of love, who repulsed have oft been:
 And virtue too much cannot be on its guard,
 While Venus is potent—you know what I mean.

It would not be easy to give the amount
 Of all that I witness, and all that I think,
 In rambles like these—let it serve, to recount
 The scuffle there is to get hold of the chink.

Most folks, I believe, may address themselves, “Well done,
 Good and faithful,” as far good and faithful as it is
 To scuffle for lucre, from C***** E****
 To the least drudge that is, in the largest of cities.

However, 'tis said, not to be avarice,
 That operates, now, to cause E**** to drudge;
 But SPLEEN, *that can't bear* THE PROMOTION OF VICE—
 And AN ITCH *to make* G***** THE C***** JUDGE!

I hope I have not overdone ye with rhyme,
 Since you prefer prose, as head-quarters declares:—
 At all events, *stumpy*, lie thee still till next time,
 While I go and straggle the Parks and the Squares.

AN
 EPITOME
 OF
 THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 127.)

THE DISTINCTION NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED BY ASTROLOGERS BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF PLANETARY INFLUENCE AS IT IS EXERTED UPON ANIMATE AND INANIMATE MATTER.

THOSE who have taken the trouble to weigh with attention what has been already advanced concerning the proportion of force with which the Sun, Moon, and planets, severally act upon the waters of the ocean, will have, no doubt, come to this inference; namely, If those bodies do thus compel so gross a mass of matter as the ocean to periodically toss and roll in a manner contrary to its own nature, which is *inert repose*, so must their respective influences operate to disturb and alter the state of every sort of matter whatsoever, sensible and insensible, that is connected with the earth.

Minds which have arrived at this conclusion may be said to have made the first step in *rational astrology*. Persons who, unfortunately for the science, have presumed to be qualified to practise it, without thus consulting reason and natural philosophy, will never be able to give judgments otherwise than *mechanically*: and a *mechanical astrologer* is no better than a necromancer, a soothsayer, a sorcerer, or a gipsy-fortune-teller.

Hitherto the pulsive quality, or gravitating, or attracting capacity of inanimate bodies upon one another has only been examined: and in order to understand something of the sympathy that subsists between the inanimate and animate, another course of reasoning than that already adopted will be necessary to be resorted to. From the great depth at which many philosophical truths lie, and the difficulty of getting at them, the ancients had a saying, *VERITAS IN PUTEO, Truth lies in a well*: and it is only by a proper chain of reasoning that it can be drawn out of the depth and darkness in which it dwells; and more particularly in the case of natural and judicial astrology.

The whole surface of the human body, when moderately corpulent, is about fourteen feet square: and the pressure which occasions the rise and fall of the mercury in the thermometer shews, by its variation, that at one time, when the air is most heavy, such a body sustains a pres-

sure externally of 33905 *lb.*; while, when the atmosphere is lightest, the pressure on the same body is not more than 30624 *lb.*: and consequently, an increase or decrease of weight equal to 3281 *lb.* may be externally acting on the body of a person, and which change he may suffer every few hours, as the fluctuations of the barometer sufficiently prove.

Now we well know that this vast outside pressure could not be sustained unless it were properly counterbalanced by some adequate means of resistance within the said body: and internal means of accommodating itself to these fluctuations of the atmosphere, are supplied by the Author of Nature to every animal body. Yet that equilibrium which is necessary to ease is constantly being disturbed; and agitations which may be compared to the ebbing and flowing of the tides of the ocean are constantly being experienced by every living animal: and this perpetual tossing and rolling of the tide of life is referable to the self-same cause as that which occasions the fluctuations of the ocean, namely, *planetary influence*.

In a body that is robust, and has all its members perfect, pulsation, or the natural vibration of its organs, will soon effect composure, as sudden changes in the atmosphere are taking place: but where any member or organ is out of order, the free and rapid circulation of the internal matter is obstructed, and pain or unpleasant sensations are the consequence: nor will these cease, until a perfect equilibrium between the internal resistance and external force has been restored.

Now the human body cannot be materially affected without the mind partaking, at the same time, of those effects which cause the corporeal sensations, whether they happen to be agreeable or painful. The vicissitude to which beings like ourselves are constantly exposed by atmospheric changes, has been expressed by a learned poet:

Temperie cœli, corpusque, animusque mutatur.

By temperature of air, we find,

Changed is the body and the mind.

Thus it is fairly demonstrated, that the combined or contrary influences of the planets are constantly operating to produce certain effects on the body and mind of every living being on the face of the earth, in a manner comparatively similar to the phenomena of the tides of the ocean: and that the lives and actions of men, and the fate of individuals and nations, are thus subject, in a great measure, to planetary control.

[To be continued.]

A
HINT IN GOOD TIME
TO THOSE
THINKING OF WEDLOCK.

To watch the times and seasons most favourable for forming matrimonial alliances, is one of the greatest and most important ends to which astrology can be applied. Mars, though a planet so loaded, for the most part, with evil, has, like all the others, his seasons of good as well as bad humour; and as far as relates to fortunate and unfortunate attachments, is a busy and powerful star. On the 8th of August he will enter the sign Scorpio, his house of exaltation, and of joy; and from that time throughout the greater part of September, his influence will be very instrumental in promoting the completion of their objects who are mutually anxious to enter the marriage state.

Those, therefore, who may wish to take advantage of the favourable position of this planet, had better not delay it until he has ingressed into Sagittarius, which he will do on the 23d of September, when his disposition to promote hymeneal alliances will lessen, till it afterward changes to that of exciting an ardent passion for illicit intercourse. It ought, however, to be here particularly observed, that the influence resulting from his progress through Scorpio will be very forcibly directed towards parties who have carried on a courtship during the last *three* or *four* years: and also to such as had great prospects of marriage that length of time back, and were disappointed.

Courtships, nevertheless, of a much shorter duration will be very much affected, and urged towards a consummation, by his operations from Scorpio: and those particularly which began about April and May of the present year, if they should not be brought to a conclusion before his entrance into Sagittarius, they will, in all probability, be extended to, at least, the month of May 1825.

During the continuance of Mars in Scorpio some advances will be made by persons of both sexes where a great difference of age will distinguish the parties. Young girls may expect to be strongly importuned to marry by elderly men; and, on the other hand, great temptations will be held out to young men by elderly females, to induce them to submit to have the rivets of matrimony clinched.

Another effect which may be noticed as likely to result from the progress of Mars through Scorpio and Sagittarius, is the excitement to long inland journeys, by which those who keep stage-coaches and inns will be greatly benefitted.

A
GENTLE HINT
TO
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HIGHER CIRCLES.

APPREHENDING that a combination of influence which is just taking place in the sign Leo will tend to produce many assignations and intrigues in high life, or what is termed the fashionable world, it has been deemed proper to briefly anticipate the consequences likely to result in order that all parties whom it concerns may keep a sharp look out.

The Sun, the Moon, Venus, Mercury, and Ceres, all enter Leo between the 23d and 26th of the present month of July. On the 24th there is a conjunction of Sol and Ceres—on the 26th, of Sol and Mercury—and on the 29th, of Sol and Venus, in this intemperately raging sign.

Setting aside the other aspects, it may be taken for granted, that this will be attended by overtures and attempts of royalty, or persons in conspicuously high posts, to accomplish amours of not a very honourable kind. Ladies, of not over-staunch virtue, will, it is to be feared, be induced to give way to faithless promises, under the hope, not only of gratifying the passions of nature, but of obtaining political influence, and thus achieving certain pecuniary emoluments for their favourite rakes.

Other ladies in high life, whose morals are rather slippery, will not stick at trifles to accomplish intrigues which they have been long meditating; and Bath, Bristol, or Clifton, will furnish us with some news of that sort which is here sufficiently pointed out: so that between this and the end of November, there may be expected to be much stir in designs of this kind, some of which have been plotting, and are still unaccomplished, for nearly the last three years; but which are at length likely to be renewed, and the party before defeated will, in all probability, carry his point.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS
OF
THE HERBS, FRUITS, PLANTS, AND ROOTS,
ALLOTTED UNDER
THE SEVERAL PLANETS OF WHOSE QUALITY THEY PARTAKE:
TOGETHER WITH PROPER
DIRECTIONS AS TO THE BEST TIME OF GATHERING.

THIS being that particular season of the year when ripe fruits are gathered for preserving, and that also when most medicinal herbs, plants, and roots, are in perfection for being collected to store; it would be negligence to omit, at this moment, such instructions concerning the times most proper to be observed in collecting each production, as they have been transmitted by some of the highest character that the medical profession could ever boast. This, indeed, may be said to be one of the most useful and best perfected branches of astrology, as it is altogether practical, and established on the experience of all ages and countries. It wants no argument to prove that one time is better than another for performing the operations of botany; and every person at all acquainted with the subject, knows that there are particular hours of the day when every species of herb is more vigorous than it is at others; and these changes are occasioned by the influence of its planet, according to its various positions in its diurnal progress. We shall, therefore, first allot, under each planet, the herbs, &c. which have been assigned to it; and afterward give proper and plain directions concerning the times of gathering. The mode of arrangement here adopted on this useful and valuable subject will, it is presumed, be found more perspicuous than any heretofore made public, and its benefits will be soon discovered by any persons who pay attention to the observations, and put them in practice.

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO SATURN.

Alder, black	Blackthorne	Fern	Hemlock
Angelica	Burdock	Fumitory	Henbane
Barley	Catstail	Gladwyn	Mandrake
Bearsfoot	Clowns Wounds-	Hawksweed	Moss of Oak
Beets	wort	Hellebore, black	Nightshade
Birdsfoot	Comfrey	Hellebore, white	Oak

Parsnip.	Plantane	Poppy, black	Tamarisk	Vervain
Polypody of the	Oak	Shepherd's	Two-leaved	Yarrow.
		Purse	Grass	

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO JUPITER.

Agrimony	Dodder of Thyme	Hartstongue	Purplewort
Aromatic Reed	Dogstones	Hyssop	Sage
Arrack	Elecampane	Knotgrass	Saracen's Conf.
Barberries	Elm Leaves and	Larkspur, blue	Satyrium
Betony, Wood &	Bark	Liquorice	Scurvy-grass
Water	Endive	Liverwort	Self-heal
Bilberries	Fellwort	Lungwort	Smallage
Bloodwort	Feverfew	Mallows	Spleenwort
Borage	Flax, wild	Marjoram	Succory
Bugloss	Flower-de-luce	Mint, Gillyflower	Thyme
Centaury	Foolstones	Mulberries	Thyme, Mother
Cherries	Foxglove	Parsnip	of
Cinquefoil	Fumitory	Parsnip, wild	Violets
Coltsfoot	Gandergoss	Peony	Wallwort
Daisy	Goatsbeard	Poppy, blue	Wheat
Dandelion	Gromvel	Periwinkle	

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO MARS.

Agnus Castus	Crosswort	Helmet-flower	Rocket
Alehoof, or	Crowfoot	Hemp. Holly	Rupturewort
Grand Ivy	Danewort	Hops	Savine
Anemone	Darnel	Horse-radish	Sassafras
Arsmart	Dittander	Horsetail	Sciatica Cresses
Asarabacca	Dittany	Jack-by-the-	Scorpion-grass
Asphodel	Docks, all kinds	Hedge	Selfheal
Beans, scarlet	Dogstooth	Ivy	Sena
Beet, red	Dovesfoot	Knapweed	Shepherd's
Bell-flowers	Dragons	Leeks	Needles
Bendwood	Dropwort	Louseberries	Shepherd's
Birthwort	Dyersweed	Maddar	Purse
Bishopwood	Elderbuds	Monkswood	Sneezewort
Bittersweet	Fern	Mouse-ear	Soapwort
Boxtree	Fleabane	Mustard-seed	Solomon's Seal
Bramble-buds	Furze	Mustard, hedge	Spearwort
and Berries	Galangal	Nettles	Spurge
Brooklime	Garlick	Onions	Swallow-wort
Broom, rape	Germander	Osmond	Tamarisks
Briony	Ginger	Pepperwort	Tarragon
Buckthorn	Gladen, stinking	Pilewort	Thistles, all kinds
Butterbur	Glasswort	Poppy, red	Toothwort
Butterwort	Goutwort	Radish	Wakerobin
Catmint	Groundpine	Ragwort	Wallwort
Cockle	Hawthorn	Rhubarb	Woad
Coloquintida	Heath	Rhubarb, bas-	Woodsage
Cookoo-pint	Hellebore	tard	Woodwaxon

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO THE SUN.

Allgood	Crown Imperial	Marigolds	Roses, red
Almonds	Daffodils	Marjoram, sweet	Rosemary
Angelica	Dibbany	Masterwort	Rue
Anise	Dill	Maudlin, sweet	Saffron
Ash-tree	Eglantine	Mayweed	Sage
Avens	Elecampane	Mellilot	St. Cath. flowers
Balm or Baum	Eyebright	Mint, garden	St. James's Wort
Basil	Fennel	Misletoe	St. John's Wort
Birdseye	Fugwort	Motherwort	St. Peter's Wort
Borage	Gillyflower,	Megwort	Samphire
Bugle	sweet	Mullien	Sanicle
Burnet	Golden-rod	Nutmegs	Savoury
Butterbur	Herbsear	Oxlips	Saunders
Calamints	Hollyrose	Palma Christi	Scordium
Camomile	Juniper	Parsley	Sorrel, wood
Celandine	Ivy	Pennyroyal	Southernwood
Centaurry	Ladies Bedstraw	Peony	Spignel
Chervil	Ladies Mantle	Pimpernel	Sumach
Cloves and Mace	Lavender	Raisins	Sunden
Comfrey, yellow	Lavender, cotton	Rosa Solis	Sunflowers
Costmary	Lillies, yellow	Roses, damask	Truelove
Cowslip	Lovage		

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO THE MOON.

Agrimony Water	Flags	Mouse-ear	Privet
Bettony	Flower-de-luce	Mushrooms	Purslane
Burnet	Fluellin	Orpine	Roses, white
Cabbage	Houseleek	Palm-tree	Sassafras, white
Chickweed	Lillies, water	Plantain, water	Turnips
Coleworts	Lettuce	Pompions	Wall-flowers
Cucumbers	Melons	Poppies	Willow-tree
Duckweed	Moonwort		

All such herbs, besides the above-mentioned, as turn towards the Moon, increasing and decreasing as her power is exerted, more or less, upon them, partake of her nature, and sympathize with her, being most juicy or full of sap when she has most influence, and they may be collected under her at the discretion of the collector.

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO VENUS.

Adders-tongue	Beans, white	Burdoch	Cockshead
Alehoof	Bearsbreech	Cherries	Coltsfoot
Apples	Beachleaves	Chickweed	Columbines,
Archangel	Beet, white	Clary	white
Arrow-head	Blites	Cleavers, Heriff,	Comfrey Roots
Artichokes	Buckthorn	or Goosegrass	Cowslips

Crab and Crab-tree	Herb Truelove	Parsley, stone	Snakeweed
Cranesbill	Houndstongue	Paul's Bettony	Sorrel, wood
Cudweed	Ladies Mantle	Peachflowers	Sowthistle
Daffodil. Daisies	Larkspur, white	Pellitory of the Wall	Spinage
Dandelion	Lillies, white		Stitchwort
Devilsbit	Maidenhair	Pennyroyal	Strawberries
Duckweed	Mallows	Periwinkle, wild	Sycamore tree
Elderflowers	Mellilot	Plantain	Tansy, wild
Flaxweed	Moneywort	Pondweed	Throatwort
Fleawort	Moss of Apple-tree	Poppy, white	Three-leaved Grass
Groundsel	Mugwort	Primrose	Turnip root
Gourds	Mulberry Leaves	Ribwort	Vine leaves
Gromvel	Navelwort	Roses, white	Violet leaves
Heartsease	Orrack, white	Rushes	Violet leaves
		Saunders flowers	Watercresses

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS ASSIGNED TO MERCURY.

Aconite	Endive.	Fennel	Majoram, sweet	Smallage
Allgood	Fluellin		Meadowsweet	Sorrel, garden
Barberries	Hazlenut		Medlar-tree	Starwort
Bloodwort	Honeysuckle	Millet. Oats		Succory
Bell-flower	Horehound	Parsley		Tansy, wild
Bluebottle	Liquorice	Pellitory of the Wall		Trefoil
Carraways	Liverwort			Valerian
Carrots	Loose-strife	Privet		Whortleberry
Columbine	Loose-wort	Quinces		Willow-tree
Dill	Lungwort	Samphire		Woodbine leaves
Dog-grass	Madder	Savoury		Yarrow.

To be followed by directions for ascertaining the proper times for gathering, with certain comments and explanations relative to the subject of botanical astrology.

As we have been honoured with some astrological MSS. appertaining to the lot of individuals of the highest rank, by the hand of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Cumberland, we purpose giving, in our subsequent publications, these interesting papers, in the hope of increasing the interest of the public in Britain, not only in favour of the science of Astrology, but in that also of Her Royal Highness, who has, we are persuaded, been most unjustly persecuted.

The Princess Olive was educated under her maternal grandfather, Dr. James Wilmot, of Trinity College, Oxford, who laid the foundation of her present acquirements, by instilling into the youthful mind of Her Royal Highness, his superior knowledge of natural and occult philosophy, and the liberal sciences, which she has, to the present time, continued to cultivate the farther knowledge of; so that the papers of Her Royal Highness, on this subject, will, no doubt, afford much pleasure to the readers of "The Stragglng Astrologer."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The request of X. Y. Z. is quite incompatible with the principles on which this work is conducted, being of a *private and individual nature*.

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;
 OR,
MAGAZINE
 OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY
 MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
 Several Artists of *First-rate Eminence:*

AMONG WHOM IS
T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC— No.X.
THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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DIRECTIONS
 CONCERNING
THE PROPER TIME FOR GATHERING
 ALL
HERBS, FRUITS, ROOTS, AND FLOWERS,
 WITH
ASTROLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS
 TO BE OBSERVED IN
ADMINISTERING THEM IN PARTICULAR DISEASES.

(Continued from p. 144.)

So variously and so widely does the science of astrology branch and shoot out, that it cannot be expected, in a weekly publication, to pursue any one of its subjects from beginning to end: our aim, therefore, is to give that which applies to particular times and seasons in the best manner we are able.

It would have been desirable to have given brief sketches of the great men who laid the foundation of botanical astrology and medicine, previous to introducing what we are here doing on these subjects, in order that our readers might have been better enabled to appreciate that which is about to be offered; but had this plan been adopted, we must have postponed our botanical remarks until the annual season of gathering had passed by. A fact or two, however, from the life of Hippocrates, will serve to shew the importance of a knowledge of herbs.

HIPPOCRATES, AND HIS SKILL IN SUBDUING PLAGUES.

“ While dwelling in his native island, *Coos*, the Illyrians sent ambassadors to him to come and remove a raging pestilence which threatened to depopulate their country; and having acquainted himself with some circumstances preceding and attending the contagion, and of its probably spreading into Thessaly and Greece by the winds which prevailed; he immediately sent his two sons, Thessalus and Draco, with his son-in-law, Polybus, and several of his pupils, into different places, with necessary instructions, and went himself to the assistance of the Illyrians; and by his wonderful skill, he in a short time purified the air of the noxious quality with which it was infected; afterward visit-

ing some other places to which its ravages had extended themselves, and in the course of which mission he administered life to thousands of the dying, and was every where hailed as a saviour of the countries he visited. Having finally stayed the devastating malady, he went to Delphos, and offered up prayers and sacrifices to Apollo; and passing through Bœotia, made his appearance in Athens, where he received the title of *the divine*.”

“ On another occasion, mentioned by Thucydides, an eye-witness, as more pressing and raging than the former, he delivered Athens from a plague. This extraordinary deliverance is also recounted in the subsequent writings of Lucretius, who informs us that one of the methods he made use of, was to order great fires to be kept lighted up along the streets, into which he directed that quantities of aromatic flowers and herbs should be plentifully thrown, the odours of which contributed to cleanse the air, and arrest the ravages of the pestilence.”

PLANETARY INFLUENCE TO BE CONSULTED BY BOTANISTS.

Those who intend to arrive at any degree of perfection in the science of botany, must thoroughly understand the manner in which the several planets successively reign over the successive hours of the day: and by means of this knowledge, they will be able to exercise a necessary discretion in gathering and preserving the various productions of vegetable nature. Our limits will not, of course, permit us to give a regular treatise on so enlarged a branch of physiology; all therefore we can do is to refer to those authors which contain the best instructions for practice. Those who would go to the fountain-head, will consult Mackius's Hippocrates, 2 vol. folio, Vienna, 1743; and Galen's works, 5 vols. folio, Bazil, 1538. But for common and general use, the works of our Culpepper may be consulted with advantage.

The tables of the planetary hours, and of their places of dignity, and increasing and diminishing power, may be found in almost any elementary work upon astrology; but Morinus, in his “*Astrologia Gallica*,” has the most rational elucidation of these particulars: and indeed, were he not so famous for his unscientific blunders, Sibly has collected a variety of useful matter relative to medicinal astrology, and the subject we are here upon.

Having thus opened the way to our readers, we, for want of room, shall be compelled to defer the continuation of our instructions until

next publication; yet, for the present, we may observe, that those herbs classed under any particular planet, may be gathered when that planet is on the meridian of any place; and this time may always be known by consulting "The Prophetic Almanack," which is the only one published that gives the hour when the several planets do cross the meridian. If that time should be in the night, then a person must consider the hour the planet rises; and if that is more convenient, let the herbs which want gathering be then collected. Many herbs, &c. have a sympathy with two or more planets, and this affords an opportunity of collecting them under that which reigns most favourably as to time.

(To be continued.)

FROM A WORK OF SINGULAR MERIT,

JUST PUBLISHED BY THAT EMINENT CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER,
JEREMY BENTHAM, ESQ.

"ON the question *what law is*, so long as the rule of action is kept in the state of common, *alias* unwritten, *alias* imaginary law, authority, though next to nothing, is every thing. The question is, what, on a given occasion, A. (the judge) is likely to think? Wait until your fortune has been spent in the inquiry, and you will know. But, forasmuch as it is naturally a man's wish to be able to give a guess what the result will eventually be, before he has spent his fortune in the view; if possible, to avoid spending his fortune, and getting nothing in return for it, he applies, through the medium of B. (an attorney) for an opinion; to C. (a counsel) who, considering what D. (a former judge) has, on a subject supposed to be more or less analogous to the one in question, said, or been supposed to say, deduces therefrom his *guess* as to what, when the time comes, Judge A. he thinks, will say, and gives it you. A shorter way would be to put the question at once to A.; but for obvious reasons this is not permitted.

On many cases, again, as well-grounded a guess might be had of an astrologer for five shillings, as of a counsel for twice or thrice as many guineas: but the lawyer considers the astrologer as a smuggler, and puts him down."

A TOUCH
ON
THE ENORMITY OF CRIM. CON. TRANSGRESSIONS;
WITH THE
DANGER OF THEIR FARTHER INCREASE,
AND
MEANS SUGGESTED FOR THEIR TOTAL SUPPRESSION.

WHOEVER with his neighbour's wife shall lie,
Stands cursed of heaven, and he shall surely die !
And cursed to die is that adulterous wife
Who violates the laws of married life !*
They rob and murder in the face of heaven,
By breaking all, who break commandment seven !†
Nor does, as some may think, the Christian code
This edict, or the penalty, explode ;
For this, in wantonness if we might break,
We just as well might murder in our freak !
Heav'n's laws mind not the temper we are in—
Man's temper mitigates no moral sin—
And hence, by holy law, in fine and shame,
Adult'rer and assassin are the same !

What shall we, then, as men and brethren, say,
Concerning this our unregenerate day,
When courts consent to measure out a vice,
As foul as murder, at a moderate price ?
What shall we say, when we are brought to know,
Adultery of late is sold so low,
That traders from all quarters multiply,
And seize each opportunity to buy ?
Blush, England, blush, to see thy moral laws,
For lawyer's gain, encouraging *faux pas* !
Thy polish'd circles, in these polish'd times,
Blush to see leaders in this worst of crimes !

* Levit. xx. 10.

† Gal. ii. 10, 11.

First in this rank of guilt—and from his birth,
 Whose guilt is fashion—blush for G***** the F*****!
 Blush for the D*** of Y***, and all the others,
 In the adulterous list of r***l brothers ;
 Who, by their commerce with the lewd and rich,
 Spread, like a murrain, their contagious itch !

The law divine, were it to take its course,
 And be, with utmost rigour, put in force,
 We fear that some defenders of the f****
 Would not escape an ignominious death !
 And that, instead of honour'd or enthroned,
 Their race would run the risk of being stoned !

But here we would not visit a *faux pas*,
 With all the rigour of the Jewish law :
 Life is almost too dear to be consign'd
 Unto the arbitration of mankind !
 No mode of punishment would we advance
 That would not to repentance give a chance :
 But where the marriage-bed had been defiled,
 The punishment should not be over-mild ;
 Nor should there be a difference in degrees,
 'Twixt prince and beggar, in such crimes as these !
 Of all alike, I'd have examples made ;
 That if they were not of the sin afraid,
 The shame and punishment should carry dread.—
 Pent in a common jail, they should be fed
 On bread and water for a certain time ;
 Fetter'd, and wearing badges of their crime.
 Then would I have the rascals brought from jail,
 And pinion'd in a cart, or at its tail,
 Dragg'd through all common thoroughfares, and lash'd
 With cat-o'-nine-tails till their teeth they gnash'd :
 And till with spirit contrite brought to roar
 Amain—*Peccavi—I'll do so no more !*

But 'tis not meet for ladies to be stripp'd,
 And in a cart through towns and cities whipp'd !
 Sink, then, for them, a proper crim. con. pond,
 And duck, with least of mercy, the *beau monde !*

As Queen of Frailty, C***** should first
 Be over-head in kindred filth immersed!
 Think not 'tis meant to have them soused, undress'd—
 Expose not e'en to view th' adulterous breast:
 No—better would it be with cess-pool mud,
 To dye seduction's robes in crim. con. flood!
 Thus drench'd, to cover let the harlot fly,
 Hunted along by ribald mob, full cry!
 And if these frail ones as to rank were class'd,
 The great should suffer first—the little, last!

These measures, 'tis presumed, would daunt from vice,
 Better than setting on it any price:

And Britain, thus, some chance, at least, might stand,
 To see crim. con. uprooted from her land—
 Might by a steady, well-aim'd moral blow,
 Strike dead one sin, and stagnate floods of woe!

Thought well, it was, this subject here to trace,
 Since Saturn occupies a dangerous place;
 And is, with Venus, in a sort of league,
 To give effect to subjects of intrigue.
 Indeed, of this I warn'd some time ago;
 And recent consequences serve to shew
 How far faith ought in all things to be given
 To the siderial messengers of heaven:
 I, therefore, urge each male and female spouse
 To ponder o'er and o'er their nuptial vows,
 Since Venus is besieged by two sad stars—
 On one side, Saturn; on the other, Mars!
 And so insidiously these planets lurk,
 The ruin of unstable hearts to work,
 That, without resolution shall be strong,
 Husbands and wives will be enticed to wrong:
 And if the scourge and pond be not employ'd,
 Guilt will prevail—and concord, long enjoy'd,
 With life's consocial ties, and love's, will be destroy'd.



ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENTS,

BY

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

FRAGMENT THE FIRST.

SOME of the most celebrated philosophers of old were united in opinion, that the hosts of the firmament were the harbingers of good and evil below. *Seth*, the father of astrology, left several mementos of his scientific researches, which were engraven on stone, and which laid the foundation of this part of occult science. Thus, from an era nearly coeval with the origin of the world, we have evidence that the patriarchal sages esteemed this knowledge an attainment of the most desirable and magnificent kind. There can be very little ground for doubting but that Joseph, in Egypt, then the chief seat of learning, was enabled, by his skill in astrology, to acquire the favour of Pharaoh by providing for the emergencies of the Egyptian state, in the manner recorded in Holy Writ. The insight into the future destiny of his sons, whom he judged of, and blessed, previous to his death, was also, as we may very well believe, drawn by his father Jacob from the configurations of the heavenly bodies at the times of their several nativities.

The great Hermes, and Ptolemy, king of Egypt, as well as Zoroaster, and other sages, made a considerable progress in this branch of science, and left to posterity definitive proofs of the truth and regularity of the planetary motions, and of the tendency of their several effects according to mutual aspect. Upon these, and many other concurrent authorities, it has been fully decided, that all mundane affairs are subject to planetary influence, not taking thereby from the power and wisdom of God, but plainly demonstrating that Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, and the Sun and Moon, were his celestial agents, acting under

the control and supreme will of the Most High, in the affairs of mortals : being thus divinely endowed with the power of dispensing good and evil ; and with the occult properties of incessant motion, and thereby of affecting human intention, and human life !

States and empires, at their ungenial influence, are crumbled into dust ; and by their smile the most humble are raised to the loftiest summit of earthly glory ! Thus, continually on their course, they perform the great and extraordinary offices allotted to them severally by the Supreme, with a diligence, obedience, and promptitude, beyond the finite comprehension of mortal man. How ignorant and prejudiced, then, must that man be, and how crude that understanding, which condemns a science in which the wisest and greatest king of the earth, even Solomon, delighted ! Of all studies, occult philosophy requires the most temperate and industrious habits of life ; for not an hour passes that does not produce some interesting variation in the heavens, and some consequent changes on the earth. To pursue the motions of the planets with effect, a philosopher must let no opportunity escape him of observation and improvement. By constantly marking the trines, sextiles, conjunctions, quartiles, and oppositions of the planets that succeed each other, and observing their operations on the heart, the passions, and the fortunes of men—by comparing his inferences with the judgments of ancient philosophers, a good astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer, may reasonably illustrate the fate of empires, and read the destiny of princes with a certainty, that would astonish the foolish and the ignorant, and perhaps induce such to exclaim, *This is a diabolical art !* Persons of this class are incapable of reflecting that the celestial alphabet is among the primary gifts of the Almighty hand, and that by a life of learning, temperance, and piety, the philosopher is enabled to decipher and comprehend it for the admonition and benefit of his fellow-beings.

Comets, too, have been seen to be the forerunners sometimes of *especial good* ; but more frequently of excessive evil. Thus, a comet or blazing star may be presumed to have guided the magi, or wise men of the east, to Bethlehem, as recorded with solemnity in the New Testament. The downfall of many states has been foreshewn by prodigious sights seen in the air. Jerusalem, Egypt, Rome, and many other regions, declare as much ; and, indeed, all strange and unusual apparitions of this nature are generally followed by direful effects, such as convulsions of the earth, insurrections, wars, and change of dynasties ! A comet appeared just at the time that our unfortunate Charles

of England was defeated by Cromwell : and in 1819, a comet appeared in the summer previous to the death of the excellent Duke of Kent ; and the demise of His Majesty George the Third, followed a few minutes afterward !

My reason for passing over ancient periods and events, is to endeavour, by citing modern cases, to impress upon the mind of the reader those truths which I am seeking to point out ; and thus to enable persons, who have no knowledge whatever of the studies upon which I am treating, to judge for themselves.

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

(To be continued.)

A SPECIAL

PREDICTION IN THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK, 1824,

LITERALLY ACCOMPLISHED

IN THE BREAKING OUT OF

THE WAR WITH THE BIRMANESE NATION.

ON coming to notice this fulfilment of a direct and special prediction, it requires to be said, that it was made at least six months before the unexpected blow was struck by the Sovereign of the Birmans. The following extracts contain the words of the prophecy.

“ Our eastern possessions are not, as it seems, free from commotion ; and I am mistaken if a more troublesome revolt is not breaking out than we have ever had to quell in that quarter.”—And in the subsequent part of the work, laying still greater stress upon the subject, the author says, “ I have before had occasion to observe something about a refractory spirit having manifested itself in the country of the Nabobs ; and in this month (that is, November) there are signs which seem to bear a similar construction. If we could import as much virtue as we do luxury from our remote world, it might be well worth our possession ; but monopolized as Indian commodities are, we have few evils that we ought more to desire to be rid of than a footing in the oriental lands. Ireland is of far more real worth to England than the Empire of the Great Mogul could ever, with China to boot, be made. Ireland is in the most abject condition for want of such a government as we hold, in Leadenhall-street, over India ; and it is much to be implored, that some special relief may be devised for the amelioration of the unfortunate condition of our Sister Island.”

Now, whoever has been taking notice of the language in which the war we are preparing to enter upon, for the protection of our Indian territory, has been spoken of by the writers for the public press, will, perhaps, be ready to express some little astonishment, at an affair in a quarter of the globe, so distant, having been thus expressly alluded to six months previous to a war in that quarter being dreamt of. Had we room for remarks, many might be made on the nature of the contest we are about to embark in ; but we can only say, that the Birmanese are not likely to have commenced an attack upon our troops, without well weighing their means of following up their blows with effect. It has been said that the empire contains a population of 17,000,000 : but the writer of this article has conversed with persons who know the empire well, and estimate the population at from 22 to 25 millions. We are not to calculate much either upon the advantage of tactics. European tactics are not now confined to Europe. French officers are insinuating themselves into every foreign army that is likely to be opposed to England. They owe us a grudge ; and so determined are they, that they will not rest until it is paid either by fair means or foul ; and we shall see that they will have a hand in this Indian war. At all events, as far as we can judge at present, if it should not end in knocking up the East India Company, we may expect that we have *more to quell*, as the prediction states, “*than we have ever before had to quell in that quarter.*”

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

THE MOTION OF THE FIXED STARS,

BY MANILIUS THE ASTROLOGER.

ALL these still keep one course, and all pursue
 Their constant track, nor vary in a new.
 From one fixed point they start ; their course maintain,
 Repeat their whirl, and visit it again :
 And this is strange, and this doth more surprise
 Than all the other wonders of the skies,
 That such unwieldy frames their signs should draw,
 As moved by reason, and confined by law ;
 No change in distance, nor in site appear,
 Though great in number, long the rolling year !

THE
ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS
WHICH ACCOMPANIED
TWO PRODIGIOUS FIRES.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

THE interesting facts and comments which you have supplied in your entertaining work concerning the aspects of the heavens that have prevailed during a long succession of great fires, lead me to suppose that the following additional testimonies of the truth of your theoretical remarks on this subject will not be unacceptable.

On the 2d of September 1666, the great fire of London broke out, which burnt down, in the space of three days, 13,200 dwelling-houses, and 89 parish-churches, the whole loss being estimated at ten millions sterling, at the value of money in those days, which was more than treble what it now is. The positions of the planets at the commencement of the fire were as follows:

Sept. 2,		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄		♅		♆		♁		♃		♄	
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On the 17th of June 1789, the Opera-House in the Haymarket was entirely destroyed by fire; and on the following day the Manchester Theatre shared the same fate, when the planets were posited as follows:

June 17, 1789.	☉ [♁] 26 . 35	♃ [♈] 15 . 29	♅ [♁] 11 . 21	♄ [♈] 23 . 6	♆ [♁] 1 . 3
	♁ [♈] 19 . 6	♂ [♁] 1 . 17	♃ [♁] 21 . 34		

It may now be perceived that the Sun had just separated from a quartile aspect with the planet Saturn, the former being within the evil degrees of Gemini, while the latter is approaching those in Pisces. The planet Herschell is, also, within orbs of opposition with Saturn: and the latter of these planets is within one degree of the place of Jupiter at the fire of 1666; a strong testimony that the degrees you mention are very apt to cause fires.

Thus, sir, will the admirers of this noble science, if you please to insert these facts, have still farther ground to build upon, and without detaining you farther, I beg to subscribe myself, as an admirer of your work,

Yours, &c.

SIDROPHEL.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS

DURING THE PRESENT AND ENSUING MONTHS,

WITH THE

PORTENDED CONSEQUENCES.

THE preceding number of this work contains observations on the concourse of planets assembled in Leo, with remarks on the peculiar effects calculated to result from such a combination of diversified and powerful influences. In another part of this present number we have also sought to lay appropriate stress on the moral enormity of indulging in those passions which produce the many unhappy cases of crim. con. that we are obliged to witness; and which, it will be remembered, were, with illicit matches, intrigues, jealousies, &c. among the consequences to be apprehended.

Upon the present occasion, we have farther to notice, that the before-mentioned omens are but precursors of another, the tendency of which

is also similar, and which presents itself at the time the planet Jupiter enters the same sign, Leo, after having made a quartile aspect with Mars, from the cardinal signs Cancer and Libra; and which will be taking place at midnight on the 18th of the present month of August. It must not, however, be supposed, that these said operations of Jupiter in Leo will begin to develop themselves immediately on his ingress into that sign; but their obvious effects will be more conspicuous as he receives the aspects of other planets while in his course through this division of the zodiac: and from the month of October to December there will be a train of configurations, such as may be expected to produce the consequences previously signified.

One certain effect of these successive influences is their giving rise to circumstances that will furnish persons connected with courts of law with plenty of employment, and consequently with the means of extracting from the purses of their litigious clients abundance of gold. Another of the effects which will be experienced during the progress of Jupiter through Leo, will be directed towards persons from thirty-two to thirty-five years of age. Such of these as have had misfortunes and adversities during the last five years, will, according to every fair calculation, and no counter natal influences preventing, meet with favourable opportunities of improving their affairs. These operations are not confined to any particular class of persons, and will, therefore, happen in various ways, and should be watched for and taken advantage of: for there are few persons coming within the limits of the ages here set down, whatever may be their several situations in life, but may expect to receive some benefit or advancement during the continuance of Jupiter in the sign Leo.

The positions of Mars and Saturn indicate also much enmity between judges and other great officers of state, which is likely to cause great impediments to public business; and some thefts of an extraordinary nature will, no doubt, result from the effects of Saturn in Gemini. Mercury denotes also some disagreements concerning mercantile affairs, and which will apparently end in litigious disputes and expensive suits. Indeed the courts of law will, between the present time and Christmas, be more full of controversy than ever remembered; and some cases of a novel and curious nature will be brought before them.



PLANETARY PREDICTIONS

BY

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

ACCORDING to their manifold and diversified virtues and influences upon sublunary things, are the celestial orbs distinguished.

Mars war provokes, and vengeance dire,
 Darting towards Sol his furious ire :
 Jove, with benignance, justice gives ;
 Venus with love and beauty lives !
 Saturn, superior, wields his powers,
 And fortune's joys or miseries showers :
 The changing Moon, inconstant e'er,
 Doth oftentimes female greatness bear :
 And Mercury, a subtle god,
 With good and evil blends his rod ;
 A wary messenger of state,
 To happiness or woe create.

Such are the seven principal governors of this world; the planet Saturn being the arbitrator of time, and styled by the ancients **THE FATHER OF THE PLANETS**—*the intelligent revolutor of a long space*—*author of great profundity and secret contemplations*, impressing men's thoughts by the loftiest ideas, or humbling the highest to the dust—*the complete Prime Minister of Mundane Power!* This Author of Greatness will evince his power at this period, upon entering into Gemini, to all Europe. *He will raise up the humble and put down the mighty!* His progress from the signifier of Poland, to the ascendant of this metropolis, will demonstrate to the kings of Europe, that the intentions of mortals are but as chaff that flieth in the face of the wind. Thus, ere Saturn has reached ten degrees in Gemini, the commerce of London will be perplexed by the faithless policy of the Northern States! Russia, also, seen to be extending north and south its eagle wings, will have much to do. "A multitude of business," it is said in the Scriptures, "produces a dream."* England will act prudently to keep a navy riding upon the British ocean.

* Eccles. v. 3.

France has a traitorous measure in agitation, to countervail the designs of which will require the greatest foresight and energy in the southern hemisphere. According to the rules of Hermes, Ptolemy, and other learned men, the significations of the heavenly bodies threaten Egypt with insurrection, and a like effect may be expected in our West India plantations; which matters, it seems, will tend to much baffle the designs of the Holy Alliance! Lo, and behold, that impolitic league of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, will, as a potter's vessel, be broken in pieces; and England, more wakeful than her neighbours, will be roused, at last, into action by the injustice that she has experienced, and, through *other fears*, will be again urged into a war with a sister state!

The Pope will soon be upon the theatre of jesuitical duplicity; and Italy will, in all probability, be a scene of confusion towards the end of the year. Saturn's progress through Gemini will affect not only the courts of law at home; but, in the northern cabinets, much disquietude will be occasioned, and deep debates in the political departments of England will most likely ensue! A chasm in a certain administration, where it is least expected, will be heard of; and very great deaths may be anticipated in Russia, and in two other states.—The laurels of a celebrated hero will begin to droop, and the cypress wave over his tomb ere the close of the present year.

Ah! what avails the tinsel'd show
That decorates the house of woe?
Since fleeting greatness dies away,
And death his triumph does display!

Another, also, who will be lamented by but few, will, it is apprehended, submit to the mandates of fate! A period approaches that will humiliate one of sage appearance, and exceedingly great renown! Matters will be on the political anvil of Europe, in September, which will amaze England! In vain will be each *secret consultation*: for *certain characters* will be released from enthraldom, and the secrets of past times will check the progress of oppression *in a quarter*, where only *the semblance of virtue* is discoverable!

Wonder shall soon on wonder rise,
And royal deeds mankind surprise!
The oak, expanding from a rock,
Undaunted meets the tempest's shock:
And Neptune wields his trident high,
While Venus does his car supply.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.—Truly grateful are our demonstrations for the unprecedented patronage that has been conferred upon our work. In addition to the future talents of Her Royal Highness the Princess Olive of Cumberland, several other profound Astrologers have united their labours with us, in order to increase the attractions, and render this Miscellany the most interesting of the day.

Numbers 1 to 9, which have been out of print, are now reprinted, to supply the increasing demand for "The Stragglng Astrologer."

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;
 OR,
MAGAZINE
 OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY
 MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS
T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XI.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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M

AN
EPITOME
OF
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 138.)

THE champions and promoters of astrology have, in every age, been men of the most extensive philosophical inquiry, and of the deepest erudition: it has also had antagonists of no small fame and reputation, but they happen to have been either persons who did not understand it, or bigots to some tenets which it may have seemed to oppose. Now, it opposes no tenets that are virtuous; and it is weakness of mind to fancy, that faith in rational science is at variance with faith in divine revelation.

After reading the course of arguments which has been already followed on the theory of astrology, no man that is perfectly sane will venture to deny, but that the heavenly bodies operate upon this inferior world, and all things material and immaterial which it contains, by their influential qualities and natural virtues; since nature and experience combine to testify, as before proved, That the change of air alters our bodies and minds—that the humours of men are all moved by celestial influences—and that, according to the changes of mutual position in the stars, every being on earth is sensible of consequent fluctuations of the essentials of existence.

He that would become proficient in this eminent and almost boundless province of natural philosophy, must not expect to accomplish his desires without much laborious study, and intense application of his rational faculties. He must have the map of the whole universe depicted in his mind, and watch nature, with a scrupulous eye, in all her secret operations. It is not sufficient for him merely to be able to run over the names of the twelve signs of the zodiac: he must examine minutely the signs themselves, and weigh their constituent members, and their proportions of matter—their relative positions, and proximity to, or remoteness from, all other powerful constellations without the zodiac. He must not suppose that a knowledge of the several degrees that constitute sextiles, trines, quartiles, and oppositions, makes up much towards a proficiency in astrology: and yet it is, nevertheless, necessary

for him to perfectly understand these as a part of the rudiments. Nothing in the fundamental progress is certainly more requisite than for the student to make himself perfect in the qualities of the signs and planets and the several significations of the twelve houses of a figure: he should be also expert in setting a scheme, and in varying the significations of the houses according to the subject-matter which he may, at any time, have under contemplation.

In seeking to obtain, in as perfect a manner as possible, the preparatory steps, he will have the greater difficulties to surmount in consequence of the discrepancies and conflicting opinions which he will find in the authors he consults, who have, for the most part, advanced many idle conceits of their own; and from which none but a judicious mind will know how to select, and form his system. There is not to be found, from Ptolemy downwards, any one regularly written treatise which, of itself, can be taken as a standard, and will admit of being followed, and yet all contain something worthy to be received. The only way, therefore, is to examine as many of the best masters as can be readily laid hold of, and by philosophically investigating their principles, a person conversant in physiological study will be able to deduce a theory free from obsolete tenets, and fantastic notions. Among the works on this subject it is necessary, as original writers, and our first leaders, to consult the *De Judiciis Astrologicis*, of Ptolemy—the *Astronomicon* of Manilius—Baptista Porta's *Speculum Astrologicæ*—with the subsequent works of Placidus, Morinus, Regiomontanus, Campanus, Alcabitius, &c.—and these as they have been severally understood and copied by Lilly, Wharton, Coley, Partridge, Parker, &c. who, most of them, have furnished us with collections and cullings enough, but without any well-digested system. But a still more modern compilation, and one evidently put together by a gentleman of the greatest proficiency in the subject, is the “Astrological Dictionary,” by James Wilson, Esq. This, as a general explanation of the whole that belongs to the science, is far superior to any work which has ever appeared in this or any other country; and is a book indispensable to every person in pursuit of astrology. The author, however, is singular in many of his opinions; and particularly so in his philosophical principles concerning the locomotive capacity of inanimate matter: and though astrology wants reforming, I trust he will not think me out of order in stating, that the reformation he has laid out is in

many respects, as far as my opinion of the subject goes, rather “*beyond the mark.*”

Having here shewn the channel through which astrology has most purely streamed to us, it may, in the next place, be stated, that many of the authors mentioned have differed most materially in the very essential mode of constructing a figure. There certainly can be but *one right way*; and consequently, if one of them is right, all the disciples of those who follow other methods must be wrong. But as we are obliged to break our subjects off in order to admit the greater variety of matter, we must defer, till next publication, such directions as belong to erecting schemes, and other parts of practical astrology.

(To be continued.)

ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

FOUNDED ON

THE TESTIMONY OF AGES OF EXPERIENCE,

RELATIVE TO

MARRIAGE AND PROCREATION.

(Continued from p. 116.)

It was signified in a former number, that when these subjects were resumed some important secrets would be disclosed concerning things relative to which persons about to engage in matrimony are most anxious and inquisitive, and of which there is no other mode of informing themselves except through the medium of astrology: it was also farther promised, that a method should be divulged concerning the production of beautiful children; and we now return to the subject for the purpose of fulfilling these engagements.

Every one about to enter the state of wedlock is naturally desirous to ascertain whether the party with whom they are about to marry is really sincere in the affections professed, or whether they have predilections for some other person, and only consent to marry for the sake of something else besides love.

In questions of this nature, if the lord of the ascendant is in no aspect with the lord of the seventh house—or if the lord of the seventh is in no aspect with the Moon, but in sextile or trine to some other pla-

net, rely upon it that the party, say, for instance, the lady, hath an affection rather for some person signified by that planet than for the gentleman she consents to marry. It may be farther discovered, that, if the lord of the ascendant, or the Moon, apply to some friendly aspect of the lord of the seventh house, and before they come to a perfect aspect Saturn or Mars interpose his malignant beams, and thus frustrate the good hopes portended by the aspects before mentioned—if such an intervention happen, you may conclude that the intended match will be broken off by the artifices of that person denoted by the frustrating planet. Now, if you next consider what house such disuniting planet is lord of, you may point out the general appearance of the secret enemy, and perhaps discover his peculiar objects in rivalling the person he had supplanted, and hence you will probably arrive at *the cause* of separation of the two lovers.

For instance, if the frustrating planet be lord of the second or eighth houses, then infer, that the consideration of money, on one side or other, is the cause. If the lord of the third be the ascendant, or the lord of the seventh have interposed, then conclude that some brother, sister, or some such relation, or some busy neighbour, had influenced the change. Thus, by consulting the quality and character of the houses and their lords, you will order your judgment according to the signification made by your figure; and will be able to ascertain pretty correctly by what unfortunate circumstance the match was broken off.

TO DISCOVER IF THE FEMALE YOU ARE ABOUT TO WED BE A VIRGIN.

This being a consideration of the most delicate nature should be proceeded upon with the utmost caution and circumspection. The figure should be erected by an artist of the most scrupulous mind; for if a small error were to arise in computing the cusps of any of the houses, the consequences would be, that a person of the chastest character might be unjustly accused: and, on the other hand, one of easy virtue would pass for modest.

The mode of examining a question such as this is, to take notice if the significators of the female are posited in fixed signs. See, also, if they be free from the inhospitable and dangerous beams of Mars, and whether her significator, namely, the lord of the ascendant, or Venus, or the Moon, be *alone* in the ascendant, or fifth house, free from the aspects of infortunes: and then, if her significator be in good aspect

with the Sun or Jupiter, decide at once that she has not violated the purity of the single state: and is a most desirable partner, on account of her chaste and uncorrupt mind. But, in passing through the examination, if you meet with contrary testimonies—if you find her significator connected with Mars, and in no good aspect to the Sun and Jupiter, you must conclude that she has been tempted, and that she has consented to be deflowered.

After the same manner may be also discovered, by a discreet and correct artist, whether a married woman be concerned with any man besides her husband: but lest innocent women should receive prejudice from the judgments of those not well experienced in the art, and should thus be made the victims of jealous and captious husbands, it is better that artists should decline answering such delicate questions as these.

ON THE MEANS OF PREVENTING DEGENERACY IN FAMILIES,
AND OF HAVING FINE HANDSOME CHILDREN.

There is not, perhaps, more emulation manifested in any thing among us, at the present day, than in men endeavouring to excel one another in their breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, pigs, &c. and yet how few are there that study improvement in breeding the human species. Every thing, in this latter case, seems left entirely to chance, and hence we see, in many families, a total degeneracy from their ancestors both in personal appearance and in mind.

We daily see, in walking along the streets, all varieties of form, various complexions of skin, hair of almost every hue, and other odd characteristics, until we almost stand amazed at the extraordinary diversity which we behold among us: and this without ever, perhaps, looking into the natural cause of such variations. The fact is, that every planet, and every zodiacal sign, according as they happen to be disposed at any geniture, combine to stamp the features and every part of the human body with some peculiarity.

Now a person having a dark swarthy complexion, with dark hair, should never marry one at all near his own planetary distinction, but should, if possible, choose a person of ruddy, clear countenance, and hair of a bright brown, or rather flaxen; and by this means the varieties denoted by two distinct planets become properly blended, and in the offspring will be united the strength of the two orbs.

Again, every attention ought to be paid to stature. Some planets confer a tall, upright, well-proportioned body, while others give a mi-

niature of perfection in shape, &c. and in all cases, by attending to the colour of the hair, eye, and skin, as external guides, a person may soon convince himself of the improvement that is capable of being made in this most important branch of physiology.

As it is intended, at some future opportunity, to specify, in a particular manner, the several peculiarities of person that the various planets and signs confer, we shall here content ourselves with the general remarks already made on this particular matter; and shall conclude the present article with describing a method used in some eastern countries to occasion a person in a state of pregnancy to produce a beautiful child.

AN EASTERN DEVICE SAID TO BE PRACTISED FOR THE PURPOSE
OF HAVING HANDSOME CHILDREN.

The many instances we meet with of marks communicated to the child in embryo, and the proofs that these furnish of females having involuntary emotions of mind during the time of conception with which they stamp the foetus, prevents us from doubting, for a moment, the possibility of making impressions at that juncture which may improve rather than injure the personal appearance of the offspring.

In order to accomplish something of this nature, some of the grandees of the east cause the human form, in a state of nudity, and with all the charms that constitute perfection and beauty, to be painted, and placed in the room where the pregnant female sleeps, at the time of conception; and so placed, that it may be the first thing to attract the attention of the female upon her first waking in a morning. The figure thus introduced, possessing all the fascination with which art can rouse the imagination, never fails to rivet the attention before the faculties have had time to shake off the effects of sleep; and it is said that, in many instances, the child when born strongly resembled the beautiful picture.

(To be continued.)



ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENTS,

BY

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

FRAGMENT II.

IN astrological studies the situation, motion, and aspect, of the Moon should be minutely observed, as her approach to the other planets has great effect on mundane affairs. It is also known, that the power of the angles is varied by the situation of the lunar orb: and as these are the places which are referred to concerning the fortunate and unfortunate periods of a person's life, when rays of a beneficent tendency are diffused from them, and the significator at a birth is propitious, and well dignified, much good may be augured.

The planet Mercury should also be well examined at the time of birth, being, as he is, considered a potent minister of either good or evil, as he happens to be associated. At such time, if he is proceeding to Jupiter or Venus in sextile or trine aspect, he promises fortune, honour, and health; but in square or opposition, or in conjunction with either Saturn or Mars in an evil house, the reverse.

The late celebrated Cornelius Agrippa writes, That when Mercury is in evil aspects and communication with Saturn and Mars, beware of such configurations in the *nativities of kings*, as he stirs up the persons so born to the commission of great crimes; and renders them not only cruel and profligate, but faithless and irreligious.

Planets combust, or in conjunction with the Sun, are in detriment, and the reverse of what they may be considered to be in their own dignities. The trine of the Sun and Saturn (as in his present Majesty's nativity) may be supposed to have elevated him above his enemies: and the trine of that planet with Jupiter, Mars, Venus, or the Moon,

augurs prosperity and greatness. The sextiles of the Sun with these planets frequently produce fortune in various ways, and bestow health.

Several learned characters are of opinion, that a trine of Saturn and the Moon, at the time of birth, gives a memory exceedingly retentive. The Sun and Saturn in trine, at such times, ever promise power, popularity, and triumph over enemies. The trine of the Sun and Jupiter bespeaks dominion over others, with health and gain. To discover what sort of dignity or fortune the native is to enjoy, you must examine, with attention, the houses in which Jupiter and the Sun are posited, and well observe *the second house, the sixth, and the eighth*.

The trine of the Sun and Mars bestows great courage and martial success. That of Mercury and the Moon, gives extraordinary mental endowment; and more especially, if Mercury, at the time of birth, is parting from such trine to proceed to a sextile or trine of Jupiter or Venus, any of these planets being fortunately placed in the angles, or in their own houses, terms, exaltations, or triplicities, and free from combustion, and in no way impeded by the malignancy of Saturn or Mars.

The ascendant, in a nativity, is a very important quarter of the heavens, as it signifies the state of health and disposition of the individual. The seventh and tenth houses are also extremely powerful, with good planets seated in them; but occupied by evil planets, every calamity is threatened. If the fortunes, in a nativity, fall in the tenth house, and the Moon has good latitude, and is free from affliction, the native will become eminently great. Several planets being in sympathy, and terms of amity, it declares that success will distinguish a person whose nativity is so marked. The substance of the native being considered from the second house, if the lord of that house, or the planet located therein, be well understood, it will point out how the native will gain his property. The Moon, in the second house, has been deemed a token of mutable fortune; but I am of opinion, if she be in sextile or trine with Jupiter or Venus, the person will enjoy great wealth in the decline of life.

The Moon is considered to be the significator of *the people* in every kingdom or state, and the Sun is that of the head or ruler of such state. Thus, when the Sun or Moon is eclipsed in houses which are occupied by the ascendants of any kingdom, and are in square at the same time to Saturn or Mars, much dissatisfaction may be expected to prevail in

the state signified by the constellation; and more so, if Mars and Saturn be in conjunction or opposition.

The opinions of the ancients, on this point, appear to have been united, and from my own observations (this study having been resorted to sometimes as an amusement in my solitary hours) I can attest, that not only the seasons, but the passions of men, are influenced by the configurations upon which I am touching. Nor does this opinion of mine take away from the wisdom and omnipotence of the Almighty, whose agents the planets are. Do we not see how the Moon regulates the tides, and affects the minds of lunatics—how, also, almost all creatures bring forth their young about the change of the Moon? Even physicians, of modern times, calculate by the Moon concerning the birth of man. Thus, the farther we proceed in natural and occult philosophy, we are led to more gratefully adore the Great Creator in his works. Ignorance generally goes hand in hand with superstition and wickedness; while a moral and religious education fortifies man in the hour of affliction, and inclines his soul to benevolence, virtue, and wisdom, which are ever enemies to dissipation and injustice.

I am assured of one thing—that natural causes and effects were better understood in the time of Moses, than they now are. Luxury and superficial education have placed the axe to the root of the tree of knowledge. True wisdom cannot flourish in ages of despotism and folly; but let us hope that things will, in most nations, mend: and that universal reason, charity, and good-will, will prevail—then the intentions of the Supreme in creating man, will not be opposed by the malevolence and despotism of the great.

As all are from one common Parent Great---
 Alike the beggar and the prince of state!
 Celestial matter ever on its course---
 One life---one spirit---and eternal source!

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.



A PROPHECIC FABLE

BY

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

A SHOCK from heaven will descend,
 And the spreading branches rend
 Of a high tree---the root is taken,
 And the locusts part have eaten!
 A serpent crawling up the steep
 Will undermine, and basely leap,
 But falls still lower---down he goes,
 And around him terror throws:
 Whilst a lion just shall pause,
 And uphold the ancient laws:
 And if such lion e'er should see
 Each evil act of treachery,
 And provide a blessed solace,
 In every heart he'd find a place.

ADDRESS TO THE FAIR SEX.

Ye fair, attend! the field again is your own; for love will now prove triumphant! Taurus, the house of Venus, is relieved from the chilling influence of Saturn, who proceeds to the throne of law, and will there soon manifest his iron rule. Cupid is inviting to hymeneal joys. The fair of Britain once more repoint his fatal arrows. Delighted with the season, the rosy boy seeks the Idalian groves, as Venus, from her roseate bowers, welcomes his return, declaring that the rose and violet are once more entwined to decorate the shrine of love and beauty.

See upon the crystal tide,
 The birds of Venus sportive glide!
 Maids, your temples bind with care;
 And of fatal love beware:
 As all around is bright and gay,
 Now plodding Saturn is away.

POLITICAL PREDICTIONS.

The constellation, Taurus, is the house of Venus, and is also the ascendant of Ireland and of Poland. The departure of Saturn from this

sign will leave these countries to the turmoils which Mars will soon kindle. If, in Ireland, the most clement measures do not check the spiritual rage that has been manifesting itself of late, much tribulation and sorrow may be expected : and however the overbearing policy of *the eagle* may be evinced in Poland, yet things are not settled there. The rights of subjects may rouse them to unexpected action, and Heaven sending forth its arm in the cause of justice, Poland may league with a neighbouring state, which is likely to happen in 1825, if not before, when she will boast more glorious laurels than she has of late years possessed.

Time rolls on, and dire oppression
 Shall receive a serious lesson !
 The mighty lever takes a turn---
 Again the flames will fiercely burn
 Upon the borders of the north ;
 From thence, proceeding to the south :
 And eastern news of direful kind
 Shall cause amazement---*more behind !*
 Yet *accusations* shall enforce,
 And reveal a venal source
 Of dire ambition---on a rock
 Shall be felt the eastern shock !
 Amid the ocean one will go,
 And like Napoleon sink with woe ;
 Less deserving---his condition,
 Was for fleeting joys---ambition !

From the configurations of this month, there is reason to expect, that there will be extraordinary perplexity in one or two states. Russia is plotting, and will soon spread forth her eagle-wing ! Her navy is preparing, and important political events may be expected to claim the attention of all Europe.

It is not unlikely but that there will be a marriage in England, on one side rank, the other fortune. Time will develop this---the configurations do not promise privacy---but so it seems to be.

The dice will rattle, and the loss
 Will one on shores of quicksand toss ;
 A venal hero seals his fate---
 A blot to honour and estate.

Thus speak the harbingers on high ! Time, on its rapid motion, will, I fear, fatally illustrate *the rest !*

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

DIRECTIONS
RELATIVE TO
BOTANICAL ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 148.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO GATHERING AND
PRESERVING LEAVES.

THE virtues of some plants reside wholly in the leaves—in others, the whole plant is cut off close to the root—some, again, are only cultivated for the flowers—others, for the fruits—others, for the seeds—others, for the roots—while sometimes the bark, the wood, the excrescences, &c. are alone efficacious. Now, according as the nature of the plant is, so are these parts to be selected, and used as medicinals, either fresh gathered, or to be dried and preserved for use.

When the leaves of any plant are the part fittest for use, they are never to be gathered from the stalk, but are to be chosen from the most vigorous of those springing immediately from the root; and the virtue of these is most powerful when there is no stalk; for in many plants, although the leaves growing from the root were very vigorous before the stalk grew up, yet, as it rises, they lose their essence, and wither, and die. When the juice is required, these are the leaves from which it is always to be pressed; and for this and all other purposes, they should be cut up close from the root, and only shook clean, not washed. Washing them carries off, in many, much of the virtue.

If such leaves are to be dried, they must be gathered when most vigorous; the same caution not to wash them being enjoined. The best way of drying them is in an airy room, prepared with proper lines. They should then be threaded on coarse thread, with a needle, in convenient lengths, and hanged along the lines; but never laid on the open ground, which draws from them much of their juice. When thoroughly dried, they should be put up in a drawer; pressed down very compact, and covered with clean paper, to be used at any future time; as they may be wanted at a season when not to be had from the field or garden.

When the entire plant, except the root, is to be used, care must be taken to gather it just when in season. Nature, in the whole growth of plants, tends to the production of their flowers and seeds: but as these are arriving at perfection, the other parts begin to decay. The exact

time, therefore, when the entire plant is in perfection, is, when the buds are formed for flowering, and previous to a single flower having disclosed itself.

If the entire herb is to be dried, it is especially necessary that it be gathered just in bud; and the best time of day, on all occasions, is just as the morning dew is dried away. This is an important thing to be observed; for if herbs be cut in a state of wetness with either dew or rain, they will not dry well, nor retain their proper virtues. It is also well to observe, that the leaves of many plants which belong to Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus, in particular, droop in the middle of the day, if the Sun is very powerful; and, when its leaves at all flag from this or any other cause, on no account must the plant be gathered for keeping.

When herbs are to be used fresh, it is best not to take them entire, but only to cut or nip off the tops. If for infusion, they may be used three or four inches long: if for other purposes, less: if to be beaten up with sugar, &c. the freshest and very tender parts, not more than an inch in length, should be chosen.

In drying herbs with their stalks, let the dead end of the stalks be cut away, and all the dry or withered leaves be taken off; then tie the herbs in small branches, the smaller the better, and hang them along your lines in your drying room, six inches asunder. When perfectly dry, take them softly down without shaking off the buds of the flowers; and laying them evenly in drawers, press them down, and cover them with paper. They are thus ready for infusions or decoctions; and for distillation they are even better than when fresh gathered.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON GATHERING FLOWERS, SEEDS, AND FRUITS.

For the most part, the flowers of plants are used fresh, though several kinds retain their virtues very well dried. Among these are the Lavender and Stœcha flowers. Those of the Lavender require to be simply stripped off from the stalk, and spread upon clean sheets of paper until perfectly dry. Of the Stœcha flowers the whole head is to be cut from the stalk, and dried in like manner; and these, when dry, are to be kept as directed concerning herbs.

Rosemary flowers are generally taken with some of the leaves about them, and as the leaves near the flower retain considerable virtue, it is desirable that plants of this nature should be thus gathered.

Rose-buds are sometimes dried, but more frequently the leaves of the full-blown flower. If the buds are chosen, they must be cut from the stem, and cleared from the husks, and afterward dried thoroughly, as before directed. The leaves of the full-blown rose may be picked from the husk, and dried in like manner; and it is the red garden rose that is always used for these purposes.

Flowers that admit not of being thus preserved, are formed into syrups and conserves, such as the syrup of cloves, or of poppies; the conserve of cowslips, and the like; and as these remain only a very small part of the year in a state of perfection, it is necessary to be very particular in the time of using them.

Nothing is more easy than to preserve the seeds of plants, which are all required to be perfectly ripe before gathered; and Nature having performed her part, they are delivered to our hands in a state almost fit for use. They only require to be spread for a few days, after being collected, where the air has a free passage, but where the Sun cannot reach them; and having turned them over a time or two while drying, they will be fit to put up for use in drawers or boxes.

The seeds used in medicine may be classed under three general kinds: first, Such as grow in naked heads or umbels, as fennel, parsley, &c.; secondly, Those in pods, as mustard, cresses, &c.; and thirdly, Those enclosed in large fleshy fruits, such as the melon, cucumber, &c. In each case, being perfectly ripe, the two first kinds may be beaten out of the pods or heads by a smart stroke upon a table; and thus separately spread to dry. In the last instance, the fruit must be cut open, and the seed separated from the moist and membranous matter that surrounds them: and being spread on a convenient place for drying, according to the foregoing precautions, as they gradually grow dry they must be repeatedly turned and rubbed, that they may, in the end, be perfectly dry and clean.

Among the fruits of plants several require to be used fresh; as the quince, mulberry, currant, &c. from the juices of which syrups are to be made; and hips, also, and all from which conserves are prepared. Juniper-berries, Bay-berries, and the like, are only to be gathered when turning ripe, and not when mellow; and being then spread on a table or clean floor, are often to be turned until quite dry.

We ought to bear in mind that every one of the most common herbs in nature is endued with some special property; and that, while we are seeking remedies for diseases in dangerous drugs, we might, by a little study, find more safe and certain ones in our fields and gardens.

PLANETARY POSITIONS TO BE REGARDED IN THE
GATHERING, &c. OF HERBS.

The planet that governs any plant or herb, should, at the time any part of such plant or herb is to be gathered, be in his own house, or his exaltation, and in good aspect to the Moon. These are the chief points to be attended to. But if a planet be in controversy, or be assigned to two different plants, it is better, if possible, that one of them be on the mid-heaven at the time of gathering; and that both be clear from affliction by the malefics, and in good aspect with the fortunes. Some plants will wait very well for a few days, without declining in vigour; and hence, an opportunity may be obtained of getting the Moon into a good aspect with their ruling planet, which is one of the main things to be observed. It is also better that their respective planets be oriental than occidental: which may be known by consulting "The Prophetic Almanack," as it gives the time of their southing; and twelve hours previous to their southing, they are oriental; each being occidental during the other twelve hours.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES.

We alluded in our last to a valuable accession of Astrological talent. A society of Scientific Gentlemen has been some time privately established for the promotion of Occult Science, under the appellation of the "MERCURIUS;" who, in addition to those of our stated contributors, have promised their valuable researches and co-operation! In the unlimited range of this SUBLIME and CELESTIAL science—surely—surely, the experience of MEN of WEALTH and GENIUS—who have, for years, intensely and indefatigably applied themselves unceasingly to this study, and have patiently toiled through the MSS. and voluminous labours of the WISE—the GOOD—and the GREAT, of all ages, and in all languages!!!—will not only meet with universal approbation—but irrefragably prove, the learning and talent with which the future sheets of the Stragglings Astrologer will be enriched.

The nativity of

His Majesty George the Fourth,
cast by a most celebrated Astrologer!—with a variety of other important articles—will appear in our next.

THE

Stragglng Astrologer

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;

(Late "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;")

OR, MAGAZINE OF CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

CONDUCTED BY THE CELEBRATED

MADemoiselle LE NORMAND,

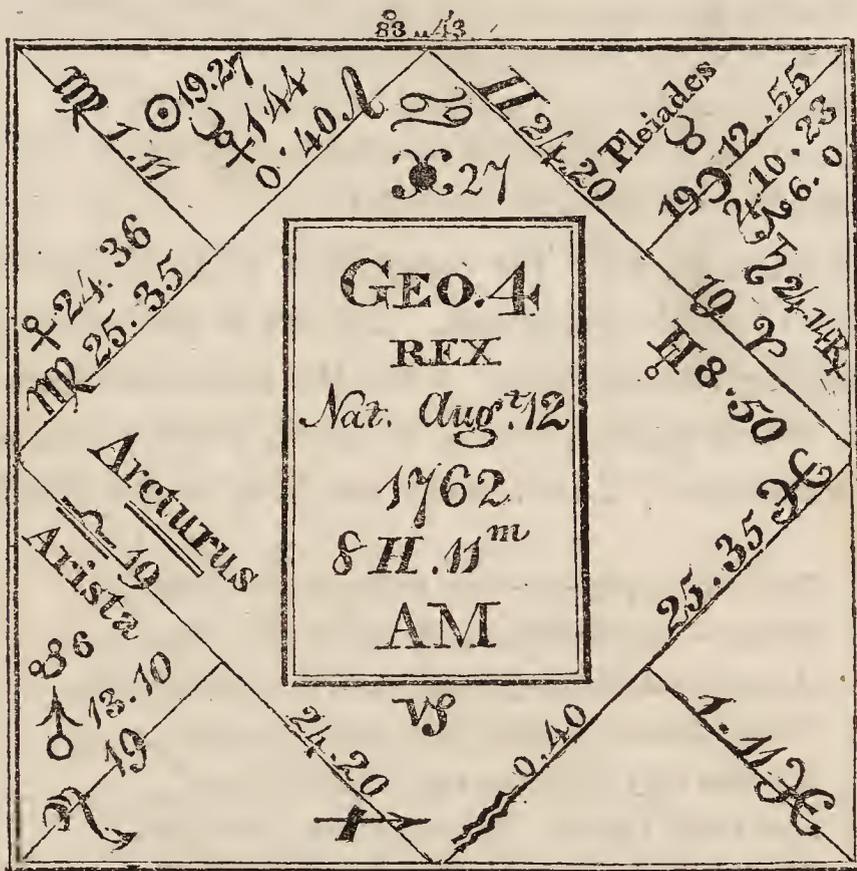
OF PARIS,

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND,

The Members of the *Mercurii*,

THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK,

AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.



PLANETS LATITUDE.

♂ 0.40. S. ♀ 2.38. 2.41. 108. 21.26. S. ♀ 0 45. N. ♀ 1.30. 00.30. N

HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XII.

HOROSCOPE OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

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OBSERVATIONS AND PREDICTIONS
BY
THE ROYAL MERLIN.

THE world is govern'd by the stars on high,
And help effectual issueth from the sky :
Who hopes to overcome life's ills below,
Must seek the source whence life and health do flow---
Must read the starry alphabet above---
Must trace Almighty wisdom---and must prove
The bless'd and great intent of Nature's God!
And thereby soften misery's iron rod.

Physicians often mistake the complaints of their patients through their ignorance of occult philosophy. Nature is fond of sympathies and antipathies throughout creation. Thus the herbs and roots that would be efficacious to one patient, would, perhaps, destroy another suffering under the same disease, if both were not born under similar configurations !

The course phy——ns of the modern day
Pursue---far different is from reason's way :
Amusements, perhaps, and sloth that time divide,
Which should in study have been occupied.
All heavenly influence such e'er disregard,
And think the task to learn it much too hard,
Preferring pleasure!---thus does humour ill
Prevail---not philosophic art and skill.
These to revive in this degenerate age,
When idle nonsense decorates the page,
I fear like pearls thrown down to swine will prove,
So few a life of industry do love.
Thus causes and effects, ill understood,
Produce not, as they ought, a thoughtful mood
In minds devoted to a vicious course,
Where truth nor virtue can their power enforce.
But know, from sympathies on high proceed
The health and bliss below which mortals need ;
How heavenly atoms and the earth's agree,
From reading Royal Merlin you shall see.

The lot of a patient is deplorable who trusts his or her life to a sophistical and ignorant Esculapius! Let an Englishman bear in his constant recollection, that every clime produces herbs, roots, and plants, which are most conducive, used as medicines, to health, and the preservation of life—that the great Creator has so regulated, that man, in his native land, shall possess whatever is required to relieve from illness, and the infirmities to which his nature may be subject. Do not resort then to foreign drugs, but to the seeds, herbs, and roots of your native country; and constantly remember, that temperance is not only the path to bodily health, but to mental superiority and long life.

The square of Saturn and Mercury, on the 12th instant, is a configuration which implies that serious measures are in contemplation both at home and abroad—more is on the eve of being announced in a certain state of Europe than I am willing to write! It will soon be an important period for Great Britain; but she must not be too subservient to the eagle of the north! Be prepared for political changes in America about this period, as a secret plan is agitating in that rising country! Perhaps the eagle of A——e may be concerned in the operations of the American Republic! Its policies are subtle and not very advantageous to England.

The midnight cabinet is held,
 Where great Napoleon once dwell'd:
 His shade, as Denmark's, may arise,
 And great events mankind surprise!
 A comet bright will soon appear---
 Then mark the end of this strange year!
 The Turk pursues his sanguine way
 Where Mars terrific shall display
 A direful scene! Poor Greeks, you fly
 Till Heaven assistance does supply
 From Mercy's court!

Egypt will know trouble, and some sudden convulsions of the southern world will be manifested about November.

November---season chill and drear---
 With thee approaches care and fear:
 Thy bitter winds, and frosts, and snow,
 And the floods that overflow,
 All conspire---and nought but dread
 Hovers o'er thy wint'ry head!

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

(To be continued.)

*WE REFER OUR READERS TO THE TITLE-PAGE
FOR AN ENGRAVED HOROSCOPE, ILLUSTRATIVE
OF THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER.*

NATIVITY
OF
HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

Ye stars, which are the poetry of heaven!
If, in your bright leaves, we could read the fate
Of men and empires,---'tis to be forgiven!---LORD BYRON.

THE ascendant of this regal geniture appears to be the twenty-sixth degree of the sign Virgo; and, according to the ancient rules of astrology, the native would be born under the dominion of Mercury, particularly as that planet rules the mid-heaven also. But by a more attentive view of the horoscope, it will be discovered, that the nativity is of a singular and extraordinary description; for, at the instant of birth, the beneficent star, Venus, had just ascended the horizon, thus bearing principal rule over the life and actions, and affording a striking proof of the authenticity of the siderial science, as all authors who have written upon this science, and all its professors, agree in describing Venus to be the source of every pleasure and elegant enjoyment which life affords, and particularly of those depending upon the fine arts, music, poetry, and fashionable recreations, in which she never fails to render those born under her influence most perfect connoisseurs: at the same time, she generally makes the native invincible in love, and a peculiar favourite with the fair sex.

The Moon in Taurus, in conjunction with Jupiter, most excellently

forms the mental and intellectual faculties ; giving a retentive memory, sound judgment, and a capacity for learning of the most exalted kind ; the whole of which almost every one in the British dominions must know to be exactly verified in the present instance. His Majesty has also ever been considered remarkable for his classical attainments : and independent of the halo of flattery, which is generally visible in the atmosphere of princes, he has, moreover, been remarkable for taste and elegance ; the never-failing characteristic of those who have the benevolent planet Venus for their natal star, and ascending at birth in the eastern angle.

As a contrast to these shining qualities, the opposition of Luna and Jove to Mars, together with the fickle Mercury, being fixed in the sign of the Lion, approaching the solar beams, and previously meeting a quartile of the three planets before-mentioned, tends to cause great violence of the passions, if not governed by the united force of reason and education, with a mind fond of sovereign sway, and of the etiquette of regality, with all its pomp and decorations : but, at the same time, it inclines to courage, giving a firm and decided determination, only to be overcome by the most persuasive arguments.

The combined effects of Venus rising—of the Moon joined with Jupiter—of Sol in Leo, a fiery and regal sign of his own nature—and above all, of the seven planets above the earth in their diurnal circuits, are positive testimonies of extensive and extraordinary power, dominion, and fame ; at least equal, if not superior, to any of the illustrious predecessors of the native.

The *Pars Fortunæ* falling, according to the Placidian method, into the commencement of Cancer ; being angular in the zenith ; and disposed of by the Moon, who, although in conjunction with Jupiter, applies to Mars, is altogether symbolical of considerable wealth ; but this combination of aspects never makes a miser. The mundane sextile of Mars and Venus denotes considerable loss of money by the ways and means signified by that aspect, which may be found explained in most authors.

The Moon and Mars cadent most amply denote travelling, which has already been, and will again be, verified.

As a proof of the correctness of the horoscope, it will be seen, that the coronation took place under the direction of the Sun to the zenith, or summit of heaven, an event which I plainly foresaw, and which, although contrary to the opinions of most other astrologers, I predicted a

considerable time before it took place. The direction is thus calculated :

	deg.	min.
Right ascension of the Sun - - - - -	141	54
Right ascension of the Medium Coeli - - - - -	83	48
	<hr/>	
Arc of direction - - - - -	58	6

which answers to fifty-eight years, eleven months, at which precise time the native was invested with the functions of royalty.

The death of the Queen, and disastrous events of that period, were plainly foreshewn by the great eclipse of 1819, falling in the ominous degree of Pisces, in opposition to Venus ; as well as by the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, which fell on the very degree of Saturn in the radix, in the house of death, the effects of which were certainly calculated to produce extraordinary events, and which effects are not yet entirely ceased.

I might enlarge much farther on this nativity, and might proceed to calculations whereby I could predict events of most surprising consequence, relative to the above illustrious native, as connected with the fate of the kingdom he governs. I might dwell upon the events which will be produced by the Sun coming to the fiery star, Mars ; and when Jupiter begins to set beneath the western horizon ; but I leave such stupendous effects to be described by the pen of your Royal Correspondent. Suffice it to say, that I read in the stars the most *important* changes in three quarters of the globe. They draw near ! They are even at the door !

August 12th, 1824.

RAPHAEL.

* *
* *
* *
* *

EARTHQUAKE AND VIOLENT HEAT

AT

LISBON.

IN the Times newspaper of August the 7th, is contained an account of an earthquake, accompanied by extraordinary atmospheric phenomena, which recently visited Lisbon; and from which the following is an extract:

“ LISBON, July 19th, 1824.—This morning, at five o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. We have had intense heat for three days. Farenheit's thermometer has been at 100 degrees in the shade.

“ The excessive heats experienced in this city on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of June, and which did such damage to the fields, deserve also some observation.

“ On the 17th and 18th, Farenheit's thermometer, in the open air, and in the shade, was from 92 degrees to 96, at two o'clock; and from 79 to 83 degrees, at midnight.

“ On the 19th, exposed to a hot wind from the north-east, it rose to 105 degrees. This burning wind did immense damage. The wind was so hot that the thermometer, even at midnight, when exposed to it, stood at 91 degrees.

“ On the morning of the 20th, it fell to 83 degrees; rose at two in the afternoon to 103 degrees: and at midnight was again at 83 degrees.

“ On the 21st and 22d, a sea-breeze from the south-west cooled the air, so that the thermometer was only 81 degrees, and 76 degrees in the hot hours: and it fell at midnight to 73 degrees, and to 68 degrees.

“ It is to be noticed, that on the 19th the thermometer, in the open air, did not rise to more than 100 degrees.

“ It is impossible to calculate the damage done by the terrible phenomena of the 19th; we can state, however, that the vines, in elevated situations, exposed to the north-east, entirely lost the abundant fruit with which they were loaded. We are also informed, that a great many persons working in the fields were mortally struck by the malignant influence of the excessive heat. Many animals shared the same

fate: and the leaves of trees and other plants were completely dried up and reduced to dust.”

Whatever causes in nature might have conspired to produce these extraordinary phenomena, it is not easy to determine. The sign *Libra* is, however, considered to be the ascendant of *Lisbon*: and admitting this to have been correctly appointed, as the present circumstances bespeak it, the catastrophe may be accounted for as follows. The hot, dry, fiery, malignant, violent planet, *Mars*—a planet ever celebrated for producing pestilential heat and ungenial winds, was making his transit through the ascendant of *Lisbon* at the time of the extraordinary weather described in the account. He was also in quartile to *Georgium Sidus* in *Capricorn*, and to *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Sun*, all in the tropical sign *Cancer*, on the 19th of *July*, when the shock of the earthquake was felt.

On the 18th of *June*, when the hot winds commenced, *Mars* was in the beginning of the sign *Libra*, in aspect to *Mercury* and *Saturn*, who had just changed his sign, and entered *Gemini*; in which sign, also, at the time, were *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Sun*, opposing *Pisces*, the general ascendant of the *Portuguese* nation, in which sign was seated the *Moon*.

These positions, taken altogether, had no doubt a great share in producing the strange consequences described: but much may be, nevertheless, ascribed to the approaching quartile of *Mars* with *Jupiter*, which planet has much to do in whatever relates to *Portugal*: and this approaching quartile is also from powerful signs; the one tropical, the other equinoctial.

Be, however, the planetary cause whatever it may, we have given underneath the positions of the orbs for the two chief days when the influence prevailed, that our readers may make what addition they please to our observations.

June 18, 1824. | ☉ 27 ♀ | ☽ 13 ♃ | ☿ 28 ♃ R. | ♁ 1 ♀ | ♃ 16 ♃
♁ 4 ♃ | ♁ 13 ♀ | ☿ 8 ♀

July 19, 1824. | ☉ 26 ♃ | ☽ 28 ♃ | ☿ 13 ♃ R. | ♁ 4 ♀ | ♃ 23 ♃
♁ 19 ♃ | ♁ 23 ♃ | ☿ 19 ♃



ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENTS,

BY

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

FRAGMENT III.

THE Philosophy of Nature, including the occult sciences, was exceedingly revered in the days of Solomon, who, at one period of his glorious reign, devoted much of his royal leisure, when not occupied in state affairs, to the pursuit of scientific knowledge. These facts the history of those times fully testifies. Nor were the hours of that sovereign passed unprofitably, as wise and clement laws, and virtuous and holy regulations, distinguished that season of his life. The Almighty then blessed whatever he did or took in hand. Thus, by temperance and wisdom, he arrived at the highest summit of earthly honour: but when crime, indolence, and irreligious principles influenced his royal actions, he fell to the lowest state of human degradation.

Men of rare and excellent endowments have frequently declared that the progress and signification of the planetary world were the most useful studies of mankind; as, by reasonably comprehending the intentions of the Great Supreme, a religious adoration animates the mind of the philosopher, which becomes convinced of the omnipotence of God by the miracles that have proceeded from the Almighty hand, causing him to exclaim, How infinite are thy bounteous blessings upon earth! —How truly wonderful is the motion and influence of the planets, whose operations regulate the destiny of empires, and produce the happiness or misery of mortals!

In all ages occult philosophy has had its champions as well as antagonists; and this will be the case in every age of the world, as the stu-

dies and inclinations of men vary : and most are aware, that there is no such thing as human perfection upon earth. The greatest of philosophers, and the best of men, have been often subject to errors. Nor is a liability to mistakes confined to mere philosophers ; but medical characters and the most learned in the law are not free from human misconception, or able to relieve themselves from absurdities which have been frequently attached to their professional conduct.

From the creation learning did begin,
And virtue fell beneath the power of sin.
Alas ! when Adam did so guilty fall,
Sin, like disease, grew epidemical :
And so by reason it is understood
Man's knowledge is at best not very good.

As to the study of occult philosophy, Ptolemy says, “ It cannot be that he who is skilful should pronounce the particular form of things : nor can the fancy undertake a particular but a general notion of the sensible matter in such things : we must use conjecture ; none but those endowed with divine inspiration predict particulars.”

Thus persons believing that things contingent must necessarily, and of necessity, come to pass, according to the philosopher's prediction, labour under palpable mistake ; for every reasonable being will conceive and admit, that contingencies are under the sole direction of the Almighty !

If we read ancient history we may readily discover, that the destinies of many men have exceeded the usual progress of mortality ; as we perceive some to have been born under such evil fate, that they have fallen from the highest pinnacle of greatness to the lowest possible debasement, while the lowest have sometimes been elevated to dignity and power. Thus persons born in different parts of the globe, at the same time, do not experience the same fortune. If so, there must have been several Cæsars—several Scipios—and more than one Hannibal and one Ulysses.

That the fate of nations may be more accurately understood than the fate of individuals, I am persuaded, as the planets, in their progress, not only operate on the seasons, but upon the kingdoms and people under their sympathy or antipathy. Never was a kingdom, state, or great religious sect founded, but some extraordinary assemblage or configuration of the planetary bodies has signified the event. The greatest mutations that have ever happened in any portion of the

globe, have always been evinced within a short time after the planets have changed their triplicities. To confirm this, I will observe, that under the fiery trigon, the Roman empire was beheld in its proudest glory: and as soon as the earthly trigon commenced, that celebrated empire began to decline; and her ruin was effected by Saturnine people, who made dreadful inroads upon her territories and rights. But when the watery trigon prevailed under Scorpio, then the empire of Rome was disabled from effecting its own liberty and independence. About the second time of the congress of these planets, Mahomet commenced his fatal career, which leads me to consider, that the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, in December 1821, in the fiery triplicity, will occasion great wars in the eastern hemisphere, and extraordinary changes of dynasties in several countries under their influence.

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

(To be continued.)

CERTAIN RESULTS

ANTICIPATED FROM

IMPENDING AND APPROACHING SIGNS.

To the Editor of "The ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

ASTROLOGY has been one of my favourite pursuits for many years, and not having seen in your excellent periodical miscellany on the subject, any allusions similar to the following, relative to the train of aspects now coming on, if you deem them worthy of insertion they are at your service; and my long observation enables me to confidently rely on the effects being experienced according as you will find them predicted underneath. Wishing your labours may be crowned with adequate rewards in the approbation of the public, I beg to subscribe myself, with all respect,

A CONSTANT READER.

Aug. 7th, 1824.

On the 8th instant, the planet Mercury will enter Virgo, making immediately a sextile aspect with Mars: he then applies to a quartile with

Saturn, which takes place on the 12th.—These are unfavourable positions for Mercury, and we may expect from them some complaint among children to become prevalent.

While in this position he will also be exciting persons of depraved principles and inclinations to acts of injustice and fraud: people, therefore, in business should be careful of sharpers, and of giving credit to strangers: and, if attended with the least suspicious circumstances, they should be very cautious in taking bills.

On the 17th, the planet Venus enters that sign in quartile with the Moon, which will by no means tend to lessen the foregoing effects. Hence we may also expect females to be treacherous towards one another; and much uneasiness of mind will be felt by some of them on account of their *particular friends* making free with their husbands. After Venus has made a quartile with Saturn, she will, however, come to a sextile with Mars, which affords hope to some who have been long in a state of doubt upon the subject, that the ensuing month will not be unfavourable to matrimony. A match in high life, although it may seem to be going on very prosperously on both sides, is likely, from particular circumstances, to end in a quarrel rather than a marriage.

On the 23d of the month, the Sun enters Virgo; and on the 24th, the Moon comes to her conjunction with him in the second degree of the sign; and Venus, only seven degrees distant from them, has nearly the same declination north as the Sun and Moon, when they will be within orbs of a quartile aspect with Saturn, which will greatly increase his influence. The effects that may therefore be expected are derangement of the intellects. Persons whose minds are in the least affected, will, in all probability, suffer from these influences, and suicides may be reasonably expected to be heard of. Apoplectic habits will also be seen to exhibit their most dangerous symptoms in bad head-aches, which will continue to increase until the end of the month, at which time the quartile of the Sun and Saturn takes place; and as the latter is getting very slow in motion, the probable consequence is, that there will be many deaths.

THE OCCULT PHILOSOPHER :

CONSISTING OF

OCCASIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, &c.

OF EMINENT

ASTROLOGERS AND MAGICIANS,

WITH

NARRATIVES OF EXTRAORDINARY VISIONS, PROPHECIES, &c.

PASSAGES OF THE LIFE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY MAGIC GENIUS ; recorded in a Letter from a young man of credibility, to the Editor of a Morning Paper.

SIR,

WHILE I was at the grammar-school, in a small country village, situated about four miles to the southward of the river Forth, near Edinburgh, in Scotland ; there was a youth, born of noble parents, in that neighbourhood, who was as vicious as crafty. He set all the other boys staring at the odd tricks which he, in that early time of his life, performed, to their great surprise ; while his cruel propensities rendered him the just object of their hatred.

The extraordinary nature of these facts induced his school-fellows to imagine him to be a young wizard ! and before he arrived at the age of 15, the whole country was thrown into confusion by his deceptive malevolence.

Sometimes he used to fall down and lay motionless ; at other times resembling epileptic fits ; only at those times his body appeared to be so stiff, that no human force could bend him till he revived, though it were in the church ; if any one did but touch, though ever so gently, either of his great toes, on the outside of his stocking, he would start up, and immediately fall back again.

From the time this youth became subject to this seeming disorder, till his departure from his father's house (which will be hereafter mentioned), the family were often terrified with dreadful apparitions. Sometimes calves or dogs, without heads, appeared to their deluded fancies, to walk through the house ; and thunder-storms were frequent at that time. During one of these unusual tempests, the boy foretold,

that part of his father's house would suddenly be thrown down, and the event soon justified the prediction.

This nobleman's house was seated on an eminence ; and the apartment in which the younger part of the family used to amuse themselves after dinner, was at a great distance from a parlour in which his lordship's company were entertained ; yet this young gentleman used often to inform his playmates of the substance of the conversation held in the parlour where they were conversing ; at other times, foretold how they should be alarmed, in a short space, by his arts, which always happened as he prognosticated.

The perplexity into which the old gentleman was brought, by his son's mischievous practices, is not to be described ; and in hopes of obtaining some advice which might alleviate his uneasiness, he resolved to send for a parson noted for wisdom, who lived on the other side of the Forth, carefully concealing his intention, even from the servant, till the very moment he set out for the journey, which was early in the morning. He also observed his servant's motions from a window, till he was out of sight.

In the evening of the same day, his amazing son described the reception of the messenger at the priest's, and boasted that one of his invisible acquaintance had spilt a bottle of fine oil, which the parson's wife had brought out of the cellar.

At the same time he affirmed, that the vessel in which the parson was to cross the water, would be terribly tossed ; all which proved true.

Many persons were taken into custody, as supposed accomplices in these wicked practices ; and men of the greatest abilities were consulted on this occasion ; yet no detection could be made by what means this lad attained this art, which so alarmed the whole neighbourhood.

At last the unhappy father was advised by some of his relations residing in London, to send his son to the East Indies.

This advice was complied with, and accordingly he was sent in one of the Company's ships to Asia ; where, by the interest of his relations, he soon became captain of one of their vessels.

However, his *death* was as remarkable as the actions of *his life*, for the vessel which he commanded, in *fine weather*, suddenly sunk, and the whole company perished with him !

There were four ships in company with our enchanted captain at the time he sunk, whose officers all agree in this account of his exit.

EXTRAORDINARY FULFILMENT OF A PROPHECY.

Valens, the emperor, consulted the oracle concerning the name of his successor in the empire, and was presented with these Greek letters, *θεοδ. Theod.*; intimating, that his successor's name should begin with those letters. Valens, with this assurance, formed a determination to kill all within his power whose names began after that manner. So many persons lost their lives in consequence, that those remaining within his dominions, whose names began with those letters, were obliged to change them. And yet, notwithstanding this cruel precaution, the oracle spoke truth, for the emperor was succeeded by *Theodosius*.

PREDICTION RELATIVE TO CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Cardinal Wolsey, in the height of his pride and glory, was told, that he would be in danger of losing his life at or near *Kingston*; and therefore cautiously avoided that town. When he fell into disgrace, and was apprehended for treason, by the Earl of Northumberland, and brought out of Yorkshire, as far as St. Alban's, in his journey to London, he fell sick, and was unwilling to be troubled with visitants; but being told by his gentleman, that there was one come from the king, who was very desirous to speak with his eminence, he inquired his name, and being told by his servant that it was *Sir William Kingston*, the cardinal was ready to sink, saying, "Now I see I am a dead man, *Sir William Kingston* is Lieutenant of the Tower, where I shall lose my head, and fulfil the prophecy, in dying at or near *Kingston*." The cardinal sent *Sir William* word he was much indisposed, and desired him to delay his message till morning, which he consented to, but never saw him alive, for the cardinal died that night; and in this strange manner the prediction was fulfilled!

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICES.

THE Publisher regrets that several objectionable articles have, inadvertently, during his absence from town, crept into the preceding numbers. Care will, in future, be taken, that nothing offensive to the dignity of the Fair Sex will ever be inserted.

We have thought it necessary to make a verbal alteration in the title of our work—"THE ASTROLOGER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY" being more in consonance with the *secret* and *potential dignity* of our *editorial character*, and more characteristic of the unbounded ramifications of astrological observation and science.

The title-page also now bears the names of the celebrated individuals whose writings regularly grace our pages; we modestly, but confidently, announce, that such an efficient body of astrological talent was never excelled.

Our friend who alludes to the solution of *personal political questions* is respectfully informed, that such subjects are irrelevant to our pages.

The request of Mr. Y——s, relating to the horoscope, shall be complied with.

The Query of SIDUS has been already solved in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"AN AERONAUT" is informed his query shall be inserted.

We express our grateful acknowledgments to our fair correspondent, "PHILOMELA," Grosvenor-square, for her kindness in forwarding the planets' places on the birth-day of SHAKSPEARE; some remarks thereon will hereafter be inserted.

"PHILO," Aberdeen, is informed, that the "Astrologer" is already taken at the *University* he mentions.

Venale gemma nec auro, to a "PHRENOLOGIST."

C. J. D. is too prolix in detail for the page of "The Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century."

"A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT" is informed, that the Moon is the true *Hyleg* in his geniture. Her aspects are easily calculated by the zodiacal planisphere.

"LILLY, jun." shall be inserted in our next.

In our next number will be given an engraving and description of a curious talisman, such as was formerly held sacred, and used to protect the wearer against enemies. Taken from the MSS. of the late Sir R. Cosway.

ASTROLOGICAL NOTICES AND PREDICTIONS

FOR SEPTEMBER 1824:

CALCULATED FROM THE NEW MOON OF AUGUST 24.

At the above lunation, the positions of the heavenly bodies are remarkable, the undoubted precursors of many strange events: the Moon, after her conjunction with the Sun, applies to the square of Saturn, lord of the houses of wealth and honour, while she claims prerogative over the eighth house! Hence will follow sickness, danger, and mortality; jealousy and separations among married classes, and endless disappointments amongst the votaries of Venus. The physician, the sexton, and the undertaker, prosper. The slow but sure influence of the greater infortune is now dispensed upon the youthful, the grave, and the gay. Each submits to the imperious mandates of the destroyer. A lady of rank and fortune meets disgrace; another, death. While, on the other hand, both riches and honour are showered upon the worthless and undeserving. In a family of rank, a casualty causes deep and unfeigned sorrow. Sudden news arrives: conjecture errs. The fiery Mars again begins to rear his standard: but the milder influence of Jupiter quells the rising storm. A malicious attempt, or a slanderous libel, will soon occupy the public attention. But justice is blindfolded.

In foreign parts appear storm and hurricane. The fierce tornado and the sweeping blast destroy both lives and property. The slave is factious, his owner unbending; murder, if not prevented by milder policy, soon follows.

At home, the harvest flourishes; the industrious farmer once more rejoices in the bounteous gifts of Ceres. Money is plentiful, but yet confined to few. A project of magnitude is discussed.

Time throws his veil over the rest, till the ensuing lunation. Enough has already been spoken to prove the validity of the science!

New Moon	. . .	Aug. 24.	2 H. 27'	P. M.
First Quarter	. . .	Aug. 31.	8 H. 43'	A. M.
Full Moon	. . .	Sept. 8.	11 H. 39'	A. M.
Last Quarter	. . .	Sept. 16.	7 H. 16'	A. M.

RAPHAEL.

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THE CONSTELLATION
OF
THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE following account of this remarkable group of stars is taken from Professor Humboldt's interesting travels.

“ The lower regions of the air, he conceives, were loaded with vapours for some days. We saw distinctly, for the first time, the Cross of the South only in the night of the 4th and 5th of July, in the 16th degree of latitude. It was strongly inclined, and appeared from time to time between the clouds; the centre of which, furrowed by uncondensed lightnings, reflected a silver light.

“ The pleasure felt on discovering the Southern Cross, was warmly shared by such of the crew as had lived in the Colonies.

“ In the solitude of the seas we hail the Cross as a friend, from whom we have long been separated; and among the Portuguese and Spaniards, peculiar motives seem to increase this feeling. A religious sentiment attaches them to the constellation; the form of which recalls the sign of the faith planted by their ancestors in the deserts of the new-found world.

“ The two great stars which mark the summit and the foot of the Cross having nearly the same right ascension, it follows, that the constellation is almost vertical at the moment it passes the meridian. This circumstance is known to every nation that lives beyond the tropics, or in the southern hemisphere.

“ It is known at what hour of the night, in different seasons, the Southern Cross is erect or inclined. It is a time-piece that advances very regularly nearly four minutes a day; and no other group of stars exhibits to the naked eye an observation of time so easily made.

“ How often have we heard our guides exclaim, in the Savannahs of Venezuela, or in the desert, extending from Lima to Truxillo, ‘ Midnight is past, the Cross begins to bend!’ How often these words reminded us of that affecting scene, where Paul and Virginia, seated near the source of the river of Lataniers, conversed together for the last time, and when the Old Man, at the sight of the Southern Cross, warns them, ‘ that it is time to separate.’

“ This constellation is in about 185 deg. of longitude, and its south

polar distance being only about 30 deg. it cannot be seen in the northern parts of Europe."

The following beautiful lines, from the pen of Madame Hemans, owe their origin to the above quotation.

In the silence and grandeur of midnight I tread
Where savannahs in boundless magnificence spread ;
And bearing sublimely their snow-wreaths on high,
The far cordilleras unite with the sky.

The fern-tree waves o'er me, the fire fly's red light,
With its quick glancing splendour, illumines the night ;
And I read in each tint of the sky and the earth,
How distant my steps from the place of my birth !

But to thee, as thy load-stars resplendently burn
In their clear depths of blue, with devotion I turn,
Bright Cross of the South ! and beholding thee shine,
Scarce regret the loved land of the olive and vine.

Thou recallest the ages, when first o'er the main
My fathers unfolded the streamers of Spain,
And planted their faith in the regions that see
Its unperishing symbol emblazon'd in thee !

How oft, in their course o'er the oceans unknown,
Where all was mysterious, and awfully lone,
Hath their spirit been cheer'd by thy light, when the deep
Reflected its brilliance in tremulous sleep.

As the vision that rose to the Lord of the world
When first his bright banner of faith was unfurl'd—
Even such, to the heroes of Spain, when their prow
Made the billows a path of their glory, wert thou !

And to me, as I traverse the world of the west,
Through deserts of beauty, in stillness of rest,
By forests and rivers, untamed in their pride,
Thy beams have a language, thy course is a guide.

Shine on ! my own land is a far-distant spot,
And the stars of thy spheres can enlighten it not ;

And the eyes which I love, though e'en now they may be
O'er the firmament wand'ring, can gaze not on thee!

But thou to my thoughts art the pure blazing shrine,
A fount of bright hopes, and of visions divine;
And my soul, as an eagle, exulting and free,
Soars high o'er the Andes, to mingle with thee!

The Astrological Calendar :

*Being a Calculation of the different Days, which, according to the
Doctrine of Planetary Influence, may be expected to be either for-
tunate or unfortunate, as they relate to*

LOVE, MARRIAGE, BUSINESS, GAIN, TRAVELLING, &c.

FROM AUG. 28, TO SEPT. 4, INCLUSIVE.

FORTUNATE FOR LOVE AND MARRIAGE.	UNFORTUNATE FOR LOVE AND MARRIAGE.
Aug. 29, especially the forenoon.	Aug. 30, the evening.
Sept. 2, the afternoon.	31, the morning.
3, both morning and even- ing are amazingly fortunate.	Sept. 1, the morning.

FORTUNATE FOR BUSINESS AND GAIN.	UNFORTUNATE FOR BUSINESS AND GAIN.
Aug. 28, the morning.	Aug. 28, the evening.
30, the evening.	31, the morning.
Sept. 3, the morning of this day, and especially about noon, is very favourable; also, after 8 o'clock in the evening.	Sept. 2, the morning.

FORTUNATE FOR SPEED IN TRAVELLING, &c.	UNFORTUNATE FOR TRAVEL- LING, CAUSING DELAY.
Aug. 28, the morning.	Aug. 30, all day.
Sept. 3, all day.	Sept. 1, the afternoon.

This calendar being of such extraordinary value to all those who would wish to have "celestial influences" in their favour, will be continued weekly.

THE EXPERIMENTAL ASTROLOGER:

BEING A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE CHOICEST SECRETS OF THE ASTRAL SCIENCE; CONTAINING ALSO A MINUTE INVESTIGATION OF THE ERRONEOUS PRECEPTS HANDED DOWN TO POSTERITY BY THE NUMEROUS AUTHORS WHO HAVE WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT, WITH A DISCLOSURE OF MANY IMPORTANT SECRETS RELATIVE TO THE CALCULATING A NATIVITY, AND VARIOUS OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS WHICH HAVE NEVER YET BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

IN compliance with the wishes of several respectable correspondents, who have requested us to write our opinions upon this subject, in preference to certain observations which have already appeared, respecting different branches of the science, and which, although excellent in their way, have not been calculated to convey that information relative to individual *fate*, which is so much sought after by the astrological student,—we have begun the present article, the *first* of a regular series, upon the same subject of experimental astrology, which will not only be void of all the confused opinions of ancient authors, but will contain scientific axioms deduced from the attentive examination of more than a thousand nativities. In short, nothing will be advanced in these articles but what the scientific student may rely on, as being consonant with the most rational, experimental, and choicest precepts of siderial philosophy. In pursuing this plan we will first treat of

THE MUNDANE ASPECTS TO THE ANGLES OF A NATIVITY.

Many astrologers of no small skill in the science of the stars have bewildered themselves, amidst a labyrinth of errors, in endeavouring to establish the exploded doctrine of directing the angles in the zodiac. That there can be no truth in this process is evident; for the ascendant and mid-heaven are but imaginary points in the heavens; having nothing to do with the zodiac, but as being the points where the Sun or any other planet rises and culminates; and they alone derive their efficacy from their mundane position—the ascendant, as being that part of the horizon wherein a star first appears visible, and the mid-heaven as the zenith, or greatest altitude which it obtains. The whole of the mundane aspects are founded upon this hypothesis, being formed by the diurnal motion of the earth from west to east, by which means the various stars and planets are brought in aspect with the aforesaid

angles and subdivisions of the horoscope, or celestial figure. Therefore, to prove the fallacy of zodiacal directions to these angles, it is only necessary to mention, that this latter system of zodiacal aspects is founded upon the path of the Sun and planets as they move in their various orbits, which can have nothing to do with the diurnal motion of the earth, nor with the ascending horizon, the mid-heaven, or any of these peculiar angles formed by such motion.

To illustrate this, we have repeatedly taken the genesis of an individual, and directed the ascendant to the square or opposition of Saturn or Mars in the zodiac, which, had there been any truth in such mode, would have produced something very remarkable for malevolence; more especially, where the ascendant was hyleg! But, on the contrary, nothing occurred of any magnitude; a convincing proof of the rule being erroneous. On other occasions we have directed the mid-heaven to the trine of Jupiter—most fortunately placed (in the zodiac): but no honours came to the expectant native. In many other instances zodiacal directions have proved fallacious.

In the nativity of *Harris* the aeronaut (page 61), the planet Mars is found in zodiacal square to the ascendant, which would have evidently denoted a violent death, if this mode were correct; but behold, Jupiter is also in a close trine to the same point, applying by his retrogradation thereto: this, in the opinion of almost every astrologer, would have neutralized the argument of a violent death, as Jupiter is known to destroy most efficaciously the violence of Mars. So that under such an erroneous system, no truth would have resulted from an inspection of his geniture. But upon a close inspection thereof by the correct rules of the science, the astrologer perceives that Mars is in almost exact mundane sesquiquadrate (an evil aspect) to the ascendant, the giver of life: and now, Jupiter lends not a single ray to that point by the mundane process. No wonder, then, that his life was ended violently, as the ingenious artist therein predicted.

Many other examples might be brought forward (and probably may, hereafter) to prove the truth of what has been advanced; but as the nativity (page 61) is perfectly correct as to time, there can be neither fraud nor collusion in the premises drawn therefrom.

The HOROSCOPE, or ASCENDANT, may be aspected by any star or planet in *nine* different ways; viz.

1. The *Conjunction*, or when a planet is brought by the diurnal motion of the earth to the *ascending* horizon.

2. The *Opposition*, when the planet is brought by the same motion to the *descending* horizon.

3. The *Square* or *Quartile* aspect, or when a star or planet culminates, or is brought to the zenith or nadir (the tenth or fourth houses).

4. The *Trine* aspect, when they arrive at the cusp of the ninth or fifth houses.

5. The *Sextile* aspect, when they are in the same line as the mundane position of the eleventh or third houses.

(*To be continued.*)

THE
CHARACTER OF PYTHAGORAS,
THE GREAT GRECIAN ASTROLOGER,
BY OVID.

HERE dwelt the man divine, whom Samos bore,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore,
Because he hated tyrants ; nor could bear
The chains which none but servile souls will wear.

He, though from heaven remote, to heaven could move
With strength of mind, and tread th' abyss above ;
And penetrate, with his interior light,
Those upper depths which nature hid from sight ;
And what he had observed and learnt from thence,
Loved in familiar language to dispense.

The crowd with silent admiration stand ;
And heard him as they heard their God's command,
While he discoursed of Heaven's mysterious laws,
The world's original, and nature's cause !
And what was God ; and why the fleecy snows
In silence fell, and rattling winds arose !
What shook the steadfast earth ; and whence begun
The dance of planets round the radiant sun :
If thunder was the voice of angry Jove ;
Or clouds, with nitre pregnant, burst above.
Of these, and things beyond the common reach,
He spoke, and charm'd his audience with his speech.

TALISMANS.

IN the whole circle of the *Theurgic* art, there is scarcely any thing more abstruse or intricate, than the mystical art of talismans. The practice has occasionally received much opposition, and been treated by contumely, by those persons who are either unable to comprehend the secret yet sublime mystery of nature, or unwilling to give credence to any thing beyond the immediate sphere of their own comprehension; and on the other hand, the art has stood its ground with firmness amidst the change of ages. Mourning rings, miniatures, lockets, devices, mottoes, armorial bearings, and the "boast of heraldry," are all so many relics of talismanic learning.

Sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt. VIRGIL.

Most persons must be aware, that pleasant sensations are often produced by *images* of a pleasant nature; and not only this, but that indescribable sensations are often produced by an undefined combination of forms. Hence we are in the habit of attributing even to inanimate bodies an air of grandeur, something of solemnity, a striking appearance, &c. which is a proof that these bodies or forms contain something which has a tendency to excite these respective emotions, and which lays firm hold of the mind, by swaying it towards them, through an occult and imperceptible sympathy.

It requires no great degree of credence in the astrologer, to believe in the effects of talismans; for if (as can be proved) the heavenly bodies are at times more propitious and fortunate in their influence over terrestrial objects than at others; why should not the Theurgist be able, from his close observance of nature in her most retired forms, to render the images or talismans he constructs malevolent or propitious, according as the constellation, under which he makes them, partakes of either; and this by a true and never-failing sympathy, which the astrologer knows to subsist between celestial and terrestrial objects, at all times and in all climates.

The celestial influence, although the chief, is not the only, cause of talismanic effects, for there are causes far more occult and secret, which have been discovered by the indefatigable pursuits of the ancients; and which have never yet been made known to the world, partly through the tendency which mankind have to think lightly of that which is

within their comprehension, and partly through the inadequate reasons which could be assigned for effects approaching to supernatural power over mundane affairs.

Suffice it, however, that such effects are possible to every scientific Theurgist, who makes the sympathetic properties of nature his chief study, and pursues her mysteries with undivided attention. But to define the principle on which these cases act, to learn scientifically forms, times, and ingredients, which will produce proposed effects on given objects, even though the *form* may not, to the minutest inspection, betray its intention;—nay, though it be concealed in an envelope, or buried in the earth; and farther, although the maker of the talisman has never been within a thousand leagues of the person intended to be effected!—To accomplish this, is, undoubtedly, a *great art*; and yet it is an art which has been more or less perfectly known to philosophers of all ages, and in most quarters of the habitable globe. Examples of which shall be given hereafter.

EXPLANATION OF THE TALISMAN

IN

THE FRONT PAGE.

ACCORDING to the opinion of the ancient theurgists, this talisman is under the dominion of the Sun and Jupiter. It is to be cast of the purest grain tin, in the day and hour of Jupiter, at a time when these planets are in mutual aspect to each other, from the signs φ , Ω , or \ddagger , and during the increase of the Moon. The characters are to be engraved on the same in the day and hour of Mercury, likewise during the Moon's increase.

It may be suspended about the neck, or worn about any part of the body, so that it may be kept secret to all but the wearer. Its *effects* are, to give the most decisive victory over enemies,—to defend against their machinations,—and to inspire the wearer thereof with the most remarkable confidence.

The form and manner of making the talisman is taken from a valuable original MS. in the British Museum, which was transcribed by order of the late SIR R. COSWAY.

THE OCCULT PHILOSOPHER :

CONSISTING OF

OCCASIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, &c.

OF EMINENT

ASTROLOGERS AND MAGICIANS,

WITH

NARRATIVES OF EXTRAORDINARY VISIONS, PROPHECIES, &c.

(Continued from p. 191.)

PREDICTION OF THE CELEBRATED WILLIAM LILLY, RELATIVE
TO THE FRENCH NATION.

THIS celebrated astrologer thus prophesied of the French nation in the year 1626 :—“ And it shall come to pass, when the king and people of France have committed *an act of great and flagrant treachery* towards this land, that the Lord shall avenge his faithful people, with vengeance a hundred fold. For he shall send an angel of dissension among the perfidious Gauls ; they shall massacre each other for years of years, and prey upon their own flesh. *The king shall seek an asylum he shall not find*, and his desolate family shall beg their bread of their ancient enemies.”

It scarcely need be hinted, how plainly this prediction has been in every part verified.

PREDICTION RELATIVE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The following remarkable passage is taken from the Complete Magazine for October 1764, p. 368.

“ They (the parliaments of France) await the moment to strike the blow that shall lay the fabric of despotism in ruins ! When this blow is struck, the effects of it will be equal to those of magic. The cottage will be put on a level with the palace ; the peasant with the prince ; ranks shall be confounded. Titles, distinctions, and birth, shall tumble into an undistinguished heap of confusion ; a new moral creation shall strike the view of an admiring universe ; and France, like old Rome in her first flights to empire, shall appear with the sceptre of universal dominion bourgeoning in her hands. Out of universal confusion, order shall arise ; the great, of nature’s creating, will assume their places ; and the great, by title and accident, will drop despised into the common mass of the people.”

PREDICTION RELATIVE TO CAMBYSES, KING OF PERSIA.

Cambyses, king of Persia, was told by the oracle, that he should die at Ecbatana; he, therefore, concluding that he should finish his life at Ecbatana, in Media, did studiously avoid going thither: but when, by the falling of his sword out of its scabbard, and his falling upon it, he was deadly wounded in his thigh, being then in Syria, he inquired the name of the place; and being informed it was Ecbatana, he acknowledged it was his fate to die there, and that he had hitherto mistaken the name of the place."

A SINGULAR PREDICTION OF AN ASTROLOGER.

Johannes Martinias, born in Belgia, was a very good painter; and being in Italy, he was told by an astrologer, that "when he came to Geneva, he should then die." He gave not much credit to this prediction; but it so fell out, that he was sent for to Bern, by Thomas Schopsius, a physician, on purpose to illustrate the jurisdiction of Bern by chorographical tables.

He had now almost finished the designed tables, and was entered upon that which contains Geneva; when, while he was laying down the situation, and writing the name of that city, he was suddenly seized upon with the plague, which, at that time, furiously raged thereabouts, and died anno 1577, in the month of August.

PREDICTION OF SYLLA TO CALIGULA THE ROMAN EMPEROR.

C. Caligula consulted Sylla the astrologer and mathematician, about his nativity, who told him, that "a certain death was now near unto him." He was also admonished by the Sortes Antiatinæ, that "he should beware of Cassius;" upon which he gave orders for the killing of Cassius Longinus, the then proconsul of Asia, being altogether unmindful that Chærea, the tribune, was also called Cassius, by whose conspiracy and sword he died.

WALTER, EARL OF ATHOL.

Walter, earl of Athol, conspired the murder of James I. king of Scotland, in hopes to be crowned, being encouraged by certain sorcerers, whom he kept about him, who foretold "he should be crowned;" and "crowned" he was, but not with the crown of the kingdom, but of

red hot iron, clapped upon his head; which was one of the tortures by which, at once, he ended his wicked days and traitorous designs.

Upon this occurrence the interesting romance of the Spaewife is founded.

PREDICTION OF THE DEATH OF HANNIBAL.

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, famous in history, was told by the oracle, "that the earth of Libyssa should cover his corpse." While, therefore, he was in a foreign country, he was not very apprehensive of any danger, as thinking he should die in his own country of Libya. But there is a river in Bythia called Libyssus, and the fields adjoining, Libyssa; in this country he drank poison, and, dying, confessed that the oracle had told him truth, but in a different manner to what he had understood it.

EXTRAORDINARY VOICE—WARNING TO QUIT A DANGEROUS HOUSE.

From Calmet's "Dissertation on Apparitions."

A gentleman in France, by profession a lawyer, and, as is usual for lawyers there, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, being in bed, and fast asleep, was awaked by a voice, which repeated several times something which he could not understand; but he got up, on this extraordinary occasion, and wrote down the words, which he had heard, in French characters, as follows: "*Apithi, onk osphrainay ten seen apsygian.*" Having done so, he endeavoured to sleep again, but could not shut his eyes all the rest of the night, the strange words continually sounding in his ears; and finding himself extremely uneasy, he determined to rise, and pass the time away by studying a cause which he had to report that morning; but still the strangeness of the noise dwelt so upon his mind, that he could not at all fix his attention; he therefore went to a coffee-house very early, where, meeting with some friends, he shewed them the slip of paper he had written from the unaccountable articulation he had heard; when a person present, M. de Saumaise, looking at it, declared the words to be Syriac, and to mean, literally, "*Depart, hast thou no apprehension of thy death?*" This translation was received with a loud laugh, and the warning treated as a jest and an invention; but the gentleman taking it in a more serious light, left his house the same day, and it fell flat to the ground the following night!

EXTRAORDINARY WARNINGS FROM JOSEPHUS THE HISTORIAN.

Josephus relates, that a little before the destruction of the temple of Jerusalem, there were heard in the night voices crying out, "Let us leave this place, woe and destruction is here!"

EXTRAORDINARY VISION IN A DREAM, RELATED BY
DR. HERVEY.

Doctor Hervey, who was afterward fellow of the College of Physicians in London, being then a young man, was setting out upon his travels, and coming to Dover, with several others, produced his pass to the governor, as the rest of those who were with him also did; but the governor told him he must not go, for he had a commission to stop him.

The doctor was surprised, and begged to know what he had done, that he should detain him? The governor told him, it was his will to have it so, the reason he should know hereafter.

The packet-boat hoisted sail in the evening, and set off, it being then very fair, with all the doctor's companions in it; but, ere long, a sudden storm arose, the packet-boat upset, and all the passengers were drowned. The sad news of which was the next day brought to Dover; then the governor told the doctor the reason of his stopping him, though he had no real knowledge of him, only by name; but that the night before he came there, he had a perfect vision in a dream of Dr. Hervey's coming to pass over to Calais, and had warning to stop him from going! This the governor affirmed to the doctor; and he blessed his good angel for the care of him.

This story the doctor often related to his friends in the metropolis.

PREDICTION OF A SCOTCH SEER.

In the latter part of the 15th century, there lived in Scotland a man named Thomas Lermouth, who was considered as a prodigy, for the gift of foretelling future events. He had foretold, many ages before it happened, the union of England and Scotland, in the ninth degree of Bruce's blood, with the succession of Bruce himself to the crown, being yet a child.

The day before the death of Alexander, he told the Earl of March, that before the next day at noon, such a tempest should blow, as Scotland had not felt many years before. The next morning proving clear

and serene, the Earl rallied Thomas with the fallacy of his prediction, "Noon is not yet past," replied Lermouth; and soon after arrived a messenger with news of the king's sudden death. "This," cried the seer, "is the tempest I foresaw;" and such, indeed, it eventually proved.

(*To be continued.*)

CHOICE SECRETS

IN NATURAL AND OCCULT PHILOSOPHY:

EXTRACTS FROM RARE AND CURIOUS AUTHORS, ORIGINAL
MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

No. I.—ASTROLOGICAL.

THEY will have the palsy, or be so that they cannot move themselves, or will be given to tremble, in whose nativities the Moon is in an angle with Saturn, Saturn then being under the beams of the Sun, by which he becomes in combustion.

When unfortunate planets are in angles, and the Sun or Moon applies to them corporally, or by opposition, it signifies that the party then born will be either crook-backed, or will halt; or it signifies the destruction or loss of some member, especially if the Moon be with the Dragon's Tail, in these signs ♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, or ♌, chiefly when in the beginning or end of the sign.

For curing diseases of the stone or gravel, the ancient learned did engrave on a plate of copper the figure of a scorpion, in the hour of Saturn; the third face of Aquarius arising with Saturn therein.

For the gout, they made it under the sign Pisces; and for the helping or bettering of the memory, they made a ring of pure gold, wherein was enclosed a diamond under the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Aries.

When the sign of the sixth house is Libra and Mars in the same house, it signifies grief, and pains of the eye.

MEDICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND SYMPATHETICAL.

White lilies will turn *red*, if warily and diligently you open the clefts of the roots, and fill the same with any red colour; then set the same in a fat dunged earth.

The little bone in the knee-joint of the hinder leg of a hare, doth quickly help the cramp, if you touch the aggrieved part therewith.— Often proved.

A small piece of the tongue of a fox, being moistened and made soft in vinegar, after being dried, draweth out a thorn, or any other thing deep in the flesh, by laying it on the place aggrieved. It is an excellent and true thing.

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.

Query 1.—BY PHILOMELA.

HAS the planet Herschel any essential dignities; and if he has, in what part of the zodiac are they placed?

Query 2.—BY T. G. H.

Which is the most approved method of taking the Part of Fortune?

Query 3.—BY JULIAN HENRY MONROE.

Can a person, with propriety, deny the doctrine of planetary influence, when it is well known, that most physicians of eminence attend to critical days, and hold the opinion, that lunatics are affected by the state of the Moon?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR L.—G. Montrose, is informed, in answer to his polite request, that on September 23d, 1795, at noon, the planets were thus posited:

		deg.	min.
☉	♈	0	23
☽	♍	24	10
♃	♈	13	41
♄	♍	27	36
♂	♎	3	40
♀	♎	24	28
♃	♈	12	11
♁	♎	4	50
♁	♏	26	2

The Pars Fortunæ, at the time he mentions, fell in ♈ 6° 24'. The calculations he requests, shall be forwarded as desired.



THE

Straggling Astrologer

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;

OR, MAGAZINE OF CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

CONDUCTED BY THE CELEBRATED

MADemoiselle LE NORMAND, OF PARIS, H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCURII, THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK, AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XIV.

THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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P

The Experimental Astrologer.

(Continued from p. 198.)

THE remaining aspects to the ASCENDANT are as follow :

6. The *Semiquartile*, which is when a planet is brought to the middle of the eleventh and second houses.

7. The *Sesquiquadrate*, when a planet arrives at the middle of the eighth and fifth houses.

8. The *Quintile* aspect, which falls in the third and tenth houses.

9. The *Biquintile* aspect, which falls in the fifth and eighth houses.

Of these aspects, the most powerful to evil are the sesquiquadrate and square.

The next in power, of an evil nature, are the opposition and semiquartile.

The most effectual in producing good effects, are the sextile and trine.

The biquintile and quintile are meanly powerful to good.

MUNDANE DIRECTIONS OF THE MID-HEAVEN.

The Mid-heaven, or zenith, may receive the rays of operating stars (through the diurnal motion of the earth) by different aspects, as follow :

1. The *Conjunction*, when a star or planet comes to the meridian.

2. The *Sextile* aspect, which is when a star or planet arrives at the cusp of the twelfth or eighth houses.

3. The *Square* aspect, when a planet arrives at the ascending or descending horizon,

4. The *Trine* aspect, when a star or planet is brought to the cusp of the second or sixth houses.

5. The *Opposition*, from the nadir, or fourth house.

6. The *Semiquartile*, which falls in the middle of the eleventh and eighth houses.

7. The *Sesquiquadrate* aspect, when a planet arrives at the middle of the fifth and second houses.

8. The *Quintile* aspect, which falls in the twelfth and seventh houses.

9. The *Biquintile* aspect, which falls in the fifth and second houses.

In power or efficacy, these aspects are similar to those of the ascendant, above described.

Having thus shewn how, and in what manner, these angles may be aspected, according to the true Placidian and only rational system, we will now describe, in the next place, the true method of calculating the different Arcs of Direction to the angles.

In this branch of the science almost every author, both ancient and modern (except "WILSON"), has been miserably deficient; a fact, which is sufficient of itself to raise this part of our work in the estimation of our scientific readers; since nothing will be advanced in these rules, but what may be easily proved by the mathematician, as well as the astrological student. And to render the subject still more easy, the whole of the problems will be solved by right ascension.

PROBLEM 1.

To direct the Ascendant to the Conjunction of a star or planet.

1. From the right ascension of the star or planet (taken with latitude) subtract its semidiurnal arc.
2. From the remainder, subtract the right ascension of the mid-heaven: the last remainder will be the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 2.

To direct the Ascendant to the Opposition of a star.

1. To the right ascension of the star, with latitude, add its semidiurnal arc.
2. From this sum subtract the right ascension of the mid-heaven; and the remainder gives the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 3.

To direct the Ascendant to the Sextile of a star.

1. If the star be *above* the earth, from its right ascension, with latitude, subtract one-third of its semidiurnal arc.
2. From this, subtract the right ascension of the mid-heaven: the remainder is the arc of direction.
3. If the star be *under* the earth, to the right ascension of the star add one-third of its seminocturnal arc.
4. From this latter sum subtract the right ascension of the fourth house, or *imum cæli*; the remainder is the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 4.

To direct the Ascendant to the Square of a star.

1. If the star be above the earth, subtract the right ascension of the mid-heaven from the right ascension of the star with latitude; the remainder is the arc of direction.
2. If the star be beneath the horizon, and between the seventh and fourth houses, from its right ascension subtract that of the fourth house: the remainder is the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 5.

To direct the Ascendant to the Trine of a star.

1. If above the earth, to the right ascension of the star add one-third of the semidiurnal arc.
2. From the sum, subtract the right ascension of the mid-heaven: the remainder is the arc of direction.
3. If the star is under the earth, subtract one-third of its seminoturnal arc.
4. From this remaining sum, subtract the right ascension of the *imum cæli*, or fourth house: the remainder is the arc of direction.

(To be continued.)

FROM DU BARTAS.

I'LL not believe that the Arch Architect
 With all these fires the heav'nly arches deck'd
 Only for show; and with these glitt'ring shields
 To' amaze poor shepherds watching in the fields.
 I'll not believe that the least flower which pranks
 Our garden borders, or our common banks;
 And the least stone that in her warming lap
 Our mother Earth doth covetously wrap,
 Hath some peculiar virtue of its own,
 And that the stars of heaven have none!

The Fourth Day.

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

IT is but a short period since there subsisted as great an enmity between astrology and myself, as between a woman and a serpent (which, you know, are two of the greatest enemies in the creation). But from the clear, concise, and beautiful manner in which you have illustrated the system, I can assure you, there never could be two friends more sincerely united than astrology and myself now are.

From my youth I have been a sincere lover of astronomy; but having now the prospect of rendering my studies in the theoretical part of practical utility, I anticipate much pleasure therefrom, and for which, I certainly am entirely indebted to your pages.

If agreeable to your plan, I should feel much honoured by the insertion of this letter in your interesting miscellany, and in the mean time I remain, with the sincerest wishes for your success,

Your constant reader,

COUNT ADELPHI SUMADARTSON.

Bath, Aug. 20, 1824.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

AN amateur of astronomy at Prague, M. de Biela, an officer of grenadiers, remarked two facts highly important to that science, in the last comet, which was discovered by him on the 30th of December, last year.

The first of these facts confirms an opinion which he had previously advanced, *That the proximity of comets has an influence on the luminous state of the Sun.* In fact, from the 23d and 24th of October 1822, a period at which a comet was in its perihelion, until the 5th of December 1823, he did not observe any spot in the Sun. On the 5th December, he saw a large spot, which regularly increased on the surface of the Sun till the 13th of December. On the 21st of the same

month, a second large spot was observed, about to quit the surface of the Sun, and which had, no doubt, been produced some short time before. On the 30th December the first spot again became visible, on that half of the Sun which was turned towards us, and continued regularly to enlarge, until the 6th of January 1824, when gloomy weather prevented it from being longer observed.

It is calculated that the comet passed into its perihelion in the night between the 9th and 10th of December, at a distance from the Sun of about half that of Mercury.

On the 7th of January, the time at which the first spot ought to have shewn itself for the third time on the Sun, it did *not* appear; and the Sun remained without spots until the 16th of January.

If this discovery of a relation between comets and the spots in the Sun should be confirmed, it will be very important; for several astronomers besides Herschel have remarked, that *the spots in the Sun have a sensible influence on our temperature.*

CHOICE SECRETS

IN NATURAL AND OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

(Continued from p. 207.)

ASTROLOGICAL.—*From rare and valuable Authors.*

IF Mars be in Gemini, and the Sun in Pisces, in a quartile aspect, in the day-time, or the Moon in the night-time, unaspected by Jupiter, it signifies that the child then born will be hanged.

They are not likely to lose their senses, nor their understanding, in whose nativity the Moon doth apply to Mercury, either by conjunction or aspect.

If Mars be opposite to Jupiter, and one of them be the lord of the eighth house, it is probable that the child then born shall die by the commandment of the judge.

Saturn in the ninth house doth signify fears in journeys, but more in those belonging to the sea, chiefly if in a watery sign, and in Cancer, the house of the Moon.

Whosoever hath any fixed star of the first magnitude in the degree of their horoscope, or in the degree of their cusp of the tenth house, or in the degree of the Sun by day, or of the Moon by night, he shall pos-

sess greater riches and honours than his ancestors have done, according to the nature of that fixed star which is so found. This is the more correct, if the star have small latitude.

Jupiter, in the third degree of Leo, is singularly fortunate, and if this degree of the zodiac culminates with Jupiter therein, the child then born shall be as a prince amongst his relatives.

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Sept. 4, to Sept. 11, 1824, inclusive.

FORTUNATE FOR LOVE AND
MARRIAGE.

Sept. 8, especially the afternoon;
the evening still better.

UNFORTUNATE FOR LOVE AND
MARRIAGE.

Sept. 7, especially from 1 o'clock
till 8 in the evening.

Sept. 9, until 2 o'clock in the af-
ternoon.

FORTUNATE FOR BUSINESS AND
GAIN.

Sept. 5, the morning only.
8, the afternoon.
10, the morning.

UNFORTUNATE FOR BUSINESS
AND GAIN.

Sept. 7, the afternoon, until 8
o'clock in the evening, is ama-
zingly unfortunate; nothing
then executed can prosper.

Sept. 10, the afternoon.

FORTUNATE FOR SPEED IN
TRAVELLING, &c.

Sept. 4, the whole day.
8, all day.
10, morning the best.

UNFORTUNATE FOR TRAVEL-
LING, CAUSING DELAY.

Sept. 6, the morning, until noon-
day.

Sept. 7, evil for journeys, and
dangerous for voyages.

The best day this week for commencing any undertaking *to be per-
manent*, is Sunday the 5th; on no other day this week will the celes-
tial influences be favourable for commencements of importance; but
Sept. 10, is a good day for affairs requiring celerity and despatch.



ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENTS,

BY

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

FRAGMENT IV.

THOSE persons who would study according to celestial opportunities, should frequently observe the motions of the planets, with their times; and attentively follow their courses when they are in their dignities or debilities, either essential or accidental: by this I mean—the planets' times, days, and hours, which may be obtained by philosophical knowledge, and studying the scientific opinions of the ancient philosophers. In this occult knowledge, we should also be extremely wary in watching the ascensions and variations of the planets, in any constellation where they may chance to be posited.

By neglecting this important knowledge, even a philosopher will err in his judgment, and the finest study in the world become degraded by the ignorance of that person who thus aims at that which he has neither talent nor application sufficient to possess! It is thus that the philosophic researches of the wisest sages of old have been considered deficient by the ignorant, and ancient wisdom lost! It is a rule to divide the space of time, from the rising to the setting of the sun, into twelve parts, calling such parts the astronomical hours of the day; and by measuring the time between the setting of the sun, to the rising of the sun, dividing the same into equal portions, gives the astronomical night; afterward, each of these hours must be appropriated to the different planets, according to their order of succession, giving always the first hour of the day to the lord of that day, and thus to every other planet in order, even to the termination of the twenty-four hours, which constitute day and night.

In order to be more correct, it is to be observed, that the ascension of fifteen degrees in the ecliptic, constitutes an unequal or planetary hour; the measure of which should be ascertained, and calculated, by the table of oblique ascensions of every region. So great is the power and extent of the planets considered by ancient and wise philosophers, that they declared celestial bodies have the most prevailing efficacy. Saint Thomas Aquinas confirms this in his book *De Fato*, assuring us that every thing upon earth receives a certain qualification from the planets, as the beams of the celestial bodies, being animated, bestow admirable gifts and blessings upon mankind, impressing upon the human mind the most astonishing genius; and to this heavenly influence is to be reasonably attributed the surprising inventions of men from one generation to another!

Thus Cyrus lived in times of old,
 And thus did his rare qualities unfold;
 E'en so the great Augustus mankind saw
 The world with virtuous wisdom awe!
 And Cæsar, for a time, pursued his way
 With martial honours, and a clement sway!
 The world obedient at the victor's feet,
 As nought but conquest did his progress greet;
 But Cæsar fell!—a lesson to the great,
 How fleeting and uncertain high estate!
 In England, Alfred, by the planets blest,
 A king and parent, to his land express'd
 His benign rule; this mild and virtuous king
 Is Britain's boast! no crime or acts profane
 Debased his soul; exemplary great,
 He proved the Father of the British state,
 And glorious honours on his name await!

Persons who would wish to become proficient in the designs and ways of nature, should be extremely diligent in their studies, and labour hard, without which no great thing can be obtained from the divine source of all intellectual superiority: a favourite maxim of old is,

“ Nothing canst thou do or excel in without Minerva's will.”

Nostradamus devoted his life to occult philosophy, and would retire to his study, frequently for five or six hours at a time, at midnight, to contemplate, undisturbed by domestic or worldly incidents, the progress of the planetary orbs. He was distinguished by the confidence and friendship of the greatest sovereigns of Europe of his day; and

enabled the king of France to provide for the peace and glory of his subjects, by the sage and scientific advice he gave to that monarch.

In one part of his writings, Nostradamus declares that antichrist shall arise in the north, of amazing craft and contention, about the eye of the Millenium (which, from calculations and Biblical computations, is approaching); and he farther declares, that the kings of the earth will be in alliance to war against the liberty of mankind; but that the power of the Supreme shall be a rushing and impetuous torrent, and wash from the surface of the earth, the ambitious and sanguinary injustice of the guilty! It may be inferred, that the sixth trumpet, named in the Revelations, has sounded; and by a serious computation, that the fifth vial of wrath has been poured upon the earth!

Let us recollect the last extraordinary conjunction of the two superiors, which prepares persons of serious reflection and learning for the most awful vicissitudes of nature. If Hebrew prophecies (not made public) in the Revelations are properly understood, the children of Israel *will assemble about the year 1849, and rebuild Jerusalem; and a golden era will commence at the close of this century*, the promised millenium. But ere the commencement of this peaceful season, there will be manifested upon earth wars, oppression, revolutions, earthquakes, and famine, and every earthly distress, which will destroy one-third of the living upon the earth.* The great assemblage of the planets in the eastern finiture of the heavens in 1821, I consider was the celestial messengers of the century having commenced, which will usher in the world's great sabbath! which will be seen a rule of theocracy, that will render all the princes of the earth, after a certain season, the parents of their joyful people, by their becoming the chosen servants of their God.

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

* Rev. ix. 18.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE OF THE SCIENCE.

To the Editor of "*The ASTROLOGER of the Nineteenth Century.*"

SIR,

I LAY aside the usual timidity of my sex, and thus publicly congratulate you upon the success of your pleasing and interesting work.

Even in the gay and fashionable place that I write from, the "*Astrologer*" has not only become highly popular, but is received with enthusiastic eagerness by your fair friends; and I can assure you, is the never-failing companion of the boudoir and the toilet; serving not only to beguile many a tedious hour, but also to supply the place of many hitherto favourite periodicals. I can with truth assure your numerous scientific readers, that the striking proofs of occult influence which have been brought forward in so graceful a manner, have caused the work to be regularly perused in the most distinguished circles of nobility, and I may add, of *others* in a far more elevated station.

Amongst the numerous scientific papers contained in your pages, none has excited more lively interest than the elegant and impartial calculation in your last number, by your correspondent "*Raphael.*" I have myself been a student in celestial philosophy for several years, and rejoice to see the arising of such extraordinary genius, which, I have little doubt, will hereafter burst forth into a blaze of refulgence, calculated to astonish, and most probably convert, the enemies of the astral science. I also admire your plan of inserting the genitures of the celebrated and the illustrious; for it is by such examples that astrology will hereafter triumph. As the organ of my scientific friends, I send you our best wishes for the success of your magazine; and to your ingenious correspondents, I beg to say, Persevere! The science you study is, of all others, the most sublime and beautiful. Doubt not but posterity will amply reward your noble exertions!

SERAPHINA ISABELLA.

Cheltenham, Aug. 25, 1824.



OBSERVATIONS AND PREDICTIONS

BY

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

ON the mundane stage I now appear,
 To shew the causes most do cheer;
 What planets high their force reveal:
 How some obstruct, and how some heal.
 The world is rul'd by starry energy;
 And human bliss descendeth from on high.
 Thus all who would heal maladies,
 Must learn the language of the skies.
 Thus astral knowledge wisdom lends,
 And health and peace 'midst mankind sends!

The ugly and disastrous configuration of Saturn and Venus, towards the end of this month, renders me apprehensive of enmity and discord between illustrious males and females, broken treaties, and a great deal of vexation and debate in certain political departments. The book of past times will be unsealed!—A phoenix rises out of her own ashes!—England is amazed, and Europe lost in exceeding conjecture!

A statesman, from motives of constitutional integrity, resigns his place; and Mercury elevates a gownsman to fleeting greatness.

The fox is cunning; but the goose
 Will a diadem refuse!
 No wily act will check her way,
 O'er fertile plains she'll joyous stray;
 And, with pheasants in her train,
 She will her native land regain!

As Saturn proceeds to the square of Venus, the Sun in Virgo, dissensions may be expected between illustrious males and females, as to family property, &c. in very high quarters; but the sextile of Mercury and Jupiter, implies that a great prince under the former planet will

become the friend and protector of an illustrious personage, designated by the humane and benevolent Jupiter. To the joy and satisfaction of a proud nation, a chasm will separate the interests of some high ruler and a martial chief!

Pause, Oh Kings! nor trust your rule
 To envious boasters, nor a fool!
 For, if so, your subjects smart,
 And dire oppression's rankling dart
 Pursues many!---May you be
 Supported by wise ministry;
 And prove the fathers of the laws,
 By justice meriting applause!

As things are situated in the starry heaven above, it is to be hoped, that most princes of Europe will remain stationary in their own dominions, and keep a vigilant look out as to their own settlements and colonies abroad; for it is apprehended, that the overbearing policy of some states will induce them, as Jacob did of old, to steal another's dominion in the Western world. The heavenly aspects signify this, and more than it is wise and prudent to name. Time is rolling rapidly away!—Time stays for no man, prince or beggar, but wields his iron sceptre over all!

Time proceeds with rapid strides,
 And o'er fallen empires glides!
 And infant liberty appears,
 And, by its smile, auspicious cheers.
 Oh, Austria! in vain thy care,
 Of fallen liberty beware!
 Short is seen despotic sway;
 And mark the horrors of its day---
 Civil discord! Oh, England! soon
 Will be evinced a tyrant's doom
 On foreign plains! * * * * *
 And thou wilt mourn with sympathy,
 And check in time thy selfish course.
 Necessity shall this enforce---
 Two eagles seldom do agree
 About one nest and sovereignty:
 Each covets most the sun's bright ray;
 Thus two eagles, in their day,
 Shall peck and fight, till, overcome,
 One his earthly sands has run!

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

(To be continued.)

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.—No. II.

Query 1, p. 201, answered by "ASTROLOGUS."

IT being a fashionable theme amongst the astrologers of the present day to cry down essential dignities, probably but few students have paid any attention to the subject of this query. But from what I have been able to gather from experience, I consider that Herschel has great power in the signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, but most power in the latter sign; from which circumstance it may be considered as his house, and the other signs as his triplicity. Neither is this robbing the planet Saturn of his dignities, for I believe that Saturn has very strong and powerful dignity in the sign Taurus. Although I despise equally the trammels of ancient customs, and the frippery of modern innovations, yet I do not think it right to pay that attention to the dignities of the planets (except in horary and mundane questions) which some pretend to belong to these celestial orbs, although I am aware that, in some instances, in nativities, they must be used. But I leave this important branch of the science to be discussed by your numerous scientific correspondents. Yet thus much I will lay down, as an incontrovertible axiom, which defies contradiction, that no astrologer can judge of the particular events of human life without using the planetary dignities.

NEW QUERIES.

Query 1.—BY ALFRED.

The opinion of your scientific and learned correspondents is required, whether the stars have any influence over the birth of animals, quadrupeds, &c.

Query 2.—BY OMICRON.

Which is the safest place during a thunder-storm?

Query 3.—BY AN AERONAUT.

Whence proceeds the rotatory motion of balloons?

TO MERCURY.

THE FUMIGATION FROM FRANKINCENSE.

HERMES, draw near, and to my pray'r incline,
 Angel of Jove, and Maia's son divine ;
 Prefect of contests, ruler of mankind,
 With heart almighty, and a prudent mind.
 Celestial messenger of various skill,
 Whose powerful arts could watchful Argus kill.
 With winged feet 'tis thine through air to course,
 O friend of man, and prophet of discourse :
 Great life-supporter, to rejoice is thine
 In arts gymnastic, and in fraud divine.
 With pow'r endued all language to explain,
 Of care the loosener, and the source of gain :
 Whose hand contains of blameless peace the rod,
 Corruccian, blessed, profitable god.
 Of various speech, whose aid in works we find,
 And in necessities to mortals kind.
 Dire weapon of the tongue, which men revere,
 Be present, Hermes, and thy suppliant hear ;
 Assist my works, conclude my life with peace,
 Give graceful speech, and memory's increase.

From the Mystical Hymns of Orpheus.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from " BRIDGE-STREET," dated at midnight, is received.

" C. L." of Great Portland-street, is desired to accept our thanks for his communication.

" VERO" is mistaken in his surmises. No farther explanation can be given.

The nativity of " GROTIUS" is not original.

The letter from "PHILADELPHUS," containing an extract from the MSS. of Sir Peter Paul Rubens, has been received, and is under consideration.

The parcel from "LYRA," Furnival's Inn, came to hand, and we shall avail ourselves of extracts therefrom, the first opportunity.

We thank "AN ALCHEMIST," for his promised extracts from "rare old authors." But the quotation from "Heydon's Wise Man's Crown," is not so useful to us, the work being already in our possession; although we may venture to say, there are not four copies thereof to be found in the metropolis, if in England. Some extracts therefrom will hereafter be inserted.

The "LAMBETH ASTROLOGER" may depend upon our attention to his request.

"H. R. H." St. James's-street, need not fear any particular evil from the direction of Luna to the zodiacal quartile of Saturn; for the Moon being in a close mundane trine to Jupiter, the evil portended will be almost entirely averted.

We hope our distinguished correspondent "PHILOMELA," will not be offended at our non-insertion of her polite letter; through a press of matter we were obliged to defer it till next number.

To have inserted in "The Stragglings Astrologer," the whole of the communications received this week, would have entirely filled the number. This is a convincing proof how much our pages are held in estimation.

The request of "A WESTMINSTER STUDENT" to "Raphael," respecting a certain nativity, was forwarded as desired, and the answer thereto states, that "the ascendant is the true hyleg in that geniture; the Sun having passed the middle of the 11th house, by the space of three mundane degrees, which incapacitates that planet from the office of prorogator." With respect to the remaining request, it cannot be answered in a public manner, as a pledge of secrecy was given to the party from whom the time of birth was procured.

Several queries from different correspondents have been received, which at present we have no room to notice.

The Nativity of Mr. Graham,

the intrepid aëronaut, will be given in our next number.



THE

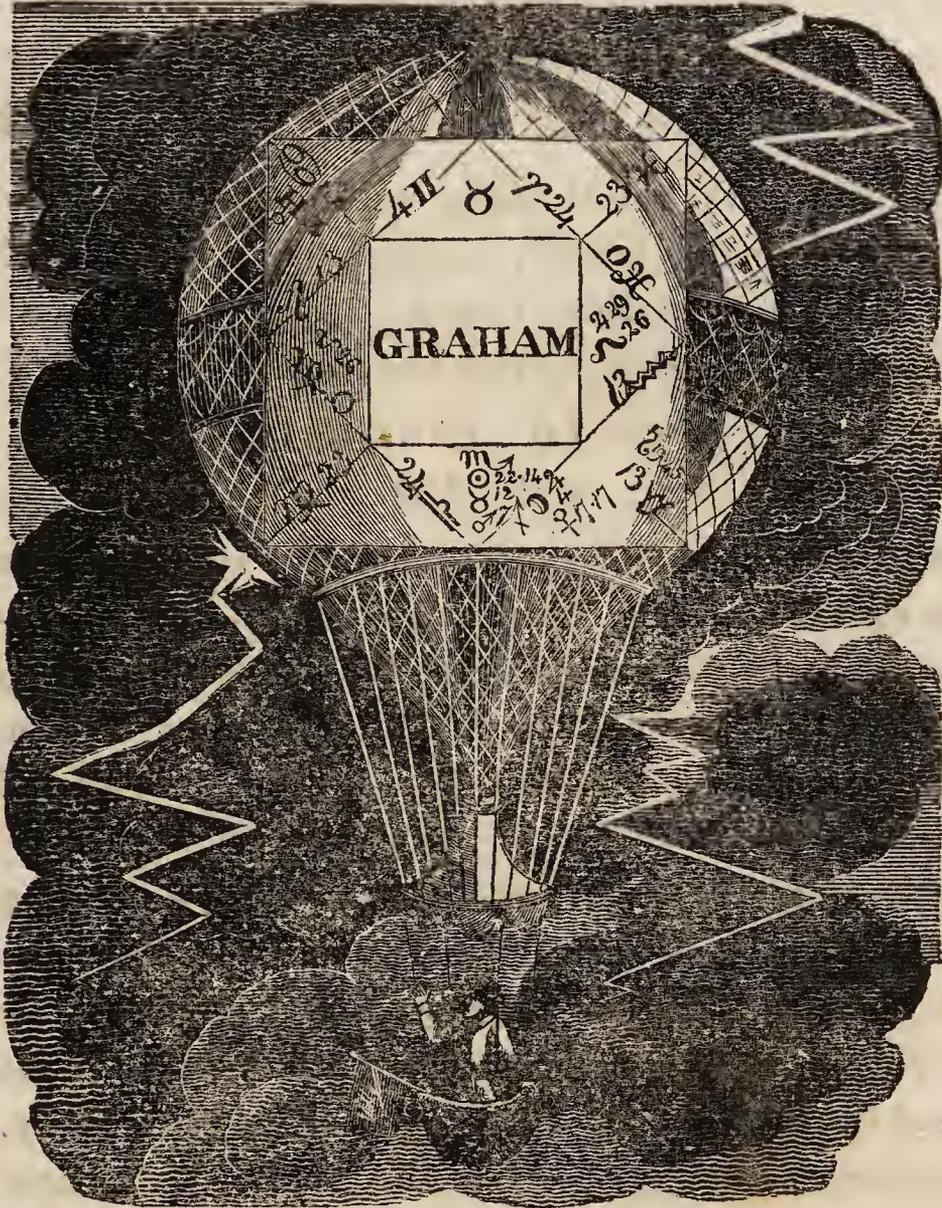
Straggling Astrologer

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;

OR, MAGAZINE OF CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

CONDUCTED BY THE CELEBRATED

MADemoiselle LE NORMAND, OF PARIS, H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCURII, THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK, AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.



EXPLAINED IN PAGE 226.

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THE ENGRAVED DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE HOROSCOPE AND POSITIONS OF THE PLANETS FOR THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER, IS PLACED IN THE FRONT PAGE.

THE NATIVITY

OF

G. Graham the Aeronaut.

THIS gentleman, whose intrepidity and fearless contempt of danger has obtained him much celebrity, was born in London, November 13th, 1784, 10 H. 10 M. P. M. at which time the heavenly bodies were placed as in the illustrative diagram, having the following latitude :

♃ 0 . 8 s.—♃ 1 . 13 s.—♂ 0 . 25 N.—♀ 1 . 0 s.—♁ 1 . 5 N.—
 ♃ 4 . 55 s.

The qualities of his mind, his firmness and strength of nerve, are clearly shewn by his being born under the solar influence—by the conjunction of Mars, Sol, and Mercury, in a fixed sign, and the whole of these planets applying to Jupiter; also in a sign of fixed nature, by a square (and determined) aspect, from powerful angles and opposite constellations.

Mars with Mercury, and the Moon with Venus, denote a surprising degree of mechanical genius and inventive ideas, while the trine of Herschell to each of these significators sways the mental faculties to pursuits of no common or ordinary kind, but mostly out of the reach of custom, and those remarkable for strangeness or eccentricity.

The astrological student will no doubt inquire, in the first instance, the cause of his pursuing the science of Aërostation; a science which has so few experimental supporters. This query may be best solved by analogy and example; and therefore it is best to give a cursory glance at the nativity of *Harris* the aëronaut (page 61), where we find the Sun lord of the fourth house, and Jupiter lord of the seventh house, both in aërial signs; in the present geniture, Jupiter, lord of the ninth house, the house of science, is also in an aërial sign, disposing of Luna and Venus; and by his being the only planet in an angular station above the earth, may be considered as the chief cause of the na-

tive pursuing aërial experiments; although the opposition of Herschell and Saturn, the latter planet being in a wonderful strong position, might have added a most powerful bias thereto. The circumstance of Jupiter, in both these genitures, being in a sign of the aërial trigon, is a most singular proof that the ancient astrologers were perfectly right in classing the zodiac into different triplicities, and dividing the constellations into fiery, airy, &c.

The satellitium, or crowd of planets, in the angle of the fourth house, is likewise remarkable, particularly as they all receive the aspect of Jupiter. To this circumstance is owing the celebrity which the native has attained by his flights through the aërial regions. It is a singular fact, that in Harris's nativity there are also found *four* planets in the same house; and I have never known any one who, at their birth, had three or four planets together in the same sign, or the same house, but has become much known to the world, emerging from comparative obscurity, into extensive popularity; although much depends on the primary directions then operating.

The student will perceive another signification from the positions in the fourth house, namely, an inclination to abstruse studies. This is also verified in the present instance, the native having gone very considerable lengths in occult philosophy; and it was from this inclination that he gave me permission to insert his horoscope, in order that the science of the stars might derive an additional strength from such remarkable confirmations as appear therein.

The Moon is, in this geniture, the principal significator of marriage, and by her semiquartile to Saturn, and being in a bi-corporeal sign, denotes the death of the first wife, and marriage to a second. Both of these events have been already verified.

At the time the native commenced his career as an aëronaut, the Moon came to the semiquartile of Mercury direct, falling in the third house, the house of journeys, &c. This was the chief cause of his first failure in his intended ascent from White Conduit House, August 18th, 1823. And as a striking coincidence, as well as a testimony, that there are unfortunate, as well as fortunate, days, on that very day the Moon was posited, at noon, in 19 degrees of Capricorn, on the identical place of Saturn in the nativity. She had also separated from the opposition of Mars, who was then in 18 degrees of Cancer, and again applied to Saturn in Taurus! The confusion, riot, and disorderly proceedings which ensued, together with the heavy loss the native sus-

tained, and the abuse with which the different journals of the day thought proper to load him, could not have been more plainly and remarkably typified.

It is a well known fact, that the unfortunate Harris, whose nativity has been already spoken of, began his aëronautic pursuits as a direct rival and opponent to the subject of the present article. This occurrence is also plainly seen by a contemplation of the two genitures, which are remarkably discordant, the two luminaries being in opposite signs; the Sun in the nativity of Harris being in Gemini; and the Moon in Graham's in Sagittarius; also Mars, in the former geniture, being in square to Venus in the latter; Saturn, in the one nativity, being in the opposite sign to the place of Luna in the other, with many other planetary disagreements, which will be quickly seen by the attentive student, and which could not fail to have caused a contrariety of interests between the two parties; a fact which certainly took place; the true cause of which was, in reality, neither more nor less, than the celestial influence operating at the moment of their birth, by which they were, in a manner, fated to become decided enemies!

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.

As the subject of the present discussion is now living, it would be both unfair and illiberal, as well as detrimental to his interest, to pursue my calculations any farther, especially with regard to the *future*. Enough has, I trust, been already advanced, to convince every impartial mind, who shall attentively weigh the nice agreement between cause and effect that has been spoken of, that from the moment we first draw breath in this world, to the latest moments of our transitory and fleeting existence, we are entirely subservient to starry influence, which we seldom can entirely avert or avoid by any exertion of human prudence, although we may, by making use of times and seasons, ameliorate the effects: it being always worthy to be held in remembrance, that both stars and planets, with the whole machinery of the creation, are also entirely subservient to the will of the Supreme Being, who can dispense with their influences and agency at pleasure. But it is seldom that there is any failure in the language of the stars.

Raphael.

* *
* *
* *
* *

LINES ON AEROSTATION.

WHILE thus on high the silken castle glides,
Bright as a meteor, through the azure tides ;
O'er towns, and towers, and temples, wins its way,
Or mounts sublime, and gilds the vault of day ;
Silent, with upturned eyes, unbreathing crowds
Pursue the floating wonder to the clouds ;
And, flush'd with transport, or benumbed with fear,
Watch, as it rises, the diminished sphere.
Now less and less—and now, a speck is seen—
And now the fleeting rack obtrudes between !
The calm adventurer in ether sails,
Views broader stars, and breathes in purer gales ;
Sees, like a map, in many a waving line,
Round earth's blue plains, her lucid waters shine ;
Sees, at his feet, the forky lightnings glow,
And hears innocuous thunders roar below.
Rise, great Adventurer ! urge thy vent'rous flight
High o'er the Moon's pale ice-reflected light !
High o'er the pearly star, whose beamy horn
Hangs in the east, gay harbinger of morn !
Leave the fair beams, which issuing from afar,
Play with new lustres round the Georgian star ;
Shun, with strong oars, the Sun's attractive throne,
The sparkling zodiac, and the milky zone,
Where headlong comets, with increasing force,
Through other systems bend their blazing course.
For thee, Cassiope her chair withdraws ;
For thee the Bear retracts his shaggy paws ;
High o'er the north thy golden orb shall roll,
And blaze eternal round the wond'ring pole.
So Argo, rising from the southern main,
Lights, with new stars, the blue ethereal plain ;
With favouring beams the mariner protects,
And the bold course which first it steered directs.

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Sept. 11, to Sept. 18, 1824, inclusive.

**FORTUNATE FOR LOVE AND
MARRIAGE.**

Sept. 14, the afternoon and evening, but best from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Sept. 15, the afternoon.

**UNFORTUNATE FOR LOVE AND
MARRIAGE.**

Sept. 12, all day.
14, the morning.
17, the morning.

**FORTUNATE FOR BUSINESS AND
GAIN.**

Sept. 13, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Sept. 14, the afternoon is very fortunate.
Sept. 15, the afternoon.

**UNFORTUNATE FOR BUSINESS
AND GAIN.**

Sept. 11, the morning.
13, the afternoon, after 3 o'clock, is very unpropitious.
Sept. 14, the morning is rather evil.
Sept. 17, morning and evening evil.

**FORTUNATE FOR SPEED IN
TRAVELLING, &c.**

Sept. 11, the afternoon.
16, all day.
17, the morning is good for despatch, but is likely to cause quarrels and contentions in travelling.

**UNFORTUNATE FOR TRAVEL-
LING, CAUSING DELAY.**

Sept. 12, is amazingly evil for travelling.
Sept. 13, is absolutely a dangerous day for the same, especially the evening.
Sept. 16, travelling on this day will end in disappointment.

PROPHETIC REMEMBRANCES.

THE most fortunate time, this week, is from 8 to 11 o'clock in the evening of September 14th, especially for pursuits of gain, purchases, commencements, bargains, agreements, &c. &c.

The sextile of Venus and Jupiter, on the 15th, will be very favourable for the female sex. During this week several wealthy marriages will take place in different parts of England, but more particularly in Bath and Bristol. Persons in the western parts of England will do well, and prosper in their pursuits, for these next three weeks.

Females, in general, will be unusually lofty in their sentiments, and dignified in their demeanour, during this and the ensuing week; and a rich old miser is likely to be married to a youthful female on or before the 17th instant. This match will cause much discussion in a certain part of England. But happiness does not seem to follow the union. Time will, however, reveal it.

A rich widow seems to suffer a severe illness, and probably a loss of money. Something very favourable to commerce is likely to occur very shortly.

Tall slender persons, both male and female, will now be generally successful. Let them, however, during this week, be on the watch for every favourable opportunity.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF A COMPREHENSIVE AND RETENTIVE MEMORY.

THE memory of the Bishop of Salisbury was raised, by art and industry, to the highest pitch of human possibility; for he could readily repeat any thing that he had penned, after once reading it. And therefore, usually at the ringing of the bell, he began to commit his sermons to heart, and kept what he learned so firmly, that he used to say, if he were to make a speech premeditated, before a thousand auditors, shouting or fighting all the while, yet he could say whatsoever he had provided to speak.

Many barbarous and hard names out of a calendar, and forty strange words, Welsh, Irish, &c. after once reading, or twice at the most, and short meditation, he could repeat both forwards and backwards, without any hesitation.

Sir Francis Bacon reading to him only the last clauses of ten lines in Erasmus's Paraphrase, in a confused and dismembered manner, he, after a small pause, rehearsed all those broken parcels of sentences the right way, and on the contrary, without stumbling.

CHOICE SECRETS
IN NATURAL AND OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

(Continued from p. 214.)

CURIOUS SYMPATHETIC PROPERTIES OF BIRDS, BEASTS,
STONES, AND ROOTS.

THE HYACINTH STONE.

THE Hyacinth, worn on the neck or finger, will preserve the wearer from infection, even if he go into an infected place. Also, he that wears it shall obtain honour, support, and esteem, from his superiors, and obtain his requests.

He who wears the weight of twenty barley-corns of the said stone shall have no fearful dreams.

THE KITE.

The heart of a Kite, worn about the neck or finger, mitigates cholera, wrath, contention, and preserves the wearer from the evil effects thereof. It also stops bleeding of every kind, or in whatever part of the body it may chance to be.

THE CORAL STONE.

The Coral Stone being worn about the neck or stomach much prevails against disorders of those parts of the body.

THE EMERALD.

According to Aristotle, in his description of stones, an Emerald hung about the neck, or worn on the finger, is most peculiarly efficacious against fits and epilepsy.—Also, worn about the necks of children, it preserves them from convulsion fits.

THE ASPARAGUS ROOT.

The Root of Asparagus being applied and kept upon the tooth of those who are troubled with the tooth-ache, draws it forth without pain.

THE BEAVER.

The tongue of a Beaver, dried, and often smelt unto, will cure the apoplexy.

THE HARE.

The heart of a Hare, dried, and worn about the neck, will cure the cramp; and drank in wormwood water, it cureth all worms in the stomach or intestines.

THE MARTEN CAT.

Take the skin of a Marten, and burn it; then take the ashes, and steep them in white wine or clear water, and throw it upon an adder or toad, or any venomous worm, and it will die immediately.

(To be continued.)

The Occult Philosopher :

CONSISTING OF

OCCASIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, &c.

(Continued from p. 203.)

PREDICTION OF A BABYLONIAN ASTROLOGER.

BELESUS, a Babylonian captain, skilled in astrology and divination beyond all the Chaldeans, told Arbaces, the prefect of Media, "That he should be lord of that which Sardanapalus did then possess, since his birth was favoured, as he knew, with a lucky position of the stars." Arbaces, encouraged by this hope, conspired with the Babylonians and Arabians; but the revolt being known, the rebels were thrice overthrown by Sardanapalus.

The confederates, amazed at so many unhappy chances, determined to return home. But Belesus having all night made observation of the stars, foretold that a considerable body of friends were coming to their assistance, and that in a short time affairs would go on more prosperously. Thus confirmed, they waited the time set down by Belesus: in which it was told them, that the Bactrians were come in aid of the king.

It seemed good to Arbaces and the rest to meet the Bactrians with a select body, and to persuade them to revolt, or to force them. He prevailed without blows, and they joined with his forces.

In the night, they fell upon the camp of Sardanapalus, who not in the least expected it; twice after they overcame him in the field with great slaughter; and having driven him into Nineveh, after two years' siege took that also, and fulfilled the prediction of Belesus.

SINGULAR PREDICTION RESPECTING THE EMPEROR VITELLIUS,
Most remarkably fulfilled.

When Vitellius, the emperor, had set forth an edict, that the mathematicians and astrologers should, at a certain day, depart from the city of Rome, and Italy itself, there was a paper found affixed to a certain place, wherein was written, that "the Chaldeans did predict good fortune, for before the day appointed for their departure, *Vitellius should no where be found.*" Nor did this prediction miscarry in the event, Vitellius being slain before the day came.

PREDICTION TO THE DUKE OF FLORENCE.

While Cosmo de Medicis was yet a private man, and little thought of the dukedom of Florence, Basilius, the astrologer, foretold, that a wonderful rich inheritance would certainly fall to him; inasmuch as the ascendant of his nativity was beautified and illustrated by a happy combination of stars in Capricorn, in such manner as had heretofore fallen out to Augustus Cæsar and the Emperor Charles the Fifth. This singular event was soon fulfilled; upon the fifth of the Ides of January he was advanced to the dignity of the dukedom.

OMINOUS PRESAGES.

POPE PAUL THE SECOND.

POPE PAUL the Second, upon the very day he had promoted Franciscus Ruverus to a cardinalship, when, by accident, he was speaking of it, "I have this day," said he, "chosen my successor."

The event made it appear that his words were ominous, and that he had spoken the truth, for Pope Paul being dead, Franciscus Ruverus succeeded him in the popedom, by the name of Sextus the Fourth.

LEONARDUS RUVÉRUS.

LEONARDUS RUVÉRUS was cousin to the forementioned cardinal, being his brother's son, and upon the account of his poverty and mean parts, was the mockery of the country. For when any man called him,

he told them they ought to call him the count; and if, in a way of a jest, any man, at any time, propounded a wife to him, he would say, "that he would not marry any other than such a one as was the kinswoman of a king." And the fortune of his uncle brought all that to pass which he used to say of himself; for being honoured with the dukedom and earldom of the city of Sora, and especially being raised to the dignity of a Roman prefect, he afterward had for his wife the niece of Ferdinando, king of Naples.

(To be continued.)

REMARKS

RELATIVE TO

THE ASTROLOGICAL POSITIONS

PRECEDING AND PENDING THE BURGLARY AND ROBBERY

OF

LORD COWPER'S STEWARD.

To the Editor of "The ASTROLOGER of the Nineteenth Century."

SIR,

IN a preceding number of this work, I made some particular remarks upon the evil influence of Saturn and Jupiter, when posited in the forepart of the signs Gemini and Sagittarius, in aspect with others from Libra, but more particularly when they were aspected by Mars from that sign.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine, will find that, for centuries back, such positions have been followed by remarkable deaths—popular dissatisfaction—lamentable suicides—many fires—circumstances calculated to excite much religious controversy—riots*—a great increase of crime, and many daring robberies. The above-mentioned positions have prevailed during the greater part of the last three months, in which short space of time, our newspapers have been considerably swelled with accounts of the kind, among which are to be found the particulars of some horrible suicides, effected under circumstances of a

* The riots of 1780 will be explained in a future number, when it may be seen that similar aspects prevailed, in a most remarkable manner.

most melancholy description—also a great number of cases of insanity—the prohibiting of the distribution of bills among the army, by the Duke of York, which has caused no little concern among the methodists—the malicious murder of an assistant game-keeper of Lord Churchill on the 15th of June, who was shot about a quarter before nine o'clock in the evening, and died between 10 and 11 the same night—the robbery of Mr. Haines, Lord Cowper's steward, in Hertfordshire—the great increase in the number of mad dogs, and cases of hydrophobia—with an immense variety of shocking accidents, &c. &c.

However, as the great Hertfordshire robbery, and the circumstances attending it, have excited such general attention; and the time when it was committed being known within a few minutes, I have been more particularly induced to notice it, and it will be found, upon inspection, to contain the most convincing proofs of the evil influence of the positions before alluded to.

June 10, 1824,	♄	♂	♃	♅	♁
40 min. A.M.	☉ 19 . 27	☽ 0 . 9	♃ 14 . 46R.	♁ 0 . 9	
	♁ 15 . 0	♂ 1 . 10	♀ 5 . 46	♁ 10 . 7R.	

In looking over these positions, a most remarkable combination of evil influence may be perceived. The planet Saturn had just entered Gemini, within orbs of a trine aspect with Mars, and a conjunction with Venus. It has been repeatedly observed, that those persons whose inclinations led them to obtain property by violent and oppressive means, were much excited to such acts, when the influence of Saturn and Venus was in any manner powerfully connected, but much more so, when they were joined by some aspect of Mars. To shew more particularly that it was this combination of influence that was the cause of the before-mentioned robbery, the Moon had just joined with it, by forming an exact opposition with Saturn in the very beginning of the sign Sagittarius, and was, at the same time, within one degree of the sextile aspect of Mars, and who was just disappearing on the western horizon. Of course the robbery must have been planned some time previous to its execution; and whoever will be at the trouble to look at the planetary positions and aspects, during the months of April and May, will find it accounted for by the most satisfactory reasons. After the middle of April, the influence of the planet Mercury was joined with that of both Saturn and Mars, and continued within orbs of them nearly the whole

of May, and was again joining with them by retrograde motion, at the time of the robbery.

About the 28th of May, Mercury made a conjunction with Saturn, who was, at that time, in exact trine with Mars. The influence of Mars was likely to act more than usually powerful upon those persons whose inclinations sympathized with his nature, by his being at the time retrograde. On the 1st of May Mercury entered Gemini, where he turned retrograde on the 22d of the same month. On the 12th of May Venus entered Taurus, and towards the end of the month, and the forepart of June, she was connected with both Saturn and Mars, one of the most evil positions that Venus could possibly be in, a position tending to excite persons of irreligious principles and depraved habits to all kinds of wickedness!—and that such effects followed these positions, our newspapers will sufficiently testify. But that those particular individuals who committed the above robbery, should be detected and brought to trial, could only be foreseen by examining how the before-mentioned evil influence was connected with their own nativities; for many that are excited to the commission of crime by such general aspects; are so fortunate as to escape punishment. Some will continue a system of robbery and plunder for years before they are detected; and then are often so fortunate as to escape by some flaw in the indictment, or other unexpected circumstance; while others are detected in their first offence; and circumstances will run in this unfortunate manner, so as to preclude every possibility of saving them from an untimely end.

If it were possible to get the nativity of Mr. Haines, and also those of the men that committed the robbery, they could not fail of proving highly interesting to those persons who have any knowledge of this art, as it would afford them an opportunity of observing how the above-mentioned configurations acted upon each of them; and, at the same time, judging what are the radical configurations that lead to an early familiarity with vice, and cause such propensities as often terminate in a premature death.

I feel confident, from long practice, that Venus (who has always been considered a fortune, and supposed capable of mitigating any evil combination of influence) has the greatest share in causing an untimely end, by promoting those vices which generally terminate in various ways so fatally. She is very often the cause of suicide, when her influence is connected with any other of a malefic tendency; so that instead of mitigating, she increases and aggravates to an extreme.

Her position, in the nativities of Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Savage (two gentlemen that were well known in the literary world) was the cause of the greater part of their misfortunes, ending with the untimely death of one, and nearly so of the other, who at last died in a prison. I am not at present in possession of those nativities, or I should have inserted them; but I have no doubt, but many persons who study this science have got them, and can refer to them.

Your constant reader,

J. E.

POSITIONS OF THE PLANETS
ON
THE BIRTH-DAY OF SHAKSPEARE.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer you my sincere congratulations upon the success of your excellent miscellany, which I have little doubt will shortly be amongst the most popular publications of the present day, as it is at present certainly the most select and useful. Indeed, I hope we may consider the "Stragglng Astrologer" as the morning-star and auspicious harbinger of that celestial philosophy, which has for ages been enveloped in the profoundest gloom, except where occasional flashes of intrepid genius, unawed by the frowns of fashion; or the laugh of bigotry, have for an instant discovered to the philosophic world the beauty of this heavenly science. But now that both talent and fashion appear to grace your pages, the tables will be turned, and Urania will again be seen clad in the refulgent robes of truth and reason, triumphantly defying the puny efforts of her now rancorous enemies. I shall be at all times most ready to contribute the mite of my humble but strenuous endeavours towards the support of the "Astrologer:" and having obtained the places of the heavenly bodies at the birth of Shakspeare, I send them for insertion, looking forward with pleasure to your remarks thereon.

PHILOMELA.

Grosvenor Square.

PLACES OF THE PLANETS AT NOON, APRIL 23, 1564,

The Birth-day of Shakspeare.

♃	26 . 0	♎
♄	4 . 0	♏
♅	1 . 30	♐
♆	12 . 0	♑
♇	19 . 0	♒
♈	28 . 0	♓
☉	15 . 0	♈
☽	25 . 0	♌
♁	1 . 15	♌

REMARKS UPON THE ABOVE PLANETARY POSITIONS.

The hour of birth being at present unknown, little can be said as to particulars; but the amazing intellectual faculties, and surprising as well as unexampled depth of genius of the immortal bard, as well as his poetic powers, retentive memory, and other mental gifts, which have, like the refulgent sun, shone far and near, and victoriously surmounted the mightiest efforts of all other dramatic writers—these most astonishing powers are well denoted by the Moon, Mercury, and Mars, being in cardinal signs—by the opposition of the Moon and Mercury—the trine of the Moon and Venus—the position of Venus and Luna in scientific signs, and signs remarkable for eminent fixed stars—but more especially by the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, the two superiors, in the regal sign Leo, in trine also to Mercury. The 27th degree of Scorpio has also been very remarkable for producing great effects, when occupied by any eminent planet, which is the case at the time of his birth.

The square of Mercury and Mars was undoubtedly the cause of his early misfortunes, his being obliged to leave his native home, and subsequently was the cause of his pecuniary troubles; and yet, but for this restless aspect, the dramatic world would have probably been without the matchless writings of this illustrious poet, whose stimulus to exertion undoubtedly arose, in the first instance, from necessity, although afterward princes did not think themselves dishonoured by giving him their patronage; and England considers it as her proudest boast, that she gave birth to the immortal Shakspeare.

That this transcendant poet was a believer in siderial influence, may be gathered from the slightest perusal of his writings. The following are perhaps not the least beautiful amongst a variety of similar quotations :—

— Look how the floor of heav'n
Too thick inlaid with patines of bright gold!
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims:
Such harmony is in immortal souls.

— But when the planets,
In evil mixture, to disorder wander,
What plagues? and what portents? what mutinies,
What raging of the sea? What shaking of the earth?
Commotion in the winds? Frights, changes, horrors,
Divest and crack
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their fixture.

MERCURIUS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from “W. K.” enclosing a scheme of the heavens, has come to hand; and it is with pleasure we recognise the writer to have been a correspondent in the “Astrologer's Magazine,” published in the year 1792. His communication shall have an early insertion.

“S. D. W.” will have his wishes best fulfilled by applying to some scientific professor of known integrity, of whom we are glad to find there are several in the metropolis.

We have received a second letter from “*A Phrenologist*,” to which we reply, *Nostrorum morum est imperitus!*

“*Arcturus*” must shine more brightly ere we notice his communications in the “Stragglng Astrologer.”

In No. 94. of the “Literary Gazette,” published in the year 1818, a writer on ‘Spiritual Vision’ signs himself “H. V. *Woodspeen, Berks.*” Should this meet his eye, we should be particularly obliged by the favour of a personal interview, or by commencing an epistolary correspondence. Real addresses on each side will be given. Secrecy may be depended on.

“*Maria*” is informed, we have no room for enigmatical poetry, where the subject does not, in some measure, conduce to our grand object, the establishment of siderial philosophy. Any poetry on that subject will be readily received.

The queries of “*Minos*” are inadmissible—those of “*Mercurius*” will be readily inserted the first opportunity.



THE

Straggling Astrologer

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;

OR, MAGAZINE OF CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

CONDUCTED BY THE CELEBRATED

MADemoiselle LE NORMAND,

OF PARIS,

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND,

The Members of the Mercurii,

THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHEtic ALMANACK,

AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.

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R

The Experimental Astrologer.

(Continued from p. 210.)

PROBLEM 6.

To direct the Ascendant to the Semiquartile of a star.

1. IF the star is above the earth, bring it to the cusp of the mid-heaven, by problem 4.
2. From the arc of direction thus found, subtract one-half of its semidiurnal arc, the remainder is the arc of direction.
3. If the star is under the earth, add one-half of its seminocturnal arc to its right ascension, with latitude.
4. From this sum subtract the right ascension of the *imum cæli*, the remainder will be the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 7.

To direct the Ascendant to the Sesquiquadrate of a star.

1. If the star be above the earth, add half its semidiurnal arc to its right ascension, with latitude.
2. Subtract from this sum the right ascension of the mid-heaven, the remainder is the arc of direction.
3. If the star is to be brought to the sesquiquadrate under the earth, subtract half of its seminocturnal arc from its right ascension, with latitude.
4. From this remainder subtract the right ascension of the *imum cæli*, and it will be the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 8.

To direct the Ascendant to the Quintile of a star.

1. If the quintile is to be formed above the earth—first find the arc of direction to the sextile, by problem 3.
2. To this arc of direction, add one-fifth of the mundane sextile (two-thirds of the star's semidiurnal arc), and it will be the true arc of direction sought.
3. If the quintile is formed under the earth—first find the arc of direction to the sextile, and subtract therefrom one-fifth of the mundane sextile (two-thirds of the seminocturnal arc), the remainder is the arc of direction.

PROBLEM 9.

To direct the Ascendant to the Biquintile of a star.

1. If above the earth—first find the arc of direction to the trine, by problem 5.

2. To this arc of direction, add one-fifth of the mundane trine (four-thirds of the semidiurnal arc), and it will be the arc of direction.

3. If under the earth, find the trine by the same problem, and subtract therefrom one-fifth of the mundane trine (four-fifths of the semi-nocturnal arc), and it will give the arc of direction.

The excellence and arithmetical conciseness of the rules here laid down for solving the important problems of the angles directed *in mundo*, must be apparent to every one who has paid the slightest attention to directions. It is a singular fact, that out of the innumerable authors who have written upon the subject, they have one and all referred the reader to voluminous tables of oblique ascension, which, besides their incorrectness, had another palpable fault, namely, that they must be precisely calculated for the latitude of that country or region for which the horoscope was cast. And as few students could spare either time or patience in correcting these personifications of ambiguity, is it to be wondered at, that they seldom arrived at any truth in their predictions, or obtained any satisfaction therefrom? The greatest wonder is, that any one should have had patience to scan over these musty tables of deceased authors, who went on from generation to generation, the blind leading the blind, till reason and science became scouted nearly out of the question. As a proof of this, we need only refer to Gadbury, Coley, and Sibly, three authors who, through ignorance, have done more essential harm to the astral science than its greatest enemies could have done amidst the malice of ages.

Altera natura usus est.

The present is, we believe, the only attempt that has hitherto been made to solve these intricate problems, through using tables of *right ascension*; by which means, the merest tyro in the astral art may, by the mere perusal thereof, in this and our preceding number, perform the labour, heretofore of days, in as many hours; and not only this, but he may, by scientific principles, prove them to be mathematically correct. This is a desideratum in astrology, which has hitherto been almost entirely unknown, except to *one* writer; and even that writer

has thought proper to pursue the old beaten track of custom, in spite of the sound principles and excellent rules which he has, in another part of his work, adopted. These considerations will, no doubt, greatly enhance the value of our pages; and we shall still continue to use every exertion, whether in recording original matter, or wading through the MS. labours of ages, to instruct, amuse, and entertain, the numerous and distinguished readers of the "Stragglng Astrologer."

A periculo tuti sumus.

(*To be continued.*)

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE HOROSCOPE OF HIS MAJESTY.

To the Editor of "The ASTROLOGER of the Nineteenth Century."

SIR,

THE nativity of his Majesty, which appeared in the 12th number of your amusing work, has afforded me much internal satisfaction, as from the able manner in which Raphael has proved its correctness (by the coronation taking place under the powerful direction of Sol to the M. C.) I have silenced several rancorous enemies of this heavenly science. It certainly was very remarkable, that nearly the whole of the students in this science, and even experienced astrologers, were erroneously led to believe that the above royal birth took place in the *evening* of that day, instead of the morning. How this error came at first to be believed, I am not aware, but the obstinacy in which many persons of ability persisted, declaring the coronation would never take place (through their miscalculation of the horoscope), was rather unfortunate for the science. Allow me, therefore, to congratulate the students in judicial astrology, upon the satisfaction which must result from an inspection of this illustrious geniture, now the true time of birth is correctly ascertained.

Your constant reader,

LILLY, jun.

New Bond Street, Aug. 28, 1824.

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Sept. 18, to Sept. 25, 1824, inclusive.

For Fortune, at some hours, to all is kind :

The lucky have whole days, which still they choose ;

The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.---**DRYDEN.**

- Sept. 18. This day is meanly fortunate, but best in the morning.
20. This day is amazingly evil for almost every affair, especially those relating to business, gain, love, marriage, and travelling. The evils of this day are likely to be lasting in effect. The afternoon and evening are the worst part.
22. The afternoon is most remarkably propitious for love, marriage, and all affairs of despatch. Travelling began at this time will be safe and prosperous.
23. The morning of this day is favourable, but the afternoon and evening are excellent for business, gain, and commercial pursuits.
24. This day is good for quick and expeditious travelling. Removals began on this day will be frequent.
25. This day is likely to cause vexation and abuse. Few things began will prosper. It is very evil for letters, writings, messages, and friendships. The affairs of youthful persons this day go wrong.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Conjunction of the Moon with Saturn in Gemini, Sept. 15, 10. min. past 3 o'clock in the morning.

Quartile of Venus and Saturn, from Libra and Gemini, Sept. 17, 7 o'clock in the morning.

PROPHETIC REMEMBRANCES.

THE fair sex are advised to be cautious whom they trust, and to what tales of love and ardour they give ear to, during this week. Certain it is, that a lady of rank is caught in some awkward predicament. The horns of the dilemma will, however, be unravelled ere we are understood. Mercury is nearly retrograde. What urgent (if not weighty) affair is now ceased to be agitated? What if the loss be imminent?

Suicide, amongst unfortunate females, is very probable, for the queen of love is ever averse to rigid old Saturn.

The best time this week is the afternoon of the 24th, yet that is too fleeting in benefit for the wary adventurer.

APHORISMS RELATING TO HUSBANDRY.

From Guido Bonatus, a famous Latin Astrologer.

IF you prune your vines when the Moon is at full in Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, or Sagittarius, neither worms nor birds will infest your grapes.

Graft not trees, the Moon waning or decreasing; and if you shear sheep in her increase, their wool will grow again much better.

Fruits and wood for use should be cut in the decrease of the Moon; but if you would have timber to keep long, fell it towards the latter part of the winter, while the Moon is under the earth, in some aspect to Saturn, for that will prevent its rotting, and render it exceeding hard and durable.

Fire wood, and what you would have grow quickly again, cut when the Moon is above the earth, in the first quarter, joined either to Venus or Jupiter.

Sow or plant when the Moon is in Taurus, Virgo, or Scorpio, in good aspect of Saturn; but when the Moon is in Cancer, set or sow all kinds of pulse; and when she is in Libra or Capricorn, dress your gardens, and trim your small trees and shrubs.

(To be continued.)

Geomancy.

SINGULAR FULFILMENT OF PREDICTIONS RESPECTING THE SPITALFIELDS SILK-WEAVERS.

THE figure of geomancy underneath was cast for the purpose of ascertaining the result of the bill then pending in Parliament, respecting the Spitalfields silk-weavers, viz. whether they, or their opponents, would obtain the victory, at the time they were petitioning against the bill.

Figure of Geomancy made March 20th, 1824, 2H. 10M. P. M. on the earth in Kensington Gardens.

Eighth House.	Seventh House.	Sixth House	Fifth House.	Fourth House.	Third House.	Second House.	First House.
00	0	00	0	00	00	0	0
0	00	00	0	00	00	00	00
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	0
00	00	00	00	00	0	0	00

Twelfth House.

0
0
0
00

Eleventh House.

0
0
00
00

Tenth House.

00
00
00
0

Ninth House.

00
00
0
0

L. Witness.

00
00
0
00

R. Witness.

00
00
0
00

Judge.

00
00
00
00

Sixteenth Figure.

0
00
0
00

Seventeenth Figure.

0
00
0
00

By examination of the scheme, it will be found that Amissio and Venus rule the first house, or ascendant of the silk-weavers, and ad-

mirably represent this business in hand, while Tristitia, a figure of Saturn in the 10th house, is symbolical of a decline and falling-off in this trade; and Cancer in the house of wealth and gain, a most evil figure, likewise governed by Saturn in his most malevolent debilities, sufficiently indicates great loss both to the workmen and their masters. Part of this evil has already taken place, but much more, unfortunately, remains to come.

As we were required by several scientific gentlemen to give our opinion whether the bill, then pending, would be passed, or thrown out altogether; we gave it as our decided opinion, that the opponents of this industrious and numerous class of manufacturers, would be the likeliest to gain the victory; but as the two witnesses are ruled by Mercury, and Populus the judge, controvertible in nature, while the 16th figure moves into the ascendant, we expected that the bill would receive a partial alteration favourable to the petitioners against it.

It is scarcely necessary to hint, how truly every part of the above prediction has been verified, to the credit and advancement of the science.

There are several other topics relative to the above class of persons, which may be gathered from the figure:—as, for instance, Fortuna Major in the 9th house, shewing success in this manufacture to foreigners. Cauda Draconis in the 12th house, denoting coolness in the petitioners' friends, and many secret enemies; and Populus, in the fourth house, denoting the depreciation of the article in question; while the fixed nature of several significators are likely to cause the whole of these evils to be of long duration, and upon the increase. Conjunctio in the eighth house is also typical of short life to the principal agitators of the bill and its supporters, which is yet to be fulfilled, although not many seasons will elapse before this will be verified!

H. W.

* *

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*

* *

This most noble and curious science of Geomancy will shortly be explained in a familiar and perspicuous manner, by an experienced student in occult philosophy, so as to enable the slightest capacity to become, in a very short period, perfect master of this valuable branch of divination, so highly esteemed by the oriental nations.

To expatiate upon the value of such information were useless; suf-

vice it to notice the fact, that there has been no writer on Geomancy for these last 150 years; so that treatises upon the subject are become not only scarce and valuable, but some of them absolutely unable to be procured at any price.

Select Biography.

MEMOIRS OF JEROM CARDAN,

A CELEBRATED MATHEMATICIAN AND ASTROLOGER.

JEROM CARDAN was born at Milan, on the first day of October, 1501. He was the offspring of illegitimate love; and his mother, during her pregnancy, tried every method to prevent his ever seeing the light of this world, but without effect. She suffered the pains of labour for three days, at the end of which time he was brought into the world by means of the Cæsarian operation; when born, his head was covered with black curled hair.

In the year 1531 he married; for ten years before he had laboured under impotency. This he attributed to the evil influences of the planet under which he was born, and always mentioned it as one of the greatest misfortunes of his life.

He was professor of the medical art in most of the Italian universities. In the year 1570 he was put into prison; on being enlarged, he repaired to Rome, where he attended Pope Gregory XIII, in quality of physician, for which he received a pension until the year 1576, when he died.

Never was any person more remarkable for a strange inequality of behaviour, than this very singular man. His life was a series of odd adventures, which he has committed to writing, with a simplicity, or rather a freedom, seldom to be met with among the learned; indeed it seems as if he had written the history of his life for no other purpose than to give the public an amazing instance that a person may be endowed with a great genius; yet at the same time be void of reason.

He makes an ingenuous confession of his good and bad qualities. He seems to have sacrificed every other consideration to a desire of being sincere; and this sincerity being often misplaced, tarnishes his reputation.

Although our author seldom errs when giving an account of his morals and sentiments, yet we must rather incline to dissent from, than to believe, what Cardan relates of himself; because it seems almost improbable that nature could have formed a character so capricious and so unequal as he was.

He paid himself congratulatory compliments for not having a friend in the world, but that in lieu of which he was attended by a spirit, partly emanated from Saturn, and partly from Mercury, who was the constant guide of his actions, and teacher of every duty to which he was bound.

He also declared, that he was so irregular in his manner of walking the streets, as to induce those who observed him, to point at him as a fool. Sometimes he walked very slow, like a man absorbed in profound meditation; then suddenly quickened his steps, accompanying them with very ridiculous attitudes.

In Bologna his delight was to be drawn about in a mean vehicle with three wheels. The liveliest picture that can be given of this very singular philosopher, is couched in the following verses of Horace, which, in fact, Cardan confessed to agree perfectly well with his character.

Nil æquali homini fuit illi; sepe velut qui
Currebat fugiens hostem, persæpe velut qui
Junonis sacra serret: habebat sæpe ducentos,
Sæpe decem servos, &c.

Which may be imitated thus:

Where find a semblance of inconstancy?
Now quick of speed, as if from foes he fled,
Now slow he moves, and with a solemn air,
As if great Juno's altar he'd approach;
Now with attendants crowded, now alone, &c.

When nature did not visit him with any pain, he would inflict it on himself, by biting his lips, and pulling his fingers, to such a degree of violence, as sometimes to draw tears from his eyes; and the reason he assigned for so doing was, in order to moderate certain impetuous sallies of the mind, whose violence was by far more insupportable than pain itself; and that the sure consequences of such a severe practice was his better enjoying the pleasure of health.

He says elsewhere, that in his greatest tortures of soul, he used to whip his legs with rods, and bite his left arm; that it was a great relief to him to weep, but that very often he could not; that nothing gave

him more pleasure than to talk of things which made the whole company uneasy; that he spoke on all subjects whether seasonably or not, and he was so fond of all games of chance, as to spend whole days in them, to the great prejudice of his family and reputation, for he even staked his furniture, and his wife's jewels.

Cardan scrupled not to own, that he was revengeful, envious, treacherous, a dealer in the black art, a back-biter, a calumniator, and unreservedly addicted to all the foul and detestable excesses that can be imagined; yet, notwithstanding, as it might be thought, so humiliating a declaration, there never was, perhaps, a man more vain, or one that with less ceremony expressed the high opinion he had of himself. He writes thus:

“ I have been admired by many nations; an almost infinite number of panegyrics in prose and verse have been composed to celebrate my fame. I was born to release the world from the manifold errors under which it groaned. What I have found out, could not be discovered either by my predecessors, or my contemporaries; and that is the reason why those authors, who write any thing worthy of being remembered, blush not to own that they are indebted to me for it. I have composed a book on the dialectic art, in which there is neither a superfluous letter, nor one deficient. I finished it in seven days, which seems a prodigy. Yet where is there a person to be found, that can boast of his having become master of its doctrine in a year? And he that shall have comprehended it in that time, must appear to have been instructed by a familiar demon.”

When we consider the transcendent qualities of Cardan's mind, we cannot deny his having cultivated it with every species of knowledge, and his having made a greater progress in philosophy, in the medical art, in astronomy, in mathematics, &c. than the most part of his contemporaries, who had applied their study but to *one* of those sciences.

Scaliger, who wrote with much warmth against Cardan, was candid enough to own that he was endowed with a very comprehensive, penetrating, and incomparable mind.

He has been accused of impiety, and even atheism, because in his book *De Subtilitate*, he quotes some principles of different religions, with the arguments upon which they are founded. He proposes the reasons offered by the Pagans, by Jews, by the Mahomedans, and by the Christians, but those of the last in the weakest light. Neverthe-

less, in reading the book which Cardan hath composed, *De Vitâ Propriâ*, we find more characteristic marks of a superstitious man, than a free-thinker.

It is true that he owns he was not a devotee, *parum pius*, but he at the same time declares, that although he was naturally vindictive, he often let slip the opportunity of satisfying his resentment. Let such a neglect then be ascribed to his veneration for the Deity,

Dei ob venerationem.

He says, “there is no form of worship more pleasing to the Deity than that of obeying the law, against the strongest impulsion of our nature to trespass against it.” He proudly boasted of having refused a considerable sum of money offered to him by the King of England, on condition that he should give him those titles the Pope had taken from him. We cannot find in any work, proofs of more solidity and good sense than in the reflections made by him in the twenty-second chapter, where he unfolds his ideas of religion. The reason which he assigns for his love of solitude, instead of making him liable to, ought rather to free him from, the charge of impiety. “When I am alone,” says he, “I am then, more than at any other time, in company with those I love—the Deity, and my good angel.”

Cardan had many very irregular faculties, that were more bold than judicious, and fonder of a redundancy than a choice of materials to work upon. The same capriciousness observable in his moral conduct, is to be remarked in the composition of his works.

We have a multitude of his treatises, in which the reader is stopped almost every moment by the obscurity of the text, or the digressions from the subject in point.

In his arithmetical performances there are several discourses on the motion of the planets, on the creation, and on the tower of Babel.

In his dialectic work, we find his opinion on historians and the writers of epistles. The only apology which he makes for the frequency of his digressions is, that they were purposely done for the sooner filling up the sheet, his bargain with the bookseller being at so much per sheet, and that he worked as much for his daily support, as for the acquisition of glory.

It was Cardan who revived, in latter times, all the sacred philosophy of the Cabala and Cabalists, which filled the world with spirits; a

likeness to whom, he asserted, we might attain, by purifying ourselves with philosophy. He chose for himself, however, notwithstanding such reveries, this fine device :

Tempus mea possessio, tempus meus ager ;

Or in English thus ;

Time is my sole possession, and the only fund I have to improve.

Lyra.

Anecdotes of the Dead.

CONTAINING A SURVEY OF THE MOST REMARKABLE AND AUTHENTICATED ACCOUNTS OF APPARITIONS, GHOSTS, AND VISIONS.

It has been the general opinion of all nations, even of the most barbarous, that man does not die entirely ; but that his better part subsists after the dissolution of the body. And this original notion of the soul's immortality has induced the most learned and most ancient nations to indulge the belief of the possibility of the visible interference of spirits, upon certain momentous and awful occasions.

There is nothing more commonly talked of, than apparitions of departed spirits, of demons, and ghosts ; the reality of these visions passes for certain, with a great number of people, while by as great a number they are laughed at, and treated as reveries and idle fears.

Several respectable authors have written upon this subject, some of which are expensive and voluminous ; therefore it was deemed no unwelcome task to collect, and extract from, the most learned and judicious the most remarkable narratives, which tend to prove the reality of these several appearances.

Our superstitious ancestors may be supposed to have been full as ridiculous with regard to the belief of ghosts in general, as the present free-thinking age may be thought incredulous, in endeavouring wholly to discredit and explode them. But, as men of understanding have certainly lived in all ages, there is as little reason to condemn the former for their credulity, as the latter for their unbelief. Now, to reconcile matters between the two extremes, may by some be thought difficult ; but in order to set such bounds to our inquiries as right reason prescribes, it is our intention, in the following pages, to relate nothing

but what is upon the surest foundation of credit. And although many persons are certainly too superstitious on this subject, through the prejudice of infancy or education ; yet the reader is not to infer from hence, that there is no certainty of the actual existence of spirits and apparitions : but on the contrary, that we have the best evidence that such have been seen in all ages, according to the testimony of the soberest and wisest of mankind, and doubtless sent by Providence as ministering spirits, to answer some fit decree of the Divine Wisdom.

Mr. Addison, in one of his papers (No. 110), where the scene is laid in the country, at the house of Sir Roger de Coverley, in Worcestershire, observes, that they are more excusable who believe in apparitions, than those who reject all extraordinary revelations of this kind ; who, contrary to the reports of all historians, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, and to the traditions of all nations, think the appearance of spirits fabulous and groundless. Could we not give ourselves up to the general testimony of mankind, we should to the relations of particular persons who are living, and whom we know, and cannot distrust in other matters of fact.

For the return of spirits after death, the Scripture supposes it in more places than one ; for instance, when the witch of Endor raised up Samuel at the desire of Saul. When Moses forbids enchanters, observers of time, and other sorts of diviners, he adds prohibition of necromancy, or consulting the dead, Deut. xviii. 11. In Leviticus xv. 27, and elsewhere also, he mentions the frequency of persons that had familiar spirits by necromancy, &c.

The book of Job, whose antiquity is supposed by some to be coeval with Moses himself, is full to the purpose, particularly the thirty-third chapter, where Eliphaz observes, that God oftentimes calls man to repentance by visions and dreams ; and if it were necessary, an innumerable collection of quotations might be brought from other parts of the Scripture to serve the same purpose, and to prove the existence of spirits.

The reality, therefore, of the apparitions of angels, demons, and departed souls, cannot be denied, without destroying the authenticity and authority of the Scriptures, which relate and suppose them.

(To be continued.)

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.—No. III.

Query 3.—No. 1.—Answered by MERCURIUS.

IN answer to this query, it may be laid down as an established truth, that there is scarcely any person now living whose opinion is at all entitled to credit, but does privately, more or less, believe in the starry influence; and I may venture to say, that no one, who has at all studied upon the subject, will pretend to deny the truth thereof. So that all mankind, more or less, are astrologers, being all sensible of something which is continually acting beyond their comprehension, which may, without any imputation of credulity, be referred to the doctrine of astral agency.

The very name Lunatic is borrowed from this supposed influence of the Moon; and the following quotation from a recent medical publication of acknowledged merit, is a farther proof that the physicians of the present day are really becoming very firm believers in astrology.

“It is a singular trait in the philosophy of the human mind, that the most abstruse and difficult of all sciences, that department of knowledge, which, in a peculiar manner, evinces the existence of intellect, and exalts man far above the animal creation—astronomy, should, in Egypt, have attained a degree of perfection hardly surpassed at the present day.

“The origin of the zodiacal symbols has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for. Medicine was originally considered and studied as a branch of philosophy. The medical philosophy of the present day rejects the opinion that there is any connexion between the paroxysms of the maniac, and the phases of the Moon. It is difficult, however, to comprehend why the term *σηληνιτικοι*, equivalent to moonstruck, or lunatic, should have been applied to persons thus affected, from the most remote antiquity, unless there existed some foundation for the opinion. I have found a certain degree of attention (to these ancient rules) a useful practical guide to myself, and would recommend an attentive observation of them to every student of medicine, more especially to those whose duty may call them to exercise their profession in tropical climates; in such climates these doctrines originated; and as we approach the equator, the influence of the planetary bodies will certainly be found to augment.”

Buchan's Symptomatology, p. 64, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of "W. K." if possible, in our next.

"LILLY, jun." will find his wishes fulfilled in the present number.

The polite request of the "COUNTESS B——," has been forwarded to "RAPHAEL."

"SEMIRAMIS" is too algebraical in his queries to have them inserted.

We are glad that the "EXPERIMENTAL ASTROLOGER" has the approbation of "A COLLEGIAN."

Before we insert the lengthy and *learned* epistle of "J. WORSDALE, Lincoln," we should like to be favoured with answers to the following questions. From whence he procured the time of the late Princess Charlotte's birth, since the horoscope published by him differs so widely from that published in the *Astrological Dictionary*, which, in our opinion, is the most correct, if we may judge from the corroboration of facts therein adduced? Where J. W. procured *his* time of Napoleon's birth, since that also has been published differently, and we think correctly? Whether J. W. did not predict *long life* to Napoleon? And lastly, whether J. W. really believes that "*the terms of the planets are of the greatest importanee!*" (the words of his letter :) if so, and if his thirty remarkable genitures are founded on such *learned* principles, surely all men will become converts to this *profound* astrologer. But a word to the wise:—before J. W. corrects the faults of others, let him be certain that his own opinions will bear the test of experience.

We have at present no occasion for the redoubted champion of the "WESTMINSTER STUDENT." The "Stragglng Astrologer" can fight his own battles—*ales volat propriis*.

The queries of "COUNT ADELPHI SUMADARTSON," in our next.

The Answers from "PHILOSOPHICUS," "LYRA," and "OXONIENSIS," have been received.

If "J. T." will take the trouble to lay the nativity of his Majesty on the planisphere, he will find the Sun to be above three mundane degrees beyond the middle of the 11th house, *i. e.* nearer to the cusp of the 12th, by which he is certainly incapacitated from being hyleg.

J. T. will possibly next find fault with the inspired penman for declaring the Sun to move. Every person who possessed the least grain of common sense, must know that Raphael spoke according to the usual mode of conversation, when we say "the Sun rises and sets," whereas it is, in reality, the earth alone that moves, and not the Sun. We hope this is not above the comprehension of J. T.

In the horoscope of his Majesty, George IV. we beg to correct a trifling error of the engraver; the Pars Fortuna is there placed in 27 degrees of Cancer—it should be 2 degrees 7 minutes of that sign.



The Stragglings
ASTROLOGER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;
OR, MAGAZINE OF
Astrology, Geomancy, and Occult Philosophy.

COMPRISING

The ancient Practice of raising Spirits, and invoking the Dead.

Apparitions, Visions, and extraordinary Dreams.

Curious Charms, Talismans, and wonderful Secrets in Occult Philosophy.

Lives of eminent Philosophers, Astrologers, and Magicians.

An easy Introduction to the celestial Science of Astrology.

The art of setting a Figure to any time proposed.

The art of casting a Nativity, and resolving all lawful Horary Questions relative to the Fate of both Sexes.

Monthly Prognostications and Predictions.

An Explanation of the Oriental Science of Geomancy, upon which no Author has written for 150 years.

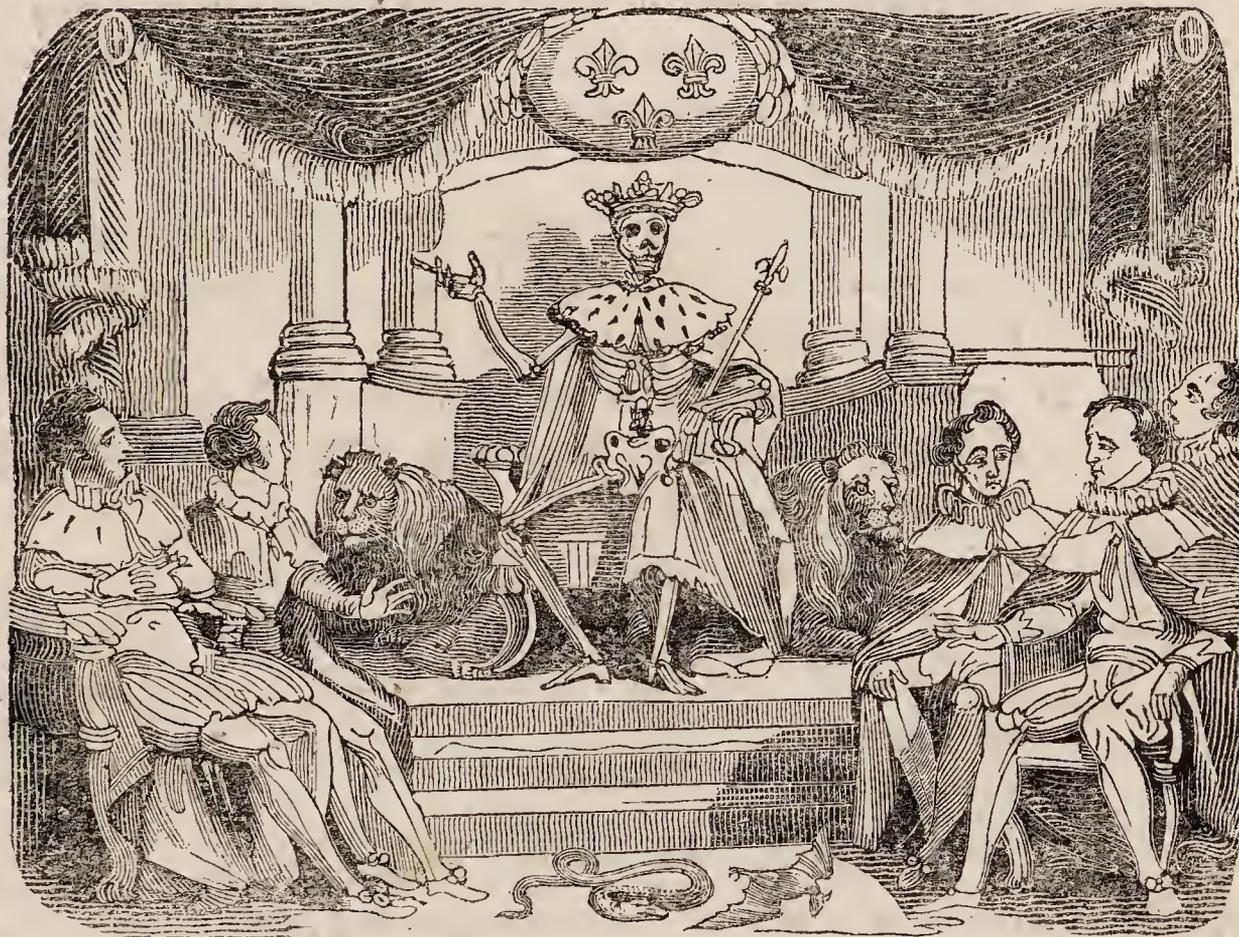
With a variety of important and interesting Matter not to be found in any other Publication.

BY

The Members of the Mercurii,
THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.

By his Spirit he has garnished the heavens.---JOB.
For Heaven

Is as the Book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wondrous works.---MILTON.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XXIII.
THE EFFECTS OF SATURN IN GEMINI.

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Sept. 25, to Oct. 2, 1824, inclusive.

For Fortune, at some hours, to all is kind :

The lucky have whole days, which still they choose ;

The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.---DRYDEN.

Sept. 26. A vexatious day.

27. This day is devoted to the evil genii ; the planets are unusually hostile, and unfortunate events will follow the commencement of any undertaking. Nothing this day can prosper ; accidents and robberies, accusations, and numerous offences, are likely. Marriage, on this day, will end in separation and discord. Saturn, Mars, and the Moon are, this day, warring with each other. *Late* in the evening it is rather favourable.

28. A milder influence rules this day. Females and males feel the genial influence of Venus, who is propitious for love, business, gain, travelling, &c. Land journeys are, this day, quick and successful. The child-born this day will be very fortunate.

29. The morning of this day is indifferent. The afternoon very unfavourable for business and gain. Accidents are likely to the traveller or voyager.

30. In love-affairs, productive of confusion and much deceit ; treachery and breach of promise. The child born will be unfortunate in love.

Oct. 1. Likewise unfavourable, especially to the fair sex.

2. This day is very unfortunate for any pursuit of gain ; but good for transactions requiring secrecy. Very bad for marriage.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Sept. 24. Conjunction of the Moon and Mercury in Libra at four in the morning.

Sept. 27. Conjunction of the Moon and Mars at a quarter past eight in the morning.

28. Conjunction of ♀ α μ at seven in the morning, diff. lat. $2^{\circ} 48'$. The planet Mercury retrograde in Libra.

PROPHETIC REMEMBRANCES.

Mercury is still retrograde in Libra; this is unfavourable for those who are connected with literary concerns and foreign merchandise; neither is it well for youthful persons.

Flying reports are in circulation, and an extensive forgery is to be expected, or a mail-coach robbery.

A military character is nearly ruined by prodigality, and a duel in Ireland is scarcely prevented.

One high in office in the Sister Country meets with much sickness, and another is disgraced or ridiculed.

The bills of mortality are swelled with a fearful increase.—*Tempus fugit.*

THE CAPITOL OF ROME.

THE capitol of Rome, seated on the Tarpeian rock, seemed to contend with heaven for height; and no doubt but the length and breadth were every way answerable. The excessive charge that Domitian was at in the building of it, Martial (after his flattering manner) hath wittily described, and which may be thus translated:—

So much has Cæsar to the gods decreed,
That should he call it in, or payment need,
Though Jove himself should barter heaven away,
His mighty debts he never could repay.

We may (in part) give a guess at the riches and ornaments of it by this, that there were spent, only upon its gilding, above twelve thousand talents; it was all gilded over, not the inner roof only, but the outward covering, which was of brass or copper; and the doors of it were overlaid with thick plates of gold, which remained till the reign of Honorius.

Martial, l. 9. Epist. 4.

CHOICE SECRETS
IN NATURAL AND OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

(Continued from p. 232.)

ASTROLOGICAL. FROM RARE AND VALUABLE AUTHORS.

WHEN Mercury is in the tenth house, not impedit (or afflicted), the child then born will be mighty, wise, and a great philosopher.

In the first beginning of any sickness, or at the time of a question for the state of a sick person, if the Moon be corrupt or afflicted of Saturn in the three first degrees of Scorpio, it betokens death.

Hermes says, that an evil planet in Cancer doth threaten short life and continual sickness to the mother of the child then born.

According to Taisnier, an evil planet in Leo doth shew or betoken short life to the father of the child then born.

SYMPATHETIC SECRETS.

TO DRIVE AWAY BATS OR MICE.

The smoke of ivy burned doth drive away bats or mice from that place where the same smoke is.

TO DESTROY WARTS.

If you rub warts with agrimony, stamped and mixed with vinegar, and plaistered upon them, it taketh them away entirely; and also if parsley be rubbed upon them, it pulleth them up by the roots.

IMPROVEMENT OF FLOWERS.

If roses and lilies be sown together, so as to touch one another, the flowers of them will smell the more pleasantly, and will grow the better.

THE HEN.

If an egg be painted with various colours, and the same set under a hen which is sitting, she will hatch thereof a chicken, having feathers similar to the colours painted on the egg.

FOR THE GOUT.

The leaves of a willow-tree, as also the bark thereof, sodden in wine, doth help them that have the gout, if they are fomented or bathed therewith.

TO MAKE TEETH DROP OUT.

The powder of earthworms, of mice dung, or of a hart's tooth put into the holes of teeth that are decayed, doth pluck them up by the roots, or make them fall out without any other instrument.

(To be continued.)

SINGULAR PHYSIOGNOMICAL OPINIONS

OF

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SHARP,

The celebrated Engraver.

THIS most celebrated artist, perhaps the first of his day, died at Chiswick on the 25th July, at the age of 74. He was born about the year 1749. On the subject of physiognomy, he had singular opinions. He believed that every man's face had the sign of a beast, or an animal, in it; for instance, that some, in disposition being like lions, were in the face like a lion; others like tigers, eagles, bull-dogs, and other beasts or birds.

Cobbett's profile he likened to that of a bull-dog. His projecting lips, and his projecting chin, shewed, that on whatsoever he fastened, there he would stick, and worry it so long as there was any thing to worry.

He often eulogized Mr. Vansittart and Lord Sidmouth. Sir William Curtis, too, was one of his favourites, inasmuch as he had behaved most liberally towards him, in paying him for the engraving of his portrait, of which latter print, however, he thought nothing; he said it was an ugly nob, at the best, to work from, but that if citizens would be so stupid as to give him large sums of money to engrave their awkward unmeaning faces, he could not help it—he must live by his art.

And being once pressed to engrave a portrait from a painting of Pitt, he replied that no price should tempt him to perpetuate the memory of such a frightful-looking beast; for that there was in him neither the eagle, nor any other particular beast nor bird, but that it was rather an assemblage of every thing disagreeable. He had a great dislike to the portrait of Nelson. He said it was full of lines, and a countenance indicating great delight in blood.

New Monthly Mag.

Astronomical Tables,

CONTAINING THE
PLACES AND POSITIONS OF THE PLANETS,
THE LUNATIONS, AND OTHER PHENOMENA,
FOR FUTURE YEARS.

TABLE I.

Places of Saturn and Jupiter, for Jan. Feb. March, & April, 1825.

1825.	♄		♃	
	deg.	min.	deg.	min.
Jan. 1.	1	44 R.	11	54 R.
7.	1	27	11	16
13.	1	13	10	34
19.	1	2	9	49
25.	0	56	9	1
Feb. 1.	0	53	8	5
7.	0	56	7	18
13.	1	2	6	33
19.	1	13	5	51
25.	1	27	5	14
March 1.	1	39	4	51
7.	1	59	4	23
13.	2	23	4	0
19.	2	50	3	44
25.	3	20	3	35
April 1.	3	59	3	33
7.	4	34	3	39
13.	5	12	3	52
19.	5	52	4	11
25.	6	33	4	36

These tables, so valuable to the astrological student, will be continued in succeeding numbers, so as to display the whole of the celestial phenomena for years which are yet to come, and which will greatly enhance the value of our pages.

RUBEN'S LATIN MANUSCRIPT.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

HAVING perceived, from a note in your last number of "The Stragglings Astrologer," that you do not intend to allow, in future, any unchaste matter to appear in its pages, I have, therefore, great pleasure in handing you an extract from a manuscript which belonged to my much-esteemed friend, the late Richard Cosway, Esq. R. A. and which was his most favourite work, among the numerous, interesting, and curious books that he possessed. It was considered by him "a translation of the famous Latin manuscript, by Sir P. P. Rubens, annexed to his Treatise on the Proportions of the Human Figure; Cabalistic Principles; and the Propriety of Numbers applied to Chemical Operations," &c. It is farther said, that this identical manuscript "was sold at Huguier's famous sale at Paris." What I have here advanced, is expressed on a fly leaf of the translation, in the hand-writing of the late learned and sagacious Cosway. If, Sir, you consider the accompanying abstract suitable for "The Stragglings Astrologer," I shall most probably offer you a succession of communications, not less interesting to pious and scientific Freemasons, as well as to the lovers of occult philosophy generally. I beg to subscribe myself,

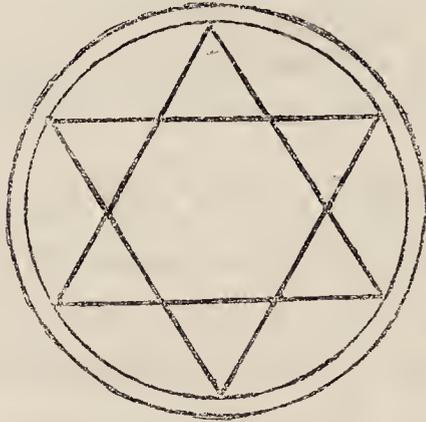
PHILADELPHUS
HIEROGLYPHICA PROPHETICUS
COSMOPOLITA.

August 23, 1824.

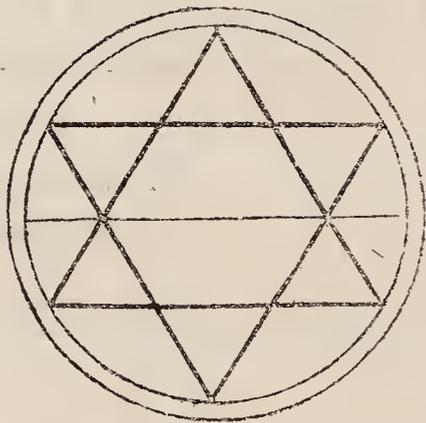
AN
EXTRACT FROM THE TRANSLATION
OF
RUBEN'S LATIN MANUSCRIPT.

"IF then Love, in union with Humility, is, in an inferior sense, Perfection in this world already; it must needs be that, which is perfect in the highest fulness of perfection in the world to come: when this mysterious and prophetic character (said to have been the seal of David, that great warrior, and of Solomon, that prince of peace, and

that eminent lover of wisdom :—when this character, denoting hiero-



glyphically the spiritual signature both of David and of Solomon ; denoting the two eternal principles *in union* ; denoting the creation of the *third principle* ; denoting the *six* working properties of *eternal* nature *in* their everlasting *rest* ; denoting fire and water in an harmonious union ; denoting the *two tinctures* restored into ONE, who is ALL in ALL, or without whom there can be nothing ; denoting that all whatever was, or is, or shall be, is of, and through, and to, that ONE ; denoting *almost the whole* instance of time and eternity, as the same, in our age, is laid open by Jacob Behmen, that blessed instrument in the hands of the Spirit of God ; on which account, I may justly call this seal or character *prophetical* :) when this character, I say,



spiritualized, and only with *addition of a cross*, which is not expressed therein directly (and no wonder that it was not in those days), shall be the broad seal, not only of the eternal King of kings, but also of *every one* of his subjects ; and not only of that everlasting kingdom of Light and Glory, but also of *every individual* inhabitant thereof ; although *not in all of the same size*, but in some broader, and in others narrower, yet *in all of them*, from the highest to the lowest, the very same, as to its spiritual shape and figure—Amen, Hallelujah !”

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.—No. IV.

Query 2. p. 222. answered by PHILOSOPHICUS.

DURING a thunder-storm the safest place is in the cellar; for when a person is below the surface of the earth, the lightning must strike it before it can reach him, and its force will probably be expended on it. When it is not possible to retreat to the cellar, the best situation is in the middle of a room, not under a metal chandelier, or any other conducting surface; and it is advisable to sit on one chair, and to lay the feet upon another; or it would be still better to lay two or three beds or mattresses one upon another, in the middle of the room, and place the chairs upon them, the matters (*viz.* hair and feathers) with which they are stuffed being non-conductors.

Persons in fields should prefer the open parts to any shelter under the trees, &c. The distance of a thunder-cloud, and, consequently, the degree of danger, is not, however, difficult to be estimated. As light travels at the rate of 72,420 leagues in a second of time, its effects may be considered as instantaneous within any moderate distance; but sound, on the contrary, is transmitted only at the rate of 380 yards in a second.

By accurately observing the time, therefore, which intervenes between the flash and the noise of thunder which succeeds it, a very near calculation may be made of its distance.

We have received similar answers from “*Lyra*” and “*Oxoniensis*.”

NEW QUERIES BY COUNT ADELPHI SUMADARTSON.

Query 1.—What work speaks most clearly of the method of computing eclipses?

Query 2. Have comets any influence upon the actions of men?

STUPENDOUS SHIP OF THE ANCIENTS.

Ptolomæus Philopater built a ship (saith Pancirollus), that the like was never seen before nor since.

It was two hundred and eighty cubits in length, fifty-two cubits in height from the bottom to the upper decks. It had four hundred banks or seats of rowers, four hundred mariners, and four thousand rowers; and on the decks it could contain three thousand soldiers.

There were also gardens and orchards on the top of it, as Plutarch relates in the life of Demetrius.

Geomancy.

FIGURE CAST FOR THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LATE
QUEEN CAROLINE DIED,

AND WHICH MOST REMARKABLY PREFIGURED HER DISSOLUTION.

8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
0	00	0	0	00	00	0	0
0	0	00	0	0	0	00	0
00	0	0	00	0	0	0	00
0	0	0	00	0	00	0	0
12.		11.		10.		9.	
0		00		00		00	
00		0		00		0	
0		0		00		0	
00		0		0		00	
	14.					13.	
	0					00	
	0					0	
	00					0	
	0					0	
			15.				
			0				
			00				
			0				
			00				
			16.				
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			17.				
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This figure of Geomancy was erected in the month of May, 1821, for the purpose of foreknowing what the fate of that year would be to Queen Caroline, as the affairs of that unfortunate Princess were then the general topic of public conversation.

In the first house is found the figure Puer, a masculine and martial figure, and well expressing the determination and intrepidity of this illustrious lady, which seemed to have carried her at times beyond her sex.

In the second house, Puella, a figure of Venus, is favourable for pecuniary resources, and Caput Draconis, or the Dragon's Head, in the

fourth house, symbolically predicts a name and reputation, which should survive the lapse of ages in the page of history. The masculine figure Fortuna Major, in the fifth house, or house of pleasure and enjoyment, signifies that which the attentive student is aware we must not fully express.

But the most remarkable position is the movement of the first figure (which signified the Queen personally) into the house of death! And this figure being noted by Mars, not only shewed, beforehand, that she would die that year, but that the death should be in a manner sudden and unexpected.

Tristitia, a figure of Saturn (the evil fortune), in the house of honour, and the figure in the house of enemies, significator of the husband also, ruling the house of friends, clearly shewed the heavy disappointment and fatality which followed the whole of the actions of this royal native, from the time of setting this figure to that of her death—all which happened precisely as we predicted.

It is a singular fact, that Venus rules eight, and Mars four figures, out of the total number seventeen. May not this prove that those of her own rank and sex were her worst enemies?

Anecdotes of the Dead.

(Continued from p. 254.)

AWFUL APPEARANCE OF AN EVIL SPIRIT TO THE LADY OF THE CONSTABLE OF FRANCE.

IN the Duke of Sully's Memoirs, book the tenth, there is a very remarkable account concerning the lady of the constable of France, then (in the year 1595) in the flower of her age, and supposed to be one of the most beautiful women in Europe. The account was given by several ladies who were then at her house.

She was conversing cheerfully with them in her closet, when one of her women came in, who seemed to be under great emotion, and said, "My lady, a gentleman is just entering your antechamber, who is very tall, and quite black, and desires to speak with you. He says it is about affairs of great consequence, which he cannot communicate to any but you."

At every circumstance relating to this extraordinary courier, which the woman was ordered to describe minutely, the lady was seen to turn pale, and was so oppressed with horror, that she was hardly able to tell her woman to entreat the gentleman, in her name, to defer his visit to another time. This message she delivered ; but he answered in a tone which filled her with astonishment, “ If your lady will not come to me, I will go and seek her in her closet.” At last she resolved to go to him, but with all the marks of dismay and deep despair.

In a short time she returned to her company, bathed in tears, and half dead with dismay. She was able only to speak a few words to take leave of them, particularly the three ladies who were her friends, and to assure them she should never see them more.

That instant she was seized with exquisite pains—all her beauty was gone—every feature of her face was changed, and she became a spectacle of horror. At the end of three days she died, in the utmost agonies both of body and mind.

Of this story (the duke gravely adds) the wise thought as they ought to think !—Suppose the story to be true ; suppose it be related just as it occurred (and there is no shadow of reason to imagine the contrary), all wise men ought to think, that God permitted an evil spirit to put an end to the life of an evil woman.

DREADFUL APPARITION TO CERTAIN GAMBLERS.

Anno Dom. 1533, near to Belissma in Helvetia, three men were playing at dice on a Sunday ; and one of them, called Ulric Schrætus, having lost much money, at last expecting a good cast, broke out into this cursed speech, “ If fortune deceive me now, I will thrust my dagger into the very body of God, as far as I can !”

The cast miscarrying, he drew his dagger, and threw it against heaven with all his might ; when behold, the dagger vanished, and five drops of blood fell upon the table, in the midst of them ; and immediately the devil came in and carried away the blasphemous wretch, with such a noise, that the whole city was amazed at it ; the others, half distracted with fear, strove with all their strength to wipe out the drops of blood ; but the more they wiped it, the more clearly it appeared.

The rumour hereof flying into the city, multitudes flocked to the place, where they found the gamesters washing the board ; whom, by the decree of the senate, they bound with chains, and carried towards the prison ; but as they went by the way, one of them was suddenly struck

dead, with such a number of worms and vermin creeping out of him, as was wonderful and loathsome to behold. The third (to avert the indignation that seemed to hang over their heads) was by the citizens immediately put to death. The table was preserved for a monument to shew the accursedness of dicing, with the inconveniences and mischiefs attending upon the same.

Clark's Mirror, p. 62.

(To be continued.)

FATAL OMEN.

(From the Portfolio, Sept. 11th.)

A YOUNG nobleman of high hopes and fortune chanced to lose his way in the town which he inhabited, the capital (if I mistake not) of a German province. He had accidentally involved himself among the narrow and winding streets of a suburb, inhabited by the lowest order of people; and an approaching thunder-shower determined him to ask a short refuge in the most decent habitation that was near him.

He knocked at the door, which was opened by a tall man of a grisly and ferocious aspect, and sordid dress. The stranger was readily ushered to a chamber, where swords, scourges, and machines, which seemed to be implements of torture, were suspended on the wall. One of these swords dropped from its scabbard as the nobleman, after a moment's hesitation, crossed the threshold. His host immediately stared at him, with such a marked expression, that the young man could not help demanding his name and business, and the meaning of his looking at him so fixedly. "I am," answered the man, "the public executioner of this city; and the incident you have observed, is a sure augury that I shall, in discharge of my duty, one day cut off your head with the weapon which has just now spontaneously unsheathed itself."

The nobleman lost no time in leaving his place of refuge, but engaging in some of the plots of the period, was shortly after decapitated by that very man and instrument!

SIGNAL AND EXTRAORDINARY MUTATIONS
 IN THE
 FORTUNES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.

All human things on slender threads depend,
 And sudden chance brings greatness to its end.

A FAVOURITE OF PTOLEMY.

A FAVOURITE of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, was mounted to so high a degree of honour, that he had but two discontentments in this life; the one, that he could grow no more, so great was he already become; the other, that the king, with all his revenues, seemed to him too poor to add any increase of riches.

A few days after this, this miserable creature was surprised by King Ptolemy courting one of his mistresses, for which contempt, in that instant, the lady was forced to drink poison, and the unfortunate courtier was hanged before his own lodging.

Caus. Holycourt, tom. 1. l. 2. p. 52.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Henry the Fourth, Emperor of Germany, having been often worsted in battle, was at last reduced to such exigencies, that he had not wherewith to buy him bread, but was forced to come to the great church at Spire, which he himself had built, and there beg to be a chorister, that so he might get a small stipend to keep him from starving, but could not obtain it; which repulse caused him to speak to the bystanders in the words of the lamenting Job, chap. xix. 21: "Have pity upon me, O my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me."

The weight of these miseries brought him shortly after to the grave, but he found none so humane as to put him in; for he lay five years unburied, no man daring to do it, because the Pope had forbidden it to be done.

This wonderful change in the state of so great a person, fell out about the year 1106.

Ibid. p. 58.

ELECTIONS OF FORTUNATE TIMES

FOR WINNING AT

HORSE OR FOOT-RACES.

FOR horse-races, let Aries, Leo, Libra, or Sagittarius, ascend at the time you commence your course, but chiefly Sagittarius, and let the mid-heaven and ascendant, as well as the lords of those houses, be strong and well aspected by good planets, but let the lord of the seventh house be as weak as you can place him, and afflicted. These testimonies gain the victory.

And, if possible, let the Moon in Libra, or Sagittarius, be in good aspect of Mars, Sol, Jupiter, or Venus,—for then, the beginner of the wager wins the race.

But the lord of the seventh strong, and better fortified than the lord of the ascendant, brings damage and misfortune to the beginner of the wager : so does the Moon, when slow in motion, and afflicted by Saturn or Mars.

The lord of the 12th house retrograde, or lord of the ascendant otherwise afflicted, the rider or horse of the beginner's side will come to some hurt or misfortune, and consequently lose the race.

In foot-races let a human sign ascend, or the Moon be posited in one. Observe the lord of the eleventh, and make the lord of the fifth as weak as possible ; but, above all, making Mercury your friend, by making him ruler of the eleventh house, or place him there in some of his dignities, or else in the ascendant, or tenth house, in good aspect of the Moon, or lord of the ascendant.

In horse-races, make Jupiter your friend, and place him as you did Mercury for foot-races. But if you cannot find a proper time to place all these as above, at any rate fortify the Moon to avoid treachery, avoiding her evil aspect to Saturn, Mars, or Mercury, or their ill aspect to one another, or the Dragon's Tail in the ascendant, or with the Moon ; neither let Saturn, Mars, Sol, or Mercury, govern the ascendant or hour in which the race begins.

Lyra.

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SINGULAR CONCERT.

THE Abbot of Baigne, a man of great wit, and who had the art of inventing new musical instruments, being in the service of Lewis XI. king of France, was ordered by that prince to get him a concert of swine's voices, thinking it impossible.

The abbot was not surprised, but asked money for the performance, which was immediately delivered to him; and he wrought a thing as singular as ever was seen. For out of a great number of hogs, of several ages, which he got together, and placed under a tent or pavilion, covered with velvet, before which he had a table of wood, painted with a certain number of keys, he made an organical instrument, and as he played upon the said keys, with little spikes which pricked the hogs, he made them cry in such order and consonance, as highly delighted the king, and all his company.—*Bayle's Dict.* vol. 3. Lew. XI.

PREDICTION RELATIVE TO

The Death of the King of France.

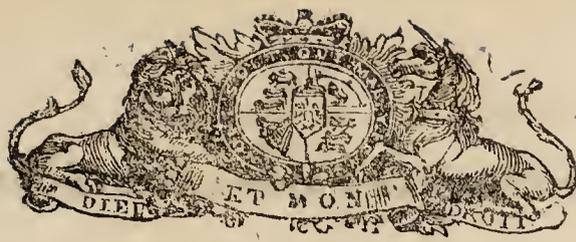
OUR readers will perceive this event plainly prefigured in the Hieroglyphic of the present number. We are likewise confident we shall be readily believed, when we state the design was sent to the engraver for more than a month previously to its appearing: but through some unforeseen contingency, and the absence of the Publisher, it was by some means neglected, and consequently did not appear last week, as it should have done. The astrological cause of this neglect may be owing chiefly to the retrogradation of Mercury in Libra—which has also caused many losses in the commercial, literary, and mercantile world, the stopping of the rich Banking-house in Berner's Street, and other events prefigured in page 246 of the present work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondent "H. W." wishes to know, whether any of our readers is in possession of a *circular astrolabe* or *planisphere*, that may be of use for setting a figure of the heavens, and calculating directions. If they have, a liberal price will be given for a copy of the same, and a letter, post paid, addressed to the Editor, for this gentleman, will meet with strict attention.

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The Straggling ASTROLOGER

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;
OR, MAGAZINE OF
Astrology, Geomancy, and Occult Philosophy.

COMPRISING

The ancient Practice of raising Spirits, and invoking the Dead.

Apparitions, Visions, and extraordinary Dreams.

Curious Charms, Talismans, and wonderful Secrets in Occult Philosophy.

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An easy Introduction to the celestial Science of Astrology.

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The art of casting a Nativity, and resolving all lawful Horary Questions relative to the Fate of both Sexes.

Monthly Prognostications and Predictions.

An Explanation of the Oriental Science of Geomancy, upon which no Author has written for 150 years.

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BY

The Members of the Mercurii,
THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.

By his Spirit he has garnished the heavens.---JOB.

For Heaven

Is as the Book of God before thee set,

Wherein to read his wondrous works.---MILTON.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XXIV.

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Oct. 2, to Oct. 9, 1824, inclusive.

For Fortune, at some hours, to all is kind:
The lucky have whole days, which still they choose;
The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.---DRYDEN.

- Oct. 3. The evening of the day favourable for love and wedlock. The child born this day will be very fortunate in business, and will be enriched by marriage.
4. The afternoon of this day is exceedingly evil, and as the evening comes on, it becomes more malevolent. There will be numerous accidents, robberies, and offences committed. Those who have to travel cannot expect to escape vexation, if they do not experience bodily harm. The child born will be in great danger of death—before the first year is over; and if born near midnight, will not live six weeks.
5. Indifferent, to good or evil.
6. This day is fleeting in benefit, and produces treachery. The child born, will be in danger by water.
7. The afternoon of this day is truly fortunate, especially from 4 to 7 in the evening. All kinds of business will prosper. Trade and speculations will be successful. Travelling quick and expeditious. Lottery tickets purchased will be likely to become prizes. The child born this afternoon will arrive to great honour and riches, and become either a profound philosopher, great merchant, or very eminent person.
8. No affair of secrecy will prosper.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

- October 2. ☿ ☉ ♀ three quarters past twelve o'clock at night, in **Libra**.
3. Opposition of **Saturn** and **Mars** from **Gemini** and **Sagittarius**, a little before midnight.
4. Moon in Apogee.
5. **Venus** enters the sign **Scorpio**, four o'clock in the morning.

PREDICTIONS

FROM THE APPROACHING OPPOSITION OF SATURN AND MARS.

THE chief feature in the heavens for this week, is the opposition of the two infortunes, **Saturn** and **Mars**, from the ominous signs **Gemini** and **Sagittarius**. This will cause a number of suicides, sudden deaths, severe sicknesses, casualties, accidents of various sorts, particu-

Early cuts, bruises, and hurts to the arms, hands, legs, and extremities, inflammatory diseases, dangerous fires, losses in mercantile pursuits, bankruptcies, accidents at sea, piracies, flying rumours, and various minor evils. From the figure of the heavens at the time this malevolent aspect takes place, vexatious litigation, quarrels, and disputes, are very probable; also some disaster or trouble among the clergy. The evil will mostly affect persons in public offices, and especially in military or naval. Some very *reputed* rich person becomes reduced, and discharges his numerous establishment. Another person of exalted rank in society is scandalized, and materially injured. Many deaths amongst youthful persons. Losses in theatrical life, if not casualties or deaths; and tremendous losses by gambling and speculating are particularly likely.

Those persons who are born under the 15th to the 21st degree of **Leo**, must expect to be terribly agitated by this evil aspect. The truth of which they will learn by experience, if they are in possession of their nativities; the cause of which is a secret in astrology never yet made public. Those persons who are born under 15 to 25 degrees of **Cancer**, will receive much benefit from the aspect, and will even be amazingly prosperous during this and the following week; they will however have relations near death.

A most singular piece of villany seems now to be hatching, which, when found out, will astonish most classes of society. The evil will most probably be frustrated through a person revealing the intelligence, which person will be described by **Mars** in Sagittarius.

Several predictions of the ROYAL MERLIN are now being fulfilled.

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera.

Raphael.

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VERIFICATION OF PREDICTIONS,
AND POSSIBILITY OF FOREKNOWLEDGE.

TO RAPHAEL.

SIR,

I THANK you sincerely for the observations you kindly gave me in your answer to my request. Every prediction, save one, has already been accomplished in the fate of the youth whose geniture you inspected. Unfortunate from his infancy, when about six years of age, he received the blow over the left eye as you wonderfully informed me. When about twelve years of age, he fell from a very high horse; and throughout the whole of his life, he has been the ball of misfortune, and the laughing-stock of adversity. Evil has always walked by his side, and satire characterizes all he says. This is indeed precisely the character you considered him to be from his geniture. Indeed, sir, I am surprised at the exact correspondence between your prophecy, and the actual facts. May the work in which you write most widely spread, and may it be in

the hands of every man of sense, science, and learning, which is my most ardent desire; and I am confident, that in a few years we shall see the science of astrology the most popular, and the most authentic of all sciences.

An immediate insertion of this I beg leave to request in the pages of the "Astrologer;"

And remain your obedient servant,

COUNT ADELPHI SUMADARTSON.

Bath, Sept. 23, 1824.

Astronomical Tables.

(Continued from page 262.)

TABLE II.

Places of Mars for Jan. Feb. March, & April, 1825.

1825.		deg.	♂	min.
Jan. 1.	-	15	♊	39
7.	-	20		21
13.	-	25		4
19.	-	29		48
25.	-	4	♋	30
Feb. 1.	-	9		59
7.	-	14		41
13.	-	19		21
19.	-	24		0
25.	-	28		39
March 1.	-	1	♌	43
7.	-	6		19
13.	-	10		54
19.	-	15		27
25.	-	19		58
April 1.	-	25		13
7.	-	29		40
13.	-	4	♍	6
19.	-	8		31
25.	-	12		53

(To be continued.)

An Introduction to Astrology :

IN ITS THREE PRINCIPAL PARTS,
HORARY, GENETHLIACAL, AND MUNDANE.

THE most noble and celestial science of **ASTROLOGY** may be defined to be the art of *foreknowing* and *predicting* future events by the motions, positions, and influences of the heavenly bodies, and other celestial phenomena, deduced from rational and experimental observations, made by the most wise philosophers in all ages, and in most parts of the civilized world. And it is no small honour to this celestial science, that the greatest poets and philosophers of all ages have been amongst its firmest votaries.

Thus **CHAUCER**, the father of English poetry, writes—

For in the stars clearer than is the glass
Is written, God wot, whoso could it read,
The dethe of every man withoutin drede.
In starrs many a winter there before
Was writt the deth of Hector, Achilles,
Of Pompey, Julius, or they were bore;
The strife of Thebis, and of Hercules,
Of Samson, Turnus, and of Socrates,
The dethe; but that men's witts ben so dull
That no wight can well rede it at the full.

MAN OF LAWES' TALE.

HOMER, **VIRGIL**, **SHAKSPEARE**, **DRYDEN**, **MILTON**, and **CHATTERTON**, and of late years many first-rate poets, have deemed it nothing irrelevant to set forth the excellence of Judicial Astrology. And the inspired writers declare, that the heavenly bodies were created “for signs, seasons, days, and years:” that “the stars in their courses fought against Sisera;” and, that “the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work.”

Heaven's golden Alphabet---
And he that runs may read.

YOUNG.

At the request of numerous correspondents in the higher circles of society, we have undertaken the present introduction to Astrology, which will be a complete system of the art in its different branches, so placed as to be valuable to the inquiring student, and a desideratum to the most experienced of inquirers; it being our aim to give every possible explanation in the simplest manner, but nothing superfluous.

The first thing which should be learned in this science are the characters made use of by astronomers, as follow:—

CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

♃	♄	♃	♂	☉
Herschel.	Saturn.	Jupiter.	Mars.	Sol, or the Sun.
♀	☿		☾	
Venus.	Mercury.		Luna, or the Moon.	

ASPECTS.

♌	Conjunction,	the same sign, degree, and minute in longitude.
*	Sextile,	2 signs, or 60 deg.
□	Square,	3 signs, or 90 deg.
△	Trine,	4 signs, or 120 deg.
♁	Opposition,	6 signs, or 180 deg.

AND THE NEW ASPECTS.

The Semiquartile,	45 deg.
Quintile,	72 deg.
Sesquiquadrate,	135 deg.
Biquintile,	144 deg.

There are also three other characters requisite to be known :

♁	Dragon's Head.	♁	Dragon's Tail.
⊕	Part of Fortune.		

Previous to the student proceeding any farther, it will be necessary for him to learn the above characters perfectly by heart, or at least to be able to know them, and distinguish them, when requisite. Having learnt this important part of the science, which, like the four rules of Arithmetic, and the quantities of Algebra, will prove the *primum mobile* of future knowledge, the student will next have his attention called to the

Zodiac,

Or the path of the planets through the heavens, which forms an imaginary belt, or circle, about 18 degrees in breadth, and is divided into the twelve signs—**Aries**, the Ram; **Taurus**, the Bull; **Gemini**, the Twins; **Cancer**, the Crab; **Leo**, the Lion; **Virgo**, the Virgin; **Libra**, the Balance; **Scorpio**, the Scorpion; **Sagittarius**, the Archer; **Capricornus**, the Goat; **Aquarius**, the Water-bearer; **Pisces**, the Fishes. And they are noted on globes, &c. in the following manner :

Aries.	Taurus.	Gemini.	Cancer.	Leo.	Virgo.
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
Libra.	Scorpio.	Sagittarius.	Capricornus.	Aquarius.	Pisces.
♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓

The former six are called *northern*, and the latter *southern* signs, because the former possess that half of the Ecliptic which lies to the northward of the Equinoctial; and the latter, that which lies to the southward.

The northern, are our summer signs. The southern, our winter ones.

These twelve signs answer to the twelve months of the year; and it is probable that their astrological efficacy or significations were discovered to the natives of the oriental regions by the following observations.

The first sign **Aries** denotes, that about the time when the Sun enters into that part of the Ecliptic, the lambs begin to follow the sheep. On the Sun's approach to the second constellation, **Taurus**, the Bull, the cows are about to bring forth their young. The third

sign, **Gemini**, was originally two kids, and signified the time of the goats bringing forth, as these animals generally produce two at a birth, while the former, the sheep and the cow, commonly produce only one.

The fourth sign **Cancer**, the Crab, an animal that goes sideways, and backwards, was placed at the northern solstice, the point where the Sun begins to return back again from the north to the southward.

The fifth sign, **Leo**, the Lion, as being a very furious animal, was thought to denote the heat and fury of the burning Sun, when he has left Cancer, and entered the sign Leo.

The succeeding constellation, the sixth in order, received the Sun at the time of ripening corn, and approaching harvest; which was aptly expressed by one of the female reapers, with an ear of corn in her hand, viz. **Virgo**, the Maid, or Virgin.

The ancients gave to the next sign, **Scorpio**, two of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac. Autumn, which affords fruits in great abundance, affords the means and causes of diseases, and the succeeding time is the most unhealthy of the year, expressed by this venomous animal, here spreading out his long claws into one sign, as threatening mischief, and in the other brandishing his tail, to denote the completion of it.

The fall of the leaf was the season of the ancient hunting; for which reason, the stars which marked the Sun's place at this season, into the constellation **Sagittary**, a huntsman with his arrows and his club, the weapons of destruction for the large creatures he pursued. The reason of the wild goat's being chosen to mark the southern solstice, **Capricorn**, when the Sun has attained his extreme limit that way, and begins to return and mount again to the northward, is obvious enough; the character of that animal being that it is mostly climbing and ascending some mountain as it browses.—There yet remains two signs of the Zodiac to be considered, with regard to their origin, viz. **Aquarius** and **Pisces**. As to the former, it is to be considered that the winter is a wet and uncomfortable season; this, therefore, was expressed by **Aquarius**, the figure of a man pouring out water from an urn.

The last of the Zodiacal constellations was **Pisces**, a couple of Fishes tied together, that had been caught; the lesson was, the severe season is over, your flocks do not yet yield their store, but the seas and rivers are open, and there you may take fish in abundance.

(To be continued.)

EXTRAORDINARY DIVISION OF TIME.

ELFRED, a king of the West Saxons, here in England, designed the day and night, equally divided into three parts, to three especial uses, and observed them by the burning of a taper set in his chapel. Eight hours he spent in meditation and reading; eight hours in provision for himself, his repose and health; and the other eight about the affairs of his kingdom.

Geomancy.

FIGURE FOR OCTOBER 1824.

8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
00	0	0	00	0	00	0	00
0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0
00	0	0	00	0	0	00	0
00	0	0	0	00	00	0	00
12.		11.		10.		9.	
0		0		0		0	
0		00		00		00	
0		0		00		0	
0		00		00		0	
	14.				13.		
	00				00		
	0				00		
	00				0		
	0				0		
			15.				
			00				
			0				
			0				
			00				
			16.				
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			00				
			00				
			00				
			17.				
			00				
			0				
			0				
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PREDICTIONS FOR OCTOBER FROM THE FIGURE.

Conjunctio ascending denotes the month will be busy, active, and remarkable. Much news and rumours, both true and false; and the evil positions of **Cauda** in the fourth house, and **Rubeus**, in the house of death, are symbolical of heavy calamities, sudden deaths, murders, suicides, robberies, duels, quarrels, and many fatalities. These figures foreshew the ruin of many an upstart, and will pull down the pride of many pretenders. A clergyman, a religious votary, seems ensnared in the wills of a fair devotee, devoted to love as well as holiness. Whispers are abroad concerning it, but **Plutus** opens his coffers, and all for a time goes on well. The heartless **Amissio**, in the eleventh house, will deceive many in their fondest expectations. But yet there are some who, born under more genial influence, will be amazingly prosperous.

Alfred.

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Anecdotes of the Dead.

(Continued from p. 267.)

SUDDEN DESTRUCTION TO A YOUNG MAN THROUGH RAISING A SPIRIT.

CORNELIUS AGRIPPA living in Lorraine, had a young man who lived with him. One day being to go abroad, he left the keys of his study with his wife, but with great charge to keep them safe, and trust them to no man.

The youth over-curious of novelty, never ceased to importune the woman, till she had lent him the key, to view the library. He entered it, and took out a book of magical conjurations, wherein reading, he straight hears a great bouncing at the door, but not minding that, he reads on: the knocking grew greater and louder; but he making no answer, an evil spirit breaks open the door and enters, inquires what he commands him to have done, or why he was called?

The youth amazed, and through extreme fear not able to answer, the spirit seizes upon him, and writhes his neck asunder.

Agrippa returns, and finds the young man dead, and the devil insulting over his corpse; he retires to his art, and calls the spirit to an account of what had been done, who told him all that had passed; when he commanded the homicide to enter the body, and walk with him into the market-place, where the students were frequent, and after two or three turns there, to forsake the body: the spirit did so, the students imagined the death to have occurred through some sudden fit of apoplexy, but the marks about his neck and jaws rendered it somewhat suspicious.

Agrippa concealed this story in Lorraine: but being banished thence, he afterward feared not to publish it.—*Schot. Phys. Curios.* l. 1. p. 177.

PRODIGY PRESAGING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JEWS.

Josephus sets down this as a prodigy presaging the destruction of the Jews. "There was," saith he, "one Jesus, son of Ananias, a countryman of mean birth, four years before the war against the Jews, at a time when all was in deep peace and tranquillity, who coming up to the Feast of Tabernacles, according to the custom, began on a sudden to cry out and say, 'A voice from the east, a voice from the west, a voice from the four winds, a voice against Jerusalem and the Temple, a voice against bridegrooms and brides, a voice against all the people.' Thus he went about all the narrow lanes, crying night and day: and being apprehended and scourged, he still continued the same language under the blows, without any other word.

And they upon this, supposing (as it was) that it was some divine motion, brought him to the Roman prefect: and by his appointment being wounded by whips, and his flesh torn to the bones, he neither entreated, nor shed a tear; but to every blow, in a most lamentable manner and mournful note, cried out, 'Woe, woe to Jerusalem!'

This he continued to do till the time of the siege, seven years together : and at last, to his extraordinary note of woe to the city, the people, the temple, adding, ‘ *Woe also to me!* ’ a stone from the battlements fell down upon him and killed him ! ” — *Jos. Jewish Wars*, l. 7. p. 738.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL DREAMS PRESAGING THE DEATH OF
KING WILLIAM RUFUS.

The night before King William the Second was killed, a certain monk dreamed that he saw the king gnaw the image of Christ crucified with his teeth ; and that as he was about to bite away the legs of the same image, Christ with his feet spurned him down to the ground ; and that, as he lay on the earth, there came out of his mouth a flame of fire, with abundance of smoke. This being related to the king by Robert Fitz-Hammon, he made a jest of it, saying, “ This monk would fain have something for his dream ; go, give him a hundred shillings, but bid him look that he dream more auspicious dreams hereafter.”

Also the same night the king himself dreamed, that the veins of his arms were broken, and that the blood issued out in great abundance ; and many other like passages there were, by which it seems he had friends somewhere (as well as Julius Cæsar) that did all they could to give him warning : but that as Cæsar’s, so his evil genius would not suffer him to take it ; for King William, notwithstanding he was forewarned by many signs, would go out a-hunting in the New Forest : yet something moved with the many presages, he stayed within all the forenoon ; but about dinner-time an artificer came, and brought him six cross bow arrows, very strong and sharp, whereof four he kept to himself, and the other two he delivered to Sir Walter Tyrrell, a knight of Normandy, his bow-bearer, saying, “ Here, Tyrrell, take you two, for you know how to shoot them to good purpose.” And so having at dinner drank more liberally than his custom, as it were in contempt of presages, out he rides to the New Forest, where Sir Walter Tyrrell shooting at a deer, at a place called Charingham, the arrow glanced against a tree, or, as some say, grazed upon the back of the deer, and flying forward, hit the king upon the breast, with which he instantly fell down dead.

Thus died William Rufus, in the forty-third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign ; his body was drawn in a collier’s cart, with one horse, to the city of Winchester, where the day following he was buried in the cathedral church of St. Swithin.—*Bak. Chron.* p. 53, 54.

EXTRAORDINARY DREAM TO MARGARET, QUEEN OF FRANCE.

The night before Henry the Second, King of France, was slain, Queen Margaret his wife dreamed that she saw her husband’s eye put out. There were jousts and tournaments at that time, into which the Queen besought her husband not to enter, because of her dream, but he was resolved, and there did things worthy of himself. When almost all was now done, he would needs run the tilt with a knight who refused him ; his name was Montgomery ; the king was bent upon it ; they shivered their lances in the course, and a splinter of one of them took the

king so full in the eye, that he thereby received his death wound.—*Ibid.* p. 475.

WARNING OF DEATH TO THE THEBAN TYRANT.

Acebias, the Theban tyrant, being at a feast, where were present all kinds of merriment and mirth, there was brought to him a letter, wherein he was certified of a plot that was upon his life: he never read it, but gave orders, that as a thing serious it should be deferred to the morrow, but neglecting that warning, he did not live to read it, for he was slain that night.—*Zuin. Theat.* vol. 3. p. 698.

APPARITION OF A SPIRIT TO MARTIN LUTHER.

Melancthon relates, that there came a monk to Luther's house, and with great violence knocked at the door; the servant opened it, and inquired what he wanted? He asked if Luther was at home? Luther being informed, bade him come in, for he had not seen a monk for a long time. He told him that he had some papistical errors, about which he desired some conference with him, and propounded some syllogisms, which Luther having solved with ease, he offered others that were not so easily solved.

Luther, somewhat angry, broke into these words, "You give me a great deal of trouble, for I have other business in hand, that I should despatch." And withal rising from his seat, he shewed the explication of that point which was urged by the monk: and in this conference perceiving that the monk's hands were like the claws of a bird, "Art thou he, then?" said he, "listen to that sentence which is pronounced against thee." And straight Luther shewed him that place in Genesis, "*The seed of the woman shall break the head of the serpent;*" and then added, "nor shalt thou devour them all." The devil, overcome with this saying, angry, and murmuring to himself, departed, leaving a stench in the room, which continued for many days after.—*Wier. de Præstig. Demon.* p. 54. c. 17.

APPEARANCE OF A SPIRIT AT DANBURY CHURCH, ESSEX.

At Danbury church, in Essex, the devil appeared in the habit of a minorite, to the incredible astonishment of the parishioners; and at that time there was such a terrible tempest, with lightnings, thunder, and fire-balls, that the vault of the church was broken, and half of the chancel was carried away.—*Speed's Hist.* p. 628.

EXTRAORDINARY JUDGMENT.

At Fribourg, a town in Misnia, are yet the footsteps to be seen of a stubborn son, who could not be removed from the place where he stood, till he died of the plague; with whose disobedience his father being one time exceedingly provoked, had prayed God, he might never stir from the place he was then in, while he lived.—*Camer. Oper. Subcisio.* p. 399.

(To be continued.)

APHORISMS RELATING TO HUSBANDRY.

From Guido Bonatus.

(Continued from p. 246.)

Saturn in fixed signs causes scarcity of corn, dear years, and the death of many men.

When trees blossom they are most apt to be affected with injuries from the heavens, for then they are like teeming women, and when they have put out their fruits, like nurses giving suck; and therefore, if eclipses happen whilst a tree is so blooming, it most times causes a scarcity of that kind of fruit that year; and indeed the plenty of corn and fruit is not much discovered from the revolution of the world, as from the temperature of the air, in moisture, dryness, or inequality, as also from the new and full moons, and risings of the stars and eclipses, especially happening then, whilst things respectively blossom.

A malevolent planet being lord of the year, though fortunate, generally hurts all fruits of the earth, but those particularly signified by himself.

Astrological Aphorisms relating to general Accidents.

FROM THE SAME AUTHOR.

Saturn obtains kingdoms or supremacy of power by labour, fraud, and infamy; **Mars**, by valour, rapine, and cruelty; but **Jupiter**, by justice, and great opinion of goodness and honesty.

When **Saturn** is in Libra, and **Jupiter** in Cancer, great changes and alterations shall happen in the world.

For discovering such grand mutations we should well consider the great, mean, and lesser conjunctions of the planets in the several Trigrams, the removes of the superiors from one sign to another, as also their applications to the fixed stars.

Likewise the changes of the *absides* of the planets cause mutations in governments and laws, which is a point very much to be regarded.

Mercury, with an unfortunate planet in the eleventh, denotes the establishment of some severe or unjust laws in the world.

A conjunction of **Mars** and **Saturn**, in the sixth or eighth houses, especially in a humane sign, signifies a great pestilence.

When in the radix of any city, **Mars** shall be in the mid-heaven, the inhabitants will be inclinable to sedition; if **Saturn** be there, they will be very mischievous, yet very laborious.

If wars be signified, note the angle or part of the figure wherein **Mars** is posited, for from that part the enemies shall come.

ASTROLOGICAL CAUSES OF THE DREADFUL STORM IN THE
NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1824.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty of sending you the scheme of the planets' places at the time of that tremendous storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, last Wednesday morning, with some remarks thereon. If you think it worthy of insertion in your valuable publication, you will oblige

Your reader and admirer,

W. K.

Sept. 15, 1824.

PLANETS' PLACES, SEPT. 8, 1824, 0h. 30m. past midnight.

♃ 11. 55. ♃ R. ♃ 7. 44. ♃. ♃ 4. 20. ♃. ♃ 19. 47. ♃
♀ 26. 17. ♃. ♃ 12. ♃. ☉ 9. 38. ♃. ☉ 15. 13. ♃
Ascendant 22. 0. ♃. Mid-heaven 23. 0. ♃.

The above is the scheme of the planetary positions at the time of the dreadful storm, and which plainly shews the wonderful works of God.

The watery sign Cancer, ascending; the Moon in Pisces, another watery sign, and applying to a trine of Mars in Mundo, who is in Scorpio, also of the watery trigon. The Moon is also applying to the opposition of the Sun, and separated from the square of Saturn in Gemini. Therefore all these things considered, it was no wonder the heavens were so much agitated.

I have often observed, that when the Moon is aspected by Venus, from moist signs, she has generally produced rain; but if from the dignities of Mercury, much wind has followed.

In the present instance, the next after full, the Moon meets the opposition of Venus.

ANECDOTE OF THALES, THE MILESIAN.

THALES, the Milesian, was a man of great genius; he found out many admirable things, as in other arts, so also in that of Astronomy. When he had found out what proportion the Sun's greatness did bear to the greatness of that circle which he finishes in his annual course, and how, by the rules of geometry, this might be clearly demonstrated, he communicated this experiment of his to a rich man of Priene, that was a curious inquirer into such matters: who admiring the comprehensive wit of Thales, together with the excellency of the invention, bade him ask what reward he would. "I," said Thales, "ask no other reward than the glory of this invention."

Muret. var. Lect. lib. xii. cap. 12.

LETTER FROM A CELEBRATED AMATEUR,
ON THE
ERRORS OF ASTROLOGERS.

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

THERE being at the present day much controversy about the different branches of the Siderial Science, you will oblige me by insertion of a few contradictions to the erroneous notions now held forth by certain professors of the Astral Art. I will begin with the planetary dignities, which I am sorry to see are now attempted to be cried down. I say attempted, for every one who has had any rational experience in the science, must know, that the theory on which they are formed, is too well grounded to fall a prey to petty innovations, either of the past or present day. However, I take the following to be the chief reason of the controversy on this subject, namely, that those persons who exclaim against the dignities of the planets, have, in their own nativities, none of the planets dignified, and thus are fated to become enemies to the art, through knowing they are themselves born unfortunate, if the theory of the planetary dignities be correct. Another cause, which might have given rise to the above erroneous notions, has probably arisen from astrologers neglecting the planet Herschel and his domal dignities in Aquarius, whereby they have been often out in their judgments. For instance, suppose an artist should have neither Mercury nor the Moon exactly well placed, and yet is sensible he possesses clever abilities,—here he finds the science at fault. But suppose him to have in his nativity Herschel in Aries, and the Sun in Aquarius, here they are in mutual reception, and this at once accounts for his ingenuity and cleverness, without straining any point in the science. I shall hereafter offer you some farther remarks, if you will oblige me by inserting them, and in the mean time, I remain,

Your constant reader,

I. V.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF TACITURNITY.

EUMENES was informed that Craterus was coming against him with an army; he kept this private to himself, and did not acquaint the most intimate of his friends therewith, but gave out that it was Neoptolemus that came to fight him; for he well knew that his own soldiers, who revered Craterus for his glory, and were lovers of his virtue, had Neoptolemus in contempt.

When, therefore, the battle came to be fought, Eumenes was victorious, and Craterus, unknown, was killed amongst the rest; so that this battle was gained by his taciturnity, and his friends rather admired than reprehended him for it.

TO THE MOON.

The Fumigation from Aromatics.

HEAR, goddess queen, diffusing silver light,
 Bull-horn'd, and wand'ring through the gloom of night,
 With stars surrounded, and with circuit wide
 Night's torch extending, through the heavens you ride :
 Female and male, with silvery rays you shine,
 And now full-orb'd, now tending to decline.
 Mother of ages, fruit-producing Moon,
 Whose amber orb makes night's reflected noon :
 Lover of horses, splendid queen of night,
 All-seeking power, bedeck'd with starry light :
 Lover of vigilance, the foe of strife,
 In peace rejoicing, and a prudent life :
 Fair lamp of night, its ornament and friend,
 Who giv'st to Nature's works their destin'd end :
 Queen of the stars, all-wise Diana, hail !
 Deck'd with a graceful robe, and ample veil.
 Come, blessed goddess, prudent, starry, bright,
 Come, moony lamp, with chaste and splendid light,
 Shine on these sacred rites, with prosperous rays,
 And, pleased, accept thy suppliant's mystic praise.

Mystical Hymns of Orpheus.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES OF GOOD FORTUNE.

MATILDA, or MAUD, the Empress, had the same happiness for which
 Pherenice is admired. She was daughter of a king, viz. Henry the
 First ; mother of a king, viz. Henry the Second, of England ; and wife
 of a king, viz. Henry the Fourth, Emperor of Germany. On her was
 made this epitaph :

Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima prole,
 Hic jacet Henrici filia, nupta, parens.

A marvellous happy accident fell out to a rower in a Tyrian vessel ;
 he was cleansing the deck, when a wave took him on the one side, and
 struck him into the sea ; and soon after a contrary wave hoisted him up
 into the ship again, and the lamentations of his misfortune were mixed
 with congratulations for his safety.

Val. Max. p. 31.

ARNULPHUS, duke of Lorrain, when he had dropped his ring into the
 Moselle, had it restored to him again from the belly of a fish.

Zuing. Theatro. v. iii. p. 635.

ANECDOTES OF APELLES,

THE FAMOUS PAINTER OF ANTIQUITY.

APELLES surmounted all who ever came before or followed him, giving his pictures a certain lovely and inimitable grace. Having heard of the fame of Protogenes, he sailed to Rhodes on purpose to see him; but finding him absent from his shop, he took a table, and drew therein a fine and small line athwart it. Protogenes, at the sight of it, said, "Apelles hath been there," and he himself drew a second with another colour, in the midst of it, and so left it.

Apelles, upon his return, drew a third, with a distinct colour, so small, as left no possibility of a fourth; which when Protogenes saw, he confessed he had met both with his match and his master. This table was kept for a long time, and better esteemed than any other rich or curious work, till it was destroyed by fire, in the palace of Cæsar, in the Palatine Hill.

Being abused by one of the court of King Ptolemy, whose name he knew not, nor could see in the presence, he took a coal from the hearth, and drew his face so exactly, that he was immediately known. His picture of Venus arising out of the sea, in the nether part of it, caught some hurt by mischance, but there never could be found that painter who would take it in hand to repair the same, to make it suitable with the rest.

He flourished about the hundred and twelfth Olympiad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Any of our readers who have select Books or MSS. relative to Occult Philosophy, particularly Geomaney and Magic, may hear of a Publisher by directing a letter, post paid, to the Editor, at the Publisher's.

"W. H. B." is informed, that "SIBLY'S ASTROLOGY" may be sufficient to teach the first principles of the art, but no farther. We intend to give a complete body of Astrology in our work, which will be very acceptable to our numerous readers. After Sibly, we would recommend PTOLEMY'S TETRABIBLOS, the best edition of which is published by Davies and Dickson, St. Martin's-le-Grand. LILLY'S and THRASHER'S Astrology, will also be found useful.

"A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER" is informed, he may see the Zodiacal Planisphere, by applying at Mr. J. Denley's, Bookseller, &c. Catherine Street, Strand.

Will "COUNT ADELPHI SUMADARTSON" favour us with another copy of his Query? The last, through breaking the seal of his letter, was illegible.

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The Straggling
ASTROLOGER

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;

OR, MAGAZINE OF

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BY

The Members of the Mercurii,

THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.

By his Spirit he has garnished the heavens.---JOB.
For Heaven

Is as the Book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wondrous works.---MILTON.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XXV.

ASTROLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following letter we have thought proper to insert, although the unhandsome manner in which the writer appears to speak of our work, might have freed us from any charge of partiality, had we refused so to do; our readers, however, must be aware, that we have nothing to fear from opposition, which indeed we would rather court than otherwise. And we shall at all times act with impartiality in inserting any correspondence which is conducted within the bounds of reasonable discussion, or which may be of use in illustrating the different branches of the science.

To the Editors of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

GENTLEMEN,

IT appears from your desultory remarks inserted in the Sixteenth Number of your work, that you do not intend to insert my preceding letter, except I inform you from whence I procured the time of the late Princess Charlotte's birth, and also the time of Napoleon's birth, &c. These questions, with all others which you have proposed, I will engage to answer, if you will *pledge your word to the public* that you will insert my letter on the receipt of my answers to your questions. I have told you in my former lengthy epistle how I obtained the time of the birth there alluded to, but anxious to uphold your fame, and gladly availing yourself of the shallow pretext—secrecy, you have refused to mention the name of the person from whom your information was received. With respect to my former letter, I anticipated that you *dared not* insert it, in consequence of the manifest facts it unfolds, which you cannot *refute* by *fair* and *manly* discussion; for by giving publicity to my observations, you would instantly record your own shame in a pamphlet which is disgusting to read, and which many, you well know, have now declined purchasing; but as I was informed that it would be better conducted in future, I then communicated my letter, not supposing for a moment that you would be so uncandid as to render insult as a reward for my intended assistance. What have the nativities of the late Princess Charlotte and Napoleon to do with my letter? the terms, and the thirty nativities I am now publishing, are irrelevant to the matters in question. I ask you to insert my letter, but you fly from the subject, and artfully refuse, without giving satisfactory reasons for so doing. It is pitiful to behold how you have recourse to the meanest of subterfuges, and then substitute passion for reason, and abuse for argument. It appears as though you are alarmed at the few simple observations I have made. I have told you in my letter of the first instant, that the computation of the Part of Fortune in the nativity of his Majesty, is *false*; and, according to my advice, it appears you have been "to work" at it, with the assistance of the engraver, and have found it so; but as you have not yet rightly calculated that point, you must try again, and then the next time you will probably be right.

I do not deny that my horoscope of the late Princess Charlotte differs widely from that published in the *Astrological Dictionary*; and you are of opinion that the latter is the most correct. There are many respectable characters who will at any time prove that the demise of that amiable personage was foretold by me four years before that solemn event took place. Mr. Wilson, the author, allows the Moon to the parallel of the Sun in the Zodiac, to destroy life. It is notorious that this *Dictionary* is nothing but a confused "heap of rubbish,"* piracy, and palpable contradictions, from one end to the other; and they begin to stare us in the face in the second page, and in the following words:—"If the native be young, and naturally vigorous and healthy, one evil direction seldom kills, it requires a train of malevolent directions to destroy." How strange it must appear, that in opposition to his own rules, he should allow a single direction (which, in fact, is no complete direction at all) to produce dissolution in this case, for though the Moon is the giver of life, yet she could not then obtain the true parallel of the Sun's declination; and as the Sun's zodiacal parallel was not endued with any mortal qualities at that time, as that luminary was directed to the bodies of Venus and Jupiter, near the same period; I affirm that this supposed single mortal direction could not even produce one single day's indisposition. But the fact is, at the time of her death there were nine directions to the Moon, which followed in the mortal train without assistance, and which, in all cases, produce sudden dissolution.

My work on the nativity of Napoleon, published in 1805, is sold in London, and therefore you can have recourse to it at any time. You will there see that his downfall was, many years prior to his fall, correctly foretold. The Sun, the significator of honour and grandeur, and also the significator of life, came to the right parallel of Mars exactly at the age of forty-five years and eleven months, which was the time when Buonaparte was overthrown at the battle of Waterloo; his life was then in the most imminent danger, and his escape was almost miraculous. I observed the directions which would then be in operation against the giver of life were very violent, and, according to my judgment, would prove mortal; in fact, they were the destruction of his political power; I did not compute directions which were to come up after the native was deprived of existence, as may be seen in my work, the greatest arc at the end of the table of directions is calculated no farther than fifty-one degrees twenty-three minutes, therefore you may observe from what follows, that my calculations and judgment are more correct than those given by all others who have published this nativity, though you have in vain endeavoured to prove the contrary.

A Mr. Thomas White has published this nativity, and says that Napoleon will die at the age of seventy-three years and eight months. Mr. Swift has also published the same geniture, and predicted death at sixty or sixty-two.

Mr. Iver's nativity of Buonaparte, printed by T. Orger, High Wycombe, had no evil direction in operation at the time Napoleon was overthrown; for he had promised him the continuation of the throne of

* See the *Dictionary*, page 386.

France, with a long and prosperous reign, crowned with riches and honour, till sixty-nine years of age, when death would gently lead him by the hand out of this world of honour and grandeur, to exchange for another far more glorious.

But before I conclude my lengthy epistle, as you have had much trouble in computing the Part of Fortune in the geniture of his Majesty, I shall notice what we are told concerning that point in your favourite Dictionary of Astrology, page 306. "It is," the author says, "an imaginary point in the heavens, supposed as a moderator, to contain equal power with the luminaries, but which is really nothing but a phantom, hatched in the figurative brain of Ptolemy, which has no influence whatever, except influence can arise out of nothing; it was a favourite maxim with that author to have every thing, as his grandmother might call it, in apple-pie order." Now, if the Part of Fortune is a phantom, I will ask why he has used it in his horary questions, allowing it there to have a certain influence and power; we are told in pages 307 and 308, that "it is astonishing that Placidus should not see the cause of the mistake of Negusantius, and he would have seen it had he not been led away by the foolish doctrine of Ptolemy, concerning aphetical places." The author tells us, in the 159th page, that "amidst this vast heap of incongruities, I would advise the student to confine himself chiefly to the rules laid down by Ptolemy, which are by far the most rational."

The Dictionary of Astrology, which you appear to sanction, abounds with numerous contradictions as glaring as the above, which you may (should you be so disposed) endeavour to defend. If you still refuse to insert my letter, I shall publish it, with your remarks thereon also, that the impartial community may judge how far you have acted with candour and probity towards one who had no other object in view than that of offering you every assistance in his power for promoting the primitive principles of this venerable science.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. W.

Lincoln, September 24, 1824.

With respect to the above assertions respecting our "favourite Dictionary," if Mr. W—— will give himself the trouble to read over a former part of our work, he will find we have ourselves combated its opinions. We have no interest in the Dictionary; nor any knowledge of the writer, having ourselves found out many an "Astrological bull" and blunder therein, which, however, we did not think it worth while to notice. As an instance of these errors, we refer the reader to pages 43 and 49, where there is a difference of 30 minutes in the same arc of direction (the mid-heaven to the trine of the Sun), and the arcs of direction in several other places are very erroneous. But we still think, notwithstanding the defective knowledge of the writer, and his palpable egotism, that, as a book of reference, the Astrological Dictionary is very useful.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING

THE

Nativity of His Majesty.

To the Editors of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

GENTLEMEN,

OBSERVING that RAPHAEL has answered my former query relative to the prorogator in the geniture of the King, I am emboldened to hope he will return answers to my following questions.

I had intended to object to Raphael's reply, that "the Sun has passed the middle of the eleventh house by the space of three mundane degrees;" but as he has, in your Sixteenth Number, explained himself by saying that the ☉ is 3° nearer the 12th house, I need not urge my objection. Now, as Raphael allows the ascendant thus selected to be the prorogator in the geniture under consideration, I wish to know why that point, directed to the mundane square of the Sun, did not give different effects at that period, when that luminary came to the zenith; for it must appear plain, that when either the northern or southern angles is directed to the body of a planet, the ascendant, at the same time, comes (by true and natural motion) to its square in mundo, which is the case in this example. I also wish to be informed, why the ascendant (which he allows to be the true prorogator) to the opposition of Saturn and mundane square of Mercury, passed over, and did not produce events agreeable to the nature and power of those promissors. These are questions of no small importance, and, according to my opinion, they ought to be properly explained, as they would, in a great measure, either confirm or make void the operation of the aphetical point Raphael has selected; and as he has stated the reasons which have induced him to take the ascendant as the hyleg in the geniture, he will, I hope, deliver impartial answers to the questions I have now proposed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

September 27, 1824.

THE WESTMINSTER STUDENT

RAPHAEL'S REPLY

TO

THE WESTMINSTER STUDENT.

SIR,

As I am at all times most willing to explain any theory or data which I may advance relative to the celestial science of the stars, I unhesitatingly seize the earliest opportunity of answering your letter; and however confident I may appear to be in respect to my own opinions

(and you will allow me to have some little confidence, since I have been a close student of this sublime science for nearly ten years, and have examined many thousand genitures), yet I can assure you, I am not too proud to own myself in a fault, provided you can disprove my assertions upon the grounds of reason and experience.

Your candid admission respecting the verbal error relative to the Part of Fortune, is a sufficient proof that I have an antagonist of good sense to oppose me, and one who does not keep up an idle and senseless play about the mere forms of expression, merely for the sake of argument. Your first question, why the mid-heaven to the body of the Sun did not give different effects at the period of the coronation, is best answered by a reference to the journals of that time, which, if you will do me the favour to inspect, will convince you the direction I mention was then really in force; for what could more plainly evince it, than the frequent procrastinations of that ceremony, through the illness of his Majesty? and to the same cause may be ascribed the violent party spirit of that period; the opposition from the queen's friends, unpopularity of the government in certain quarters, the death of her majesty, and other circumstances, plainly denoted by the ascendant to the square of the Sun in mundo.

Another proof may be adduced from the experimental fact, that, for some time before a planet arrives at the cusp of an angle, its effects are plainly visible. It was the commencement of these effects which caused the accession to the throne, and other honours, previous to the actual ceremony of the coronation. This direction is also known to indicate honours late in life, and the effects of which must continue some time in force, according to analogy and reason, the best guides in these cases, next to experience. Hence the acclamations and public honours which awaited the native after his public assumption of the regal dignities in Ireland, Scotland, Hanover, &c. and the increase in popularity of his government ever since that period, which yet has been a little mixed with opposition, precisely as the direction should operate.

Your next question, Why the ascendant to the opposition of Saturn did not have evil effects, is best answered by referring you to the *Tetrabiblos* of Ptolemy, the only standard work we possess, where, at page 136, &c. you will find the following words: "The operation of their anaretic degrees will likewise be inspected, if either of the benefics should cast a ray in quartile, trine, or opposition, to the said anaretic degree itself, or to some other degree near in succession, and not farther distant from it than twelve degrees, if the benefic be Jupiter, nor than eight, if Venus," &c. &c. Now, in the above direction, Venus is in almost exact opposition to the supposed anaretic place, and consequently life could not have been any way in danger. But were you to consult the chronology of that period (the 39th year of his Majesty), probably some extraordinary vexation, dispute, and personal ill health or misfortune in his illustrious family, might be discovered.

The third question, Why Mercury to the mid-heaven did not give illness, &c. is easily answered. Mercury, according to Ptolemy, has no power here to kill or save, being under and applying to the Sun beams. He is in square to Jupiter, and when he arrives at the mid-

heaven, is in square also to the place of Venus at birth; these are powerful reasons for nullifying his evil effects.

I might bring forward many other reasons for the given time being astrologically correct, especially were I to have recourse to secondary motion, terms, transits, periods, profections, and revolutions; but as they are too prolix and uninteresting to merit insertion, and are not generally believed at the present day, I shall forbear to have recourse to the wily subterfuges of such complicated arguments. I trust I have fully answered the questions you proposed; but before I leave off, will just mention the result of my experience in these cases. First, that no single direction, however powerful, can destroy life in a vital nativity: secondly, that every direction operates more or less powerful, according to secondary causes, such as the time of life when it takes place, the same direction operating widely different in youth and in old age, especially where the constitution has been impaired: thirdly, that where the aphetical point is well guarded by the benefics at birth, long life may be expected, as is the case in this geniture, and in many others which I could bring forward.

Your friend, Mr. W——, has laboured very hard to refute my calculations: he has likewise accused me of a want of knowledge, and of concealing my real name, under a feigned signature. To the first accusation I reply, by requesting Mr. W—— to send his own nativity for insertion, when I will publicly give my judgment and calculations thereon. To the second, I reply, by resuming a name which I have never yet disgraced, either by concealing truth or advocating falsehood—and I beg leave,

Respectfully, to remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. Smith.

* *
* *
* *
* *

London, Sept. 28, 1824.

WONDERFUL INSTANCE OF ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD.

SOME colliers working in a coal-pit at Horstol, about half a league from Liege, one of them, in February 1683, pierced a vein of water, which gushing in, violently drowned one of them.

Those who were near the mouth of the pit were drawn out, but four of them being farther within, saved themselves in a little ascent within the mine.

Twenty-four days were spent in drawing off the water; and on the twenty-fifth they were drawn out. "I saw and examined them myself," says the author of this account; "they had not a morsel of bread with them, but lived on the water of a little fountain, which broke out near them; two bottles of this water I caused to be evaporated; but nothing, except a scarcely perceptible calx, remained."

Phil. Transactions, vol. x. p. 238.

A Charm

TO PROTECT AGAINST THIEVES.

Whoso will protect himself against thieves by night or by day, let him wear this charm (written on virgin parchment) about him, and repeat the words thereof every morning, so shall no theft happen to annoy him.

Original MS. dated May 8, 1577.

THE CHARM.

Deus autem transiens per medium illorum, ibat *** Ihus xpus
 *** benedictus Deus quotidie prosperus iter facit Deus salutaris
 noster *** Ihus *** obstinentur oculi eorum ne videant, et dorsum
 eorum ni curva *** Ihus *** effundus supra eas ira tua, et furor ire
 tue comprehendat eos, *** Iernat *** supra inimicas meos formido et
 pavo in magnitudine brachii fiant eniobiles quasi Lapis, donec per
 transeat famulus tuus *** quem redemisti *** dextera tua magnifi-
 cata est, in virtute Domini per crusist inimicus in multitudine vir-
 tutis tuæ deposuisti omnes adversarios meos *** Ihesu *** eripe me,
 et ab in surgentibusque in me libera me *** Ihesu *** custodi me,
 et de manu peccatoris et ab hominibusque iniquis eripe me *** Ihesu
 *** eripe me de opera tibus que iniquitate et a viris sanguine salva me
 *** gloria Patri *** Anthos *** Anostro *** Alorio *** Bay
 *** Gloy *** Apen *** Agia *** Agias *** Yskiros ***

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Oct. 9, to Oct. 16, 1824, inclusive.

For Fortune, at some hours, to all is kind:
The lucky have whole days, which still they choose;
The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.---**DRYDEN.**

- Oct. 11. This day is indifferently good for worldly affairs.
12. The morning of this day is remarkably evil, accidents will befall the traveller, delays and vexation will follow almost every other undertaking. Those who are married this morning will soon be separated; and there can be no real or sincere attachment between those who, to-day, approach the altar. The child born will be in danger by falls, and breaking the limbs.
13. A favourable day, excellent for requesting favours of the great, and gives celerity in most affairs.
14. The whole of this day is favourable, but the afternoon is devoted to the benevolent influence of Venus; business, and other pursuits, will now prosper. Affairs of despatch and travelling should be engaged in on this day.
15. A disastrous and unpropitious day.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

- Oct. 9. **Mercury** in his north node.
11. **Mercury** stationary.
12. **Mercury** becomes direct. Conjunction of the **Moon** and **Saturn** in **Gemini**, a quarter before eight in the morning. The child born at, or near, this time, cannot live.
13. **Mercury** in Perihelio.

SINGULAR PUNISHMENT OF IMPIETY.

AMULIUS, king of the Latins, was a proud man, and at last grew to that degree of arrogant impudence, that he sought (amongst the people) to have the reputation of a god; and to that purpose he had certain machines, by the help of which he imitated thunders, made an appearance of lightnings, and cast out thunder-bolts; but by a sudden inundation of waters, near the place where he dwelt, both he and his palace were overborne and drowned.

Zon. Annal. tom. 2. p. 34.

Astronomical Tables.

(Continued from page 276.)

TABLE III.

Places of Venus and Mercury for Jan. Feb. March, & April, 1825.

1825.	♀		♁	
	deg.	min.	deg.	min.
Jan. 1.	18	51	0	15
7.	26	6	3	33
13.	3	18	2	53 R.
19.	10	27	23	8
25.	17	31	18	7
Feb. 1.	25	41	18	31
7.	2	35	22	39
13.	9	21	28	50
19.	16	0	6	16
25.	22	31	14	36
March 1.	26	44	20	33
7.	2	54	0	3
13.	8	49	10	13
19.	14	26	21	7
25.	19	42	2	45
April 1.	25	14	17	3
7.	29	21	29	14
13.	2	43	10	14
19.	5	10	18	55
25.	6	26	24	39

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTE OF LUTHER.

LUTHER, after he had successfully opposed the Pope, and was admired by all the world as the invincible champion of the true Christian faith, not long before his death, sent a fair glass to Dr. Justus Jones, his friend, and therewith the following verses :—

Luther a glass, to Jonas Glass, a glass doth send,
That both may know ourselves to be but *glass*, my friend.

A VOLUMINOUS AUTHOR.

ST. JEROME saith that he himself had read six thousand books that were written by Origen, who daily wearied seven notaries, and as many boys, in writing after him.

Sabell. Ex. l. 1. c. 7. p. 45.

Anecdotes of the Dead.

(Continued from p. 281.)

Lord Mohun's Appearance to his Mistress on the Morning he was murdered.

LORD MOHUN was a fashionable young gentleman, in the days of king Charles the First. According to the custom of that time, his sense of honour led him to resent, in a serious manner, an affront, which had produced a quarrel between him and a person of the first quality, though a foreigner in this kingdom.

By appointment, they met in Chelsea Fields, near a place called Ebery farm, and where Lord Mohun was killed, but not without suspicions of foul play.

At the same time Lord Mohun kept company with a certain lady, whom he entertained in genteel lodgings in James Street, Covent Garden. Lord Mohun was murdered about ten o'clock in the morning; and *at that very time* his mistress, being in bed, saw him come to her bed-side, draw the curtains, look upon her, and go away. She called after him, but received no answer: she then rung for her maid, and asked her for Lord Mohun; but the woman replied, she did not see him, and had the key of the chamber door in her pocket. This account was attested by the lady and her maid to Mr. AUBREY, who relates it in his Miscellanies.

Apparition of Lord Coningsby.

About the same time as the above circumstance happened, Mr. Brown, brother-in-law to Lord Coningsby, discovered his being murdered to several of his friends: and Mr. Glanville relates, that *his apparition* was seen by his sister and maid, then dwelling in Fleet Street, *at the very hour and minute that he was killed*, in Herefordshire; which happened in 1692.—This circumstance was much talked of at that time.

Death in the Pot.

On the first sabbath-day in the year 1749, Mr. Thomas Lilly, the son of a farmer in the parish of Kelso, in Roxburghshire, a promising young man, intended for the church of Scotland, and who then had studied a considerable time at school, happening to be at home keeping the house, with only a shepherd's boy, all the rest of the family (excepting a maid-servant) being at sermon; the young student and the boy being seated by the fire, whilst the girl was gone to the well for some water, a venerable old gentleman, clad in an antique garb, presented himself, and after some little ceremony, desired the student to open the Bible which lay upon the table before him, and turn over to a certain chapter and verse in the Second Book of Kings! The student did so, and read, "**There is Death in the Pot.**"

On this the apparition, with much apparent agitation, pointed to the great family-pot boiling on the fire, declaring, that the maid had cast a great quantity of arsenic into it, with intent to poison the whole family, to the end she might rob the house of the hundred guineas which she knew her master had lately taken for sheep and grain which he had sold.

Just as he was so saying the maid came to the door, announcing her approach by the noise of the nails in her shoe heels. The apparition said to the student, "**Remember my warning, and save the lives of the family ;**" and that instant disappeared.

The maid entered with a smiling countenance, emptied her pail, and returned to the well for a fresh supply. Meanwhile, young Lilly put some oatmeal into a wooden dish, skimmed the pot of the fat, and mixed it for what is called brose, or croudy ; and when the girl returned, he, with the boy, appeared busily employed in eating the mixture.

"Come, Peggy," said the student, "here is enough left for you ; are you not fond of croudy ?" She smiled, took up the dish, and reaching a horn spoon, withdrew to the back room.

The shepherd's dog followed her, unseen by the boy ; and the poor animal, on the croudy being put down by the maid, fell a victim to his voracious appetite ; for before the return of the family from church, it was enormously swelled, and expired in great agony.

The student enjoined the boy to remain quite passive for the present ; meanwhile he attempted to shew his ingenuity in resolving the cause of the canine catastrophe into insanity, in order to keep the girl in countenance, till a fit opportunity of discovering the plot should present itself.

Soon after, his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, with the other servants, returned from church, all hungering after the word, and eager to sit down round the rustic board.

The table was instantly replenished with wooden bowls and trenchers, while a heap of barley bannocks graced the top.

The kail, or broth, infused with leeks or winter cabbages, was poured forth in plenty ; and Peggy, with a prodigal hand, filled all the dishes with the homely dainties of Tiviotdale. The master began grace, and all hats and bonnets were instantly off ! "O Lord," prayed the farmer, "we have been hearing thy word from the mouth of thy aged servant, Mr. Ramsay ; we have been alarmed by the awful famine in Samaria, and of death being in the pot !" Here the young scholar interrupted his father by exclaiming, "Yes, sir, there is death in the pot now *here*, as well as there was in Israel ! Touch not, taste not ! See the dog dead by the poisoned pot !"—"What !" cried the farmer, "have you been raising the devil by your conjuration ? Is this the effect of your study, sir ?"—"No, father," said the student, "I pretend to no such arts of magic or necromancy ; but this day, as the boy can testify, I had a solemn warning from one whom I take to be no demon, but a good angel. To him we all owe our lives. As to Peggy, according to his intimation, she has put poison into the pot, for the purpose of destroying the whole family, root and branch !" Here the girl fell into a fit, from which being, with some difficulty recovered, she confessed the whole of her deadly design, and was suffered to withdraw

from the family and her native country. She was soon after executed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the murder of her illegitimate child, again making ample confession of the above diabolical design.

(*To be continued.*)

INSTANCES OF
SINGULAR FATALITY AND MISFORTUNES.

ANASTASIUS, emperor of Constantinople, being greatly hated, and foreseeing he could not make much longer abode in the world, he began to reflect on his successors, desiring to transfer to the throne one of his three nephews, whom he had bred up; having no male issue to succeed him. There was difficulty in the choice, and he having a mind very enthusiastic, put that to the lot which he could not resolve by reason; for he caused three beds to be prepared in the royal chamber, and made his crown to be hanged within the tester of one of those beds; being resolved to give it to him who should, by lot, place himself under it. This done, he sent for his nephews, and after he had magnificently entertained them, commanded them to repose themselves, each one choosing one of the beds prepared for them; the eldest accommodated himself according to his fancy, and he hit upon nothing; the second did the same; he then expected the youngest should go directly to the crowned bed; but he prayed the emperor he might be permitted to lay with one of his brothers; and by this means not any of them took the way to the empire, which was so easy to be had, that it was not above a pace distant.

Anastasius, amazed, well saw God would transfer the diadem from his race; and indeed Justin succeeded to the crown, although a stranger to his blood.

Wanley Wond. vol. ii. p. 173.

HELVIVS PERTINAX (commonly, but corruptly, called Ælius) was so variously exercised with the chances of inconstant fortune, and so often from a good, thrust down into an adverse condition, that by reason hereof he was called Fortune's tennis-ball.

Vos. Instit. Orator, p. 97.

A. MOMORANCY was a man of an exquisite wit and mature wisdom, accompanied with a long experience in the changes of the world; by which arts he acquired, happily for himself and for his posterity, exceeding great wealth, and the chief dignities of the kingdom, himself having attained to be constable of France. But this man, in his military commands, had always such ill-fortune, that in all the wars of which he had the government, he ever remained either a loser, or grievously wounded, or a prisoner, which misfortunes were the occasion that many times his fidelity was questioned. Even in that last action, where fighting he lost his life, he wanted not accusers.

Davil. Hist. of Civil Wars of France, p. 239.

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.—No. V.

Answer to Query 3, p. 222, by "X."

I THINK it is quite evident that there are eddies in the air similar to whirlpools at sea, which may be the primary cause of the rotatory motion of balloons.

New Query by "PHILOMATHOS."

As the whole of the authors who have treated of astrology have believed in the dignities of the planets, and more especially Lilly, Partridge (in his *Opus and Defectio*), and the immortal Ptolemy; and of late years the ingenious writers in the *Astrologers' Magazine*, Mr. Lambert, Mercurius, and William Elder, as also the celebrated Mr. Wright of Lambeth; there arises the following dilemma, which your ingenious correspondents may probably solve, viz. If the above famous astrologers were right in their belief and declarations, then the modern improvers of the present day, who deny these dignities, are essentially wrong. But if our modern sages are right in their opinions, then the whole of the above-mentioned artists, who were famous in their day and generation, have misled their readers, and been the willing unbiassed advocates of error. Which are we to believe?

PUNISHMENT OF AN ATHEIST.

A YOUNG Florentine, anno 1527, esteemed a man very brave and valiant in arms, was to fight with another young man, who, because he was melancholy, and spoke little, was called Forchebene. They went together with a great company to the place appointed, which was without the port of St. Gal; whither, being come, a friend to the former went to him and said, "God give you the victory." The proud young man, adding blasphemy to his temerity, answered, "How shall he choose but give it me?" They came to use their weapons, and after many blows given and taken, both by the one and the other, Forchebene, as if the minister and instrument of God, gave him a thrust in the mouth with such force, that having fastened his tongue to the poll of his neck (where the sword went through above the length of a span), he made him fall down dead, the sword remaining in his mouth, to the end, that the tongue which had so grievously offended, might even, in this world, endure punishment for so horrible a sin.

Lord Remy's Civil Considerations, c. 59, p. 152.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF KING HEROD, AND PUNISHMENT OF HIS
EGREGIOUS COVETOUSNESS.

HEROD the Ascalonite, after his vast expenses, grew to such a covetous humour, that having heard that Hyrcanus, his predecessor, had opened the monument of king David, and carried thence three thousand talents of silver, he, taking along with him a party of his choice friends (lest the design should get wind), went in the night-time, opened, and entered the same monument; and though he found nothing of silver, as Hyrcanus had before done, yet he found there much furniture, and several utensils of gold, all which he caused to be carried away; which done, he passed on to the more inward cells and repositories, where the bodies of the two kings, David and Solomon, lay embalmed; endeavouring to enter there, two of his courtiers were struck dead; and, as it is constantly affirmed, he himself (frightened with the eruption of fire and flame from those apartments) went his way. After this deed of his, it was observed, that his affairs succeeded not with their usual prosperity; and in his family there was a kind of continual civil war, which did not end without the blood of many persons.

Zonar. Ann. tom. i. fol. 42.

INSTANCE OF A COMPREHENSIVE AND RETENTIVE MEMORY.

THEODORUS METOCHITES, who, in the reign of Andronicus Paleologus, was an eminent person, by the excellency of his memory, had attained to the very height of learning. If you asked him of any thing that was new, or of antiquity, he would so recount it as if he recited it out of some book; so that, in his discourses, there was little need of books, for he was a living library, and, as it were, an oracle, where a man might know all he desired.

Gregor. l. 7. p. 30.

THE FAMOUS BRIDGE OF CALIGULA.

THE bridge of Caligula was a new and unheard-of spectacle; it reached from Putzal to Bauli, three miles and a quarter; he built it upon ships in a few days, and, in emulation of Xerxes, over this he marched with his senate and soldiery in a triumphant manner, and in view of the people. Upon this he feasted, and passed the night in dalliance and gaming.

A marvellous and great work indeed, but such as the vanity thereof deprived of commendation; for what end was it raised but to be demolished? "Thus sported he," saith Seneca, "with the power of the empire, and all in imitation of a foreign, frantic, unfortunate, and proud king."

Suetonius, l. 4. c. 19.

REMARKABLE VERIFICATION OF A PREDICTION
RELATIVE TO THE
Death of Mr. Sadler, the Aeronaut.

To the Editors of "The STRAGGLING ASTRÖLOGER."

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been a constant reader of your valuable work, ever since its commencement, and being much pleased with that part which you title "The Weekly Astrological Calendar," I cannot but notice your remark for the 29th ult. wherein you state that "accidents (on that day) are likely to the traveller or voyager." It proved but too true for the unfortunate Mr. W. Sadler, who ascended in his balloon on Wednesday last, from Bolton-le-Moor, at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M. and was killed by the balloon coming in contact with a chimney.

I shall be glad if some of your correspondents will give their judgment upon this unfortunate event.

It would oblige a few of your readers here, as well as myself, if you will extend your Calendar for two days farther in the week, viz. Sunday and Monday, for living near two hundred miles from the metropolis, it is always the evening of the latter day before it can be received.

I shall feel myself obliged if you will, through the medium of your invaluable work, state the most approved method of finding a star's true pole of position—and by so doing, you will oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

T. R.

*Chatham Hill, near Manchester,
October 2, 1824.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THOSE of our readers who have any scarce books or MSS. relative to Occult Science, which they may wish to dispose of, may hear of a publisher, by addressing a note to "H. W." at the publisher's.

"AGRIPPA" is desired to read our title-page with attention, where he will find that it expresses the invocations of spirits, &c. to be "the ancient practice," which we intend to insert occasionally, and which will be collected from valuable MSS. in order to render this part of the work complete, and to give a general idea of Occult Philosophy. And although we will not exactly avouch for the truth of the whole that will be advanced, yet we certainly could bring forward evidence, on oath, of facts the most strange and extraordinary, that took place in our presence, upon trying similar experiments; facts that would eternally puzzle the most clever of the cleverest free-thinkers to account for, in any possible way, or by any theory of philosophical investigation.

RAPHAEL desires "Sir L. G." to avoid travelling under the present aspects; the ascendant to the Sesquiquadrate of Mercury is certainly unpropitious for either journeys or voyages.

The letter from "PHILADELPHUS" has been received; we are sorry the engraver should have mistaken the signature. The extracts, &c. will be inserted the first opportunity; in the mean time we beg the above gentleman to accept our sincerest thanks for his valuable communications.

Several other communications have been received, which we will notice hereafter.

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THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.

By his Spirit he has garnished the heavens.---JOB.

For Heaven

Is as the Book of God before thee set,

Wherein to read his wondrous works.---MILTON.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XXVI

No. 20. Oct. 16, 1824.—Three-pence.

X

An Introduction to Astrology.

(Continued from p. 279.)

THE SIGNIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TWELVE CELESTIAL SIGNS.

Aries.

THE sign **Aries**, the first of the Zodiac, is a sign of the Fiery Trigon, the house of **Mars**, and exaltation of the **Sun**. It is the sign of the vernal equinox, is in nature a hot, dry, fiery, choleric, luxuriant, quadrupedian, and fortunate sign—northern, moveable, oriental, diurnal, and masculine. It is also a sign of short ascension.

Those persons born under the immediate influence of this sign, have generally a strong spare form of body, dry constitution, piercing eye, oval face, dark eyebrows, long neck, thick shoulders, red or sandy hair, and sallow or darkish complexion. The disposition is much like the nature of **Mars**, whose domal dignities it is, and consequently it gives a great inclination to anger and violence of passion; but renders the deeds and actions of a candid and open nature, delighting in publicity.

The diseases this sign governs are those of the head and face, such as head-aches, hydrocephalus, epilepsy, disorders of the brain, alienation of the mental faculties, small-pox, measles, ring-worms, apoplexy, fevers, convulsions, baldness, and those diseases which have their origin in heat and dryness. It is, however, to be observed, that few of these diseases will happen to the native, unless at birth an evil planet be placed in this sign, free from the rays of Jupiter or Venus, for the mere fact of the native being born under it, has little influence either way, unless the sign be afflicted.

The countries and regions subject to, or denoted by, this sign, are Britain, France, Germany, Florence, Switzerland, Denmark, Poland, Syria, Palestine, Naples, Capua, Saragossa, Padua, Marseilles, Silesia, Burgundy, Utrecht, Cracow, &c.

It rules red and white colours. It denotes, in horary questions concerning place or locality, pasture grounds for cattle, sandy or hilly grounds, and unfrequented places, or where theft is hid; also in houses it denotes the covering, top, ceiling, or roof, stables for small cattle, recently enclosed lands, or arable land, and lime or brick-kilns.

The emblematical images, or magical emblems, which ascend with the different degrees of this sign, according to J. ANGELUS, and other ancient authors, are as follow:—

In the First degree of **Aries**, there ascends the figure of a man holding a sickle in his right hand; and in his left hand, an instrument or engine of war.

In the Second degree of the sign, there ascends the image of a man, having a head like a dog, stretching out his right hand towards the skies, and holding a staff in his left hand.

In the Third degree of the sign, ascends the resemblance of a

handsome person, stretching forth his right hand, apparently shewing different objects, and applying his left hand to a girdle about him.

In the Fourth degree of the sign, arises the emblem of a man with a curled head of hair, holding a hawk in his right hand, and a whip in his left hand.

In the Fifth degree of the sign, ascends the image of two men, one holding in his hand an axe, cleaving wood; the other holding a sceptre in his right hand.

In the Sixth degree of the sign, ascends the resemblance of a king crowned, holding a globe in his right hand, and in the other hand a sceptre.

In the Seventh degree of the sign, ascends the emblem of a man armed all over, holding a dart in his right hand.

In the Eighth degree of the sign, there ascends the image of a man, having his head covered with a helmet, and otherways unarmed, holding in his right hand a cross-bow.

In the Ninth degree of the sign, ascends the resemblance of a man bare-headed, well clothed over his body with a gown, holding a sword in his left hand, with the point downwards.

In the Tenth degree of the sign, ascends the likeness of a man bare-headed, clothed, and piercing a bear with a spear.

In the Eleventh degree of the sign, the image ascends of a female, standing, holding in her hand a distaff.

In the Twelfth degree of the sign, ascends the symbol of an eagle, spreading out her wings over her young ones.

In the thirteenth degree of the sign, ascends the similitude of a shrewd person in deep thought, with his right hand holding a goat by the horns.

In the Fourteenth degree of the sign, ascends the likeness of a captive man, standing upright between two pillars, having his arms bound with two chains.

In the Fifteenth degree of the sign, ascends the image of a man bare-headed, his arms stretched out, and clad in a coat of mail.

In the Sixteenth degree of the sign, ascends the image of a man labouring with a dung-fork, or pouring water from an urn.

In the Seventeenth degree of the sign, ascends the likeness of a man standing idle, clothed in fine silk.

In the Eighteenth degree of the sign, ascends the image of a woman sitting on a chair, holding up her right hand.

In the Nineteenth degree of the sign, ascends the image of a man, clothed in a mailed coat, standing, and shewing money or treasure.

In the Twentieth degree of the sign, the image ascends of a man, with a helmet on his head, an ostrich feather in his hat, riding upon a bull, leading a horse in his left hand.

In the Twenty-first degree of the sign, ascends the similitude of a dog, sitting, and turning his face towards a lion.

In the Twenty-second degree of the sign, ascends the form of a bear, sitting, holding a great beam in his mouth.

In the Twenty-third degree of the sign, ascends the images of six serpents, three combating the other three.

In the Twenty-fourth degree of the sign, ascends the form of an unclothed female, holding up her right hand.

In the Twenty-fifth degree of the sign, ascends the form of a man, with curled locks, riding upon a ram, holding him by the horns.

In the Twenty-sixth degree of the sign, ascends the form of two suns, shining in opposition to each other.

In the Twenty-seventh degree of the sign, ascends the form of a great dragon, lying upon the earth.

In the Twenty-eighth degree of the sign, ascends the image of a woman, well-clothed, in an erect position.

In the Twenty-ninth degree of the sign, ascends the form of a man, holding a saw in his right hand.

In the Thirtieth degree of the sign, ascends the form of an austere woman, leading a saddle-horse in her right hand.

Taurus.

THE sign **Taurus** is a sign of the earthy trigon, the house of **Venus**, and exaltation of the **Moon**. In nature it is cold, dry, earthy, melancholy, and unfortunate. It is also a feminine, nocturnal, northern, fixed, quadrupedian, crooked, and commanding sign, and a sign of short ascension.

Those who are immediately born under the influence thereof, are clumsy, and rather ill-shaped, broad forehead, dark hair, curling, thick lips, and dark complexion. In temper dull and unfeeling, inclined to melancholy, and slow to anger, but malicious when provoked, and rarely forgiving injuries.

The diseases, &c. under this sign, are those of the neck and throat, consumptions, scrofula, melancholy, deflections of rheum, sore throats, quinsey, hurts from four-footed animals, falls, and casualties. These, however, are only when an evil planet is posited therein at birth, as said before.

The regions and countries subject to Taurus, are Ireland, Russia, Holland, Persia, Asia Minor, the Archipelago, Mantua, Leipsic, Parma, Nantz, Franconia, Lorrain, Cyprus, &c. &c.

His colours are red and citron.

In horary questions it denotes stables, and outhouses for cattle and horses, repositories of agricultural implements, pasture grounds at a distance from houses, grounds lately cleared of bushes, and arable pasture, trees, cellars, and hidden places.

The magical images of each degree of this sign, are as follow :

In the First degree of **Taurus**, ascends the form of a man leading a bull to the slaughter, holding a staff in his hand.

In the Second degree of the sign, ascends a female form, holding the tail of a horse.

In the Third degree of the sign, ascends an aged woman, unclothed.

In the Fourth degree of the sign, ascends the form of a woman holding a whip in her right hand.

In the Fifth degree of the sign, ascends the similitude of a bull, sitting in a caldron.

In the Sixth degree of the sign, ascends a man having three heads, pointing to the ground with his right hand.

In the Seventh degree of the sign, ascends a beautiful woman, unclothed.

In the Eighth degree of the sign, ascends the form of a sorrowful woman, sitting upon a footstool.

In the Ninth degree of the sign, ascends a man, holding a whip in his hand, feeding sheep and goats in a field.

In the Tenth degree of the sign, ascends the similitude of two men, standing, with a dog playing between them.

(To be continued.)

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.—No. VI.

Query 2, No. 1. answered by "RAPHAEL."

VARIOUS authors have adopted and defended various methods, but experience justifies the assertion, that the "Placidian" is the only rational method of calculating the Part of Fortune.

NEW QUERIES.

Query 1.—By "MERCURIUS."

Has the planet Ceres any sensible influence in genitures or horary questions?

Query 2.—By "CONFUCIUS."

The opinion of your antiquarian correspondents is requested relative to the Scærabæus of the ancients, viz. Whether they were used as a charm, preservative, or emblematical personification; and why they are found only in mummies?

Query 3.—By "AJAX."

In what manner can the Part of Fortune be best taken with the Zodiacal planisphere?

The Weekly Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Oct. 16, to Oct. 26, 1824, inclusive.

For Fortune, at some hours, to all is kind:
The lucky have whole days, which still they choose;
The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.---DRYDEN.

- Oct. 17. A fortunate day. Marriages will be prosperous, and affection durable; the child born in the morning of this day will be very shrewd and clever; and if a male child, will rise to eminence in the army or public life.
18. A most unfortunate and unlucky day for all things.
19. Many accidents will happen on this day, and nothing succeed.
20. The afternoon is indifferently fortunate.
21. A good day for business, but small profit.
22. The afternoon produces much deceit and fraud. The child born will be a deceiver, sectarian, or great enthusiast.
23. The day is fortunate. Marry, travel, purchase, and make the most of what fortune offers.
24. The afternoon is very evil.
25. The morning of this day, until four in the afternoon, is very favourable for business and different affairs. But the effects thereof will not be permanent.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

- Oct. 19. **Mercury** at his greatest distance from the Sun, westward.
21. Conjunction of the **Moon** and **Mercury** at 1 o'clock in the morning.
22. Conjunction of the **Moon** and **Jupiter** in **Leo**, 11 H. 50 M. P. M. **Sun** enters **Scorpio** eight minutes past 11 in the morning.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

It is remarkable that Louis the Eighteenth is the second king of France who died on the *Sixteenth* of September. Charles the Fifth, surnamed the Wise, died on that day in 1380; 444 years ago. This is supposed to have struck the imagination of the late king, who was a perfect master of historical dates, for when his illness assumed a character of imminent danger, he said to his attendants, "I shall last till Thursday," which was the fatal *Sixteenth* of September.

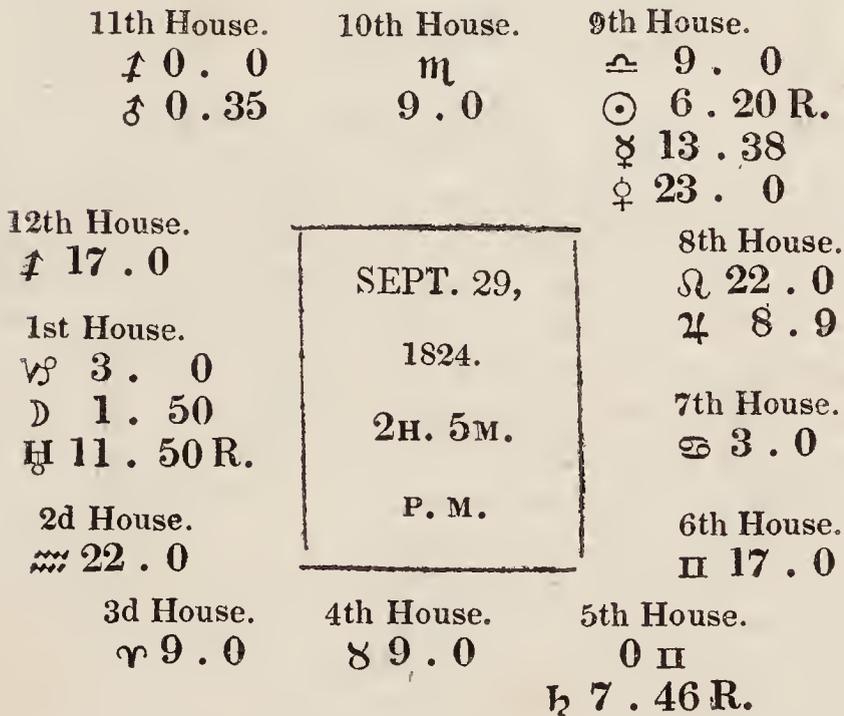
SCHEME OF THE HEAVENS

AT THE TIME

Mr. Sadler, the Aeronaut, ascended,

ON THE

DAY OF HIS FATAL ACCIDENT.



REMARKS ON THE ABOVE FIGURE.

THERE can scarcely be a more convincing proof of the astral science than the above diagram exhibits, when judged according to the established rules of judicial astrology. Indeed it would not have been the least difficult for the student to have predicted the unfortunate termination of this celebrated aëronaut's career, merely from the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of his ascent, had the figure thereof been inspected.

To exemplify this, let it be observed, that the planet **Saturn** rules the ascendant, or first house of the horoscope, and is applying by retrograde motion to the opposition of the malicious and evil planet **Mars**, who is posited in the hurtful sign **Sagittarius**, while **Saturn** is in **Gemini**, two signs pre-eminently noted for producing dangerous falls and other casualties. The **Moon** is also applying to the square aspect of the **Sun**, lord of the eighth house, and who disposes of **Jupiter**, the only benevolent assister in the whole scheme, while **Verschel** is also vitiating the ascendant. A singular combination of evils rarely to be met with, and never failing to cause death or imminent destruction.

Alfred.

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Geomancy.

*Figure of the World for the Year of the Coronation, cast in
March 1821.*

8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
0	0	00	00	00	00	0	00
00	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
00	0	0	00	0	0	0	0
00	0	0	00	00	00	00	0
12.		11.		10.			9.
00		00		00			0
0		00		00			0
0		0		00			00
0		0		00			0
	14.					13.	
	00					0	
	0					0	
	00					00	
	00					0	
			15.				
			0				
			00				
			00				
			0				

This figure is a striking example, that by Geomancy we may not only judge the fate of private individuals, but also of kingdoms, states, and empires. For **Fortuna Major** in the ascendant and eleventh house, and **Populus** in the mid-heaven, plainly shewed the august ceremonies for which the year 1821 was distinguished. **Fortuna Major** being the significator of honour, power, and greatness; and **Populus** the significator of immense congregations and multitudes of people, both which were typical of these events; neither were the evils that followed less plainly shewn by **Rubeus** the evil witness, and **Cancer** the malevolent judge, and final significator of the whole figure.

Alfred.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE TRANSLATION

OF

Ruben's Famous Latin Manuscript,

BEING PART OF AN EXPLANATION OF THREE WONDERFUL TABLES, REPRESENTING THE THREE STATES OF MAN, VIZ. HIS PERFECT STATE, HIS FALLEN STATE, AND HIS RESTORED STATE.

“ THOUGH Adam was really created in this world, even upon earth, and introduced into Paradise, which was upon, or was greening or budding forth through this earth, yet still his distance from, and his height above it, was so great, that no spirit of reason, no, not in the best mathematician, shall ever be able to measure it; for that Paraisaical earth, of which his body was made, was so distant from, and above, what we now call earth, as Paradise (which is still extant in the same place where it was then, and is not destroyed by the deluge, as reason fancies, but is only *covered by the curse*) is distant from, and as high above, the beast-like body of an earthly man that is to be turned into dust, though he may be buried upon the same spot of ground which Paradise did formerly green upon. So therefore what is here meant, is not such a distance, nor such a height, as may be measured by measuring lines, and may, nevertheless, be justly so called; but it is such one as runs (in an inferior sphere) parallel with that superior sense which we take in mind, when we consider the *three principles* in a mutual relation. The first principle is still in the second, and the second in the first; and we may truly say, that heaven is in hell, and hell in heaven, seeing they are *both within ourselves*; and yet the second is at such a height above the first, and the first at such a distance under the second, and such a great gulf is fixed between them, that none (as Abraham said to Dives) can pass, neither from the one side nor the other. The *two eternal* principles are both together in *this temporal third* principle (or outward world), and in every thing therein; and yet this third is in the same distance under them, and they in the same height above it in which time is under eternity, and eternity above time; and God himself, ‘in whom we move and have our being,’ is *nearer to us than we are to ourselves*; and is yet at such a distant height above us, that only the *true spirit of the soul* can attain to a *real perception* of Him; and that the Scripture calls the earth his footstool, and says that heaven, and the heaven of heavens, cannot contain him. The place of man’s nativity in the middle, between time and eternity, wherein he was touched by this or that, and is the only thing, on account of which it was said in the beginning, that this (the first) table did represent him in his primitive state of his integrity. For all his graces, perfections, virtues, powers, and glories, he was endowed and gifted with, and especially all those excellent particulars related and declared by Jacob Behmen, concerning the manner of his eating, drinking, seeing, never sleeping, &c. are all found necessarily depending hereupon, and flowing freely forth from this his standing in

the middle, and being touched from that which was above, *as well as from that which was under him*. So that, by naming only this place of his nativity, all his perfections are named also implicitly, and want not at all to be enumerated distinctly to the spirit of understanding, to whom it is plain and clear, that Adam could not have had them, if his station had been either higher or lower. For if it had been lower, and he had not been touched by the Spirit of eternity, he must needs have been a creature belonging only to this third *temporal* principle, and a subject of the astral spirit of this world, though he might have been the noblest, and of the highest rank and quality among all his subjects; he could not have had such a dominion, as really he had, over all the creatures of this third principle, and over the astral spirit of this world; and what is of the greatest consideration, he could not have had the *two tinctures* united in one in his own single person; but must, of all necessity, *have been made* male and female in two distinct and divided bodies, after the manner of all those living creatures that are subjects to the astral spirit of this world. And if his station had been higher, and he had not been touched by time, he would entirely have been cut off, or quite excluded from this third principle, and *could not have been an entire image of God, after his own likeness*. But here may be objected and queried—Are not the holy angels *entire* images of God, notwithstanding that they have nothing of this third principle in their created being?—*Ans.* The holy angels are *entire* images of God, as manifested then when they were created, viz. before the creation of this third principle, when God was manifested only in the two eternal principles of fire and light; but Adam was to be an *entire* image of God, as manifested in the three principles *after the fall of Lucifer*, not in eternity only, but also in time, which *entire* image of God, after his own likeness, he could not have been, if the third principle had not been a third constituent part of his being. Upon this account it is that Jacob Behmen rightly said, men shall, after the end of time in eternity, even excel the angels, whom we know the Scripture calls ‘ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation.’ The primitive state of integrity is commonly said by the spirit of natural reason (human wisdom), to have been the state of Adam and Eve in Paradise; but as this spirit is a fool *in these matters*, so he speaks both foolish and nonsensical things thereof.

“Can that be primitive which was not first, but had something antecedent to it, of which itself is but an appendix, or a necessary consequence? Can that be an *integrum* or a whole, which is divided into two, and so divided that these two can never more be made that whole or that one again, which they were before they were divided? These two here spoken of may indeed be joined and copulated together *from without*, and upon that account (yet in quite another sense wherein they were one before) they may be called one, as they are called in Scripture one flesh. But what is this state and condition to that wherein they were one in one only person? This primitive state of integrity was only then in being, when God (having made but one Adam) saw every thing that he had made, and found it very good. But when he said afterward, ‘It is not good that man should be alone;’ his state of integrity, alas! was faded away already, for he had already trans-

gressed his limits, he was departed from his eminent station, he was sunk down into time, he had opened a door for the astral spirit of this world to come in; he had hearkened to his suggestions, he had stooped down with his will and affections to embrace the love of this third principle; and so he had already dealt treacherously against the wife of his youth, which had been his companion, and the wife of his covenant *within himself*, and had longed for a help-mate besides and without himself; he was infected with a desire after the knowledge of good and evil, and had eaten already of the forbidden tree of that knowledge, not indeed outwardly with his mouth, yet magically with his lust and imagination, and so he had really begun and carried on that same transgression, which *afterward was consummated* by that same help-meet that was *made in this transgression* of his; and therefore, first, it was now not good that he should be alone; *the plain reason thereof could be given distinctly*, but it is enough to say only, that he himself had made *not good* what GOD had made very good *before*. And therefore, secondly, like as afterward, the end of this transgression consummated was death, so the end of this foregoing preparation and disposition towards it was a 'deep sleep,' justly to be called a fore-runner of, or a brother-in-law to, that death; and therefore, also, thirdly, when the transgression was consummated by his help-meet, *he shewed forth the inward signature of his own mind*, which he had in the beginning thereof, by calling his wife 'the mother of all living,' which certainly hath no manner of sense in it, except only with a close respect to this transitory world, wherein he had now settled himself according to his newly-framed own contrivance, and wherein, according to the Apostle's word, but contrary to his sense, he forgot the things behind him, and minded only that which was before him, for if he had a sober serious remembrance of his primitive station, or a mournful sense of what he was departed from and was deprived of, he could not but call his wife the mother of all dead. But this denomination he could not reasonably have liked so well as that of the former, because, first, he was now for begetting children, which all were to have of him that life he now himself lived in, viz. in the region of stars and elements, when his former true life, which he now was dead unto, could not be propagated by him into any one of them. He must needs therefore be more pleased with such a denomination as denoted a life in this world after his own likeness, and obvious to his senses, than by such a one as implieth, only tacitly, a life lost, gone and vanished away, so that he could have no more any true sensation thereof, and expresseth downright and directly the very contrary of every life. And because, also, third, he must needs have likened better to please his wife, whom he loved, and to flatter her, than to make such an affronting reflection upon her, as to lay all the blame upon her alone, extenuating, at same time, if not quite denying, at least implicitly, his own fault and guilt, seeing especially that he could not be ignorant of the next immediate consequence thereof, which needs must have been this, that his own conscience would have risen and shewn in his own face, and told him that *he himself* had been the *father of death* before ever his wife had got a personal existence. For this is true, by one man (says the apostle, not by one woman, but) by one man, (even Adam's the first, not by

Adam and Eve, for though this be true in a second posterior sense, yet it is not so in this chief original sense), sin entered into the world, and death by sin, which one man is always in the Scripture put in a diametrical opposition over-against that other one man, Jesus Christ, for this very reason called the second Adam very frequently, but never the second Adam and Eve. And so; likewise, when God called to our first parents after the fall, he did not say in the plural number, Where are ye Adam and Eve; but he called in the singular only, 'Where art thou, Adam? Hast thou eaten,' &c. which plainly sheweth, that God called to an account chiefly, and in the first place, him whom he knew to have been the first author and original agent in the transgression, *before even the woman was taken out of him*, which never could have had a personal being in this world, if he, by his own lust, imagination, and desire, had not himself spoiled, perverted, and *caused to be not good* what God had made very good in the beginning."

(To be concluded in our next.)

FULFILMENT OF A PREDICTION

RELATIVE TO

THE RESTORATION OF THE BOURBON FAMILY.

IN the Astrologer's Magazine for February 1793, the month succeeding that in which Louis the Sixteenth of France met his fate on the scaffold, are the following observations, which may serve as a convincing proof of the verity of astrology.

Speaking of the figure erected for the time of that unfortunate monarch's decapitation, the writer says, "In this scheme we find the cusp of the fifth house in the radix culminating; the lord of the fifth radically strong in his own domal dignities, and here lord of the tenth, and posited in the ascendant, and in the strongest of all receptions with Mars, lord thereof, from all of which it is sufficiently clear to me, *That Royalty is still to remain with the house of Bourbon, who shall once more ascend the throne of France.* But as the lord of the tenth is weak, and disposed of by Mars in the 12th, *it will be a limited monarchy;* and as Mercury, lord of the third, is posited in the tenth, *I judge the King's brother will be Regent.*

W. E."

Monthly Correspondent, p. 196.

The Occult Philosopher.

(Continued from p. 233.)

THE DEMON THAT ATTENDED SOCRATES.

SOCRATES had a genius that was ever present with him, which, by an audible voice, gave him warning of approaching evils to himself or friends, by forbidding (as it always did when it was heard) from this or that counsel or design, by which he many times saved himself; and such as would not be ruled by his counsel (when he heard this voice), found the truth of the admonition by the evil success of their affairs, as, for instance, did Charmides. I know not whether by such way as this, or some other as extraordinary, the ministry of good or evil spirits, some men have come to the knowledge of future events, and have been able to foretell them long before it came to pass.

Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. 8. p. 212.

PREDICTION RELATIVE TO JULIUS CÆSAR.

WHILE Julius Cæsar was sacrificing, Spurina, a soothsayer, advised him to beware of the Ides of March; when therefore they were come, and that there was no visible appearance of danger, Cæsar sent for Spurina, "Well," said he, "the Ides of March are come, and I see nothing in them so formidable as thy caution to me would seem to import." "They are *come* indeed," said Spurina, "but they are not yet *over*; that unhappy accident which was threatened, may yet fall out." Nor was he mistaken, for upon the same day Julius was slain in the Senate-house by Brutus and Cassius, and the rest of their accomplices.

Zonar. Anal. tom. i. fol. 36.

EXTRAORDINARY DREAM.

ALEXANDER the philosopher (a man known to be free from superstition) reports of himself, "That sleeping one night, he saw his mother's funeral solemnized, being then a day's journey from thence: whereupon he waking in great sorrow and many tears, told the dream to divers of his acquaintance and friends."

The time being punctually observed, certain word was brought him the next day after, that at the same hour as his dream was, his mother died.

Cancerar. Oper. cent. ii. p. 242.

OMINOUS PRESAGE.

DANIEL CHAMIER, a learned minister in France, being at Montaubon on a Sunday, was asked, "Whether he preached that day?" He answered, "No, for it was the day of his repose and rest." So indeed it proved (though in another sense than he meant it), for he was that day slain at the place before-mentioned, with a cannon bullet, which had a **C** upon it, as if it was marked out only for Chamier.

Leigh, of Relig. and Learning, p. 160.

(To be continued.)

WONDERFUL INSTANCES OF RECOVERY FROM DEATH.

IN Edge-hill fight, Sir G. Scroop, fighting valiantly for his king, received twenty-six wounds, and was left on the ground for dead, amongst heaps of slain. Next day his son Adrian obtained leave of the king to find and fetch off his father's corpse, and his hopes pretended no higher than a decent interment thereof. Such a search was thought in vain, amongst so many naked bodies, with wounds disguised from themselves, and where pale death had confounded all complexions together. However, he having some general hint of the place where his father fell, did light upon his body, which had some warmth left therein; the heat was, with rubbing, within a few moments improved to motion; that motion, within some hours, to sense; that sense, within a day, into spirit; within certain weeks he arrived to a perfect recovery, living more than ten years after, a monument of God's mercy, and his son's affection.

The effect of this story I received from his own mouth in Lincoln College.

Fuller, Worth. p. 175.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION OF AN INFANT.

ANNO DOM. 1568, upon the eve of All-saints, by the swelling of the sea, there was so great a deluge as covered certain islands of Zealand, a great part of the sea-coast of Holland, and almost all Frizeland.

In Frizeland alone, there were twenty thousand persons drowned. Many men who had climbed to the tops of hills and trees, were ready to give up the ghost for hunger, but were in time saved by boats.

Among the rest, upon a hill by Sneæce, they found an infant (carried thither by the water) in its cradle, with a cart lying by it; the poor babe was soundly sleeping, without any fear, and then happily saved.

Stradæ. Clark's Mirror.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION FROM A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

IN the earthquake of Apulia, in the year 1627, on the last day of July, in the city of St. Swerini alone, ten thousand souls were taken out of the world, and in the horror of such infinite ruins, and sepulchre of so many mortals, a great bell (thrown out of a steeple by the earthquake) fell so fitly over a child, that it enclosed him, and doing no harm, made a bulwark for him against every other danger.

Causin. Hol. Court. tom. iii. max. 4. p. 358.

SELECT ASTROLOGICAL APHORISMS,

RELATING TO

BUYING AND SELLING.

HE that buyeth any thing, the Moon being from the beginning of ♄, to the latter end of ♀, buyeth dear and selleth cheap.

And he that buyeth any thing to sell again, the Moon being from the beginning of ♁, to the latter end of ♃, buys cheap, and sells dear, especially if the Moon, at her entrance into ♁, be swift in motion, and in good aspect to ♃ or ♀.

The Moon in the last quarter is good for him that buys any secret or hidden commodity, which he would conceal, or not have known.

From the first quarter to the full is best for the seller; from the full of the Moon to the last quarter, is best for the buyer. Always remembering to let the Moon, at her entrance into the first quarter (as before hinted), be swift in motion, and in * or Δ to Jupiter or Venus.

N.B.—The first twelve hours after the new moon, are bad for the beginner of any undertaking, but from 12 hours to 72 are good and successful for the beginner, provided that the Moon be well aspected and strong at her entrance into the beginning of the tenth house.

AWFUL JUDGMENTS UPON THOSE WHO HAVE USED
IMPRECATIONS.

GODWIN, Earl of Kent, in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, as he sat at table with the king, on Easter Monday, was speaking in the justification of himself from the death of prince Alfred, and said, "If I be any way guilty of it, I pray God I may never swallow down one morsel of bread." And thereupon he was choked by the first morsel he offered to take.

Bak. Chron. p. 26.

MR. FOX, in his book of Acts and Monuments, tells of John Peters, keeper of Newgate, who was wont at every ordinary thing he spake, whether true or false, to aver it with this imprecation: "If it be not so, I pray God I may rot before I die." And so it accordingly came to pass!

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

MARCUS VENETUS, who, for forty-five years, travelled up and down in the countries of Asia, reports in his Itinerary, "That he came into the kingdom of the Carzani, the kings of which place (though subject to the Tartars) boast themselves of a nobility beyond that of all other kings of the earth; and upon this account, that they are born into the world with the impression of a *black eagle* upon their shoulder, which continues with them to the last day of their lives."

CALAMITIES OF GENIUS.

HOMER was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in gaol; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the *Lusiad*, ended his days in an alms-house; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts, as far as it would go. In our own country, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser, the charming Spenser, died forsaken and in want; and the death of Collins came through neglect, first causing mental derangement; Milton sold his copyright of *Paradise Lost*, for fifteen pounds, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle to save him from the gripe of the law; Fielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

Mirror.

SCRIPTURAL MEMORANDUMS.

VERSE 18, chapter xii. of the First Book of Maccabees, will serve admirably as a motto for a seal. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra, contains every letter of the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the 2d Kings, and the 37th of Isaiah, are alike; also the last chapter of 1st Samuel, and 10th chapter 1st Chronicles.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SHISHA," is desired to accept our sincerest thanks for his kind communication respecting H. V. Woodspeen, Berks. If at any time he hears farther concerning that gentleman, we hope to be acquainted therewith.

THOSE of our readers who have any scarce books or MSS. relative to Occult Science, which they may wish to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by addressing a note to "H. W." at the publisher's.

"Lady D." will have a severe illness from the effects of the Sun, hyleg, to the semiquartile of Mars, probably inflammatory.

The request of "J. W." is at present deferred.

Various communications and queries have been received, which we will hereafter notice.

The Letter of "PHILADELPHUS" as soon as possible will be inserted.

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The Stragglings
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 OR, MAGAZINE OF
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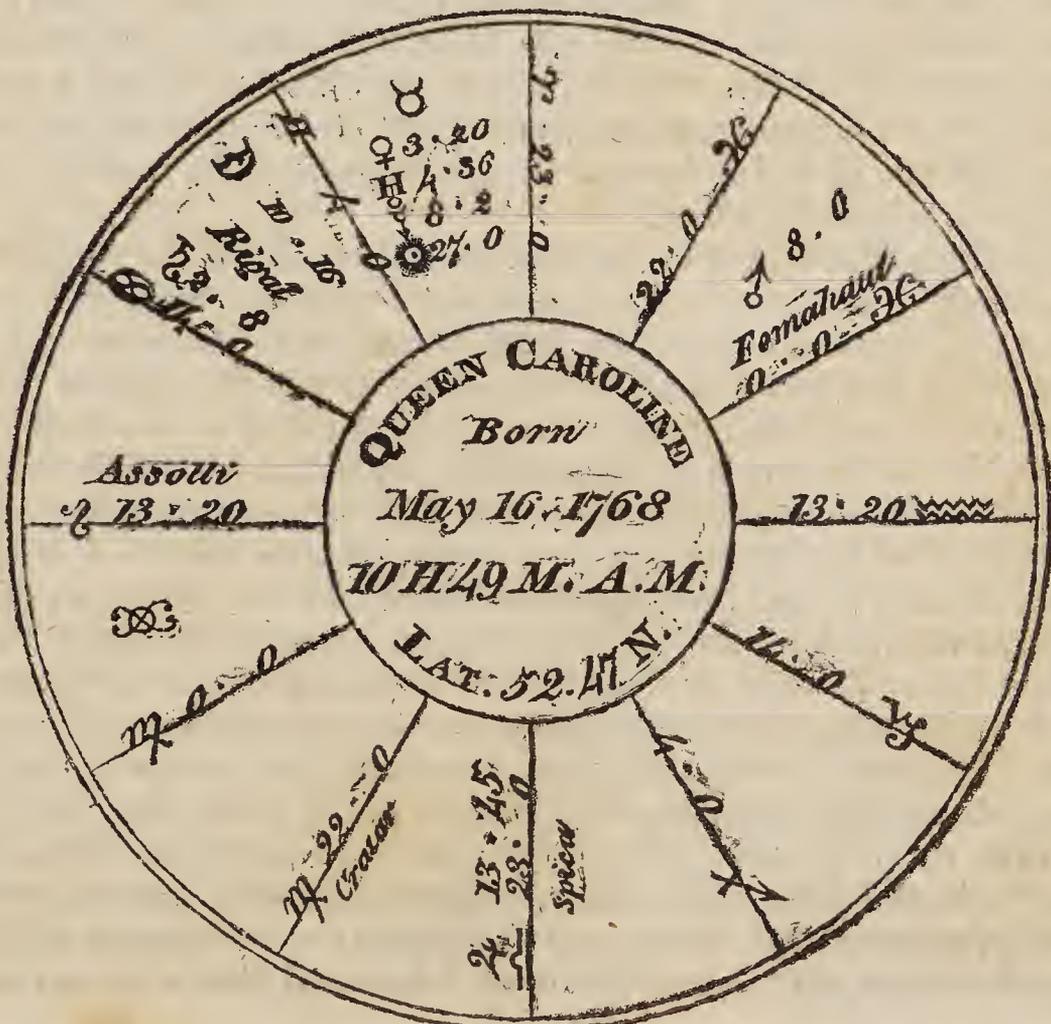
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BY

The Members of the Mercurii,
 THE EDITOR OF THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK,
 AND OTHER CELEBRATED ASTROLOGERS.

By his Spirit he has garnished the heavens....JOB.
 For Heaven

Is as the Book of God before thee set,
 Wherein to read his wondrous works....MILTON.



FOR EXPLANATION OF THIS HOROSCOPE, see p. 334.
 No. 21. Oct. 23, 1824.—Three-pence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TRANSLATION

OF

Ruben's Famous Latin Manuscript.

(Continued from p. 316.)

“ IN the primitive state of integrity, all the senses, thoughts, imaginations and enjoyments of man, and all his magical operations in the spirit of his soul, could not but have been thoroughly pure, holy, and heavenly, because both the glass of his mind, and the eye of his understanding, were so too; and therefore, as this tree was, so must its fruits and products have been also. Accordingly, then, he could not have had any other sensations but such as could, and did, arise in the *spirit of the soul*, from a union with, and full obedience to, the spirit of God in his light and love, from an intuition and fruition of his infinite goodness, from a profound contemplation and deep understanding of the wonders and riches of his wisdom, shewn forth in the creation of this world, from an intimate acquaintance with the holy virgin Sophia (designated by Solomon—wisdom), from the mutual embraces of the two eternal tinctures of fire and light, united in his own single person, from a familiar conversation with holy angels, from his own personal perfections which he was endowed with as a sovereign prince ruling over all things in this whole third principle, &c.; what those senses, sensations, and enjoyments were in particular, no living soul can be found able to declare, because this primitive state is lost, and was never attained again, neither can it be attainable by any during this mortal life; and Adam himself could not have declared it to his offspring, *after his transgression and fall*; for of that single primitive image of God, in which he was in the beginning, he himself knew nothing more after his ‘sleep.’

“ In the paradisaical or middle state thereof, all the former senses, or heavenly sensations, had left, and were departed from him, or rather he had left, and was departed from them, and had removed himself into a lower and more exterior station, wherein his senses were still indeed pure, holy, and paradisaical, yet no more so, as they had been before, for he having now some other inferior objects before his mind, must needs also have had a lower and inferior understanding. Seeing that instead of his former intimate acquaintance with the holy virgin *within himself*; and instead of the loving mutual embraces of the two tinctures within his own single person, he was now wholly taken up, without himself, with such a visible help-meet as he had longed for; which alone can shew sufficiently an exceeding great difference between his senses in the primitive state, and his senses in this inferior state, wherein he was after he had awakened from his ‘deep sleep.’ But even these paradisaical senses also continued not very long with him, for in the fallen state, when the transgression was consummated, all those paradisaical senses and enjoyments were *utterly extinct*, and instead of them all the sensations of Adam and Eve were no other but

terrors, dread horrors, fear, anguish, trembling, and despair. And although the promise of the woman's seed put a stop to the extremity of those terrible sensations, yet it did not restore them their lost paradisaical enjoyments, much less Adam's primitive heavenly senses; but it laid only in the inward ground of their souls a foundation of faith and hope, which they should keep up, strengthen, and corroborate in themselves, as a means to have this restoration performed in them successively, gradually, and always in the same proportion in which they should be found steady, faithful, and true, to this *new-laid* foundation."

To the Editor of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

SIR,

IN my last communication, I forgot to express, for the information of your readers, that if they chose to refer to the third volume of Jacob Behmen's works, 4 vols. quarto, edited by William Law, A. M. (author of "The Serious Call," and several occult works, the most perspicuous extant), they will be highly delighted at the sight of engravings of the "three wonderful tables" alluded to by me, and said to have been designed and drawn by Sir Peter Paul Rubens; and those who will take the trouble, critically, to examine them, will not, I think, hesitate to pronounce them three of as masterly pieces as were ever delineated by that eminent artist, and associate of illustrious and royal personages. I now, Sir, have the gratification of enclosing to you extracts from one of many extraordinary mystical works (never printed in English, but translated from the author's English and Latin MSS. into German) of the pious and learned Dr. John Pordage, rector of Bradfield, Berks, who was the contemporary and very particular friend of the celebrated Bishop Saunderson, Dr. Edward Hooker, and Dr. Francis Lee, the last mentioned of these, his bosom friends, was a man of stupendous learning, and was most intimate with Robert Earl of Oxford, when lord high treasurer, to whom several proposals were made by him for the lasting honour and advantage of these nations. Dr. Lee's works are almost innumerable, but as he never could be prevailed on to affix his name to any one, they have been made public under the names of others, or have come into the world anonymously. The greatest part of Nelson's "Feasts and Fasts" was found in his own hand, after his decease; he was the first that put Mr. Hoare and Mr. Nelson upon the founding of charity schools, upon the same plan as that of Halle in Germany; and he was continually promoting and encouraging all manner of charities, both public and private. Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, was exceedingly partial to him, for whom, by request, he wrote, in the year 1696, "Proposals for the right framing of his government." *Vide* Dissertations, Theological, Mathematical, and Physical, by Francis Lee, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1752—also Rev. R. Roach's "Great Crisis," 8vo. 1725. Dr. Lee was a member of "The Philadelphian Society:" I therefore recommend a perusal of "The Theosophical Transactions" by that Society, (1 vol. small 4to. 1697.)

as it contains the most erudite and profound disquisitions ever written, both scientific and philosophic, as well as theosophic and divine magic. This singular work has been very rare for the last fifty years, and as a proof of that, the copy belonging to the late Mr. Cosway was sold by a bookseller (Duke-street, Manchester-square), to a friend of mine, for 10 guineas. I am, Sir, rather apprehensive that I have too much trespassed on the limits of your Magazine; but my motive for so doing, I flatter myself, will be a sufficient excuse, as it is to convince, *if possible*, the incredulous, that the sublime studies which your excellent little work advocates, have not been in any age *confined* to men of little or no consideration in the world, but, on the contrary, it may be averred, that scarcely any, comparatively, but persons of liberal education and of distinction, have been the most earnest in those pursuits; and I confidently look forward to that period (which is more rapidly approaching than ordinary minds can conceive), when kings, princes, and nobles (like David and Solomon, Joseph and Daniel), will be the principal promoters of the divine sciences of astrology, occult philosophy, and mystical theology. As it is not generally known that the father of English astronomy and mathematicians, Sir Isaac Newton, was indebted for his transcendent knowledge to Jacob Behmen (who was certainly the prince of occult philosophy and astrologers), I beg to refer all, who are disposed, to "The Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1782, where they will see an article very explicit on this point, written by a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. But to conclude, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, the author of "Junius," and numerous other great and good men, of all ages and nations, have revered these sciences, and benefited themselves and others, by directing their attention to them. It is, however, fruitless to urge more, since those who "have eyes to see, and ears to hear," will both see and hear! whilst those who are blinded by vulgar prejudice (the offspring of ignorance), or by epicureanism or religious bigotry (which is the worse degree of superstition), cannot possibly either "see or hear,"—wherefore it is truly "vanity of vanities" to attempt to convince them!

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

PHILADELPHUS
HIEROGLYPHICA PROPHEPICUS
COSMOPOLITA.

Oct. 1, 1824.

The extracts from the MSS. of Dr. John Pordage, shall appear in our next number.

FAIRY CASTLES.

THE various phenomena exhibited by nature present nothing more curious and extraordinary than those which are caused by the reflection and refractions of light from fogs and vapours arising from the sea, lakes, and morasses, replete with marine and vegetable salts. Those vapours, by means of the said salts, form various polished surfaces, which reflect and refract the light of the sun, and even the moon,

in various directions, by which they not only distort, but multiply, the images of objects represented to them in a most surprising manner. They not only form images of castles, palaces, and other buildings, in various styles of architecture, but also the most beautiful landscapes, spacious woods, groves, orchards, companies of men and women, herds of cattle, &c. &c. these are all painted with such an admirable mixture of light and shade, that it is impossible to form an adequate conception of the picture without seeing it. The best scenery exhibited by the *camera obscura* is not more beautiful, or a more faithful representation of nature.

Though these curious and beautiful phenomena are not peculiar to any age or country, they are more frequently seen on the sea coasts; and though in some respects common in such situations, they have hitherto been so little noticed by the intelligent part of mankind as to be scarcely known to exist. Those which have most attracted attention have been seen in the summer season on the southern coasts of Italy, near the ancient city of Rhegium, called by the fishermen and peasants in their native tongue *fata morgana* or *dama fata morgana*. They are, however, frequently noticed by the English, Erse, and Irish peasants, fishermen, and mariners; and denominated by the two latter sea fairies and fairy castles. The Erse fishermen, among the western isles of Scotland, frequently see represented on barren heaths and naked rocks, beautiful fields, woods, and castles, with numerous flocks and herds grazing, and multitudes of people of both sexes in various attitudes and occupations. These as they know no such objects really exist, they constantly attribute to enchantment, or the fairies. They are also frequently seen on the coasts of Norway, Ireland, and Greenland. On the eastern and western coasts of South America, even on the highest summit of the Andes, the *fata morgana* are met with. Also far out at sea, in the midst of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the adventurous mariner sometimes observes them; and though well known under the name of *fog banks*, yet has their appearance been so imposing as to elude the nicest scrutiny, and to promise refreshments to the fatigued and sea-worn mariner which he could not obtain. The most ancient account of these aërial castles and islands which has been transmitted to us, is the representation of a beautiful island situated nearly in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, between the coasts of Ireland and Newfoundland, first observed by some Danish and Irish fishermen about the year 900, and from that period to the commencement of the 14th century frequently by the Anglo-Saxon, English, and French fishermen and mariners.

But as this island cannot be approached, it was called the *enchanted island*, and supposed by the maritime inhabitants of Scotland, Ireland, France, and Spain, to be the country of departed spirits, and consequently denominated in Erse *Flath Innis*, or the Noble Island; in Irish, *Hy Brasil*, or the Country of Spirits; by the Anglo-Saxons, *Icockane*, or the Country in the Waves; and by the French and Spaniards, who supposed it to consist of two distinct islands, *Brasil* and *Assmanda*, or the Islands of Ghosts. And so much persuaded were geographers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of their real existence, that they have place in all or most of the maps of the Atlantic in those periods.

Even so late as about the year 1750, an English ship, returning from Newfoundland, near lat. 50° north, discovered an island not heretofore known, which not only appeared fertile, but covered with verdant fields and shady woods, among which cattle were seen to graze; and only the appearance of a violent surge hindered the captain and crew from landing, according to their desire. So well convinced, however, were they of its real existence, that on arriving at London, ships were ordered out to complete the discovery; but no island could be found, nor has any land been discovered in that track from that time to the present. Commodore Byron, in his Voyage round the World, mentions a fog bank in a high southern latitude, which appeared like an island, with capes and mountains, deceiving the most experienced seamen on board for some time.

From these evidences of the frequent appearance of the *fata morgana*, we shall proceed to describe one seen near the town of Youghal, in the county of Cork, Ireland, in the year 1796. This was seen on the 21st of October, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the sun clear; it appeared on a hill, on the county of Waterford side of the river, and seemed a walled town with a round tower, and a church with a spire; the houses perfect, and the windows distinct. Behind the houses appeared the mast of a ship, and in the front a single tree, near which was a cow grazing; whilst the Waterford hills appeared distinctly behind. In the space of about half an hour the spire and round tower became covered with domes, and the octagonal building, or rather round tower, became a broken turret. Soon after this change, all the houses became ruins, and their fragments seemed scattered in the field near the walls; in about an hour it disappeared, and the hill on which it stood sunk to the level of the real field.

Mirror.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A SINGULAR display of the goodness and power of almighty God, at a camp-meeting, held at Tangier island, August 15, 1824.—Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly-respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous Christian, was, on the evening of the 15th current, say about eight o'clock, so operated on by the Spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feelings to the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic; during which time she was silent; after which she spoke, and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings; when her dazzling countenance gradually faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance. The writer of this paragraph was an eye-witness of the circumstance above stated. Such a sight he never expected to behold with mortal eyes; and to give a true description of which would be beyond the ability of mortal man. While she remained in the situation above described, she was seen by more than two hundred persons: a few of them have subscribed their names hereto. William Lee (Reverend), William E. Wise, John Bayly."

Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 19.

ERRORS OF PRETENDED ASTROLOGERS.

To the Editors of "The STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER."

GENTLEMEN,

BEING a constant admirer of your valuable work, I am yet very sorry to see your pages filled with the disgraceful and irrelevant matter of some of your correspondents, who appear to have no other object in view but a rage for reform in the science, in which reason appears to be driven fairly out of the field of argument, and experience entirely set aside.

I shall beg leave, first, to notice the erroneous and vague remarks of a writer, who signs himself "J. E." in pages 237 and 238 of your work. He there declares "that Venus (who has always been considered a fortune, and supposed capable of mitigating any evil combination of influence) has the greatest share in causing an untimely end; so that, instead of mitigating, she increases and aggravates to an extreme!"

Now, Gentlemen, I protest, in the name of this most antique and noble science, against such a petty and insignificant innovation upon the sublime and authenticated doctrines of Ptolemy and Placidus, an innovation which is evidently the offspring of ignorance and conceit, arising from the stupidity of an upstart *Abecedarian*, whose folly appears to be only equalled by his arrogant and obstinate pomposity; and his dearth of examples relative to the astral science, whereby the eccentric discoveries of this shallow-brained attician are sent forth to the world, reeking from his midnight labours, adorned with the pretended tinsel of astrological reformation.

These insignificant and dogmatical fripperies are, if possible, surpassed by the concluding remarks of this wiseacre, who tells us, in page 238 of your work, that "her position (the position of ♀) in the natiivities of Mr. Chatterton, and Mr. Savage, was the cause of the greater part of their misfortunes," &c. &c. And he then tells us, "I am not in possession of those natiivities, or I should have inserted them," &c. Sage astrologer! wise reformer! inspired genius! who lays down infallible rules, without the useless trouble of referring to the data, whereon to found his calculations. We shall probably soon be furnished with "rules and aphorisms," framed from the lost books and MSS. of the ancient magii, since this "teacher of astrology" has no occasion of tedious references, but believes that his *ipsi dixit* alone is sufficient for what he advances.

True it is, that the flagrant absurdities of this pseudo-professor, this radical astrologer, reminds me of the horologer, who proposed "to regulate old time, and correct the Sun." For myself, I pretend not to the gift of inspiration, being content with the knowledge which experience furnishes me. But it strikes me forcibly (if I may be allowed to give a shrewd guess at the past), that this imbecile and petty tutor of ignorance and folly, is the self-same writer who learnedly declares a downright falsehood in page 128 of your work, by stating that all

those who married at a certain period, will be “unlucky during the next eighteen months;” and from other falsehoods there adduced, I presume he is also the identical writer, who, in a fashionable magazine for last month, declares that “directions” are of no use in astrology, but that “transits,” and other reforming nonsense, supercede their utility; who also profoundly brings forward arguments against planetary dignities, and who, in support of these arguments, publishes the nativity of Buonaparte, wherein the Sun is in Leo, his own house; the Moon in Capricorn, her triplicity; Jupiter lord of the house of riches, in the ascendant; Saturn in the dignities of Jupiter; the Moon in reception with Saturn, &c. &c.: positions which, instead of invalidating the dignities, could scarcely have afforded a greater proof thereof, had this shallow-brained sceptic but sense to know, or learn, the rudiments of this most noble and celestial science. As this writer has thrown down the gauntlet of presumption from the arm of conceited ignorance, I shall pursue him, defy him to the field of scientific combat, and have no doubt but he will be vanquished by the prowess of ancient and experimental philosophy, and will be glad once more to skulk back into the dreariness of his former isolated insignificance.

I remain, &c.

Medusa.

THE SCIENTIFIC QUERIST.—No. VII.

Query 1.—By “RADIX.”

IF the time of any notable accident, or remarkable event, be given, such as that of marriage, sickness, &c. may not the true hour and minute of the nativity be discovered therefrom? It being presumed, that the science of astrology is authentic, and established by reason and demonstration.

Query 2.—By “TANTARABOBUS.”

Lord Byron, in his inimitable poems, speaks of the “lost Pleiade.” Is it a fact that one of the visible stars of that constellation has disappeared?

Query 3.—By “H. W.”

What are the occult qualities of the “Beryl Stone?”

Query 4.—By “RAPHAEL.”

Are any of your readers in possession of Jacob Behmen’s horoscope?

Astronomical Tables.

(Continued from page 298.)

TABLE IV.

Places of Saturn and Jupiter for the remainder of 1825.

1825.	♄		♃	
	deg.	min.	deg.	min.
May 1.	7	17	5	7
7.	8	1	5	43
13.	8	46	6	24
19.	9	32	7	10
25.	10	18	8	1
June 1.	11	13	9	5
7.	12	0	10	4
13.	12	47	11	6
19.	13	33	12	10
25.	14	18	13	18
July 1.	15	3	14	28
7.	15	46	15	40
13.	16	29	16	53
19.	17	10	18	8
25.	17	48	19	25
Aug. 1.	18	31	20	55
7.	19	6	22	13
13.	19	38	23	31
19.	20	7	24	50
25.	20	33	26	7
Sept. 1.	20	59	27	39
7.	21	18	28	57
13.	21	34	0	13
19.	21	45	1	29
25.	21	53	2	43
Oct. 1.	21	57	3	55
7.	21 R.	57	5	5
13.	21	53	6	17
19.	21	45	7	18
25.	21	33	8	19
Nov. 1.	21	15	9	27
7.	20	56	10	21
13.	20	33	11	11
19.	20	8	11	56
25.	19	41	12	35
Dec. 1.	19	13	13	10
7.	18	43	13	38
13.	18	14	14	0
19.	17	44	14	16
25.	17	16	14	25

(To be continued.)

The Astrological Calendar:

FOUNDED ON CELESTIAL INFLUENCE.

From Oct. 25, to Nov. 2, 1824, inclusive.

For Fortune, at some hours, to all is kind:
The lucky have whole days, which still they choose;
The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.---DRYDEN.

- Oct. 26. The child born from 6 to 8 this morning, will not survive his infant state. Accidents are also likely. The day is rather inclining to evil, and is very bad for journeys, and affairs of profit.
27. A day likely to give celerity and despatch, but small profit.
28. This day is very propitious; it is excellent for love, marriage, and is good for business in general. The child born this day will be very fortunate, and especially towards the evening. There will be poets and musicians born thereon, and this day will be noted for the birth of such, in the annals of literature.
Travelling this day is productive of good fortune.
29. A very unlucky day. Persons under the restraint of others in high stations, will be sure to meet with disgrace. The child born will have accidents or hurts in the eyes. Those who marry will separate.
30. Whatever affair of business is begun this day will be permanent, but not over prosperous. Several fires will happen this day, and in the night thereof.
31. An excellent day for science and study.
- Nov. 1. Avoid this morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.; neither business, nor any thing else, can prosper. Those who travel early this morning will feel the truth thereof by experience. The house which is begun to be built this day will be unfortunate to the occupiers, and probably fall to ruins in a few years. The child born before 9 in the morning will be drowned, and some very fatal events, in various parts, are likely to happen.

PROPHETIC REMEMBRANCES, AND USEFUL CAUTIONS.

THE following hours are worthy of notice. The first time is from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 12; and in the evening, from a quarter past 6, to 25 minutes past 7 o'clock; on each day, from October 25th to November 2d, at these times the planets are peculiarly unfavourable. Disappointments and misfortunes, of various kinds, quarrels and casualties, are more likely than at any other time of the day. The astrological cause thereof is chiefly the rising and setting of **Sa-**turn and **Mars**.

The second time is peculiarly favourable for most concerns, being under **Jupiter**, and during the present calendar, takes place from 9 o'clock till half-past 9 in the morning of each day.

The chief features during the present week, are a number of sudden deaths, and the unexpected appearance of an infectious disorder in a quarter where poverty renders it truly alarming. Several females of rank meet terrible disappointments. **Venus** in **Sagittarius** will prove a lure to many females of certain passions. Fair, stout, persons of both sexes will generally prosper. The public mind seems much misled, and even the press has had a share in the delusion.

A distinguished personage born under the 20th degree of **Sagittarius** is near death, or an eminent merchant ruined.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

- Oct. 26. \odot D J in **Sagittarius** at eight in the morning, very evil.
29. J enters **Sagittarius** at nine in the morning. Several wealthy marriages will be unavoidably postponed.

AN ALCHEMICAL SECRET.

Transmutation of Silver into Gold.

Two pounds of lead being melted in an iron ladle, project on it, little by little, good saltpetre, in powder; the saltpetre being melted, must remain in fusion till at least half be consumed, although it catch fire it matters not; the more the saltpetre is reduced, the stronger the oil will be. Let the whole cool, then separate the saltpetre from the lead, next, the saltpetre, having first reduced it to powder on a marble, in a cellar, until it resolve itself into a liquor, which liquor put into a cucurbit, and, little by little, add double its weight of spirits of wine, then distil, with a small fire; dissolve on a marble, as above, what remains at the bottom of the cucurbit, and being reduced to a liquor, put it again into the cucurbit, and pour on it the spirit of wine, as above; reiterate the dissolutions and cohabations until all the saltpetre remains at the bottom of the cucurbit, resolved into an oil that will congeal no more, then have you the fixed *balsam* of the wise magii; after the above, an aquafortis must be made with equal parts of saltpetre, calcined vitriol and rock alum, and before you join the receiver to the cucurbit, put iron filings, antimony, verdigrease, in fine powder, tutty and cinabar, half an ounce, or an ounce each, according to the quantity of aquafortis you would procure.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

Geomancy.

To the Editors of "The *ASTROLOGER* of the Nineteenth Century."

GENTLEMEN,

BEING a constant reader and subscriber to your valuable Magazine, I am surprised that many of your correspondents should endeavour to lay aside that part of astrology which so many learned men have defended—such as Morinus, Lilly, Coley, Gadbury, and several others, who have certainly been the means of bringing the science into repute. I also perceive some of your correspondents know more of the science than ever was known before, which, I hope, they will publish for the benefit of students.

I have sent two figures of Geomancy relative to the fights between Langan and Spring, which you will much oblige me by inserting, if you deem them worthy notice, and I remain,

Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,

W. K.

Henry Street, Hampstead Road,
October 6, 1824.

REMARKABLE FIGURES OF

Geomancy,

RELATIVE TO THE

COMBATS BETWEEN LANGAN AND SPRING.

First Figure, set Jan. 7th, 1824, 2 H. 30 M. A. M.

Subject—Which will beat, or be victorious, Langan or Spring?

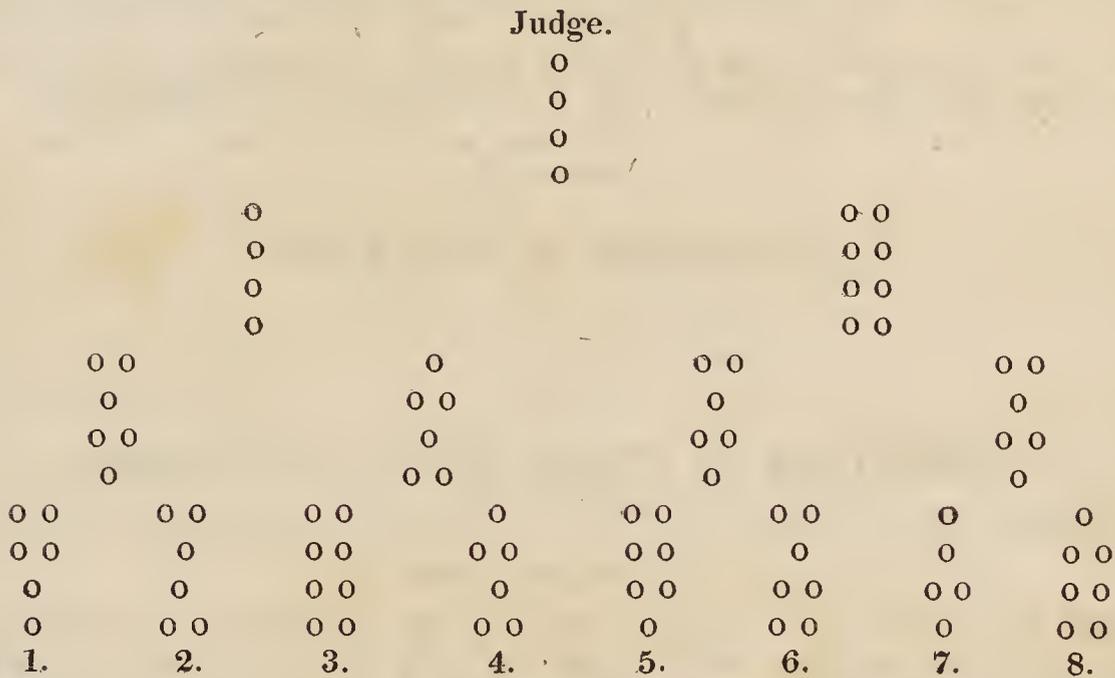
								Judge.								
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00	0		0		0		00		00		0		00			
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0	0		00		0		0		0		00		0			
00	00		0		00		0		0		0		00			
1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.			

Albus, the great dignities of **Mercury** in the first house, represents Langan, and moves into the 8th house, and the **Dragon's Tail** in the fourth house, or end of all things, with **Amissio** in the 2d house, made me affirm that Langan would lose that day, if not lose his life, or receive some bodily harm.

The 7th with **Puer**, the great dignities of **Mars**, represents Spring, which made me confident he would win, for as the figure relates to fighting, **Mars** is sure to carry the day when he is significator.

SECOND FIGURE.

Cast March 10th, 2 H. A.M. Subject—the same.



It is very remarkable, and illustrative of the wonderful truth of Geomancy, that the significator of Spring is precisely the same Geomantic figure as it was in the preceding scheme, viz. **Puer** the dignities of **Mars**, which I again predicted would gain him the victory, as it eventually proved. But Langan being represented by **Fortuna Major**, gave him a difficult task to obtain it.

To the above ingenious remarks of our acute correspondent, we will just mention the singular truth of the two *sixteenth* figures.

In the first scheme, the sixteenth figure is **Albus**, which exactly denoted the final result by its movement into the 8th house. In the second scheme, the sixteenth figure is **Fortuna Minor**, which was equally unfavourable for the person who was represented by the ascendant, which has neither place nor power in the scheme, not being at all found therein. There is, at present, no treatise on Geomancy which explains the method of forming these two important figures, which are ever explanatory of the final result of every undertaking. We ourselves obtained the method of forming them from a MS. of the 12th century, and we promise our readers that, hereafter, there shall be a full explanation given of this, and every other secret connected with the science.

NATIVITY OF
The Late Queen Caroline.

For the Horoscope, refer to the Front Page.

IN a subsequent number, we intend to give our calculations and opinion on this singular nativity, unless any of our correspondents should wish to perform that task for us. We will, however, just mention, that the time for which the horoscope is cast is undeniably correct; it was given to Mr. J. V. (the celebrated and fashionable amateur in astrological science,) by a lady who was actually present at the birth of the Royal Infant. The above gentleman kindly favoured us with a copy of the horoscope, which was calculated for 10H. 45M. A.M.: we have altered the time four minutes *only*, for the purpose of rectification.

Anecdotes of the Dead.

(Continued from p. 299.)

Apparition of a poor Man just deceased,

WHICH PROVED THE MEANS OF PRESERVING A GENTLEMAN
FROM DEATH.

MR. WESTON, of Old Swinford, in Worcestershire, walking one evening in the summer of 1759, in the park of Lord Lyttleton, at Hagley, and being overtaken by a sudden shower, ran into a grotto, and stood under a spreading oak, under whose shade several cattle were standing.

He had not been above ten minutes in that situation, before he saw the form of a man pass over the brook, close to the shade. Supposing it to be a poor peasant who had long worked for him, he called him by name, but received no answer; and the apparition quickly disappearing, he found his mind much agitated. Regardless of the storm, Mr. Weston withdrew from the place where he had sought an asylum, and ran round a rising hill, in order to discover the form which had presented itself to him. That, however, had not the effect desired; but one abundantly more salutary it certainly had, for just as he had gained the summit of the hill, on his return to the grotto, a tremendous flash of lightning darted its forked fury on the venerable oak, shivered it to pieces, and killed two of the cattle under its boughs.

On Mr. Weston's return to Swinford, he found that the death of the labourer was just announced in the neighbourhood. He told the story to his friends, who, on the credit of his known veracity, could not well refuse it credit. He saw the body, at his own expense, decently interred; and afterward contributed to the support of the widow, not only by remitting a year's rent for her cottage and piece of ground, but also by settling a small annuity upon her till she should marry.

We have told this tale simply as it was related by Mr. Weston, and leave the reader to make his own reflections on so marvellous an interposition of Divine Providence, without deciding in this, or in any such other case, whether the form that appeared was the soul of the deceased exerting its philanthropy in its flight to the unknown country, or the guardian angel of that soul returning to give up his charge, and produce his account at the bar of the Supreme. When Peter was redeemed from death, and freed from prison by a miraculous power, he visited the assembled company of Christians, who, at first, could hardly believe their eyes that it was the apostle, but said, "It is his angel." This proves that the notion of ministering spirits prevailed in the earliest ages of Christianity, a notion which not only accords with many passages of the Old, but also of the New Testament.

Remarkable Dream of an Italian Musician.

TARTINI, a celebrated musician, who was born at Pirani, in Istria, being much inclined to the study of music in his youth, dreamed one night that he had made a compact with the devil, who promised to be at his service on all occasions; and during this vision every thing succeeded according to his mind; his wishes were prevented, and his desires always surpassed, by the assistance of his new servant. At last, he imagined that he presented the devil with his violin, in order to discover what kind of a musician he was; when, to his great astonishment, he heard him play a solo so singularly beautiful, and which he executed with such superior taste and precision, that it surpassed all the music which he had ever heard or conceived in his life.

So great was his surprise, and so exquisite was his delight, upon this occasion, that it deprived him of the power of breathing. He awoke with the violence of his sensation, and instantly seized his fiddle in hopes of expressing what he had just heard, but in vain; he, however, then composed a piece, which is perhaps the best of all his works; he called it the "Devil's Sonata;" but it was so far inferior to what his sleep had produced, that he declared he would have broken his instrument, and abandoned music for ever, if he could have found any other means of subsistence.

A Murderer Discovered,

THROUGH THE GHOST OF THE MURDERED PERSON APPEARING
AT THE TRIAL.

A man was once taken up on suspicion of murder, but when brought to the bar, the evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

He behaved with great apparent boldness, for he knew there were no witnesses to the fact, and he had also taken all necessary caution to prevent a discovery. But the judge observed in the man's countenance a terror and confusion, which his pretended boldness could not hide, and therefore kept his eye steadily fixed on him the whole time. As soon as the last witness was dismissed, the man asked if they had any more evidence against him; when the judge, looking sternly at him, asked him, if he did not himself know of one more that could appear

against him, whose presence would put the matter out of doubt? On which the man started, and cried out, "My lord, he is not a legal witness! no man can speak in his own cause; nor was the wound I gave him half so large as what he shews against me!"

The judge presently perceived, by the man's starting, and the wildness and terror of his look, that he either saw the ghost of the murdered man, or that his imagination had, from his guilty conscience, formed such an appearance; and therefore, making the proper answers from such a supposition, he soon brought the murderer to confess the fact; for which he was condemned, and hanged in chains, at the place where he declared the murder was committed.

At his death he averred, that the ghost of the murdered person had appeared before his eyes at the trial.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

OUR Publisher feels flattered by the high encomium of the opulent Commoner in Yorkshire, passed upon the manner in which this work is conducted. He certainly has attempted to secure so large a body of talent about the work as to deserve the universal favour with which it has been received. During the last week, no less than Six London Newspapers have eulogised our exertions. And our increased circulation corroborates these united testimonies. An enlargement of Mr. Wright's concerns in another branch of his publishing business, has, notwithstanding the success of the Astrologer, left a wish upon his mind to transfer his interest over to some gentleman, or gentlemen, of undoubted respectability, who may wish to interest themselves in the propagation of so noble and divine a science. Mr. Wright would not let the work go out of his hands, but to individuals who would guarantee the future respectability of the work, and that it should maintain the high character it at present sustains. This is but just to the men of talent about the work, that it should not sink into disrepute from mismanagement. Any lover, therefore, of the science, who, from this statement, is anxious to take the work upon these terms, Mr. Wright will have no objection to treat with, by his sending his real name and address; and by stating his determination to carry the work forward with the spirit, activity, and industry, that have hitherto characterized it.

65, Paternoster Row,
23d Oct. 1824.

ERRATUM.

In page 294, line 7, for "Part of Fortune," read "Part of Prorogation."

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