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U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me.” “Urania with her choir
DANTE.

“Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song.” MILTON.

JANUARY 1880.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE evident revival of the belief in planetary influence indicates the necessity for a journal devoted to an inquiry into the ancient science of astrology—a belief in which was cherished by all the scientific men of the middle ages. Had there not been a substratum of truth in astrology, a belief in it could never have enchained so many philosophers, who cannot be condemned as fools because they believed in a science which is rejected by the philosophers—who, by-the-bye, have never fairly and thoroughly *examined* it—of the present day. Even Mr. R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S., in his recent philippic against astrology candidly admitted that—

“Although astronomers now reject altogether the doctrines of judicial astrology, it is impossible for the true lover of that science to regard astrology altogether with contempt. Astronomy, indeed, owes much more to the notions of believers in astrology than is commonly supposed.”

M. Lenormant and Godfrey Higgins have testified to the fact that but for astrology, astronomy could not have been so

perfected and so cherished as it has been since the earliest ages of mankind.

There can be no question that the chief reason why planetary influence is disbelieved in by the nineteenth century *savants*, is, that they have hitherto completely misunderstood the theories and the faith of their progenitors. It is a remarkable fact that while many modern theories have been promulgated one day to be discarded the next, the ancient system of astrology has virtually undergone no fundamental change. In all ages of the world the influences of Mars and Saturn have been observed to be prejudicial to human well-being and happiness, while those of Venus and Jupiter have ever been held to be most salutary and beneficial. Recently, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society stated that "the fatal error" of the learned men of the middle ages who believed in planetary influence, consisted "in supposing that the influence was due to the conjunction of the planets, instead of to the position of the planets in their orbits." Lord Bacon, who "received astrology as a part of physics," and who judged that "it should rather be purged than absolutely rejected," clearly laid it down as an axiom that "the nearest approaches and farthest removes of planets to and from the point overhead (the planets, like the sun, having their summer and winter)" should be studied. Should the effects, of "great conjunctions" be neglected, by the modern philosopher, wholly in favour of the effects of positions of the planets in their orbits, then a very "fatal error" indeed will be committed, and we have the testimony of the really great Kepler to the effects of conjunctions of the larger planets. In regard to the so-called "aspects" of the stars much confusion exists. It was not the *appearance*—to the naked eye—of the heavenly bodies to which influence was ascribed by the ancients. The "aspects" were certain relative distances in longitude (or angles) which, when formed between the planets and the sun and moon, were found to bring into operation their combined influences. After the *conjunction* (when two heavenly bodies have the same longitude), comes next in importance the *opposition* (when 180° or six "signs" apart),

then the "square" (90°), *trine* (120°), and *sextile* (60°). Other "aspects" have been added (by Kepler), and they will be found described in "The Text-Book of Astrology."

It is worthy of remark that Mr. B. G. Jenkins, F.R.A.S., has determined the true magnetic declination-period to be 11·9 years; the mean period of sun-spots, 11·9 years; the auroral displays, the same period. "But what," he asks, "is this period of 11·9 years? It is Jupiter's anomalistic year, or the time which elapses between two perihelion passages. Prof. Wolf and Messrs. De la Rue, Stewart, and Loewy, have all distinctly stated their belief that Jupiter is the chief cause in the production of sun-spots. This 11·9 years' period will then, I believe, remove what little doubt remains in some minds on this subject." * Mr. Jenkins has also traced an intimate connection between terrestrial magnetism and the movements of such distant planets as Uranus and Neptune. Mr. Jenkins, although a believer in the physical influences of the planets, discards the tenets of judicial astrology. In the pages of this magazine we propose to furnish our readers with a list of those *phenomena* (formerly called "aspects") which experience proves to have an intimate relationship with variations of weather; with the *geocentric* longitudes of the planets daily (these *not* being given in the *Nautical Almanac*), so that they may determine for themselves the correctness of the *data*; and also with the means of testing the verity or falsity of the various doctrines of astrology as handed down to us by the ancients. We shall, from time to time, present our readers with such "forecasts" as may be deemed useful and instructive.

We shall be happy at all times to insert, as far as space will allow, contributions from inquirers into planetary influence, whether favourable or not to the teachings of the old school of astrologers. We trust that the public will recognise that astrology has nothing in common with gipsy fortune-telling. A full, fair, and impartial inquiry is what we demand, and we shall do all in our power to freely ventilate this all-important question.

* Vide *Nature*, Jan. 31, 1878.

EPHEMERIS—JANUARY, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Uranus, 2nd, 3h. 25m. Afternoon,	} Is in Ecliptic Conjunction with the Moon.	1	N 1 35 35
Venus, 8th, 6h. 6m. Afternoon,		4	1 9 31
Mercury, 10th, 11h. 21m. Morning,		7	0 43 42
Jupiter, 15th, 1h. 36m. Afternoon,		10	0 18 42
Saturn, 17th, 6h. 29m. Afternoon,		13	S 0 5 6
Neptune, 20th, 3h. 57m. Morning,		16	0 27 24
Mars, 21st, 1h. 38m. Morning,		19	0 47 59
Uranus, 29th, 7h. 51m. Afternoon,		22	1 6 38
		25	1 23 8
		28	S 1 37 17

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.		Moon's Longitude.		Mercury's Longitude.
			°	'	Noon.	Midn't.	
1	Th	♄ 30° ♄.	10	30	24	5	0 18 8 44
2	F	♃ 30° ♃, 60° ♄.	11	31	51	6	19 17 29
3	S		12	33	0	20	20 28 32
4	S	♃ p.d. ♃. ♀ 144° ♂.	13	34	9	3	21 41 37
5	M	♂ 36° ♃.	14	35	19	17	22 56 31
6	Tu	☉ △ ♂, p.d. ♀.	15	36	29	1	24 13 4
7	W		16	37	39	15	25 31 5
8	Th	♀ p.d. ♂.	17	38	49	0	26 50 27
9	F	♀ 72° ♃.	18	39	59	15	28 11 2
10	S		19	41	9	29	29 32 43
11	S	☉ ecl. invis. at Greenwich.	20	42	19	14	30 55 27
12	M	♀ □ ♃. ♀ 135° ♂.	21	43	28	29	2 19 7
13	Tu	♀ △ ♃, 150° ♄.	22	44	37	13	3 43 40
14	W	☉ 135° ♃.	23	45	46	27	5 9 2
15	Th	♀ □ ♃.	24	46	53	10	6 35 12
16	F	♀ △ ♃.	25	48	0	24	8 2 7
17	S	☉ 45° ♃. ♀ □ ♃, △ ♄.	26	49	6	6	9 29 44
18	S	☉ 72° ♃, p.d. ♀.	27	50	12	19	10 58 3
19	M	♀ * ♃.	28	51	16	18	12 27 1
20	Tu	♄ stationary.	29	52	20	13	13 56 39
21	W		0	53	22	25	15 26 56
22	Th	☉ p.d. ♂, 144° ♃.	1	54	24	6	16 57 51
23	F	♀ in aphelion.	2	55	25	18	18 29 24
24	S		3	56	24	0	20 1 35
25	S	♀ △ ♂. ♀ 135° ♄.	4	57	23	12	21 34 25
26	M	♀ 135° ♃.	5	58	21	25	23 7 53
27	Tu		6	59	18	7	24 42 0
28	W	☉ 150° ♃.	8	0	14	20	26 16 47
29	Th	☉ □ ♄, 36° ♃.	9	1	8	3	27 52 13
30	F	♀ 144° ♂. ♀ 45° ♃.	10	2	17	3	29 28 21
31	S	☉ * ♃. ♀ p.d. ♀.	11	2	55	0	1 5 10

EPIIEMERIS—JANUARY, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
1	N 2 44 29	N 1 45 33	S 1 7 46	S 2 28 41	N 0 47 22	S 1 48 38
4	2 41 6	1 47 30	1 7 23	2 27 56	0 47 30	1 48 28
7	2 36 47	1 49 11	1 7 1	2 27 10	0 47 37	1 48 18
10	2 31 36	1 50 37	1 6 40	2 26 26	0 47 43	1 48 7
13	2 25 37	1 51 49	1 6 20	2 25 42	0 47 50	1 47 56
16	2 18 53	1 52 48	1 6 1	2 24 59	0 47 56	1 47 45
19	2 11 30	1 53 36	1 5 44	2 24 17	0 48 2	1 47 34
22	2 3 31	1 54 13	1 5 28	2 23 36	0 48 7	1 47 23
25	1 55 0	1 54 42	1 5 12	2 22 57	0 48 13	1 47 11
28	N 1 46 2	N 1 55 2	S 1 4 58	S 2 22 19	N 0 48 17	S 1 47 0

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
1	♍ 25 43 25	♄ 14 37 35	♃ 9 8 58	♄ 9 20 30	♅ 8 51 45	♆ 9 21 21
2	26 52 7	14 49 13	9 19 44	9 22 45	8 50 45	9 20 45
3	28 1 0	15 1 26	9 30 36	9 25 5	8 49 41	9 20 11
4	29 10 2	15 14 13	9 41 36	9 27 32	8 48 35	9 19 39
5	♁ 0 19 13	15 27 34	9 52 41	9 30 5	8 47 25	9 19 9
6	1 28 34	15 41 28	10 3 53	9 32 44	8 46 13	9 18 41
7	2 38 3	15 55 53	10 15 11	9 35 30	8 44 57	9 18 15
8	3 47 40	16 10 51	10 26 35	9 38 21	8 43 39	9 17 51
9	4 57 26	16 26 20	10 38 6	9 41 18	8 42 18	9 17 28
10	6 7 19	16 42 18	10 49 42	9 44 21	8 40 53	9 17 9
11	7 17 20	16 58 47	11 1 24	9 47 31	8 39 26	9 16 51
12	8 27 28	17 15 45	11 13 11	9 50 46	8 37 56	9 16 35
13	9 37 42	17 33 11	11 25 4	9 54 7	8 36 24	9 16 21
14	10 48 3	17 51 5	11 37 3	9 57 33	8 34 48	9 16 9
15	11 58 31	18 9 26	11 49 5	10 1 6	8 33 10	9 15 59
16	13 9 4	18 28 14	12 1 15	10 4 44	8 31 29	9 15 51
17	14 19 43	18 47 27	12 13 29	10 8 27	8 29 46	9 15 46
18	15 30 28	19 7 5	12 25 48	10 12 17	8 28 0	9 15 42
19	16 41 19	19 27 7	12 38 13	10 16 11	8 26 12	9 15 41
20	17 52 15	19 47 33	12 50 42	10 20 11	8 24 22	9 15 42
21	19 3 16	20 8 22	13 3 15	10 24 16	8 22 29	9 15 45
22	20 14 23	20 29 34	13 15 53	10 28 27	8 20 33	9 15 50
23	21 25 34	20 51 7	13 28 35	10 32 43	8 18 36	9 15 57
24	22 37 1	21 13 1	13 41 21	10 37 4	8 16 36	9 16 6
25	23 48 12	21 35 16	13 54 12	10 41 30	8 14 34	9 16 17
26	24 59 38	21 57 51	14 7 7	10 46 1	8 12 30	9 16 31
27	26 11 9	22 20 45	14 20 6	10 50 37	8 10 24	9 16 46
28	27 22 43	22 43 59	14 33 9	10 55 18	8 8 16	9 17 4
29	28 34 23	23 7 31	14 46 16	11 0 3	8 6 6	9 17 23
30	29 46 7	23 31 21	14 59 27	11 4 54	8 3 54	9 17 45
31	♊ 0 57 55	23 55 28	15 12 41	11 9 49	8 1 40	9 18 8

THE WEATHER AND ITS PREDICTION.

By the Author of the *Text Book of Astrology*, the *Weather Guide Book*, &c.

THE disclosures of the cuneiform inscriptions prove that the phenomena of the weather were observed and recorded, together with the configurations of the heavenly bodies.*

M. Lenormant says of the Chaldæans: "Grands contemplateurs du ciel, frappés des merveilles de l'harmonie sidérale et du rôle actif du soleil dans les phénomènes de la végétation, ils avaient fini par tout rapporter, dans la nature, aux astres et au plus éclatant d'entre eux. Il leur était arrivé ce que Dieu voulait éviter aux Hébreux quand il leur défendait de trop regarder les étoiles; ils les adoraient, non plus seulement comme la manifestation la plus éclatante de la puissance divine, mais comme la Divinité même. L'adoration, née d'une contemplation admirative, conduisit à son tour à une observation régulière, nécessaire pour constater les époques fixes et les retours des fêtes du culte des dieux sideraux. Dans cette observation, poursuivie avec l'idée préconçue de l'action générale des astres sur les phénomènes de la nature et sur les destinées de l'homme, on crut saisir quelques-unes des lois de cette action, quelques-uns des liens qui rattachaient aux mouvements célestes les faits terrestres. On nota les coïncidences qui se produisaient entre les positions ou les apparences des astres et les événements et l'on crut trouver dans ces coïncidences la clef des prévisions de l'avenir. Dès lors, l'astrologie était fondée. La régularité constante du cours des astres et leur influence sur les changements des saisons avaient inspiré la notion de la loi éternelle et immuable qui unit tous les phénomènes et tous les événements, en établissant entre eux une solidarité indissoluble et en faisant dépendre les choses terrestres des choses célestes. Ceci admis comme un principe fondamental et certain, les coïncidences une fois observées entre l'état du ciel et les événements furent regardées comme devant se reproduire avec une régularité nécessaire."†

* "Babylonian Literature: Lecture delivered at the Royal Institute." By the Rev. A. H. Sayce.

† "La Divination de la Science des Présages chez les Chaldéens." Par François Lenormant.

Mr. Kendrick says: "By their science the Egyptian astrologers could foretell years of scarcity and plenty, pestilences, earthquakes, inundations, and the appearance of comets, and do many other things surpassing the sagacity of the vulgar."*

Pliny relates of Anaximander that "he foretold the earthquakes that overthrew Lacedæmon." Pliny also relates that Anaxagoras foretold the fall of a meteoric stone, about the second year of the 78th Olympiad, which occurred near the Egos, in Thrace. "It happened," says Pliny, "in sight of many, in the day-time, a comet blazing at the time, and this stone was as big as a wain could carry, and was kept for a monument."

Claudius Ptolemy, the Egyptian astronomer and geographer, has handed down to us, in his "Tetrabiblos," or "Four Books of the Influence of the Stars," the views of the ancients concerning "Particular Constitutions of the Atmosphere," the "Signification of Meteors," and also rules for forecasting the state of the weather.

Lord Bacon, who devoted nearly the whole of his life to an investigation of the physical influences of the primary planets, observed that there was a total change of the weather every forty years, and he expressed himself as ignorant of the cause. Had Lord Bacon been aware of the existence of Uranus and Neptune he would probably have referred the cause to the movements of one or both of those planets, for there is a remarkable approximation of the periodicity, observed by Lord Bacon, to the change of hemisphere of Uranus, and a still closer approximation to the fourth part of the sidereal revolution of Neptune. Lord Bacon received "astrology as a part of physics, without attributing more to it than reason and the evidence of things allow."

Kepler avowed that "a most unflinching experience of the excitement of sublunary natures by the conjunctions and aspects of the planets, has instructed and compelled my unwilling belief."†

* "Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs." By John Kendrick, M.A.

† Extract from a work of Kepler's quoted in "Observations on the Life of Kepler," published by the Society of Useful Knowledge, 1880.

Hecker states, that "of the astral influence which was considered to have originated the great mortality, physicians and learned men were as completely convinced as of the fact of its reality."

Dr. Goad, who was an eye-witness of the Plague of London, in 1665, published a work* in which he referred the proximate cause of that terrible epidemic to the action of certain planets on the atmosphere.

Roger Bacon, Baron Napier, of Merchistoun (the inventor of logarithms), Flamsteed (the first Astronomer Royal), Sir Elias Ashmole, Sir Christopher Heydon, Cardan, and many other eminent men of their day, were thoroughly convinced of, and constantly asserted, the physical influences of the planets.

What has meteorology gained, and how far has it been advanced by being divorced from astrology? Can the savants of the present day emulate the achievements of the Chaldeans and of the ancient Egyptians? Can they foretell "years of scarcity and plenty, pestilences, earthquakes, and inundations?" No; the present state of the so-called "science" of meteorology does not admit of any such foreknowledge. We may take it, then, that meteorology, so far as prediction of the weather is concerned, has retrograded rather than advanced. As Mr. B. G. Jenkins, F.R.A.S., recently stated:† "It is to the intense prejudice educated people have against astrology—confounding the astrology of the ancients and of the scientific men of the middle ages with the nonsense of the gipsies—that we are indebted for our ignorance of the origin of epidemics." To the same prejudice we may fairly attribute the want of progress in meteorology, so lamented by the scientists of the present day. It is, therefore, refreshing to find that Mr. E. J. Lowe, of Nottingham, an eminent meteorologist, and a painstaking observer, in his letter to the *Times*, on the "Cycle of the Seasons," finding that in several instances the years of drought were either accelerated or retarded,

* "Astro-Meteorologica."

† Letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* (March 7, 1879), on "Epidemics and the Stars."

wisely observed that "It is likewise requisite to ascertain what may supply the disturbing element, whether planetary or otherwise, affecting any particular period, and resulting in altering the duration or modifying the extremes of temperature." Most assuredly, unless planetary influence be taken into account, no cycle of the seasons can be determined, and no forecast of the general state of the weather for any particular season can be correctly made. As the *Times* once said: "To place forecasts of weather, even of the general character of the coming season, on a sound and certain basis; to gain the power of foretelling a cold spring, a wet summer, or a late harvest, would be to confer an incalculable benefit upon the people of this country." No doubt, to foretell the state of the weather in these islands is a far more difficult task than that which was accomplished by the Chaldæan, Egyptian, and other ancient astrologers. Nevertheless, as we shall presently show, it is possible—by examining the records of observations of weather in bygone years, and comparing them with the then relative positions of the luminaries and the larger planets—to formulate an empirical law by which we may predict that when certain celestial phenomena shall recur certain effects on the atmosphere and the weather will immediately follow. If the 11 years cycle of the seasons could be firmly established it would tell very greatly in favour of planetary influences; for although the solar-spot periodicity may occasionally synchronise with epochs of greatest heat and cold, yet it must not be forgotten that both phenomena very probably depend upon planetary influence. Mr. Lowe assumes that the drought of 1868 came at the appointed time, and hence inferred that the droughts of 1857, 1791, 1714, 1635, 1626, 1538, 1516, 1406, 1285, and 1021 came at the appointed time. "Upon the same hypothesis," Mr. Lowe said, "we may conclude that the droughts of 1845, 1834, 1779, 1757, 1746, 1724, 1691, 1669, 1614, 1361, 1350, 1251, 1130, 1086, and 987, were accelerated one year; and that the droughts of 1825, 1704, 1583, 1528, 1473, 1429, 1341, 1242, and 1121 were retarded one year. And again, the droughts of 1800, 1635, 1503, 1393, 1228, and 1151 were accelerated two years; while those of

1573, 1375, 1276, and 1177 were retarded a like period. Thus between the years 1230 and 1868, in 54 periods, we have 46 droughts recorded as commencing within two years of the appointed time. . . . There are 27 instances of the drought continuing at least for three consecutive years, and of this number 16 occur in the last 27 epochs. A further proof that the cycle of the seasons is 11 years is shown if the periods are arranged so that 100 years intervene (*i.e.*, by taking every ninth period). We then find that for several years the droughts repeat themselves every 100 years, thus:—1800, 1700, 1600; 1815, 1715, 1615; 1826, 1726, 1626; 1836, 1736, 1636; 1857, 1757, 1657; 1779, 1679, 1479; 1791, 1691, 1591, 1492, 1393, 1293, 1103. The following are instances of great frosts occurring immediately before a great drought:—1811, 1799, 1779, 1758, 1746, 1691, 1680, 1678, 1669, 1658, 1648, 1635, 1625, 1614, 1598, 1572, 1537, 1515, 1250, 1241, 1221, 1176, 1151, 1142, 1121, 1096, 1086, 1035, 1020, 987, 774, and 757—*i.e.*, there are 32 frosts in 58 periods occurring immediately before a drought.”

Mr. Lowe omitted all mention of the drought of 1864, although the rainfall of that year (in London) was 9 inches less than that of 1868. Many of our readers will remember that at the beginning of August, 1864, prayers for rain were offered up in all the churches and chapels of England.

A writer in the *Journal of Science** traces the commencement of anomalous seasons to the autumnal equinox, and says: “A practical consideration is how the approach of an abnormal season may be foreseen. If northerly winds begin in October, and continue with little intermission till the end of the year, there is already room for grave apprehension. But if, after an early commencement of winter, there is no decided change before the end of February, a cold late spring and a chilly summer become almost a matter of certainty.”

That the change from a warm to a cold epoch is not frequently effected about the autumnal equinox, the numerous instances (32 in 58 periods) of great frosts immediately before

* July, 1879, “The Anomalous Season.”

a great drought, mentioned by Mr. Lowe, will prove. We shall presently show the reason why the change from a warm to a cold epoch is sometimes effected about the autumnal equinox. If we compare the character of the weather of the spring of 1879 with that of the spring of 1849, and also the positions of Saturn at the vernal equinox in both years, we shall find a very striking and suggestive resemblance. From the remotest antiquity the influence of Saturn has been observed to increase cold and moisture. The Solar ingress into *Aries* in 1879 took place on March 20th at 11^h 32^m p.m. (G. M. T.). A map of the heavens drawn for that moment will show that the Sun and Saturn, nearly conjoined, were approaching the lower meridian, or northern angle of the heavens. The Solar ingress into *Aries* in 1849 occurred at 5^h 13^m p.m. (G. M. T.) of March 20th. The Sun and the planet Saturn, nearly conjoined, were nearly setting—*i.e.*, in the western angle of the heavens. There is no need to recall to the minds of our readers the inclement nature of the spring of 1879. That the character of the weather of the spring of 1849 was very similar, can be shown by reference to the report of the late Secretary of the Meteorological Society. He recorded that “the weather of March, 1849, was unusually mild until the 18th [when the Sun came to the conjunction with Saturn], the temperature then fell considerably, and remained low until the end of the month. Snow in London on the 24th, 25th, and 28th. April, up to the 28th, was a cold, wet, and cheerless month; rain fell on twenty-two days; snow-storms on the 17th, 18th, and 19th; hail-storms on the 20th and 23rd. In May, easterly and northerly winds were exceedingly keen during the first twelve days, keeping vegetation at a standstill; rain fell on seventeen days; this sunless month being unhealthy both to the animal and vegetable kingdoms.” The weather of the summer of 1849 did not partake of the anomalous character of that of the present year (1879); and here it must be noted that the positions of the celestial bodies at the summer solstice of 1849 were widely different from those of the summer solstice of 1879. At the solstice of the former year the planet Jupiter—whose influence is of a calorific character—was on the meridian, in the

sign Leo and in trine (120°) aspect with Mars and Uranus in the western angle. At the summer solstice of 1879, Neptune was near the lower meridian, and the Sun (60° from Uranus) and Mercury were setting—neither Mars nor Jupiter being angularly placed. At the winter solstice of 1878, *i.e.*, at $10^h 40^m 58^s$ of December 21st, the Sun was in the northern angle of the heavens and in square (90°) aspect with Saturn in the western angle. At the autumnal equinox of 1878, *i.e.* at $4^h 26^m$ a.m. of September 23rd, the Sun and Mars were in the ascendant and in opposition to Saturn in the western angle. The singular coincidences of (1°) the Sun in opposition to Saturn, and both of them angular, at the autumnal equinox of 1878; (2°) of the Sun in square to Saturn, and both of them angular, at the winter solstice of the same year; and (3°) of the Sun in conjunction with Saturn, both being angular, at the vernal equinox of 1879, will suggest the reason why the “polar current became supreme,” and retained its sovereignty so long—the position of Saturn so near the equator at the vernal equinox having enhanced the effects of his influence. These coincidences will also serve to indicate the “unsuspected cause”—to use the words of the writer in the *Journal of Science*—which occasionally displaces the supposed “epochs of greatest heat and cold,” and sometimes “obliterates one of them altogether.” They will also give a satisfactory reply to his question, “Why should the equatorial current prevail in one season and the polar in another?”

The winter of 1860-61 was an exceptionally severe one. On the morning of Christmas-day the severest cold was experienced, and it is a question whether anything like it was ever before known in England. At the winter solstice, December 21st, 1860, $1^h 51^m$ p.m. (G. M. T.), the planet Uranus was ascending in square aspect with Saturn, and in opposition to Mercury in the western angle. At the Solar ingress into *Aries* following, *viz.*, March 20th, 1861, $2^h 48^m$ p.m. Saturn was again in the ascendant and in square to Uranus in the southern angle, Mars culminating. Throughout the spring and summer of 1861 polar winds prevailed, and in many parts of the north of England frost occurred almost every

night in July—this on the authority of the writer in the *Journal of Science*.

The winter of 1854-55 set in early and continued late; frosts, snow-storms, and sleet occurring until July. The harvest was deficient in quantity and quality, and very late. Uranus was the only planet in an angle at the winter solstice of December 22nd, 1854, 3^h a.m. At the following vernal ingress, March 21st, 1855, 4^h 8^m a.m., Saturn was on the lower meridian, and Jupiter and Mercury were in the ascendant. At the summer solstice, June 22nd, 1855, 0^h 49^m a.m., Uranus was in the ascendant, and Mercury was near the lower meridian.

The winter of 1844-45 was prolonged, the spring of 1845 was very backward, and the following summer was wet and cold—this on the authority of the writer for the *Journal of Science*. At the winter solstice of 1844 it will be found that Mercury was setting, Uranus and Jupiter were approaching the meridian. At the vernal ingress, 1845, the Sun and Mercury were setting, Uranus and Jupiter were also in the western angle, Uranus being nearly conjoined with the Sun and in square to Mars in the northern angle. At the summer solstice Mars and Saturn, nearly conjoined, were in the northern angle, Jupiter being in the western angle.

The winter of 1870-71—"a less decided case"—was severe, and, we are told by the writer before-mentioned, "it was undoubtedly the severest winter between 1860-61 and 1878-79."

At the winter solstice, December 22nd, 1870, 0^h 13^m a.m., the Sun and Saturn were conjoined on the lower meridian, and in close proximity to Venus; Uranus near the meridian.

We have thus gone over the whole of the "anomalous seasons" mentioned in the *Journal of Science*, and have shown that in every instance, *viz.*, in 1878-79, 1870-71, 1860-61, 1854-55, and 1844-45—those planets (Saturn and Uranus) were angular whose influences have been for many years observed to be productive of cold and moisture. Reference to the "Weather Guide-Book"* will show the character of the influences ascribed to each of the major planets. To go back to the seventeenth

* Published in 1864; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

century, Haly says: "If Saturn be in any of the angles [*i.e.* at the equinoxes or solstices], he signifies a various and divers temper of air, thick and dark clouds; in winter or cold weather the cold is augmented." It may be asked why, when such coincidences as those we have brought forward have been observed for so many years, astro-meteorologists have not foretold the epochs of great heat and cold of the past few years? Many of our readers will remember that the writer foretold from the conjunction of the Sun, Saturn, and Venus, on the lower meridian at the winter solstice of 1870, "*a very wintry season* which will be remarkable for great snow-storms." This forecast was published in November, 1870. The snow which fell in December lay unmelted until February. Again, it will be fresh in the memory of most of our readers that the writer foretold that the weather of the winter quarter of 1878-79 would be "rough, stormy, and cold;" and also that the weather of the spring quarter of 1879 would be "cold and stormy," that "vegetation would be backward," that "farmers and gardeners" would "suffer detriment and loss," and also that there would be "abundance of rain, snow, and cold, a scarcity and want of provisions and fruits of the earth." These last-named forecasts were written in the summer of 1878, and were in the hands of the public in October of that year. Moreover, they were based on the aphorisms which Ramesey collated from the writings of the ancients, those aphorisms having been founded on the results of the observations of coincidences between certain astronomic with extraordinary atmospheric phenomena. Such observations—we have it on the authority of M. Lenormant—were made by the Chaldæan astronomers. Yet, even M. Lenormant, with the prejudices instilled into his mind by modern education and training, confounded the *science* of the Chaldæans with those superstitions which priestcraft encouraged the people to cherish—in order that they (the priests) might keep to themselves the key of foreknowledge, for they did not consider it to be wise to "cast pearls before swine." Nevertheless, M. Lenormant very justly observes:—"L'histoire de l'astrologie Chaldéenne n'est pas, en effet, seulement celle d'une superstition bizarre, c'est un des chapitres capitaux de l'histoire

des connaissances humaines, car à cette astrologie se lie d'une manière indissoluble la première astronomie savante qui ait existé dans le monde, une astronomie dont les plus grands entre les Grecs, les Hipparque, et les Eudoxe, ont été les disciples et dont, en beaucoup de choses essentielles, nous sommes encore les héritiers."

Further evidence than that we have adduced in the foregoing pages cannot fairly be required to convince those who can dismiss their prejudices against astrology of the fact, that "the power of foretelling a cold spring," etc., is already gained, and that in astrology we possess, ready to hand, "a sound and certain basis" for forecasts of the general character of the weather of a coming season.

Variations of the weather have, from time immemorial, been observed to coincide with the conjunctions, oppositions, and parallel declinations of the Sun and the larger planets; and, also, with the differences of longitude, called "aspects," of 60°, 90°, and 120° (or the 6th, 4th, and 3rd parts of the whole circumference) between those bodies. A recent instance of this may be cited in the severe frost which occurred at the beginning of December, 1879. On December 1st the Sun was 120° from Saturn and 90° from Uranus. The combined influences of the two planets brought an early and a severe foretaste of winter. At the autumnal equinox, 1879, Jupiter was near the lower meridian and Mars was setting—hence a dry and genial autumn immediately followed, which was not broken up until after the Sun had passed the opposition of Mars on November 12th.

The *minor* "aspects" are the differences of longitude of 30°, 36°, 45°, 72°, 135°, 144°, and 150°, or the 12th, 10th, 8th, and 5th parts of the whole circumference, and the difference between a semi-circumference and the 8th, 10th, and 12th parts respectively. When these are formed between the Sun and the larger planets slight variations of weather are found to coincide, but they are not so important nor so lasting as those which coincide with the major aspects before mentioned. The crossing of the equator and the tropics by the larger planets, and their perihelia, also, are found by observation to produce

atmospheric disturbances. The consideration of these phenomena must be held over for a future number. Meteorologists are advised, in the meantime, to watch for coincidences between weather-changes and the planetary positions given in the calendar of this Journal.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR JANUARY, 1880.

THE opposition of the planets Jupiter and Uranus on the last day of the old year coinciding with the Solar square (90°) of Saturn will be attended and followed by wintry and stormy weather. The New Year is therefore likely to be ushered in with low temperature, frost, snow, and a turbulent state of the atmosphere. Temperature will rise about the 5th and 6th, under the Solar trine (120°) of Mars; falling about the 14th, and rising again on the 15th. Snowstorms on the 12th or 13th. Variable weather from the 15th to 20th. Temperature will rise on the 21st, when a spell of fairer weather will set in. From the 26th to the end of the month frosty weather will prevail.—Probable STORM-PERIODS: 1st or 2nd, 17th, 29th to 31st.

N.B.—These forecasts apply generally to the United Kingdom, but allowance must be made in the north for a greater degree of cold and more snow; and, in places where the average annual rain-fall exceeds 24 in., for greater rainfall. The storm-periods apply chiefly to the coasts.

SOLAR INGRESS AND ECLIPSES.

I.—*The Solar Ingress into Capricorn* (i.e. the winter solstice) takes place at $4^h 15^m 56^s$ a.m. (G. M. T.) of December 22nd, 1879. The right ascension of the meridian is $10^h 17^m 21^s$. Jupiter is "angular"—only 5° from the lower meridian—and nearly in opposition to Uranus; Venus ascends in opposition to Mars. Here, then, we have no less than four planets angular, two of them (Mars and Jupiter) being of

calorific influence, one (Venus) temperate and moist, and the remaining one (Uranus) cold and moist. This singular combination of opposing influences renders it rather difficult to forecast the general character of the weather of the ensuing quarter. In the first place, it will be safe to conclude that the weather will be more than usually *variable*; secondly, that the winter quarter will be exceedingly *stormy*, more especially on or about the 31st of December, the 29th of January, the 14th and 28th of February, the 4th and 10th of March; thirdly, that there will be much rain or snow, especially about the 31st of December, the 13th and 31st of January, and the 9th of February; and lastly, that the mean temperature (except at the periods of Solar configurations of Saturn and Uranus) will not be much below the average.

The position of Mars is (if we may trust the aphorisms of the ancients) indicative of foreign warfare, and as Mars is in the sign Taurus, strife will occur in Persia, in Asia Minor, and in Ireland, as well as in Afghanistan. Those countries will also suffer seriously from epidemics.

In the United Kingdom the general death-rate of the quarter should (as Jupiter is approaching his perihelion) be below the average; still there is every reason to fear a great prevalence of infantile diseases (scarlatina and whooping cough), and of diseases of the respiratory organs among adults. In Dublin, small-pox and diphtheria will be very prevalent.

II.—A *partial Eclipse of the Moon*, partly visible at Greenwich, takes place on December 28th, 1879. The mean time of ecliptic opposition is 4^h 15^m 6^s p.m. The Moon rises at 3^h 46^m. The R.A. of the meridian is 22^h 42^m 38^s. It is curious to find that Jnpiter is just culminating (the *Nautical Almanack* gives 4^h 15^m as the mean time of Jupiter's meridian passage) in opposition to Uranus on the lower meridian—the exact reverse of their relative positions at the winter solstice—both planets being in benefic configuration (sextile and trine respectively) with the luminaries. On the other hand, Saturn is very nearly in square aspect with both the Sun and Moon. Now, Ramesey says that a lunar eclipse falling in the first 10° of the sign *Cancer* (the Moon at this eclipse is in 6° 37' of Cancer)

“excites and stirs up war.” The sign *Cancer* is said to “rule,” or influence, CONSTANTINOPLE, and at that ancient seat of government, the planet Saturn will be *exactly southing* at the moment of ecliptic opposition. We may, therefore, anticipate that the chief evils threatened by the planetary configurations at this eclipse will fall on the ruler of Turkey and his government. An earthquake will be felt at Constantinople. At BOKHARA Mars will be southing, and at HERAT the planet of war will be within a few degrees of the meridian, consequently, strife, bloodshed, and earthquakes will be experienced in and around those cities.

III.—*Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 11th, 1880.* This eclipse will be invisible at Greenwich. Its effects will be felt in MEXICO, where an attempt will be made to overthrow the government, bloodshed will result, and scarcity of food will follow. At Salt Lake City a turbulent spirit will dominate men’s minds. The chief effects of this will be felt, in the countries wherein it is visible, about the 17th of May (when Mars arrives at the opposition of the place of the eclipse), and the 25th of December (when Saturn arrives at the square of the place of the eclipse).

SUN-SPOTS IN EARNEST.—A letter with this heading appeared in *Nature*, November 6, 1879, from Professor A. Winnecke, of Strasburg, calling attention to the remarkable display of solar activity during the period October 6-13. “Three great spots on Oct. 8, four very great spots on the 10th and 11th, and a double spot near the middle of the disc, in addition to the group of spots on the following limb, on the 12th and 13th. On October 6, at noon, the Sun appeared without spots.” It is worthy of remark that on October 5, the Sun was in opposition to Saturn; on the following day, Mercury was in (superior) conjunction with the Sun, and Mars was *stationary* at the distance in longitude of 135° from the Sun. Professor Winnecke remarks that “it appears from these observations that this first display of solar activity after the minimum of spots, entered the disc October 6, 7; it passed off, as Mr. Christie remarks, October 21.”

THE CONJUNCTION OF MARS AND SATURN IN
ARIES, AT CABUL, 1879.

THE conjunction of Mars and Saturn in the sign *Aries* only occurs once in thirty years, and it is accounted in the writings of astrologers a very notable and important conjunction. The last conjunction of these planets in the sign *Pisces* was even more interesting as a spectacle, because Mars was then—viz., November 3, 1877—in perigee, and, in fact, nearer to the earth than he had been since 1798. But the conjunction of the two malefic planets happening in the cardinal, equinoctial, and fiery sign *Aries*—the sign “ruling” or influencing England, the “house” of Mars and the “exaltation” of the Sun—is a much more powerful factor, in astrology, than when happening in any other sign.

In the *Times* of 30th June, 1879, the public were informed that

“Astronomers will not greatly concern themselves with the portentous aspect of these evil-omened bodies. It will suffice for them to ascertain, not the bearing of the conjoined planets on terrestrial relations, but their apparent position and changes of position with respect to each other. They will not inquire whether, in the astrological sense, the aspect of either planet is more than usually unfavourable, but whether, when tested photometrically and also photographically (as will presently be shown), the two planets are found to shine with such degree of relative lustre as we might expect from their position with respect to the Sun. By observations of the latter kind, a department of science which some have proposed to call the physics of astronomy will be advanced; for the relative lustre of two planets, whether judged by the eye or tested by the photographic sensitive plate, may give information as to the nature of the surface of either body.”

Leaving the astronomers to this delightful task, be it ours to inquire whether or not there was “something of evil omen in the close approach of these two malignant orbs—one the Greater, the other the Lesser Infortune of the old astrological system, Saturn betokening plague, pestilence, and famine; Mars threatening battle, murder, and sudden death.” The old writers do not inform us where to look for evil effects beyond the countries and places influenced by the sign in which the conjunction falls. Naturally we should look for the worst

effects in those places at which the conjunction happens in an angle—more especially in the *ascendant*. The writer in the *Times* informed the public that the planets would be “thus close at eight this evening [June 30, 1879], when above the horizon of places more than four hours (60 degrees) east of Greenwich.” Now the longitude of CABUL is $4^{\text{h}} 36^{\text{m}} 24^{\text{s}}$ (69 degs. 6 min.) east of Greenwich. Upon calculation, we find that the conjunction occurred at $7^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}} 2^{\text{s}}$ p.m. of June 30, 1879, at Greenwich. Adding the longitude of Cabul to this amount, we shall find that it occurred at $12^{\text{h}} 14^{\text{m}} 26^{\text{s}}$ p.m., mean time there. To cast a figure of the heavens for this moment of time, the following proceeding is necessary:—

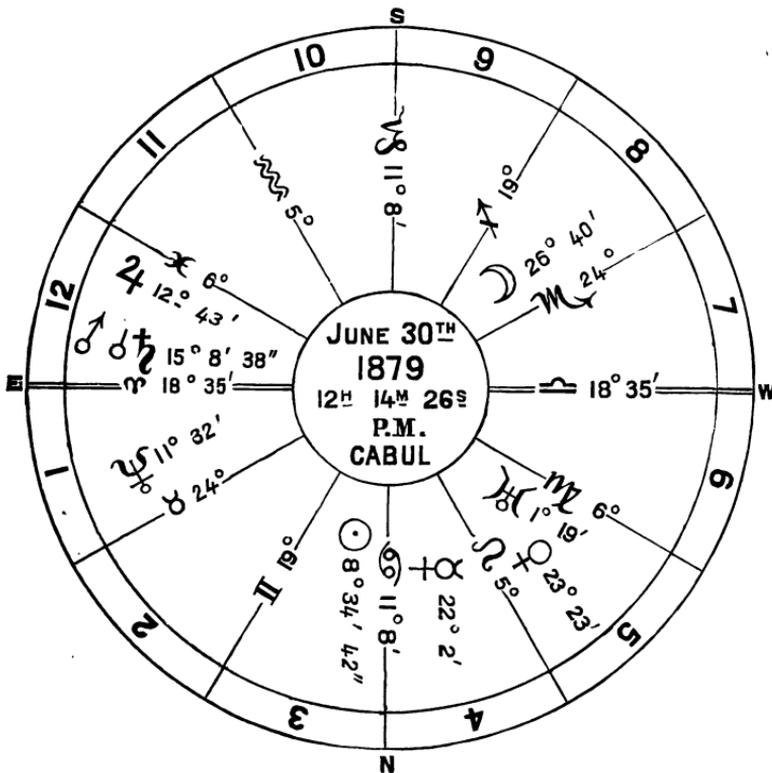
Sidereal Time, June 30, 1879, Green-	H.	M.	S.
wich mean noon, - - - -	6	32	43·74
Correction for longitude of Cabul, - -			45·36
Sidereal Time at Cabul mean noon, - =	6	31	58·38
Add time elapsed since (with difference between mean and sidereal time), -	12	16	26·55
R. A. of meridian at Cabul, - - =	18	48	24·93

To find what point of the ecliptic was rising at the moment of conjunction, we must add 90° to $282^{\circ} 6'$ (the R. A. in *arc.* of the M. C. at Cabul), to get the oblique ascension of the ascendant,* viz., $12^{\circ} 6'$.

Then, Cosine,	12° 6'	-	-	9·99024
Cotang.,	34° 30'	-	-	10·16287
Cotang., $\angle A$	35° 6'	=	=	10·15311
	+ 23 27			
$\angle B$	= 58 33			
				Cosine (a.c.) 0·28253
				Cosine $\angle A$ 9·91283
				Tang. 12° 6' 9·33119
				Tang. 18° 35' = 9·52655

* Vide p. 241 of “Text-Book of Astrology,” Vol. I. “Formula I., *Oblique Ascension given to find Ecliptic Longitude.*”

Thus we find that $18^{\circ} 35'$ of *Aries* ascended, at Cabul, at the moment of ecliptic conjunction of Mars and Saturn. The conjoined planets were, therefore, exactly rising. (In the accompanying figure they are marked above the horizon, because their longitude is less than that of the ascendant, but, owing to their *south* latitude, they were actually about $10'$ below it.)



The latitude of Mars was $2^{\circ} 22' 52''$ S., and that of Saturn was $2^{\circ} 24' 15''$ S. The declination of Mars was $3^{\circ} 46' 7''$ N., and that of Saturn was $3^{\circ} 44' 59''$ N. The writer in the *Times* described it as a "close approach," and said that "the two planets will appear as one." The fact that Mars was so near his perihelion (which he passed nine days afterwards), lent it additional force.

Peace was signed between England and Afghanistan in July, and for a time only the hostile behaviour of some of the hill tribes marred the serenity of affairs, and showed that the conjunction of Mars and Saturn would not pass by without some bloodshed. At the same time, the fell influence of Saturn was marked by the epidemic of cholera to which many of our soldiers fell victims. The "battle, murder, and sudden death"—to use the words of the writer in the *Times*—were as yet held in comparative abeyance. Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British Ambassador, and his suite entered Cabul on July 24, 1879—the Moon being then in opposition to the place of the conjunction, and the Sun being in square (90°) aspect to Mars. On September 3 (when the Moon was passing over the place of the conjunction, and Mars was within 5° of the opposition of the place of the Moon at the moment of conjunction), that horrible revolt broke out, which ended in the murder of Major Cavagnari, his suite, and nearly the whole of his escort. At the beginning of October, Mars was *stationary* in opposition to the place of the Moon at the conjunction, and on the 6th of that month General Roberts achieved a brilliant victory on the heights before Cabul. In the middle of December, while these lines are being written, "continuous fighting" is going on before Cabul; and Saturn is *stationary* in square aspect to the degree (ν 11°) on the meridian at the time of the conjunction, while Mars is *stationary* in the ascendant!

Thus do we find the observations of the ancients as to the character of the influence exerted by Mars fully borne out—viz., "He stirs up wars and seditions, for he excites the choleric humour in men, so that upon light occasions they proceed to wrath, contentions, quarrels, and wars" (Orig. fol. 518). Ramesey says that the conjunction of Mars and Saturn "denotes war and bloodshed." His aphorism as to the signification of the position of the Sun in the "fourth house" (lower meridian) and in square aspect to the conjoined planets—viz., "great men and high shall be made low and degraded," has been verified by the fate of the Ameer and certain of his Ministers of State.

Ptolemy avers that the sign *Capricornus* rules "India,

Arriana, and Gedrosia," and we may take it that Arriana and Gedrosia refer to Chorassan and Afghanistan. It is remarkable that this sign ν was on the meridian at Cabul at the moment of the conjunction of Mars and Saturn in Aries in 1879. It is also remarkable that the great conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn of January 26, 1842 (called the "mutation" into the earthy trigon, δ π and ν), took place in $8^{\circ} 54'$ of Capricorn, at $10^h 5^m$ a.m. mean time at Cabul. The R. A. of the M. C. at that moment was $276^{\circ} 23'$, which gives $5^{\circ} 51'$ of ν on the meridian, and conjunction therefore fell within 4° of the meridian. The tenth degree of *Aries* was ascending, Mars and Uranus having lately risen. Sir Robert Peel, in his speech in the House of Commons of April 8, 1842, said,— "When had you before, in the whole cycle of your history, any disaster like that which has befallen you in Afghanistan? When did you ever read in the history of England of such a wholesale slaughter? Have you not lost 10,000 men in that quarter?" *

In 1879, when the conjunction of Mars and Saturn fell on the ascendant of the great "mutation" at Cabul, another disaster befalls England in the massacre of her Ambassador and his suite. Again, when Saturn became *stationary*, on Dec. 13, 1879, in $8^{\circ} 58'$ of *Aries*—the exact square of the place of the great mutation, viz., $8^{\circ} 54'$ of *Capricornus*—yet another insurrection breaks out, and after five days of continuous fighting, the British army at Cabul is forced to retire within its cantonments, giving up for the moment the heights it had won, while awaiting reinforcements. Can it be said that these are mere coincidences? Is it an accident that the figure of the heavens for the one conjunction shows the same signs on the ascendant and midheaven as that for the other? May we not rather regard these events in the light of the operation of natural laws—as evidence that the heavenly bodies are "for signs" of future events?

It is worthy of remark that the conjunction of Mars and Saturn took place in the *ascendant* at those parts of Turkestan

* Vide the *Times*, April 9, 1842.

which shortly afterwards became the battle-ground between the Russian and Turcoman armies.

In China the conjunction was attended with a severe earthquake—at Chieh-Chow, and at other sub-prefectures and districts within the province of Kansuh—which began on June 29th, and continued at intervals for several successive days, and did not entirely cease until July 11th. A temple, several official residences, and many dwelling-houses were completely destroyed. Many persons were killed and injured.

Surely these striking coincidences will bring home to the minds of astronomers the conviction that there are far more important lessons to be learnt from this conjunction than can be derived from the mere amusement of testing “photometrically and also photographically” the lustre of the conjoined planets. The gory lustre of Mars is only too painfully evident.

RELICS OF ASTROLOGIC TEACHING.

WHEN the fierce Puritanic spirit swept over England, the sublime science of astrology was for a long period destined to suffer an almost total eclipse. Its followers could only study its truths in secret, for derision and persecution were the rewards of those who professedly disseminated its doctrines, which were branded as savouring of unholy practices. It is almost incredible that a science believed in and pursued by the greatest minds of antiquity should suffer such unmerited wrong, and that men of culture and education should be unable to separate truth from falsehood, and see that, stripped of the absurd superstitions which had become incorporated with it, astrology was indubitably pure and truthful.

Notwithstanding its almost total suppression for so long a period, it is interesting to note how deep a hold its teachings had taken on the national mind, as is evident from a careful study of many words and phrases in the language and popular usages and beliefs.

As it was known that the planet in the ascendant at birth impressed on the native its own peculiar properties, certain

descriptive words came into use. An open, generous, laughter-loving nature is spoken of as *jovial*; a bold, energetic, warlike spirit as *martial*; a changeable, active temperament as *mercurial*; and a dull, serious, solemn deportment as *saturnine*.

What more telling words than these of astrologic import could be employed to describe the niceties of individual character?

Then we have the popular exclamations of—"My stars!" "Bless my stars!" and "O Gemini!" (the ruling sign of London), or, as Winifred Jenkins had it, "O Jiminy!" Shakespeare makes Othello address the dead Desdemona as, "O *ill-starred* wench!"

A lucky personage is said to be born under a fortunate star, and should it be the fate of another to suffer discredit or loss, he is described by a certain class of writers as one whose "star is on the wane."

"When the planets in evil mixture to disorder wander," and sorrow and misfortune are the consequences, what more apt than the word "*disaster*" (which literally means the blow of an evil star) to express the result.

The days of the week and the months of the year have undoubtedly an astrologic origin. The French have retained the literal names of the planets for the former, while ours have come to us through the Saxon speech.

Then again, the most prominent decoration in ancient orders of merit was a star. The choice of this no doubt arose from the idea that persons who had distinguished themselves and achieved greatness were influenced by a fortunate star. Her gracious Majesty has lately created a new order of merit—the *Star of India*.

As the science of medicine was for so many ages wedded to astrology (for the greatest physicians were also the greatest astrologers of the age), numerous are the relics of astrologic observances within its pale.

The physician to the present day, before writing his prescription, makes a cabalistic mark, supposed to mean Recipe, but which is really the astrologic symbol of Jupiter the Healer—♃.

The power of the Moon was held to be great on the mind and body. Her phases were carefully watched in disease. Hence such words as lunatic, moonstruck, &c.

When a child is born, in the North of England, at full Moon, it is prognosticated that such child will possess great mental ability or become distinguished.

The soul in leaving the body is supposed to be influenced by the Moon. Hence, when after a lingering illness, a death is near at hand, the time of the next change of the Moon is noted, as it is expected that then the parting will take place.

As the Moon has the greatest share in producing the tides, the instant when the tide begins to ebb is eagerly watched for as the moment when probably the golden cord will be loosed.

"A parted even just between twelve and one, e'en at turning o' the tide," says Mrs. Quickly when describing the end of Falstaff; and Meg Merrilees watching for the last breath of Dick Hatteraick, waits for the turn of the tide.

As Peggotty says in "David Copperfield"—"Along the shore a child can only be born with an incoming tide, and a death can only occur with an outgoing tide."

There is a popular belief that cripples and other deformed persons (either through accident or from birth) possess very malignant dispositions. In fiction we find such beings credited with very evil passions, as "The Black Dwarf," "Danny Mann," (Dickens's Dwarf,) and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." There is a relic of astrologic truth in this, for in the nativity of such persons, the Moon is usually found afflicted by Saturn, angular—the Moon, though being chief ruler of the physical faculties, having also dominion over traits of character. Such a relative position of the Moon and Saturn often imbues the mind with moroseness and savage cruelty, unless the evil influence be counteracted by the configuration of some benefic planet with either the Moon or Mercury.

In the religious world how much imagery do we find drawn from astrology! What numbers of hymns and religious poems containing such expressions as "Star of Faith," "Star Divine," &c. To the Virgin, churches are dedicated in her character of "Star of the Sea." This is really Venus in Pisces,

her greatest dignity. In the Apocalypse the seven Churches of Asia are likened to the seven stars. Christ, whose birth was foretold by a star, says of himself—"I am the bright and morning star."

All these point to the close connection of astrology with religion, for the religions of the world were all based on astrology, and we commend to the student to note how full is the Bible of astrologic allusions, which proves that the science had a Divine origin.

Let us hope that the long night of oblivion is passed, and the day is at hand when the celestial science shall again be honoured, and take its fitting rank with those which engage the attention of the wise and learned of our age.

MAIA.

N O T E S.

THE PYRAMIDS.—There are several reasons for disputing the date assigned by Professor Smyth to the building of the Pyramids. It certainly does savour of an absurdity for an astronomer who ridicules the claims of astrology to be considered a science, and has never made himself thoroughly master of it, to profess to read astrological symbols correctly. Mr. R. A. Proctor, in his work, *Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, asserts what is no doubt perfectly true—viz., that the Pyramids were built for astrological purposes chiefly. We have no historic account, be it remembered, since the date of the Flood of the building of the Pyramids, although we do possess records of the erection of the Tower of Babel nearly a century before the year 2170 B.C. It is most probable that the Great Pyramid was built long before the Deluge, and it may be that it was one of the two "great pillars" erected by the descendants of Seth, and mentioned by Josephus as existing in his day in the land of Syriad. The antediluvians were certainly astrologers, and it is not therefore wonderful that—foreseeing the Flood—they should have recorded their anticipations and knowledge in stone. Persian history affirms that the Magi were in the habit of recording their anticipations upon the walls of their caves, in order to hand them down to posterity. There is a curious account given in Greaves's *Pyramidographia* of the Arab traditions respecting the building of the Great Pyramid, which place it three hundred years before the Flood. Herodotus

states that an inscription was engraved on the Pyramid of Cheops. Abdallatif states that he saw a prodigious number of hieroglyphical inscriptions on the two Great Pyramids, as many as, if copied, would fill perhaps 10,000 volumes. Other authors relate that there were Syrian, Greek, and even Latin inscriptions on the faces of the Pyramids—nothing of which can now be found. The famous Italian explorer, Caviglia, was converted—so says Lord Lindsay in his *Letters on Egypt*—from atheism to Christianity by a long study of the Pyramids, Moses, and the Scriptures. Nevertheless, he combined with his religious faith a most profound belief in astrology, magnetism, and magic. It is, in our opinion, very unlikely that the Great Pyramid was built to do honour to either the star *a Draconis*, or the brightest of the seven stars (the Pleiades). It would be quite as reasonable, if we are to accept conjectures, to believe that the theory of the late Commander Morrison, R.N., was correct—viz., that the Great Pyramid was built chiefly to commemorate the period (about 7100 B.C.) when the Moon (the chief goddess of the Egyptians, entitled Isis) passed vertically over the city of Cairo—when, if the Great Pyramid had been completed, it would have been irradiated by her light. Whatever theory may be accepted, it is patent that a very high degree of astronomical knowledge must have been acquired by the ancients before the Pyramids could have been devised and built. Thales was indebted to the priests of Egypt for most of the learning by means of which he was enabled to compute eclipses and to determine the equinoctial and solstitial points, six hundred years before the Christian era.

THE following is taken from the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, March, 1879, "the suggestion contained in it being considered worth attention and further observation by good scientific authorities":—

"On a PROBABLE CONNECTION between the YEARLY DEATH-RATE and the POSITION of the PLANET JUPITER in his ORBIT. By B. G. JENKINS, F.R.A.S.

"On representing by a diagram the deaths in England for the last thirty-nine years (the relative numbers per 1000 for males and for females having been kindly furnished me by the Registrar-General), I was not a little surprised to find what I had suspected was true, namely, that there was a marked difference in the number of deaths every six years, in the majority of cases a low death-rate being succeeded by a very high one.

" Having long believed the truth of the theory (first propounded, I believe, by Messrs. De la Rue, Balfour Stewart, and Loewy) that the planets, and especially Jupiter, have a marked influence on the sun-spots, and having myself about a year ago shown in *Nature* that the average sun-spot, magnetic, and auroral periods are of the same length as Jupiter's anomalistic year, I mapped out the curve for Jupiter's course for the last thirty-nine years, and was rewarded by finding that the perihelion and aphelion of Jupiter corresponded in a very remarkable manner with the periods of low death-rate.

" Jupiter was in aphelion in March, 1839; the death-rate was the lowest of the period, 43·8 in 2000, and as high as 45·7 the next year.

" In February, 1845, the planet was in perihelion, and the death-rate the lowest, 41·8; two years after it was 49·2.

" In January, 1851, the planet was in aphelion, and the death-rate in the year just completed the lowest, 41·5, from which time it rose rapidly.

" In December, 1856, the planet was in perihelion, in which year the lowest death-rate again occurs, viz., 41·1, being rapidly followed by a high rate of 46·2.

" In December, 1862, the planet was in aphelion, and the death-rate was very nearly at its lowest for the period, and was rapidly followed by as high a rate as 46·0 the next year.

" In November, 1868, the planet was in perihelion, the death-rate then being very nearly as low as that of the previous year, which was the lowest of the period, followed by a rate of 45·8 within two years.

" In October, 1874, the planet was in aphelion, the death-rate of the year before being the lowest for the period, rapidly followed in 1875 by a rate of 45·7, the highest of the period.

" Although I am not in possession of the numbers for 1877 and 1878, I believe I can detect a repetition of the gradual downward curve of 1840, only on a large scale, which will result in a death-rate of about 40 in 2000 in the year 1880, a lower rate than has probably occurred in the history of this country.

" On the other hand, the evidence seems to point to a very rapid and persistently high death-rate commencing in 1882. This evidence, affording a satisfactory explanation of the phenomena, is such as, I presume, cannot be dealt with by a statistical society."

Annual Rate of Mortality per 2000 of Males and Females from the Year 1838. (England.)

Per 2000.	Per 2000.	Per 2000.	Per 2000.
1838.....44·9	1848.....46·1	1858.....46·2	1868.....43·8
1839.....43·8	1849.....50·3	1859.....44·9	1869.....44·6
1840.....45·7	1850.....41·5	1860.....42·5	1870.....45·8
1841.....43·2	1851.....44·0	1861.....43·3	1871.....45·2
1842.....43·4	1852.....44·0	1862.....42·9	1872.....42·7
1843.....42·5	1853.....45·8	1863.....46·0	1873.....42·2
1844.....43·2	1854.....47·1	1864.....47·5	1874.....44·6
1845.....41·8	1855.....45·2	1865.....46·5	1875.....45·7
1846.....46·1	1856.....41·1	1866.....46·8	1876.....42·2
1847.....49·2	1857.....43·7	1867.....43·5	

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- G. O. (Rishton).—Believers in judicial astrology are not fatalists. As Lord Bacon said—"There is no fatal necessity in the stars, and this the more prudent astrologers have allowed." Ptolemy observed—"It is the defect of not sufficiently considering the *opposing influences* which has naturally induced an opinion that all future events are entirely unalterable and inevitable." The medical art owes its origin to the desire to overcome the dreaded effects of the evil configurations of the planets, and all history records that the Egyptians "combined the medical art with astronomical prognostication." The ancient philosophers observed, too, as Ptolemy relates, that "the same identical remedies are not better calculated for all persons whatsoever than they are for all diseases whatsoever." The Christian astrologer, who regards the planets as secondary causes in the hand of the Creator, cannot possibly be a fatalist.
- F. W. (Huddersfield).—No doubt astrology should be reconstructed *de novo*, but, as you say, this would be a work of centuries. For the present we must be content to eliminate errors as we discover them, and to test fairly such rules as our experience shall afford as a means to that end. Judicial astrology cannot be altogether rejected.
- S. K.—The stay of Saturn in *Aries* has coincided with the troubles experienced by England in 1878-79, and this shows, as you observe, that the precession of the equinoxes does not affect astrology.
- J. D.—M. Rambosom, in his work on Astronomy, chapter xvii., says—"There were two kinds of astrology: 1st, *Natural Astrology*, the object of which was to predict the return of the planets, the eclipses, the tides and the changes of the time, the tempests, droughts, and inundations, as inferred from the data of astronomy; 2nd, *Judicial Astrology*, by which, as it was pretended, the destinies of individuals and nations could be foretold through the stars and their aspects. To the latter alone the word astrology, in its modern and derogatory sense, is applicable." So you perceive that as the modern philosophers find that, without taking into account, *planetary influence*, they cannot make any progress in meteorology, they seek to divorce that which M. Rambosom designates "natural astrology" from astrology *pur et simple*. To such an extent has the prejudice against the word "astrology" prevailed, that now that the chief part of it must, by the force of circumstances, soon be accepted as demonstrably true, it must never be acknowledged as "astrology," but must be tacked on to astronomy—the latter science itself having been identified with astrology down to the days of Flamstead. At this rate of progress, our modern philosophers will soon arrive at the same conclusions as the great Lord Bacon, who, however, did not mince the matter, but received

astrology—i.e., under the name of "*Astrologia Sana*"—as a part of physics. Bacon included the prediction of "wars, seditions, and all commotions" in his astrology; M. Rambossom still includes these in his second category of that astrology which he regards as a pretence. M. Rambossom, however, acknowledges that "nearly all the ancients, including such men as Hippocrates, Virgil, and Horace, were believers in astrology"—that astrology, be it understood, which he condemns. We who have examined astrology in all its branches (giving up twenty years to its investigation), prefer the opinion of Lord Bacon to that of M. Rambossom, and we cannot forget that the narrow-minded prejudices of modern scientific men have for so long a time been allowed to stand in the way of a full and fair inquiry into the claims of astrology to be regarded as a science.

INQUIRER.—(1) Transits are never "operative in themselves apart from any primary directions." (2) Only those transits can be expected to have important results which occur near the period of operation of "primary directions" of importance. In such case they often accelerate or retard the period of operation of those directions. The transit of either Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, or Uranus, when the transiting planet happens to become "stationary" within one or two days of the longitude held by the Sun or Moon at birth, never fails to synchronise with very important events in the life of the individual concerned. For a good illustration of this kind of transit, see the diagram facing page 29 of *The Planisphere, and How to Use It*, by H. B., and read the remarks at pp. 217-224 of *The Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I. At the birth of the editor of this magazine, the Moon was in γ $27^{\circ} 8'$. On October 6, 1879, Mars was *stationary* in γ $28^{\circ} 48'$. His mother, who had been in failing health for some months previously, became suddenly worse on October 9, and died on October 14, 1879. (3) A new-moon (especially if it should happen to be an eclipse visible at the birthplace) falling on the place of the Sun, Moon, or one of the larger planets, at the birth of an individual, near the period of operation of either directions or transits of importance, frequently shows the nature of the events then happening. The great solar eclipse of October 19, 1865, fell close to the place of the Sun at the birth of the late Lord Palmerston, and he died on the previous day, a few hours before the eclipse took place.

H. T.—(1) The figure of the heavens drawn for the moment of commencement of a trial will not afford a sure basis for judgment as to the result thereof. The trial of Kate Webster for the Richmond murder was begun in London simultaneously with that of Hannah Dobbs for the Euston Square murder, yet the result was not the same in each case, for the former was convicted, and afterwards hanged, while the latter woman was acquitted. When the trial of Castro commenced, a well-known

astrologer averred that the Tichborne Claimant would not be convicted, whereas he was convicted and sent to penal servitude. In this case the astrologer based his judgment on the position and aspects of "the lord of the twelfth house." In Constance Kent's case, the result was not in accordance with the rules of *horary* astrology. (2) It is, in our opinion, the practice of this branch—*horary*—of astrology that has brought the whole art into contempt. We do not say that there is *no* truth in horary astrology, but the rules are most faulty and misleading, and this may be greatly due to the ignorance of the existence of Uranus and Neptune when those rules were constructed. Modern authors have been too ready to "stand upon the ancient ways," and have presented to us the same old rules with few if any improvements. As a rule, the more ignorant the "artist," the greater are his pretensions to infallibility. Horary astrology may be an interesting study, but no reliance whatever should be placed upon it in the present state of our knowledge. For instance, just previous to the race for the Derby of 1879, two friends, unknown to each other, took "horary figures" in order to ascertain what chance the colt Rayon d'Or possessed of winning. One of these gentlemen averred that the colt named would certainly win, while the other maintained that, according to his "figure," Rayon d'Or had no chance. The colt did not win the Derby. Now, if there is any truth in horary astrology, why did one of the friends get a good figure about the colt's chance of winning, while the other (who had least confidence in horary questions, having known so many failures) had a figure of contrary nature? Here is another instance:—A lady asked a certain artist if she should marry a certain gentleman. He referred the case to another artist, who, on seeing the figure, declared that she would not marry the gentleman inquired about. The artist first consulted thereupon declared that the marriage would take place. The lady was married to the gentleman a few weeks afterwards. In this case two artists of large experience took opposite views of the *same* figure! And, curiously enough, the one whose judgment proved correct (although, no doubt, it was no more than a "lucky hit"), *discarded the accepted rules of horary astrology* concerning questions of marriage, as stated in the latest treatises thereon. We have known several instances of an artist taking several figures about the same subject of inquiry when the first did not accord with his desires.

* * All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3 Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S. W.

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THE TEXT BOOK OF ASTROLOGY:

VOL. I.—GENETHLIALOLOGY.

BY ALFRED J. PEARCE,

Author of "THE WEATHER GUIDE-BOOK," ETC.

London: Cousins & Co., 3 York Street, Covent Garden.

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THE TEXT BOOK OF ASTROLOGY.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The "Athenæum," May 3rd, 1879, says:—

"When it is considered that this is the age of intellect, and that spiritualism is widely spread in society, it appears strange that astrology should have had to wait for its revival so long. . . . The "Text-Book" is not at all a catch-penny tract; it is seriously written, and may be perused with advantage by anyone interested in astrology, provided he will maintain a cool judgment. The author, while contending for the dignity of his science, warns his readers against illiterate adventurers who pretend to tell fortunes by its means, and his work shows that its practice requires some degree of education and of labour, for its methods are founded on astronomical calculations. . . . As astrology stands, it is a more respectable science than spiritualism, some of the ghosts of which are of very vulgar antecedents and performance. Mr. Pearce deals with conspicuous examples—kings, queens, and emperors, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise—and this we take to be a proper mode of dealing with a scientific subject in the present conditions of society. . . . Mr. Pearce's volume may almost be regarded as the quintessence of accumulated *Court Circulars*. In his pages the reader will learn the real reasons why the Princess Alice died; the illness is explained better than in the *Lancet*, or in any other medical journal. . . . We must confess that as our knowledge of this science increases, so does our doubt of its truth."

From the "Spiritualist," May 2nd, 1879.

"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable—as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Mr. Pearce's book is a sufficient refutation of the notion that astrology, in these days, is addressed to the uneducated classes. The mathematical processes required for astrological computations are not, it is true, very abstruse, but to suppose a wholly ignorant person being at all attracted to the subject by the practical part of the volume, provokes a smile. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir
DANTE.

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

FEBRUARY, 1880.

PLANETARY INFLUENCE ON EARTHQUAKES.

FURTHER evidence is forthcoming—since the publication of our first number—of the gradual revival of the belief in planetary influence, in the results of the researches of M. Delauney, of the French Academy, on the phenomena of earthquakes. Taking for *data* M. Alexis Perrey's tables from 1750 to 1842, and noting the *maxima* of the curve obtained, he finds a first group of *maxima* commencing in 1759, and having a period of about 12 years; a second commencing in 1756, also with a period of 12 years; and a third and fourth group, commencing in 1756 and 1773 respectively, and each having a period of 28 years. Now the epochs of *maxima* of the first and second groups coincide, says M. Delauney, with the epochs when Jupiter attains his mean longitudes of 265° and 135° , while the epochs of *maxima* of the third and fourth groups correspond to the periods when Saturn is found at the same two longitudes. Thus, earthquakes seem to pass through a *maximum* when the planets Jupiter and Saturn are in close

proximity to the mean longitudes of 265° and 135° . M. Delauney is further of opinion that this influence is due to the passage of these two planets through cosmic streams of meteors. He gives an approximate table of future earthquakes, indicating particularly the years 1886, 1891, 1898, 1900, 1912, 1919, 1927, and 1930 as likely to have numerous earthquakes.

If there is one thing more than another in respect to which modern astrologers have been wonderfully correct in their predictions, it is in forecasting earthquakes. In the *Weather Guide-Book*, published in 1864, we gave certain rules—those of the late Commander Morrison, R.N., first published by him in 1834—for forecasting earthquakes; and the geocentric longitudes of the planets at the periods of the earthquakes of Santa Martha on May 22, 1834, and of Cumana on July 15, 1853, were tabulated. It was then shown that:—

1. Earthquakes generally follow close on the heels of eclipses.
2. At the period of the earthquake, many “aspects” are found between the planets in the heavens, and also in regard to the places of the planets at the previous eclipse, but chiefly to those of the Sun and Moon.
3. Earthquakes happen most frequently when there are planets—especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus—in the signs *Taurus* and *Scorpio*.
4. Earthquakes generally happen when there are *many* planets on or near the *tropics* or *equator*.
5. Earthquakes often happen near the period of great comets passing their perihelion, and when they come within the orbits of the planets Saturn and Uranus.

The longitude of 265° , mentioned by M. Delauney, is only 5° short of the southern tropic (270°). That of 135° is the middle of the sign *Leo*, and when a planet is so situated it is in square aspect to another placed in the middle of *Taurus* or *Scorpio*. We are not inclined to follow M. Delauney in the opinion that the influence is due to the passage of ν and ζ through cosmic streams of meteors; for we find that great earthquakes have occurred when these planets were not so situated, but held such other positions as we have already enumerated.

At the earthquake of Santa Martha, which coincided with a great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, on May 22, 1834, the geocentric longitude of Saturn was $184^{\circ} 10'$, and that of Jupiter $51^{\circ} 30'$ (γ). On July 15, 1853, when the Cumana earthquake took place, the longitude of Jupiter was certainly $255^{\circ} 42'$; but then Saturn's longitude was $58^{\circ} 49'$, and Uranus's $42^{\circ} 6'$ —both $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ being in *Taurus*.

Dr. Goad gave a list (in his work *Astro-Meteorologica*, published two centuries ago) of twenty earthquakes which happened while the planet Jupiter was in *Taurus*. He added:—"I am as sure as I write that this phenomenon, as great and stupendous as it is, depends upon this celestial appearance—Venus or Mercury with Jupiter."

When the terrible earthquake of Lisbon occurred, on November 1, 1755, the longitude of Jupiter was $187^{\circ} 31'$, and that of Saturn was $293^{\circ} 3'$, Mars being nearly in opposition to Saturn from tropical signs, Venus and the Sun nearly conjoined in *Scorpio*, and Uranus in *Pisces* (the ruling sign of Portugal). Jupiter was, at the time of the earthquake (between nine and ten in the morning), within half-a-degree of the longitude (7°) in which the Moon was eclipsed on the previous 27th of March.

In April, 1881, the planets Saturn and Jupiter will be conjoined in the sign *Taurus*. This great conjunction can hardly pass by without producing great earthquakes. We shall have something more to say on this most interesting subject in a future number.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.—Dr. Russell, writing from Headquarters, Camp, Pretoria, December 11, 1879, a description of the capture of Sekukuni's stronghold, says: "According to all testimony, the expedition should have been defeated; but Sir Garnet's STAR glittered through the clouds. Men who most desponded are now most confident in his good fortune, and the question which a French minister was wont to ask when a general was named for service, '*Est il heuroux?*' would be answered in the affirmative, so far, by every one in the country."—*Daily Telegraph*, January 17, 1880.

EPHEMERIS—FEBRUARY, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Venus, 7th, 0h. 28m. Afternoon,	} Is in Ecliptic Conjunction with the Moon.	1	S 1 52 5
Mercury, 10th, 4h. 50m. Morning,		4	1 59 47
Jupiter, 12th, 10h. 34m. Morning,		7	2 4 14
Saturn, 14th, 7h. 58m. Morning,		10	2 5 7
Neptune, 16th, 0h. 40m. Afternoon,		13	2 2 2
Mars, 18th, 9h. 41m. Morning,		16	1 54 35
Uranus, 26th, 1h. 32m. Morning,		19	1 42 19
		22	1 24 50
		25	1 1 46
		28	S 0 38 6

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.	Moon's Longitude.		Mercury's Longitude.
				Noon.	Midn't.	
1	S	♀ 144° H.	12 3 48	14 21	9 2	2 42 41
2	M	♀ 72° ♀.	13 4 39	28 6	5 4	2 59 56
3	Tu	♀ p.d. ♂.	14 5 30	12 7	19 10	5 59 54
4	W	♀ 150° H.	15 6 20	26 15	8 21	7 89 38
5	Th	♂ 30° ♀. ♀ □ ♀.	16 7 9	10 17	29 38	9 20 9
6	F	♀ △ H. ♀ * h, 36° ♀.	17 7 57	24 48	1 57	11 1 24
7	S	♂ 45° h. ♀ △ ♀.	18 8 44	9 7	16 16	12 43 29
8	S		19 9 30	23 24	0 31	14 26 21
9	M	♀ □ h.	20 10 15	7 35	14 36	16 10 3
10	Tu	♀ 185° ♂. ♀ 30° ♀.	21 10 58	21 34	28 28	17 54 33
11	W	♀ p.d. ♂.	22 11 40	5 18	12 3	19 89 54
12	Th		23 12 21	18 48	25 18	21 26 4
13	F		24 13 0	1 48	8 18	23 18 4
14	S	♂ ♀, p.d. ♀.	25 13 37	14 38	20 48	25 0 54
15	S	♀ * ♀. ♀ 45° h.	26 14 13	26 59	3 6	26 49 32
16	M	♂ 45° h, 72° ♀. ♂ 72° ♀.	27 14 47	9 9	15 10	28 38 57
17	Tu	♀ p.d. ♀.	28 15 19	21 8	27 4	0 29 8
18	W	♀ □ ♂. ♀ 135° H.	29 15 49	2 59	8 58	2 20 2
19	Th	♂ p.d. ♀.	30 16 18	14 48	20 44	4 11 86
20	F		1 16 44	26 41	2 40	6 3 45
21	S	♂ 86° ♀. ♀ ♂ H. h 144° H.	2 17 9	8 42	14 47	7 56 24
22	S	♀ * ♀.	3 17 32	20 56	27 9	9 49 27
23	M	♀ □ ♂.	4 17 58	3 26	9 48	11 42 45
24	Tu	♂ p.d. H. ♀ 30° h.	5 18 13	16 15	22 47	18 36 8
25	W	♀ 72° h, 144° H.	6 18 30	29 24	6 6	15 29 26
26	Th	♂ H, 36° h.	7 18 46	12 53	19 43	17 22 24
27	F		8 18 59	26 37	3 35	19 14 45
28	S	♂ * ♀. ♂ □ H. ♀ ♂ ♀.	9 19 12	10 35	17 38	21 6 14
29	S	♀ p.d. h.	10 19 22	24 42	1 47	22 56 28

Greenwich Mean Time throughout.

EPHEMERIS—FEBRUARY, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
1	N 1 33 30	N 1 55 17	S 1 4 41	S 2 21 30	N 0 48 23	S 1 46 45
4	1 23 46	1 55 22	1 4 30	2 20 54	0 48 27	1 46 34
7	1 13 48	1 55 20	1 4 19	2 20 20	0 48 30	1 46 23
10	1 3 40	1 55 13	1 4 10	2 19 48	0 48 33	1 46 12
13	0 53 27	1 55 1	1 4 1	2 19 17	0 48 36	1 46 1
16	0 43 12	1 54 45	1 3 54	2 18 47	0 48 38	1 45 51
19	0 32 58	1 54 24	1 3 48	2 18 20	0 48 40	1 45 40
22	0 22 49	1 54 0	1 3 44	2 17 53	0 48 41	1 45 30
25	0 12 49	1 53 33	1 3 40	2 17 29	0 48 42	1 45 20
28	N 0 3 2	N 1 53 3	S 1 3 37	S 2 17 6	N 0 48 42	S 1 45 11

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
1	♌ 2 9 46	♄ 24 19 53	♃ 15 26 0	♄ 11 14 49	♅ 7 59 24	♆ 9 18 34
2	3 21 42	24 44 34	15 39 21	11 19 54	7 57 7	9 19 2
3	4 33 42	25 9 31	15 52 46	11 25 3	7 54 48	9 19 32
4	5 45 45	25 34 45	16 6 15	11 30 16	7 52 28	9 20 4
5	6 57 51	26 0 15	16 19 47	11 35 34	7 50 6	9 20 38
6	8 10 2	26 26 0	16 33 22	11 40 56	7 47 42	9 21 14
7	9 22 15	26 52 0	16 47 0	11 46 23	7 45 17	9 21 52
8	10 34 31	27 18 15	17 0 41	11 51 54	7 42 51	9 22 32
9	11 46 50	27 44 45	17 14 25	11 57 29	7 40 24	9 23 14
10	12 59 11	28 11 28	17 28 13	12 3 8	7 37 55	9 23 59
11	14 11 36	28 38 26	17 42 2	12 8 51	7 35 25	9 24 45
12	15 24 2	29 5 37	17 55 55	12 14 38	7 32 54	9 25 33
13	16 36 31	29 33 1	18 9 50	12 20 28	7 30 23	9 26 23
14	17 49 2	♄ 0 0 37	18 23 47	12 26 23	7 27 50	9 27 15
15	19 2 35	0 28 26	18 37 47	12 32 21	7 25 16	9 28 9
16	20 14 10	0 56 27	18 51 49	12 38 23	7 22 42	9 29 5
17	21 26 47	1 24 10	19 5 53	12 44 29	7 20 7	9 30 3
18	22 39 26	1 55 4	19 19 59	12 50 38	7 17 32	9 31 3
19	23 52 7	2 21 39	19 34 7	12 56 50	7 14 56	9 32 4
20	25 4 50	2 50 25	19 48 16	13 3 6	7 12 19	9 33 8
21	26 17 35	3 19 22	20 2 29	13 9 25	7 9 42	9 34 18
22	27 30 22	3 48 28	20 16 43	13 15 47	7 7 5	9 35 21
23	28 43 10	4 17 44	20 30 58	13 22 12	7 4 27	9 36 30
24	29 56 0	4 47 10	20 45 15	13 28 41	7 1 50	9 37 41
25	♊ 1 8 52	5 16 45	20 59 33	13 35 12	6 59 12	9 38 53
26	2 21 45	5 46 29	21 13 53	13 41 46	6 56 34	9 40 7
27	3 34 40	6 16 22	21 28 14	13 48 23	6 53 56	9 41 23
28	4 47 37	6 46 23	21 42 37	13 55 3	6 51 18	9 42 41
29	6 0 35	7 16 33	21 57 0	14 1 46	6 48 41	9 44 1

Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic, January 1st, 23° 27' 19.65".

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1880.

Low temperature and frosty nights will be experienced during the first week—temperature rising somewhat on the 5th day. Rainy weather (snow in the north) on 6th and 9th. From the 8th to the 11th the weather will be very unsettled. Seasonable and generally fair weather will prevail from the 12th to the 15th. Rapid changes between the 16th and 18th, after which the weather will become more settled until the 23rd. From the 24th to the end, low temperature again. Hailstorms on 28th. Probable STORM PERIODS: 14th, 21st, 26th to 28th.

N.B.—The above forecasts are based on observations made chiefly in the south-east of England, but they are applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom if allowance be made for a greater amount of cold and snow in the north, and for heavier rainfall in places where the average annual amount exceeds 24 inches. The storm periods apply chiefly to the coast.

 THE TAY BRIDGE CATASTROPHE.

“When were the winds

Let slip with such a warrant to destroy?”—*Cowper*.

THE terrible disaster caused by the breaking of the Tay Bridge at the time when a passenger train was passing over, by which nearly 100 lives were lost, took place, as near as can be determined, at a quarter-past seven o'clock on the evening of Sunday, December 28, 1879. It is a remarkable coincidence that an eclipse of the Moon took place that same evening, the last contact with the penumbra occurring (according to the *Nautical Almanac*) at 6^h 59·9^m. Now, this eclipse fell in the 7th degree of *Cancer*, the sign ruling Scotland. Ramesey * asserts that when there happens any eclipse either of the Sun or Moon in *Cancer*, it denotes “the death and slaughter of obscure, common, plebeian kind of people,” and also “great damage to navigators.” At the moment of ecliptic opposition, the evil planet Uranus was on the lower meridian, or northern angle. The Moon at the moment of occurrence of

* *Astrologia Restaurata*, Book iv. p. 315. London, 1655.

the accident was in $8^{\circ} 6'$ of ϱ and in close square aspect to Saturn (in $9^{\circ} 13'$ of γ). Reference to page 21 of the January number of this magazine will show that at the conjunction of Mars and Saturn on June 30, 1879, the Sun was in $8^{\circ} 34' 42''$ of ϱ , and in square to the conjoined planets. If the student will take the trouble to cast a figure of the heavens for the moment of that conjunction at London, viz., $7^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}} 2^{\text{s}}$ p.m., he will find that the conjoined planets were located in the "third house" of the heavens—that which "rules" railways and short journeys. In order to facilitate the process, we will give the elements of the figure:—R. A. of M. C., at London, $14^{\text{h}} 12^{\text{m}} 1^{\text{s}}$, or $213^{\circ} 0'$. Place on the ascendant $\nearrow 29^{\circ} 53'$, on the second house $\text{♁} 17^{\circ}$, on the third $\gamma 4^{\circ}$, on the fourth $\delta 5^{\circ} 19'$, and on the fifth $\delta 26^{\circ}$. Next place the opposite signs on the opposite houses, respectively; then mark ♃ intercepted in the first house, and ♄ intercepted in the second. Then mark in the planets, the Sun and Moon, in their proper places, with their longitudes, as given at page 21 of *Urania* for January, and the figure will be complete.

That an intimate relationship exists between the lunar eclipse of December 28, and the conjunction of Mars and Saturn on June 30, 1879, is evident. *Per se* the eclipse was not of any great importance, for its magnitude (Moon's diameter = 1) was only 0.167. But it was the lunation nearest to the winter solstice, it fell on the place of the Sun at the conjunction referred to and in square to Saturn; moreover, it coincided very nearly with the opposition of Jupiter and Uranus, with the solar square of Saturn, with the solar trine of Uranus and Neptune, with the solar sextile of Jupiter and semi-quartile of Venus. These numerous and important solar aspects, and the rare opposition of Jupiter and Uranus, produced a tempestuous period the like of which has seldom been witnessed in the United Kingdom. The violence of the storm about the time of the accident was compared to the tornado of the West Indies.

It is curious to find * that only one or two of the passengers

* See in the *Weekly Dispatch*, January 4, 1880, list of persons supposed to be lost, and their occupations.

by the ill-fated train ranked above the class of people mentioned in the aphorism of Ramesey referred to. Not one of the travellers escaped. It would be interesting to examine the nativities of some of the victims if their times of birth could be obtained. We trust that some of our Scotch readers will endeavour to procure such *data* and forward them to us for publication.

In regard to the position of Uranus in the fourth house at the lunar eclipse of December 28, 1879, it is interesting to note that a similar position of the same planet at the winter solstice of December 21, 1868, was followed on the night of that very day by a most destructive storm, which swept over the North of Scotland, destroying the seaward staging and the stonework executed in the Wick new harbour during that year.

EARTHQUAKES.—"A violent shock of earthquake is reported to have occurred on Saturday week [October 25, 1879]. A vivid flash of lightning was seen at the same time. The shocks of earthquake in the southern districts of Hungary, some lasting from forty to fifty seconds, continue in a north-easterly direction, and keep the population in a state of alarm. A shock of earthquake, in the direction from south-west to north-east, was felt at Ekaterinodar, Caucasus, on Oct. 9, at 8^h 55^m p.m."—*Nature*, Nov. 6, 1879.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS ON LUCK.—"The sixth anniversary meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association was held on March 12, 1879, at Lincoln's Inn Hall. The Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessell, presided. The Master of the Rolls, in moving the adoption of the report, said that 'Every one knew that in the profession of the law, especially that portion of it which was devoted to advocacy, there was an uncertain result. There was one essential requisite of success, and that was good luck. Some men were, for some reason or other, unlucky, do what they would, and strive as hard as they could they never succeeded in anything they undertook. Others fell down in the struggle, their physical health gave way under the pressure of pecuniary anxiety and annoyance at want of success, and to these the association directed its help.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 13, 1879.

Moscow is situated in $55^{\circ} 35'$ N. latitude, and $37^{\circ} 35'$ E. longitude. The R. A. of the meridian at the moment of the Czar's birth was $0^{\text{h}} 26^{\text{m}} 36^{\text{s}}$, or $6^{\circ} 39'$.

A comparison of the chief events in the Emperor's life with the *arcs of direction* leads us to think that the time of birth is very correctly stated, and that no rectification is required. The marriage of the Emperor took place on April 28, 1841, and it was a romantic and sudden attachment—a case of “love at first sight”—that led to it. The *arc* for the happy event was $23^{\circ} 0'$. The following *directions* were then operating:—

- Moon *trine* Mars, zodiac, direct, $22^{\circ} 19'$.
- Midheaven *sextile* Jupiter, zodiac, converse, $22^{\circ} 20'$.
- Moon *parallel* Venus, zodiac, converse, $22^{\circ} 56'$.
- Moon *sextile* Venus, mundo, direct, $23^{\circ} 15'$.

The birth of the Czarewitch occurred on March 10, 1845, affording an *arc* of $26^{\circ} 52'$, under the *direction* of

- Moon *sextile* Venus, zodiac, direct, $26^{\circ} 54'$.

The Emperor ascended the throne on March 2, 1855, and his coronation took place on September 7, 1856. The *arcs* for these events are $36^{\circ} 48'$ and $38^{\circ} 20'$, respectively. The following *directions* were then operating:—

- Venus *trine* Moon, zodiac, direct, $36^{\circ} 39'$.
- Midheaven *sextile* Mars, zodiac, direct, $38^{\circ} 33'$.

The Emperor ascended the throne during a terrible crisis—the Crimean war—in the history of Russia. The defeat sustained by the Russian army at Inkermann broke his father's heart. Sevastopol was captured in the following year, and Alexander II. sued for peace in January, 1856. At the Emperor's birth the R. A. of the eminent fixed star called *Caput Algol* (β *Persei*) was $44^{\circ} 6'$. Deducting from this the R. A. of the M. C., $6^{\circ} 39'$, we find that the *meridian distance* of *Caput Algol*, at the moment of the Czar's birth, was $37^{\circ} 27'$. Allowing for each degree one year of life, we shall find that the *direction* of that star to the midheaven would expend its influence on the fortunes of the Czar in the 38th year of his life—during the Crimean war. *Caput Algol* has always been held to possess the natures of the planets Saturn and Jupiter

combined, and it was accounted by the ancients the worst of the whole of the fixed stars. Any elevation produced by this star would, therefore, be attended with dangers, misfortunes, and losses.

The mother of the Czar died on November 1, 1860; the *arc* for this event was $42^{\circ} 30'$. The following *direction* measures to that period:—

Midheaven *parallel* Sun, zodiac, converse, $42^{\circ} 36'$.

[At birth the Sun was in mundane parallel with Saturn.]

The war against Turkey was declared by the Czar on April 24, 1877, which is equivalent to an *arc* of $58^{\circ} 59'$, and the following *directions* coincided with its inception:—

Sun *sesquiquadrate* Moon, mundo, direct, $58^{\circ} 58'$.

Ascendant *sextile* Mars, mundo, direct, $59^{\circ} 12'$.

Midheaven *semi-square* Uranus, zodiac, converse, $59^{\circ} 40'$.

Moon *square* Saturn, mundo, converse, $59^{\circ} 49'$.

Sun *parallel* Uranus, zodiac, direct, $59^{\circ} 53'$.

Moreover, the *martial* star *Aldebaran* was culminating, by direction, during the period of that horrible and most destructive war. The R. A. of *Aldebaran* was $66^{\circ} 22'$, and its meridional distance was $59^{\circ} 43'$.

Peace was signed between Russia and Turkey on March 3, 1878. The *arc* for this event was $59^{\circ} 51'$. The *directions* then operating were—

Ascendant *parallel* Jupiter, zodiac, converse, $59^{\circ} 56'$.

Midheaven *semi-sextile* Sun, zodiac, direct, $59^{\circ} 56'$.

The *arc* for the signing of the Berlin Treaty—by which Russia was compelled to modify the treaty of San Stefano—was $60^{\circ} 12'$. This is very closely approximated by the following:—

Ascendant *square* Saturn, zodiac, converse, $60^{\circ} 6'$.

Under the following train of directions the diabolical attempts to assassinate the Czar were made in April and December, 1879:—

Moon *square* Mars, zodiac, direct, $60^{\circ} 33'$.

Ascendant *opposition* Saturn, mundo, direct, $60^{\circ} 36'$.

Midheaven *square* Saturn, mundo, direct, $60^{\circ} 36'$.

Ascendant *parallel* Mercury, zodiac, converse, $61^{\circ} 5'$.

Sun *rapt-parallel* Jupiter, $61^{\circ} 8'$.

Ascendant *opposition* Saturn, zodiac, direct, $61^{\circ} 21'$.

Let us pause for a moment to notice the *transits* which coincided with the periods of recent events. At the Czar's birth, $4^{\circ} 42'$ of the sign *Leo* ascended, consequently $4^{\circ} 42'$ of *Aquarius* occupied the cusp (beginning) of the 7th house (western horizon), or the house of war. On April 24, 1877, when the Czar declared war against the Sultan of Turkey, the longitude of the planet of war—Mars—was $4^{\circ} 33'$ of *Aquarius* (at Greenwich mean noon). Mars was, therefore, exactly transiting the cusp of the house of war at the very period when hostilities were declared. Moreover, at the following birthday anniversary (or solar revolution), the Sun had the *square* aspect of Mars. On December 6, 1877, Jupiter formed (by transit) the *trine* aspect with the place of the Sun at the Czar's birth, and on the 10th day of the same month Osman Pasha surrendered Plevna, after a desperate sortie, with 27,000 troops. On April 8, 1879, Saturn transited the midheaven ($7^{\circ} 16'$ of *Aries*) of the Czar's nativity, and on April 14, Mars attained the exact declination held by the Moon at birth. On April 14, 1879, Solovieff fired several shots at the Czar. On December 1, 1879, an attempt was made to blow up the Imperial train as it entered the confines of Moscow; at that period we find Saturn retrograding within two degrees of the midheaven, and Mars again within one degree of the declination of the Moon at the Emperor's birth—both Mars and Saturn being nearly *stationary*. It is worthy of remark that the violent outbreak of Nihilism coincided with the approach of Saturn to the midheaven of the Czar's nativity—thirty years having elapsed since the last transit of Saturn through that part of the zodiac—and the evil directions of Saturn to the ascendant. The attempts at assassination were unsuccessful, because the Sun (hyleg) was supported by the *rapt-parallel* of Jupiter.

On the day of the Coronation, September 7, 1856, we find Jupiter in $7^{\circ} 20'$ of *Aries*—that is, exactly on the midheaven of the Czar's nativity. On the day, March 2, 1855, that he

began to reign, Jupiter's declination was 16° 19' S., the exact declination of the Moon at the Czar's birth. On the day of his marriage, we find the Moon in the ascendant and having the declination of Venus (at birth).

The directions which will operate in the ensuing five years are:—

Asc. 150° ♃ Zod., ...	...	...	62	3	= May, 1880.
) par. ♃. Zod., con.,	...	...	62	50	= February, 1881.
) Δ ♃ Zod.,	...	...	63	0	= April, 1881.
⊙ Rapt Par. ♂, ...	...	...	63	12	= June, 1881.
⊙ par. ♃ Zod., con.,	...	...	63	23	= August, 1881.
) Quincunx ♀ m., con.,	...	...	63	37	= November, 1881.
♃ par. ⊙ Zod.,	...	...	63	52	= February, 1882.
) Δ ⊙, Zod., con.,	...	...	63	56	} = March, 1882.
⊙ ♂ ♃ Zod.,	...	...	63	56	
⊙ par. ♃ m., d.,	...	...	64	0	} = April, 1882.
⊙ ♂ ♃ m., d.,	...	...	64	0	
M.C. S □ ♃ Zod., con.,	...	...	64	6	= May, 1882.
⊙ * ♀ m., con.,	...	...	64	34	= November, 1882.
Asc. * ♂ Zod.,	...	...	64	54	} = March, 1883.
M.C. 150° ♃ Zod.,...	...	...	64	54	
M.C. S * ♃ Zod., con.,	...	...	65	3	} = May, 1883.
⊙ S □ ♀ Zod., d.,	...	...	65	5	
M.C. Δ ♀ Zod., con.,	...	...	65	30	} = October, 1883.
⊙ S S □ ♃ Zod., d.,	...	...	65	35	
⊙ par. ♃ Zod.,	...	...	65	35	
Asc. S * ⊙ Zod., con.,	...	...	65	57	= March, 1884.
M.C. par. ♀ Zod.,...	...	...	66	9	= June, 1884.
⊙ par. * <i>Arietis</i> , Zod.,	...	...	66	24	= September, 1884.
⊙ Δ ♃ Zod. d.,	...	...	66	36	} = November, 1884.
Asc. Δ ⊙ m.,	...	...	66	36	
) par. ♃ Zod.,	...	...	66	40	= December, 1884.

At the Solar Revolution of 1880, the Sun will be in sextile and the Moon in opposition to Mars. At the same time the Moon will be on the radical place of Jupiter, and near the opposition of that of Mars. These positions indicate warlike measures, some successes and some reverses. The successes will most probably occur at the beginning of May, when Jupiter will transit the midheaven of the Czar's nativity. The reverses are likely to happen at the beginning of July, when Mars will be in opposition to the Moon's radical place.

The "directions" which will come into operation during the year 1881 indicate personal suffering and misfortunes, and, as Saturn will then be hovering near the radical place of the Sun, the Czar will find it difficult indeed to weather the storm. Should he survive this trying year, he will, most probably, live to enter his 69th year. It is remarkable that the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn of April 22, 1881, and that of Mars and Saturn of July 6, 1881, will fall very near the Sun's place at birth.

The indications of character in this nativity are to be found in the configurations of Mercury with Venus and the Moon, and those of the Sun with Jupiter and Saturn. The trine aspect of the Sun and Jupiter (taken together with the parallel declination of Mercury and Jupiter), confers generosity, liberality, and magnanimity. The parallel declination of the Moon and Venus confers good taste, amiability, and a love of luxury. On the other hand, the evil Saturn, being in mundane parallel with the Sun and elevated above the Moon, produces nervousness, cunning, moroseness, and mutability. The good influences of Jupiter and Venus led the Emperor to perform that act which will ever be recognised as the most honourable and glorious of his reign—viz., the freeing of the serfs. The evil influences have so weakened the force of his benevolent character, that he has listened to evil counsellors, and has thus brought upon himself the disasters and discredit which have marred the most recent years of his reign. The direction (Asc. $150^{\circ} 4'$ zod. $62^{\circ} 3'$), due in May, 1880, leads us to hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail, and that the Czar will confer on his subjects in the ensuing spring such constitutional liberties as the safety of his empire will allow. He will, in such case, wipe out the stigma attaching to his good name—that although he went to war against Turkey, ostensibly for the liberation of the Christians from the Ottoman yoke, he was either afraid or too tyrannical in nature to confer on his own subjects even a tithe of the liberties won for the Bulgarians, etc., by the victories achieved by his troops, with the aid of the Roumanians. But Jupiter is weak in the Czar's nativity, and has familiarity with Mars and Saturn; hence

the ascendancy of peaceful, reforming, benevolent ideas is very problematical indeed. Again, the Sun has, by direction, arrived as close as possible to the declination of Mars ($24^{\circ} 4' N.$) at birth. The next two years are, therefore, much more likely to witness the prosecution of wars of aggression by Russia, than of measures of peace and reform:

A NEW METHOD OF COMPUTING DIRECTIONS OF THE MOON AND PLANETS IN THE ZODIAC.

By the author of *The Planisphere and How to Use it.*

“Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth? are not his days also like the days of an hireling?” Job vii. 1.

“Sciebas tunc quod nasciturus esses? et numerum dierum tuorum noveras.” Job xxxviii. 21.

Vulgate.

THE much lamented fate of the late Prince Imperial of France naturally drew the attention of such as are conversant with astrologic lore to his horoscope, which, on account of the retirement of his family from its previously prominent position among the rulers of the world, had escaped the scrutiny which otherwise might have been given to it. But although on this account his untimely demise was not foreseen, the investigation of the astrological directions which “came up” at the period of his death (and from which, without doubt, a serious if not fatal period would have been prognosticated), became at once the subject of the greatest interest to all acquainted with astrology.

In looking through the formidable train of directions already made public, though as signs and parts of a train, many are of high significance, yet there is but one arc which is (according to Ptolemy) anaretic.

The Moon is situated in the west, about fifteen degrees above the horizon; and—as the Sun is not in an aphetic place—without doubt is apheta, and she completes the direction of the semi-square of Mars (whose elevation in this nativity is considerable, being distant from the midheaven only twenty-

three degrees) at the period of the fatal event. Without doubt this direction is the fatal arc.

The young prince was killed by Zulus on the 1st June, 1879. The arc required for his death is, consequently, twenty-three degrees and twelve minutes ($23^{\circ} 12'$). This arc worked out in the usual way for direct directions of the Moon in the zodiac with latitude of the body directed,* at the time at which the phenomenon of the semi-square to the place of Mars took place, comes out $24^{\circ} 17'$, or just $1^{\circ} 5'$ too much. This did not appear to be entirely satisfactory for so sudden and martial a death, though we must not lose sight of the fact that in case of the time for which the natal figure is cast not being accurately given, a considerable difference might arise in the result of the working, inasmuch as the semi-arc of the Moon, which is $124^{\circ} 22'$, differs so widely from that of the place of the aspect, which is $106^{\circ} 24'$. Hence objection should not be too strongly urged against the discrepancy between the arc required and that yielded by the calculation. Nevertheless, after all allowance for such a contingency as a small error in time for the casting of the horoscope, there is a difference remaining too large to be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

The young prince was born at Paris on the 16th March, 1856, at about $3^{\text{h}} 12^{\text{m}}$ a.m. (according to the rectification made by the author of the "Text-Book of Astrology," the time as given in the *Moniteur*, was $3^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$ a.m.), which gives $221^{\circ} 48'$ for the R. A. of the M. C., the fifteenth degree of *Scorpio* culminating. Mars was in $18^{\circ} 53'$ of *Libra*, and was *retrograde*. The Moon was in $25^{\circ} 0'$ of *Cancer*. The following figures set forth in summary the working of the arc with latitude. The R. A. of ♀ when she came to the place of the aspect, $3^{\circ} 53'$ Virgo with latitude, was $157^{\circ} 17' 15''$, which, deducted from the R. A. of the M. C., gives merid. dist. at aspect $64^{\circ} 30' 45''$. The dec. of the aspect is $13^{\circ} 51' 47''$. The ascensional difference (for the latitude of Paris) is $16^{\circ} 24'$. The semi-arc of the aspect is $106^{\circ} 24'$. The Moon's semi-arc at birth was $124^{\circ} 22'$, and her meridian distance was $103^{\circ} 11'$.

* *Vide* the *Text-Book of Astrology*, vol. i. pp. 187, 188.

Then, as the Moon's semi-arc prop.

tance in the second term, hence it is manifest that the result must give a secondary distance that will have reference to the parallel of the aspect sought, and this implies that by mundane motion direct, the place of such aspect is brought along its parallel to the pole of the body directed, and by

three degrees) at the period of the fatal event. Without doubt

the latitude of Paris) is $16^{\circ} 24'$. The semi-arc of the aspect is $106^{\circ} 24'$. The Moon's semi-arc at birth was $124^{\circ} 22'$, and her meridian distance was $103^{\circ} 11'$.

* *Vide the Text-Book of Astrology*, vol. i. pp. 187, 188.

Then, as the Moon's semi-arc prop.	
log., <i>a.c.</i>	9·83943
Is to Moon's meridian distance,	23921
So is the semi-arc of the aspect,	22833

To the secondary distance,	30697 = 88° 47' 38"
From which deduct the primary distance,	64 30 45

For the <i>arc of direction for the Moon's centre,</i>	24° 16' 53"
<i>with latitude.</i>	
<i>Arc required,</i>	23 12 30

Difference,	1° 4' 23"

This discrepancy led to inquiry as to whether, by any other legitimate means of direction, a closer result could be obtained, and the arc, as above, was recalculated, with an allowance in all the elements which would stand affected, for the Moon's semi-diameter, so as to obtain the length of the arc for the contact of the preceding limb, with a result of 24° 5' 8", or about 12' of space closer. This did not satisfy what was held to be the requirement of the case, and the arc was again calculated for the ecliptical point of the aspect *sine lat.*, but the result was discouraging, and produced a determination to reconsider the whole question of directing in the zodiac-direct, indeed, the whole question of direction in principle; when, for the first time, did the writer realise that all astrological direction whatsoever is based upon mundane motion, and to entertain some doubts of the propriety of directing a body in the zodiac with latitude. The reasons in support of these ideas cannot here be introduced for want of space, and it must be sufficient to state that the rules laid down for directing direct in the zodiac seemed to make this conclusion pretty clear, when considered in reference to the results obtained by their use. Thus in directing direct in the zodiac, the body directed is placed in the first term, and its meridian distance in the second term, hence it is manifest that the result must give a secondary distance that will have reference to the parallel of the aspect sought, and this implies that by mundane motion direct, the place of such aspect is brought along its parallel to the pole of the body directed, and by

no means that the body directed is moved forward along and in the order of the signs contrary to the mundane motion, however much calculations for latitude at the place of the aspect may seem to imply it. Again, the rule for converse directions in the zodiac, reversing as it does the former process, points clearly to the same law, and, except upon this hypothesis, converse directions in the zodiac would have no *raison d'être*. Such like reflections led me to attempt to work out this direction of the Moon to the semi-square of Mars upon another plan not heretofore attempted—so far as is known. The place of the aspect was taken without latitude, and its semi-arc and meridian distance computed accordingly. Then the semi-arc of the *aspect* was placed in the *first* term, its meridian distance in the *second*, and the Moon's semi-arc in the *third* term, thus obtaining a secondary distance upon the parallel of the Moon (see Diagram), and deducting the same from the Moon's meridian distance for the arc of direction, with the result shown in the following working:—

R. A. of $3^{\circ} 53'$ Virgo; *sine* lat. = $155^{\circ} 47'$; R. A. of M. C., $221^{\circ} 48'$; M. D. of aspect, $66^{\circ} 1'$; declination of $3^{\circ} 53'$ Virgo *sine* latitude, $10^{\circ} 5' 44''$; ascensional difference for the latitude of Paris, $11^{\circ} 45'$; semi-arc of $3^{\circ} 53'$ Virgo *sine* lat., $101^{\circ} 45'$. Then

As the semi-arc of the aspect, $101^{\circ} 45'$,				
prop. log., <i>a. c.</i>	. . .	. . .	. . .	9.75226
Is to M. D. of aspect, $66^{\circ} 1'$	. . .	. . .	. . .	43562
So is Moon's semi-arc, $124^{\circ} 22'$,	. . .	. . .	. . .	16057
To the secondary distance,	. . .	. . .	. . .	$34845 = 80^{\circ} 41'$
Which deduct from the meridian distance of \Downarrow ,				103 46
For the <i>arc of direction</i>,	. . .	. . .	. . .	<u><u>23^{\circ} 5'</u></u>

This result is all that could be desired. The arc obtained in this manner is really the distance from the pole of the place of the aspect to the body of the Moon on the Moon's parallel, and is in every way as natural, and as unstrained, as the measure taken upon the parallel of the aspect to the pole of the Moon (see Diagram).

This result could not be deemed by me an accident, as I had sought out a principle of procedure, and obtained a result

which is perfect, whereas the ordinary method would not yield it.

This led me to try another case, in which a martial arc and a martial event (without doubt having natural relationship) did not perfectly coincide in point of time. The case is this. A young gentleman, born April 4, 1864, in London, at about 11^h 5^m a.m., met with a severe accident by the explosion of a small flask of gunpowder in the hand, shattering it terribly, on June 17, 1875, equal to an arc of 11° 12'. In this natus there is only one arc of the right character operating near this time, and that is Mars to the semi-square of the Sun (*hyleg*) in the Zodiac, direct. This arc computed in the usual way comes out 12° 9' or 57' too much. Worked without latitude it comes out 12° 38'. If however, the arc is worked as proposed, as in use for converse directions, the result comes out 11° 34', or 35' nearer. But if we work it again, deducting the sun's semi-diameter, thus getting the arc to the nearest limb, we obtain a result of 11° 16', which is within 4' of the arc required.

This would seem to be a cogent confirmation of the thesis proposed, and should be sufficient to encourage a trial of such arcs by all who may become acquainted with this method, particularly, when, in well authenticated nativities, arcs of this potent kind have been found not to answer to time.

In another nativity, the ♃ to the conjunction of ♁ by the usual rule works out 30° 49', when nothing transpired, but worked by this converse method, a result of 25° 3' is obtained, which answers very closely to the time of an event of a very martial character. The Moon was *hyleg*. Having brought these results under the notice of a friend who is highly skilled and of large experience, he was sufficiently struck to request me to examine and work by this method certain arcs in his own natus, which, though of a character to warrant corresponding events, had not produced or been accompanied by such, at least not at the time to which the arcs related, as worked by the ordinary method. One of these, the Sun to the conjunction of Venus, was admitted to have produced an event at the period given by my working, whereas the arc, as ordi-

narily worked, had not done so. Some were not matched, so far as could be recollected, and one yet remains to be proved.

There can be no doubt that the arcs computed, as proposed, are formed in nature, and they may be described as *arcs in the Zodiac, direct, worked conversely*. The place of the aspect, its semi-arc and meridian distance without latitude being found, the pole of that place is directed, to the body directed-direct in the Zodiac, on the parallel of that body. The accompanying diagram will afford a ready explanation of the process.

N.B.—The measure of time (in equating the *arcs of direction*) employed is the Ptolemaic, viz., *one year* of life for every *degree* of arc, and *one month* for every *five minutes*.

JUPITER IN ARIES.

“Sweet star! what glorious thick-studded gems
 Declare to me our justice on this earth
 To be the effluence of that heaven which thou,
 Thyself a costly jewel, dost inlay.”—*Dante*.

THE benefic planet Jupiter will enter *Aries*—the ruling sign of England—on April 2, 1880. This is of happy augury for our beloved country, whose woes have indeed been great during the sojourn of Saturn in her ruling sign. Harbinger of peace, prosperity, justice and reform, right gladly will England’s sons welcome its advent into the first sign of the zodiac! Well and truly did the Hebrew patriarchs name it “THE STAR OF JOY!” Most appropriately did the more modern Hebrews call it “THE STAR OF JUSTICE!”

The last occasion of the entry of Jupiter into *Aries* was in 1868—on April 20. History will declare that Jupiter then inaugurated an era of prosperity and reform in England. The cattle-plague ceased, a bountiful harvest gladdened the farmers, and the Abyssinian war was brought to a triumphant termination.

Tracing still further back we find that Jupiter entered *Aries* on May 8, 1856. The Crimean war was then ended, and

peace, plenty, and reform re-visited England after a period of war, suffering, and tremendous expenditure in the two previous years.

Unfortunately, the evil Saturn will be located in *Aries* during the whole of the present year, consequently we must not expect too much from the presence of Jupiter therein. Still, the influence of the "greater fortune" will give England the victory over her enemies, and a great impetus to—if not a complete revival of—her trade and commerce.

There is a curious coincidence noticeable in connection with the entry of Jupiter into *Aries* in 1868 and the political fortunes of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. At his birth Jupiter was in the middle of the sign *Aries*. On April 3 and 30 Mr. Gladstone obtained majorities of 60 and 65, respectively, over the Conservative Government on the Irish Church question, and that was the very month when Jupiter made his *rentrée* into *Aries*. On December 3, 1868, Mr. Gladstone became Premier, Jupiter having just become direct in motion again in the same sign. Mr. Gladstone's followers may take heart from these singular coincidences and hope that their favourite will become Premier again this year. Without knowing the time of his birth it is impossible to forecast the probability of such an event, for transits—however powerful they may be—are inoperative unless they coincide with harmonious "directions." We should like to see the present Government retain power while Jupiter is in *Aries*, in order to prove that cycles of prosperity and depression do not depend so much upon the policy of the Ministers in power as upon the positions of the larger planets. There is one thing that appears to favour Mr. Gladstone's premiership over that of Earl Beaconsfield, and that is that the former statesman was born when Jupiter was in the ruling sign of England, while the latter had no planet in *Aries* but the malefic planets Saturn and Uranus nearly conjoined in the opposite sign (*Libra*) at his birth. It is a thousand pities that we cannot procure the times of birth of those illustrious statesmen for we should then be in a position to judge (after comparing the *accidental* with the zodiacal positions of the luminaries and planets in the two

nativities) which of them is really the more advantageous to England. In such a question, of course, the material interests of this country would not be considered solely without regard to her high position and influence among the other nations of the earth.

MARS IN TAURUS.

THE sign *Taurus* rules Ireland and Dublin. Mars was stationary in *Taurus* on December 16, 1879. The *Medical Press and Circular*, December 31, 1879, said:—

“The ill-health of Dublin reached such monstrous proportions within the past year, that even the Corporation and its medical officers could no longer conceal or explain away the existence of a terrible mortality within the city.”

Again, at page 574:—

“The deaths registered in Dublin during the week ending the 20th inst., represent an annual mortality of 48·9 in every 1000 of the population.

“The average annual death-rate in eight large town districts of Ireland (including Dublin) last week was 42·1, in Belfast 40, and in Cork and Galway, 45.

“In 20 large English towns, inclusive of London (in which the rate was 28·9), the death-rate averaged 30·5, in Glasgow, 31·3, and in Edinburgh, 21·9.

“In Dublin the deaths numbered 296.

“There were 58 deaths from zymotic diseases registered, being 10 more than in the preceding week, and 25 over the average number for the 51st week of the last 10 years; they comprise 4 from small-pox, 16 from measles, 10 from scarlatina, 6 from croup, 7 from whooping-cough, 7 from fever (3 typhus, 3 typhoid, and 1 simple continued fever), 2 from diarrhœa, &c.

“The registered deaths from small-pox (4) are 2 over the number in the preceding week, and the new cases of the disease admitted into the Dublin hospitals, which had fallen to 11 in that week, rose to 19 last week; 26 patients were discharged during the week, 2 died, and 61 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 9 less than the number in hospital at the close of the previous week.

“The deaths from measles (16) are more numerous than in any other week of the current year; 6 took place in the Ringsend and Irishtown portion of Donnybrook district, where 5 of the deaths from this cause, registered in the week ending 13th inst., occurred.

“The number of deaths (10) from scarlatina is the lowest recorded since the week ended 8th November; but the number (7) from whooping-cough is the highest weekly number registered this year.”

The editor of the same journal, in the issue for January 7, 1880, said—

“The deaths registered in the Dublin district during the week ending the 27th December, represent an annual mortality of 44·8 in every 1000 of the population.

“The death-rate in eight large towns, districts of Ireland (including Dublin), last week was 38·9. In Cork the rate was 47.

“Upon comparison with English, European, and Asiatic cities it appears that Dublin outstrips the world in its unhealthiness—calculating upon this week, which is by no means exceptionally bad. Excepting Plymouth, the worst record of the week in England is that of Liverpool, 36·0, while that of Dublin is 44·8. Calcutta shows for 37·0, and Alexandria 40·0; but no other city—no matter where situated—approaches Dublin in unhealthiness.”

Mars entered the sign *Taurus* on July 23, 1879, became *stationary* in the 29th degree of this sign in the first week of October, then retrograded until he became *stationary* in the fourteenth degree of the same sign at the middle of December, 1879, and, again becoming direct in motion, he will not leave *Taurus* until February 14, 1880. This prolonged stay of nearly seven months in the ruling sign of Ireland and Dublin has been sadly productive of *martial* evils in the shape of an extraordinarily high death-rate, of political excitement, agrarian outrages, strife, and of poverty among the farmers and humbler classes almost approaching famine.

Sceptics will say that this is a “mere coincidence.” We must remind them, however, of the state of Ireland in the years 1847 and 1848, when the planet Mars was located in the sign *Taurus* from August 4, 1847, to February 25, 1848. The sceptics will be puzzled to account for these repeated coincidences; the “doctrine of chances” will not avail them. Moreover, it can be shown that the evils experienced by Ireland in 1847, 1848, and 1879 were foretold.

The doctors also are puzzled to account for the very high death-rate of Ireland and Dublin. For a long time the Dublin Corporation would not take any extraordinary measures towards remedying the unsanitary condition of the city. When small-pox was, for a time, absent, its absence was attributed by speakers in the House of Commons to the excellence of the vaccination arrangements, and not a word was said

against the drainage, etc. But when Mars returns into *Taurus* and small-pox and fever re-appear in Dublin—as foretold by astrologers—the city is said to be in a very unsanitary condition. Verily, so long as planetary influence is ignored, epidemics will come upon communities unprepared to battle against them. “Forewarned” should be “forearmed.” Implicit, blind, and unreasoning trust in vaccination as a preventive against small-pox, and also prejudice against the belief in planetary influence, have led the authorities of Dublin to live in a fool’s paradise and to neglect the sanitary condition of their city.

THE ASTROLOGY OF DANTE.

“I enter, and I see thee in the gloom
 Of the long aisles, O poet saturnine!
 And strive to make my steps keep pace with thine.
 The air is filled with an unknown perfume;
 The congregation of the dead make room
 For thee to pass; the votive tapers shine;
 Like rooks that haunt Ravenna’s groves of pine
 The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb.”—*Longfellow.*

DANTE ALIGHIERI was born at Florence, May 14th, 1265. Astrology was then received and studied as a necessary branch of learning by all scientific men of the day. He himself, as we may gather from his writings, was thoroughly conversant with its doctrines; and it is interesting to mark the manner in which they are woven into the texture of his Divine Poem, thus showing how deep a hold the science had obtained on the poet’s heart, and how thoroughly its beliefs had permeated his mind. We may regard him as the indicator of the progress of mental culture in the Middle Ages; and it is impossible to read his Divine Comedy without seeing that the brain of Dante was full of astrologic ideas, which he has embodied in verse and embellished with many poetic touches.

First, as to the poet himself. Florence, the birth-place of Dante, was governed by Mars—hence the continual turmoil in which the city was engaged, and the strife of faction. The Guelphs and Ghibellines kept up constant war; and it has been said that “the public mind was steady only in the pursuit of *blood.*”

The birth of Dante was preceded by a comet, which lasted three months, from July to October, 1264.* We are informed by him that at his birth the sign *Gemini* was in the ascendant. This is held by astrologers to be a sign indicative of genius, scientific taste, and love of virtue. In the *Paradiso*, where Dante, conducted by Beatrice, ascends to this constellation, he breaks forth into the following rhapsody:—

“ O glorious stars!
O light impregnate with exceeding virtue!
To whom whate'er of genius lifteth me
Above the vulgar; grateful I refer;
With ye the parent of all mortal life
Arose and set when I did first inhale
The Tuscan air.”

The position of Mercury in the poet's nativity must have been remarkably strong, angular, and well-aspected by the various planets, which may be inferred from the great versatility of Dante's genius. He speaks of himself as being of *mercurial* temperament—

“ Whom nature hath made apt for every change.”

The nature of the aspect to Venus or the Moon must necessarily have been good and powerful to produce such high poetic taste. There was no doubt also a friendly relation with Mars to give the native energy and decision of character, and also to bestow some irascibility of temper.

The *martial* spirit appears to have been strong in Dante in his youth. In his 24th year we find him bravely fighting amongst the Florentine cavalry at the battle of Campoldino, for the Guelph faction. The Ghibellines were totally routed and almost wholly slain. It is recorded of Dante that he beat a certain ass driver in the streets of Florence “for singing his verses amiss,” and scattered the tools of an unfortunate cobbler for the same offence.

Pride, stern and unbending (a martial trait), was Dante's besetting sin. It breathes from every line of his *Inferno* and *Purgatorio*. In the days of his banishment and misery it was

* The comet referred to passed its perihelion, July 6, 1264. There had been a severe frost the previous year; pestilence, affecting both the human race and cattle, followed. It is supposed to have re-appeared in 1556.—Ed.

suggested that he might return to Florence if he would consent to appease the authorities by paying a fine and making an apology. He rejected this proposal with bitter disdain, although the pain of his enforced absence was eating out his heart.

Laying aside martial pursuits, Dante, in his mature years, followed his more *mercurial* bent. He was an orator, one of the most able of his day. This has always been held to be a *mercurial* trait.* “And they called Barnabas Jupiter, and Paul *Mercurius* because he was the chief speaker.”

Dante engaged in diplomacy. It was while absent on an embassy to Rome that sentence of banishment was decreed against him, on the fall of his party from power. In his latter years he comes before us as a poet.

O inestimable gifts of Venus—the love of the beautiful in nature and art, of music and of song—what an untold world of happiness dost thou make possible to thy possessors! In his youth Dante composed love verses; in his age, the love which occupied his heart was the absorbing passion of his life, the devotion which he felt for Beatrice.

“The name that springs for ever in my breast.”

She was gone from him, but, through the force of his wondrous genius, he followed her into the spheres, and, turning heartsick from the world, a lonely, disappointed wanderer, he solaced himself by an imaginary progress to meet

“The glorious lady of my mind”

in her blessed abode! He resolves to sing such things of her as never before have been sung of woman, and with grim tenacity holds on to life till he has finished his task.

Traits of the influence of Venus in his nativity are discoverable throughout his work. His love for music was a passion. He induces “my own Casella” (a musician of Florence) to sing a love song on meeting him in Purgatory, and holds converse while there with Belasco, a musical instrument maker. Then, did there ever exist another who with words alone could paint

* At the birth of the late Prince Consort Mercury was ascending in *Virgo*.—Ed.

such vivid pictures? It has been mentioned as a characteristic that throughout the *Paradiso* all beauty depends on spheres of light—or STARS. Elsewhere he describes a beautiful face as—

“ With visage casting streams
Of tremulous lustre, like *the matin star*.”

One of his most intimate friends was Giotto, a Florentine painter, who has left to us Dante's portrait, in the palace of the Podesta in Florence. It represents him in his opening youth, before his life had become marred by evil influences.

Dante's would appear to be an instance of a potent nativity spoiled by the evil influence of Saturn. From the aspect of this planet to Mercury Dante imbibed his occult tastes and moodiness of mind, truthfulness of character and tenacity of purpose, as shown in the wonderful constancy of his love for Beatrice, who even in heaven is compelled to remind him :

“ These eyes are not thine only Paradise.”

A favourable aspect of Saturn to Mercury will produce all these, but probably the luminaries were afflicted by the malefic, or it was angular (or placed in the midheaven). This latter position almost invariably causes fall from power, ruin and disgrace, as exemplified in the nativities of the two Napoleons.* Dante's marriage was unhappy, which is often a consequence of the affliction of the Sun or Moon by Saturn.

It has been observed that if all had gone well with Dante he might have been chief magistrate of Florence; but the world would have wanted one of its most notable works ever spoken or sung. This is true, though in a different sense from that which the writer intended. Through the kindly influence of Venus, he would have been the joyous lover, the composer of amorous poetry, the friend and companion of artists and *litterati* of his day. The benefic aspect of Mars would have given him energy and incisive intellect. Doubtless, his life might have been prosperous and happy; but the powerful influence of Saturn gave him occult tastes, and a weird and gloomy imagination, and led him to live a life apart from the

* See *Text-Book of Astrology*.

world.* With such gifts from Saturn how could lasting prosperity be his lot? Yet he would not have possessed the singular bent of mind necessary to compose his wonderful work without them. The fable that Saturn was the devourer of his own children has a basis of astrologic truth.

Dante appears to have had a high idea of the power of the mental gifts showered on him at his birth. Meeting in the *Inferno* his old schoolmaster and friend, Ser Brunetto Latini, he makes the latter exclaim—

“ Follow but thy *star*,
 Thou can’st not miss at last a glorious haven;
 Unless in fairer days my judgment err’d,
 And if my fate so early had not chanc’d,
Seeing the heavens thus bounteous to thee, I
 Had gladly given thee comfort in thy work.”

Dante’s astronomical notions were those of his age, which believed in the system taught by Ptolemy. The earth was a plain encircled by the vast illimitable ocean. Round this revolved in regular order the solar planetary system. He appears to have made astronomy a special study. He measures time by the stars. At the commencement of his poem, he tells us, the Sun was in *Aries*, and records the lapse of time by his entrance into other signs. To indicate the hour of two o’clock in the afternoon, he says—

“ The sun had now
 To *Taurus* the meridian circle left,
 And to the *Scorpion* left the night.”

When *Taurus* culminated, the Sun, being in *Aries*, would be two hours past the meridian, and therefore the time would be two o’clock. Thus he informs us of the period of sunset :

“ Now was the sun so station’d as when first
 His early radiance quivered on the heights
 Where stream’d his Maker’s blood, while *Libra* hangs
 Above Hesperian Ebro, and new fires
 Meridian flash on Ganges’ yellow tide.”

As Dante has placed his Mount of Purgatory at the antipodes

* It is a characteristic of Mercury also, this love of solitude, of a contemplative and studious life, “far from the busy haunts of men.” The word Hermit is derived from *Eremetes* or *Hermes* the Greek name of Mercury.—Ed.

of Mount Sion in Jerusalem, when the Sun rises in the latter place, it will, of course, be setting in Purgatory.

Dante thus describes the stars of the Southern Cross :

“To the right hand I turn’d and fix’d my mind
On the other pole attentive, where I saw
Four stars ne’er seen before save by the ken
Of our first parents. Heaven of their rays
Seem’d joyous. O thou northern site, bereft
Indeed, and widow’d, since of these depriv’d !”

As it has been elsewhere remarked, each of the three divisions of Dante’s *Divine Comedy* ends in the word *stars*. At the end of the *Inferno* he again beholds the *stars*, at the end of the *Purgatorio* he is mounting to the *stars*, and at the end of the *Paradiso* he speaks of the love that moves the *stars*.

MAIA.

THE KING OF SPAIN.—The time of birth of the present ruler of Spain, as given in the Paris *Moniteur*, was 10^h 15^m p.m. of November 28, 1857. The R.A. of the meridian was then 2^h 46^m 3^s, or 41° 31' in arc. This shows that *Taurus* 14° was culminating. Now Mars was *stationary* in *Taurus* 13° 2' on Dec. 16, 1879, *i.e.*, on the mid-heaven of the King’s nativity. A ministerial crisis took place, the Opposition receded from the Cortes, and violent speeches were made. On December 19 several arrests were made of persons raising seditious cries in Madrid. On December 30, two shots were fired, about 7^h p.m., by a would-be assassin, at the King and Queen of Spain.

“BUT to the contemplative mind, the firmament of the stars and planets has a deeper interest. Everything around us, save it, is in a state of transition. Beside the fleeting changes which the return of the season brings, the landscape around us is every year changing its aspect. . . . All around us is change—but the gorgeous creations in the sky are still there, undimmed in brightness—unchanged in grandeur—performing with unflagging pace and unvarying precision their daily, their annual, and their secular rounds. Upon these same heavens, just as we see them now, bespangled with the same planets and the same stars, our first parents gazed when they entered and when they quitted Paradise. The same constellations, Arcturus, Orion, and the Pleiades had sung together when the foundations of the world were laid (Job ix. 9), and they rolled in darkness over Calvary when the Prince of Life was slain. They are truly the only objects in the universe which all nations have witnessed, and all people admired. *They presided at the horoscope of our birth*, and they will throw their pale radiance over the green mounds beneath which we are *destined to lie*.”—*More Worlds than One*, by Sir D. Brewster, chap. ii., p. 19.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPELLA.—The *Ephemeris* given in this magazine is only intended to supply the omissions of the *Nautical Almanac*—viz., the *geocentric* longitudes and latitudes of the planets, and their passage through the various signs of the zodiac. If you want the declinations, you must refer to the *Nautical Almanac* for the current year. It gives the R. A. and declinations of the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn daily; those of Uranus and Neptune every fourth day; and those of the Moon hourly throughout the year.

J. W.—At noon of June 8, 1851, Neptune's geocentric longitude was γ $9^{\circ} 16'$, and his latitude $0^{\circ} 50' S$.

GEMINI.—We have adopted your suggestion, and have transmitted a copy of *Urania* for January to the Secretary of the Meteorologic Office of the Board of Trade. The forecasts issued by that office will take very little beating. "F.R.A.S." makes a statement in the *English Mechanic* of January 2, 1880, p. 401, that the Meteorologic Office "divides among its members £14,500 per year, and, in return, favours us with prophecies before which those of Dr. Cumming himself may well pale for their non-coincidence with the events." And he adds, "Why, I would undertake to be wrong seven days per week for one-fourteenth of the sum paid annually to the Meteorologic Office." Our *savants* will wait, we presume, until the French and Americans have recognised planetary influence before giving any consideration to it whatever. Why, indeed, as you say, does not England take the lead in this important question? We suspect that the difficulty lies in the utterance of the confession *peccavi*—the fear that the philosophers have of losing favour in the eyes of the public by being compelled to admit that they have been wrong in ignoring planetary influence and ridiculing all who had the moral courage to assert their belief in it.

TASMANIA.—A retrograde planet operates with greater force than another that is direct and swift in motion. Malefic planets (Mars, Saturn, and Uranus) have their evil influence increased, and it was formerly supposed that the benefics (Venus and Jupiter) became injurious by their retrogradation. It was the opinion of Placidus that planets, when retrograde, engendered diseases; and that persons born when several planets were retrograde, proved to be of very delicate constitution, and were liable to disease. Reference to p. 60 of Vol. I. of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, will show that at the Prince Consort's birth, four planets—Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus—were retrograde. In his childhood the lamented Prince suffered several attacks of croup, in youth he was delicate, and he died of typhoid

fever at the early age of 42. In December, 1879, five planets — ζ , δ , ι , μ , ν —were retrograde, and the death-rate ran up to high figures very quickly. The authorities refer this to the low temperature, but then we maintain that the unusual degree of cold was due to the positions of the planets. Hence the high death-rate and the great prevalence of sickness can be shown to be, indirectly at least, due to planetary influence—in fact, their remote cause. Moreover, it is noticeable that although the temperature throughout the United Kingdom rose considerably during the fortnight ending January 10, 1880, the death-rate remained, nevertheless, much above the average. The perihelion position of Jupiter cannot act with its wonted force in reducing the death-rate when that planet is afflicted, as he was by the opposition of Uranus at the end of December last.

J. H. S.—We are very glad to hear that you are making a re-translation of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos* from the Greek text of Proclus. A fresh translation by a Greek scholar will be very valuable, provided that the annotations are written by a man well versed and experienced in astrology. Ptolemy gets very "mixed" in some of his aphorisms.

GANESHA.—The terms "oriental" and "occidental" have been so confounded in the old works on astrology, that we can readily understand your difficulty. The heavenly bodies are oriental (by accidental or mundane position) when between the ascendant and midheaven, and occidental when in the opposite quadrant. Ptolemy taught that a planet was oriental when "going before the Sun," and occidental when following it. A planet east of the midheaven and following the Sun would then be both oriental and occidental. Hence, when either of these terms is used, it should be clearly stated whether it relates to the Sun or to mundane position. According to Ptolemy, the Moon is oriental when passing from the change to her first "quarter," and also when passing from the full to her last quarter; in the other two quarters she is occidental. Modern astrologers consider a superior planet as oriental when it is increasing in light (from the δ to the ζ), and as occidental when diminishing in light. It is impossible, in our opinion, to differentiate between the effects of such positions in nativities (see page 132 of Vol. I. of the *Text-Book of Astrology*). We consider that it was a fanciful idea of the ancients, and you had better disregard it altogether.

J. P. L. (Bradford).—You cannot have plainer examples how to compute the declination of a planet from its longitude and latitude than those given at pp. 58 and 263 of the *Text-Book of Astrology*. Let us know what it is you require, and we will give you the declination in the ensuing number.

G. O.—The example of a horary figure given in our *Defence of Astrology*, published in 1862, had a proper basis—viz., the

occurrence of an event (the discovery of the loss of a cash-box). It was not a "question," and the rules of horary astrology could be applied to it without involving a belief in their applicability to mere questions. The opponents of astrology are constantly taunting us (as they taunt the spiritualists) with the fact that we cannot foretell the winner of the Derby in an outsider's year, like the last. We say that this is not a fair test; but we could not say so if we believed, as you believe, implicitly in *horary* astrology.

- S. K.—It is quite true that the horoscope of one of the Dukes of Richmond is inscribed on the ceiling of an ornamental villa on the S. Downs at Goodwood. We do not know that it is that of the Duke who died of hydrophobia in Canada.
- G. W. T.—The figure for the laying of the foundation stone of Greenwich Observatory given in *Hone's Every-day Book* is not a *fac simile* of that to be found in Flamstead's MSS. The words "*Risum Teneatis Amici*" were not penned by Flamstead, but must have been pencilled in the inner square by some learned astronomer ignorant of astrology. The planet Jupiter is seen to be rising in *Sagittarius*, and not one of the evil planets is found in any of the angles, while the fortunate star, *Spica*, is culminating. Here we find convincing proof that Flamstead believed in astrology, and elected the fortunate moment for the laying of the foundation stone.
- H. C. W. (1).—Jupiter will be in perihelion on 25th September, 1880. Mars will be in perihelion on 26th May, 1881. Both Uranus and Neptune will be very near their perihelia in 1881. Still we do not anticipate such tremendous effects as some astronomers have foretold as likely to result from these coincidences. When we come to consider the planetary positions at the vernal ingresses, etc., of 1881 and 1882, we shall give timely warning *if* any such disasters are really indicated. (2) We do not attach any astrological signification to the red spot upon Jupiter. Dr. Lohse, of the Physical Observatory at Potsdam, noted that its appearance upon the disc of the planet took place at the time of re-commencement of activity in the solar atmosphere. (3) The Year 1881 will be remarkable on account of the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in April, and also of that of Mars and Saturn in July.

* * *Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably held over until the next number. All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3 Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S. W.*

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U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir
DANTE.

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing,
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

MARCH, 1880.

EPIDEMICS AND PLANETARY INFLUENCE.

RECORDS of devastating epidemics can be traced as far back as history extends. Plague, pestilence, and famine have swept away whole races of mankind; they have destroyed the conquering army and the vanquished, and they may be fairly placed among the causes that brought about the decline and fall of the power and civilisation of Greece and Rome. In the middle of the fourteenth century, that deadly pestilence, the Black Death, devastated Europe and Asia. It is said that reliable statistics place the total loss of life in Europe at from one-third to one-fourth the population, and in Asia it was still greater. The air over the sea was infected, as well as that over the land, and vessels were seen drifting about the ocean, their crews having perished to the last man. Swarms of locusts darkened the air, and spread themselves over the land in many parts of Europe. A constant succession of famines and deluges reduced the people to the profoundest misery. The Black Death was both preceded and accompanied by extraordinary convulsions of nature. Earthquakes were

most frequent immediately before the outbreak, and volcanoes displayed unusual activity. At Venice the plague destroyed three-fourths of the inhabitants, and the remainder only escaped by flying to the islands. Hecker says—"Of the astral influence which was considered to have originated 'the great mortality,' physicians and learned men were as completely convinced as of the fact of its reality." Mr. B. G. Jenkins, F.R.A.S., in his letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on Epidemics and the Stars, said,—

"I examined a magnetic chart of the world, and found that the lines of no declination (*i.e.*, the lines which indicate where the needle points to the true north, and therefore the lines in which the greatest magnetic power is manifested) are advancing west at the average rate of about one-seventh of a degree annually over the regions which are the present epidemic-stricken quarters of the globe—Russia, Persia, United States, Brazil, and Western China. As the magnetic poles advance, these lines advance, and epidemics on man and beast accompany them. On calculating back, I find that the line which is now passing across Russia must have passed over that region 500 years ago. This will take us back to the middle of the fourteenth century; and with similar magnetic conditions we have the same epidemic—the Black Death. We know that plague devastated Europe more or less for the next two centuries, culminating in the Great Plague of London in 1665, and, curiously enough, just at the time when a line of no declination was advancing over England. It occurred to me that NEPTUNE might be the cause of the movement of the magnetic pole. On examining the movements of the planet in its orbit, I found that those of the needle varied in accordance with those of the planet while it makes three revolutions. The magnetic poles make an excentric circle round the pole of the earth. This excentricity I found was due to some influence at a maximum of about eighty years. On examining the movements and position of URANUS, I found that they were such as to account for the anomaly. I have fully detailed the subject in a paper I sent to the Royal Astronomical Society. They have announced it; whether they will have the courage to have it read is another matter. Within the next seven years there will happen that which has not happened for hundreds of years—all the planets at or near their nearest point to the Sun about the same time. It is true of the earth that its magnetic intensity is greatest about the time when it is near the Sun; the same is probably true of all the planets; therefore we may expect extraordinary magnetic phenomena during the next seven years, and great plagues, which will manifest themselves in all their intensity when JUPITER is about three years from his perihelion—that is, in 1883."

Liebermeister, writing on Infectious Diseases (*Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of Medicine*, Vol. I.), says that we shall have in the first place to regard the advance of civilisation and the improved sanitary conditions under which we live as the most important of the causes that have operated to break the force of epidemics; and, in the second place, too, our increasing knowledge of the nature of epidemic diseases and the way in which they are propagated. Even at the present day, the mortality from infectious diseases forms an extraordinarily large portion of the total mortality. All the other mighty casualties of nature—such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, mountain avalanches, hurricanes, inundations by sea—have never in the history of the world, even approximatively, destroyed as many human lives as a single ordinarily extensive epidemic. In war it is well known that the devastation which has been produced by the scientific instruments of death is usually not so great in extent as that which has been produced by the infectious diseases that have broken out in the armies. Of all the great conflicts in modern times, says Liebermeister, the war in 1870-71 is the first example of an exception to this rule; for the number of deaths from disease were far fewer than the number of deaths from external violence. "This result," says the same author, "may in part have been due to the obstinacy of the struggle and the great number of the fallen; perhaps, too, to the somewhat accidental absence of typhus fever and cholera; but it is also certain that it was due, in a great measure, to the advances which the science of public hygiene has made during our time." Liebermeister ignores the severe epidemic of small-pox which broke out first at Strasburg among the heroic defenders of that town, and afterwards spread through the French and German armies (both of which were thoroughly vaccinated and re-vaccinated), culminating in what has been called "the plague of 1871"—a most severe epidemic of the worst variety of small-pox, spreading throughout Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Sweden (said by the authorities to be the best vaccinated country in Europe), Holland, etc.* We shall also

* Jupiter was then in opposition to Saturn.

find that, later on, when Liebermeister proceeds to enforce the germ theory of disease, he ridicules those who look upon "social squalor, decomposing filth, unfavourable weather, etc., as the cause of disease!" Again, he says,—

"For many it was an interesting spectacle to realise how the great regulating operations of nature should be so simple and easily understood, and how every considerable deviation from a proper observation of hygienic laws should immediately be punished by the production of a particular disease. In recent times the standpoint has been essentially changed. The potency of these factors in the *extension* of the diseases in question is not questioned; on the contrary, our knowledge of it has become more reliable and exact. We have learned, however, that the diseases do not *originate* in this way. It was observed that the battle-fields of Inkermann, strewed with corpses, whose stench drove the armies away, produced no pestilence. We have been convinced that, in spite of the prophecies and premature reports, the investment of Metz was never able to produce a single case of typhus fever, inside or outside the city, or to transform typhoid fever, which prevails there so frequently, to a possibly higher potency—*i.e.*, to typhus fever. We have gradually reached the conclusion that it is only where the specific germ of the disease exists by itself, or has been introduced, that those anti-hygienic factors become active, and may then be capable of occasioning an enormous extension of the disease. The germ, however, is not produced by spontaneous generation."

We thus find the way cleared for the belief in the operation of natural laws and planetary influence. But we do not find Liebermeister recognising the operation of such influence—it is not "dreamt of" in his "philosophy." We find him stating that—

"Even the physicians of antiquity observed that in epidemic diseases the ordinary theories as to the origin of the disease were insufficient. They recognised that there was something extraordinary to deal with, and quite distinct from the ordinary phenomena. Thus they spoke of a *constitutio pestilens*, and even up to our time it has been customary to speak of a diseased constitution, a *genius epidemicus*. But as to the nature of this constitution of disease, or its real cause, there were usually very few clear ideas. The atmospheric conditions did not explain them; and so an especial influence of the Sun or of the Moon, of the planets and their constellations, the comets, or, at any rate, of the stars, was called to their aid, and what they could not understand was enveloped with astrological mystery. So earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and inundations by sea, these 'spasmodic convulsions of the sickened earth,' were associated with

the origin of epidemics, even if they appeared in totally different parts of the globe. They spoke also of a peculiar corruption of the air, which was often expressly declared to be thoroughly immaterial, dynamic. And all these, and many other ideas, some comprehensible and some not, were grouped under the name of 'Cosmo-tellurian Influences.' In later times they have had a particular preference for the influence of atmospherical electricity or ozone."

The Black Death began first to attack Europe, Asia, and Africa in the year 1345, and continued seven years. In London it is said that as many as 50,000 persons died in one week. Norwich lost nearly 50,000; Florence lost 90,000; Venice, 100,000; and in Spain nearly two millions of people succumbed. In 1350 there died nearly 12,000 weekly in London. This was one of the most terrible pestilences that ever devastated the world. Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter were all in conjunction. In 1347 a comet "of frightful aspect" is recorded, and another comet appeared in 1351.

In like manner we could show that whenever there was a maximum of planetary influence—*i.e.*, the *conjunction* or *opposition* of two or more of the superior planets—epidemics, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc., coincided. Without doubt the maximum effect is coincident with the perihelion periods of the larger planets, as shown by Mr. Jenkins; but, nevertheless, it is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that the periods of the mutual conjunctions and oppositions of the larger planets also coincide with the periods of epidemics, earthquakes, etc. It is remarkable that the appearance of great comets has so frequently coincided with the phenomena before mentioned. We are not inclined to attach so much importance to this fact as the ancients did.

The years 1449, 1455, 1456, 1472, 1483, 1491, and 1500, were *comet* years. In 1456 a tremendous earthquake occurred in Italy, that destroyed 40,000 people.* In 1472 two or three comets appeared; the following year was characterised by heat and drought, great rivers dried up. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and plagues also occurred the same year. In 1477 the plague destroyed in Paris 40,000 persons. Italy was

* Pingré. Pistorius and Muratori, v. 50.

overrun with locusts. In 1483 the celebrated epidemic, called the Sweating Sickness, or *Sudor Anglicus*, first appeared. This disorder attacked those who were well fed and enjoying robust health.* About the same time the plague changed its character, according to some authors,† and it is said to have resumed its pristine character a century later. Scotchmen are said to have escaped the Sweating Sickness, presumably owing to their abstemiousness in diet. It recurred, says Webster, in 1506, 1528, and 1551.

Now in 1449 we find that Uranus was in opposition to Jupiter—as in 1879—and that was a year of great mortality from plague, both in Europe and Asia. In 1477 Jupiter was again in opposition to Uranus. In 1483 there was a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, and Neptune was nearly conjoined with Uranus. In 1499 and 1500, when Uranus was conjoined with Jupiter, and a comet was visible in *Capricornus*, there occurred an eruption of Vesuvius; plague visited London, 30,000 people falling victims to it; and an epidemic of leprosy, accompanied with foul ulcers, visited Germany.

Had Liebermeister compared the periods of the outbreak of terrible epidemics with such planetary positions as we have enumerated, he would not, probably, have written in so flippant and condemnatory a manner of the ancient belief that the former were attributable to the latter. Of course, when astronomers, as a rule, neglect to watch for such coincidences, there is some excuse for professors of medicine being guilty of the same neglect. We trust that, now we have called attention to these coincidences—which are too frequent to be accidental—medical men will turn their attention in some degree to that ancient science which was for so many centuries so closely allied to the medical art. In the ensuing three years there will be a fruitful field of study in the conjunctions and nearly coincident perihelia of the larger planets. With the *Ephemeris* given in this magazine, planetary positions can be readily compared with the phenomena of disease, as well as with those of earthquakes, etc.

* Life of Erasmus, 347. Friend's Hist. Med., 566.

† *Traité de la peste*, 43.

It would appear that the germ theory of disease is not a modern one altogether, for Liebermeister states that—

“Positive indications of such an idea are to be found among the writers of antiquity. The Roman authors of *De re rustica*, Varro and Columella, refer the origin of many malarial fevers to the entrance of low organisms into the body. And even before the discovery of Infusoria, the idea was frequently expressed that the plague of the day originated from minute organisms.”

Nevertheless, the planets were regarded as the remote causes of epidemics.

The “diseased constitution” would be produced, in the opinion of the ancients, by the relative positions of the planets at the birth of such persons as became the victims. For example, Mars, when afflicting the Sun, Moon, or ascendant at a birth, was believed to cause a predisposition to acute fevers and small-pox. Saturn so situated was held to cause a liability to low and continued fevers and phthisis. The periods of life when such evils would be likely to fall were predicted from the number of degrees between the afflicting planet and the Sun, Moon, or ascendant, or an “aspect” to either, allowing each degree to represent one year of life.

(To be Continued.)

THE BURNING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.—On Monday, February 9, between the hours of one and two o'clock p.m., the Theatre Royal, Dublin, was accidentally fired, and so rapidly did the flames spread that within five minutes the theatre was doomed. Unfortunately several lives were lost. Attention was directed, at page 55 of the last edition of *Urania*, to the *martial* evils suffered by Ireland and Dublin during the prolonged stay of the evil planet Mars in the sign *Taurus*. Reference to page 37 will show that the conflagration above-named occurred just before Mars left the 28th degree of that sign. It is interesting to note that at the moment of the outbreak of the fire, the evil Uranus was in the “fourth house” (lower meridian) of the heavens; the sudden and tragic end of the theatre is thereby explained, in an astrologic sense. The theatre was first opened on January 19, 1821, the year in which King George IV. visited Ireland; at noon of that day the Sun's longitude was $15^{\circ} 29' 11'' 3''$, and Mars's long. was $15^{\circ} 27' 23''$; the Sun was therefore, in conjunction with Mars.

EPHEMERIS—MARCH, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Venus,	8th, 9h. 46m. Morning,	1	S 0 11 3
Sol,	11th, 0h. 47m. Morning,	4	N 0 25 46
Jupiter,	11th, 7h. 1m. Morning,	7	1 5 35
Mercury,	12th, 1h. 24m. Afternoon,	10	1 45 59
Saturn,	12th, 10h. 36m. Afternoon,	13	2 23 58
Neptune,	14th, 10h. 21m. Afternoon,	16	2 55 57
Mars,	17th, 11h. 24m. Afternoon,	19	3 18 25
Uranus,	24th, 9h. 0m. Morning,	22	3 27 56
		25	3 22 9
		28	N 3 0 36

Is in Ecliptic
Conjunction
with the Moon.

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.	Moon's Longitude.		Mercury's Longitude.
				Noon.	Midn't.	
1	M	♀ 45° ♀. ♀ 45° ♀.	11 19 31	8♄53	15♃59	24 45 4
2	Tu	♀ △ ♂. ♀ in ♀.	12 19 39	23 5 0	♄11	26 31 37
3	W	♀ □ ♀.	13 19 45	7 ♄15	14 19	28 15 39
4	Th	♂ 30° ♀. ♀ on Equator.	14 19 49	21 22	28 23	29 56 41
5	F	♀ p.d. ♀. ♂ 30° ♀.	15 19 52	5 ♄24	12 ♄23	♄ 1 34 11
6	S	♀ in perihelion.	16 19 53	19 20	26 16	3 7 38
7	S	♀ * ♀. ♀ 36° ♀.	17 19 53	3 11	10 3	4 36 28
8	M	♀ p.d. ♀ et ♀, 150° ♀.	18 19 51	16 54	23 42	6 0 10
9	Tu	♀ p.d. ♀.	19 19 47	0 ♄27	7 ♄10	7 18 12
10	W	♂ p.d. ♀. ♀ 36° ♀.	20 19 41	13 50	20 26	8 30 5
11	Th	♂ p.d. ♀. ♀ 30° ♀.	21 19 34	26 58	3 ♄27	9 35 20
12	F		22 19 24	9 ♄52	16 13	10 33 33
13	S	♀ 45° ♀.	23 19 12	22 29	28 42	11 24 21
14	S	♀ 144° ♀.	24 18 58	4 51	10 8 57	12 7 26
15	M	♂ ♀ ♀, 45° ♀.	25 18 42	17 0	22 59	12 42 34
16	Tu	♀ 30° ♀.	26 18 24	28 57	4 ♄53	13 9 33
17	W	♂ * ♀. ♀ p.d. ♀.	27 18 4	10 ♄48	16 42	13 28 18
18	Th	♀ 72° ♀.	28 17 41	22 36	28 31	13 38 50
19	F	♂ 30° ♀. ♀ stat. 45° ♀.	29 17 16	4 28	28 10 27	13 41 13
20	S	♂ enters ♄ 5h. 13m. 12s.	♄ 0 16 49	16 28	22 23	13 35 41
21	S	♀ 45° ♀. [morn.]	1 16 19	28 43	4 ♄57	13 22 31
22	M		2 15 48	11 ♄17	17 42	13 2 8
23	Tu		3 15 13	24 13	0 ♄50	12 35 6
24	W	♂ p.d. ♀. ♀ ♀ ♀, 36° ♀.	4 14 37	7 ♄34	14 24	12 2 4
25	Th	♀ p.d. ♀.	5 13 58	21 20	28 21	11 23 49
26	F	♂ 150° ♀.	6 13 18	5 27	12 38	10 41 12
27	S	♀ 30° ♀, 72° ♂.	7 12 35	19 52	27 8	9 55 10
28	S	♀ * ♀.	8 11 50	4 ♄26	11 ♄45	9 6 44
29	M	♀ inf. ♂. ♀ 36° ♀.	9 11 8	19 4	26 21	8 16 55
30	Tu	♂ 30° ♀.	10 10 15	3 ♄37	10 ♄51	7 26 45
31	W	♂ p.d. ♀, 144° ♀.	11 9 25	18 2	25 10	6 37 12

EPHEMERIS—MARCH, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	S 0 3 22	N 1 52 41	S 1 3 36	S 2 16 51	N 0 48 42	S 1 45 4
4	0 12 42	1 52 6	1 3 35	2 16 31	0 48 41	1 44 55
7	0 21 43	1 51 30	1 3 35	2 16 12	0 48 40	1 44 46
10	0 30 21	1 50 50	1 3 37	2 15 55	0 48 39	1 44 38
13	0 38 34	1 50 9	1 3 39	2 15 40	0 48 37	1 44 30
16	0 46 19	1 49 26	1 3 43	2 15 27	0 48 34	1 44 22
19	0 53 36	1 48 41	1 3 47	2 15 15	0 48 31	1 44 15
22	1 0 21	1 47 54	1 3 53	2 15 5	0 48 28	1 44 8
25	1 6 33	1 47 7	1 4 0	2 14 56	0 48 24	1 44 2
28	S 1 12 10	N 1 46 17	S 1 4 8	S 2 14 50	N 0 48 20	S 1 43 56

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	♊ 7 13 35	♄ 7 46 52	♃ 22 11 25	♄ 14 8 31	♅ 6 46 3	♆ 9 45 22
2	8 26 37	8 17 18	22 25 51	14 15 18	6 43 26	9 46 45
3	9 39 40	8 47 52	22 40 18	14 22 9	6 40 50	9 48 9
4	10 52 44	9 18 35	22 54 46	14 29 2	6 38 13	9 49 35
5	12 5 50	9 49 25	23 9 15	14 35 57	6 35 37	9 51 3
6	13 18 57	10 20 22	23 23 45	14 42 54	6 33 2	9 52 33
7	14 32 5	10 51 27	23 38 15	14 49 54	6 30 28	9 54 3
8	15 45 15	11 22 39	23 52 46	14 56 56	6 27 54	9 55 35
9	16 58 25	11 53 59	24 7 17	15 4 0	6 25 21	9 57 9
10	18 11 36	12 25 25	24 21 49	15 11 6	6 22 48	9 58 45
11	19 24 48	12 56 59	24 36 22	15 18 14	6 20 17	10 0 22
12	20 38 1	13 28 39	24 50 54	15 25 24	6 17 47	10 2 0
13	21 51 14	14 0 25	25 5 27	15 32 36	6 15 17	10 3 40
14	23 4 28	14 32 18	25 20 0	15 39 50	6 12 49	10 5 21
15	24 17 43	15 4 17	25 34 33	15 47 5	6 10 22	10 7 3
16	25 30 58	15 36 22	25 49 5	15 54 22	6 7 57	10 8 47
17	26 44 14	16 8 33	26 3 38	16 1 40	6 5 32	10 10 33
18	27 57 30	16 40 50	26 18 11	16 8 59	6 3 9	10 12 19
19	29 10 47	17 13 12	26 32 43	16 16 21	6 0 48	10 14 7
20	♃ 0 24 4	17 45 39	26 47 15	16 23 43	5 58 28	10 16 56
21	1 37 22	18 18 11	27 1 46	16 31 7	5 56 9	10 17 46
22	2 50 40	18 50 49	27 16 17	16 38 31	5 53 53	10 19 37
23	4 3 58	19 23 31	27 30 47	16 45 57	5 51 38	10 21 30
24	5 17 17	19 56 18	27 45 16	16 53 24	5 49 24	10 23 23
25	6 30 37	20 29 10	27 59 46	17 0 52	5 47 13	10 25 18
26	7 43 57	21 2 6	28 14 14	17 8 21	5 45 3	10 27 14
27	8 57 17	21 35 7	28 28 41	17 15 50	5 42 55	10 29 10
28	10 10 38	22 8 12	28 43 7	17 23 20	5 40 50	10 31 8
29	11 23 59	22 41 21	28 57 33	17 30 51	5 38 46	10 33 7
30	12 37 21	23 14 35	29 11 57	17 38 23	5 36 44	10 35 7
31	13 50 44	23 47 52	29 26 21	17 45 56	5 34 44	10 37 7

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR MARCH, 1880.

MARCH begins with mild and spring-like weather. 2nd and 3rd, showery; 4th, stormy and colder; 5th, electric disturbance and rapid changes; 7th, showery; 8th to 11th, variable, wild weather; 12th to 16th, fine and mild, high barometer; 17th to 19th, unsettled; 20th, fair generally; 21st, rainy; 22nd to 24th, fine and mild; 25th and 26th, colder, overcast; 27th and 28th, unsettled; 29th, gusty, variable; 30th and 31st, unsettled. Probable STORM PERIODS: 4th or 5th, 9th or 10th, 29th.

[Meteorologists should watch the effects of the parallel declination of Jupiter and Saturn on the 5th; and those of the numerous Solar configurations about the 10th, and at the end of the month. Shocks of earthquake may be anticipated in Germany and in Portugal—probably about the 5th and 10th.]

PLANETARY INFLUENCE UPON INDIVIDUALS.

AN attentive study of the January number of *Urania* should go very far towards convincing our modern philosophers of the difficulties they would have to encounter in any attempt to separate what M. Rambossom terms *Natural* from Judicial Astrology. Meteorologists, having only lately commenced to seriously consider the coincidences between sun-spots, auroral displays, etc., and the position of Jupiter in his orbit, are probably unaware that, in tardily admitting the possibility of planetary influence upon our atmosphere, they are beginning to eat the leek. As they proceed they will find that they are going over very old and well-worked ground, and are merely *re-discovering* what was well known to learned men hundreds, nay, thousands of years ago. It is certain that the more meteorologists direct their attention to the physical action of the planets upon the earth, the more they will be compelled to gravitate towards astrology, and to echo the avowal of the great Kepler, "that a most unfailing experience of the excitement of sublunary natures by the conjunctions and aspects of the planets has instructed and compelled my unwilling belief."

The article upon "The Weather and its Prediction" very conclusively shows the effects of the planetary configurations at the equinoxes and solstices upon the weather of the succeeding quarters; that, for instance, when Saturn is angular at those times, cold and wet quarters follow, this effect being intensified should Saturn also be in conjunction, opposition, or square to another cold planet or the Sun.

It will be seen, upon reading the article upon "The Conjunction at Cabul," that the same scientific method of procedure by which the weather of future quarters can be foretold, will enable the general nature of future events in the history of countries and cities to be approximately foreknown.

Again, employing the same scientific method of astronomical calculation, coupled with astrological comparison, we may approximately forecast the future of individuals.

Although the opinion of Kepler, based as it was upon a very large experience, is in every respect entitled to belief, yet, bearing in mind the scepticism of the age, the writer thought it might be interesting to follow the example of our meteorologists, and, like Mr. Lowe and Mr. Jenkins, to re-survey the old ground, but with this difference, in the present paper the influence of the conjunctions, etc., of the planets upon *individuals* will be considered, instead of the coincidence of their perihelia with sun-spots, epidemics, etc. With this end in view, a number of instances have been brought together in which, at the Time of Birth, the Sun was in conjunction, opposition, or square to Saturn, in expectation that the readers of *Urania* will amplify the list, and communicate the results of their investigations in connection with these and other aspects, for mutual instruction and benefit. Facts have been collected concerning about forty persons subject to the influence of these aspects, and from which the following general inferences have been drawn. The nature of the influence may be classified under three heads—namely, 1st, the *intellectual*, or the effect upon the mind; 2nd, the *pecuniary and public*, or the effect upon the fortune and worldly affairs, position, etc.; and 3rd, the *domestic*, or the effect upon family affairs.

(1st.) The *intellectual* qualities of these aspects. It has been suggested that they exert an unfavourable influence upon the intellectual faculties (particularly the conjunction), but the writer has observed them in the horoscopes of many men of undoubted mental ability, from which we may infer that the intellect is not impaired by the conjunction, opposition, or square of Saturn to the Sun—*i.e.*, in connection with scientific or inventive abilities and governing power. Persons subject to the influence of these aspects are not deficient in energy or industry; for if they do not themselves actually engage in manual and laborious occupations, they have sufficient energy and governing power to keep others employed; indeed, such persons will cause much unnecessary work to be done in their anxiety to provide employment, lest persons subject to their orders should be tempted to slack their hands. This industrial activity, although generally characterised by endurance and perseverance, may, however, be misplaced and unprofitable. The inventions of such persons may not be appreciated, and their ideas, particularly in scientific matters, may be far in advance of the times in which they live. They aim at great things and to be connected with great undertakings, preferring to execute important commissions, etc. These aspects thus contribute to the desire for the "bubble reputation," and induce men to engage in public life, and seek for appointments under Government and in large establishments.

In illustration of the mental qualities attributable to these aspects, the horoscope of

JOHN CHURCHILL, the great DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, may be cited. At his birth, 24th June, 1650, the Sun was in $12^{\circ} 20'$ of *Cancer*, in conjunction with Saturn in $5^{\circ} 20'$ of the same sign. Mercury was in $8^{\circ} 35'$ of *Leo*. His career was one of successful energy, and showed undoubted ability.

At the birth of General U. S. GRANT, 27th April, 1822, the Sun was in $6^{\circ} 38'$ of *Taurus*, in conjunction with Saturn in $0^{\circ} 41'$ of *Taurus*; Mercury was in $18^{\circ} 31'$ of *Aries*. He is a man of proved ability. *Note.*—Jupiter was also in *Taurus*, Uranus and Neptune were in *Capricorn* in trine aspect to the Sun; Saturn and Jupiter forming a remarkable combination of planetary influences.

WILLIAM PITT, the statesman, born 28th May, 1759, had the Sun

in $6^{\circ} 32'$ of *Gemini*, in square to Saturn, in $15^{\circ} 10'$ of *Pisces*; Mercury being in $22^{\circ} 50'$ of *Taurus*.

CHARLES JAMES FOX, born 13th January, 1748, had the Sun in $3^{\circ} 45'$ of *Aquarius*, in square to Saturn, in $8^{\circ} 11'$ of *Scorpio*; Mercury being in $15^{\circ} 27'$ of *Capricorn*.

LORD PALMERSTON, born 20th October, 1784, had the Sun in $27^{\circ} 44'$ of *Libra*, in square to Saturn, in $18^{\circ} 10'$ of *Capricorn*; Mercury being in $11^{\circ} 40'$ of *Libra*, and also in square to Saturn. This horoscope is remarkable for the number of planets in cardinal signs; Neptune and Mars were in *Libra*, Uranus in *Cancer*, and the Moon in *Capricorn*.

Of scientific men, having these aspects at their births, may be mentioned

FLAMSTEAD, the first Astronomer-Royal, born 19th August, 1646, who had the Sun in $16^{\circ} 53'$ of *Leo*, in square to Saturn, in $17^{\circ} 46'$ of *Taurus*; Mercury in $26^{\circ} 30'$ of *Leo*.

JOHN HADLEY, the inventor of the sextant, born 16th April, 1682, had the Sun in 6° of *Taurus*, in square to Saturn, in $0^{\circ} 36'$ of *Leo*; Mercury being in 13° of *Aries*.

VALENTINE NAIKOD, a great astrologer, and the inventor of the measure of time in directions, which is named after him, was born 14th February, 1523. He had the Sun rising in $4^{\circ} 44'$ of *Pisces*, in conjunction with Saturn, in 0° of *Pisces*; Mercury being in $18^{\circ} 33'$ of *Aquarius*.

DR. JOEFFREY LE NEVE, a celebrated astrologer, born 15th April, 1579, had the Sun in $4^{\circ} 45'$ of *Taurus*, in square to Saturn, in $5^{\circ} 31'$ of *Aquarius*. Uranus was near Saturn, and Mercury was in $26^{\circ} 56'$ of *Aries*.

DR. NICHOLAS CULPEPPER, astrologer, born 18th October, 1616, had the Sun in $5^{\circ} 23'$ of *Scorpio*, in opposition to Saturn, in $6^{\circ} 53'$ of *Taurus*; Mercury being in *Scorpio* $23^{\circ} 35'$.

WILLIAM LILLY, the celebrated astrologer, born 1st May, 1602, had the Sun in $20^{\circ} 5'$ of *Taurus*, in opposition to Saturn, in $18^{\circ} 25'$ of *Scorpio*; Mercury, Uranus, and Venus being also in *Taurus*.

DR. FRANCIS BERNARD, born 14th September, 1628, had the Sun in 1° of *Libra*, in conjunction with Saturn, in 12° of the same sign, rising; Mercury being in 14° of *Virgo*.

GEORGE PARKER, astrologer, born 9th August, 1654, had the Sun in $26^{\circ} 16'$ of *Leo*, in conjunction with Saturn, in $29^{\circ} 34'$ of *Leo*, rising; Mercury being in $23^{\circ} 31'$ of *Virgo*.

Mr. H., architect and engineer, born 9th October, 1761, had the Sun in $16^{\circ} 19'$ of *Libra*, in opposition to Saturn, in $7^{\circ} 5'$ of *Aries*. Uranus being with Saturn, and Mercury in *Libra*. He was a man of acknowledged and undoubted ability, full of resource and invention. He was at least fifty years before his time in inventions connected with guns, projectiles, and shipping. Men of advanced views were scarce in the British Government of that day, hence his inventions were not appreciated.

Mr. E., a watch and chronometer maker, born 5th February, 1794, had the Sun in $17^{\circ} 10'$ of *Aquarius*, in square to Saturn, in $9^{\circ} 33'$ of *Taurus*; Mercury being in $5^{\circ} 12'$ of *Aquarius*. He invented several ingenious improvements in connection with compensating balances, and other matters in his business, but they were not readily bought by the purchasing public, and after spending much money he went to America.

(2nd.) The effect of these aspects upon the *pecuniary* affairs and *worldly position*. In nearly every instance, there was found to be a certain perverse obstinacy of judgment (almost want of judgment) in connection with money matters. Although very particular in asking for and obtaining the best financial advice, such persons would obstinately act upon their own predetermined resolves. There appears to be a tendency towards either over-estimation or under-estimation of the cost or marketable value of things, and to spend too much in one direction, and too little in another; also to make up their accounts in a very odd and complicated manner. Their judgment appeared to be generally correct respecting the scientific aspect of a question.

These aspects certainly tend to cause diminution or loss of wealth—by dealings in the world; by unfortunate speculations; by reckless trading; forcing trade at a wrong time; and by commencing business on too grand a scale; by failures through a gradual decay of business, loss of contracts, etc.; by misplaced industry, unappreciated inventions, etc.; by the interference of relatives and patrons in business affairs; by relatives and other connections being an expense through misfortune, illness, or other cause; by total or partial loss of inheritance; by disappointment in expectations from the father, uncle, etc. Sometimes the expected inheritance of title, estate, or money, is never attained. In other cases the inheritance proves to be a troublesome one, declining in value, much involved, and little or no good. They suffer from periodic crises in their financial affairs; although they may, and often do, get and spend large sums, yet they do not seem to obtain the best value for their money.

In illustration of the financial quality of these aspects, the following instances may be named:—

Mr. M., born 12th October, 1797, had the Sun in $19^{\circ} 22'$ of *Libra*, ascending in square to Saturn, in $11^{\circ} 55'$ of *Cancer*. His uncle left him £20,000 and two fields. He put £5,000 into a safe and paying concern in the tea trade, but was not satisfied with a moderate business, and threw £10,000 more into it to extend operations. He failed in five years through reckless trading and speculation, and lost every penny. He then went into the brick business and developed that in the same manner; and afterwards had to live quietly in the country until his father died and left him £60,000. Though so lavish in his expenditure of large sums, he was excessively mean; shirking small debts, etc.

Miss W., born 7th September, 1818, had the Sun in $14^{\circ} 10'$ of *Virgo* in the 10th house, in opposition to Saturn in $14^{\circ} 54'$ of *Pisces*, and in square to Uranus and the Moon in *Sagittarius*. She had a fortune of £20,000, but her father squandered the whole of it during her minority.

The architect before-mentioned, born 9th October, 1761, had relatives who were a great drag upon him. He was also unfortunate in speculations and investments in houses, land, etc.; so that although he was in receipt of a good income for many years, when old age came he had lost all.

Mr. G., born 18th January, 1806, had the Sun in $27^{\circ} 27'$ of *Capricorn*, in square to Saturn and Uranus in *Libra*. He always had a number of people—relatives, etc.—who made demands upon his purse, and, being good-hearted and generous, he could never keep money. Mercury and the Moon were also in *Capricorn*. He was a very clever, talented, and scientific man.

The watchmaker, previously alluded to, spent a deal of money on himself, on display, and on unprofitable inventions.

A young man, having the Sun in $25^{\circ} 45'$ of *Pisces*, in conjunction with Saturn, in $16^{\circ} 47'$ of *Pisces*, suffered when Saturn last passed through *Pisces*, by being associated in business with a near relative, and the business failing.

Mr. C., had the Sun in $14^{\circ} 42'$ of *Pisces*, and Saturn in $4^{\circ} 44'$ of *Pisces*. He has always been much troubled by relatives interfering in his business, particularly about the time Saturn last passed over the Sun's place.

Mr. K., having the Sun in $0^{\circ} 34'$ of *Taurus*, applying to the opposition of Saturn in $7^{\circ} 42'$ of *Scorpio*, although he is industrious and persevering, has always found it difficult to keep his head above water, through unavoidable expenses, etc.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I., the present emperor of Austro-Hungary, had, at his birth, the Sun in $24^{\circ} 47'$ of *Leo*, in conjunction with Saturn in $22^{\circ} 8'$ of *Leo*, the Moon also being in the same sign. He succeeded his father at a very troublesome and critical period, and lost part of his inheritance (Lombardo-Venetia). The finances of his empire have always been a source of anxiety; and great expenditure cannot be avoided owing to its position.

The late SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ, born 9th February, 1830, had the

Sun in $20^{\circ} 19'$ of *Aquarius*, in opposition to Saturn in $14^{\circ} 19'$ of *Leo*. He spent much and borrowed more, as holders of Turkish Bonds can testify. The financial crisis came when Saturn passed over his Sun's place, and Uranus at the same time passed through *Leo* (over Saturn's place, and in opposition to the Sun).

The late PRINCE IMPERIAL, a son of Napoleon III., born 16th March, 1856, had the Sun in $25^{\circ} 45'$ of *Pisces*, in square to Saturn, in $23^{\circ} 32'$ of *Gemini*. He never succeeded to his expected inheritance, his father lost his position as Emperor of France, and he himself died at the hands of Zulus in South Africa.

Mr. G., born 13th August, 1808, had the Sun in $20^{\circ} 49'$ of *Leo*, in square to Saturn, in $16^{\circ} 7'$ of *Scorpio*. He was fond of asking advice respecting money matters, and not benefitting by it; and affords an instance of obstinate perversity of judgment in pecuniary affairs. Against all advice, he sold good securities and bought bad ones at the wrong time; for he sold the good when low, and bought the bad when high.

When Mars joins the conjunction, etc., of Saturn and the Sun, a violent death almost invariably follows.

There were two brothers, William and Thomas, who vied with each other in violence and recklessness, and who, when not scattering money, were knocking down men. They were in several filibustering expeditions,—Cuba, Florida, etc.—and at last joined Lord Exmouth's expedition in the attack upon Acre. They there attained elevation if not distinction, as they were both blown up into the air by the explosion of the magazines! William B., born 18th February, 1816, had the Sun in $28^{\circ} 30'$ of *Aquarius*, Saturn in $16^{\circ} 24'$ of the same sign (on the cusp of the 2nd House), both being near the square of Mars in $21^{\circ} 30'$ of *Taurus* (in the 4th House). Thomas B., born 22nd August, 1817, had the Sun in 29° of *Leo*, in opposition to Saturn in $2^{\circ} 58'$ of *Pisces*, and in square to Mars in $1^{\circ} 40'$ of *Gemini* (in the 8th House). The 4th degree of *Virgo* culminated. Valentine Naibod, foreseeing danger of death or of wounding, laid in provisions for some months, and shut himself up in his house to tide over the dangerous time. Some thieves passing, thought treasure was concealed in the house, effected an entrance, and killed poor Naibod.

(3rd.) The effect of these aspects upon *family affairs*.

In many instances persons having the conjunction, etc., of Saturn and the Sun, survived their brothers, husbands, brothers-in-law, and other male relatives, especially when Uranus joined the aspect, or similarly aspected the Moon. They also experienced anxiety, expense, and hindrance on account of male relatives, through illness, failure of means, etc. These effects are most noticeable in female nativities.

Women subject to this influence seem to meet with many disappointments and much trouble in domestic life, and through their husbands or husbands' families. These aspects seem also to give a tendency to disputes and differences with, and oppressions by superiors, employers, etc. The following instances may afford further explanation:—

Mrs. B., born 19th November, 1800, had the Sun in $26^{\circ} 27'$ of *Scorpio*, in square to Mars, in $23^{\circ} 45'$ of *Leo*. She survived her first husband, was reckless and extravagant in her expenditure upon herself, and was disappointed in her expectations of money through her second husband; her second marriage being a case of mutual deception.

Mrs. E., born 19th January, 1816, had the Sun in $29^{\circ} 36'$ of *Aquarius*, and Saturn in $16^{\circ} 31'$ of the same sign. She lost her father when young, likewise brothers. Her husband was ill for years, and she had to work for him, experiencing many hardships and great trouble on that account. She survived him also. She was an expensive and wasteful manager.

Miss V. had the Sun in $21^{\circ} 26'$ of *Scorpio*, in opposition to Saturn, in $13^{\circ} 54'$ of *Taurus*. She had much trouble through male relatives generally. Her uncle, when ill, will have no one else to nurse him, and her marriage has been prevented once, at least, through the opposition of her father, and the unwillingness of her relatives to lose her services.

Mrs. A. had the Sun in $19^{\circ} 3'$ of *Aries*, in opposition to Saturn in $19^{\circ} 53'$ of *Libra*; the Moon in $28^{\circ} 32'$ of *Leo*, in opposition to Uranus in $29^{\circ} 16'$ of *Aquarius*. She has lost many relatives, father, brother, brothers-in-law, etc. When Uranus transitted the place of her Moon, her father and several relatives died.

Miss R. had the Sun in $21^{\circ} 18'$ of *Libra* in opposition to Saturn, in $17^{\circ} 4'$ of *Aries*, Uranus being also in *Aries*. She lost her father when young, and has since had rather a hard time.

Mrs. T. had the Sun in $11^{\circ} 18'$ of *Pisces* in square to Saturn, in $15^{\circ} 12'$ of *Gemini*. She survived her husband.

Mr. V., a young man, has the Sun in $12^{\circ} 42'$ of *Aquarius*, Saturn in $24^{\circ} 55'$ of *Taurus*, and Uranus in $8^{\circ} 44'$ of *Taurus*. His health is delicate, and he is greatly annoyed by his superiors.

Another young man, Mr. S., has the Sun in $21^{\circ} 30'$ of *Capricorn*, in opposition to Saturn, in $25^{\circ} 10'$ of *Cancer*, and has had an experience similar to that of Mr. V.

Among reigning monarchs who have these aspects, may be named

LEOPOLD II., of Belgium, who has the Sun in $19^{\circ} 29'$ of *Aries*, in ζ to η , in $19^{\circ} 51'$ of *Libra*. WILLIAM III., of the Netherlands, who has the Sun in $0^{\circ} 34'$ of *Pisces*, in conjunction with Saturn in $27^{\circ} 3'$ of

Aquarius. LEO XIII., the present POPE, who has the Sun in $11^{\circ} 18'$ of *Pisces*, in square to Saturn in $14^{\circ} 53'$ of *Sagittarius*.

The foregoing examples conclusively prove that the conjunctions, etc., of Saturn and the Sun at the time of birth, do indicate that certain woeful experiences will be incurred, but the particular nature of the events, in each case, will be determined and varied by the modifying effects of the coinciding aspects of the other planets.

NEPTUNE.

[*Note*.—The following nativities may also be studied with advantage:—

1. The DUC DE CHAMBORD, born 29th September, 1820, $2^{\text{h}} 35^{\text{m}}$ a.m., Paris. Sun in $5^{\circ} 50'$ of *Libra* in opposition to Saturn in $10^{\circ} 30'$ of *Aries*, and retrograde.

2. The COMTE DE PARIS, born 24th August, 1838, at $2^{\text{h}} 45^{\text{m}}$ p.m., Paris. The Sun in $0^{\circ} 55'$ of *Virgo*, separating from the square of Saturn, in $22^{\circ} 50'$ of *Scorpio*, and the semi-square of Mars in $17^{\circ} 5'$ of *Cancer*, and applying to the opposition of Uranus in $10^{\circ} 52'$ of *Pisces*, retrograde.

3. Dr. B. K., born 5th September, 1803, at 9^h a.m., London. The Sun in *Virgo*, $11^{\circ} 48'$, applying to the conjunction of Saturn, in *Virgo*, $22^{\circ} 23'$. He inherited large estates in Jamaica, but owing to the idleness of the negroes he could not execute large orders, and lost heavily in consequence. He was a very talented man, but very unfortunate.

4. T. A. E., born 4th January, 1834, $10^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$ p.m., London. Sun in $14^{\circ} 12'$ of *Capricorn* in square to Saturn in $10^{\circ} 34'$ of *Libra*. He inherited a competency from his father, but lost it; and has come down to absolute penury.

5. Mr. M., born at 4^h a.m. of 22nd August, 1822, in lat. $52^{\circ} 20'$ N., and long. $0^{\circ} 22'$ E. This gentleman was ordained a priest of the Church of England in 1846. In 1860 his father died and left him a legacy of £5,000. In 1866 he was swindled out of his living; was unfrocked by his bishop for simony, etc.; and from that year he gradually sank into pauperism. He has been in six workhouses, and recently obtained employment in felling trees. At his birth Saturn was culminating and in close opposition to the Moon; the Sun and Mercury were rising in mundane square to Saturn.—EDITOR.]

On dit that Dr. Maurice Davies, in the course of his second lecture addressed to a congregation of religious inquirers, at St. Andrew's, Tavistock Place (Ven. Archdeacon Dunbar), pointed out the strong attestation of the truth of astrology conveyed in the confirmed prediction of the Epiphany STAR.

VITAL STATISTICS AND ASTROLOGY.

Salus populi lex suprema.

THE great increase in the death-rate of London and of several other large towns of the United Kingdom, as shown in the latest returns of the Registrar-General, is strikingly and sadly corroborative of the opinion expressed by the editor of this magazine, that during the present winter quarter there would be "a great prevalence of infantile diseases (scarlatina and whooping-cough), and of diseases of the respiratory organs among adults." This forecast was written in the middle of December last, and it will be found at page 17 of the January edition of *Urania*. It is worthy of remark that this increased death-rate obtains despite the approach of Jupiter to his perihelion position, which should, under ordinary circumstances, have kept the death-rate below the average. It could not have this effect during the winter quarter, because, at the winter solstice, Jupiter was afflicted by the opposition of Uranus, and Mars was angular. We shall find, from the report of the Registrar-General, that to whooping-cough and to diseases of the respiratory organs the increase of the death-rate is chiefly referable. Scarlatina plays an important part, too.

"During the week ending February 7, the mortality from all causes, in London and 22 other large towns, was at the average rate of 36 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 22 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 25 in Glasgow, and 43 in Dublin; smallpox caused 8 more deaths in Dublin.

"In London the deaths exceeded by no less than 1,657 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 24·6, 27·1, and 31·3 per 1000 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week to 48·1. The death-rate last week, under the influence of the cold and fog, was higher than it has been in any week since the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1854, and 1866. During the past five weeks of the current quarter the death-rate has averaged 31·2 per 1000, against 26·6 and 27·0 in the corresponding periods of 1878-79.

"The 3,376 deaths included 13 from small-pox, 34 from measles, 66 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 248 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 11 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 401 deaths were referred,

against 294 and 341 in the two preceding weeks. These 401 deaths were 160 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last 10 years."

In Ziemssen's *Cyclopædia of Medicine*, Vol. IV., in an article on Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi, by Riegel, we find it stated that—

"In general the adage is correct that, in the case of the strongest constitutions, the disposition to the diseases in question diminishes. On the other hand, it cannot be ignored that considerable fluctuations occur within these narrow limits. We are therefore disposed to speak of a certain individual predisposition, the ultimate cause of which we do not know with certainty. While one man contracts a bronchial catarrh on the slightest exposure, such as a slight wetting, etc., a second individual, of probably the same vigour, reacts from the same influence, or from an analogous injurious influence, with a coryza, a third with an angina, and so on. It has become customary in these cases to speak of a *locus minoris resistentiæ* (a locality of less resistance), without the least intelligent comprehension of the matter. Why, of three individuals exposed to the same injurious influences, one should get coryza, another pneumonia, and the third bronchial catarrh, is by no means explained by the supposition that in the first the nose, in the second the lungs, and in the third the bronchi, represent the *locus minoris resistentiæ*. That certain peculiar individual conditions of tissue must exist in these instances is evident, especially as we see it to be a fact that the same organ is repeatedly affected in the same manner by temporary injurious influences. In what, however, this individual alteration of tissue consists is, as yet, by no means sufficiently explained."

The study of astrology affords a curious solution of this question. The ancients observed that when an individual was exposed to injurious atmospheric influences, or to infection, the illness resulting therefrom proved most severe if the Moon happened then to be passing through that part of the zodiac occupied by a malefic planet at that individual's birth. Similarly, bad results happened when an eclipse fell at such time on the place of one of the luminaries or of a malefic at the individual's birth. Again, the ancients also observed that certain organs were peculiarly affected by certain signs of the zodiac, and that when Mars happened, at birth, to be situated

in *Cancer*, the sign ruling the *chest* and its *viscera*, the person then born became peculiarly liable to attacks of bronchitis, hæmoptysis, etc. Take the case of the late King of Italy. According to the official bulletin, Victor Emmanuel was born at one o'clock a.m., of March 14, 1820. The planet Mars was then passing through the 19th degree of *Cancer*, and was located in the 8th house (that of death) of his horoscope. It is recorded in the medical journals that the king died, on January 9, 1878, of pleurisy, complicated with pneumonia. "The main symptoms of which he complained at the outset were those of cold, shivering, and pains, chiefly located at the right side of the chest."

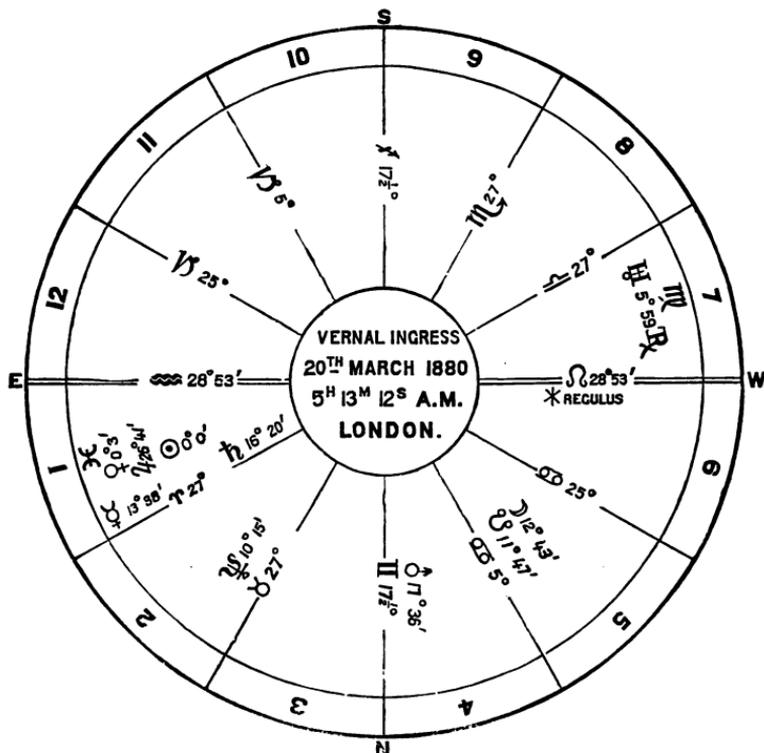
If the afflicting planet be located in *Taurus* at birth, affections of the *throat* are predominant; whereas, if it be placed in *Virgo*, the individual then born will be very liable to enteric fever (and particularly so in places ruled or influenced by that sign). The late Prince Consort was born when Mercury (afflicted by Mars and Uranus, and therefore a malefic and a "promittor in death") was rising in the sign *Virgo*. In early life he was very subject to attacks of croup, and he died of typhoid fever. In like manner, "the locality of less resistance," and the diseases to which an individual is most liable, may be readily predicted from his horoscope. In the *Text-Book of Astrology* * will be found the times of birth, and the chief planetary positions thereat, of scores of persons and children who were born with a predisposition to certain diseases. A proper study of astrology would also very materially assist the physician in his judgment as to the country or place most conducive to the physical well-being of his patient.

HALLEY.—"It is a fact hardly yet appreciated either in England or America, that Dr. Edmund Halley is second only to Isaac Newton, whose friend and contemporary he was (Newton's *Principia* was first printed in 1686-7 at Halley's expense), and that it is to this close contemporaneity alone that the bright light of Halley's STAR has suffered diminution of lustre from the brilliant rays of his world-renowned neighbouring luminary."—*Nature*, 29th January, 1880, page 303.

* Vol. I., Book III., chaps. i., ii., iii., and x.

THE VERNAL INGRESS, 1880.

THE SUN enters *Aries* at 5^h 13^m 12^s a.m., of March 20, 1880, Greenwich mean time. The R.A. of the meridian will then be 17^h 5^m 39^s. The following is the map of the heavens for the moment of the ingress:—



The Sun is seen to be in the ascendant at London—Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, and Saturn being also located in the first “house.” In the northern angle is seen the fiery planet Mars, in the 18th degree of Gemini (the ascending degree of the great metropolis). On the western angle the martial star Regulus (*Cor Leonis*) is located; and Uranus, retrograde, is placed in the 7th house.

The weather of the ensuing quarter is denoted by the position of Mars, and it promises to be chiefly warm, dry, and fine.

Had the other angles before-mentioned been free from the presence of the planets Venus, Saturn, and Uranus, we might confidently anticipate drought. The West of England will probably experience drier weather than the rest of the country.

The astrologic features in connection with the prospects of Great Britain are generally good, for the fortunate planets, Venus and Jupiter, are rising, and are elevated above the Sun and the infortunes. Trade and commerce will be greatly extended. Should a general election take place this quarter, violent scenes will be witnessed in London, and in the North and West of England. The positions of Mars, Regulus, and Uranus are indicative of foreign warfare, and the greatest tact and skill will be required to keep Old England out of the strife. On June 7, a new Moon will take place in the very degree occupied by Mars at this ingress; and as, at the moment of its occurrence (9^h 55^m p.m., G.M.T.), Mars will be in the western angle in the sign *Leo*, it is greatly to be feared that a sudden outbreak of war will take place in Europe, and that the sword will be drawn by either France or Italy. Most exciting scenes will be witnessed in London, and a great conflagration, attended with loss of life, is to be feared.

At CABUL, the planet Mars will be in the ascendant (and but 4° below the horizon) at this ingress. This is very ominous of further strife on the part of some of the lawless and discontented tribes of Afghanistan. The positions of Venus and Jupiter show a strong Government, and it may be hoped that they also indicate an early possibility of the British forces being withdrawn from Cabul. Uranus in the 4th house prenotes shocks of earthquake, probably about the 24th of March. The new Moon of June 7 is only too likely to be the precursor of further strife. If the British forces be not then withdrawn, it would be well for the commander to beware of treachery and sudden attacks near the period of that lunation.

At WASHINGTON, Mars will be setting at the ingress, and this is only too likely to eventuate in strife. It is earnestly to be hoped that it will be nothing more serious than a brush with the Indians. The Moon on the cusp of the 8th house,

and in square aspect to Mercury and Saturn, is indicative of a high death-rate, probably from fever. Jupiter is sufficiently near to the lower meridian to promise favourable weather and good crops; yet a good deal of damage will be done to some crops by severe storms, as the Sun, Mercury, and Saturn are located in the 4th house.

THE ASTROLOGY OF DANTE.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

“I say and affirm that the lady with whom I became enamoured after my first love, was the most beautiful and modest daughter of the Emperor of the Universe, to whom Pythagoras gave the name of Philosophy.”—*Dante* (Convito).

DANTE, in addition to mythological lore, appears to have devoted much time to the study of the theories of the ancient philosophers; and, through the power of his vivid and eerie imagination, has combined in one strange mixture their doctrines with those of Christianity, and cemented the whole with ideas borrowed from astrology.

Every successive stage in the *Inferno* and *Purgatorio* is a circle harmonising with the starry spheres of the *Paradiso*. In the first circle of the *Inferno*, where dwell the spirits of those who have not entered the portals of the Christian faith through Baptism, Dante, conducted by Virgil, emerges from the surrounding darkness into a space illumined by a bright flame. Here Dante

“Discover’d that a tribe, in honour high,
That place possess’d.”

He enquires of his guide—

“O thou who every art
And science valu’st! who are these that boast
Such honour separate from all the rest?
He answer’d: The renown of their great names
That echoes through your world above, acquires
Favour in heaven, which holds them thus advanc’d!”

Thus discoursing they meet four shades—Homer, Horace, Ovid, and Lucan. After saluting Virgil, these give kindly greeting to Dante, and admit him as a sixth to the learned band. They conduct him to a high tower, where dwell the mighty minds of old by the loftiness of their genius raised above their fellow-men. This tower or castle is

“Round, defended by a pleasant stream”

(the river of Eloquence over which they pass), surrounded by

seven walls and entered by seven gates. These walls are the seven sciences—Rhetoric, Grammar, Logic, Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, and Astronomy, or, more correctly, *Astrology*. The six enter into a place, “open and bright and lofty,” covered with a carpet of green enamel, typical of the unfolding lustre of the names of its inhabitants. Here Dante beholds

“The great spirits
By whose sight I am exalted in my own esteem.”

Amongst these he records the names of the astrologers—Heraclitus, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Thales, Zeno, Ptolemy, Hippocrates, Democritus, Avicenna, and Averroes. Here they dwell in serene, eternal calm—

“A race, who slow their eyes around
Majestically mov'd; and in their port
Bore eminent authority; they spake seldom,
But all their words were tuneful sweet.”

The circle of the Inferno, where are placed those who have been guilty of crimes of violence, is guarded by the Centaurs, who to the ancients symbolised violence.

“On trail ran Centaurs with keen arrows arm'd
As to the chase they on the earth were wont.”

Dante and Virgil are challenged by Nessus, who threatens to draw his bow if instant reply is not made. Virgil informs him that they will account for their presence to Chiron only, and rebukes him thus:

“Ill was thy mind, thus ever quick and rash.”

Dante thus alludes to the astrological fact, that the native who has Sagittarius in the ascendant is rapid in movement, of hasty and passionate temper, prone to headlong impetuosity in all things, yet generous and magnanimous. Chiron, “the most just of the Centaurs,” receives more temperately the explanation of Virgil—

“My trusty guide, who now
Stood near his breast *where the two natures join.*”

Here is aptly described the nature of the sign Sagittarius, which shows the union of mental gifts with animal passions. It was observed that the native who had the first half of the sign rising was usually of a humane, intellectual cast; but if, instead of this, the lower half happened to be ascending, the animal propensities were strong and uncontrollable. This sign gives a love for horses and hunting, and delight in physical exercises generally. Hence in Mythology the upper part of the body of the Centaur is depicted as a man and the lower

half as a horse. Chiron, the chief Centaur, is described by the classic poets as excelling in his knowledge of the healing art, music, and archery, and is said to have had the charge of the mental and physical training of many celebrated heroes.

In the Fourth Bolgia or ditch are punished the Sorcerers. Dante here finds Michael Scott, who was skilled in unholy art, and several ignorant pretenders to astrology,

“Who the needle left,
The shuttle and the spindle, and became
Diviners: baneful witcheries they wrought
With images and herbs.”

We agree with the author of the Text-Book—who is *facile princeps* in astrology at the present day—in believing that “a half-educated person cannot be a good astrologer,” but is simply an ignorant pretender to the science of which he cannot even understand the alphabet.

In the Paradiso Dante has made the stars of the Ptolemaic System to form a succession of heavens, in which dwell the spirits of those who, on earth, were adorned with various virtues. The expanse above these, or the Primum Mobile, is also the home of glorified souls, and, above all, is the Heaven of Heavens, into which only the most pure can enter. Plato taught that after death souls returned to the stars, and Dante alludes to

“The judgment of Timæus, who affirms
Each soul restor'd to its particular star,
Believing it to have been taken thence,
When Nature gave it to inform her mould.”

Throughout the Paradiso Dante is accompanied by Beatrice. First they ascend to the Heaven of the Moon, and their entrance is thus exquisitely described—

“Within itself the enduring pearl
Received us, as the wave a ray of light,
Receives and rests unbroken.”

Here dwell the spirits of those who, having taken monastic vows, have been compelled unwillingly to violate them. According to the ancient astrologers, the Moon amongst other things, signified coldness, moisture, phlegm, chastity, and devotion in faith; and this was probably the reason that Dante so peopled it. They next visit the planet Mercury.

“This little star is furnished with good spirits,
Whose mortal lives were busied to that end,
That honour and renown might wait on them.”

Activity and desire of renown were amongst the attributes which astrologers gave to the influence of Mercury in the ascendant at nativities.

Next in order they enter the Heaven of Venus, and it is noteworthy with what tender, graceful touches Dante paints this star. In the Purgatorio he says—

“The radiant planet that to love invites,
Made all the orient laugh, and veil'd beneath
The Pisces light, that in her escort came.”

On another occasion he thus informs us of the dawn—

“About the hour,
As I believe, when Venus from the east
First lightens o'er the mountains, she, whose orb
Seems always glowing with the fire of love.”

Dante is made aware of his entrance by “the new loveliness that graced my lady,” and finds this sphere inhabited by the spirits of lovers.

They now reach the Heaven of the Sun—

“The great minister
Of nature, that upon the world imprints
The virtue of the heaven, and doles out
Time for us with his beam.”

Here are found the spirits of the great leaders of the religious world. The Sun has always been held to indicate persons in authority, and the ancient authors believed it to be the significator of religious men.

The next Heaven is that of the star “with warmer smile,” the planet Mars, where dwell the martyrs and those who have died fighting for the Cross. Here Dante hears

“A hymn
Of lofty praises; for there came to me
'Arise and conquer,' as to one who hears
And comprehends not.”

Jupiter is next visited, and Dante notes as a contrast to the red light of Mars,

“The silvery whiteness of that temperate star.”

Here, in the star of justice, reign the souls of all godly kings and princes of the earth. The bird of Jove, the symbol of kingly power, is here seen, but composed of a multitude of spirits, massed together in that form. They, with one voice, inform Dante—

“For that I was *just* and *piteous*,
I am exalted to this height of glory.”

Dante and Beatrice are now wafted into the “seventh splendour,” the planet Saturn. Here repose the spirits of the contemplative, and Dante has described them as ascending by a golden ladder into the higher heavens, thus showing the

superior power of *mind* by which souls can attain to higher regions. He says—

“The mind that here is radiant,
On the earth is wrapt in mist.”

Elsewhere, in his writings, Dante makes this planet an emblem of astrology. He adduces the following reasons: First, That it is the slowest in movement of any of the planets, and is, therefore, comparable to astrology, which requires a longer period for its study than any of the sciences, on account of the great experience necessary for a correct judgment of the various planetary positions. Second, That it is higher than any other planet, and may thus be likened to astrology, which is the highest and noblest, and without defect.

The Heaven of the fixed stars is next seen,

“A hundred little spheres that fairer grew
By interchange of splendour.”

Here is celebrated the triumph of Christ. The Virgin excels all others here, as she did on earth. Dante hears—

“Regina Cœli sung
So sweetly, the delight hath left me never.”

Above these, Dante and Beatrice ascend to the Primum Mobile or Crystalline Heaven, inhabited by the angelic hosts, and beyond all, to the Empyrean or Highest Heaven, to the presence of the Great Soul of all things—God Himself.

MATA.

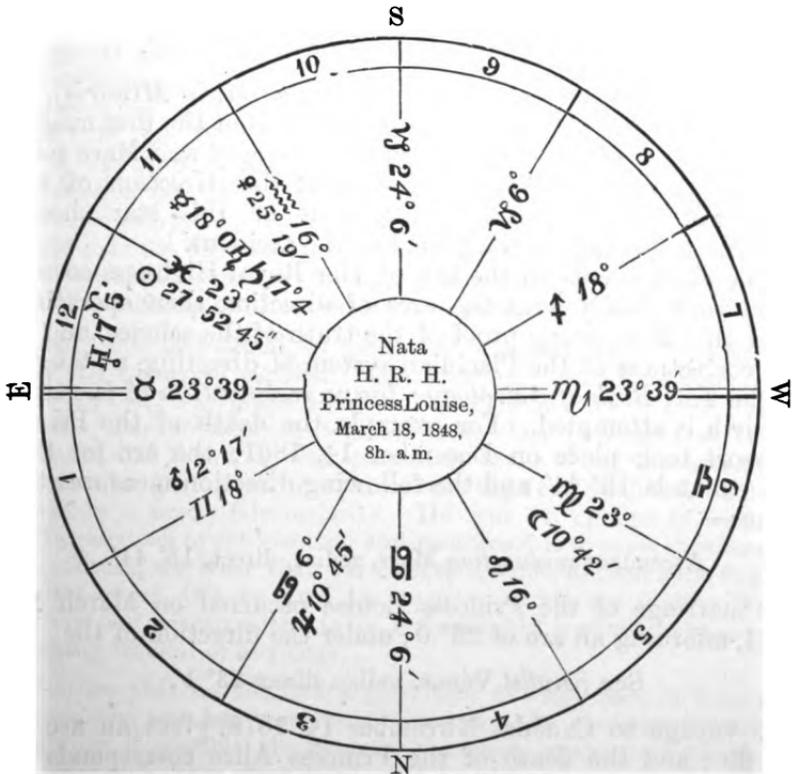
THE ACCIDENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

ACCORDING to Reuter's telegram, on Saturday evening, 14th February, 1880, a covered sleigh containing the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, was accidentally overturned and dragged by the horses for more than 400 yards. The Princess sustained a slight cut on the right ear, a contusion on the side of the head, and considerable straining of the muscles of the neck. The bulletin issued, at Ottawa, on the 16th, stated that the Princess had greatly recovered from the shock, and was progressing most favourably. The nation will feel thankful that this most dangerous accident was not attended by any more serious result, and will gladly hear of Her Royal Highness's speedy recovery.

Those of our readers who take an interest in genethliacal astrology will be eager to know under what planetary influence this accident occurred.

The official bulletin containing the announcement of the birth of the Princess Louise, stated that it took place at 8^h a.m., of March 18, 1848, at Buckingham Palace.

Full details of the method of computing the nativity will be found at pp. 51, 52, of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I. We reprint the map:—



	Latitude.	Declination.	Right Ascen.	Merid. Dist.	Semi-Arc.
☉	— —	0 50 54 S	358 3	62 3	88 56
☾	1 48 S	5 53 13 N	161 31	45 31	82 33
♀	2 34 N	2 20 15 S	347 57	51 57	87 3
♀	0 43 S	18 45 40 S	327 50	81 50	72 2
♂	1 39 N	23 55 54 N	70 36	45 24	56 2
♃	0 18 N	23 19 29 N	101 42	14 18	57 8
♄	1 49 S	6 47 42 S	318 48	52 48	81 22
♅	0 37 S	6 8 55 N	15 58	79 58	97 48

Allowing one degree to represent one year of life, the *arc* for the accident* will measure $31^{\circ} 54'$. The following train of directions will be found to approximate very closely to this arc, viz.,

- Ascendant *conjunction* Saturn, zodiac, converse, $31^{\circ} 25'$.
- Sun *sextile* Uranus, zodiac, converse, $31^{\circ} 48'$.
- Ascendant *parallel* Procyon, zodiac, converse, $31^{\circ} 56'$.
- Ascendant *parallel* Moon, zodiac, converse, $32^{\circ} 16'$.

The declination of the star Procyon (*a Canis Minoris*), at birth, was $5^{\circ} 36' 21''$ N. This star (which is of the first magnitude) is held to be of the nature of Mercury and Mars combined. It is not a little curious that the *direction* of the ascendant to the parallel declination of this star should measure so exactly to the period of the accident.

The chief events in the life of Her Royal Highness correspond very closely with the arcs of direction then operating. And this is a strong proof of the truth of the science, and of the correctness of the Placidian system of directing, as taught in the *Text-Book of Astrology*; for no *rectification* of the time of birth is attempted. For example, the death of the Prince Consort took place on December 14, 1861; the arc for this sad event is $13^{\circ} 44'$, and the following direction measures the same:—

- Ascendant *conjunction* Mars, zodiac, direct, $13^{\circ} 44'$.

The marriage of the Princess Louise occurred on March 21, 1871, affording an arc of $23^{\circ} 0'$, under the direction of the

- Sun *parallel* Venus, zodiac, direct $23^{\circ} 1'$.

The voyage to Canada, November 14, 1878, gives an arc of $30^{\circ} 39'$; and the death of the Princess Alice corresponds to $30^{\circ} 44'$. The following train of directions approximates very closely:—

- Moon *trine* Jupiter, mundo, direct, $30^{\circ} 23'$.
- Sun *sextile* Mercury, zodiac, direct, $30^{\circ} 41'$.
- Moon *parallel* Saturn, zodiac, direct, $30^{\circ} 45'$.
- Ascendant *conjunction* Mercury, zodiac, converse, $31^{\circ} 2'$.
- Ascendant *semi-quartile* Uranus, mundo, direct $31^{\circ} 4'$.
- Mid-heaven *sextile* Venus, zodiac, converse, $31^{\circ} 6'$.

* Reference to page 37 will show that Mars was, by transit, in the ascendant of the nativity of Her Royal Highness on the day of the accident.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STUDENT.—On 4th July, 1851, the planet Neptune was in R.A. $22^{\text{h}} 4^{\text{m}} 12^{\text{s}}$, and in $8^{\circ} 55' 23''.7$ south declination. You can readily compute his geocentric longitude and latitude by formula 9, page 243, of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I.

W. H.—Uranus will be in perihelion on 9th April, 1882.

T. N. S.—It is true that both Professor Miller in his *Romance of Astronomy*, and Mr. Proctor in his *Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, state that the Sun was in *Cancer* at the birth of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. This statement (made by the one astronomer and copied by the other, without a moment's reflection or examination) does not alter the fact that the Sun was in *Scorpio* on 9th November, 1841. It is a manifest error, and it is not due to any mistake on the part of any astrologer, for we have never seen any published horoscope of the Prince of Wales wherein the Sun was marked in the sign $\alpha\alpha$.

G. O. says that he foretold, by means of *horary* astrology, the result of the Liverpool election. The question, "Will Lord Ramsay be elected," was propounded on 3rd February, 1880, at $7^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$ p.m. Our correspondent states that when he looked at the figure and found \mathcal{L} well placed on the cusp of the seventh house, he gave it as his opinion that the Tory candidate would win by a pretty fair majority. He sent his opinion to friend H., previous to the election, and mentioned it to several others. In future, we trust that our correspondent will send such forecasts to us, and we shall be happy to verify the facts. We know our correspondent to be a thoroughly truthful and painstaking student of astrology.

H. B. writes that he has had a good deal of experience in horary astrology, and has cast many figures for the purpose of determining, if possible, the chances of various competitors for the Derby and other great races. He has never, but once, foretold the result correctly, and that was on the occasion of Galopin's victory (this horse started a favourite). He quite agrees with us; viz., that no reliance should be placed on *horary* astrology in the present state of our knowledge.

C. C. M.—The new method of directing the heavenly bodies, in the zodiac, delineated in our last edition, by the author of the *Planisphere and Treatise*, is not intended to supersede the method taught in the standard works. It affords a new series of directions, and is a very valuable addition to the ordinary method. You cannot expect great results from one direction acting alone, unless the body directed was angular and very powerful at birth. In the case of the late Prince Imperial, although the Moon directed to the semi-quartile of the place of

Mars, in the zodiac, by the new method corresponds exactly to the period of death, it is not pretended that this arc alone is sufficient to account for the sad event. The Moon was *hyleg* (and afflicted by the square of ζ at birth, receiving no support whatever from the fortunes), hence the direction named must be taken as the "killing arc;" but it could not be expected to be a fatal arc without a train of other evil directions. Taking the time of birth as 3^h 12^m a.m., we find a very formidable train of evil directions operating near the period of death; viz., Asc. S \square \odot 22° 37', M.C. \circ ζ m., con. 23° 13', Asc. \square ζ m., con. 23° 13', \odot \square H zod., con. 23° 13', Asc. par. H zod., 23° 51'. The arc for death is 23° 13'. Ptolemy says that "Death will occur in foreign lands when the planets controlling the anæretic places may be posited in cadent houses; especially if the Moon be present in the said places also, or if she be in quartile or opposition." The anæretic in the Prince Imperial's horoscope was undoubtedly Mars, and he was located in a cadent house—the ninth—while the Moon was in square to Mars. It is remarkable that the Prince met with his death in Africa, which is ruled by *Cancer*, the sign in which the Moon was placed at his birth. The Sun afflicted by Saturn and the Moon by Mars, also bears out the truth of Ptolemy's aphorism as to the signification of a violent death.

W. E. M. (Baltimore) sends us some interesting horoscopes. A male child, born 13th June, 1874, at 3^h a.m., Baltimore, became totally blind when J came, by secondary direction, to Prosepe. A correspondent sent to this gentleman the horoscope of D. B., the dramatist, born at Dublin, 26th December, 1822, with the early degrees of γ rising. J had just risen, and h was in the ascendant in trine aspect with a satellitium of planets. Our correspondent states that Lister, an American astrologer, now deceased, foretold in the *Boston Post* the death of Abraham Lincoln, and the manner of it, years before it took place. Our correspondent also mentions that he has in his possession several horoscopes of theatrical persons, furnished to him by a gentleman interested in theatricals; nearly all the actresses have H afflicting \odot .

T. H. D. A.—Ascensional difference increases according to latitude. The rule for finding it is given at pages 59 and 242 of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I.

* * *Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably held over until the next number. All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3 Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S. W.*

ERRATA.

- Page 31, line 22, for "days," read *degrees*.
 „ 48, bottom line, for "103° 11'," read 103° 46'.
 „ 58, line 15, for "gifts," read *gift*.

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From the "Spiritualist," May 2nd, 1879.—"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable—as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

The Edinburgh Daily Review, of January 16, and February 16, 1880, contained favourable comments on *Urania*. In the latter edition, the reviewer calls attention to the various articles in the February Number, and says that, "A paper on the 'Astrology of Dante' has a literary interest."

The St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette, February 7, says that, "The work is edited with great ability, and the articles cannot fail to excite an interest even with those who are not familiar with their specialities."

In the Homœopathic World, February, the Editor expresses himself as pleased with *Urania*, and trusts that it will be a great success. "It does not," he says, "revive superstition, but keeps to the scientific leaning of true astrology. It touches us at the point of connection between disease and planetary influence from a purely *physical* standpoint."

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, January 12, remarks that—"Weather prediction is a matter of no common interest to farmers, and the article on this subject deserves attentive study."

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U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir
DANTE.

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

APRIL, 1880.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON AND ASTROLOGY.

THE exact time of Newton's birth is not recorded. However, the statement of Sir David Brewster that Sir Isaac was born between one and two o'clock in the morning, together with the dates of many important events in his life, will enable astrologers to assign one o'clock a.m. as the (probable) moment of his birth. Sir David Brewster states that

"Isaac Newton was born in the manor-house of Woolsthorpe, a hamlet in the parish of Colsterworth, in the county of Lincoln, between one and two o'clock in the morning of the 25th of December, old style, 1642. His father, Isaac Newton, who was proprietor and farmer of the manor of Woolsthorpe, died in the thirty-seventh year of his age, a little more than a year after the death of his father, Robert Newton, and only a few months after his marriage to Hannah Ayscough, daughter of James Ayscough of Market Overton, in Rutlandshire. Mrs. Newton had thus been left in a state of pregnancy, and appears to have given a premature birth to her only and posthumous child. The infant thus ushered into the world was of diminutive size, that, as his mother afterwards expressed it to Newton himself, he might have been put into a quart mug, and so feeble apparently was his constitution, that two women who were sent to

Lady Pakenham's at North Witham, to obtain for him some tonic medicine, did not expect to find him alive on their return. Providence, however, disappointed their fears, and that frail tenement which seemed scarcely able to imprison its immortal mind, was destined to enjoy a vigorous maturity, and to survive even the average term of human existence.*

The following are the chief reasons for assuming one o'clock in the morning as the exact moment of Newton's birth:—

1. The planet Mercury (chief ruler over the mental faculties) was located in *Sagittarius* at Newton's birth, and, therefore, could not have been in either of the angles (ascendant, midheaven, descendant, and lower meridian) between one and two o'clock in the morning. Mercury had no connection with the Moon (she being more than 12° past the opposition of ζ). *Ergo*, Mercury must have been connected with the ascendant by "aspect" or position; for it is an axiom in astrology that persons born when Mercury is connected neither with the ascendant nor with the Moon, but is evilly configured with the infortunes—such persons are weak-minded and (if the Moon be also configured with the infortunes) are liable to become insane. Now, if we assume one o'clock to be the true moment of birth, we shall place Mercury on the cusp (or beginning) of the third "house" of the heavens and, therefore, in *mundane sextile* with the ascendant. Again, the right-ascension of the meridian being $118^\circ 40'$ we shall have $19^\circ 50'$ of the sign *Libra* on the eastern horizon, and Mercury (in $20^\circ 55'$ of *Sagittarius*) in zodiacal *sextile* thereto. We now have Mercury in a position strong enough to account for the undoubted genius and talent of the great astronomer.

2. Newton's great work, the *Principia*, was published about midsummer of 1687; the arc for this important event would be $44^\circ 30'$. The SUN directed to the *mundane parallel* of JUPITER measures $44^\circ 38'$. Moreover, the R. A. of the fortunate star RIGEL was $74^\circ 21'$, and its meridian distance, at one o'clock, was $44^\circ 19'$ —hence the direction of the midheaven to Rigel, conversely, measures $44^\circ 19'$, a trifle short of the arc for the publication of the *Principia*.

3. Newton was elected a member of the Convention Parliament, in January, 1689, which is equivalent to an arc of $46^\circ 5'$. The midheaven directed to the *trine* of the Sun, in the zodiac, measures $46^\circ 12'$.

* *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton.*
By Sir David Brewster, K.H.

4. In the autumn of 1692 his health failed, and for more than a year he suffered from melancholia. The following directions would then be operating:—

Moon <i>sesquiquadrate</i> Mercury, mundo, direct,	50	12
Moon <i>rapt parallel</i> Mars, - - - -	50	18
Ascendant <i>parallel</i> Saturn, zodiac, converse, -	50	42

5. Newton died on March 20, 1727; the fatal arc being 84° 14'. The following train of directions coincided:—

Moon <i>square</i> Moon, zodiac, direct, <i>sine lat.</i> , -	83	30
Midheaven <i>conjunction</i> Mars, zodiac, converse,	83	44
Ascendant <i>semiquartile</i> Venus, mundo, direct,	83	53
Midheaven <i>sesquiquadrate</i> Venus, mundo, direct,	83	53
Ascendant <i>square</i> Mars, mundo, converse, -	84	14
Midheaven <i>conjunction</i> Mars, mundo, converse,	84	14
Ascendant <i>square</i> Saturn, zodiac, direct, -	84	31
Sun <i>parallel</i> Saturn, zodiac, direct, - -	84	33

The student will readily cast the horoscope of Newton from the following *data*, and by means of the *Table of Houses* given in the *Text-Book of Astrology*:—R. A. of M. C. = 118° 40'. Latitude of birth-place 52° 49' N., and longitude thereof, 0° 36' W. of Greenwich.

SPECULUM.*

	Long.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	M. D.	Semi-Arc.
Asc.	19 [~] 50	...	7 46S			
M.C.	26 ^z 38	...	20 51N	118 40		
☉	13 ^γ 40	...	22 46S	284 51	18 49	123 35
)	2 ^z 8	4 56S	18 31N	92 15	26 25	116 12
♃	20 † 55	1 19N	21 50S	260 13	38 27	121 53
♀	27 ^z 11	0 19N	12 10S	329 18	30 38	106 31
♂	7 8 18	1. 28N	15 19N	84 26	84 14	111 10
♃	14 ^γ 8	1 12S	7 21S	845 52	47 12	99 47
♄	19 ^γ 54	2 11S	6 1S	851 36	52 56	97 59
♅	15 ^m 44	0 22N	16 18S	223 22	75 18	112 33

* The *approximate* place of Neptune was 8° 32' of †, and his latitude 1° 40' N. The longitude of *Spica* was 18° 57' of ~; this eminent and fortunate star was exactly rising (at one o'clock).

At twelve years old Newton was sent to the public school at Grantham. He was admitted Subsizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, on June 5, 1661; about the same time, probably, says Sir D. Brewster, Newton "bought a book on judicial Astrology at Stourbridge fair, and in the course of perusing it he came to a figure of the Heavens, which he could not understand without a previous knowledge of trigonometry. He therefore purchased an English Euclid." There is no record in Sir D. Brewster's *Memoirs* of Newton of any persistent study of astrology, but this does not imply that Newton did *not* study it, for the same author when writing of Thales, Ptolemy, Democritus, Anaximander, Kepler, and Tycho Brahe, omits all mention of their pursuit of judicial astrology. We have it on the authority of Sir David Brewster that the contemplation of a figure of the heavens in a work on judicial astrology first gave Newton's mind an impetus in the direction of trigonometry and astronomy. The great Newton found more evidence of a scientific basis in the horoscope of the astrologer than the opponents of astrology at the present day are either conscious of or willing to admit. That Newton was given to the pursuit of alchemy is on record, and it is beyond question that every alchemist was an astrologer. Sir David says:—

"In his chemical studies, his mind was impressed with some belief in the doctrines of alchemy, and he certainly pursued his experiments to a late period of his life with the hope of effecting some valuable transmutations. 'Such transmutations,' he adds, in his letter to Mr. Aston, 'are above all others worth his noting, being *the most luciferous and many times lucrififerous experiments, too, in philosophy!*'"

On October 29, 1669, Newton was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics. He was proposed as F.R.S. in December, 1671, and was elected on January 11, 1672. It was in the autumn of 1665 that the fall of the apple from the tree led Newton to formulate the theory of gravitation. Owing to the opposition of the Royal Society Newton's *Principia* was not published in a complete form until 1687.

In the autumn of 1692 Newton's health failed. Sir David Brewster warmly controverts the assertion of his enemies that

Newton's mind gave way and that he became temporarily insane.

"The loss of appetite and want of sleep, of which he now complained, and which continued for nearly a twelve-month, could not fail to diminish that mental vigour and that 'consistency of mind,' as he himself calls it, which he had, hitherto, displayed. How far this ailment may have arisen from the disappointment which he experienced in the application of his friends for a permanent situation for him, we have not the means of ascertaining, but it is impossible to read his letters to Locke, and other letters from his friends, without perceiving that a painful impression had been left upon his mind, as well as upon theirs. . . . In reviewing the details which we have now given respecting the health and occupations of Newton from the beginning of 1692 to 1694, it is impossible to draw any other conclusion than that he possessed a sound mind, and was perfectly capable of carrying on his mathematical, his physical, and his theological inquiries."

Melancholia is often a symptom of dyspepsia, of liver disease, and of oxaluria. Later in life Newton suffered from gout, and his physicians believed that he died of stone. Dyspepsia is frequently met with among brain-workers, and more particularly among those whose life is a sedentary and studious one. Add to this that heart-sickness attributable to "hope deferred," and there can be no wonder that a mind so sensitive, and a nature so gentle as Newton's should have, temporarily, given way to melancholy. He could not have been *insane* for he still pursued his studies. The melancholy is astrologically accounted for by the position of Mercury at birth, in square to Saturn, and by the train of "directions" already mentioned. The fact of the Moon being in *Cancer* at birth would account for the attack of dyspepsia, etc., when the direction of the Moon to the rapt-parallel of Mars, and the sesquiquadrate of Mercury, operated. Stress has been laid by an eminent writer on the fact that Ptolemy, in his remarks on "Diseases of the Mind," asserts that mental diseases occur when Mercury and Jupiter are afflicted and the Moon is unconnected with Mercury, as at Newton's birth. But the writer referred to was unaware of the time of Newton's birth and of the connection of Mercury with the ascendant, and his inference that the malady from which

Newton suffered, in his fiftieth year, was really mental derangement, is quite inconsistent with his own statement that "there is very little doubt that Mercury had some aspect to the ascendant." For Ptolemy's words are these:*

"If the Moon and Mercury be unconnected with each other, or with the oriental horizon, and provided that such planets as may be adversely and noxiously configurated should be in elevation above them, or be in opposition to them, the mental properties will then consequently become impregnated with various disorders; the characters of which may be clearly known by the qualities of the stars thus controlling the places."

We have shown that Mercury was connected both by zodiacal and mundane position with the ascendant at Sir Isaac Newton's birth. Moreover, Saturn is neither elevated above, nor in opposition to, either Mercury or the Moon. As to what some of the old writers said concerning the square of Mercury and Jupiter, viz., that it "represents things wrong to the imagination," a more ridiculous assertion was never made. It is on a par with the assertion that Mercury is weak when in *Sagittarius* or *Pisces*, and that the person then born is wanting in that "coolness, order, patience, and expansion of ideas" so indispensable to the true philosopher. Ptolemy never propounded such absurd theories. He says that when Jupiter is "connected with Mercury," and posited in glory, as he was at Newton's birth (in \times and in sextile with the Sun), he will "render the mind fond of learning, and of *geometry and the mathematics*; pious, religious, ready in acquiring knowledge, *philosophical*," etc., and he does not differentiate between the nature of the different aspects. Experience shows that it is much better for Mercury and the Moon to have the square or the opposition of Jupiter, than no configuration whatever with the greater fortune. It is the mischievous mixing up of *horary* (or symbolical) with genethliacal astrology, by the mediæval astrologers, that has caused so many errors to creep in. The Moon, as already stated, was in the sign *Cancer* at Newton's birth. Ptolemy affirms that the

* *Tetrabiblos*, Book iii., chap. 19.

tropical signs (the Sun was also in a tropical sign—♊) “generally dispose the mind to enter much into political matters rendering it eager to engage in public and turbulent affairs, fond of distinction, and *busy in theology*.” Newton wrote largely on theology, and did enter, at one part of his life, into political matters, for he was elected to the Convention Parliament, and remained a member of it until its dissolution in Feb., 1690. Ptolemy further states that tropical signs containing Mercury or the Moon render the mind “ingenious, acute, inquisitive, inventive, speculative, and studious of astrology and divination.” We have already shown that Newton did study astrology for a time; and, it must be remembered, that astrology included astronomy in Ptolemy’s day. The connection of Mercury and Venus helped to increase Newton’s mental gifts and his love for philosophy and astronomy. We have observed that at the birth of most eminent astronomers Mercury was connected with Venus. The approximate parallel of declination between the Sun and Mercury, so far from impairing Newton’s abilities or weakening the force of his intellect, as some writers would have it, really increased them; and, moreover, this connection between the great luminary and Mercury, together with the happy configuration of the Sun and Jupiter, indicated, to a certain extent, the undying reputation of Newton, and the high esteem in which his memory is so justly held.

The connection of Mercury with Saturn conferred that taste for occult pursuits, that tenacity of purpose, that steadiness in the pursuit of his object or of his ideal, so characteristic of Newton. The many configurations of Mercury (for he is connected with Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus) show the versatility and restless activity of Newton’s genius so eminently displayed in his numerous works.

We have seen the lights—and glorious lights they are, inextinguishable through the vista of ages yet to come—of Newton’s horoscope, of his genius, and of his nature; we have also seen the shadows! In the latter we encounter a “darkness which may be felt,” a gloom which nothing could pierce save the rays of god-like intelligence. A weaker mind than

Newton's must have been crushed beneath the overpowering pressure of shadows so gloomy. We find him compelled to relinquish the honour of membership of the Royal Society because he was too poor to afford the annual subscription. "At the age of fifty, the high priest of science found himself the inmate of a college, and but for the generous patronage of a friend he would have died within its walls." But for the light cast by astrology upon some of the operations of Providence, the human mind might almost doubt the assurances vouchsafed to us in the Bible of an ever-watchful and beneficent Father. Pope says:—

"Nature and Nature's laws, lay hid in night,
God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was light."

Yet we find this servant of the living GOD neglected by his countrymen, unable to obtain such a position as his discoveries rendered him entitled to, forced to keep back for years the publication of his immortal work the *Principia*,* and dependent upon the patronage of a friend. The positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of his birth will explain much of this misfortune. They cannot explain it altogether, however, for there can be no doubt that the planetary positions at the moment of conception, and those which obtain during the period of utero-gestation, must have some influence over the future fortunes, and a proof of this is recognisable in the fact that the aspects from which the significators (Sun, Moon, and Mercury) are *separating* at the moment of birth are far more potent than those to which they are applying. At Newton's birth only the planets Venus and Mars were angular; the good influence of Jupiter was to a great extent vitiated by his conjunction with Saturn, and the greater fortune was not in elevation but in the fifth house. Mercury the ruler over the profession which Newton espoused, was in square to Saturn. Uranus was on the cusp of the second house (that of substance), opposed by Mars, and in sesquiquadrate to the Moon. In fact, there are

*It was not at Halley's private expense that the *Principia* was published, although it was in consequence of his urgent persuasion that Newton produced it.

no positions to be found in this nativity such as, according to the rules of judicial astrology, produce wealth and rank. The happiest influences are those of the Moon separating from the trine of Venus, and the Sun in close sextile with Jupiter. The power of Saturn is forcibly shown in this nativity; for, notwithstanding the brightness of Newton's genius, the fell influence of the greater infortune cast a gloom over his life, and, for a time, even partially eclipsed his "consistency of mind." When we reflect that the major events of this life are regulated by natural laws, and that the heavenly bodies constitute the medium, in the hand of the Creator, through which those laws operate, the otherwise apparently arbitrary and perfectly incomprehensible nature and sequence of events are, to a great extent, explained. We see why the wicked, the selfish man, may flourish as a green bay-tree, while the unselfish, pure-minded truthseeker, may pine in the cold shade of poverty and neglect, and may find his energies and projects cramped by want of pecuniary means.

The death of Newton was painful and somewhat sudden. On March 11, 1727, he became seriously ill, and Dr. Mead diagnosed stone in the bladder as the cause of his sufferings. He died on Monday, March 20, between one and two in the morning, in the 85th year of his age. Mars was the *anareta* (or killing planet) in Newton's horoscope, and being situated in the sign *Taurus*, he indicated the kind of death, viz., "stone in the bladder," as the old authors aver. This effect was perhaps increased by the opposition of Uranus (in *Scorpio*) to Mars.

Shortly before his death, Newton said: "I don't know what I may seem to the world, but as to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy, playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself now and then by finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

EPHEMERIS—APRIL, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Venus,	7th, 10h. 34m. Morning,	1	N 2 11 28
Jupiter,	8th, 3h. 15m. Morning,	4	1 25 13
Mercury,	8th, 4h. 39m. Morning,	7	0 36 32
Saturn,	9th, 0h. 45m. Afternoon,	10	S 0 10 28
Sun,	9th, 3h. 7m. Afternoon,	13	0 53 5
Neptune,	11th, 7h. 48m. Morning,	16	1 29 51
Mars,	15th, 3h. 24m. Afternoon,	19	2 0 12
Uranus,	20th, 5h. 14m. Afternoon,	22	2 23 59
		25	2 41 21
		28	S 2 52 32

Is in Ecliptic
Conjunction
with the Moon.

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.		Moon's Longitude.		Mercury's Longitude.
			°	'	Noon.	Midn't.	
1	Th	☉ p.d. ♄, 72° ♂.	♄	12 8 33	2♄15	9♄17	♄ 5 49 12
2	F	☽ 150° ♄. [36° ♄.	♄	13 7 39	16 15 23	9	5 3 36
3	S	♀ in Aphelion. ♃ 45° ♂.	♄	14 6 44	0 1 6	49	4 21 9
4	S	☉ p.d. ☉, 30° ♄.	♄	15 5 47	13 35 20	17	3 42 28
5	M	♀ p.d. ♄.	♄	16 4 48	26 57 3	33	3 8 5
6	Tu		♄	17 3 47	10 7 16	38	2 38 25
7	W		♄	18 2 44	23 7 29	32	2 13 45
8	Th	☉ ♂ ♄ 4h. 54m., morn.	♄	19 1 39	5 11 12	14	1 54 17
9	F	☉ 135° ♄. ♂ N. tropic.	♄	20 0 38	18 31 24	44	1 40 9
10	S	♀ 45° ♃. [♀ in ♄.	♄	20 59 24	0 55 7	8	1 31 22
11	S	♀ stationary, p.d. ♃.	♄	21 58 14	13 7 19	10	1 27 56
12	M	♀ on Equator.	♄	22 57 1	25 10 1	7	1 29 45
13	Tu	♃ on Equator.	♄	23 55 46	7 11 3	12	1 36 44
14	W	♄ ☐ ♄, 72° ♄.	♄	24 54 30	18 52 24	45	1 48 43
15	Th	♀ ☐ ♂. ♄ ♂ ♄ [p.d. ♃.	♄	25 53 11	0 28 39	6	2 5 34
16	F	☉ p.d. ♄. ♄ on Eq., ♂ et	♄	26 51 49	12 30 18	28	2 27 5
17	S	♄ ☐ ♃. ♄ p.d. ♃ et ♄.	♄	27 50 26	24 29 0	33	2 53 5
18	S	♄ 135° ♄. [♀ 150° ♄.	♄	28 49 0	6 12 42	55	3 23 24
19	M	♀ in Aphelion, ♂ ♃.	♄	29 47 32	19 14 25	39	3 57 50
20	Tu	♄ * ♄.	♄	0 46 2	2 10 8	48	4 36 12
21	W	♀ on Equ., 150° ♄, 36° ♃.	♄	1 44 30	15 33 22	26	5 18 21
22	Th	♀ 144° ♄.	♄	2 42 55	29 25 6	31	6 4 5
23	F	♀ 80° ♃.	♄	3 41 19	13 43 21	1	6 53 16
24	S	♄ Δ ☉, 150° ♃. ☉ 30° ♃.	♄	4 39 41	28 23 5	49	7 45 45
25	S	♀ p.d. ♃.	♄	5 38 0	13 18 20	48	8 41 23
26	M	♃ p.d. ☉, 36° ♃.	♄	6 36 18	28 18 5	48	9 40 3
27	Tu	♀ 144° ♄.	♄	7 34 35	13 15 20	40	10 41 36
28	W	♀ 80° ♃.	♄	8 32 49	28 15 1	18	11 45 58
29	Th	♀ 135° ♄, p.d. ♄.	♄	9 31 3	12 30 19	37	12 53 1
30	F		♄	10 29 15	26 39 3	36	14 2 41

EPHEMERIS—APRIL, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
1	S 1 18 44	N 1 45 10	S 1 4 20	S 2 14 43	N 0 48 14	S 1 43 48
4	1 22 55	1 44 18	1 4 80	2 14 40	0 48 9	1 43 44
7	1 26 30	1 43 26	1 4 42	2 14 39	0 48 4	1 43 39
10	1 29 26	1 42 31	1 4 55	2 14 40	0 47 59	1 43 35
13	1 31 43	1 41 36	1 5 8	2 14 43	0 47 53	1 43 31
16	1 33 22	1 40 40	1 5 23	2 14 47	0 47 47	1 43 28
19	1 34 21	1 39 43	1 5 40	2 14 53	0 47 41	1 43 26
22	1 34 43	1 38 46	1 5 57	2 15 0	0 47 34	1 43 24
25	1 34 26	1 37 48	1 6 15	2 15 9	0 47 27	1 43 22
28	S 1 33 31	N 1 36 49	S 1 6 34	S 2 15 20	N 0 47 20	S 1 43 21

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
1	♋ 15 4 7	♂ 24 21 14	♃ 29 40 43	♄ 17 53 28	♅ 5 32 47	♆ 10 39 9
2	16 17 31	24 54 40	29 55 4	18 1 2	5 30 51	10 41 12
3	17 30 55	25 28 10	♃ 0 9 24	18 8 86	5 28 58	10 43 15
4	18 44 19	26 1 44	0 23 42	18 16 10	5 27 7	10 45 19
5	19 57 44	26 35 22	0 37 59	18 23 44	5 25 19	10 47 24
6	21 11 8	27 9 3	0 52 14	18 31 19	5 23 33	10 49 30
7	22 24 34	27 42 49	1 6 28	18 38 53	5 21 49	10 51 37
8	23 37 59	28 16 38	1 20 40	18 46 28	5 20 8	10 53 44
9	24 51 24	28 50 31	1 34 50	18 54 3	5 18 29	10 55 52
10	26 4 50	29 24 27	1 48 59	19 1 37	5 16 53	10 58 1
11	27 18 15	29 58 27	2 3 5	19 9 12	5 15 20	11 0 10
12	28 31 41	♄ 0 32 31	2 17 9	19 16 46	5 13 49	11 2 20
13	29 45 6	1 6 38	2 31 12	19 24 20	5 12 21	11 4 30
14	♃ 0 58 31	1 40 48	2 45 12	19 31 54	5 10 56	11 6 41
15	2 11 57	2 15 1	2 59 9	19 39 27	5 9 33	11 8 52
16	3 25 22	2 49 17	3 13 5	19 47 0	5 8 13	11 11 4
17	4 38 47	3 23 36	3 26 58	19 54 32	5 6 56	11 13 17
18	5 52 12	3 57 58	3 40 48	20 2 3	5 5 42	11 15 30
19	7 5 37	4 32 23	3 54 36	20 9 34	5 4 31	11 17 43
20	8 18 51	5 6 51	4 8 21	20 17 4	5 3 23	11 19 56
21	9 32 26	5 41 21	4 22 4	20 24 33	5 2 17	11 22 10
22	10 45 50	6 15 54	4 35 44	20 32 2	5 1 15	11 24 24
23	11 59 15	6 50 29	4 49 20	20 39 29	5 0 16	11 26 39
24	13 12 39	7 25 7	5 2 54	20 46 55	4 59 19	11 28 53
25	14 26 4	7 59 47	5 16 25	20 54 21	4 58 26	11 31 8
26	15 39 29	8 34 30	5 29 54	21 1 45	4 57 35	11 33 23
27	16 52 54	9 9 14	5 43 19	21 9 8	4 56 47	11 35 38
28	18 6 19	9 44 2	5 56 40	21 16 30	4 56 3	11 37 54
29	19 19 44	10 18 52	6 9 59	21 23 51	4 55 22	11 40 9
30	20 33 9	10 53 44	6 23 14	21 31 10	4 54 43	11 42 25

EPHEMERIS OF NEPTUNE FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Mean Noon at Greenwich.

NEPTUNE, 1851.				NEPTUNE, 1851.			
Month and Day.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.	Month and Day.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.
Jan. 0	4)52	0 46 S	10 28 S	July 9	9)4	0 50 S	8 57 S
5	4 58	0 46	10 25	14	9 0	0 50	8 59
10	5 6	0 46	10 22	19	8 55	0 51	9 1
15	5 15	0 46	10 19	24	8 49	0 51	9 3
20	5 24	0 46	10 15	29	8 48	0 51	9 6
25	5 34	0 46	10 12	Aug. 3	8 86	0 51	9 8
30	5 44	0 46	10 8	8	8 29	0 51	9 11
Feb. 4	5 55	0 46	10 4	13	8 21	0 51	9 14
9	6 6	0 46	10 0	18	8 18	0 51	9 17
14	6 17	0 46	9 56	23	8 5	0 51	9 20
19	6 28	0 46	9 52	28	7 57	0 52	9 23
24	6 39	0 46	9 47	Sept. 2	7 49	0 52	9 26
Mar. 1	6 51	0 46	9 48	7	7 41	0 52	9 30
6	7 2	0 46	9 39	12	7 32	0 52	9 33
11	7 14	0 46	9 35	17	7 24	0 52	9 36
16	7 25	0 46	9 31	22	7 17	0 52	9 38
21	7 36	0 47	9 27	27	7 9	0 52	9 41
26	7 46	0 47	9 23	Oct. 2	7 3	0 52	9 44
31	7 56	0 47	9 19	7	6 56	0 52	9 46
April 5	8 6	0 47	9 16	12	6 50	0 51	9 48
10	8 15	0 47	9 13	17	6 45	0 51	9 50
15	8 24	0 47	9 9	22	6 40	0 51	9 52
20	8 32	0 47	9 6	27	6 36	0 51	9 53
25	8 40	0 48	9 4	Nov. 1	6 33	0 51	9 54
30	8 47	0 48	9 1	6	6 31	0 51	9 55
May 5	8 53	0 48	8 59	11	6 29	0 51	9 56
10	8 59	0 48	8 57	16	6 28	0 51	9 56
15	9 4	0 48	8 55	21	6 28	0 51	9 56
20	9 8	0 48	8 54	26	6 29	0 51	9 55
25	9 11	0 49	8 53	Dec. 1	6 31	0 51	9 55
30	9 14	0 49	8 52	6	6 34	0 51	9 53
June 4	9 15	0 49	8 52	11	6 37	0 50	9 52
9	9 16	0 49	8 52	16	6 42	0 50	9 50
14	9 16	0 49	8 52	21	6 47	0 50	9 48
19	9 15	0 49	8 52	26	6 53	0 50	9 46
24	9 14	0 50	8 53	31	7)0	0 50 S	9 44 S
29	9 11	0 50	8 54				
July 4	9)8	0 50 S	8 55 S				

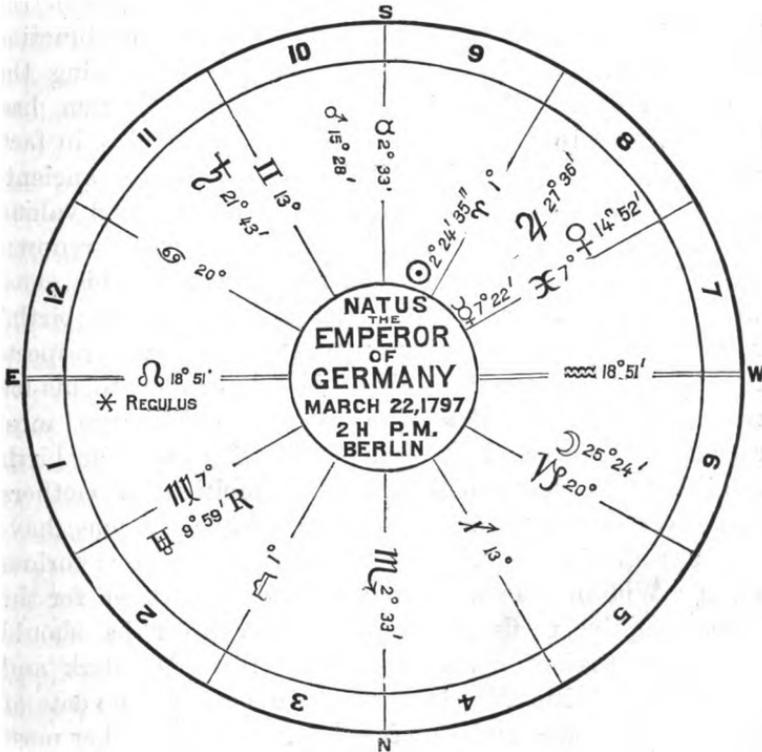
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic, 23° 27' 32".

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

“To whom the heavens, in thy nativity,
 Adjudged an olive branch and laurel crown,
 As likely to be blest in peace and war.”—SHAKESPEARE.

ACCORDING to the official bulletin, the birth of Frederic William V., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, took place at 2^h p.m. of March 22, 1797, at Berlin (in lat. 52° 33' N., and long. 53^m 35^s E. of Greenwich). The following is the map of the heavens for the moment of his birth:—

R. A. of M. C., 30° 31'.



	Latitude.	Declination.	Right Ascen.	Merid. Dist.	Semi-Arc.
Sun, ☉	— —	0 58 N	2 18	28 18	91 16
Moon, ☾	2 26 S	23 30 S	297 52	87 21	124 35
Mercury, ♀	2 6 S	10 46 S	339 53	50 38	75 37
Venus, ♀	1 27 S	7 19 S	346 88	43 53	80 21
Mars, ♂	0 34 N	17 2 N	42 49	12 18	113 35
Jupiter, ♃	1 4 S	1 56 S	358 13	32 18	87 28
Saturn, ♄	1 0 S	22 12 N	81 3	50 32	122 12
Uranus, ♅	0 49 N	8 35 N	161 51	48 40	78 38

The sign *Leo* was ascending at the birth of the Emperor; the Sun was located on the cusp of the ninth house, in mundane trine aspect to the ascendant, in the third degree of the sign of his exaltation (*Aries*), separating from the conjunction with Jupiter, in semi-quartile to Mars, and receiving the application of the Moon by sextile aspect. The Sun has, therefore, the greatest power in this horoscope, and is, in fact, "almuten." Now, the Sun in *Aries* was held by the ancients to show a person of "noble spirit, full of courage and valour, delighting in warlike deeds, and gaining victory and renown, formidable to his enemies; illustrious and famous in his generation, very often far beyond the capacity of his birth." At the birth of this illustrious man, there were no prospects of such a splendid career as that which has fallen to his lot, save and except the astrological indices which were, most probably, unknown to his parents. She who gave him birth, even if she was the fondest and most ambitious of mothers, could never, either in her day-dreams or night-visions, have divined or imagined so brilliant, so illustrious, and so victorious a reign. Who in 1848 would have pictured to himself for the heir-presumptive to the Prussian throne a career that should eclipse even that of Frederic the Great? In the dark and troublous times that Prussia has known between the date of this Emperor's birth and his accession to the throne, her most patriotic sons could never have dreamed that she would become, under his sovereignty—and the skilful diplomacy of Prince Bismarck (who, by-the-bye, was also born when the

Sun was in *Aries*, and most probably in harmonious configuration with the ascendant or midheaven)—the leader of Germany, and the foremost military power in the world.

But there is a dark side to this picture, and it is to be found in the meridional position of Mars.* As in the nativity of GEORGE III., king of Great Britain, this position of the red planet brings war upon the subject people, heavy taxation, and the ascendancy of militarism. The angular position of *Regulus*—a *martial* star of the first magnitude—in the ascendant of Frederic William, intensifies the effects of the position of Mars in the midheaven. The Moon had separated but ten degrees from the trine aspect (120°) of Mars, and the Sun was in semi-quartile (45°) to the same planet. The latter aspect and the square of Mars to the ascendant have caused personal suffering—in youth by a gunshot wound, necessitating the amputation of a finger, and in age by the dastardly act of Nobiling.

The configuration of Jupiter with the Sun and Moon, and his presence on the cusp of the ninth “house,” indicated a religious turn of mind, notwithstanding the ascendancy of martial *traits*. These relative positions of Jupiter also confer excellent manners on the Kaiser. The chief ruler over the mind (Mercury) had no connection with the ascendant, but was in semi-quartile (in the zodiac), and nearly in sextile (by mundane position) to the Moon; near Venus, and in opposition to Uranus. These positions do not show genius, but they indicate honesty of purpose, goodness of heart, some eccentricity of conduct, and magnanimity of disposition.

The Emperor was married on June 11, 1829. Allowing one degree to represent one year of life, the *arc* for this event will be $32^\circ 13'$. Reference to the speculum will show that the meridian distance of Jupiter (the planet to which the Moon applied at birth, and therefore the chief significator of marriage), was $32^\circ 18'$. Other “directions” also coincided:—

* Frederic the Great was born at noon of January 24, 1712, the Sun and Mars being then in the midheaven and in *Aquarius*, the sign ruling Prussia.

Midheaven *conjunction* Jupiter, mundo, converse, $32^{\circ} 18'$.

Midheaven *sextile* Sun, mundo, direct, $32^{\circ} 33'$.

Ascendant *parallel* Venus, zodiac, direct, $32^{\circ} 40'$.

Midheaven *conjunction* Jupiter, zodiac, converse, $32^{\circ} 43'$.

Midheaven *parallel* Sun, zodiac, converse, $32^{\circ} 44'$.

The birth of the Imperial Prince of Germany took place on October 18, 1831, which affords an arc of $34^{\circ} 34'$. The following "directions" coincided:—

Sun *sextile* Venus, mundo, direct, $34^{\circ} 36'$.

Midheaven *sextile* Moon, zodiac, converse, $34^{\circ} 35'$.

The Emperor was made regent on October 9, 1858. The arc for this event is $61^{\circ} 33'$. We find the following influences then operating, viz.:—

Sun *sextile* Jupiter, zodiac, direct, $61^{\circ} 19'$.

Ascendant *sextile* Jupiter, mundo, converse, $61^{\circ} 27'$.

He succeeded to the throne on January 2, 1861, and this is equal to an arc of $63^{\circ} 47'$. The following arcs approximate very closely to this event:—

Midheaven *sextile* Mars, mundo, converse, $63^{\circ} 25'$.

Midheaven *sextile* Uranus, mundo, direct, $63^{\circ} 45'$.

The war against Denmark broke out in the spring of 1864. The arc for this event would measure about 67° . The *martial* influence operating at that period was—

Sun *square* Mars, zodiac, converse, $66^{\circ} 48'$.

Sun *sextile* Sun, zodiac, direct, $66^{\circ} 51'$.

In the summer of 1866 the duel between Austria and Prussia took place for the supremacy in Germany, ending with the victory of Sadowa on July 3, 1866, under the following influences:—

Ascendant *sesquiquadrate* Mars, mundo, direct, $69^{\circ} 5\frac{1}{2}'$.

Midheaven *sesquiquadrate* Mars, mundo, direct, $69^{\circ} 5\frac{1}{2}'$.

Midheaven *trine* Venus, mundo, direct, $69^{\circ} 41'$.

Sun *parallel* Mars, zodiac, converse, $69^{\circ} 58'$.

On July 15, 1870, France declared war against Prussia. This was a momentous crisis in the history of Prussia and Germany, as well as in that of France, and was the occasion of great mental anxiety to the King of Prussia. Preparations

for the worst were made in Berlin; the trees in the neighbourhood of the capital were ruthlessly cut down in order to leave room for the play of the cannon of the defenders, should the fortune of war bring the French to its gates, the road to which had been successfully traversed by Napoleon the Great. The following directions in this nativity were then operating:—

- Moon *opposition* Mars, zodiac, converse, $73^{\circ} 35'$.
- Ascendant *conjunction* Saturn, zodiac, converse, $73^{\circ} 35'$.
- Jupiter *sextile* Sun, zodiac, converse, $73^{\circ} 42'$.
- Mars *opposition* Moon, zodiac, direct, sine lat., $73^{\circ} 50'$.
- Moon *parallel* Mars, mundo, converse, $73^{\circ} 52'$.
- Moon *opposition* Mars, mundo, converse, $73^{\circ} 52'$.
- Ascendant *semi-quartile* Sun, mundo, converse, $73^{\circ} 56'$.
- Jupiter *sextile* Sun, zodiac, direct, sine lat., $73^{\circ} 56'$.

The armies of the King of Prussia were victorious over the French, and in January, 1871, Frederic William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. Alsace and Lorraine were added to the German Empire, and a tremendous indemnity was, in addition, extorted from the French. In the foregoing series of "directions," the student will perceive how the terrible danger is shown in a manner equally conspicuous with the victorious ending of the campaign.

We now come to the period of the spread of Socialism in Germany, and the wounding of the Emperor by Nobiling. The Socialists began to give trouble in 1877 under

- Midheaven *conjunction* Castor, mundo, direct, $79^{\circ} 54'.$ *
- Sun *parallel* α *Arietis*, zodiac, $80^{\circ} 10'.$ †
- Moon *parallel* Procyon, zodiac, direct, $80^{\circ} 26'.$ ‡
- Ascendant *semi-quartile* Uranus, mundo, direct, $80^{\circ} 39'.$
- Uranus *square* Sun, zodiac, converse, $80^{\circ} 45'.$

On May 11, 1878, Hödel fired two shots at the Emperor, about 3^h 30 p.m., Berlin mean time. On June 2, Nobiling fired

* The *right-ascension* of Castor was $110^{\circ} 25'$. This star is of $1\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, and is of the nature of Venus, Mars, and Saturn, according to the ancients.

† The *declination* of α *Arietis* (Ram's following horn) was $22^{\circ} 29' 57''$ N. Its *right-ascension* was $28^{\circ} 56'$; it was, therefore, virtually, on the meridian at birth. It is of the second magnitude, and of the nature of Mars and Saturn.

‡ The *declination* of Procyon, at birth, was $5^{\circ} 44' 16''$ N. Its *right-ascension* was $112^{\circ} 11'$.

at the Emperor while he was driving, in Berlin, and wounded him dangerously in the face, neck, and arm. This latter attempt at assassination was made at 2^h 30^m p.m. The following train of directions contains, happily, some benefic influences:—

- Moon *conjunction* Jupiter, zodiac, direct, 81° 3'.
- Sun *square* Venus, zodiac, direct, 81° 10'.
- Midheaven *sesquiquadrate* Saturn, zodiac, converse, 81° 23'.
- Moon *sextile* Uranus, mundo, converse, 81° 25'.
- Mars *semi-quartile* Moon, zodiac, converse, 81° 26'.
- Midheaven *conjunction* Procyon, mundo, direct, 81° 40'.
- Ascendant 150° Mars, zodiac, direct, 81° 44'.

The Emperor was compelled to give up the reins of government for a time, until he had recovered his wonted health and strength.

A rectification of only two minutes (later) of the time of birth would bring up the arcs of direction still more closely to the periods of past events of importance; giving the midheaven directed to the *parallel* of Mars, in the zodiac, for the period of the mother's death, and the Ascendant to the *parallel* of Saturn, in the zodiac, converse, for the period of the father's death. We prefer, however, to leave the nativity unrectified for obvious reasons. The student can compute the "directions" enumerated by means of the rules given in *The Text-Book of Astrology*, and our readers, generally, can compare them with the effects assigned to them in the same volume.

The *transits* afford supplementary evidence of planetary influence. For example: at the Solar revolution (birthday-anniversary) in 1810, preceding the death of his mother, Mars was in the 25th degree of the sign *Aries*, in *square* aspect to the Moon's place at the Emperor's birth; Saturn was in *square* to the place of Venus at birth, and the Moon was hastening to the conjunction with Uranus in opposition to the radical place of Mars. On the day of the mother's death, July 19, Mars's declination (at noon) was 23° 22' N., the *contra-parallel* of the Moon's declination at birth.

At the Solar revolution in 1819, the Moon was in *conjunction* with Mars. On December 19, the young prince was out shooting, and accidentally wounded his hand, Uranus was then

in 23° 31' of south declination, the Moon's declination at birth being 23° 30' S.

At the Solar revolution in 1858, we find Jupiter in the mid-heaven of the nativity, exactly on the radical place of Mars, and in *sextile* with the Moon. The Sun conjoined with Venus and Mercury, and in trine to Mars. On October 9, the day on which the prince became regent, we find Jupiter *stationary* in the 22nd degree of *Gemini*, exactly on the place of Saturn and in *sextile* to the ascending degree.

At the Solar revolution in 1860, we find the Sun and Moon conjoined (new moon) in *sextile* to Uranus, Venus on the place of Mars and in *sextile* to Jupiter, and Saturn near the (radical) ascendant. On January 2, 1861, the day of the accession to the throne, we find Jupiter in the 27th degree of *Leo*, in the (radical) ascendant, and Mars on the radical place of Jupiter.

At the Solar revolution in 1864, the Sun had the *sextile* of Mars, and the Moon had the *sextile* of Jupiter, the last-named body being in *sextile* to the Moon's radical place, and in *trine* to his own. Mars was in the 11th degree of *Aquarius*, about to transit the cusp of the seventh house (that of *war*) of the horoscope.

At the Solar revolution of 1866, we find the Sun in *semi-sextile* and the Moon in *trine* to Mars, the planet of war being again in the seventh house of the nativity. On July 3, the day of Sadowa, we find Mars in the 16th degree of *Taurus*, *i.e.*, exactly in the same degree as he occupied at the king's birth; and Jupiter retrograde in the last degree of *Capricornus*, *i.e.*, close to the place of the Moon at birth, and in *sextile* to the Sun.

In 1870, at the Solar revolution, we find the Sun in *conjunction* with Mars,* and Jupiter in the midheaven, close to the radical place of Mars. On July 12, a total eclipse of the Moon occurred in the 21st degree of *Capricornus* (within five

* At the birthday anniversary of the late Emperor of the French, April 20, 1870, the Sun was in *conjunction* with Mars. Commenting upon this singular coincidence, the writer said,—“Soon may we expect to hear of the march of armies, passionate appeals to patriotism, and the battle cries of opposing squadrons.” This forecast was printed in the autumn of 1869. The writer also foretold that as on October 29, 1870, Mars would enter the sign *Virgo*, and remain there until the end of the following December, “during this period Paris will suffer unutterable woe.”

degrees of the radical place of the Moon). On July 15, the Emperor of the French declared war against the King of Prussia, and, on that day, Mars attained (at noon) to $23^{\circ} 30' 16''$ N. declination—the exact *contra-parallel* to that of the Moon at birth—Uranus being in opposition to the Moon.

In 1878, on the day on which Nobiling wounded the Emperor dangerously in the face and arm, Mars's declination was $23^{\circ} 37' 1''$ N.; Mars was thus again in *contra-parallel* to the Moon at birth. Uranus was in the 26th degree of *Leo*.

Reference to pp. 72, 73, will show that at the birthday-anniversary this year, the Sun is nearly conjoined with Jupiter (as at birth); the Moon in the (radical) ascendant, in *sextile* to Mars and in *trine* to Mercury and Saturn.

The following are the primary "directions" operating in 1880:—

Moon *conjunction* Jupiter, zodiac, direct, sine lat., $82^{\circ} 56'$.

Sun *trine* Mars, mundo, converse, $82^{\circ} 56'$.

Moon *sextile* Moon, mundo, direct, $83^{\circ} 3'$.

Ascendant *sesquiquadrate* Moon, zodiac, converse, $83^{\circ} 39'$.

Midheaven *sesquiquadrate* Mercury, zodiac, direct, $83^{\circ} 40'$.

Sun *square* Jupiter, mundo, direct, $83^{\circ} 52'$.

Note.—The *approximate* place of Neptune at the Emperor's birth was $11^{\circ} 35'$ of *Scorpio*, lat. $1^{\circ} 49'$ N.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR APRIL, 1880.

Low temperature and unsettled weather prevail during the first ten days—temperature rising somewhat on the 3rd. Snowstorms in the north on the 5th and 8th. 11th to 17th fairer and milder—temperature very high for the season about the 17th when Mars will be in square aspect with Jupiter. 18th unsettled, thunder or hailstorms. 20th to 24th variable. 25th to the end fairer and warmer (with the exception of the 29th). STORM PERIODS.—8, 18, 25 or 26.

[Meteorologists are recommended to watch the effects of the numerous configurations about the middle of this month. Oscillations of the barometer may be anticipated, and an unusual degree of atmospheric disturbance is certain to be witnessed in many parts of the world.]

THE RECENT FAILURE OF THE CROPS.

(To the Editor of "Urania.")

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heavens: A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted."—SOLOMON.

SIR,—The Government are going to a great deal of trouble and expense in the endeavour to discover the cause of the failure of the crops in these last two or three years, but, in my opinion, they will not succeed unless they recognise that "there is a time to sow and a time to reap." These times are regulated by organic law. Germination is the effect of the combined influences of the Sun and Moon, and unless that time be selected for sowing when these combined influences are in force, failure is sure to be the result. These combined influences are in greatest force for from two days before the last quarter of the Moon, until two days after the new Moon. I need not point out to you, sir, that the combined influences of the luminaries increase in force from the last quarter of the Moon until her conjunction, when they gradually decrease in force again. Germination follows the same course. Proof of this may be had by watching the germinating development of shrubs, particularly the white hawthorn, from the 1st to the 12th of next month (March). At the same period the sap of the forest trees will ascend and render the branches more elastic; and then you will find the crows will begin to build their nests. I have devoted more than thirty years to this subject, and, when observing organic law, have never in a single instance experienced a failure of the crop. Of course I do not say that no germination occurs at other phases of the Moon, but that at other phases it is weak and sickly, and does not attain full maturity. I have found farmers so difficult to persuade to leave their accustomed groove, in this matter, that I have long ceased to take the trouble to endeavour to convince them of the truth of the facts before-mentioned. The publication of your useful magazine has led me to hope that those farmers who are so enlightened and so free from prejudice as to read it, will not discard without examination and a fair trial the course I would advise them to follow. I may mention that last spring I met my neighbour, Mr. K., as he was preparing to sow a field of oats. It was then after the first quarter of the Moon; I advised him to delay the sowing for about a fortnight, which, having a good deal of confidence in my judgment, he agreed to do. The circumstances were rather unfavourable, for a crop of wheat had been raised from the same field the previous year; still, the produce last season

was from ten to twelve barrels (14 st.) per acre, and a very heavy crop of straw. Another neighbour of mine, to the south, shortly after asked me to allow my gardener to put down oat seed for him. I gave permission, but at the same time recommended that the seed should not be then put down; but my advice was rejected. In this case the sowing took place in a field, after a crop of turnip, fully manured the previous year. The produce was barely six barrels of oats and a very scanty crop of straw. These two cases unmistakably show, I think, that my view is sound in principle. I may add that farmers contend that a dry bed is essential to healthy germination. Last year, with the view of testing this theory, I planted a few French beans in wet weather, and within half-an-hour after a heavy shower; the produce was more than equal to two previous sowings. There is, undoubtedly, a difference between sowing in a garden and in a field; but if the principle is correct I can see no great difficulty in covering the seed in a field without poaching the ground. In reference to the loss of cattle, sheep, and swine, which has been so heavy for a number of years, I attribute that to an entire neglect of the observance of organic law.

W. HUTTON.

Lismore, Ireland, 22nd Feb., 1880.

We print this letter with great pleasure, for the subject of luni-solar action is one of great importance. Ramesey recommends that seed should be sown, if possible, when the Moon is passing through either *Cancer* or *Capricornus*; and, in the sowing of peas, he insists on it that the Moon should be decreasing in light and motion, especially in light, "for otherwise they will never leave off blooming, etc." In felling trees for timber, Dr. Goad tells us that the ancients enjoined that it should be a winter work, as regards the Sun; and that if they be felled at the winter solstice and during the last days of the Moon, the timber will last to perpetuity. It is worthy of inquiry whether "dry rot" is not due to the neglect of these precautions, for the ancients averred that "oaks cut down in spring-time will presently rot." The ancients recognised the fact that the Moon had great influence on germination, etc., hence the myth of Isis. In Deuteronomy xxxiii. 14, we find that Moses recognised lunar influence on vegetation, for he speaks of "the precious things put forth by the Moon."

The Orphic hymn to Artemis, or the Moon, says: "Thou bringest from the earth the goodly fruits." Among the Romans, *Ceres* (the Egyptian Isis, the Moon) was the goddess of husbandry; Virgil invokes the Moon under this name. Macrobius speaks of Virgil meaning by "*Liber et alma Ceres*" the Sun and Moon: "qui pariter fertilitatis glebœ, et maturandis frugibus, vel nocturno temperamento vel diurno calore moderantur"—*which together influence the fertility of the soil, and the ripening of the fruits*; the one by her nightly temperament, the other by his diurnal heat. The influence of the Moon was observed to be greatest when in *Taurus* (the sign of her "exaltation"). *Ceres* is said to have named her daughter *phere-phatta*, fruit-bearing, in allusion to this sign. Diana, also the Moon, had a temple in *Taurica* Cheronesus, now called the Crimea. Ramesey recommends that trees should be planted when the Moon is in *Taurus*.

The *wisdom* of Solomon, of Moses, of Abraham, and of the ancients, is discarded and termed "superstition," forsooth, by the philosophers and agriculturists of the nineteenth century, and the penalty is paid in the failure in crops, the dry rot in timber, the loss of cattle, etc., etc.

THE NAMES OF THE PLANETS.—"The earliest Greek names referred to their degrees of brilliancy: thus Saturn, which is not easily distinguished, was called Phenon, or *that which appears*; Jupiter was named Phaëton, the brilliant; Mars was Pysois, or flame-coloured; Mercury, Stillbon, the sparkling; Venus, Phosphorus; and Lucifer, the light-bearer. They called the latter also Calliste, the *most beautiful*. It was also known then, as now, under the appellation of the morning star, and evening star, indicating its special position. With the ancient Accadians, the planets had similar names among others. 'Mars was sometimes called *the vanishing star*, in allusion to its recession from the Earth, and Jupiter *the planet of the ecliptic*, from its neighbourhood to the latter' (Sayce). The name of Mars raises the interesting question as to whether they had noticed its phases as well as its movements—especially when, with reference to Venus, it is recorded in the 'Observations of Bel,' that 'it rises, and in its orbit duly grows in size.' They had also a rather confusing system of nomenclature by naming each planet after the star that it happened to be nearest to at any point of its course round the ecliptic."—*Astronomical Myths based on Flammarion's History of the Heavens*, by John F. Blake; page 221.

THE SOUL AND THE STARS.

Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart."—*Wordsworth*.

THE *University Magazine* for March, 1880, contains a most interesting and well-written paper, with the above heading, by Mr. A. G. Trent. The whole paper will well repay an attentive perusal. The writer commences with an allusion to a discussion which has been carried on in the pages of that Magazine, on Traducianism and Metempsychosis. He then proceeds to state that—

Inquirers have hitherto taken terrestrial facts solely into consideration. It is but natural—our globe seems at first sight so thoroughly complete within herself, *tota teres atque rotunda*; she was, nevertheless, at one time a part of the sun, and the simplest phenomena she offers are inexplicable without looking beyond her. Day and night, the seasons, the tides, would be unintelligible were no account taken of her heavenly companions. It is contrary to all analogy that their influence should stop there; and science, after a long aberration, now betrays a growing tendency to recognise it alike where it was once admitted and where it has hitherto been unsuspected. In this spirit one eminent physicist bids us notice that the magnetic storms which silently rage through the earth synchronise with corresponding phenomena in the sun; another shows that the rays of a particular planet exert a more powerful chemical action than the rest; a third points out that earthquakes most frequently occur when certain planets arrive at certain points in the zodiac; while a fourth, connecting the solar spots with famine and consequently with commercial stringency and financial disaster, sends us to the sun for forecasts of the money market.* If any or all of these observations and generalisations should appear over-strained or baseless, their recurrence in a scientific age, and in purely scientific quarters, is none the less significant of an increasing tendency to regard all phenomena as cosmical. We cannot be deemed out of harmony with this intellectual current in extending the dominion of the extra-telluric influences to the phenomena of mind.

In these days of exact research *à priori* arguments, like soldiers' swords and bayonets, are very pretty, and not altogether useless things, but hard facts are the bullets and shells that decide the battle. Our reasoning is therefore wholly empirical. Having asserted that the moral and intellectual character is profoundly

* "He [Buckle] has probably not connected man with nature as he hereafter will be; as, for instance, in the probable effects of astral influences on meteorology and economical affairs."—Huth's "Life of Buckle," vol. 1, p. 247.

affected by the positions of the heavenly bodies at the time of birth, we produce a number of instances in support of the proposition, and leave it to the reader's decision whether they do or do not establish a *prima facie* case. Beyond a *prima facie* case we do not profess to go; we admit that counter-evidence may exist, and only request that it may be produced and not merely taken for granted.

It is the more necessary to insist on the strictly empirical character of astrology, inasmuch as it is generally regarded as an occult science. The astrologer is considered as a kind of wizard, and allowed the alternative of divination or imposture. The fact nevertheless remains, that astrology, with the single exception of astronomy, is, as regards the certainty of its data, the most exact of all the exact sciences. The imperfection of the geological record may mislead the geologist; an error in analysis may baffle the chemist; the astrologer takes his data from observations which the interests of astronomy and navigation require to be absolutely faultless. He works, as it were, under the surveillance of his brother the astronomer, and cannot falsify his data without instant detection. The principles of his art have come down to him in essentials from the most remote antiquity; they have been published in a thousand books, and are open to the examination of all the world. His calculations are performed by no more cabalistical process than arithmetic. The influences he attributes to the heavenly bodies may be imaginary, but are in no sense occult, unless *occult* means *that which is not generally admitted*. It is the peculiar boast of his system, in its application to human things, to enthrone Law where Law would be otherwise unrecognised, and to leave no opening for anything preternatural.

As our evidence is necessarily limited by our space, and the most decisive and unmistakable cases are always the most to the purpose, we shall commence by adducing examples of the effect of planetary positions in producing insanity. Another reason is the facilities for further inquiry afforded by the congregation of insane patients in asylums, where particulars respecting their birth can be readily ascertained. Anyone who may be encouraged to pursue the investigation will there find ample materials for bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion. We cannot, of course, expect to convince a discriminating reader by testimony which he has no means of verifying; our instances will accordingly be entirely taken from among persons of celebrity whose mental affliction is notorious. We hope to find room for several additional examples of the correlation of certain planetary aspects with marked peculiarity of character in sane persons, illustrative, perhaps, of the maxim that "great wit to madness nearly is allied." Of planetary influence on the *physical* constitution we say nothing, inasmuch as the evidence, although even more abundant and conclusive, has less bearing on the theory of Traducianism.

Nothing can be simpler than the rules respecting insanity which

have come down to us from Egyptian and Chaldean antiquity. It is, that mental disease is liable to occur when Saturn and Mars (to which modern research has added Uranus) are at birth in *conjunction* with, in *opposition* to, or in, *quartile* (that is, half way between the conjunction and opposition) with Mercury and the Moon, but Mercury more particularly. It is by no means asserted that insanity always or even often occurs with such a position; what is asserted is, that it rarely occurs without it. The influence on the disposition of the individual will always be perceptible, but only in exceptional cases will it amount to insanity. When controlled by favourable influences it may even be beneficial, on the principle that a spice of the devil is a desirable ingredient in the composition of a good man. When no such influences exist the most ordinary result is moral obliquity, a practical demonstration of the profound truth that wickedness is madness.

Before the reader can consider the evidence about to be submitted to him, he must acquaint himself with the ordinary astronomical symbols of the planets, their aspects,* and the signs of the zodiac.

We begin by instancing nine sovereign princes, notoriously insane or deficient in intellect, upon whose birthdays Mercury, the Moon, or both, will be found to have been affected by Saturn, Mars, or Uranus, in the manner described. They are—Paul, Emperor of Russia, George III., King of England; Gustavus IV., King of Sweden; Ferdinand II., Emperor of Austria; Maria, Queen of Portugal; Charlotte, Empress of Mexico; Charles II., King of Spain; Murad V., Sultan of Turkey; and Constantine of Russia (abdicated in favour of his brother). The Planetary positions, so far as essential for our present purpose, are as follows :

* One caution must be given. The efficacy of "aspects" not depending upon any occult qualities of numbers, but upon the angles formed by the distances of the planets from each other, it must be ascertained whether these occupy the same positions with reference to the circle as viewed from the earth as well as in the zodiac. The opposition and conjunction present no difficulty, but it is frequently necessary to know the exact time of birth to tell whether two planets are in quartile or not. If one star is rising when another is on the zenith, it is clear that they must be one-fourth of the circle apart, and therefore in quartile. At the Equator planets in such a position will always be 90 degrees of the zodiac apart, but, in our latitudes, they will frequently be less or more. Thus, on the day of Robert Schumann's birth, Uranus in 10 Scorpio was 127 degrees from Mercury in 3 Cancer, and, so far as their position in the zodiac was concerned, could exert no influence upon him. But, in our latitude, when 10 Scorpio is on the zenith 3 Cancer is setting, and Schumann was born at that very moment. Uranus was thus one-fourth of the circle distant from Mercury, hence in quartile with him from that part of the heavens where every planet is most powerful, and Schumann became insane. It is impossible, therefore, to be sure that no traces of insanity exist, unless the hour of birth is accurately known.

Emperor Paul. October 1, 1754. ♂ 5 =) 10 ♀) 15 ♀	George III. June 4, 1738. ♂ 25 ♀) 10 ♀) 5 ♀) 27 ♀ ♂ 7 ♀	Gustavus IV. November 1, 1778.) 22 ♀) 19 ♀ ♂ 19 ♀
Emperor Ferdinand. April 19, 1793. ♂ 9 ♂) 16 ♀) 19 ♀) 4 ♂	Queen of Portugal. December 17, 1734. ♂ 17 ♀) 19 ♀ ♂ 19 ♀	Empress Charlotte. June 7, 1840. ♂ 11 ♀) 16 ♀) 20 ♀) 18 ♀ ♂ 8 ♀
Charles II., of Spain. November 6, 1661. ♂ 26 ♀) 25 ♀	Murad V. September 21, 1840. ♂ 24 ♀) 4 ♀) 18 ♀) 16 ♀	Grand Duke Constantine. May 8, 1779. ♂ 24 ♂) 15 ♀) 24 ♀ ♂ 22 ♀

On the birthday of the Emperor Paul, Mercury in 5 *Libra* was within 5 degrees of a perfect opposition to the Moon in 10 *Aries*, and Saturn in 10 *Capricorn* was in quartile to both. An examination of the other cases will yield the following results: Geo. III: Mercury in conjunction with Saturn, Moon in conjunction with Uranus, and quartile with Mars. Gustavus IV: Moon in opposition to Mars, and quartile with Uranus, and these in quartile with each other. Emperor Ferdinand: Mercury in conjunction with Saturn, Moon in conjunction with Uranus, and all four in quartile to each other. Queen of Portugal: Mercury in conjunction with Uranus, and quartile with Mars. Empress Charlotte: Mercury in conjunction with Mars, Moon in opposition to Uranus, and quartile to Saturn; Moon in sesqui-quadrate to both. Grand Duke Constantine: Mercury in opposition to Saturn and Mars, and all three in quartile to the Moon.

Is this chance? Most people, perhaps, will at first regard this as the lesser improbability. We therefore follow up the inquiry by adducing six insane persons of genius. Gérard de Nerval, who committed suicide in a fit of insanity; Alfred Rethel, the painter of "Der Tod als Freund;" Agnes Bury, the actress; Jullien; Pugin; and Paul Morphy.

G. de Nerval. May 21, 1808. ♂ 22 ♂) 18 ♀ ♂ 22 ♂	Rethel. May 15, 1816. ♂ 6 ♀) 13 ♀) 10 ♀ ♂ 13 ♀	Agnes Bury. April 27, 1831. ♂ 27 ♂) 23 ♀) 24 ♀
Jullien. April 23, 1812. ♂ 21 ♂) 23 ♀) 22 ♀) 8 ♀	Pugin. March 1, 1812. ♂ 22 =) 16 =) 22 ♀ ♂ 24 ♀	Morphy. June 22, 1837. ♂ 12 ♀) 8 ♀ ♂ 9 ♀

Gérard de Nerval has Mercury in conjunction with Mars and opposition to Saturn; Rethel, Mercury in opposition to Uranus, Moon in opposition to Mars; Agnes Bury, Mercury and the Moon in opposition to each other and quartile to Saturn; Jullien, Mercury in opposition to Uranus, Moon in quartile with Saturn; Pugin, Mercury in quartile to Uranus, Moon in opposition to Mars; Morphy, Mercury in quartile to Mars and Uranus, and these in opposition to each other.

We next take four instances of highly gifted men who lost their faculties in old age:

Swift.
November 30, 1667.

♃ 9 ♃
♃ 11 ♃
♃ 8 ♃

Moore.
May 28, 1779.

♃ 17 ♃
♃ 17 ♃
♃ 22 ♃
♃ 16 ♃

Southey.
August 12, 1774.

♃ 0 ♃
♃ 14 ♃
♃ 2 ♃

Faraday.
September 22, 1791.

♃ 19 ♃
♃ 22 ♃
♃ 16 ♃

Swift has Mercury in quartile with Mars and the Moon conjoined; Southey, Mercury in quartile with Uranus, and the latter in sesquiquadrate with the Moon; Moore, Mercury in conjunction with Saturn and Mars, and all three in opposition to the Moon; Faraday, Mercury in quartile to the Moon, and opposition to Saturn, Saturn in quartile to the Moon.

Compare with these the cases of three mischievous lunatics, the would-be assassins of the late and present kings of Prussia, and a remarkable case of a female lunatic described in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15th last:

Sefeloge.
March 29, 1821.

♃ 1 ♃
♃ 11 ♃
♃ 0 ♃

Oscar Becker.
June 18, 1839.

♃ 16 ♃
♃ 21 ♃
♃ 11 ♃
♃ 24 ♃

Nobiling.
April 10, 1848.

♃ 23 ♃
♃ 19 ♃
♃ 18 ♃
♃ 19 ♃
♃ 25 ♃

G.—.
January 2, 1843.

♃ 14 ♃
♃ 1 ♃
♃ 16 ♃
♃ 2 ♃

Sefeloge has Mercury in quartile with Uranus, and the Moon in semi-quartile with both; Nobiling, Mercury in opposition to Saturn and quartile to Mars, the Moon in quartile to Uranus; Becker, Mercury in quartile with Uranus, Moon, and Mars, and the two latter

in opposition to the former. The French lunatic has Mercury in conjunction with Saturn, and Moon in quartile with Mars.

To the question why aspects so similar should produce in some instances genius with a tendency to insanity, and in others insanity with no affinity to genius, we reply, on account of the variations of physical constitution and the hereditary conditions which the astral influence finds awaiting it, and which necessarily modify it as the produce of a seed is modified by the soil.

(To be continued.)

N O T E S.

EARTHQUAKES, &c.,—“Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Havana on the night of January 22. On Sunday last two slight shocks were felt at Carlsruhe.”—*Nature*, 29th January, 1880.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the Royal Mail Steamer “Para,” at sea, January 17, records a volcanic eruption in the Island of Dominica, and also disastrous floods in St. Kitts. On Sunday, January 4, at 11^h 5^m a.m., the inhabitants of Roseau, the capital of Dominica, a town situated on its western shores, were suddenly plunged into almost total darkness; for, although it had been raining heavily all the morning, the sky, up to half-past ten, was fairly clear, and there was no warning of what was to come, except a strong odour of sulphur pervading the atmosphere, and this in an island abounding in sulphur springs is so usual, that few of the inhabitants had even noticed it. With the strange darkness came torrents of milk-white water, mixed with black volcanic sand and ash, flashes of bright red lightning, peal after peal of thunder, while ever and anon between the peals could be heard a strange subterranean noise, like the breaking of waves on a lee shore. This lasted nearly fifteen minutes. When daylight was restored the town was found to be covered with ashes an inch deep, and the surrounding country presented a most abnormal appearance. The cause of this strange volcanic phenomenon did not long remain a mystery, for next morning, during a lull in the deluge of rain, there could be seen hanging over the “Boiling Lake” crater, and in clear outline against the sky, a cloud such as the younger Pliny describes as having hung over Vesuvius in August, 79, of our era. The now famous “Boiling Lake” of Dominica is the centre of a large crater in the southern extremity of the island, called the Grand Soufrière Hills. During the eruption nearly all the rivers in the island overflowed their banks, and in the Point Mulâtre River, which rises from the crater of the “Boiling Lake,” all the fish, even those near to the estuary, died, and were subsequently taken out in basketfuls by the natives. The

flood in St. Kitts occurred on Sunday, January 11. The storm began about 10 p.m., with heavy rain, which gradually increased in intensity until midnight, when it almost seemed to be rain, and appeared to assume the character of a falling waterspout. During this time there were occasionally strong blasts of wind, very vivid lightning, and once or twice a tremulous undulating movement of the earth. There was, however, only one severe shock, and it is said to have occurred about 2^h 30^m a.m., on the 12th, when the full fury of the storm was attained. After this it began to decrease in violence, and at 4^h 30^m all was silent, and the work of destruction was over.

A private letter from a resident at St. Kitts has been shown to the editor of this magazine, in which the writer states that a fissure 60 feet wide and 35 feet deep was made in one of the roads by the waterspout. The soil is very porous.

Reference to page 4 of *Urania* for January will show that Jupiter was in parallel declination with Uranus on January 4. The shock of earthquake at St. Kitts very nearly coincided with the solar eclipse, and the aspects of Venus with Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter.

HOW TO ADVANCE ASTROLOGY.—Astrologers have in *Urania* a channel of communication through which a stream, ever increasing, of scientific knowledge might be continually flowing to each and all. It is also a medium facilitating an interchange of experience and thought, which might be made, individually and collectively, advantageous. All students should, therefore, endeavour to assist in keeping the stream of knowledge flowing by sending the results of their experiences to the editor. They should make it a point of honour to give, as well as to receive. If every astrologer only contributed one paragraph in the course of the year, every succeeding volume of *Urania* would be larger and more interesting than its predecessor. In a few years a mass of evidence would be collected, which would conclusively prove the existence of planetary influence, and astrology then, would, by common consent, be reinstated in its old place as the chief of sciences. Let not astrologers be too reticent, for it is as foolish and as miserly to bury knowledge by keeping it secret, as to hoard up gold. Let them follow the example set them by the photographers, both amateurs and professionals, who send to their journals the results of all their experiments and discoveries. The great strides towards perfection in the various branches of photography are due to this cause alone. Their Year-Books* grow larger annually. Every contributor who sends his article to the year-books reaps a hundred-fold. Astrologers may likewise reap a bounteous harvest. Let us help one another.—NEPTUNE.

* *The Year-Book of Photography and Photographic News Almanac.*
Piper & Carter, 5 Castle Street, Holborn.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- C. C. M.—We consider that the figures for the Solar Ingresses are more reliable than those for the new-moons. If you will refer to the winter solstice of 1873, December 21, 5^h 32^m p.m. London, you will find the first degree of *Taurus* on the cusp of the eleventh house (Neptune being in \cap 25° 52', and retrograde). Venus, the significatrix of the Government then in power, was in \dagger 14° 42'. On January 20, 1874, Mars formed the square of the place of Venus at the solstice, and Mr. Gladstone suddenly dissolved Parliament. On March 5, 1874, when the new Parliament assembled, you will find that Mars was rapidly approaching the place of Neptune at the winter solstice. Mr. Gladstone had resigned when he found that the result of the elections had gone against his party. It is also worthy of notice that at the period of that very sudden dissolution, Jupiter was stationary in *Libra*, the sign opposite to that ruling England; and that in the following month, when the elections went against the Government, Mars was in opposition to Jupiter, in opposition to the place of the Moon (\sphericalangle 2° 6') and in square to that of the Sun (ν 7° 27') at noon of the day of Mr. Gladstone's birth. At the vernal ingress of the present year (see page 86), Saturn is significator of the Government, and he is angular, in sextile aspect with Mars, in square to the Moon (significatrix of the opponents of the Government), and attended by three other planets and the Sun. These positions would appear to be favourable for the present Government. In April, the transits are unfavourable for Mr. Gladstone, for Mercury will be stationary in opposition to his Moon, and Mars will afflict both the luminaries. The lunar eclipse of December 28, 1879, fell in opposition to the place of the Sun at the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Not knowing the times of birth of the Premier and his great rival, it is impossible to forecast with confidence the result of the impending elections. A fine opportunity is afforded our *horary* astrologers to prove the reliability of their favourite method, by forecasting the result. The Premier, it would appear, followed the advice of Zadkiel: "The Cabinet will do wisely not to dissolve Parliament before the vernal ingress, or the elections will be almost certain to go against them."
- C. B.—At Hahnemann's birth (April 10, 1755, hour unknown), the Sun was in \cap 21°, \jmath \cap 8°, ♀ \cap 2° retrograde, ♀ ♋ 5°, ♂ ♋ 7°, ♃ ♋ 10°, ♁ ♋ 28°, and ♁ in ♋ 15°.
- MAIA.—Your excellent article on "Shakespeare and Astrology," is unavoidably held over for the May number of *Urania*.
- W. G. N. (Beaver City).—We cannot solve the question whether General Grant will be re-elected President of the United States,

by *horary* astrology. We read your letter at 10^h 23^m p.m. of February 28th, when the first degree of ♃ was rising, hence, according to the rules, the figure was not *radical*.

G. R.—The heir to the throne of Austria was born at 10^h 15^m p.m. of August 21, 1858, at Vienna. The Belgian Princess, to whom he is betrothed, was born at 0^h 30^m p.m. of May 21, 1864, at Brussels. You will observe that there is a remarkable agreement between their nativities, and that neither can be considered fortunate.

SYBIL says that she foretold that none of the favourites would win the Derby of 1879. Sybil sends us a figure drawn for 8^h 30^m a.m. of 27th May, 1879, respecting the chance of Sir Bevys (the winner). As the Sun, lord of the first and second houses, was applying to the sextile of Saturn, ruler of the seventh and eighth houses, without any frustration; and as the Moon had just separated from the trine of Saturn, and was in sextile with the Part of Fortune, the Moon being ruler of the twelfth house, Sybil considered that Sir Bevys was sure to win. Another figure (drawn for 30^m past noon of 9th May, 1879), for the same horse, is also before us; and, in this case, the figure should be deemed *radical*, for we have yet another sent to us which was drawn only five minutes previous to this one. In this figure the Moon is on the cusp of the fifth house, applying to the sextile of Jupiter (ruler of the seventh and eighth houses, and located, in close conjunction with Mars, in the seventh house). The gentleman who drew this figure confesses that he did not expect that Sir Bevys would win: and he had a much better figure anent the chance of Gunnersbury (which horse was struck out of the race). In Sybil's figure, the Part of Fortune is in opposition to Saturn (on the meridian), and Uranus is in the second house; these positions would, according to Simonite's rules, forbid the expectation of victory. In the other figures Uranus was just risen, and the Moon was applying to the square of Saturn. In order to fairly test this question, we will promise to print the vaticinations respecting the forthcoming Derby that may be sent us before the middle of the present month. The figures must also be sent.

* * *Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably held over until the next number. All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 5 Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S. W.*

ADDENDA ET ERRATA.

Page 80, line 37, after "Naibod," read: Mars was in *Virgo* 11° 38', setting, and in opposition to the Sun and Saturn at his birth.

Page 89, line 5, for "unfolding," read *unfading*.

„ 95, line 3, for "22^h 4^m 12^s," read 22^h 44^m 12^s.

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Author of "THE WEATHER GUIDE-BOOK," ETC.

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The "Athenæum," May 3rd, 1879, says:—"The 'Text-Book' is not at all a catch-penny tract; it is seriously written, and may be perused with advantage by anyone interested in astrology, provided he will maintain a cool judgment. The author, while contending for the dignity of his science, warns his readers against illiterate adventurers who pretend to tell fortunes by its means, and his work shows that its practice requires some degree of education and of labour, for its methods are founded on astronomical calculations. . . . Mr. Pearce deals with conspicuous examples—kings, queens, and emperors, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise—and this we take to be a proper mode of dealing with a scientific subject in the present conditions of society. . . . We must confess that as our knowledge of this science increases, so does our doubt of its truth."

From the "Spiritualist," May 2nd, 1879.—"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable—as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

The Edinburgh Daily Review, of January 16, and February 16, 1880, contained favourable comments on *Urania*. In the latter edition, the reviewer calls attention to the various articles in the February Number, and says that, "A paper on the 'Astrology of Dante' has a literary interest."

The St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette, February 7, says that, "The work is edited with great ability, and the articles cannot fail to excite an interest even with those who are not familiar with their specialities."

In the Homœopathic World, February, the Editor expresses himself as pleased with *Urania*, and trusts that it will be a great success. "It does not," he says, "revive superstition, but keeps to the scientific leaning of true astrology. It touches us at the point of connection between disease and planetary influence from a purely *physical* standpoint."

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, January 12, remarks that—"Weather prediction is a matter of no common interest to farmers, and the article on this subject deserves attentive study."

The Builder's Reporter, January 30, 1880, said: "*Urania* has certainly commenced successfully, so far as weather predictions are concerned, and this may help forward its future progress."

URANIA:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Astrology, Meteorology, and Physical Science.

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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir
DANTE.

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

MAY, 1880.

EPIDEMICS AND PLANETARY INFLUENCE.

THE remote causes of epidemics have ever remained a mystery. As we stated in our March number, the ancients and the learned men of the middle ages referred them to planetary influence. We also stated that we could prove that whenever there was a maximum of planetary influence, *i.e.*, the conjunction or opposition of two or more of the superior planets, epidemics either coincided or immediately followed; the maximum of disease coincided with those conjunctions and oppositions of several planets at or near their perihelia, as in the middle of the fourteenth century.

The planet Jupiter joins or opposes Saturn every *ten* years, and we find that epidemics have synchronised with either the conjunction or opposition of these two great planets. The conjunction or opposition of Uranus occurs every *seven* years, and this is a number constantly recurring in the periodicity of great epidemics. The conjunction or opposition of Jupiter and Neptune comes very nearly to this, occurring a little more than every *six* years. The conjunction or opposition of Saturn and Neptune recurs about every seventeen or eighteen years,

and this phenomenon has frequently synchronised with the outbreak of great epidemics.* The Pythagorean number of death was *seventeen*, and the Asiatic Cholera has recurred every seventeen years—1832, 1849, 1866. The conjunction and opposition of Saturn and Uranus have a much longer interval. In our former article on this subject, we showed that planetary influence forms no integral part of modern theories as to the causes of epidemics, as expounded in the recently published *Cyclopædia of Medicine*. Dr. Copland says†:—

“The pestilence called the Black Death, which visited nearly all the then known world in 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, was independent of irregularity or deficiency of food. Parker (*Antiq. Brit.* p. 360) states that it first appeared in the south of England about Christmas, 1348, amidst the greatest abundance of provisions. Thuanus and Riverius, when noticing the epidemic that broke out in France in 1580, remarked that the crops that year were plentiful, and the sky serene; so that it was thought that the disease was produced by *the influence of the stars* rather than by the malignity of a corrupt air. Webster (*Epidemic Diseases*, vol. i. p. 323) admits that the summer of 1665, in England, when the plague commenced in London, was very temperate, the weather fine, and the fruits good. All the writers of the day agree that no cause of pestilence could be observed in the states of the seasons.”

It was in 1345 that the Black Death first appeared in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and it prevailed for seven years. The year 1344 witnessed the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in the sign *Aquarius*—Neptune being in the same sign—and great conjunctions occurring in the “airy triplicity” (*Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*) were held, by the ancients, to cause or indicate ‘famine, fierce and violent maladies and pestilential diseases.’ In 1346, Jupiter joined Uranus in *Aries* (the ruling sign of England, Germany, Denmark, etc.).

In 1352 Saturn joined Uranus in *Aries*. During the period, then, of this terrible pestilence in the middle of the fourteenth century, the great planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, formed mutual conjunctions!

At the summer solstice of 1665, Saturn was located in the

* Livy says that in 178 years, *i.e.*, from 287 to 460 A.C., nineteen distinct plagues occurred, none of them at longer intervals than *seventeen* years, and some continuing for two or three years together.

† *Dictionary of Medicine*, vol. i., p. 768. Art. Epidemics.

eighth "house" (that of *death*) of the heavens, retrograde in 6° of ♄ and in opposition to the Sun and Mars. The Moon was in the sixth house (that of *sickness*), in 10° of ♃ and in square aspect of Saturn, Mercury, and Venus. The figure of the heavens for this ingress may be seen in Lilly's *Almanac* for 1665, at the British Museum. It will be found that Lilly—although, of course, he was unaware of the conjunction of Jupiter and Uranus, which nearly coincided—foretold "a sickly summer," and said that: "The diseases likely to afflict mankind are fluxes, colic, pestilence, and *plague*." It is a fact that Lilly published in the year 1651 a hieroglyphic of the great plague of 1665, and one also of the great fire in London in 1666.* These facts cannot be gainsaid, whatever may be thought of Lilly's practice of horary astrology.

The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Copland as to the causes of epidemics are these:—

"Neither infection ; nor terrestrial malaria ; nor mineral vapours ; nor exhalations from dead animal matter ; nor intemperature of season or weather ; nor famine, scarcity, or unwholesome food ; nor crowding of the living—the healthy or the sick ; nor filth, nor stillness, humidity, warmth, or other conditions of the air ; nor depressing emotions and passions ; nor any physical, social, or moral vicissitude ; will, singly, account for epidemics : but that the association of several, or of two or more, of these causes, in various grades of predominance, is necessary to their occurrence, diffusion, and continuance."

In regard to planetary influence the learned doctor is silent, but from the following remarks it may be inferred that he rejected it :—

"As to the influence of comets, meteors, earthquakes, the breaking out of volcanoes, etc., in causing epidemics or even in indicating their approach, there is not the least evidence, notwithstanding Noah Webster's labours to demonstrate it."

No man in his senses ever averred or implied that the appearance of comets and meteors, or the occurrence of earthquakes, or the eruption of volcanoes were *causes* of epidemics, but no one can read history without remarking how often these phenomena coincided with the outbreak of epidemics.

* These hieroglyphics were based on the fact that the *Bull's North Horn*, a *martial* star, attained the longitude ($17^\circ 54'$ of *Gemini*), in 1666, held to be the *ascendant* of London.

The epidemic, the earthquake, and the volcano, were effects of a *common cause*, viz., *planetary action*.

A few more instances of the coincidences observable between planetary conjunctions, etc., and the outbreak of epidemics may be cited:—

In the year 717 plague is said to have destroyed 300,000 persons in Constantinople. In that year Saturn joined Uranus (in *Libra*) and opposed Neptune, all three being in square aspect (90° distance in longitude) to the place of the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter (in *Cancer*) in 710. The sign *Cancer* is the ruling sign of Constantinople.

In 762 plague visited England—Saturn and Uranus being conjoined in *Aries* (the ruling sign of England) and in square to Neptune (in *Cancer*).

The epidemic mentioned by Dr. Copland as breaking out in France in 1580, affected the whole of Europe and Asia, and prevailed until the end of 1583. At its inception Saturn was conjoined with Uranus in *Aquarius* (the sign opposite to that ruling France, *Leo*); and in 1583 Jupiter joined Saturn.

Gibbon thinks that the pestilence which began in 252, and continued for several years, destroyed half the human race. In 250, when, according to some accounts, this pestilence first appeared, there happened an opposition of Neptune and Saturn; in 252, Jupiter was in opposition to Neptune; and, in 253, Jupiter joined Saturn in the sign ν .

In 1702 pestilence revisited England, and, in the same year, we find Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune, conjoined in *Aries*.

In 1792, when nearly 800,000 died of plague in Egypt, there happened an opposition of Jupiter and Saturn, both being in square to Uranus, and also in conjunction with Neptune!

In 1817, a year of terrible mortality from cholera, Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune, were all near together in *Sagittary*, and in square to Saturn in *Pisces*.

It may be objected that periods may be found when great conjunctions occurred without being attended, or immediately followed, by great epidemics. This may be true of a *single* conjunction, yet it will be invariably found that the season was a sickly one.

The *modus operandi* of planetary influence is still a mystery. The medium may be the electric fluid. Dr. Pickford says* :—

* *Hygiene*. London: 1858, p. 55.

“The prevalence of epidemic or pestilential disease has been associated with the absence or deficiency of *positive* electricity in the atmosphere; and the mortality has been found to be in the inverse ratio of the amount of *positive* electricity with which the air is charged.

“In the ‘non-electric’ states of the air, or when the electricity is ‘weak’ or ‘nothing,’ diseases of a low type prevail, and the mortality increases. On the contrary, when the electricity is ‘positive,’ ‘strongly positive,’ and ‘active throughout the day,’ the number of deaths decreases.”

Dr. Prout expressed an opinion that the derangement of the atmosphere coincident with pestilence is due to a deranged state of the electric fluid; and that there is reason to believe, from his experiments, that “it immediately affects that all-important function, the change of the blood in the lungs.” Dr. Prout found an increase of the carbonic acid expired during a thunderstorm.

When two or more of the larger planets are in conjunction or in opposition they have nearly the same declination from the equator, and must act very powerfully on the earth, because they attract in the same line: they rise, culminate, and set nearly together, when in conjunction; when in opposition, one rises as the other sets, one is on the upper meridian when the other is on the lower meridian. History shows that the joint conjunction or opposition of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune never yet occurred without some great epidemic or terrible convulsion of nature coinciding or immediately following. Dr. Pickford says, “It has been observed that certain epidemic disorders, like seasons, recur about every fourteen or fifteen years.” The conjunctions of Jupiter and Uranus take place every *fourteen* years.

(*To be Continued.*)

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR MAY, 1880.

FINE spring weather prevails during the first four days; 5th to 8th, variable; 9th to 11th, fair; 12th to 13th, showery and cold; 14th, fairer and warmer; 15th, changes; 16th, fair generally; 17th to 20th, unsettled; 21st and 22nd, dashing showers; 23rd and 24th, fairer and warmer; 25th, variable; 26th to 30th, fine, high temperature; 31st, rainy and cool.—
Probable STORM-PERIODS: 6, 12, 22, 25, 31.

EPHEMERIS—MAY, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Jupiter,	5th, 9h. 5m. Afternoon,	1	S 2 57 49
Saturn,	7th, 1h. 36m. Morning,	4	2 57 27
Mercury,	7th, 2h. 24m. Morning,	7	2 51 41
Venus,	7th, 8h. 15m. Afternoon,	10	2 40 47
Neptune,	8th, 4h. 24m. Afternoon,	13	2 25 0
Sun,	9th, 6h. 16m. Morning,	16	2 4 39
Mars,	14th, 7h. 58m. Morning,	19	1 40 12
Uranus,	18th, 1h. 27m. Morning,	22	1 12 13
		25	0 41 38
		28	S 0 9 40

Is in Ecliptic
Conjunction
with the Moon.

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.	Moon's Longitude.		Mercury's Longitude.
				Noon.	Midn't.	
1	S	☉ * ♂, ♀ ♄ ♃. ♀ ♂ ♃.	♁ 11 27 25	10 22 28	17 15 15	♄ 15 14 51
2	S		12 25 34	23 58 0	18 36 36	16 28 28
3	M	☉ 36° ♀.	13 23 41	7 18 39	19 18 29	17 46 29
4	Tu		14 21 47	20 6 28	20 8 8	19 5 48
5	W	♀ 135° ♃.	15 19 52	2 48 9	21 5 5	20 27 23
6	Th	♀ ♂ ♃.	16 17 55	15 18 21	22 29	21 51 12
7	F	♀ p.d. ♃.	17 15 56	27 38 3	23 44	23 17 13
8	S	♀ p.d. ♃.	18 13 56	9 48 15	24 50	24 45 23
9	S		19 11 55	21 50 27	25 48	26 15 42
10	M		20 9 52	3 44 9	26 40	27 48 7
11	Tu		21 7 47	15 84 21	27 28	29 22 39
12	W	♀ Δ ♃. ♃ stationary.	22 5 41	27 21 3	28 14	♁ 0 59 17
13	Th	☉ 30° ♃. ♀ p.d. ♃.	23 3 34	9 8 15	3 3	2 38 0
14	F	☉ 45° ♀. ♀ Δ ♃.	24 1 24	20 59 26	58	4 18 49
15	S	♂ 45° ♃.	24 59 13	2 59 9	9 3	6 1 43
16	S	♀ 30° ♀. ♀ 72° ♂.	25 57 0	15 11 21	24	7 46 42
17	M	☉ 135° ♃. ♀ p.d. ♃, ♀	26 54 46	27 42 4	25 5	9 33 46
18	Tu	♀ ♂ ♃. [30° ♀.	27 52 29	10 84 17	10	11 22 55
19	W	♀ ♂ et p.d. ♃.	28 50 12	23 53 0	44	13 14 8
20	Th	☉ 36° ♃. ♀ ♂ ♃.	29 47 52	7 41 14	4	15 7 27
21	F	♀ p.d. ♀, 36° ♀.	♁ 0 45 31	21 57 29	15	17 2 47
22	S	♀ 144° ♃. ♂ □ ♃.	1 43 8	6 38 14	6	19 0 9
23	S	♂ 72° ♃.	2 40 45	21 38 29	13	20 59 28
24	M		3 38 20	6 49 14	25	23 0 43
25	Tu	☉ □ ♃. ♀ 60° ♂, 30° ♃.	4 35 53	22 1 29	34	25 8 47
26	W	♀ 45° ♀.	5 33 26	7 3 14	29	27 8 36
27	Th	☉ 144° ♃.	6 30 58	21 49 29	4	29 15 0
28	F	♀ 30° ♃. ♀ 36° ♃.	7 28 29	6 13 13	16	♁ 1 22 53
29	S	♀ in ♁	8 25 59	20 13 27	3	3 32 1
30	S	☉ p.d. ♂. ♀ 45° ♀.	9 23 28	3 48 10	26	5 42 15
31	M	☉ 45° ♃, p.d. ♀. ♀ p.d. ♂.	10 20 56	17 0 23	28	7 58 20

EPHEMERIS—MAY, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
1	° ' " S 1 32 0	° ' " N 1 35 49	° ' " S 1 6 55	° ' " S 2 15 33	° ' " N 0 47 18	° ' " S 1 43 21
4	1 29 54	1 34 49	1 7 17	2 15 47	0 47 6	1 43 21
7	1 27 14	1 33 48	1 7 40	2 16 8	0 46 59	1 43 21
10	1 24 2	1 32 46	1 8 4	2 16 20	0 46 52	1 43 22
13	1 20 18	1 31 44	1 8 29	2 16 39	0 46 44	1 43 24
16	1 16 5	1 30 41	1 8 56	2 17 0	0 46 37	1 43 26
19	1 11 24	1 29 37	1 9 23	2 17 22	0 46 29	1 43 28
22	1 6 17	1 28 33	1 9 52	2 17 46	0 46 22	1 43 31
25	1 0 47	1 27 28	1 10 22	2 18 12	0 46 14	1 43 35
28	S 0 54 55	N 1 26 23	S 1 10 53	S 2 18 39	N 0 46 7	S 1 43 39

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
1	° ' " ♀ 21 46 35	° ' " ♄ 11 28 38	° ' " ♃ 6 36 26	° ' " ♄ 21 38 28	° ' " ♃ 4 54 8	° ' " ♃ 11 44 40
2	23 0 1	12 3 35	6 49 35	21 45 44	4 53 36	11 46 56
3	24 13 27	12 38 35	7 2 39	21 52 59	4 53 8	11 49 11
4	25 26 52	13 13 37	7 15 41	22 0 12	4 52 42	11 51 27
5	26 40 19	13 48 41	7 28 38	22 7 24	4 52 19	11 53 42
6	27 53 45	14 23 47	7 41 32	22 14 34	4 52 0	11 55 57
7	29 7 11	14 58 56	7 54 21	22 21 42	4 51 44	11 58 13
8	♃ 0 20 37	15 34 7	8 7 7	22 28 48	4 51 31	12 0 28
9	1 34 3	16 9 20	8 19 49	22 35 52	4 51 21	12 2 42
10	2 47 29	16 44 36	8 32 26	22 42 55	4 51 15	12 4 57
11	4 0 55	17 19 54	8 44 59	22 49 55	4 51 12	12 7 11
12	5 14 21	17 55 13	8 57 28	22 56 53	4 51 12	12 9 25
13	6 27 47	18 30 35	9 9 52	23 3 48	4 51 15	12 11 39
14	7 41 13	19 5 59	9 22 12	23 10 42	4 51 22	12 13 53
15	8 55 39	19 41 25	9 34 27	23 17 33	4 51 32	12 16 6
16	10 8 4	20 16 52	9 46 37	23 24 22	4 51 45	12 18 18
17	11 21 30	20 52 22	9 58 43	23 31 8	4 52 1	12 20 30
18	12 34 55	21 27 53	10 10 43	23 37 52	4 52 21	12 22 42
19	13 48 20	22 3 26	10 22 39	23 44 34	4 52 43	12 24 53
20	15 1 45	22 39 1	10 34 30	23 51 12	4 53 9	12 27 4
21	16 15 11	23 14 37	10 46 15	23 57 43	4 53 38	12 29 14
22	17 28 36	23 50 15	10 57 56	24 4 21	4 54 11	12 31 24
23	18 42 1	24 25 55	11 9 31	24 10 52	4 54 46	12 33 33
24	19 55 27	25 1 36	11 21 1	24 17 19	4 55 25	12 35 41
25	21 8 53	25 37 19	11 32 25	24 23 44	4 56 7	12 37 49
26	22 22 19	26 13 4	11 43 45	24 30 6	4 56 52	12 39 56
27	23 35 45	26 48 50	11 54 58	24 36 24	4 57 40	12 42 3
28	24 49 12	27 24 38	12 6 6	24 42 40	4 58 31	12 44 8
29	26 2 39	28 0 28	12 17 8	24 48 52	4 59 26	12 46 13
30	27 16 7	28 36 19	12 28 4	24 55 2	5 0 23	12 48 13
31	28 29 34	29 12 13	12 38 54	25 1 8	5 1 24	12 50 21

EPHEMERIS OF NEPTUNE FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Mean Noon at Greenwich.

NEPTUNE, 1852.							
DATE.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.	DATE.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.
Jan. 1	7) 1	0 50 S	9 43 S	July 4	11) 23	0 54 S	8 8 S
6	7 9	0 50	9 40	9	11 19	0 54	8 9
11	7 17	0 50	9 37	14	11 15	0 54	8 11
16	7 25	0 50	9 34	19	11 10	0 54	8 13
21	7 34	0 50	9 30	24	11 5	0 54	8 15
26	7 44	0 50	9 27	29	10 59	0 55	8 18
31	7 54	0 50	9 23	Aug. 3	10 52	0 55	8 20
Feb. 5	8 5	0 50	9 19	8	10 45	0 55	8 23
10	8 16	0 50	9 15	13	10 37	0 55	8 26
15	8 27	0 50	9 11	18	10 29	0 55	8 29
20	8 38	0 50	9 6	23	10 21	0 55	8 32
25	8 49	0 50	9 2	28	10 13	0 55	8 35
Mar. 1	9 1	0 50	8 58	Sept. 2	10 5	0 55	8 39
6	9 12	0 50	8 54	7	9 57	0 55	8 42
11	9 23	0 50	8 50	12	9 49	0 55	8 45
16	9 34	0 50	8 45	17	9 41	0 55	8 48
21	9 45	0 50	8 41	22	9 33	0 55	8 51
26	9 56	0 50	8 37	27	9 25	0 55	8 54
31	10 6	0 50	8 34	Oct. 2	9 18	0 55	8 56
April 5	10 16	0 51	8 30	7	9 12	0 55	8 59
10	10 26	0 51	8 27	12	9 6	0 55	9 1
15	10 35	0 51	8 23	17	9 0	0 55	9 3
20	10 43	0 51	8 20	22	8 55	0 55	9 5
25	10 51	0 51	8 17	27	8 51	0 55	9 6
30	10 58	0 51	8 15	Nov. 1	8 48	0 55	9 8
May 5	11 5	0 51	8 13	6	8 45	0 55	9 8
10	11 11	0 52	8 10	11	8 43	0 55	9 9
15	11 16	0 52	8 9	16	8 42	0 55	9 9
20	11 20	0 52	8 7	21	8 42	0 54	9 9
25	11 24	0 52	8 6	26	8 48	0 54	9 9
30	11 26	0 52	8 5	Dec. 1	8 44	0 54	9 8
June 4	11 28	0 53	8 5	6	8 46	0 54	9 7
9	11 29	0 53	8 4	11	8 50	0 54	9 6
14	11 29	0 53	8 4	16	8 54	0 54	9 4
19	11 29	0 53	8 5	21	8 59	0 54	9 2
24	11 28	0 53	8 5	26	9 4	0 54	9 0
29	11) 26	0 54 S	8 6 S	31	9) 11	0 54 S	8 58 S

HORARY ASTROLOGY.

“On a divine law divination rests.”—*Schiller*.

“And Joseph said unto his brethren, What deed is this that ye have done? wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly divine?”—Genesis xliv. 15.

DIVINATION by means of the stars is termed *horary* astrology. The planets were used as symbols, the principle involved being that the human mind is constituted in deep sympathy with the movements and configurations of the heavenly bodies. It was held by the professors of this art that the heavenly bodies would, at any period of deeply anxious inquiry, indicate the connection and result of the circumstances surrounding the “querent;” thus forming a sort of oracle, and being, probably, the mode of divination adopted by the ancients.

Niebuhr, in reference to the derivation of the Roman from the Etruscan religion, observes: “Every department of *divination* was taught in the schools of the priests.” Upon which Walter remarks: “This was, perhaps, not unconnected with astrology.” The *hour* at which the querent consulted the astrologer was taken down and a map of the heavens drawn. The term “horary” is derived from the Latin word *hora*, an hour. Among the Singhalese, as among the early Arabian and European astrologers, *Hora* is a *planetary hour*. The first hour of the first day (SUN-day) of the week was the hour of the Sun, and the following hours owed allegiance to the various planets in regular order—Venus, Mercury, the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun,—the first hour of the second day (MOON-day) being ruled by the Moon, and so on until Saturn’s day (the seventh day) was completed—this last was *dies infaustus*, and all work was accordingly suspended on Saturn’s day. Thus the theory of the planetary hours gave origin to the nomenclature of the several days of the week, and also to the division of the week into *seven days*—the number of the planets (the Sun and Moon being reckoned as planets). The order was derived from the “order of application.” The Moon *applies* to Mercury (the Moon being swifter in motion than Mercury), Mercury to Venus, Venus to the Sun, the Sun to Mars, Mars to Jupiter, and Jupiter to Saturn.

Hence, Saturn being the "highest" and slowest in movement of the planets known to the ancients, the order became: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon.

Horus or *Orus* was, according to Herodotus, the Egyptian name for the Sun. The Sun, as already stated, ruled the first day, and the first hour of that day of the week, hence the 25th hour, or the first of the next day, was the planetary hour of the Moon. The following table will explain this at a glance:—

TABLE OF THE PLANETARY HOURS.

Hours.	1 Sun. Sunday.	2 Moon. Monday.	3 Mars. Tuesday.	4 Mercury. Wednes.	5 Jupiter. Thurs.	6 Venus. Friday.	7 Saturn. Satur.	
1	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	Hours of the Day.
2	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	
3	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	
4	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	
5	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	
6	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	
7	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	
8	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	
9	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	
10	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	
11	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	
12	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	
1	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	Hours of the Night.
2	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	
3	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	
4	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	
5	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	
6	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	
7	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	
8	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	
9	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	
10	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	♀	♄	
11	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	♃	♃	
12	♃	♃	♀	♄	☉	☾	♂	

Whewell says:—

"The usage is found all over the East; it existed among the Arabians, Assyrians, and Egyptians. The same week is found

in India, among the Brahmins; it has there also its days marked by the names of the heavenly bodies. The period has gone on without interruption or irregularity from the earliest recorded times to our own days, traversing the extent of ages, and the revolutions of empires."

Yet Whewell mistook this very simple arrangement for "certain arbitrary arithmetical processes connected in some way with astrological views."

Birch says* :—

"The Sarcophagi of the 18th dynasty were decorated with representations of the Sun-mythos, *viz.*, the passage of the Sun through the twelve hours of the day and those of the night. The Sun passes in a bark, always accompanied by seven deities, who differ according to the hour, and who appear to represent the Moon and the planetary system. This, which forms a clue to the mythology of the 18th and 19th dynasties, shows that at this period the twelve great gods of Egypt were the personifications of the Sun in the respective hours, and those of the twelve hours of the night, the lesser gods. At each hour the Sun assumes a new type on the Pantheon: he is Horus in the early hours of the dawn, Ra at mid-day, and Atum at sunset."

The Jewish sacrificial system as described in Numbers xxvii. and elsewhere, had reference to the motions and influences of the heavenly bodies. The morning and the evening sacrifice are obviously connected with the Sun; the Sabbath offering, with the planet Saturn; the offering of the new-moon with the motion of the Moon; and the paschal sacrifice, with the combined movements of the Sun and Moon—made, in fact, as Proctor observes, "during the lunation following the Sun's passage of the equator at the rising sign of Aries."

The horary astrologer examined the map of the heavens, drawn for the moment at which he was consulted, to determine whether it was *radical* (*i.e.*, like the *radix*, or nativity of the querent); and if he found that the planet ruling the ascending sign was of the same triplicity as the *lord of the hour* at which the question for consideration was propounded, he deemed it to be *radical*, or "fit to be judged." Thus, if a

* *On the Determination of the Relative Epochs of Mummies*, p. 874.

fiery sign (Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius) ascended, and the Sun or Mars in the daytime, was lord of the hour, then the "figure" was *radical*. To determine the planetary hour during the day, he divided the time of sunset on the given day by 6, which gave the length of the planetary hour, then from the hour of consultation he subtracted the time of sunrise, and thus readily arrived at (by means of the foregoing table) the planetary hour. The time of sunrise and sunset was taken in *apparent* time.

This very pretty little arrangement was however somewhat upset by the discovery of the planet Uranus, towards the close of the eighteenth century. Then, in 1846, it was still more rudely shaken by the discovery of Neptune. Experience shows that the influences of Uranus and Neptune are very forcible, and cannot be ignored; hence the whole system of *horary* astrology requires renovating, for the arrangement of "domal dignities," triplicities, terms, etc., is quite as much affected as that of the planetary hours. Some horary astrologers have provided for Uranus by thrusting him, *nolens volens*, upon Saturn (whose "houses" are *Capricornus* and *Aquarius*) and domiciling him in *Aquarius*.

Neptune is as yet a "houseless wanderer," but as he is considered to resemble Venus in his influence, we shall, probably, shortly find some horary astrologer forcing Neptune's company upon Venus, and giving him a "dignity" in either *Taurus*, *Libra*, or *Pisces*. Had *Aquarius* not have been already assigned to Uranus in so hasty a manner, it is possible that the name of Neptune (although it was not given to the planet for any astrological reasons) might have suggested that this sign should be given to him.

The best guarantee that the horary figure is *radical*, is the deep anxiety of the querent. Wilson says:—

"If the artist be skilful, and the querent sincere and really anxious respecting the result, there is little reason to doubt but that the answer will in general be true and satisfactory; not in those minute particulars which some pretend to discover, but in the real and essential circumstances which ought alone to be the end and design of such a question: namely, the final conclusion of the business and its ultimate consequences. . . . There is nothing in it

either celestial or diabolical, meritorious or criminal, good or evil ; it contains nothing supernatural, for it is nature itself operating in its usual way. It is the same kind of sympathy which causes the magnet and iron to approach each other," etc.*

It is evident that there is a very great fascination in *horary* astrology for mystics ; there is, too, a poetry in the idea which cannot appeal in vain to imaginative minds. Moreover, the very positive statements of some writers as to its reliability—not to mention its supposed infallibility, for some have gone so far as to assert that the guilt or innocence of a person charged with murder can be determined by means of *horary* astrology—and the readiness with which a knowledge of it may be acquired, have led many to become votaries of it. Let us consider for a moment what Wilson says in this connection :—

"Only one rational objection can be made to this, namely, why this kind of divination is not more correct, or in fact, why it is not infallible ; for this many reasons may be given. Much depends on the artist ; for in this science the most extensive practice must be united with sound judgment, quick penetration and a strong memory : he must be a person of cool habits, no ambition, unlimited patience, and one who will rigidly adhere only to the truth ; few possess these qualities. The object too often is gain or vanity, which prompts them to have recourse to indirect methods, such as urging a person to partly tell his own story, that they may be able to guess the remainder ; or predicting a number of the common events in life, most of which will probably happen, or at least a sufficient number to preserve their credit. In some cases, also, where the artist is sincere, the fault may lie in the querent. If any one come out of curiosity, or from very superficial motives, no prediction can be made, because the mind, having no impulse, no sympathy can be excited. The only person likely to receive an answer is one in deep distress, or great anxiety of mind, or at least strongly bent upon knowing the final consequence of some affair of importance. It may, however, happen that even in this case the question may not be what is called radical, or one from which anything can be predicted. Every person certainly does not contain an equal portion of sympathy, as may be evidently seen in all the various instances before-mentioned. . . . Those figures will be most radical whose owners are most sympathetic. Of this, however, little can be known, as the science is yet in its infancy. On account of the world's 'dread laugh' few venture to profess it, and of these few the greatest part are either ignorant pre-

* *Dictionary of Astrology*, pp. 160, 161.

tenders, or gross impostors, who practise for gain, and are so far from understanding astrology that they do not believe in it themselves."

This clashes with Lilly's statement that horary astrology "may be well understood in less than a quarter of a year." The writer has studied it, more or less, for twenty years; and although he has in a few instances met with "figures" which bore very striking corroboration of the rules of the ancients, yet the numerous figures of an opposite nature have sorely perplexed him, and led him to think that the rules are most faulty and misleading. One instance in favour of the art may be cited:—

On January 3, 1878, at 4^h p.m., London, the writer received a letter from "W. K.," inquiring when he would be likely to obtain employment. There could be no doubt about the *anxiety* of the querent's mind, for he had spent his last shilling, and had become considerably involved by having been out of employment for several months. There could, in like manner, be no doubt that the figure was *radical*; for the same sign (*Cancer*), and almost the same degree, ascended as at his birth. Upon casting the figure (R.A. of M.C. = 22^h 52^m 34^s) the student will find ♄ 14° on the ascendant; the Moon in the western angle, in ♃ 14° 10', and hastening to the conjunction with Jupiter in ♃ 14° 44'. Saturn was located in the tenth house and in ♃ 15° 34'. Mars was on the cusp of the eighth and in ♄ 13° 36'. The Sun had just set in ♃ 13° 13'. Finding that the Moon wanted but half a degree of the perfect (ecliptic) conjunction with Jupiter, in a "moveable" sign, and that although Saturn was in the tenth house (that ruling employment), yet he was in "mutual reception" with Jupiter, the writer gave it as his opinion that, if there was any truth in *horary* astrology, the querent would obtain employment within a fortnight. This forecast was exactly verified, for the poor fellow obtained an appointment on the 12th day of the same month.

In the interests of truth the writer is bound to state that he has not been quite so successful in solving some other questions put to him by the same correspondent on other subjects; but this may be explained on the supposition that he may not have been so deeply anxious as on the occasion referred to, and also by the fact that the figures were not so radical, as the sign ♄ did not ascend. Returning to the consideration

of the figure before-mentioned, it will behove the student to observe that although Jupiter was ruler of the tenth house (\times being on the meridian), he was weak by zodiacal position, being in \mathcal{V} , his fall; and, moreover, his familiarity with Saturn (which planet was elevated above Jupiter) would be considered a debility. These *contra*-indications were, however, rejected by us, and we gave the mundane position of Jupiter, and his reception of the Moon's application their due weight. In fact, if Jupiter had not happened to have "ruled" the tenth house, we should have given the same opinion.

The late Dr. B., who was an ardent votary of horary astrology, once wrote an article which cannot fail to commend itself to the mathematical world, in which he stated that the same person consulted him on the same subject on seven different occasions between October, 1850, and January, 1855, and that on six out of the seven occasions the same sign (Cancer) ascended, while on five occasions the Moon was located in the same sign (Pisces). Dr. B. then proceeded to compute by a mathematical formula the compound probability of ϖ rising six times out of seven, and of the independent events of ζ being at the same time in \times happening five times out of seven. The result demonstrated that "the probabilities in favour of astral influence, and against the coincidences of position being accidental, are 6,285,029,833 to 1. The statement made respecting the circumstances under which the above questions were put, could be authenticated by witnesses, as well as any put forth daily in the courts of justice. It is *now*, therefore, demonstrated that the *chances* in favour of the qualities of horary astrology being a fact in nature, and not a delusion, are above 6,285 millions to 1. Such are the chances, therefore, that the astrologer is right, and has truth on his side, and that the editor of the 'Edinburgh Cyclopædia' is altogether in the depths of error."*

This is most conclusive evidence in favour of horary astrology; it is, in fact, irresistible. When stripped of the delusive statements of many of its professors, and when the arbitrary

See *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1857, pp. 62-64.

“dignities” and “debilities” are discarded, the kernel of truth stands revealed. There is a very confident statement to be found in Lilly’s book on “Horary Astrology,” to the effect that the ascending sign of the horary figure will always exactly describe the querent and the descending sign will describe the quesited. This we have been unable to verify. In our experience, and we have cast many horary figures for anxious moments, we have had in turn every sign of the zodiac ascending, and every planet as our significator.

A very clever astrologer, and a contributor to this magazine under the *nom de plume* of “Neptune,” sends us a figure cast for the purpose of ascertaining whether he should ever recover from a very dangerous attack of lung-affection. Recovery was thought to be impossible by every one who had seen the case. The figure is drawn for 8^h 25^m p.m. of September 28, 1872, London. The querent had then been ill for nearly twelve months. The figure shows the Moon in the fourth house in $\text{♋ } 21^{\circ} 42'$, and hastening to the conjunction with Jupiter in $\text{♋ } 22^{\circ} 52'$, and also with Mars in $\text{♋ } 25^{\circ} 37'$, not afflicted by Saturn (in the eighth house). The Moon was also applying to the sextile aspect of Venus in $\text{♋ } 25^{\circ} 41'$, and to the trine of Neptune in $\text{♋ } 25^{\circ} 26'$. Recovery did take place after many relapses; but the health and strength were not completely restored until 1879, about seven or eight years from the commencement of the attack. The indications in this figure gave him great hope, and this exerted a favourable influence on both mind and body.

It must not be thought that because (from the nature of the evidence that has fallen under our own observation) we concede the principle of horary astrology, we accept all or even the greater part of the teachings of its professors. We believe that it is only at moments of the deepest anxiety—moments when life and fortune may be trembling in the balance—that horary figures may be relied upon. And even in such case we should very cautiously make use of the given rules, rejecting the doctrine of the zodiacal dignities of the heavenly bodies. We consider questions suggested by reading a newspaper report of a person arrested on suspicion, or by the desire to back a horse for a certain race; and figures drawn for the commencement of a battle, of a lawsuit, or of the sailing of a ship

—all these we consider frivolous and not likely to be radical. In like manner, we should discard the oft-repeated aphorism that a figure of the heavens drawn for the moment at which a patient first consults a medical man will infallibly show the nature of the complaint and its issue. The fashionable physician and the hospital doctor may often be consulted by as many as eight or ten patients, suffering with utterly different diseases within one and the same hour. Yet with “a sign of long-ascension” rising, the aspect of the heavens would be but very slightly varied.

The student should discard the planetary hours, should carefully avoid the errors we have pointed out, and should remember that it is not safe to form any opinion upon a figure which shows less than 5° or more than 25° of a sign on the ascendant, or the Moon “void of course,” *i.e.*, passing out of the sign in which she is located without forming any aspect with either the Sun or the planets. In the word “aspect,” the parallel of declination is included.

SUCCESSFUL COMMANDERS.

“With him shalt thou see
That mortal, who was at his birth imprest
So strongly from this star,* that of his deeds
The nations shall take note.”—*Dante*.

At a recent meeting of the Astrological Society of Great Britain, Dr. D—— brought under the notice of the members present a few striking facts relating to the zodiacal positions of the Sun, Moon, Mercury, and MARS at the births of successful soldiers. Dr. D—— remarked that it had occurred to him that some soldiers had been singularly fortunate in their career, while others, perhaps equally brave, had been the reverse, or the opportunities of acquiring fame had not fallen to their lot. He was, therefore, anxious to ascertain if there was anything in the zodiacal positions of the planets on the birthdays of successful soldiers, which was common to all, or to the majority of those who had succeeded in acquiring a world-wide reputation. With this object in view Dr. D—— collected the dates of birth of all the famous soldiers given in the almanacs, and in a book of birthdays of eminent men.

* Mars.

Reference to the *Ephemeris* brought out the fact that in the great majority of instances there was a *trine* aspect between the Moon and Mars on the birthday. In some few cases the trine had been completed the day before, and in others the day after the birthday; but even in these cases it might have occurred very near the time of birth, and in the absence of the very desirable information as to the natal hour, it would be unfair to regard these cases as telling against the theory of planetary influence on the fortunes of individuals. Next to the trine came the *sextile* and the *opposition* of the Moon and Mars. The *square* was the least frequently met with. In the case of the square or the opposition of the Moon to Mars, there is generally the sextile of the Sun with Mars to be found, or some other aspects such as are esteemed to be favourable. Dr. D—— further observed that the number of cases may be sufficient to illustrate or support an opinion, but he did not consider them sufficiently numerous to establish a theory *de novo*. The inquiry was original and fairly conducted, without any desire to attain any particular result. This is the spirit in which all such investigations should be made; for what is true will stand the fullest inquiry, while what is false should be thrown overboard at once as a hindrance to progress. The following instances will illustrate the positions enumerated:—

Duke of Wellington.
May 1, 1769.

☉ 12 ♂
☽ 10 ♀
♀ 28 ♀
♂ 7 ♄

Napoleon I.
August 15, 1769.

☉ 23 ♄
☽ 29 ♀
♀ 7 ♄
♂ 13 ♀

Count Moltke.
October 26, 1800.

☉ 3 ♄
☽ 22 ♄
♀ 16 ♄
♂ 21 ♂

Marshal Soult.
March 29, 1769.

☉ 10° ♀
☽ 28 ♀
♀ 26 ♀
♂ 18 ♀

Sir John Moore.
November 13, 1761.

☉ 22 ♄
☽ 5 ♀
♀ 15 ♀
♂ 20 ♀

Lord Hardinge.
March 30, 1785.

☉ 11 ♀
☽ 2 ♀
♀ 6 ♀
♂ 16 ♄

Lord Lawrence.
March 4, 1811.

☉ 14 ♀
☽ 11 ♄
♀ 18 ♄
♂ 29 ♄

Sir James Outram.
January 29, 1803.

☉ 9 ♄
☽ 2 ♂
♀ 23 ♄
♂ 24 ♀

Lord Clyde.
October 20, 1792.

☉ 28° =
☽ 27 ♀
♀ 20 =
♂ 17 ♀

Bernadotte.
January 26, 1764.

☉ 7 ♄
☽ 14 ♄
♀ 24 ♄
♂ 16 ♄

Lord Clive.
September 29, 1725.

☉ 17 ♀
☽ 6 ♀
♀ 12 =
♂ 26 ♄

Garibaldi.
July 22, 1807.

☉ 29 ♄
☽ 2 ♀
♀ 26 ♄
♂ 10 =

Frederic the Great. Sir Garnet Wolsely. Lord Napier of Magdala.
 January 24, 1712. June 4, 1833. December 6 1810.

☉ 8 ♀
 ☽ 29 ♀
 ♀ 21 ♀
 ♂ 11 ♀

☉ 14° II
 ☽ 8 ♀
 ♀ 29 ♂
 ♂ 4 ♀

☉ 14 †
 ☽ 22 ♀
 ♀ 12 †
 ♂ 14 ≍

Admiral Lord Collingwood. Lord Nelson. Sir R. Abercrombie.
 September 26, 1748. September 29, 1758. October 7, 1734.

☉ 15 ≍
 ☽ 25 ♀
 ♀ 14 ≍
 ♂ 14 ♀

☉ 7 ≍
 ☽ 6 ♀
 ♀ 20 ≍
 ♂ 13 ♀

☉ 25 ≍
 ☽ 12 ♀
 ♀ 1 ♀
 ♂ 14 ≍

The Duke of Wellington had the Sun in sextile with Mars, the Moon in sextile with the Sun and in trine to Mars, while Mercury was in the martial sign *Aries*. Moltke has the Sun and Mercury in *Scorpio* (the most martial of all the signs), the Moon in square and Mercury in opposition to Mars. Frederic the Great had the Sun, Mercury, and Mars in the midheaven (for he was born at noon). Lord Nelson had Mars rising in *Scorpio*, and in sextile with the Moon. It is remarkable that at the birth of the present Emperor of Germany the Sun was in *Aries*, at the birth of Prince Bismarck the Sun was in *Aries*, and at the birth of Count Moltke the Sun was in *Scorpio*. Moreover, at the birth (10^h a.m., October 13, 1831) of the Imperial Prince of Germany, the Sun was in conjunction with Mars, Mercury was hastening to the conjunction with the planet of war, and the last degree of the martial sign *Scorpio* was on the ascendant. "Facts are chiefs that winna ding."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The result of the general election has brought the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone into power again. At the moment of going to press, the announcement appears in the newspapers that Mr. Gladstone has received the command of Her Majesty the Queen, to form a Cabinet. Our readers will remember that in the February number of *Urania* (page 53) we called attention to the fact that JUPITER would re-enter *Aries* in April 2, 1880, and, bearing in mind the coincidence of Mr. Gladstone's Premiership in 1868 with the entry of the same planet into the ruling sign of England, we remarked that "Mr. Gladstone's followers may take heart from these singular coincidences and hope that their favourite will become Premier again this year." The opening of the new Parliament is appointed for Thursday, April 29. Unfortunately, the Moon will be in opposition to Mars on that day! We shall have more to say on this subject in our next number.

THE SOUL AND THE STARS.

“ Our birth is but a sleep, and a forgetting ;
 The soul that rises with us, our life's STAR,
 Hath had elsewhere its setting,
 And cometh from afar.”—*Wordsworth.*

Our next examples shall be selected from religious enthusiasts and visionaries.

Swedenborg.	Prince Hohenlohe.	Joseph Smith.
January 29, 1805.	July 3, 1798.	December 23, 1805.
♃ 0 ∞	♃ 23 Π	♃ 20 ♃
♃ 18 ♂	♃ 11 ✕	♃ 0 ∞
♃ 28 ♂	♃ 14 ♃	♃ 24 ∞
♃ 28 ♀	♃ 8 ✕	♃ 26 ∞
Katherine Emmerich.	Lady Hester Stanhope.	Brother Ignatius.
September 8, 1774.	February 12, 1776.	November 23, 1837.
♃ 28 Ω	♃ 9 ✕	♃ 0 Π
♃ 15 ∞	♃ 2 Π	♃ 3 ✕
♃ 2 Π	♃ 4 ✕	
♃ 20 σ		

Swedenborg has the Moon in conjunction with Uranus and Mercury in quartile with Mars; Prince Hohenlohe, who claimed the power of working miracles, has the Moon in conjunction with Mars, and opposition to Uranus, which is in quartile to Mercury. The Mormon prophet has Mercury and the Moon in quartile with Saturn and Uranus conjoined. Katharine Emmerich, who saw the whole life of Christ in a succession of visions, has Mercury in quartile with Uranus, and the Moon with Mars. Lady H. Stanhope has Mercury in conjunction with Mars and quartile with Uranus; and Brother Ignatius has Uranus in quartile with Mercury.

Our next group will consist of instances of eccentricity accompanied with great mental power. It will be admitted by those who know them that two men of genius more morbid or more alike could not well be found than Charles Baudelaire and Borel, “the lycanthropist;” two better instances of sarcastic wit, accompanied with angularity of character, than Voltaire and Lord Westbury; two more original examples of eccentricity, allied with ability, than Archbishop Whately and Father Faber. All these, it will be seen, have Mercury in quartile or opposition with Mars, Uranus, or both, and frequently with the Moon also, these aspects being usually formed from the signs which the Sun enters at the tropics and equinoxes.

Borel.	Baudelaire.	Voltaire.
June 28, 1809.	April 21, 1821.	November 21, 1694.
♃ 23 σ	♃ 8 ♀	♃ 17 ↑
♃ 18 ♃	♃ 3 ♃	♃ 19 Π
♃ 17 ∞	♃ 4 ♀	♃ 14 ↓
Lord Westbury.	Whately.	Faber.
June 30, 1800.	February 1, 1787.	June 23, 1814.
♃ 21 σ	♃ 23 ♃	♃ 27 σ
♃ 14 ∞	♃ 29 σ	♃ 29 ♃
♃ 13 ♀	♃ 22 σ	♃ 27 σ
	♃ 13 ♃	

As examples of the occurrence of the same cross aspects in connection with a bold, turbulent, and unscrupulous disposition, we offer a group whose family likeness will be denied by none, comprising Benedict Arnold, Marshal St. Arnaud, Count de Morny, Cardinal Antonelli, and General Cluseret.

Arnold.
January 8, 1740.

♃ 11 ♃
♃ 2 ♃
♁ 10 ♃
♂ 21 ♃
♂ 7 ♃

St. Arnaud.
August 20, 1798.

♃ 22 ♃
♃ 20 ♃
♁ 16 ♃
♂ 11 ♃

De Morny.
October 23, 1811.

♃ 13 ♃
♃ 9 ♃
♂ 18 ♃

Antonelli.
April 2, 1806.

♃ 29 ♃
♃ 1 ♃
♁ 24 ♃
♂ 26 ♃
♂ 0 ♃

Cluseret.
June 23, 1823.

♃ 2 ♃
♃ 1 ♃
♁ 10 ♃

The aspects here are virtually identical, and in four out of the five cases they take place from tropical signs. The same surprising similarity exists in the cases of the two great French Socialists, Saint Simon and Proudhon. Both have Mercury in conjunction with the Sun and conjunction or quartile with the Moon from tropical signs, in quartile with Mars in one case, in semi-quartile in the other.

Saint Simon.
October 17, 1760.

♃ 25 ♃
♁ 24 ♃
♃ 27 ♃
♂ 10 ♃

Proudhon.
January 15, 1809.

♃ 22 ♃
♁ 25 ♃
♃ 17 ♃
♂ 17 ♃

A greater similarity of intellect could hardly be pointed out than in the cases of Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Newman. Each has the same position—Mercury in conjunction with the Sun and quartile with the Moon—the only difference being that with the statesman it is formed from tropical, and with the divine from common signs. Mars in semi-quartile to Mercury in one case, and in quartile in the other, as in the last pair of instances.

Gladstone.
December 29, 1809.

♃ 6 ♃
♁ 7 ♃
♃ 2 ♃
♂ 19 ♃

Newman.
February 21, 1801.

♃ 7 ♃
♁ 2 ♃
♃ 12 ♃
♂ 1 ♃

Contrast with these instances of extreme mental subtlety the massive and well-balanced intellects of Bacon and Bishop Thirlwall, where Mercury is also in conjunction with the Sun and quartile or opposition to the Moon, but from *fixed* signs, and receiving the *good* aspects of Saturn and Mars.

Bacon.
January 22, 1561.

♄ 7 ♁
 ☉ 12 ♁
 ♃ 2 ♄
 ♃ 13 ♀
 ♃ 5 ♃

Thirlwall.
February 11, 1797.

♄ 25 ♁
 ☉ 23 ♁
 ♃ 23 ♀
 ♃ 20 ♀
 ♃ 18 ♃

Here, again, the aspects are exactly alike. It will be found that a greatly preponderating per centage of scientific men, whose pursuits require contrated and patient thought, have Mercury either in *fixed* signs (♄, ♀, ♃, ♁) or in strong aspect with Saturn, or both. Whewell, Airy, Helmholtz, Huggins, Bastian, Williamson, Peacock, Clifford, Lubbock, and Maudsley are cases in point. We have no space to pursue the subject, and can only direct the reader's attention to a contrary phenomenon, the frequent recurrence of the opposition of Mercury and the Moon in cases of the highest poetical genius. It is found in Shakespeare, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley,* Keats, Heine, Musset, and Ruskin.

To recapitulate, we think it has been shown that quartile and opposition aspects between Mercury and the Moon on the one hand, and Mars, Saturn, and Uranus on the other, will be found co-existent either with insanity or with the quick, restless, and imaginative temperament most liable to mental disturbance. This general proposition is of course liable to the most extensive modifications according to the strength of these planets at the time of birth, and to the influence of the benefic planets, of which our limits forbid us to take notice. It holds equally true of the affections of the Sun, Moon, and degree ascending as respects the physical constitution; and of the Sun, Moon, and Meridian as regards success in life. An entire number of the *University Magazine* might easily be filled with illustrations of these two latter propositions. We do not deny the existence of many difficulties and anomalies, and fully admit that astral science is incompetent to explain the divergencies of human constitution and character without a free use of the doctrine of heredity. Our contention is that the two theories complete each other, the latter accounting for the element of stability, the former for the element of variability. It must not, however, be supposed for a moment that the influence dominating at birth is in any respect a matter of accident. It will usually be found to stand in the nicest relation to the character of the individual, as determined by his parentage, while, from the nature of the case, it can never be precisely the same. Good parents, as a rule, bring forth children under good aspects, and *vice versa*. The resemblance among the natiivities of members of the same family is very strong, as could be easily shown if space would permit. This marvellous harmony is of itself a sufficient proof that Nature is the incarnation of the highest reason, not a jumble of conflicting atoms, and that the Cosmos we behold is

* Edward Irving was born on the same day as Shelley.

not the mere outcome of a struggle for existence. Such an Universe might live, as it were, from hand to mouth, but could exercise none of that foresight and precaution which the adaptation of the conceptional to the natal influence implies. One simple and beautiful provision may be briefly noticed. It will be usually observed that persons having two or three of the planets on each other's places, or in friendly aspect, become attached to each other, so that, when they are of opposite sexes, intimacy ensues, and the children are affected accordingly. One of the most remarkable examples, as might be expected, is afforded by Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, the Sun, Moon, and ascending degree of the former being all on the same place as the meridian of the latter. An even stronger instance is that of the late King of Denmark and Countess Danner. Frederick VII., as well known, was most unhappy in marriage, and divorced two queens in succession; but, having become attached to a milliner, whose acquaintance he made on occasion of a fire in his capital, he ennobled her, espoused her morganatically, and lived most happily with her until his death. Upon examination of the times of birth, it appears that the Sun in one nativity was upon the place of the Moon in the other. The same familiarity occurs in the case of Metternich and his confidant Gentz, while, in that of Rahel and Varnhagen von Ense—a rare instance of an extremely happy marriage where the wife was fourteen years older than the husband—both the Moon and Venus are upon the same places. More to the point still, as the field of investigation is wider, are the affinities between Goethe, the woman he loved and forsook, the woman he loved and married, and his child by the latter.

Goethe.
August 28, 1749.

☉ 5 ♀
♂ 3 ♀

C. Vulpius.
June 6, 1764.
) 4 ♀

Frau von Stein.
December 25, 1742.

☉ 3 ♀
♂ 5 ♀

A. von Goethe.
December 25, 1789.

☉ 4 ♀
♂ 1 ♀
♂ 1 ♀

Frau von Stein has Mars upon the place of Goethe's Sun, and the Sun upon the place of his Mars. Christiane Vulpius has the Moon upon the place of his Sun. Young Goethe has Jupiter and Mars upon his father's Sun and his mother's Moon. This does not look like mere coincidence. The same phenomena are repeated in the case of Novalis and the girl of thirteen for whom he conceived the intense attachment that has so puzzled his biographers.

Novalis.
May 2, 1772.

☉ 12 ♂
) 8 ♂
♂ 4 ♀

Sophie von Kühn.
March 17, 1782.

) 5 ♂
♂ 15 ♂
♀ 5 ♀

Sophie's Moon is upon the same place as Novalis's, her Mars upon the place of his Sun, and her Venus upon the place of his Mars. Similar coincidences will be found in almost all similar cases.

It will be conceded that there is nothing occult or mystical in the line of argument we have been pursuing. We have appealed throughout to the testimony of facts, partly the notorious and indisputable facts of history and biography, partly astronomical observations derived from no more recondite source than the ordinary ephemeris. Any one can verify or disprove these observations in a moment by the same process; any one who will be at the trouble to search for examples can investigate the subject for himself. As before stated, we claim nothing more than to have established a *primâ facie* case, and to have earned the liberty of speculating upon it. Such speculations, carried to their legitimate consequences, would produce a more momentous revolution in human thought than all the discoveries of this wonderful age. For the present, we are only concerned with their bearing on the rival theories of the soul which have occasioned this essay.

SEVERE GALE ON MARCH 19 AND 20, 1880.—Captain Millard, of the barque Eden, says:—"I left Jamaica on February 26, and arrived here (West India Dock) yesterday (April 14). We had fine weather up to March 19. At that time we were in lat. 35 and long. 57, which would be about 400 miles north-east of Bermuda. On the morning of the 19th a tremendous gale took place, and it continued through the night until noon the next day." Mr. Bebroth, chief officer of the barque Balcombe, states:—"We left Jamaica on February 6, and arrived in the Thames on April 13. We had strong south-west winds about March 16, just off Bermuda. On the 19th there was a strong south-east gale. We were then in lat. 34°33' deg. N., and long. 62°30' deg. On the following day there was a fierce gale and heavy sea. Ship pitched and rolled violently, shipping heavy seas fore and aft. The weather moderated about noon of the 20th."

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS.—Lloyd's agent at Noumea, New Caledonia, states that on January 24 the south end of the island was swept by a severe hurricane, which, commencing about ten a.m. at S.S.E., veered round gradually to N.N.E., and blew itself out at seven p.m. The shipping escaped without much damage. The steamer Croix du Sud parted, and drove ashore, so also the little colonial warboat Caledonionne; but both have been got off. The Day Dawn, before she pulled up a mooring post and was blown off, sustained damage by grinding against the wharf. On Lifn the devastation is awful. Every church and mission-house is reported levelled with the ground, and the cocoanut groves so destroyed that copra-making will cease for at least three years. The Lucy and Adelaide, a Queensland labour vessel, was driven ashore at Vate, and has been condemned, and will be sold. A correspondent, writing to a French journal, says that the cyclone was the most violent since that of 1848.

THE ASTROLOGY OF SHAKESPEARE.

“O mighty poet! thy works are not as those of other men, simply and merely great works of art; but are also like the phenomena of nature—like the sun and the sea, the stars and the flowers.”—*De Quincey*.

“Shakespeare was the man who of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul.”—*Dryden*.

SOME controversy has existed as to the day of birth of William Shakespeare, but the date most generally received is April 25, 1564. Of his history but few facts have been recorded, and only the barest outline of his life has descended to us. We know that he was born at Stratford-on-Avon, that his father was a wool-comber, that he married early, and that through a youthful escapade, he was obliged to quit his native place and remove to London. There as a dramatic poet, actor, and theatrical manager, he gained a competency, and returned to Stratford-on-Avon to enjoy his fortune, where he died at the early age of fifty-three, on the anniversary of his birth, and in the meridian of his intellectual powers. We know further that his body reposes in the church of his native place, guarded by an epitaph composed by himself.

The horoscope of Shakespeare has been published, but cannot be considered as thoroughly reliable, unless the time of his birth could be fixed with absolute certainty. This is matter of regret, for the aspect of the heavens at the nativity of so remarkable a genius must have been highly interesting and instructive.

It was fabled that at the christening of a certain royal prince, all the fairies were present, each to bestow her own peculiar gift; so at the birth of Shakespeare

“The senate-house of planets all did sit
To knit in him their best perfections.”

He has the keenness of wit and flow of language of Mercury, the grace and lively fancy of Venus, the precision and acuteness of Mars, the condensedness of thought and contemplation of Saturn, and the nobleness and largeness of soul of Jupiter.

Mercury, the ruler of intellect, must necessarily in this nativity have attained his highest exaltation of dignity. As he is by nature convertible, the *character* of the mind is

formed according to the aspects of the planets whose impress he receives.

The star of the poet and of the theatrical profession is Venus, and this planet seems to have shed its brightest beam on Shakespeare's birth. It has been suggested that possibly as a boy Shakespeare was present at Kenilworth and witnessed some of the princely shows and pageantry displayed on the visit of Queen Elizabeth to her favourite, Leicester. There is probability in this, for the castle was only a few miles distant from the poet's home, and this visit may have first turned his youthful fancy to the drama—"poetry in action." His poetic genius stands unrivalled, and his manners were no doubt singularly refined, for he is termed by his contemporaries—"the gentle Shakespeare." His sonnets are written in an extremely amorous vein, and although they are ostensibly dedicated to a male personage, still there is no doubt that the mysterious "Mr. W. H." was a woman. Shakespeare's marriage is said to have been unhappy, the general fate of the poet, who rarely has the good fortune to choose as a mate, one whose nativity sympathises with his own.

Jupiter appears to have also been powerful in aspect. He brought wealth to the native, for Shakespeare contrived to amass a fortune. The bent of the poet's mind partook largely of what is termed the *Jovial* element. He shines most in comedy. Dr. Johnson says—"His tragedy appears to have been skill, his comedy instinct." Shakespeare was singularly free from ambition. He made no collection of his works, perhaps through the loftiness of his ideal, which led him to be dissatisfied with his own creations, or perhaps through the lack of appreciation of his family, who appear to have done their best to cause his connection with the stage to be forgotten. He is thoroughly oblivious of self; we glean nothing of his individual life from his writings; he transfuses his soul into his creations and is as a voice from the spirit world.

We conclude, therefore, Shakespeare to have been of a mild, easy, good-natured, and unselfish disposition, overflowing with bonhomie, and delighting most in fancies and imagery of a pleasing character. His soul is not enshrouded in gloom like

Dante's; he is not Saturnine, but swayed by *Venus* and *Jovial* influences.

If we add to this a favourable aspect of Mars to Mercury, we shall account for the acuteness of his perceptions and also for the Bohemian tendencies (the natural concomitants of the poetic temperament) which may be gathered from legends of his youth. There is no doubt that the portrait of Justice Shallow was drawn from the original Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecot Manor, and that the words—"You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broken open my lodge," were actually addressed to the youthful scapegrace by the aggrieved magistrate.

At the period of Shakespeare's arrival in London, the national mind had been roused to enthusiasm by the preparations made to resist the Spanish Armada, and the national pride had been gratified by its defeat and dispersion. Doubtless the noble soul of Shakespeare shared these sentiments to the utmost, and some of his finest and most patriotic passages derived their inspiration from this source. Take, for instance, the words of John of Gaunt, in which he alludes to the ruling star of England—Mars in Aries.

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptr'd isle,
This earth of majesty, *this seat of Mars*,
This other Eden, demi-Paradise,
This fortress built by nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
This blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this England."

The age in which Shakespeare lived was noted for the new theories of philosophers in the science of Astronomy. The hitherto received planetary system of Ptolemy was gradually losing its adherents and declining in favour, except amongst the few who persistently adhered to old beliefs. The teachings of Copernicus who published his celebrated work on the revolution of the heavenly bodies, a few years before the birth of Shakespeare, were engaging the attention of the learned. Tycho Brahe, the successor of Copernicus, though adopting some of the ideas of the latter, partly adhered to the Ptolemaic school of thought, and considered the earth fixed and immov-

able; but Kepler, his pupil—"the legislator of the heavens"—demonstrated the true laws which govern the movements of the heavenly bodies, and which are received at the present day. Galileo was born in the same year as Shakespeare and may be considered to have contributed more to the interests of science than either, by the construction of his telescope, 1609. This was indeed a great scientific era, for these three celebrated astronomers, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, and Galileo, were contemporaries during some portion of their lives, and as if Providence ordained that the great stream of light should descend to us unbroken, Newton was born the year of the death of Galileo.

The resources of science had not, as yet, been applied to facilitate intercourse with other nations, and although printing had been discovered, still books and translators were few in number, and consequently the news of scientific discovery travelled but slowly through Europe. The lonely island in the Baltic where Brahe carried on his researches, and the far distant shores of Italy, the home of Galileo, held little intercourse with England. And, besides, the orthodox religionists of the day fiercely condemned the new doctrines as iniquitous and subversive of the words of Holy Writ—for did not Scripture assert that the round world could not be moved? Galileo was, later on, forced to make a public recantation of his opinions, but is said to have consoled himself afterwards by muttering the words, "It moves for all that."

Critics have objected that Shakespeare was not learned, that, according to Ben Jonson, he had "little Latin and less Greek," and that he had no scientific bent. There are no indications in his writings that the new astronomical theories were known to him, or, if so, he appears to have rejected them as mere speculations. Telescopes were constructed in London 1610, so that he had an opportunity of studying the face of the heavens if he so willed it.

His astronomy was Ptolemaic; he adhered to the beliefs of the ancient poets. The o'erarching heavens were to him a crystal vault which moved from east to west, and was composed of ten layers of glassy strata. In this the stars were fixed but the planets remained unfettered. This idea was

first started by Anaximenes, and retained throughout mediæval times. Humboldt expresses his surprise to find this opinion extant in his day. He records a conversation which he had with an old monk in a European monastery who believed that the vitrified crusts of areolites were portions of the crystal vault which adhered to them. Shakespeare speaks of "the vaulty top of heaven" in "King John," and in the frenzied exclamations of Lear we find these words—

"Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack."

Pythagoras taught that the motions of the planets in the universe produced waves of sound. In Cicero's Vision of Scipio this passage occurs :—

"From whence proceed these sounds, so strong and yet so sweet, that fill my ears?" "The melody," replies he, "which you hear, and which, though composed in unequal time, is, nevertheless, divided into regular harmony, is effected by the impulse and motion of the spheres themselves, which, by a happy temper of sharp and grave notes, regularly produce various harmonic effects. Now this sound which is effected by the rapid rotation of the whole system of nature, is so powerful that human hearing cannot comprehend it, just as you cannot look directly on the sun, because your sight and sense are overcome by his beams."

This spherical music was at one time received by Kepler who spoke of the notes of Venus and Jupiter coinciding in flat accord, but he afterwards declared there were no such things as sounds among the heavenly bodies. Allusion is made to this music of the spheres in the following lines from the "Merchant of Venice," which have been much admired for their exquisite spirituality :—

"Look how the floor of heaven
Is 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 whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

Cleopatra, in her description of Antony, avers—

“His voice was propriated
As all the tunèd spheres.”

And Olivia tells the disguised Viola—

“But would you undertake another suit
I’d rather hear you to solicit that
Than music from the spheres.”

When Pericles, after his long quest, is raised to ecstatic bliss by the discovery of his daughter, Marina, he hears this heavenly music:—

Per.—But what Music!

Hel.—My lord, I hear none.

Per.—None! The music of the spheres!

List, my Marina.

Lys.—It is not good to cross him;

Give him way.

Per.—Rarest sounds! Do you not hear?

Lys.—My lord, I hear.

Per.—Most heavenly music!

It nips me into listening and thick slumber

Hangs upon mine eyes; let me rest.

MAIA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A.—You may rest assured that we shall ever fearlessly proclaim the *truths* of astrology under their proper title. As you say, the science has more to fear from its pretended friends and itinerant self-styled “professors,” than from its avowed enemies. We thank you for your good wishes, and for your promise to circulate *Urania* as widely as possible. If all students would do the same, the success of the magazine would be assured, and the advancement of the science would be rapid.
- S. T. U.—(1.) You make a great mistake in taking “no notice” of the planet Neptune in his progress through the various signs of the zodiac. His influence is really very powerful, as you will perceive when you come to read the papers thereon, which will shortly appear in the pages of this magazine. (2.) The *Primum Mobile* of Placidus is a good book, but rather out of date now. (3.) The term “accidental” relates to the *mundane* positions of the heavenly bodies at a solar ingress, eclipse, nativity, etc. (4.) We cannot teach elementary astrology in these pages; purchase a copy of the *Text-Book*. (5.) That statement—that the

practice of *astrology* was forbidden to the Jews—is perfectly untrue. Witchcraft was forbidden. Never mind the false assertions of the enemies of the science; they cannot write half-a-dozen lines against it without displaying a complete ignorance of it. We shall shortly show the connexion of astrology with the Scriptures and with revealed religion. If professors of religion were *wise*, they would find, on examination, in astrology the most valuable aid to religion, and this cannot be affirmed of all the other physical sciences.

H. A.—The baptismal certificate of the *diva* Adelina Patti, gives her time of birth as 4^h p.m. of February 10, 1843 (at Madrid). The R. A. of the M. C. was then 1^h 20^m 26^s. The sign *Leo* 4° 52' ascended. ☉ ≈ 21° 22', ♃ 26° 38', ♃ ≈ 29° 33' retrograde, ♀ 1° 1', ♂ 24° 26', ♃ ≈ 8° 38', ♃ 20° 41', ♃ 26° 17'.

R. J. H. (Bacup) states that Mr. G. O., of Rishton, obtained from a member of the late Parliament the exact time that the dissolution was announced in the House of Commons, viz., 5^h 12^m p.m. of March 8, 1880. Mr. G. O. drew a map of the heavens for that moment, and sent to our correspondent his opinion: that as the ruler (♃) of the ascendant and midheaven was applying to the evil Saturn, and Uranus was rising in square to the midheaven, and Mars was in the tenth house; while the Sun and Jupiter were for the opposition, ♃ being strong in his own sign and angular—the Liberal party would gain a great success, and would come into power. This forecast was received by our correspondent on March 24.

VIRGO.—The horoscope given at page 54 of *The Text-Book of Astrology*, vol. i., is correctly drawn. There is an error on the previous page in the amount of sidereal time at noon of November 20, 1877, which should read 15^h 58^m 25^s. At page 237, line 27 of the same volume, for 1873 read 1843, and at line 29 of same page, for 1864 read 1874.

MERCURIUS (Calcutta).—(1.) We shall give woodcuts of ingresses at Calcutta, etc., when they are of a sufficiently striking character. (2.) Zadkiel's *Ephemeris* is the best published. It commenced in 1840. Prior to that year White's was the best. We will give an *Ephemeris* of Neptune for back years, such as that published in the present number, as space and time will allow. (3.) Why do you not get your news-agent to supply you with *Urania*? If he would introduce it to his customers it might command a large sale among the higher caste of Hindoos. (4.) *Zadkiel's Almanac* sells about 140,000 copies despite the attacks of the press. (5.) By means of the formula given in the *Text-Book of Astrology* you can cast a nativity for any part of the world. Vol. II. is not yet published.

UNCONVINCED.—Send us facts; we are acquainted with all the arguments *pro* and *con*. Life is too short to permit of the wading through ten or twelve pages of “exuberant verbosity.” Our pages are freely open to such opponents as can appeal to facts, and if they can show that facts are really against the supposed influence of the stars, we shall not flinch from publishing them. Hitherto, the opponents of astrology have been content with empty declamation, and no wonder, for the modern style of education—no, *cramming*—does not develop the reasoning faculties nor stimulate the spirit of research. “Presumptuous judgment,” as Faraday said, is the besetting intellectual vice of the time. Have you never heard of John Picus, Prince of Mirandula, who wrote twelve books against astrology? Lucius Bellantius and others obtained the nativity of Picus, and foretold that he would die in his thirty-third year, which, provoking him, induced him to undertake a most severe satire against astrology; but, dying at the time foretold, he admitted that by his own death he had disproved all he had written. Remember what Stahl said: “It is foolish to make that a matter of discussion which any one may decide by experiment.” Now go and purchase a copy of the *Text-Book*, and make experiments for yourself. Don’t allow yourself to be kept in leading-strings any longer.

METEOROLOGIST.—What on earth does it matter to us what the British Meteorological Society think of planetary influence? Can they foretell the state of the weather after their half-century of “observation”? We have no desire to interfere with the amusements of their country members, who wile away their leisure hours by catching rain-drops and counting hours of sunshine; such pursuits are harmless enough, but they lead to no practical result. We have not yet knocked at the portals of the Society for admission. By-and-bye they will have to admit the fact of planetary influence, and then, perhaps, they will allow papers to be read on the subject. We are sorry if our journal has upset your digestion. Take a little more out-door exercise, and leave the rain-tub and the thermometers to the youngsters for a while.

** All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3 Cedars Terrace, Queen’s Road, South Lambeth, London, S. W.

Now Ready, cloth, lettered, 288 pp., demy 8vo., Price 10s. 6d.,

THE TEXT BOOK OF ASTROLOGY:

BY ALFRED J. PEARCE,

Author of "THE WEATHER GUIDE-BOOK," ETC.

LONDON: COUSINS & CO., 3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

The "Athenæum," May 3rd, 1879, says:—"The 'Text-Book' is not at all a catch-penny tract; it is seriously written, and may be perused with advantage by anyone interested in astrology, provided he will maintain a cool judgment. The author, while contending for the dignity of his science, warns his readers against illiterate adventurers who pretend to tell fortunes by its means, and his work shows that its practice requires some degree of education and of labour, for its methods are founded on astronomical calculations. . . . Mr. Pearce deals with conspicuous examples—kings, queens, and emperors, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise—and this we take to be a proper mode of dealing with a scientific subject in the present conditions of society. . . . We must confess that as our knowledge of this science increases, so does our doubt of its truth."

From the "Spiritualist," May 2nd, 1879.—"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable—as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

The Edinburgh Daily Review, of January 16, and February 16, 1880, contained favourable comments on *Urania*. In the latter edition, the reviewer calls attention to the various articles in the February Number, and says that, "A paper on the 'Astrology of Dante' has a literary interest."

The St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette, February 7, says that, "The work is edited with great ability, and the articles cannot fail to excite an interest even with those who are not familiar with their specialities."

In the Homœopathic World, February, the Editor expresses himself as pleased with *Urania*, and trusts that it will be a great success. "It does not," he says, "revive superstition, but keeps to the scientific leaning of true astrology. It touches us at the point of connection between disease and planetary influence from a purely *physical* standpoint."

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, January 12, remarks that—"Weather prediction is a matter of no common interest to farmers, and the article on this subject deserves attentive study."

The Builder's Reporter, January 30, 1880, said: "*Urania* has certainly commenced successfully, so far as weather predictions are concerned, and this may help forward its future progress."

From the *Denison Daily News*, Denison, Texas, March 24, 1880:—"A somewhat novel, but none the less interesting monthly publication has reached this office from London, entitled *Urania*. . . . The weather forecasts based on planetary configurations are as interesting, to say the least, as those of our Professor Tice, and, so far as we have noticed, fully as accurate. . . . At this time, when the approaching perihelia of the superior planets are calling forth so many dire predictions, these articles (on the Death Rate, Epidemics, etc.,) elucidating a theory which has at least the merit of extreme antiquity cannot but prove interesting, and possibly instructive. . . . The editor appears sincere in the advocacy of a subject to which he has devoted extensive research. We may make extracts from this odd publication at a future time."

URANIA:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Astrology, Meteorology, and Physical Science.

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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me.” “Urania with her choir
DANTE.

“Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell’st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song.” MILTON.

JUNE, 1880.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE accession of the Liberal Government to power coincided with the *rentrée* of JUPITER into *Aries* (the ruling sign of England) in April, 1880. The last occasion of the entry of Jupiter into *Aries* was in April, 1868, and in that month Mr. Gladstone obtained majorities of 60 and 65 against the Conservative Government then in power, on the Irish Church Question; and he became Premier on December 3, 1868, just as Jupiter became direct in motion again, in *Aries*. At Mr. Gladstone’s birth Jupiter was in the middle of the sign *Aries*, as will be seen on referring to the *Ephemeris* for the year of his birth.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE (Premier), born December 29, 1809, at Liverpool (hour unknown). Planets’ places at noon:—

☉	♃	♅	♀	♂	♃	♄	♁
7° 13' 27"	2° 10'	6° 14' 45"	19° 7' 8"	19° 33' 39"	15° 17' 36"	9° 7' 54"	18° 11' 9"

In January, 1874, Jupiter was *stationary* in the second degree of *Libra*—on the 16th inst., as stated in the *Nautical*

Almanac—the sign *opposite* to *Aries*. Mr. Gladstone suddenly dissolved Parliament in that month; and the elections going against him he resigned power, without awaiting the meeting of the new Parliament, and he also resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.

It is, then, a singular fact that Jupiter—"the greater fortune"—was in *Aries* at Mr. Gladstone's birth, and that on the last two occasions of the great planet's *reentrée* into *Aries*, Mr. Gladstone has become Premier. His devoted followers may argue that this shows that his premiership is good for England. Without going to this length, our readers cannot fail to be struck with Mr. Gladstone's singular good fortune in coming into power at such fortunate periods—a piece of good fortune which cannot, indeed, be explained apart from astrology. The *Times* (May 5, 1880) observes, in this connection:—

"In one respect there is no doubt the benignant fairies have been watching over its [the Liberal Government's] interests at home no less than abroad. It enters on office at a moment when the financial prospects of the country, though not unclouded, are more favourable than they have been for some time past. If the Ministry can only contrive to hold its position for five years, important annuities will fall in, and a rare surplus will be provided for the fortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day without any efforts of his own. So far all is favourable."

Had the editor of the *Times* read with attention our remarks at page 53 of the February number of *Urania* (a copy of which was sent to him), he would not have required to bring "benignant fairies" into the question. After remarking on the position of Jupiter in *Aries* at Mr. Gladstone's birth, and on the fact that he came into power in 1868 when Jupiter came into *Aries*, we said that as Jupiter would re-enter *Aries* in April, 1880, "Mr. Gladstone's followers may take heart from these singular coincidences, and hope that their favourite will become Premier again this year." Moreover, we added: "We should like to see the present [Conservative] Government retain power while Jupiter is in *Aries*, in order to prove that cycles of prosperity and depression do not depend so much

upon the policy of the Ministers in power as upon the positions of the larger planets."

Reference to the zodiacal positions of the planets at the birth of Mr. Gladstone will show that Mercury (the ruler over the mind and disposition) was in semi-quartile with Mars and in square with the Moon, while the Moon was in square with the Sun. These positions, according to the aphorisms of the ancients, fully account for that rash burst of oratory at Midlothian for which the Premier has virtually apologised in his famous letter to Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador. It is worthy of remark that the New Moon of May 9, 1880, fell in the 19th degree of *Taurus*, the exact *square* (90°) to the place of Mars at Mr. Gladstone's birth, and very near the *opposition* to that of Uranus.

The defeat of Sir William Harcourt, at Oxford, on May 8, the publication of the letter of apology of Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, on the same day, and the publication of Mr. Gladstone's letter of apology two or three days later, were, in effect, very serious reverses for the new Government, and they serve to show how "transits" affect those in power and authority. It will be observed that Mars was passing the *contra-parallel* of declination, about the time of that lunation, to the Sun's declination at Mr. Gladstone's birth.

The defeat of his *fidus Achates*, Sir William Harcourt, when he sought re-election on his acceptance of the Home-Secretaryship, is accounted for by the transit of Saturn over the *opposition* of the places of the Sun and Jupiter at his birth. Reference to page 135 will show that Saturn's longitude at noon of May 8 was 22° 28' 48" of *Aries*. The following were the positions of the Sun, Moon, and planets (at noon) on the day of birth of the Home Secretary:—

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, born October 14, 1827—

☉	☽	♃	♀	♂	♄	♅	♁
20° 21'	6° 17'	3° 36'	22° 13'	19° 13'	23° 48'	19° 58'	24° 18'

Before Sir William Harcourt indulges again in confident predictions as to the result of an election, or as to the foreign policy of a party when it should regain power, or as to the

execution of a Treaty of the Great Powers, we would recommend him to study astrology, and consider the relative positions and transits of the superior planets. The position of Mercury (in *Scorpio*, in square to the Moon, and in semi-square to Mars) fully accounts for the rashness of some of his utterances and predictions. The squares of both Saturn and Uranus to the Sun, Venus, and Jupiter, render him liable to reverses, and they moderate very materially the good fortune otherwise promised by the conjunctions of the "fortunes" with the Sun at his birth.

The positions at the birth of the Lord Chancellor were:—

LORD SELBORNE, born November 27, 1812—

☉	♃	♀	♁	♂	♃	♄	♅
5° ↑ 9'	23° 17' 58"	21° ↑ 12'	23° ~ 26'	22° ~ 13'	9° ♀ 4'	6° 15' 26"	24° 11' 25"

In this case we find the Sun, in *Sagittary*, in *trine* (120°) aspect with Jupiter in *Leo*—a splendid augury of success in the legal profession. Mercury is in aspect with Jupiter, Mars, and Venus, and in square to the Moon. Lord Selborne, it is evident, is eminently well fitted for his proud position.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had the following positions at his birth:—

The EARL GRANVILLE, born May 11, 1815—

☉	♃	♀	♁	♂	♃	♄	♅
19° 8' 53"	18° 11' 48"	7° 8' 55"	22° 11' 26"	29° ~ 2'	0° ~ 43'	12° ~ 15'	5° ↑ 38"

The conjunction of the Moon (significatrix of "manners") with Venus, accounts for that courtly grace for which Earl Granville is so famous. Unfortunately, Mercury has the square aspect of Saturn, which is apt to warp the judgment, at times; but this would not be of so much consequence if Mercury was elevated above Saturn at the moment of his birth, which cannot be determined in the absence of the desirable information as to his natal hour. The Sun is rather nearer to the square of both Saturn and Mars than believers in astrology will like to see in the nativity of the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain.

At the birth of the sometime leader of the Liberal party the following positions are noted :—

The MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, born July 23, 1833—

☉	♃	♅	♀	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁
0°Ω19'	25°≈13'	27°Ω8'	14°Π48'	2°Π59'	8°853'	24°Π29'	21°≈24'	

Here we find the Moon in sextile aspect with Mercury, and in trine with Uranus, and (if we except the opposition of Mercury to Uranus) no "cross-aspects" of the infortunes to the Sun, Moon, or Mercury. These are the astral indications of those excellent qualities displayed by the noble Marquis in his capacity of leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, when the fortunes of the Liberal party were at their lowest ebb, and when too many of its adherents were inclined to factious warfare at an important crisis, during which the late Government, whatever may have been its shortcoming, acted in an eminently patriotic and high-spirited manner. There is a great future in store for the Secretary of State for India.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was born, we are credibly informed, at 8^h p.m. of November 16, 1811, at Rochdale (lat. 53° 37' N., long. 2° 10' W.). The R.A. of the mid-heaven was then 23^h 39^m 56^s, *Pisces* 24° 31' being on the meridian, and *Cancer* 24° 33' on the ascendant. The following were the zodiacal positions :—

The Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, born Nov. 16, 1811, 8^h p.m.—

☉	♃	♅	♀	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁
23°Π37'	1°↑30'	22°Π22'	2°↑36'	5°≈38'	5°≈24'	25°↑6'	19°Π27'	

It will be found that the Sun, Mercury, and Uranus, were in trine aspect to both the ascendant and the midheaven; Jupiter had just risen, and the fortunate star *Rigel* was ascending—a rare and happy combination of astral influence, indicating high talents, vigorous oratory, and the most unswerving honesty of purpose. When Mr. Bright denounces the wrong-doings of the oppressor, the nervous force and fire of his oratory, signified by Mercury in *Scorpio*, cause England to ring again. The conjunction of the Moon with Venus and her sextile with Mars, show a gentle nature combined with high courage.

We now come to the Lord Privy Seal. The positions at his birth were:—

The DUKE OF ARGYLL, born April 30, 1823—

☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♅	♁
9° 8' 18"	7° 13' 37"	10° 8' 39"	9° 11' 52"	1° 8' 24"	9° 11' 33"	12° 8' 50"	11° 13' 30"

The trine of the Moon with Mercury, the Sun, Mars, and Saturn, shows high talent and a taste for art, literature, and science. On the other hand, the conjunction of the Moon with Uranus, and the proximity of the Sun and Mercury to both Mars and Saturn, unassisted by a fortunate ray from either Jupiter or Venus, are not so desirable.

The Secretary of State for War has some positions which are not such as the astrologer loves to see:—

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, born June 25, 1827—

☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♅	♁
8° 25' 5"	14° 25' 54"	20° 25' 47"	5° 11' 41"	8° 25' 11"	5° 2' 18"	8° 25' 50"	27° 13' 10"

The Sun and Moon are near together (the "New-Moon" having occurred the day previous), and the greater luminary has the conjunction of both Mars and Saturn and the square of Jupiter; while the Moon hastens to the conjunction with Mercury and the opposition of Uranus.

The Lord President of the Council has some positions which are very favourable:—

The EARL SPENCER, born October 27, 1835—

☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♅	♁
8° 11' 22"	18° 13' 35"	23° 11' 23"	9° 11' 10"	18° 11' 29"	15° 25' 50"	26° 2' 57"	26° 22' 41"

The Moon has the opposition of Jupiter and the sextile of Mercury and Mars; Mercury has the trine and parallel declination of Jupiter.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has the Moon favourably situated in a sign (*Cancer*) of the "watery" triplicity, and as Mars is also located in a watery sign (*Scorpio*), the noble lord, it would appear, has been appointed to the right post:—

The EARL NORTHBROOK, born January 22, 1826—

☉	♃	♅	♆	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁
2° 22' 2"	18° 25' 18"	7° 13' 26"	20° 14' 35"	2° 11' 43"	13° 11' 36"	15° 11' 81"	20° 14' 48"	

The Sun is in square aspect with Mars, which is better than none, although it is one which is apt to engender rashness. The Moon has the sextile of Jupiter and the opposition of Mercury; Mercury has the parallel declination of Venus.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has the luminaries, Mercury and Jupiter, in cardinal signs:—

The Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER, born July 11, 1818—

☉	♃	♅	♆	♁	♄	♃	♁	♁
18° 25' 30"	20° 24' 48"	11° 25' 40"	19° 52' 29"	0° 11' 09"	6° 14' 42"	18° 14' 09"	16° 14' 48"	

Fortunately there is a connection of Jupiter with the luminaries and Mercury, and of Venus with the Moon. Hence the appointment of Mr. Forster to be the Chief Secretary for Ireland appears to be wise and judicious.

The day of birth of Mr. Dodson, and that of Mr. Chamberlain, we have not been able to obtain.

There is evidently no lack of talent in the Liberal Cabinet, but it would be more fortunate for this country if some of its Ministers had been born when more fortunate zodiacal positions obtained. In the absence of information as to the *hour* of birth of each Minister, there is little more than can be fairly said. It is very unfortunate that we are not in possession of the Premier's nativity, for with his very enviable vigour of constitution combined with such high talents, it would prove a most interesting study.

Mr. Forster's approaching birth-day anniversary will not, we fear, prove a very fortunate one, for the Sun (though attended by Venus) will be too near the square of Saturn, and the Moon near Mars.

Saturn will afflict the radical place of the Sun at Sir Wm. Harcourt's birth, and that of the Moon at the Marquis of Hartington's birth, more or less, for the remainder of this year.

The appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to be Viceroy of India is not, astrologically considered, a happy one, for at his

birth the planet Uranus was in *Capricornus** (the ruling sign of India), in opposition to Saturn and in square to Jupiter:—

The MARQUIS OF RIPON, born October 24, 1827—

☉	☽	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
0° 18' 18"	21° 35' 18"	18° 26' 4"	4° 44' 25"	25° 28' 25"	25° 59' 20"	25° 14' 20"	24° 26' 24"

Fortunately the Sun was very near the conjunction with Jupiter, and the Moon was in sextile with the same benefic planet. Nevertheless, it is to be feared that troubles, ill-health, and perhaps personal danger, will result. If astrology were studied instead of neglected by Governments and peoples, appointments would be made with better judgment, and people would learn to avoid those countries which are likely to prove injurious to them.

The appointment of the Earl Cowper, K.G., to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is more fortunate, for, on the day of his birth, Jupiter was located in *Taurus* (the sign ruling Ireland and Dublin);—

The EARL COWPER, born June 11, 1834—

☉	☽	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
20° 10' 10"	10° 21' 0"	0° 58' 0"	14° 32' 0"	24° 56' 0"	26° 8' 0"	4° 0' 0"	26° 28' 0"

The cross-aspects—of Mercury to the square of Saturn, and Jupiter to the square of Uranus—are somewhat detrimental, still the fortunate aspects of Mars to the Sun and Mercury show a firmness of disposition, a high courage, and a frankness of demeanour that will go far towards conciliating our Irish fellow-subjects.

If we may form an opinion as to the probable fate of the Government from the map of the heavens drawn for the first meeting of the new Parliament (April 29, 1880, 2^h P.M.), it would appear to be destined to a comparatively short lease of power. It has been the practice of astrologers to consider the "eleventh house" of the heavens at a solar ingress, lunation, etc., as signifying the Government, and this was probably

* Lord Mayo who was assassinated in India on February 8, 1872, was born (February 21, 1822) when Uranus was in *Capricornus*. See *Text-Book of Astrology*, vol. i., p. 200.

correct in those times when the monarch had absolute power. But, at the present time, and in this country, under a limited monarchy, it may be that the *tenth* house represents the government. In the latter case, the figure for the vernal ingress (see page 86) would perhaps indicate the fate of the late (Conservative) Government pretty clearly, for Mars was on the lower meridian (in opposition to the tenth house), and the Sun was approaching the conjunction with Saturn; and it is remarkable that the fate of the Government was sealed when (on April 9) the New Moon fell on the place of Saturn at that ingress.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.—The fighting near Ghazni, on April 19, when the enemy's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 2,000, confirmed our forecast (page 87) of "further strife," as indicated by the position of Mars in the ascendant at the vernal ingress at Cabul.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.—The *Times* in a recent leading article on the threats of resignation repeated by Prince Bismarck in his recent speech, remarked that such menaces can scarcely maintain their efficacy for ever, and the best way to cure the Chancellor of the trick of too easily resorting to them is to take him at his word. Unless the troublous anxieties of the Chancellor are entirely unreal, United Germany has no organic life in itself. It is a fortuitous concourse of separate provinces held together by the untiring energy and unwavering will of one man. The *Times* does not hold so low an opinion of the vitality of the German Empire. Prince Bismarck materially assisted in bringing it about. But the maintenance of its unity is not now dependent upon him, and it may even be doubted whether the effect of his domestic policy is not to thwart the full and free development of those national sentiments which constitutes the real guarantees of the continued existence of national life. No nation can be in a wholesome condition if its fortunes are inextricably bound up with the life of one man, and a superstitious belief in the necessity of a connection that can be dissolved without mortal danger is injurious to the growth of a proper spirit of self-reliance among its citizens. Even the man himself who believes himself to be indispensable is not improved in temper and tact by nursing such belief. Such are the views of the *Times*. A consideration of the horoscope of the present Emperor of Germany and of that of his son and heir, would engender a fear for the continuance of the present unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia when the Emperor, Prince Bismarck, and Count Moltke shall be translated to the higher life. At the birth of the Crown Prince of Prussia (October 18, 1831, 10^h a.m.), the Moon was in close opposition to Saturn, and the Sun was too near the parallel declination and semi-quartile of the "greater infortune." *Verb. sap.*

EPHEMERIS—JUNE, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Jupiter,	2nd, 1h. 9m. Afternoon,	} Is in Ecliptic Conjunction with the Moon.	1 N 0 32 14
Saturn,	3rd, 1h. 10m. Morning,		4 1 0 41
Neptune,	5th, 0h. 12m. Morning,		7 1 24 38
Venus,	6th, 11h. 31m. Afternoon,		10 1 42 48
Sun,	7th, 9h. 55m. Afternoon,		13 1 54 27
Mercury,	8th, 2h. 27m. Afternoon,		16 1 59 23
Mars,	12th, 0h. 21m. Morning,		19 1 57 44
Uranus,	14th, 9h. 10m. Morning,		22 1 49 51
Jupiter,	30th, 3h. 24m. Morning,		25 1 36 9
Saturn,	30th, 11h. 42m. Afternoon,		28 N 1 17 3

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.	Moon's Longitude.		Mercury's Longitude.
				Noon.	Midn't.	
1	Tu	♃ 30° ♃. ♀ 60° ♂. ♃ 45° ♃	♁ 11 18 24	♁ 29 51	♁ 6 10	♁ 10 5 1
2	W	♀ sup. ♂ ☉, 60° ♃. ♀ in	12 15 51	12 12 25	18 36	12 17 3
3	Th	☉ * ♃, 30° ♃. [perih.	13 13 17	24 44	0 50	14 29 9
4	F	♀ 45° ♂.	14 10 48	6 52	12 53	16 41 4
5	S	♀ ☐ ♃. ♃ 86° ♃.	15 8 8	18 52	24 49	18 52 30
6	S	♀ p.d. ♂.	16 5 32	0 45	6 40	21 8 12
7	M	♀ 72° ♃.	17 2 56	12 84	18 28	23 12 55
8	Tu	♀ 60° ♃, 72° ♃.	18 0 18	24 22	0 15	25 21 25
9	W	☉ 36° ♃. ♃ 45° ♃.	18 57 40	6 22	9 12	4 27 28 30
10	Th	♀ 45° ♃. ♂ 30° ♃, 86° ♃.	19 55 1	18 0	23 57	29 33 58
11	F	☉ 45° ♂.	20 52 22	29 56	5 57	♁ 1 37 42
12	S	♀ 30° ♃. ♃ N. tropic.	21 49 41	12 1	18 7	3 39 32
13	S	♀ * ♃. ♃ * ♃.	22 47 0	24 17	0 31	5 39 22
14	M	☉ 72° ♃. ♃ 30° ♂.	23 44 17	6 50	13 18	7 37 7
15	Tu		24 41 34	19 42	26 16	9 32 43
16	W	♂ in aphelion.	25 38 50	2 56	9 43	11 26 7
17	Th	☉ * ♃. ♃ 60° ♃, 36° ♃.	26 36 5	16 36	23 35	13 17 16
18	F	☉ 72° ♃. ♃ ☐ ♃.	27 33 19	0 42	7 54	15 6 9
19	S	☉ 45° ♃.	28 30 33	15 12	22 35	16 52 44
20	S	♀ 72° ♃. [31m. morn.	29 27 46	0 †	3 7 †	18 37 1
21	M	♀ 45° ♃. ☉ enters ♁ 1h.	♁ 0 24 59	15 8	22 44	20 18 59
22	Tu	☉ p.d. ♀ et ♀. ♃ p.d. ♀.	1 22 11	0 20	7 54	21 58 37
23	W	♀ * ♃.	2 19 23	15 27	22 57	23 35 55
24	Th	♂ ☐ ♃. ♃ 72° ♃. ♃ 72° ♃	3 16 34	0 22	7 43	25 10 52
25	F	♂ ☐ ♃. ♃ 45° ♂ et ♃.	4 13 46	14 57	22 6	26 43 27
26	S		5 10 57	29 8	6 3	28 13 40
27	S	☉ * ♃. ♃ 36° ♃.	6 8 8	12 52	19 34	29 41 29
28	M		7 5 20	26 9	2 39	♁ 1 6 53
29	Tu	♀ N. tropic.	8 2 31	9 15	21	2 29 50
30	W	♂ Δ ♃.	8 59 43	21 35	27 45	3 50 20

EPHEMERIS—JUNE, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
1	S 0 46 38	N 1 24 56	S 1 11 36	S 2 19 17	N 0 45 57	S 1 43 45
4	0 40 6	1 23 49	1 12 10	2 19 47	0 45 50	1 43 50
7	0 33 21	1 22 42	1 12 45	2 20 19	0 45 43	1 43 55
10	0 26 26	1 21 34	1 13 21	2 20 53	0 45 35	1 44 1
13	0 19 22	1 20 26	1 13 59	2 21 27	0 45 28	1 44 7
16	0 12 13	1 19 17	1 14 37	2 22 3	0 45 22	1 44 14
19	S 0 5 1	1 18 8	1 15 17	2 22 41	0 45 15	1 44 21
22	N 0 2 11	1 16 58	1 15 58	2 23 19	0 45 9	1 44 28
25	0 9 21	1 15 48	1 16 39	2 23 59	0 45 2	1 44 36
28	N 0 16 25	N 1 14 37	S 1 17 22	S 2 24 40	N 0 44 26	S 1 44 44

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
1	♄ 29 43 3	♂ 29 48 8	♃ 12 49 39	♄ 25 7 11	♅ 5 2 28	♆ 12 52 23
2	♄ 0 56 31	♂ 0 24 5	♃ 13 0 17	♄ 25 13 10	♅ 5 3 35	♆ 12 54 25
3	2 10 0	1 0 3	♃ 13 10 49	♄ 25 19 6	♅ 5 4 45	♆ 12 56 26
4	3 23 30	1 36 4	♃ 13 21 14	♄ 25 24 58	♅ 5 5 58	♆ 12 58 26
5	4 37 0	2 12 6	♃ 13 31 33	♄ 25 30 47	♅ 5 7 15	♆ 13 0 25
6	5 50 30	2 48 10	♃ 13 41 45	♄ 25 36 32	♅ 5 8 33	♆ 13 2 23
7	7 4 0	3 24 16	♃ 13 51 51	♄ 25 42 14	♅ 5 9 55	♆ 13 4 20
8	8 17 31	4 0 24	♃ 14 1 50	♄ 25 47 51	♅ 5 11 20	♆ 13 6 16
9	9 31 2	4 36 34	♃ 14 11 42	♄ 25 53 25	♅ 5 12 48	♆ 13 8 12
10	10 44 34	5 12 44	♃ 14 21 27	♄ 25 58 55	♅ 5 14 19	♆ 13 10 6
11	11 58 6	5 48 56	♃ 14 31 5	♄ 26 4 21	♅ 5 15 53	♆ 13 11 58
12	13 11 38	6 25 11	♃ 14 40 36	♄ 26 9 43	♅ 5 17 30	♆ 13 13 50
13	14 25 10	7 1 26	♃ 14 49 59	♄ 26 15 1	♅ 5 19 10	♆ 13 15 40
14	15 38 43	7 37 43	♃ 14 59 15	♄ 26 20 14	♅ 5 20 53	♆ 13 17 30
15	16 52 15	8 14 2	♃ 15 8 24	♄ 26 25 24	♅ 5 22 39	♆ 13 19 18
16	18 5 49	8 50 23	♃ 15 17 25	♄ 26 30 29	♅ 5 24 27	♆ 13 21 5
17	19 19 22	9 26 44	♃ 15 26 18	♄ 26 35 30	♅ 5 26 18	♆ 13 22 51
18	20 32 56	10 3 8	♃ 15 35 4	♄ 26 40 27	♅ 5 28 12	♆ 13 24 35
19	21 46 30	10 39 33	♃ 15 43 42	♄ 26 45 19	♅ 5 30 9	♆ 13 26 19
20	23 0 4	11 15 59	♃ 15 52 11	♄ 26 50 7	♅ 5 32 8	♆ 13 28 1
21	24 13 39	11 52 26	♃ 16 0 34	♄ 26 54 50	♅ 5 34 10	♆ 13 29 42
22	25 27 15	12 28 55	♃ 16 8 47	♄ 26 59 29	♅ 5 36 15	♆ 13 31 21
23	26 40 52	13 5 26	♃ 16 16 53	♄ 27 4 3	♅ 5 38 22	♆ 13 32 59
24	27 54 28	13 41 58	♃ 16 24 51	♄ 27 8 32	♅ 5 40 32	♆ 13 34 36
25	29 8 5	14 18 31	♃ 16 32 40	♄ 27 12 57	♅ 5 42 44	♆ 13 36 11
26	♁ 0 21 43	14 55 6	♃ 16 41 20	♄ 27 17 17	♅ 5 45 0	♆ 13 37 45
27	1 35 22	15 31 43	♃ 16 47 52	♄ 27 21 33	♅ 5 47 17	♆ 13 39 17
28	2 49 1	16 8 22	♃ 16 55 16	♄ 27 25 43	♅ 5 49 37	♆ 13 40 48
29	4 2 41	16 45 2	♃ 17 2 30	♄ 27 29 49	♅ 5 52 0	♆ 13 42 18
30	5 16 22	17 21 44	♃ 17 9 36	♄ 27 33 49	♅ 5 54 25	♆ 13 43 46

EPHEMERIS OF NEPTUNE FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Mean Noon at Greenwich.

NEPTUNE, 1853.							
DATE.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.	DATE.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.
Jan. 1	9)12	0 54 S	8 57 S	July 4	13)38	0 57 S	7 19 S
5	9 18	0 54	8 54	9	13 35	0 57	7 21
10	9 26	0 54	8 52	14	13 31	0 58	7 22
15	9 35	0 53	8 48	19	13 26	0 58	7 24
20	9 44	0 53	8 45	24	13 21	0 58	7 26
25	9 53	0 53	8 41	29	13 15	0 58	7 29
30	10 3	0 53	8 38	Aug. 3	13 9	0 58	7 31
Feb. 4	10 14	0 53	8 34	8	13 2	0 58	7 34
9	10 24	0 53	8 30	13	12 55	0 59	7 37
14	10 35	0 53	8 25	18	12 47	0 59	7 40
19	10 47	0 53	8 21	23	12 39	0 59	7 43
24	10 58	0 53	8 17	28	12 31	0 59	7 46
Mar. 1	11 9	0 53	8 13	Sept. 2	12 23	0 59	7 50
6	11 21	0 53	8 8	7	12 15	0 59	7 53
11	11 32	0 53	8 4	12	12 7	0 59	7 56
16	11 43	0 54	8 0	17	11 59	0 59	7 59
21	11 54	0 54	7 56	22	11 51	0 59	8 2
26	12 5	0 54	7 52	27	11 43	0 59	8 5
31	12 15	0 54	7 48	Oct. 2	11 36	0 59	8 8
April 5	12 25	0 54	7 44	7	11 29	0 59	8 10
10	12 35	0 54	7 40	12	11 22	0 59	8 13
15	12 44	0 54	7 37	17	11 17	0 59	8 15
20	12 53	0 54	7 34	22	11 11	0 59	8 17
25	13 1	0 55	7 31	27	11 7	0 59	8 18
30	13 9	0 55	7 28	Nov. 1	11 3	0 58	8 20
May 5	13 16	0 55	7 26	6	11 0	0 58	8 21
10	13 22	0 55	7 23	11	10 58	0 58	8 22
15	13 27	0 55	7 22	16	10 56	0 58	8 22
20	13 32	0 55	7 20	21	10 56	0 58	8 22
25	13 36	0 56	7 19	26	10 56	0 58	8 22
30	13 39	0 56	7 18	Dec. 1	10 57	0 58	8 21
June 4	13 41	0 56	7 17	6	10 59	0 58	8 20
9	13 43	0 56	7 16	11	11 2	0 58	8 19
14	13 44	0 56	7 16	16	11 6	0 58	8 18
19	13 43	0 57	7 17	21	11 10	0 57	8 16
24	13 42	0 57	7 17	26	11 16	0 57	8 14
29	13)41	0 57 S	7 18 S	31	11)22	0 57 S	8 11 S

THE INFLUENCE OF NEPTUNE.

CHAPTER I.—Neptune's Influence upon Politics through Royal Horoscopes. Examples—Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, William of Prussia, Alexander of Russia, and Victoria of England.

VERY little having appeared in print relating to the influence of Neptune, the results of a few observations may not be out of place at the present moment; and, as the occurrences of the times in which we live are of more immediate interest to us than the events of the middle ages, this introductory chapter will be devoted to the recital of certain great events of the past few years, and of the astrological connection of Neptune therewith.

Nothing in astrology is more worthy of observation than the position of Neptune in the horoscopes of great men, and of those monarchs who are the mundance instruments through which sweeping changes and revolutions are effected. Not only should Neptune's position in the horoscope be considered, but also, when by transit in after years, he influences the radical places of the heavenly bodies, and notably that of the SUN at birth. By thus observing Neptune's radical position and subsequent transits, a clearer insight might be obtained of those inner and generally unsuspected mainsprings of action, which contribute so much to impel men to persistently carry out a certain policy or dominant idea. The history of all popular movements proves that many men are influenced all through life by some feeling or conviction which induces them, almost in spite of themselves, to commence and continue a certain course of action in relation to some public question.

Kingdoms and empires are not founded every day, and their foundation and consolidation are invariably effected by great men. In every movement of a national character some man poses as a central figure, and his name and influence have a magnetic effect upon certain of his countrymen who unite with him in working with a will to attain the desired end. As a consequence, event succeeds event with startling rapidity, and changes are brought about which before were thought to be impossible. The following pages will show the astrological

connection of Neptune with three or four men who have exercised a remarkable influence during the last quarter of a century.

The foundation of the present kingdom of Italy is an event with which all, except the very young, are familiar; and VICTOR EMMANUEL, the monarch of the little kingdom of Sardinia, was the man whose name was the watchword and the battle-cry of the band of patriots who worked and fought for the regeneration of Italy.* Born at Turin on the 14th of March, 1820, at 1^h A.M.; the Sun at his birth was in 23° 24' of Pisces. The sign *Sagittarius* was rising, Uranus being in 28° 39' of that sign. Neptune was within 3° of Uranus, having just entered *Capricorn*, and thus both planets were in the ascendant and in *conjunction*.

He came to the throne upon the abdication of his father, Charles Albert, in March, 1849, when the little kingdom was threatened with destruction by the Austrians, but Victor Emmanuel succeeded in arranging a peace with Austria in August of the same year, and Sardinia was saved. In 1849 the planet Neptune was in the fourth degree of *Pisces*, close to the place of Jupiter at birth, and about 19° from and approaching the place of the radical Sun.

During the Russian war of 1854-6, an effort was made to raise the position of Sardinia as a State, by sending a well appointed contingent of 17,000 men to the Crimea, and from that time the country of Victor Emmanuel gathered strength, and became the Cave of Adullam for the discontented and oppressed Italians. In 1855-6 Neptune was in from 14° to 20° of *Pisces*, passing over the Moon's place at birth, and approaching within 3° to 9° of the radical Sun.

In 1858 Neptune transitted the place of the radical Sun, and also in February, 1859, for the last time. In the spring of 1859, Victor Emmanuel rejected the Austrian ultimatum. The armies of Francis Joseph crossed the Ticino on 27th April, and were defeated during May and June at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, Marignano, and Solferino, by the combined armies

* Cavour and Garibaldi were equally instrumental in the good work; but, unfortunately, the hours of their births are unknown.—Ed.

of France and Sardinia. Upon this foundation was the present kingdom of Italy built. The Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, and the Princes from Parma, Modena, Tuscany, etc., while, almost simultaneously, Garibaldi added the Two Sicilies to the new kingdom. Venice and Venetia were ceded to Italy in 1866. Neptune had by that date advanced to 10° or 12° of *Aries*, or about 18° separated from the radical Sun. In August 1870 the last detachment of French troops left Rome, and the kingdom of Italy was complete. Neptune was then in 22 degrees of *Aries*, Uranus being in $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of *Cancer*, and in trine to the radical Sun. In 1873 Victor Emmanuel visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, and the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. Neptune was then within a degree of the radical place of Venus.

In connection with this instance of astral influence, it is important to notice that at birth, Neptune and Uranus were in *conjunction*. When those two planets formed a *sextile* aspect to each other from *Pisces* and *Taurus*, the Sardinian contingent went to the Crimea. When they formed their *square* aspect from *Aries* and *Cancer* in 1870, Rome was delivered from foreign domination, and reinstated in her true position as the capital of Italy.

The great advance of Prussia in military power and influence, culminating in the remodelling of Germany, and the transference of the Empire from Austria to Prussia, affords another instance of Neptune's influence, similar in effect to that of the regeneration of Italy.

KING WILLIAM of PRUSSIA, now Emperor of Germany, was born 22nd March, 1797, 2^h P.M. [See *Urania* for April, 1880, page 109.] Neptune was then in the 12th degree of *Scorpio*, and posited in an angle—the 4th house—Uranus was in 10° of *Virgo* in *sextile* to Neptune, which planet also received the trine of Mercury and Venus, and the opposition of Mars. The Sun was in the third degree of *Aries*.

On the 23rd October, 1857, he was appointed Regent, owing to the alarming illness of his brother. Neptune was in 21° of *Pisces*, midway between the places of Venus and Jupiter at birth, and within 12° of and approaching the radical Sun.

On the 7th October, 1858, he was named Permanent Regent. Neptune had then approached 2° nearer to the Sun. On the 12th of January, 1860, the Regent announced that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms." This was, in effect, a public intimation of the reign of force about to be inaugurated by the military men of Prussia. Neptune then was in 25° of *Pisces*, very near Jupiter's place at birth, and only 8° from the Sun's place. On the 2nd Jan., 1861, he succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, and Neptune was in 27° of *Pisces*, on the place of the radical Jupiter, and within 6° of the radical Sun.

In 1862 the great struggle between despotism and constitutionalism commenced in Prussia, and this and the following years were years of critical import to King William. Neptune transitted the place of his radical Sun in April and September, 1862. The reactionary cabinet under Van der Heydt was formed in March and April, and in September Count Bismarck succeeded as Premier. In February, 1863, Neptune again transitted the place of the Sun, and in May, the king having resolved to govern without a parliament, despotism reigned supreme in Prussia; the military element came to the front, and the absorption of Germany commenced. The war with Denmark occurred in 1864, when Neptune was between 3° and 8° of *Aries*. In June, 1865, the deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for re-organising the army and increasing the fleet and meeting the expenses of the war with Denmark, the chamber was prorogued, and the king at Carlsbad, on the 5th July, issued a despotie decree appropriating and disposing of the revenue. Neptune was then in 11° of *Aries*, only 8° from the place of the Sun at birth. It is remarkable, too, that the Sun at noon on the birth-day of Count Bismarck was in $10^{\circ} 54'$ of *Aries*, so that both king and premier were at the same time similarly receiving the influence of Neptune.

In 1866 Neptune was between 8° and 13° of *Aries*. In that year the war between Prussia and Austria occurred. Austria was defeated, and Prussia annexed Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1 again resulted in the

success of the Prussian arms. The king was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles on 18th January, 1871, Neptune being in $19^{\circ} 9'$ of *Aries*, about 16° separated from the radical Sun. Count Bismarck was created a Prince on 22nd March, 1871, Neptune being in $20^{\circ} 46'$ of *Aries*, in exact trine to his own place at birth, viz., $20^{\circ} 35'$ of *Sagittarius*, and about 10° separated from the place of the Sun at birth.

The critical period of Neptune's transit over the place of the radical Sun was successfully surmounted in this instance by firmly and relentlessly using the splendid army of Prussia, which, after years of discipline and scientific application, had been brought to the highest state of perfection as an engine of destruction.

The CZAR of RUSSIA having, by his aggression upon Turkey, constituted himself an important factor in the Pan-Slavonic agitation, the influence of Neptune upon him is worthy of note. His horoscope will be found at page 41 of *Urania*. At his birth Neptune was in the 27th degree of *Sagittarius*, in conjunction with Uranus, in opposition to Mercury and Venus, in sextile to the Moon, in square to Saturn, and about $11\frac{1}{2}$ from the trine of the Sun. In this instance Neptune was not angular, but situated in the fifth house.

He succeeded his father, Nicholas, on 2nd March, 1855, when Neptune was in $15^{\circ} 32'$ of *Pisces*, having just passed over the radical Saturn. The Treaty of Paris was signed on 30th March, 1856, when Neptune was in $18^{\circ} 44'$ of *Pisces*, in square to the radical Uranus, and in trine to the radical Mars. The Decree for the Emancipation of the Serfs in two years, was issued on 3rd March, 1861, when Neptune (in $28^{\circ} 28'$ of *Pisces*) had just passed the square of his own place at birth. In this year there were troubles and disturbances in Poland and South Russia. In 1863, there was an insurrection in Poland, and Serfdom terminated; and in that year Neptune was (by transit) within a degree of the Czar's Mid-heaven. On the 5th May, 1867, a Congress of Slavonian Deputies took place in Moscow; Neptune being in 14° of *Aries*, in the Mid-heaven.

On October 31st, 1870, when Neptune (in 20° of *Aries*) had

just passed the trine of the radical place of Uranus, Prince Gortschakoff, in a diplomatic circular, repudiated the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris; and although Earl Granville replied, maintaining the force of the treaty, yet, after a conference in London, those clauses were abrogated by a treaty signed 13th March, 1871. It would, therefore, appear that the square of Neptune and Uranus from *Aries* and *Cancer*, in July, 1870, was speedily followed by events of the greatest importance to three monarchs who had Neptune and Uranus in mutual aspect at birth.

In March, 1873, the expedition to Khiva started, and on the 10th June Khiva surrendered. By the latter date Neptune had entered *Taurus*, and was within $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the radical Sun.

At 5^h A.M. 24th April, 1877, the Russian troops commenced to cross the Pruth, and the desolating war between Russia and Turkey ensued. Neptune was rising in the 3rd degree of *Taurus*, and only about 5° from and approaching the place of the Sun at the Czar's birth. Owing to bad generalship and gross mismanagement, the Russian armies, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, met with greater losses and fewer successes than had been foreseen. When ultimately the Turkish resistance had been overcome, and the Russian armies had penetrated to the Sea of Marmora and the gates of Constantinople, the British fleet was sent to the Bosphorus, and the Russian designs upon Constantinople were frustrated. In February, 1878, the fleet anchored off Prince's Islands, and in May Neptune transitted the place of the Czar's Sun. Neptune retrograded over the radical Sun at the end of October, 1878, and made his last transit over that luminary in March, 1879. The checks to Russian ambition continued all through both years in Asia as well as in Europe. At the present time (April, 1880,) Neptune has not separated more than 3° from the radical Sun, so that the critical period cannot yet be considered over. The Nihilistic and Pan-Slavonic movements have been, and still are, sources of great trouble to the Czar, who apparently lacks the ability needful to make the most of his opportunities. King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor

William are examples for his instruction; but it is doubtful whether he will throw over the court party, and, like Victor Emmanuel, work heart and soul with his people. He must long since have become aware that his army is not powerful enough to enable him to follow in the footsteps of the Emperor William. The Czar may, however, before this influence ceases to operate upon his horoscope, come to some resolution more conducive to success. The British Government should, therefore, be prepared for all contingencies.

From these royal instances it is forcibly apparent that Neptune's application to, transit over, and separation from the Sun's place at birth are most important, indicating a series of critical years during which, if skilful management and unswerving determination are the rules of life, the foundations may be laid of an increased prosperity and extended sphere of action.

The influence of Neptune upon Royalty should now attract the particular attention of the English people, for that planet is approaching the place of the Sun at the birth of Queen VICTORIA. In August, 1880, Neptune will be only 18° from and approaching the Sun's place. This time may be compared to the period when Victor Emmanuel began to make his influence felt in Europe by sending his efficient little army to the Crimea. The Government of England should, therefore, from this time forward strenuously endeavour to strengthen the nation by developing and consolidating the resources of the Empire, in order to prepare to pass through a critical period with success and honour.

If during the remainder of the present reign the national affairs be skilfully managed, the British Empire will, probably, increase in influence and military strength; and its boundaries will be extended, even as were the boundaries of Sardinia and Prussia. On the other hand, should our Government, by ill-considered measures and a vacillating policy, impair or destroy the bonds which bind together the several parts of the empire, and neglect to properly develop its resources, then the reverse may be expected; and, like the rulers of Russia to-day, they will have to encounter discontent at home and powerful enemies abroad, and will scarcely fail to meet with disaster

instead of success. The years of the greatest crisis will be from 1887 to 1890; for Neptune will be in trine to the Queen's Midheaven in July and October, 1887; May, 1888; and February, 1889; and Neptune will be in conjunction with the place of the radical Sun in August, September, and October, 1888; in May, 1889; and in January and March, 1890.

A consideration of the following public events, with the coinciding aspects formed by Neptune, when in transit through the Queen's horoscope, may, by showing what has occurred in the past, indicate what may take place in the future.

In 1835 Neptune having entered the Midheaven, trined the place of the Sun at birth, and in June, 1837, the Queen came to the throne, when Neptune was in exact square to the radical Mercury, and only 6° past the trine of the Sun.

In 1842 Peace was concluded with China. Neptune passed over the place of Jupiter and formed a sextile aspect with the radical Mars.

In 1844-5 Neptune was in sextile to the radical Uranus, and the Corn Law agitation and Railway mania occurred. In 1846 when Neptune came to the sextile of his own place at birth, and was, moreover, assisted by the sextile to the radical Venus, the Corn Laws were repealed.

In April and August, 1851, and February, 1852, Neptune transiting *Pisces* formed a sextile to the place of Mercury at birth. 1851 was a year important to trade and industry. The Queen opened the Great Exhibition in May; and gold was discovered in Australia in February, 1851, which was the cause of the great emigration to that country which ensued. A new trade was ultimately created, which at the present time is of essential importance to the mother country.

Neptune having $1^\circ 14'$ north latitude, his right-ascension at birth was $268^\circ 24'$, which, subtracted from $301^\circ 33'$, the right-ascension of the Midheaven, leaves $33^\circ 9'$ as the meridian distance. This arc is the Midheaven to the conjunction of Neptune converse, and taking 1° for a year, it measures to the middle of July, 1852. On the 30th August, John Camden Nield, an eccentric miser, died, leaving the Queen a fortune of £250,000!

The camp at Chobham was formed from June to August, 1853, Neptune being then in 14 degrees of *Pisces*, applying to the semi-sextile of the radical Mars; and in March, 1854, when War was declared against Russia, Neptune was in the same 14th degree. This influence continued during the war, and in May, 1855, when the aspect was completed with Mars, there was a distribution of Crimean Medals.

In 1858-9 Neptune squared the radical Uranus. The "Jewish Disabilities Bill" was passed in July, 1858, and the "India Bill" in August. There was also great public excitement about the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," and the threats of the French colonels, which ultimately led to the formation of the Volunteer Corps.

In May, 1859, when Neptune came to a semi-sextile of the radical Venus, there was a Thanksgiving for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

On the 16th March, 1861, Neptune was in 29° of *Pisces*, on the place of Saturn at birth, and the Duchess of Kent died; while on 14th December, 1861, when the Prince Consort died, Neptune was in 28° 50' of *Pisces*, again on the place of the radical Saturn. On a previous page it was noted that when Neptune passed over Saturn in the Czar's nativity, his father died.

In June, 1862, Neptune formed a sextile aspect with the radical Moon, and on 1st July the Princess Alice was married. In February, 1863, Neptune was in sextile to both Sun and Moon, and in March the Marriage of the Prince of Wales took place.

Neptune in 8 degrees of *Aries* came to the semi-sextile of Mercury in June and July, 1864; in April and October, 1865; and in January and February, 1866. Under these aspects to Mercury the Ionian Islands were ceded to Greece in June, 1864, and an abortive conference was held that year relative to Schleswig-Holstein. On the 2nd April, 1865, Cobden died, and on 18th October Lord Palmerston died. An important commercial treaty with Austria was signed in December of the same year.

Neptune passed over the radical Mars and formed a sextile

aspect with the radical Jupiter in 1868, 1869, and 1870. The Fenians gave trouble at the end of 1867 and during 1868. In 1868-9 the Irish Church was disestablished. In 1870 the army was increased, and the Russian note repudiating the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris was received.

The Alabama Claims were settled in September, 1872, during the influence of Neptune in trine to the radical place of Uranus.

In May and November, 1878, and in March, 1879, Neptune in *Taurus* passed over the place of Mercury at birth. Important treaties were entered into under this influence and stirring events occurred—viz., the Treaty of Berlin, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the occupation of Cyprus, the Afghan War, etc.

It is manifest from the numerous instances given above that the Neptunian influence had much to do with nearly all the great events of the present reign.

NEPTUNE.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR JUNE, 1880.

JUNE opens under the influence of the Solar conjunction with Mercury, and that of the Solar sextile (60°) of Jupiter, hence the weather of the first four days should prove generally fine and hot; showers in places on the 5th; 7th to 9th, cooler and cloudy; 10th to 13th, fine, and very warm; 14th, cloudy; 15th to 17th, cooler and showery; 18th, thunder or hailstorms; 19th, variable; 20th, fine; 21st and 22nd, showers; 23rd to 25th, cloudy or showery; 26th, fine, and hot; 27th, cooler; 28th to the end, great heat and brilliant summer weather, under the influence of Mars in trine aspect with Jupiter.—STORM-PERIODS, 2nd, 17th, or 18th.

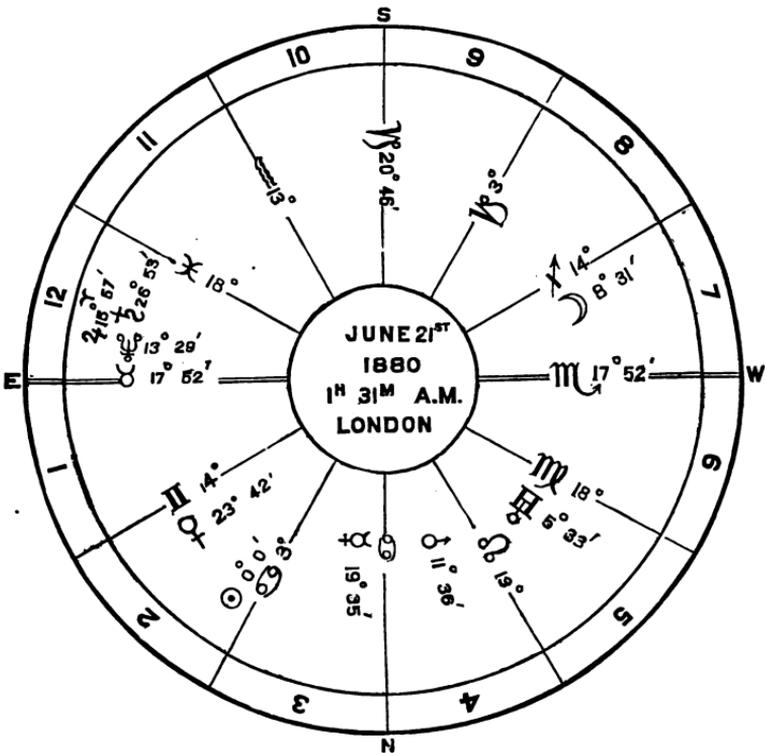
“It is worthy of note that in the monthly magazine *Urania*, devoted to meteorology and kindred sciences, the weather forecasts for April hit on the very day of the great tornado in Iowa, Missouri, etc., viz., the 18th of April, which was marked as a storm period; and not only was the actual date given, but a foot-note stated that ‘an unusual degree of atmospheric disturbance was certain to be witnessed in many parts of the world.’”—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, May 3, 1880.

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.

“ Since thou, great orb, with all-enlightening ray,
 Rulst the golden day,
 How far more glorious He, who said, serene,
 Be, and thou wast! Himself unformed, unchanged, unseen.”

Hindoo Ode to the Sun.

THE Sun enters *Cancer* June 21, 1880, at 1^h 31^m a.m., G. M. T., when the R. A. of the midheaven will be 19^h 29^m 50^s. The following is the map of the heavens for the moment of ingress:—



Mercury is found on the lower meridian, and the “electric planet” has the quartile of Jupiter, the semi-quartile of Uranus, the semi-sextile of Venus, the parallel declination of the Moon, and is hastening to the square of Saturn. This commixture of rays would appear to indicate a very variable

season, but inasmuch as Mercury is very close to the square of Jupiter (in *Aries*), we are inclined to think that this is an indication of a summer of great heat, of low rainfall, and of much atmospheric disturbance. The connection of Mercury with Jupiter, in summer, is observed to produce "wind and thunder." * In Germany, in Austria-Hungary, and in Poland, great heat and a long drought may be anticipated, for, in those countries, at the moment of the ingress, Mars will be in the fourth house, in trine aspect with Jupiter and the Moon.

But for the trine aspect of Mars and Jupiter, the political outlook for Germany, Austria, and Slavonia, would, indeed, be alarming, for the ancients averred that such a position of Mars (on the lower meridian) indicated "quarrels and wars and effusion of blood." The influence of England will be exerted in the cause of peace, and there are good grounds for hope that it will prevail. Accidents in mines and earthquakes are threatened (in Germany) at the beginning of August.

The position of Venus in the second house at the ingress at London is encouraging for the revenue. The positions of Mars and Uranus are unfortunate for places of amusement, some of which are likely to suffer by fire or panic; and the birth-rate will be below the average. The Moon in the seventh house and in trine aspect with Jupiter would appear to indicate an increase in the marriage-rate over that of the previous quarters of this year. The death-rate will be below the average.

In the far East—near the borders of China—Mars will be rising at this ingress, and, consequently, fighting may be looked for in that region.

THE *St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette*, May 8 and 15, 1880, contained leading articles on *Urania*. The editor says that, "Now that astrology is coming more than ever to the fore by men of learning and ability, we hold it to be no derogation to our position as journalists to notice some of its features as set forth by its professors. We would particularly draw attention to *Urania*." Visitors to Hastings and St. Leonards will peruse, with advantage, the *Gazette*, and will be especially interested in the metrical weather forecasts daily given by its able editor.

* See page 138 of *The Weather Guide-Book*.

THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.

(To the Editor of Urania.)

“The sacred chords, that are by heaven’s right hand
Unwound and tighten’d.” DANTE.

SIR,—Kepler’s idea of symmetrical concerts of sound is perfect. I have written out *every degree or interval of sound in music*, which, as you will see, *corresponds* to every astrological “aspect.” There are three scales in music: “The Diatonic,” “Chromatic,” and “Enharmonic” (or diatonic semitones of the minor scale). I have placed all the minor astrological aspects on the minor chromatic; the *sextile*, *square*, and *trine*, with their divisions on the major chromatic, as this scale bears the first relationship to its generator. I have taken all the aspects from your *Text-Book of Astrology*. The result is an astonishment to me.

The tabular arrangement of *all the major diatonic scales* (the generators), and the singular agreement that exists between Nature’s harmony and the signs of the zodiac is an idea which occurred to me during the compilation of the major scale with its attendant chromatic and diatonic semitones.

I have endeavoured to make the entire subject distinctly visible to the readers of *Urania*, and trust that this happy fact, which is so clear to my mind, may be the means of convincing others that astrology and astronomy—the celestial wonders—are responded to in *exact similitude* by the spiritual art of music—that inspiring art which connects itself with “things unseen” by a mighty and sublime bond.

ALFRED HARBOROUGH, R.A.M.

Moat Grange, Birkdale, Southport.

The Table appended shows that all the major diatonic scales are in perfect consonance with the signs of the zodiac; that the scales which are placed opposite to each other on the Table are the antipodes to each other in the science of music, as Aries and Libra are in the science of astrology; furthermore, that the distance from the fundamental note, or root, of each scale to its opposite is *seven semitones—the mystic seven*—which order traverses the entire range of harmony, and shows the exact relationship between music and the spheres.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

THE quarterly Return of the births, marriages, and deaths registered in England and Wales during the three months ending March 31, 1880, has just been issued. The forecast given at page 17 of *Urania* for January is exactly verified, viz:—

“In the United Kingdom the general death-rate of the quarter should (as Jupiter is approaching his perihelion) be below the average: still there is every reason to fear a great prevalence of infantile diseases (scarlatina and whooping cough), and of diseases of the respiratory organs among adults.”

An examination of the following excerpts will show that although the metropolitan death-rate in the early months of the present year has been so high, yet the general death-rate has been low, viz., 22·9 per 1000; the mean rate for 1870-79 was 24·2. The most fatal of the diseases classed as “zymotic” is *whooping cough*. From this 4,872 died. Measles have been more fatal than in any corresponding period since 1874, the total number of deaths from them being 3,541. No less than 7,761 deaths in London were referred to *diseases of the respiratory organs*, excluding phthisis, which exceeded by 1,710, or 28 per cent., the corrected average number in the corresponding period of the last ten years. There was an increase of the death-rate from scarlatina in this quarter compared with the corresponding periods of 1870-79.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

UNITED KINGDOM: *Birth Rate*, 33·5. *Death Rate*, 22·9 per 1000.

ENGLAND AND WALES: *Birth Rate*, 34·9.

“A lower birth rate than has been recorded in any corresponding period since 1850, when the rate did not exceed 33·2 per 1000.” [First quarter 1878, 36·0; 1879, 36·5.]

ENGLAND AND WALES: *Death Rate*, 22·9.

“The death rate, notwithstanding the severe cold of January, was 1·3 below the average rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years, 1870-79. The average rate in the first quarters of the 41 years, 1838-78, was 24·8 per 1000. The death rate last quarter was no less than 4·6 per 1000 below the rate that prevailed during the

corresponding period of 1875, when there were 37 frosty days and only 114·3 degrees of frost, against 192·0 degrees of frost on 31 days of the quarter now under notice. The death rate last quarter indeed scarcely exceeded those that prevailed in the comparatively mild first quarters of 1877 and 1878."

"The annual death-rate ranged last quarter from 20·2 and 20·8 in the South Eastern and South Midland, to 24·9 and 27·3 in the North Western and Metropolitan registration divisions."

1880.

URBAN POPULATION	Death-Rate,	24·2 = 1·6	} below the average rates in the first quarters of the 10 years 1870-9.
RURAL	"	21·0 = 1·0	
IN 20 OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH TOWNS, INCLUDING LONDON (27·3),		} 25·5	} 1877 = 24·2 in 1878 = 25·2 per 1000. 1879 = 27·4

LONDON—Average in quarters, ending March 31, in 3 years, 1877-79. Total ALL CAUSES, 22,521. Quarter ending March 31, 1880, 24,884. Quarter ending March 31, 1880, scarlet fever, 785; whooping cough, 1,956; measles, 340.

ZYMOTIC FATALITY—

	Deaths.
Whooping Cough, - - - - -	4,872
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	4,541
Measles, - - - - -	3,541
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	1,736
Fever (principally enteric), - - - - -	1,689
Diphtheria, - - - - -	717
Small-Pox, - - - - -	197

England and Wales, - - - - - 17,293

or 11·9 per cent. of the total deaths = to annual rate of 2·72 per 1000.
"Average of 10 preceding corresponding quarters, 3·05."

"Whooping cough was the most fatal zymotic disease in England and Wales during last quarter." Annual death-rate = 0·77 per 1000 (0·13 above average in 10 preceding corresponding quarters), range in 10 years, 1870-9, from 0·42 in 1877 to 0·85 in 1878.

"Scarlet fever caused 4,541 deaths during last quarter showing a decrease of 1,228 from those returned in the preceding three months, but exceeding by 143 the number in the first quarter of 1879. The annual death-rate from this disease was equal to 0·71 per 1000, against an average rate of 0·78 in the ten preceding corresponding quarters." [Lowest years: 1873 = 0·46, 1872 = 0·59. Highest years: 1871 = 1·08, 1870 = 1·21.]

"Measles was more fatal last quarter than in any corresponding period since 1874, and caused 3,541 deaths, which, however, showed a decline of 66 from the number returned in the last quarter of 1879. The annual death-rate from this disease was

equal to 0·56 per 1000, against an average rate of 0·36 in the ten preceding corresponding quarters." [1879 = 0·20, 1872 = 0·54, 1874 = 0·65 per 1000.]

Diarrhœa—annual rate = 0·27, average 0·30.

"The 1689 deaths referred to *fever* showed a further marked decline from recent corresponding quarters." [Annual rate = 0·27, average of 10 corresponding quarters = 0·53.]

"The fatal cases of *diphtheria* showed a considerable decline from the numbers returned in the two preceding corresponding quarters." [Annual rate, 0·11; average, 10 years, 0·13.]

	1879.	1st qr.	2nd	3rd	4th	
SMALL-POX.		243	164	79	61	
	1880.	197	{ of these 126 occurred in London and its { suburban districts, 51 in Bath, and only { 20 in the rest of England and Wales.			

During the 13 weeks of the first quarter of this year 7,761 deaths in London were referred to *diseases of the respiratory organs*, excluding phthisis, which exceeded by 1,710, or 28 per cent., the corrected average number in the corresponding period of the last ten years. These deaths were equal to an annual rate of 8·5 per 1000 of the estimated population." (*N.B.*—A wide range in various towns 2·9 to 8·1.)

WEATHER AT GREENWICH. (By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.)

"January was an exceedingly cold month, with the smallest rainfall since 1826, very high barometric readings throughout the month, and an absence of strong winds."

"February was a warm month, with a rainfall somewhat above its average, with high barometer readings during the first week, and low afterwards, and with strong winds occasionally."

"March was warm during the first half of the month, with frequent strong winds; from the 11th day the wind was mostly from the east, and occasionally the weather was cold; the rainfall was small, and the readings of the barometer were high, and constantly above their averages from the 5th day. The month was most favourable for agricultural work."

"The mean temperature of the fifteen months ending January, 1880 was 44°·0, and we have to go back to the years 1813-15 for a similar cold period, and still farther back to the years 1783-85 for one of somewhat lower temperature; but in the year 1814, both May and December were more than 2° above their average, and in 1784, the month of May was 4° above its average, September was 1° above, and January, 1785, was nearly ½° in excess of its average. Therefore, there is no instance as far back as we can go of fifteen months in succession, every one being below its average."

1880. — MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			READING OF BAROMETER.		RAIN.		Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air. Miles.
	Mean.	Difference from Average of 109 Years.	Difference from 1879.	Mean.	Difference from Average of 39 Years.	Amount.	Difference from Average of 65 Years.	
January, - - -	33.2	- 3.3	+ 1.3	30.204	+ 0.448	0.3	- 1.6	179
February, - - -	41.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.6	29.634	- 0.156	2.3	+ 0.8	346
March, - - -	44.3	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	29.937	+ 0.195	0.6	- 1.0	321
Means, - - -	39.8	+ 1.0	- 0.1	29.925	+ 0.162	Sum. 3.2	Sum. - 1.8	Mean. 282

The fall of rain at Greenwich in January was 0.3 inch, being 1.6 inches below the average; and back to 1815 there is but one instance of so small a fall, viz., in the year 1826, when it was 0.3 inch.

The fall in February was 2.3 inches, being 0.8 inch above the average; and the fall in March was 0.6 inch, being 1.0 inch below the average, and there are but nine instances back to 1815 of a smaller fall of rain in the month of March, viz., in 1830, it was 0.3 inch; in 1837 = 0.5; 1840 = 0.3; 1843 = 0.5; 1849 = 0.6; 1850 = 0.3; 1852 = 0.2; 1854 = 0.4; 1874 = 0.5 inch.

Thunderstorms occurred February 8th; March 1st and 10th.

Thunder was heard, but lightning not seen, on February 8th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 25th; March 10th, 15th.

Lightning was seen, but thunder not heard, January 2nd; February 13th; March 3rd, 4th, 13th.

Solar halos were seen on January 15, 16; February 6, 10, 12, 17, 27; March 1, 13, 26, 27, 29.

Lunar halos were seen on January 27; February 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26; March 25, 26.

Snow fell on January 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; February 9, 12, 26; March 1, 2, 22.

Hail fell on January 14; February 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26; March 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 21, 31.

Fog PREVAILED on 21 different days in January; 16 days in February, and on 21 days in March, or on 58 different days during the quarter.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- G. S.—A veteran meteorologist, says:—"I like your *Urania* very much indeed; I take six copies per month for distribution, and think that your friends should adopt this method of circulating a knowledge of the truth."
- B. C. M. (Denison, Texas).—We are not aware of the year in which Johannes Angelus wrote his work on astrology, and we have never seen Lilly's translation of it, nor any translation of the thirty-six books of Morinus on astrology.
- W. F. N. (Salt Lake City).—The horoscope you send shows good natural talent, but not very good fortune, as η is elevated above all the heavenly bodies. How can you expect a correct opinion to be formed on the horoscope in question when you do not send the *declinations* of the Sun, Moon, and planets? Don't be so unwise as to be guided by the false assertion of R. that "no speculums are required." Get a copy of the *Text-Book* and study the science in a proper manner.
- W. E. M'C. (Baltimore) sends us an excerpt of a column and a-half from the *New York Herald*, of April 30, 1880, being a communication from "Samael" on the expected success of Sherman, his opinion being based on figures drawn for noon of June 2 (when the Republican National Convention will sit at Chicago), and for noon of June 23 (when the Democratic National Convention will meet in Cincinnati). Our Correspondent severely criticises Mr. Samael's views in a clever reply (in the *Baltimore Daily News*), his opening statement being to this effect:—"An analysis of the celestial positions for the two great conventions in June—a good deal more ingenious than reliable—appeared in the *New York Herald*, of April 30. These figures of the heavens, taken for the moment of the opening of each convention, are supposed to symbolize the result. Nothing could be more preposterous. Suppose every circumstance in life depended for its success upon the aspects of the stars at the time of its commencement [without regard, that is, to the natal figures of the parties concerned], life would, indeed, be an easy affair, and every possible event could be brought to a prosperous issue by simply consulting the almanac, and beginning it at the right moment. Pure astrology—the *astrologia sana* of Bacon, Kepler, Flamstead, and Pearce—as well as experience, teach differently. The judgments drawn from the schemes given in the *Herald* belong to the exploded theories of *horary* astrology—a part of the science as it was taught in the middle ages, wholly fallacious, and one which has done astrology immeasurable injury. To illustrate the absurdity of placing faith in a scheme drawn for

the beginning of an event a single example will be sufficient. Several criminal trials may be commenced at the same time. According to symbolic (*horary*) astrology the result should in each case be the same, whereas experience shows that in one instance the prisoner is acquitted and in another condemned. A figure, on this assumption, taken for the time of commencement of a horse race or the drawing of a lottery ought to indicate the result; but if it did, the *horary* astrologers would be millionaires very soon, which is not the case. The writer in the *Herald* makes an absurd pretence of gauging the chances of the candidates. Except in the case of Grant he does not know the hour of birth in a single instance. I will show one or two of the absurdities in the convention figures. The writer claims that the landed interest of the country will support the Republican nominee, and he gives, as his reason, that \mathcal{U} , lord of the fourth house, is friendly to the \odot and J , etc. Now the Democratic figure shows h lord of the fourth, and certainly the natural representative of agriculture, angular and in close sextile with q , a most powerful symbol of the support of the landed interest being given to the Democratic nominee, represented by q . Thus *the figures contradict each other*, or the landed interest will be on *both* sides at once. The J ruling the M. C. is disposed of by h , which planet is in accord with q , and if any reliance could be placed on such indications, this would be a flattering testimony of success; but, as I have already said, the whole thing is an absurdity, unveiling itself at a glance, and therefore not worthy of farther argument. Suppose both conventions had elected to sit at the same time of the same day, June 2nd, 1880. According to the writer of the *Herald* the stars would then indicate success for both parties! The *Herald* writer assures us that Sherman is the coming man. At noon on the day of his birth the \odot and J were both in close proximity to h and g . On the other hand, at noon on the day Mr. Bayard was born, J had close Δ of \mathcal{U} , and \odot was applying to \mathcal{U} , a much better position, but the hour of birth not being known in either case, any forecast would be worthless. The diagrams published in the *Herald* may be interpreted either way, according to the political bias of the astrologer, and this again demonstrates the folly of giving the question on this basis the least serious consideration."

** All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3 Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S. W.

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From the "Spiritualist," May 2nd, 1879.—"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable—as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

The Edinburgh Daily Review, of January 16, and February 16, 1880, contained favourable comments on *Urania*. In the latter edition, the reviewer calls attention to the various articles in the February Number, and says that, "A paper on the 'Astrology of Dante' has a literary interest."

The St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette, February 7, says that, "The work is edited with great ability, and the articles cannot fail to excite an interest even with those who are not familiar with their specialities."

In the Homœopathic World, February, the Editor expresses himself as pleased with *Urania*, and trusts that it will be a great success. "It does not," he says, "revive superstition, but keeps to the scientific leaning of true astrology. It touches us at the point of connection between disease and planetary influence from a purely *physical* standpoint."

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, January 12, remarks that—"Weather prediction is a matter of no common interest to farmers, and the article on this subject deserves attentive study."

The Builder's Reporter, January 30, 1880, said: "*Urania* has certainly commenced successfully, so far as weather predictions are concerned, and this may help forward its future progress."

The *Freemason*, April 24, 1880, says: "It seems at first sight strange almost to realise that we are reviewing a magazine devoted to astrology. And yet such is the case. Let us all note it carefully. . . . That many old writers treated astrology as a science many of us are probably aware, and that it should be revived as a science in the nineteenth century is not only in itself 'one of those things a fellow ought to know,' but is a fact to be looked at carefully by the intelligent student of the hour. *Urania*, from an astrological point of view, has much matter interesting, no doubt, for astrological believers."

York House Papers, May 19, 1880, quotes *verbatim* the paper on "Successful Commanders," and says of *Urania*: "This is a monthly publication edited by Mr. Alfred J. Pearce, author of 'The Weather Guide Book,' 'The Text-Book of Astrology,' etc., on scientific principles, based upon planetary configurations. We can recommend *Urania* not only for its literary interest, but for the conscientious tone pervading its contents."

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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

URANIA.

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir.
DANTE

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call; for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

JULY, 1880.

WILD FIRE.

DISCUSSION has recently taken place, in the pages of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on "Spring Fires." Mr. B. G. Jenkins, F.R.A.S., writing on this subject, said:—

"While not denying that there may be individual instances of incendiarism in the agricultural districts, I cannot agree in the wholesale charge made against the agricultural labourers of the South of England. About a year ago I expressed a similar belief about the Nihilists, when fires were every now and again sweeping away the villages of the Russian peasants. Such fires occur more or less all over the world every spring, and especially severe are they in those regions where that mysterious power terrestrial magnetism is in excess—namely, Russia and Eastern America. Accounts from Russia state that the fires have with the return of spring broken out again, and from the West Indies and America we have even more alarming news. In America they take place almost as regularly as if by clockwork—in some years, however, to a greater extent than in others. I know that people like to fancy they are due to the carelessness of fishing parties and other campers-out; but how is it this carelessness is

not manifested in August when the vegetation is a well-seasoned pabulum for the flames? I have known these fires sweep away miles of forest trees when the ground is ankle-deep in snow, so little power have the rays of the Sun as yet had in penetrating the dense foliage. In 1849 I had the good fortune to see one of these fires in its origin, and the remarkable point about it was that the fire began in the tops of the trees. The fact is we have an atmosphere about us of which we have yet to learn very much. There are problems connected with it which cannot be ignored much longer. Your own pages have more than once during the past two winters chronicled the fact that, while we in the low grounds of Europe and America have been experiencing the rigours of winter, the inhabitants of mountain regions have been revelling in delightful spring weather. We have become so accustomed to look upon the Sun as our only source of heat, our only regulator of heat and cold, that we can only with difficulty realise any other source. But there are certain facts connected with that ocean of air in which we live which can bear only one interpretation—namely, that there is a something beyond us, and yet not the Sun, which affects our atmosphere in a very remarkable manner. What that is I have endeavoured to indicate in a paper which will appear in the May number of the ‘Transactions of the Royal Academy of Science of Rome.’”*

The fact that “wild fire” is recorded in the Old English Chronicles as having occurred twice in the eleventh century, in England, and in a tone that implies that it was a well-known phenomenon, and that it was not attributed either to human or to supernatural agency, is alluded to in “Occasional Notes,” in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, May 22. In 1032, we are informed, “the wild fire appeared, such as no man remembered, and everywhere did harm in many places.” In 1078 “was the dry summer, and wild fire came in many shires and burned many towns”—“towns,” says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, “meaning, doubtless, enclosed places of any kind. Here the dry summer and the wild fire seem connected as cause and effect. Most of the Latin writers omit the entries; but the Waverley Annals copy the former, turning the ‘wild fire’ into ‘*ignis divinus*.’ That was an age in which they

* *Pall Mall Gazette*, May 18, 1880, p. 3.

were specially used to fires of all kinds, designed, accidental, and caused by lightning. But the 'wild fire' seems to be something distinct from all."

The *New York Herald*, May 15, 1880, contains a report, two columns in length, of the doings of "the Fire Fiend."

A despatch, dated "Milford, May 14," states that "extensive forest fires continue to rage about here. Over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, besides a vast amount of valuable timber, has been destroyed. Several houses and barns have been burned. Six thousand acres of land are on fire this morning. The damage cannot be estimated. Considerable game has been killed by the flames. The fires are nearly all the result of incendiaries. A light rain is now falling."

In New Jersey, "the destruction along the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and the Cape May and Millville Railroad, by the forest fires, is terrible to behold. The entire portion of southern New Jersey, bounded by Belle Plain on the south-east, Millville on the south-west, Absecon on the north-east, and Elwood on the north-west, have been swept over. The loss in Atlantic county will reach \$200,000, the principal damage being to the vineyards. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad have sent large gangs of men to prevent the flames from reaching the Atlantic city." At Great Republic, N.J., at the same date, "the fierce forest fires now burning in this region alone are reported as destroying over one hundred square miles of valuable berry bogs, timber land, and vineyards." At Manchester, N.J., "the losses by the present forest fires in Ocean, Burlington, and Cumberland counties will be very heavy. An old resident, who has lived here since July, 1840, says that more damage has been accomplished by the April and May fires than by all the fires occurring during the previous thirty-nine years."

Here we have evidence that although some attribute the forest fires to the work of incendiaries, they have occurred in New Jersey every spring for the last thirty-nine years, and that the present outbreak exceeds the destruction of all the past thirty-nine years. It is extremely unlikely that all these fires, extending over such a wide area, were the work of incendiaries. The majority of the educated public, fearful of being considered superstitious, will, probably, continue to attribute spring fires, cholera epidemics, &c., to human

agency* ; and the press, finding that it does not pay to frighten its readers, will, most likely, continue to foster this idea. Too much praise cannot, therefore, be accorded to journals which, like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, the *St. Leonards Gazette*, the *New York Herald*, and the *Baltimore Daily News*, in a truly liberal spirit, give insertion to correspondence on unsuspected causes. In like manner, the conduct of the Roman Academy in printing in its *Transactions* the valuable papers of Mr. Jenkins, is beyond all praise. To astrologers, it is interesting to recall the fact that at the vernal ingress at Washington this year, the planet Mars was angular (in the seventh house, and in the sign *Gemini*).

Since these remarks were written, news has arrived of the "great oil conflagration" at Titusville in the Pennsylvania oil region. Two large refineries, and over 100,000 barrels of oil, have been destroyed by the flames. This conflagration occurred on the 11th of June; the cause of it is not stated. It is, then, a remarkable fact that in London and the United States—equally influenced by the sign *Gemini*—most destructive fires have taken place in the spring quarter of the present year, following closely upon the vernal ingress when Mars was angular at London and Washington, in $\Pi 17^{\circ} 36'$. Whether or not the fires in the agricultural districts of the South of England and in the forests of New Jersey, etc., were due to magnetic action, and whatever may have been the causes of the destructive fires in London and Titusville, there remains the fact that (according to the aphorisms of the ancients) the position of Mars at the vernal ingress foreshadowed them.

* In the year 1873, insanity visited the human race as an epidemic. "No one," says Dr. Forster (*Illustrations of the Atmospherical Origin of Epidemic Diseases*, p. 151), "could call this contagious, and yet it spread as disorders do which are vulgarly called infectious. This epidemic determined the blood with such violence to the brain as to occasion the delirium, often ending in madness; and it may be remarked that this disease prevailed while the volcanic eruptions of the next year were gathering."

“SUN-SPOT ASTROLOGY.”

FOR some time past we have heard the sound of strife in the astronomical camp, and were not unaware of its nature. So long as it was kept within bounds we were content to look on, and with a smile remark, “How these astronomers love one another!” But the disaffection has spread to such an extent that it calls for some public notice. It appears that a kind of civil war has broken out, and the main body in the camp has betaken itself to a fortress called “Royal Observatory,” and the minority rallies round a banner on which is inscribed “Physical Observatory.” They have advanced within the borders of our territory, and are evidently bent on securing a site for their proposed stronghold. Some stragglers from the main body are dogging their steps, and occasionally we hear them shouting some threat after their quondam bosom friends, but now bitter enemies. One of them in ridicule holds up a newspaper on which we can make out what appears to be *Daily Telegraph*, and under it the words “Sun-spot Astrology”; another displays a copy of the *English Mechanic*, across which he has scrawled “Sun-spottery and Swindling.”

But seriously, it would appear that many eminent scientific men have been led to believe that, by careful observation of the changes taking place on the surface of the Sun, definite conclusions may be arrived at as to the connexion between the weather and sun-spots. It is the object of these gentlemen, we believe, to have a Physical Observatory established which shall take in hand and conduct thoroughly magnetic and meteorological observations, together with photographic and spectroscopic astronomy (which includes sun-spots), a work which is performed (but not so efficiently as they could wish) by the Royal Observatory, and to leave to this institution its proper work of determining the places of the Sun, Moon, Planets and Stars. Well, because in the interests of advanced science they are endeavouring to get Government to grant the

necessary funds for such an institution, they are spoken of in terms which indicate that they are to be regarded as little better than adventurers whose object is to obtain public money under false pretences.

To the meanest capacity it must be evident that any facts which will enable us to predict good and bad seasons must be of the highest importance, so much does the well-being of nations depend on the harvest. But in the scientific world there are a great many individuals who are very bigoted. They have sense enough to see that sun-spots are the thin end of the wedge, and that the wedge is *planetary influence*. As their object would appear to be not to get at the truth, but to uphold the views in which they have been educated, they will have nothing to do with anything that appears to savour of astrology. They hate the very name; it is their bugbear and bogey; in their sleep they are haunted by evil planets, chased by Mars, scowled at by Saturn, and they wake in a fright to "thank their lucky stars" it was only a dream! They, probably, never knew that astronomy is but a branch of the more general subject *astrology*, and that the wisest minds of the ancients, and even the founders of modern astronomy were *astrologers*.

There can be no doubt (for the evidence is abundant) that good and bad seasons depend on atmospheric changes, that atmospheric changes and sun-spots are connected as effects of some *common cause*, that observation of the former gives us knowledge of the latter, and that *the cause is the action of the planets* on the Sun and on the earth.

That the number of eminent men, who are coming to see this and boldly declare it, is increasing daily, is matter for rejoicing. The greater however our joy, the greater the anger of those who see their own ranks being thinned and the secession of some of their brightest lights. Not of course that they are joining us; they are, however, forming an independent body, whose labours are unconsciously doing much to revive the study of astrology.

That it will revive and survive we cannot doubt. As well may these narrow-minded individuals attempt to keep back

the advancing tide with a mop as try to burke the labours of advanced astronomers. It is encouraging to see such a paper as that which we reproduce in this number appear in the transactions of so distinguished a body as the Royal Academy dei Lincei of Rome, the more so as it seems to prove very conclusively that our cold-waves are due to the influence of the planet Venus, and our heat-waves to the influence of Jupiter. The cycle of 28 years demonstrated in the paper referred to, is just double that of 14 (noticed at page 133) in the case of epidemics.

While on this subject we may direct attention to the leader on astrology by one of "the young lions" of the *Daily Telegraph* in the issue of June 23rd. As an instance of the "strong meat" supplied to the readers of that journal, we are told that, since Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are at or near their perihelia at the present time, this phenomenon occurred last in 1708! Evidently "the young lion" left school without having reached the arithmetical rule "least common multiple," and yet is considered competent to initiate the public into the mysteries of astronomy!

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—There has been a very large increase in the number of fires occurring in the metropolis during the spring quarter. During the four weeks ending June 5, the fire brigade attended 215 fires, large and small, or an average of nearly 54 per week. In the corresponding four weeks of 1879—a year, by-the bye, exceptionally heavy in its roll of fires—the number attended was 107, or an average of scarcely 27 per week. The gross number of fires in **May** is in excess of the highest winter average of last year. Reference to p. 86 will show that Mars was exactly on the ascendant of London at the vernal ingress (and on the lower meridian of the figure), and from this position of Mars we foretold that "most exciting scenes will be witnessed in London, and a great conflagration, attended with loss of life, is to be feared." On April 30, at half-past one o'clock in the day, occurred the great fire in Aldersgate Street, resulting in the loss of two or three lives; Mars was then within 2° of the place of the Moon at the vernal ingress. On May 7, the great fire in Holborn took place.

EPHEMERIS—JULY, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Neptune, 2nd, 7h. 46m. Morning,	Is in Ecliptic Conjunction with the Moon.	1	N 0 53 0
Sun, 7th, 1h. 21m. Afternoon,		4	0 24 26
Venus 7th, 9h. 19m. Morning,		7	S 0 8 10
Mercury, 9th, 10h. 8m. Afternoon,		10	0 44 15
Mars, 10th, 4h. 18m. Afternoon,		13	1 23 9
Uranus, 11th, 4h. 51m. Afternoon,		16	2 3 58
Jupiter, 27th, 3h. 16m. Afternoon,		19	2 45 24
Saturn, 28th, 9h. 21m. Morning,		22	3 25 38
Neptune, 29th, 3h. 34m. Afternoon,		25	4 2 7
			28	S 4 31 33

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.			Moon's Long.			Mercury's Longitude.						
			°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"				
1	TH	☉ 72° ♀. ♀ * ♃.	♁	9	56	55	♃	♁	51	9	♁	53	18		
2	F			10	54	7	15	53	21	51		6	23	42	
3	S	☉ in apogee.		11	51	20	27	47	3	♁	42	7	36	28	
4	♄	♀ 72° ♀.		12	48	33	9	♁	36	15	29	8	46	34	
5	M	☉ * ♄. ♃ N. tropic.		13	45	46	21	23	27	17		9	53	53	
6	TU	♀ in ☉.		14	42	59	3	♁	11	9	♁	6	10	58	23
7	W	☉ 36° ♂. ♀ * ♄.		15	40	12	15	3	21	1		11	59	57	
8	TH	♀ greatest elong. 26° 21' E.		16	37	26	27	1	3	♁	3	12	58	29	
9	F	♀ ☐ ♄.		17	34	39	9	♁	7	15	14	13	53	54	
10	S	☉ ☐ ♃. ♀ 36° ♂.		18	31	53	21	23	27	35		14	46	4	
11	♄	♀ ☐ ♃.		19	29	7	3	♁	51	10	♁	15	34	52	
12	M	♂ p.d. ♄. ♃ equator.		20	26	21	16	33	23	0		16	20	11	
13	TU	☉ 45° ♃. ♀ 45° ♃. ♄ p.d. ♄.		21	23	35	29	30	6	♁	6	17	1	51	
14	W	♀ sup. ☉.		22	20	49	12	♁	46	19	31	17	39	44	
15	TH			23	18	3	26	21	3	♁	16	18	13	42	
16	F	♀ Δ ♃. ♄ in aphelion.		24	15	17	10	♁	16	17	22	18	43	34	
17	S	♀ 72° ♄.		25	12	32	24	32	1	♁	46	19	9	12	
18	♄	☉ 72° ♄. ♂ Δ ♀.		26	9	46	9	♁	5	16	28	19	30	26	
19	M	♀ ☐ ♀. ♃ S. tropic.		27	7	1	23	53	1	♁	21	19	47	7	
20	TU	♀ 30° ♂. ♃ in perigee.		28	4	17	8	♁	49	16	18	19	59	7	
21	W	☉ ☐ ♀. ♀ 36° ♃.		29	1	33	23	47	1	♁	13	20	6	18	
22	TH	♀ stationary.		29	58	49	8	♁	37	15	57	20	8	34	
23	F	☉ 36° ♃.		♁	0	56	6	23	12	0	♁	22	5	50	
24	S			1	53	24	7	♁	27	14	24	19	58	4	
25	♄	☉ 30° ♂. ♀ in perihelion.		2	50	42	21	16	28	1		19	45	17	
26	M	♀ Δ ♃. ♀ 30° ♃.		3	48	2	4	♁	39	11	♁	19	27	32	
27	TU	♂ 135° ♃. ♄ p.d. ♂.		4	45	22	17	36	23	56		19	4	55	
28	W	♀ greatest Hel. Lat. S.		5	42	44	0	♁	11	6	♁	18	37	40	
29	TH			6	40	7	12	26	18	29		18	6	3	
30	F	☉ p.d. ♄, 30° ♃.		7	37	31	24	28	0	♁	25	17	30	26	
31	S			8	34	56	6	♁	20	12	14	16	51	16	

EPHEMERIS—JULY, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	N 0 23 21	N 1 13 25	S 1 18 6	S 2 25 22	N 0 44 50	S 1 44 53
4	0 30 7	1 12 13	1 18 51	2 26 5	0 44 45	1 45 1
7	0 36 39	1 11 0	1 19 36	2 26 49	0 44 39	1 45 10
10	0 42 56	1 9 47	1 20 23	2 27 34	0 44 34	1 45 20
13	0 48 56	1 8 33	1 21 10	2 28 19	0 44 29	1 45 29
16	0 54 35	1 7 19	1 21 58	2 29 6	0 44 24	1 45 39
19	0 59 53	1 6 4	1 22 47	2 29 53	0 44 20	1 45 49
22	1 4 46	1 4 49	1 23 36	2 30 40	0 44 16	1 45 59
25	1 9 13	1 3 32	1 24 25	2 31 28	0 44 12	1 46 10
28	N 1 13 12	N 1 2 16	S 1 25 15	S 2 32 16	N 0 44 8	S 1 46 20

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	♊ 6 30 4	♌ 17 58 27	♃ 17 16 32	♄ 27 37 45	♅ 5 56 52	♆ 13 45 12
2	7 43 46	18 35 13	17 23 19	27 41 35	5 59 22	13 46 37
3	8 57 30	19 12 0	17 29 57	27 45 21	6 1 54	13 48 1
4	10 11 14	19 48 49	17 36 26	27 49 1	6 4 29	13 49 22
5	11 24 59	20 25 39	17 42 45	27 52 36	6 7 6	13 50 43
6	12 38 44	21 2 31	17 48 55	27 56 6	6 9 45	13 52 1
7	13 52 30	21 39 25	17 54 55	27 59 30	6 12 26	13 53 18
8	15 6 17	22 16 21	18 0 45	28 2 48	6 15 10	13 54 34
9	16 20 4	22 53 18	18 6 25	28 6 2	6 17 55	13 55 47
10	17 33 52	23 30 17	18 11 55	28 9 10	6 20 43	13 56 59
11	18 47 41	24 7 18	18 17 15	28 12 12	6 23 33	13 58 9
12	20 1 30	24 44 20	18 22 25	28 15 9	6 26 25	13 59 18
13	21 15 20	25 21 24	18 27 24	28 17 59	6 29 19	14 0 25
14	22 29 10	25 58 29	18 32 14	28 20 45	6 32 15	14 1 30
15	23 43 1	26 35 36	18 36 52	28 23 25	6 35 13	14 2 33
16	24 56 52	27 12 45	18 41 20	28 25 59	6 38 13	14 3 35
17	26 10 44	27 49 55	18 45 38	28 28 27	6 41 14	14 4 34
18	27 24 36	28 27 6	18 49 45	28 30 49	6 44 18	14 5 32
19	28 38 29	29 4 20	18 53 42	28 33 6	6 47 23	14 6 28
20	29 52 22	29 41 35	18 57 27	28 35 17	6 50 30	14 7 23
21	♋ 1 6 16	♍ 0 18 51	19 1 2	28 37 22	6 53 39	14 8 15
22	2 20 10	0 56 9	19 4 26	28 39 21	6 56 49	14 9 6
23	3 34 6	1 33 29	19 7 39	28 41 14	7 0 1	14 9 55
24	4 48 1	2 10 50	19 10 41	28 43 1	7 3 15	14 10 42
25	6 1 58	2 48 13	19 13 31	28 44 43	7 6 30	14 11 27
26	7 15 55	3 25 38	19 16 10	28 46 18	7 9 47	14 12 10
27	8 29 54	4 3 5	19 18 38	28 47 47	7 13 6	14 12 52
28	9 43 52	4 40 33	19 20 55	28 49 10	7 16 25	14 13 31
29	10 57 52	5 18 14	19 23 0	28 50 27	7 19 47	14 14 9
30	12 11 52	5 55 36	19 24 53	28 51 37	7 23 9	14 14 44
31	13 25 54	6 33 11	19 26 35	28 52 42	7 26 33	14 15 18

THE CONJUNCTION OF SATURN AND JUPITER IN 1881.

“When the planets,
In evil mixture, to disorder wander,
What plagues! and what portents! what mutiny!
What raging of the sea! shaking of the earth!
Commotion in the winds! frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of States
Quite from their fixture.”—SHAKESPEARE.

The conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter will occur on April 18, 1881.

The following is the calculation of the exact moment of their ecliptic conjunction:—

Saturn's geoc. long. April 19, 1881, mean	°	'	"	
noon at Greenwich				31 43 40·1
Saturn's long. April 18				31 36 1·5
				= 7 38·6
Saturn's motion in 24 ^h				° ' "
Jupiter's long. April 19, 1881				31 49 50·6
" " " 18, "				31 35 26·3
				= 14 24·3
Jupiter's motion in 24 ^h				' "
Jupiter moves in 24 ^h				14 24·3
Saturn " " "				7 38·6
				= 6 45·7
Jupiter's acceleration				° ' "
Saturn's long. April 18,				31 36 1·5
Jupiter's " "				31 35 26·3
				= 35·2
Jupiter's distance from Saturn				= 35·2
Then, As 6' 45·7" prop. log. (<i>a.c.</i>)				8·57478
To 24 ^h " "				·87506
So 35·2" " "				2·48691
				=
To 2 ^h 4 ^m 55·9 ^s				1·93675

The true moment of conjunction will therefore, be 2^h 4^m 55^s p.m., of April 18, 1881.

To find the longitude of Saturn at the moment of conjunction we say :—

As 24 ^h prop. log. (<i>a. c.</i>)	9·12494
To 7' 38·6" „	1·37199
So 2 ^h 4 ^m 55·9 ^s	1·93675

$$\text{To } 39\cdot8'' \qquad \qquad \qquad = 2\cdot43368$$

Then, Saturn's longitude at noon, 31° 36' 1·5" + 39·8" = 31° 36' 41·3", the long. of ♃ at the conjunction.

Again,	As 24 ^h	9·12494
	To 14' 24·3"	1·09676
	So 2 ^h 4 ^m 52·9 ^s	1·93675

$$\text{To } 1' 15'' \qquad \qquad \qquad = 2\cdot15845$$

Then, Jupiter's long. at noon, 31° 35' 26·3" + 1' 15" = 31° 36' 41·3", the long. of ♃ at the conjunction—which is exactly the same as that of ♃.

Taking 30° from this amount, we find that the conjunction falls in 1° 36' 41·3" of the sign *Taurus*. At the conjunction the *latitude* of Saturn will be 2° 13' 2·1" S.; and that of Jupiter, 1° 0' 14·5" S. The *declination* of Saturn will be 9° 57' 29·3" N.; and that of Jupiter, 11° 5' 48·1" N.

Let us now proceed to cast a figure of the heavens for the moment of conjunction. Reference to the *Nautical Almanac* will show that the sidereal time at noon of April 18, 1881, will be 1^h 46^m 57·19^s; to this we must add the time of the conjunction, together with the correction for difference between mean and sidereal time, and we shall find that the R.A. of the M.C. will be 3^h 52^m 13·6^s or 58° 3' 24" in arc. This value will give 0° 16' of the sign *Gemini* in the mid-heaven. To find the ascending degree (at Greenwich Observatory) the following process must be employed :—

R.A. of M.C.	58° 3' 24"
+	90

$$\text{Obl. Asc. of ascendt.} = 148\ 3\ 24 \text{ or } 31^\circ\ 56'\ 36'' \text{ from } \sphericalangle$$

Cosine of $31^{\circ} 56' 36''$ 9.9286886
 Cotang. of $51^{\circ} 28' 38.4''$ 9.9009578.

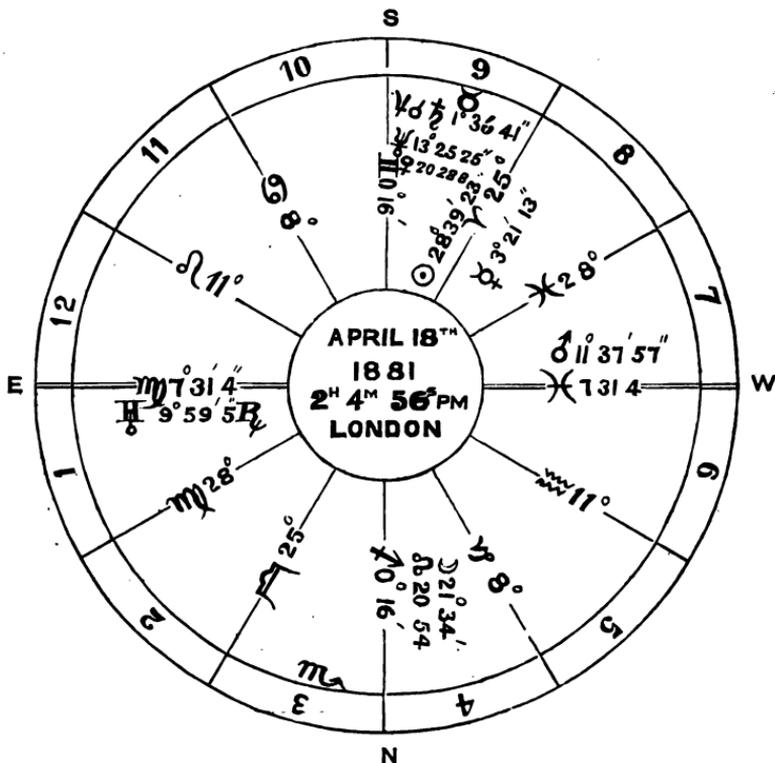
Cotang. of $\angle A$ $55^{\circ} 57' 35'' = 9.8296464$
 Obl. of Ecliptic—23 27 16

$\angle B = 32 30 19$ Cosine (a.c.) 0.0739963
 Cosine $\angle A$ 9.7480140
 Tang. $31^{\circ} 56' 36''$ 9.7948329

Tang. $22^{\circ} 28' 56'' = 9.6168432$

Then $180^{\circ} - 22^{\circ} 28' 56'' = 157^{\circ} 31' 4''$. Subtracting from this amount 150° we find that the long. to be placed on the ascendant is $7^{\circ} 31' 4''$ of *Virgo*.

The figure may now be completed by means of the "Table of Houses" given at p. 252 of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I.



No conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter has taken place in the sign *Taurus* since the year 1146.

It is remarkable that this conjunction will fall very close indeed to the longitude (γ $29^{\circ} 21'$) on the lower meridian at the great "mutation" (or first σ of ν and μ in the earthy triplicity) of January 26, 1842, 5^h 28^m 44^s p.m. as computed by *Zadkiel* and published in his *Legacy* in 1842; the Sun being still closer to that place, the Moon being close to the ascendant (\dagger $24^{\circ} 53'$) at that mutation, and Mars being within 4° of the very same place (\times $15^{\circ} 17'$) when he was nearly conjoined with Uranus (in \times $21^{\circ} 46'$). At the mutation in 1842 the Moon was in the western angle, with \wp , and at the forthcoming conjunction the Moon will be in the northern angle and with \wp . The conjoined planets in 1842 were near the meridian at Cabul (see page 23 of *Urania* for January, 1880), and on April 18, 1881, they will be setting.

These features will be specially noticed when we come to consider the indications of the forthcoming conjunction.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.—The Trade and Navigation Returns for April are in a high degree encouraging. There is an increase of 20.3 per cent. in the value of the imports, and of 34 per cent. in the value of the exports—compared with the figures for April, 1879. The *Times* says: "Whatever doubt there may have been as to the reality of the trade revival of the present year, it can hardly be maintained in face of the returns we publish this morning. The increase during the past month on both sides of the account is shown to have been marked and progressive. There has been a rise in the quantity and value of most of the chief articles of export and import. In several instances the advance has been by leaps and bounds. . . . The tide, it would appear, has at last turned, and the long trade depression which we have been struggling through bids fair to be compensated for by the season of cheerfulness and prosperity on which we seem now to be entering." But the *Times* does not acknowledge that this revival of trade was foretold—from the entry of JUPITER into *Aries* in April, 1880—at page 53 of *Urania* for February.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. CONSTANCE.

THE above-named vessel was launched at Chatham on Wednesday, June 9, 1880, at 1^h 31^m p.m. G.M.T. She is built of steel, wood-sheathed. Her length between perpendiculars is 225 feet, and her extreme breadth is 44ft. 6in. Tons 2,383. Armament two 90 cwt., and twelve 64-pounder guns. Horse power 2,300. Crew 251. Building commenced September 14, 1878.

The launch of a vessel may be taken as her birth, and, as it can be correctly timed, an opportunity is afforded thereby of testing the truth of the aphorisms of the ancients in regard to the fate of ships. In the case of one of Her Majesty's cruisers we are enabled to watch her future course and history. The rules of *horary* astrology may be applied to the map of the heavens drawn for the moment of the launching of a ship, more justly than to one drawn either for the moment of her leaving port, or for the moment of a question being asked as to her probable fate.

As to the moment of the launch of H.M.S. Constance the sign *Cancer* was in the meridian, and the ninth degree of *Libra* was on the ascendant. Mars was in the tenth house in the fifth degree of *Leo*, in sextile to the ascending degree and also to the Moon. Jupiter and Saturn were in the seventh house, the former being in sextile with the Sun; the Sun, Moon, Venus, and Mercury were in the ninth house; Neptune was in the eighth; and Uranus was in the eleventh and in square to the Moon. Lilly says* that the sign "*Aries* (γ) rules the bows of the ship, *Taurus* (δ) the cutwater and parts beneath, *Gemini* (π) the rudder or stern, *Cancer* (ϖ) the bottom or floor, *Leo* (Ω) the upper works, *Virgo* (μ) the hold, *Libra* (ζ) the parts about the water's edge, *Scorpio* (μ) the seaman's berths and cabin, *Sagittarius* (\uparrow) the seamen themselves, *Capricornus* (ν) the ends of the vessel, *Aquarius* (\beth)

* *An Introduction to Astrology.* By William Lilly. (Published in 1647). Revised and republished by *Zadkiel* in 1835, pp. 105-107.

the master or captain, *Pisces* (♋) the oars, in galleys, the paddle-wheels (or screws) of steam-vessels, and the sails in others."

Again, "the ascendant and the Moon (♁) signify the ship and cargo; the lord of the ascendant, those that sail in her." And, "if you find the infortunes in angles or succeeding houses there will chance some hindrance to the ship. If the infortune be Saturn (♄) the vessel will strike ground." Lilly also says that Mars (♂) situated in the mid-heaven and in a fiery sign (♈ , ♌ or ♍), there is danger of lightning or fire."

In regard to the *Constance*, if the presence of Saturn in the sign *Aries* signifies damage to the bows of the ship, it will not be serious because Jupiter is situated in the same sign. Again, Mars in the tenth house and in a fiery sign (*Leo*), although it may indicate danger by fire and a large share of any fighting which may fall to the lot of the British navy, the sextile of the red planet to both the ascendant and the Moon is an earnest of victory and of great glory for her commander and crew. The fortunate stars *Arcturus* and *Arista* in the ascendant corroborates this view. The presence of the Sun, Moon, Venus, and Mercury in the ninth house promises speedy and very creditable voyages. The vessel would meet with the greatest distinction and success in connexion with cruises off the coasts of countries ruled by *Gemini* and *Leo*. We shall watch the career of this vessel with great interest.

While on this subject it will be interesting to recall the following incident:—

On November 6, 1877, we were in company with Mr. John Carson, of Melbourne, who was then on a visit to London. Mr. Carson showed us a telegram he had just received to the effect that a screw steamer of which he was part owner, named the *Kerangie*, was launched at Glasgow at 0^h 45^m p.m. of that day (local meantime). We drew a map of the heavens for that moment, at the earliest opportunity, making the R.A. of the M.C. 15^h 48^m 20^s. We found the 29th degree of *Scorpio* on the mid-heaven, the Moon being in 29° 20' of that sign in square aspect with Uranus (in 29° 7' of *Leo* and in the seventh

house). The 21st degree of *Capricornus* was on the ascendant, and the infortunes, Mars and Saturn, nearly conjoined, were in the first house (in *Pisces*). We told Mr. Carson that, according to the aphorisms of the ancients, the Kerangie would soon meet with a disaster, and that she would prove anything but a profitable investment. On her trial trip she met with an accident, and not many months afterwards she struck on a rock while on a voyage in the southern ocean. She proved a most unprofitable investment.

If shipbuilders and shipowners would but allow a good astrologer to elect an auspicious moment for the launching of their ships, it is very probable indeed that they would be considerable gainers thereby. It is patent that many ships, despite the most careful building, prove unfortunate investments through unforeseen disasters. It would be just as easy and as convenient, in the majority of instances, to commence the construction and the launching of a ship at a favourable moment, and there could be nothing superstitious in such a procedure, for it would be in harmony with natural laws. No doubt there are some who would brand "the wisest man the world e'er saw" as superstitious because he averred that there is "a time to every purpose under heaven." Many shipbuilders know to their cost that there is "a time to lose" as well as a time to gain. Flamstead selected a fortunate moment for the laying of the foundation-stone of Greenwich Observatory, and he has left to posterity a map of the heavens drawn for that moment by his own hand; * yet even he would be deemed "superstitious" at the present day. Our readers need not mind being classed with such as Solomon, Lord Bacon, Kepler, Flamstead, and the many other wise and great men who practised and taught pure astrology, for it is an honour to follow in the footsteps of such men. The wisdom of Flamstead has been vindicated by the stability, renown, and great usefulness of Greenwich Observatory.

* See the *fac-simile* of this figure at p. 20 of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I.

METEOROLOGY.

THE following valuable treatise is taken from the Transactions of the Royal Academy dei Lincei—the oldest scientific body in the world, and of which Galileo was a member:—

“*On the Connexion between Meteorological Phenomena and the Time of the Arrival of the Earth at Perihelion.* By B. G. Jenkins, F.R.A.S.

(Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei—Transunti—Serie 3.ª Vol. IV.º)

“From an examination of the time at which the earth arrived at perihelion during the last 50 years, I found that in the year 1847 this event happened 1 day 0 hour 0 minute (1^d 0^h 0^m) of January, and I took that date as a starting point.

“Whenever the earth arrived at perihelion before that time I reckoned it as early or *minus* so many hours, and I marked off those hours on a perpendicular to a line passing through the point which represents 1^d 0^h 0^m of January, 1847. Again, whenever the earth arrived at perihelion after that time I reckoned it as late or *plus* so many hours, and I marked off those hours on a perpendicular on the other side of the horizontal line. Continuing this for some time I observed, on joining the points, that a geometrical figure of much symmetry presented itself periodically every 8 years, each figure being in detail a little different from the others.

“When I could gather no further information on the perihelion from the *Nautical Almanac*, I ceased to tabulate, having represented graphically the perihelion of the earth for the years comprised between 1834 and 1883. However, I saw that in the period between 1828 and 1884 (having calculated the perihelion for the other years), a cycle of 28 years could be found; that, starting from the year 1856, the four years before and the four years after ranged themselves in pairs of remarkable symmetry; and that the three series of 8 preceding, taken in succession, had a considerable resemblance to the three series of 8 following.

“In meteorology there is a tendency to cold periods on an average every 8 years, as in 1829, 1837, 1845, 1855, 1861, 1870, 1878. Besides, there is a heat-wave on an average every 11 or 12 years.

“In the accompanying chart* I have endeavoured to show that there is a connexion between the different times of arrival of the earth at perihelion and the temperature of the atmosphere. At the foot of the chart I have given the temperature of the corresponding years, and

* The chart is given in the journal referred to. We have examined a copy of it, and find that Mr. Jenkins's statements are strictly and beautifully borne out.—[Ed. *Urania*.]

it is worthy of notice that from the year 1828 to 1880 there are seven sudden changes of temperature which appear to correspond to the seven sudden changes in the time of arrival of the earth at perihelion.

“ Between the years 1830 and 1879 there are seven periods of cold, having a mean interval of eight years between them.

“ It may also be remarked that as the extremes of heat and cold are near each other, so the extremes of acceleration and retardation of the earth about perihelion happen together.

“ When the earth advances in its orbit so as to arrive at perihelion at its mean time, neither too early nor too late, the temperature is in general neither too high nor too low, but medium.

“ It will be observed that before and after the year 1857, taken as a starting point, similar periods of cold are produced at intervals of 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 8 and 8 years, that the cold of 1879 appears to correspond to that of 1837, comprising an interval of 42 years, and that this interval recurs in 1796.

“ In regard to high temperatures, if, as is probable, another heat-wave should pass over the earth in 1880-1, then between 1834 and 1881 (a period of 47 years), there are four periods of high temperature, or on an average a heat-wave every 12 years nearly.

“ As a mean period of heat is every 12 years and the mean period of cold every 8 years, the mean period of temperate weather is every 10 years. A glance at the chart shows that this is so, since there was a mean temperature in 1832, 1842, 1852, 1862, 1872.

“ An examination of the chart shows that the long period of cold through which the world has passed could not be carried far into the year 1880, for the earth at its last perihelion was only a few hours in advance of the true time, where as in 1879 it was almost 40 hours late, and in 1878 more than 20 hours early.

“ In fact, in this respect, since 1875 the earth has been very irregular in its movements, and we shall have to go back beyond 1828 to find a period so irregular and a temperature so low, which will probably be found at the end of the last century.

“ Other indications seem to point to a period of temperature below the average during the next 40 years ; just as we have during the past 40 years* passed through a period having a temperature above the mean.

“ This irregularity of the earth in coming to perihelion is of course due to the disturbing action of the other planets, especially Venus, the nearest. From the chart we see that the earth returns to the same *time* approximately, late or early, every 8 years, and Venus returns to almost the same relative position with regard to the earth every 8 years, having completed 13 revolutions in that space of time. Every

* See page 7 of *Urania* for January, 1880, article “The Weather and Its Prediction” :—“ Lord Bacon observed that there was a total change of the weather every forty years.”—[Ed. *Urania*.]

12 years nearly, the planet Jupiter returns to nearly the same position in regard to the sun and earth, and with therefore the same disturbing effect, whatever that may be. It is worthy of notice that these are the two planets that Messrs De La Rue, Stewart, and Loewy have conclusively shown to have a great disturbing effect upon the solar atmosphere with regard to sun-spots.

“As to the possible cause for the connexion herein maintained, I would remark that it is a not uncommon belief among astronomers that there are various rings of matter revolving round the sun in orbits little removed from that of the earth, and I am inclined to believe that when the earth is a great many hours before time, as in 1829, 1837, &c., travelling at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute, it happens to cross one of these orbits at a time when there is little or no condensation of the matter of the ring to temper the cold of space, and we pass through a cold wave; or it may be that it then traverses a portion of space very deficient in cosmic matter.”

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR JULY, 1880.

SHOWERS are likely to prevail at the beginning of this month; 2nd to 4th fine generally; 5th unsettled; 6th to 11th fine, temperature rises considerably on or about the 10th (when the Sun is in square aspect with Jupiter); 12th to 14th showery; 15th and 16th fine and hot; 17th to 23rd variable, showers in places, temperature falls on the 20th and 21st (when the Sun is in square with Saturn); 24th to 28th fine summer weather and high temperature; 29th and 30th showery; 31st fine.—Probable STORM-PERIODS, 13th, 20th, or 21st, 27th. [Farmers are warned to watch for these storm-periods, and make arrangements accordingly; hail may be expected about the 1st, 19th, 21st, and 27th.]

THE *New York Herald*, May 11th, 1880, printed a letter, from the author of *The Text Book of Astrology*, on the tornado of April 18th, calling attention to the fact that it followed closely the crossing of the Equator by the planet Jupiter on April 13th, the square of Mars to Jupiter (the red planet being on the northern tropic) on the 17th, and the angle of 135° formed by Saturn and Uranus on the 18th—from which singular combination of rare and powerful configurations and positions, it was foretold in *Urania* that “an unusual degree of atmospheric disturbance is certain to be witnessed in many parts of the world.”

THE SCRIPTURES AND ASTROLOGY.

“And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years.”—GENESIS, I., 14.

“And there shall be signs in the Sun, and in the Moon, and in the stars.”—LUKE, XXI., 25.

ASTRAL philosophy does not reject the idea of the Creation as “effete” and “impossible,”—as “shocking and revolting to common sense.” It is the votaries of the theory of evolution who express such an opinion, and who believe that everything is originated and accomplished by mechanical causes alone, and not in harmony with any intelligent purpose.

The religious mind—termed by the philosophers of the present day the “superstitious” mind—recognises that God in all His dealings works by means of instruments, and that nothing was created by Him in vain. The man whose mind is imbued with revealed religion, when contemplating the grandeur and beauty of the celestial vault studded with innumerable sparkling orbs, cannot, surely, believe that they were created simply for a spectacle—or, as a little girl once said to her teacher, that the stars were gimblet holes in the sky to let God’s glory shine through! It is recognised that the “lights in the firmament of the heaven” are “for seasons, and for days and years;” then why not also for “signs” of the future, or of future events—as the Hebrew has it? Unfortunately, ever since the fierce Puritanic spirit swept over Great Britain, there seems to have been a common agreement on the part of professing Christians that the word “signs” and its deep signification, in this connexion, should be allowed to drop as awkward and inexplicable. The truly religious mind will, nevertheless, find it impossible to believe that the Almighty fiat should be fulfilled in the one case and remain in abeyance in the other.

Christians will remember that at the birth of Jesus of Nazareth his STAR appeared, and that by it the Magi (who were astrologers, as Bishop Porteous proved), or "wise men," were divinely guided to the place of birth of the infant Saviour.

The fact that all ancient religions and mythology were connected with astrology and planet-worship is advanced by the atheistical philosophers as an argument against revealed religion. But the Hebrew and the Christian astrologers believe that astrology and religion were revealed together. Adam saw, in his reading of the Heavens, the foreshadowing of the destruction of the earth by fire and flood. Seth was also an astrologer, and he and his sons erected two great pillars, the one of brick and the other of stone, upon which they inscribed their astrological lore in order that it might not be lost to the world when the Flood arrived. Josephus tells us that those pillars were seen by himself, in the land of Syria; and it may be that those "pillars" were the pyramids of Egypt. If astrology was not revealed by God or by his angels to man, how are we to explain the wonderful astronomical knowledge of the builders of the Great Pyramid?

The nomenclature of the days of the week, and its division into seven days, has been shown to be astrological (see pp. 137-139 of *Urania* for May), and this should convince the religious world that the bond of connexion between revealed religion and astrology is complete and irrefragable.

Maimonides, a great Jewish Rabbi, states that—

"In the days of Enos, the son of Seth, the sons of Adam erred with great error, and their error was this, and the counsel of the wise men became brutish; and Enos himself was of those that erred. They said, 'Forasmuch as God hath created these stars and spheres to govern the world, and hath set them on high, and imparted honour unto them, and they are ministers that minister before Him, it is meet that men should laud and glorify and give them honour; for this is the will of God, that we laud and magnify whomsoever he magnifieth and honoureth, even as a king would honour them that stand before him—and this is the honour of the king himself.' When this thing was come into their heads, they began to build temples to the stars, and to offer sacrifices, and to laud and glorify them with words, and to worship before them with words, that they might, in their evil opinion, obtain favour of their Creator! And this was the root of idolatry."

There can be no question that planet-worship was due to the observed *influence of the planets*. The most "benighted heathen" would not have worshipped the planets except to propitiate them, and there would be no need to propitiate or sacrifice unto bodies or gods that exercised no appreciable power. The Chaldæans observed that when the planet Saturn was potent at a birth the infant rarely survived; hence arose the fable that Saturn devoured his own children. The priests, however, recognised a Power above the stars, and this is well expressed in the beautiful poem of Atherstone on the "Fall of Nineveh," in the prayer of the Babylonian priest Belesis to the stars, which commences thus:—

"Look down upon us from your spheres of light,
Bright Ministers of the Invisible!
Before whose dread supremacy weak man
May not appear; for what are we—earth worms—
That the All Holy One to us should stoop
From the pure sanctuary where He dwells,
Throned in eternal light? But ye His face
Behold, and in His presence stand, and His
Commands obey. Saturn and mighty Sol,
Though absent now beyond the ends of earth,
Yet hearing human prayer; great Jupiter,
Venus, and Mars. and Mercury—O, hear!
Interpreters divine! and for your priest
Draw the dread veil that shades the days to come!"

In the English version of *Genesis* we are told that Abram was brought "out of Ur of the Chaldees," the original being "Aur Chasdim," which signifies not a country but the "*light or doctrine* of the Chaldees," as Dr. Andrew says in his Hebrew Grammar. Abraham was undoubtedly a believer in the Chaldaic philosophy until he was favoured by a direct revelation from Heaven to the effect that the heavenly bodies were not to be worshipped, however powerful they might appear to be. Eusebius informs us that Abraham was thoroughly versed in the Chaldæan astrology; Persian and Egyptian history relates the same.

In the ancient book of Job we read that Jehovah spoke to Job out of the whirlwind, and said—

“Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? Knowest thou the ordinances of Heaven? Canst thou set the dominion thereof in the Earth?”

The word *Chesil*, translated and generally supposed to refer to the constellation *Orion*, may have a different meaning, for we find that in *Isaiah*, XIII., 10, it occurs in the plural *Chesilim*, and there is but one Orion. Its radical meaning of *bound together* applies most admirably to the nebulæ so remarkable in this magnificent constellation. The atheist who would not believe that Jehovah spoke to Job out of the whirlwind and addressed him thus, will find it otherwise inexplicable how the ancients, who named this constellation, knew what has only recently been discovered by means of Lord Rosse's immense telescope, for it is manifest, from the ancient name of this constellation, and from *Misain*, assembled, that the ancients knew that those white clouds of light in the far depths of space were *assembled orbs, bound together*.

Mazzaroth referred to the signs and constellations of the zodiac. Where the English version has “Arcturus and his sons,” the original has “Ash and her offspring.” Arcturus, though not in the same constellation, appears to lead or govern the three stars. *Ash*, in Hebrew, signifies “fire” or “star.” The Persian and Indian spheres each had three maidens, which may be the daughters of *Ash*, and it is a remarkable fact that in the Egyptian, the Persian, and the Indian spheres there is no figure of a bear. The *Ashur* of the Hebrews and the Syrians was really ASH-SHUR, “the star of the Bull.” The ancients held that Venus was glorified or “dignified” when in the sign *Taurus*, the Bull, and the same belief was held by the Chinese whose character for a bull is merely the symbol of the planet Venus (♀). Venus was worshipped throughout the East, and this led the Turks to hold Friday (Venus's day) in the same veneration that Christians hold SUN-DAY (as did the Druids). The stone (Bractan) which is set up at Mecca, measuring four feet long by two

broad, and said by Gaffarel to be only a talisman, has engraved upon it the figure of Venus with a crescent. In Hebrew, *shish*, six, is an abbreviation of אֶשֶׁת-יֶשֶׁן, "the star of *Being* or *Existence*," the precise ancient character of Venus. On the *sixth* day (Venus's day) the Creation was finished, and Job says, "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Venus ruled or influenced music and singing, according to the ancients. אֶשֶׁת-תַּוֹּרֹת, "the star of Taurus," is Venus. Arcturus means He cometh! In the Persian sphere there are three maidens walking in Ursa Minor, waiting on Him who was to come! *Wasat*, an Arabian name, either of the Pleiades or of their brightest star, transmitted by Ulugh Beigh from early Arabian astronomy, means *the centre*. Here we have testimony, as in that of Al Cyone, that the ancient astronomers knew that in this group is the centre of the system of which our Sun forms part.

Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; and as Godfrey Higgins says:—

"Though the adoption of the astronomical and astrological emblems of the Magi and the Egyptians may be no proof of the wisdom or sagacity of Moses, they are sufficiently clear proofs of the identity of his religion with the religion of the Magi, &c., before their corruption. What are we to make of the brazen serpent set up by Moses in the wilderness, and worshipped by the Israelites in the time of Hezekiah? What of the Cherubim under which the God of the Jews dwelt? These Cherubim had the faces of the beings which were in the four cardinal points of the zodiac, when the Bull was the equinoctial sign, *viz.*, the ox, the lion, the man, and the eagle.* These were clearly astrological.

"The secret meaning of all these emblems, and of most parts of the books of the Pentateuch, of Joshua and Judges (almost the whole of which was astrological, that is, magical allegory), was what in old times, in part at least, constituted the Jewish Cabala, and was studiously kept from the knowledge of the vulgar."†

The Rev. John Butler, B.D., maintained—

"That Moses did particularly understand astrology is apparent by his predictions of the tribes as to what should betide them for the time to come; for it was not by revelation, nor dream, nor vision, that

* See a picture of them in Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon.

† *Anacalypsis*, book i., chap. 1.

he spoke these things, for when it was so the Scripture was wont to say how it was so ; and no such thing alleged now, it follows that he spoke merely of his natural knowledge, and, besides, the phrase savours of mere natural prophecy."

The astrological complexion of the Scriptures would be more apparent to the reader of the English version had the translators kept more strictly to the true meaning of those passages which relate to the sidereal heavens, &c. Godfrey Higgins says :—

"The word *esmin* in the Hebrew, and *esmin* in the Chaldee, do not mean the heavens or heavenly bodies generally, but the planets only, the disposers, as Dr. Parkhurst, after the Magi, calls them.

"The conduct of Christian expositors, with respect to the Hebrew words *smim* and *rasit*, has been as unfair as possible. They have misrepresented the meaning of them, in order to prevent the true *astrological* character of the book [*Genesis*] from being seen. But that the first does mean *disposers*, the word *heavens* making nonsense, and the words relating to the stars in the 16th verse [of the first chapter], showing that they cannot be meant, put it beyond a question. My reader may, therefore, may form a pretty good judgment how much Parkhurst may be depended upon for the meaning of the second, from the striking fact that, though he has filled several volumes with observations relating to the opinions of different expositors, he could not find room for the words, *the opinion of the Synagogue is, that the word means WISDOM, or the Jerusalem Targum says it means WISDOM.* But is necessary to conceal from the English reader, as already stated, the *countenance it gives to judicial astrology and the doctrine of Emanations.*"

Jacob was, without doubt, proficient in astrology, and his placing of the peeled rods before the cattle demonstrates his knowledge of the influence universally ascribed by the ancients to talismans. The *teraphim* were images formed for the purposes of worship, and for *divination*. They were made by astrologers under certain *constellations*. Among other reasons why Rachael stole her father's images, this is thought to be one, namely, that Laban might not, by consulting with those images, discover what direction Jacob took in his flight.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* See Ecclesiastical Rites used by the Ancient Hebrews, by Thomas Goodwyn. 1628.

THE ASTROLOGY OF SHAKESPEARE.

PART II.

“The further we press in our discoveries, the more we shall see proofs of design and self-supporting arrangement, where the careless eye had seen nothing but accident.”—DE QUINCEY.

SHAKESPEARE, in one of his sonnets, prides himself on the thought, “Methinks I have Astronomy.”

This is evident from the most cursory inspection of his works, which teem with allusions to the science.

It was one of the most wide-spread beliefs in ancient times that important changes affecting kingdoms and States were foreshadowed by unusual appearances in the heavens.

Shakespeare in his historical plays makes great use of such presages.

Calpurnia in her unheeded warnings to Cæsar says—

“When beggars die, there are no comets seen,
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.”

Pandulf is represented as describing the populace eagerly scanning the heavens for “meteors, prodigies, and signs,” which shall announce vengeance on King John.

Before the fall of Richard II., his adherents sorrowfully note that

“Meteors fright the fixed stars of heaven,
The pale-faced Moon looks bloody on the earth,
And lean-looked prophets whisper fearful change.”

At the funeral obsequies of Henry V., the Duke of Bedford thus apostrophises the heavens:—

“Comets, importing change of times and States,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky,
And with them scourge the bad revolting stars
That have consented unto Henry’s death.”

Horatio, the friend of Hamlet, forebodes evil to the State of Denmark, from the ominous signs in the heavens, which, he says, equal the portents before the death of Cæsar, when appeared

“Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the Sun ; and the moist star
Upon whose influence Neptune’s empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse.”

Before the battle of Mortimer’s Cross, which placed Edward

IV. on the throne, that prince beholds a joyful assurance of victory :—

“ Three glorious Suns, each one a perfect Sun.”

Owen Glendower endeavours to gain deference from the fiery Hotspur, by the assertion—

“ At my nativity,
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes
Of burning cressets.”

The Earl of Gloucester, in *King Lear*, accounts for the troubled state of the kingdom by—

“ These late eclipses in the sun and moon portend no good to us ; though the wisdom of nature can reason it thus and thus, yet nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effects ; love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide ; in cities, mutinies ; in countries, discord ; in palaces, treason ; and the bond cracked 'twixt son and father.”

We are aware that a great living writer on astronomical matters has quoted one passage as telling against astrology. In the case of Owen Glendower, the idea of the poet was evidently to contrast the inflated consequence of a crack-brained “ magician ” with the mode of thought natural to the Mars-man, who stands in awe of nothing, either ghostly or bodily, and lacks patience to listen ; for

“ Sometimes he angers me
With telling me of moldwarp and the ant,
Of the dreamer Merlin and his prophecies,
And of a dragon and a finless fish,
A clip-wing'd griffin and a moulted raven,
A couching lion and a rampant cat,
And such a deal of skimble skamble stuff
As puts me from my faith. I'll tell you what ;
He held me last night at least nine hours
In reckoning up the several devils' names
That were his lackeys ; I cried ‘ hum,’ and ‘ well, go to,’
But mark'd him not a word.”

The bastard son of the Earl of Gloucester, in his father's absence, ridicules mightily the latter's belief in astrology, but we have, in this instance, a believer in *nothing*, the greatest villain of the play, placed as a set-off to the virtues of the good

“ Credulous father ! and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none : on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy.”

As the planets have the greatest influence upon the weather, it is noticeable how Shakespeare, carrying further the popular train of thought, makes the heavens to sympathise with the fates of his characters. As an instance of this, we may mark the analogy between the stormy heavens in *King Lear* and the war of passions in the breast of the wronged, miserable old man.

Again, the sudden storm of unreasoning jealousy in the soul of Leontes, in the *Winter's Tale*, has its counterpart in the fierce tempest, which raged when Perdita, by her unnatural father's orders, was abandoned on the sea-coast by Antigonus, with—

“Farewell!

The day frowns more and more ; thou'rt like to have
A lullaby too rough : I never saw
The heavens so dim by day.”

Sad Hermione accounts for the madness of her lord with the thought—

“There's some ill planet reigns.
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.”

The power of planetary directions or transits, with respect to the zodiacal positions in a nativity, are frequently alluded to.

The central thought in *The Tempest* is placed before us in the words of Prospero to Miranda—

“By my prescience,
I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star ; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop.”

Prospero, conscious of this favourable aspect of the heavens, seizes on the fortunate moment to work his spells, and by aid of his magic art, rouses the storm. The argosy of courtiers—by a happy accident near at hand—is wrecked on the island, and the way is prepared for Prospero's return to his lost estate.

We may compare with this the words which Shakespeare attributes to Brutus.

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune ;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.”

Sebastian, in *Twelfth Night*, tells Antonio—

“My stars shine darkly over me ; the
Malignancy of my fate might
Perhaps distemper yours.”

Pericles commands his attendants—

“Feast here awhile,
Until our stars that frown, lend us a smile.”

The Duke of Milan, addressing Claudio, thus moralises concerning the life which the latter is about to lose :—

“A breath thou art,
Servile to all the skiey influences
That doth this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict.”

Romeo and Juliet, in the Prologue to the Play, are styled

“A pair of star-crossed lovers,”

and Romeo, before drinking the fatal potion, announces his determination to

“Shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this world-wearied flesh.”

Shakespeare makes use of astrologic ideas, in order to place the *personnel* of his creations before us.

Take, for example, the words of Hamlet concerning his dead father—

“See what a grace was seated on that brow ;
Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself,
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command.”

The Sun, when potent in a nativity, gives curling hair ; hence the god Apollo, or Hyperion, or the Sun, was always represented as a youth with “hyacinthine locks.” Jupiter gives breadth of chest and a commanding presence ; and the quick, fiery glance of the martial eye is well known. When rising at birth, Jupiter usually bestows on the male a luxuriant beard. Hence the Clown in *Twelfth Night*, in the warmth of his gratitude to the *soi-disant* page, Viola, gives utterance to the well-meant wish—

“Now Jove in his next commodity of hair, send thee a beard.”

Rosalind saucily bids Orlando—

“Be out of love with your nativity, and almost chide God for making you the countenance you are.”

There are allusions also to planetary influence on mind and disposition. Don John, when exhorted to patience by his villainous follower, Conrad, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, retorts—

“I wonder that thou, being as thou sayest thou art, born under Saturn, goest about to apply a moral medicine to a mortifying mischief.”

Mercury, rising at a birth, evilly aspected by the infortunes, and having no configuration with either of the benefics (the Moon being also afflicted), disposes the mind to fraud. Hence, in ancient mythology, Mercury was made the god of thieves. The rogue Autolycus soliloquises thus :—

“My traffic is sheets; when the kite builds look to lesser linen. My father named me Autolycus; who, being as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles.”

Helena, in gay badinage with the braggadocio Parolles, who boasts that Mars presided at his birth, slyly insinuates that the planet must have been *retrograde*; for, Monsieur Parolles, “you go so much backward when you fight.” The ancients believed, that the native of Mars was obtuse of intellect; a mere personification of brute force. Hence, Thersites spitefully and maliciously styles Ajax, “Mars, his idiot!”

The author of the *Text Book of Astrology*, however, takes a totally different view, and teaches that Mars rising, or in aspect to Mercury, gives acuteness of intellect, and that the mind, untinged by this planet’s influence, is deficient in energy of purpose.

As we have arrived at the period when Astrology is once more engaging the attention of men of scientific ability, it is interesting to mark the influence which such a study had on the mind of England’s greatest poet.

We endorse thoroughly the sentiment he places in the mouth of the Earl of Kent—

“It is the stars—
The stars above us govern our conditions.”

MAIA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ASTRO-METEOROLOGIST.—We do not know the date of the foundation of the British Meteorological Society. The original Meteorological Society was founded in or about the year 1839, and afterwards merged into the *British* Meteorological Society. Of the former Society Lord R. Grosvenor—now Lord Ebury—was the president; the late Commander Morrison was an active member, and the late Mr. W. H. White was the secretary. We cannot say whether it is true or not that the original Society was dissolved and reformed in order to get rid of those members who had manifested an unpardonable predilection for what was termed “weather-astrology.” So late as 1843 a “Quarterly Journal of Meteorology and Physical Science” was published “under the immediate sanction of the Meteorological Society,” and edited conjointly by Dr. Gutch and Mr. W. H. White; and that journal contained a few papers on astro-meteorology, one of which—“On the Comparative Rainfall during the months when the Sun is in conjunction with or opposition to the planet Saturn, and those when the Sun is in the same position with the planet Mars”—by Lieut. Morrison, will compare very favourably indeed with any read before the present B. M. Soc. on rainfall, for practical purposes. A period of 25 years was subjected to examination, and the result showed that the *excess* of rainfall under Saturnine influence was 0.403 in. monthly. The fear of “letting in astrology” keeps the B. M. Soc. from investigating what Lord Bacon, Kepler, and many other great men—aye, and far greater men than any on the roll of the present Society—declared from many years’ observation to be a *fact* in nature, viz., planetary influence. The B. M. Soc. prefers the *dilettanti* system of multiplying so-called “observations” which for all practical purposes are useless! The circumstance to which you refer was the occasion of the reading of a valuable paper by Chris. Cooke, Esq., on “Storm Signals and Weather Forecasts,” at the meeting of the *Society of Arts*, March 27, 1867, Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Cooke just touched lightly *en passant* the subject of astro-meteorology, and the author of the *Weather Guide-Book* took part in the discussion on Mr. Cooke’s paper; but the question of planetary influence was not under discussion. You will find the report in Vol. xv., No. 746, of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*.

R. L. (Logan)—(1) Several other correspondents having asked us the same question, namely: “What is your opinion of the system of ‘directing’ first promulgated by Smith, and lately republished in a certain little book?” we will state, once for all, that we investigated the system twenty years since, and found it utterly

worthless and unreliable. In fact, it is *not* a system of computing "directions," and the very table on which it is based is inexact. *Post-natal* zodiacal motion has nothing whatever in keeping with "directions." All "directions" are formed by the revolution of the earth on its axis, and those which, for the sake of classification are termed "zodiacal" are really formed by mundane motion. We consider that in directing the Moon and planets "direct in the zodiac," the latitude of the body directed when it arrives at the aspect may be rejected. All the directions that require to be computed for a long life are formed within a few hours of the time of birth. No one who possesses both the capacity and industry necessary to master the semi-arc method would prefer Smith's. It is, indeed, lamentable that any one should teach a "cheap and easy method" at the expense of scientific truth, and so pander to the tastes of the superficial and the ignorant. (2) If you will follow the Ptolemaic method of equating arcs of direction—*i.e.* allowing each degree of arc to represent one year of life—you will find that directions, when properly computed, will come up to time very closely. (3) Any person who is master of the "rule of three" can compute the zodiacal and mundane directions of the Sun, Moon, and planets by the rules given in the *Text-Book*. Logarithms are merely used to facilitate the process. (4) The statement of R. that the Sun is always "hyleg" at the birth of a male child, and the Moon at the birth of a female, is very absurd and has no foundation in fact; it is utterly refuted by the many horoscopes given in the *Text-Book*. At the *terminus vitæ* it is always found that the Sun and Moon are afflicted (in the fatal train of arcs of direction) and often the M.C. and Asc. also. The Sun directed to the conjunction, parallel declination, square, or opposition of Saturn sometimes corresponds to the period of death of a female relative, and that of the Moon to Saturn to the death of a male. (5) The planets' geocentric longitudes are given to *seconds* in our *Ephemeris* in order to enable our readers to compute conjunctions, etc., correctly. If they were only given to degrees and minutes (as in the ordinary Ephemerides) you could not determine the approaching conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter within one or two hours of the exact moment.

* * * All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3, Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.

ERRATA.

Page 132, line 30, after "and" read *Jupiter*.

Page 186, scale 2, for 160°, read 165°.

Now Ready, cloth, lettered, 288 pp., demy 8vo., Price 10s. 6d.,

THE TEXT BOOK OF ASTROLOGY:

By ALFRED J. PEARCE,

Author of "THE WEATHER GUIDE-BOOK," ETC.

LONDON: COUSINS & CO., 3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

The Athenæum, May 3rd, 1879, says:—"The 'Text-Book' is not at all a catchpenny tract; it is seriously written, and may be perused with advantage by anyone interested in astrology, provided he will maintain a cool judgment. The author, while contending for the dignity of his science, warns his readers against illiterate adventurers who pretend to tell fortunes by its means, and his work shows that its practice requires some degree of education and of labour, for its methods are founded on astronomical calculations. . . . Mr. Pearce deals with conspicuous examples—kings, queens, and emperors, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise—and this we take to be a proper mode of dealing with a scientific subject in the present conditions of society. . . . We must confess that as our knowledge of this science increases, so does our doubt of its truth."

From the Spiritualist, May 2nd, 1879.—"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable: as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

The Edinburgh Daily Review, of January 16th, and February 16th, 1880, contained favourable comments on *Urania*. In the latter edition, the reviewer calls attention to the various articles in the February Number, and says that "A Paper on the 'Astrology of Dante' has a literary interest."

The St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette, February 7th, says that "The work is edited with great ability, and the articles cannot fail to excite an interest even with those who are not familiar with their specialities."

In the Homœopathic World, February, the Editor expresses himself as pleased with *Urania*, and trusts that it will be a great success. "It does not," he says, "revive superstition, but keeps to the scientific leaning of true astrology. It touches us at the point of connection between disease and planetary influence from a purely *physical* standpoint."

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, January 12th, remarks that—"Weather prediction is a matter of no common interest to farmers, and the article on this subject deserves attentive study."

The Builder's Reporter, January 30th, 1880, said: "*Urania* has certainly commenced successfully, so far as weather predictions are concerned, and this may help forward its future progress."

The Freemason, April 24th, 1880, says: "It seems at first sight strange almost to realise that we are reviewing a magazine devoted to astrology. And yet such is the case. Let us all note it carefully. . . . That many old writers treated astrology as a science many of us are probably aware, and that it should be revived as a science in the nineteenth century is not only in itself 'one of those things a fellow ought to know,' but is a fact to be looked at carefully by the intelligent student of the hour. *Urania*, from an astrological point of view, has much matter interesting, no doubt, for astrological believers."

York House Papers, May 19th, 1880, quotes *verbatim* the paper on "Successful Commanders," and says of *Urania*: "This is a monthly publication edited by Mr. Alfred J. Pearce, author of 'The Weather Guide Book,' 'The Text-Book of Astrology,' etc., on scientific principles, based upon planetary configurations. We can recommend *Urania* not only for its literary interest, but for the conscientious tone pervading its contents."

URANIA:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Astrology, Meteorology, and Physical Science.

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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

URANIA.

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir.
DANTE

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call; for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

AUGUST, 1880.

THE REVIVAL OF ASTROLOGY.

THAT the revival of the ancient science of Astrology is definite and assured is beyond a doubt. Twenty years since, when we first investigated it, it had to be spoken of with 'bated breath, and its votaries were relegated to the category of fools or knaves.

The *Evening Standard*,* commenting on Mr. Jenkins's paper on Meteorology and planetary influence, read by him before the Dulwich College Geological Club, and published in the July number of *Urania*, said:—

"From the lofty heights of modern science we have been accustomed to look down with pity and contempt upon the astrologers of the Middle Ages, the weak dabblers in science who were foolish enough to believe that the stars had an influence upon man. An allusion to astrologers was always good to raise a laugh at a science meeting, and the astrologers and alchemists were classed together as either dreamers or charlatans. Of late years, however, a certain reaction has set in.

Modern science has not, indeed, effected the transmutation of one metal into another, but we should imagine that scientific men would hardly affirm that such a change is absolutely impossible. Still, it must be admitted, that so far the transmutation of metals is apparently as far from accomplishment as it was in the days of the alchemists. The astrologer is, however, becoming rehabilitated much more rapidly. The influence of the planets upon the earth is now admitted to be very distinct, and fresh proofs of their disturbing influences are constantly cropping up."

When, in November, 1862, we published a pamphlet* in which we appealed to the educated public for that fair and thorough investigation of planetary influence which was contemptuously denied by the philosophers of that day, there appeared to be but little hope that such an investigation would be accorded in our lifetime. Again, in July, 1864, we published *The Weather Guide-Book*, and this work was favourably reviewed in the *Sun*, the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, and the *St. Leonards Gazette*, adversely criticised in the *Athenæum* and the *London Review*; the *Intellectual Observer* and *Public Opinion*, while expressing opinions adverse to astro-meteorology, protested against neglecting to watch for coincidences between planetary configurations and weather-changes. The summer of 1864 was one of Indian heat and drought. Prayers for rain were offered up in all churches, in this country, at the beginning of August. Mr. J. G. Symons, the secretary of the British Meteorological Society, wrote a letter to the *Times* in which he suggested that "those gentlemen who consider they possess the power of anticipating forthcoming seasons should distinctly announce their several opinions in your columns." Among several writers, one meteorologist said that the drought would continue for two months longer. Anxious to prove that astro-meteorology is a reliable weather-theory, we sent a letter to the leading journal† in which we foretold "rain soon after the 18th of August, to continue

* *A Defence and Exposition of the Principles of Astrology*. This pamphlet is out of print.

† See *Times*, August 18, 1864.

at intervals until the 27th." The *London Review* testified that this forecast was fulfilled, for rain fell in London on the 19th and became general throughout the country on the 20th. A sudden transition from Indian heat to almost wintry cold coincided. At Lewes there was an earthquake, and at Brighton a waterspout was observed about two miles from the shore. Still, the scientific world was not prepared to accept astro-meteorology as a likely field wherein to discover scientific truth, and the forecast mentioned was regarded as "a lucky hit," although it was shown to have been made in strict accordance with the rules for foretelling weather given in the *Weather Guide-Book*. However, a few scientific men made observations on the coincidence of Sun-spots with extraordinary features of weather, and in this way have gradually led the thinking portion of the public to recognise that the master-minds of former generations were not entirely mistaken in tracing the mutations of weather and of mundane events to planetary influence. Englishmen have no cause to fear the *truth*, and the moral cowardice which has for so many years been allowed to stand in the way of the investigation of Astrology for fear it should be proved to be true, can no longer, at the present day, and in face of the spread of education, be allowed to sully the name and fame of science in our country. Most assuredly, the day is fast dawning when Astrology shall again take rank with the physical sciences, and when the world shall perceive the Wisdom that

"Ordains its providence to be the virtue
In these great bodies."

THE TEXT-BOOK OF ASTROLOGY.—Vol. II. is now preparing for publication. Those who wish to subscribe for copies will please send their names and addresses to the *author*. Price to subscribers, 10s. The second volume will be a perfect epitome of State, Horary, and Weather Astrology, also of "Elections," and will complete the work. The aphorisms of the ancients will be given, and facts in evidence of those that have been proved to be reliable will be stated. Letters for the author to be addressed to 3, Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.

EPIHEMERIS—AUGUST, 1860.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D M	Mercury's Latitude.
Mercury, 6th, 1h. 11m. Morning, Sun, 6th, 3h. 48m. Morning, Venus, 6th, 5h. 32m. Afternoon, Uranus, 8th, 1h. 22m. Morning, Mars, 8th, 8h. 8m. Morning, Jupiter, 23rd, 11h. 50m. Afternoon, Saturn, 24th, 5h. 51m. Afternoon, Neptune, 25th, 11h. 43m. Afternoon,	Is in Ecliptic Conjunction with the Moon.	1 S	4 53 24
		4	4 52 31
		7	4 35 15
		10	4 2 54
		13	3 19 0
		16	2 28 15
		19	1 35 19
		22 S	0 44 15
		25 N	0 1 49
		28 N	0 40 36

D M	D W	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.			Moon's Long.		Mercury's Longitude.							
			°	'	"	Noon.	Midn't	°	'	"					
1	♄	♀ □ ♄. ♀ N. tropic.	Ω	9	32 22	18	π	8	24	π	1	Ω	16	9	7
2	M	♂ ♂ ♄. ♀ ♂ ♀.	10	29	49 29	55	5	♁	50	15	24	37			
3	Tu	♂ p.d. ♄. ♀ □ ♄.	11	27	18 11	♁	47	17	45	14	38	29			
4	W	♄ □ ♄ et ♄.	12	24	48 23	46	29	49	13	51	32				
5	Th	♀ Inf. ♂ ☉ 7 56m. ♀ Δ ♄.	13	22	18 5	Ω	54	12	Ω	3	13	4	36		
6	F	☉ □ ♄ 11 14m. ♂ p.d. ♄.	14	19	50 18	14	24	29	12	18	33				
7	S	♀ 30° ♂. ♀ p.d. ♂, ♄, ♄, et ♄.	15	17	23 0	♁	47	7	♁	8	11	34	17		
8	♄	♄ stationary. ♀ equator.	16	14	57 13	33	20	1	10	52	41				
9	M	[Lat. S. ♄ stationary.	17	12	32 26	32	3	♁	6	10	14	35			
10	Tu	♀ p.d. ♄. ♄ greatest Hel.	18	10	8 9	♁	44	16	25	9	40	46			
11	W	☉ Δ ♄. ♂ 144° ♄. ♀ p.d. ♄.	19	7	44 23	10	29	57	9	11	58				
12	Th	☉ p.d. ♄. ♂ Δ ♄, 135° ♄.	20	5	22 6	♁	48	13	♁	43	8	48	48		
13	F	☉ p.d. ♄. ♀ Δ ♄.	21	3	120 40	27	41	8	31	50					
14	S	♄ S. tropic.	22	0	41 4	♄	44	11	♄	51	8	21	32		
15	♄	♀ stationary, 30° ♄.	22	58	22 19	1	26	13	8	18	14				
16	M	♂ p.d. ♄. ♀ 30° ♄.	23	56	3 3	♁	27	10	♁	43	8	22	13		
17	Tu	♄ stationary. ♀ 135° ♄.	24	53	46 18	0	25	18	8	33	40				
18	W	♄ □ ♄, ♂ et p.d. ♄.	25	51	30 2	♁	36	9	♁	53	8	52	42		
19	Th	♄ * ♄, p.d. ☉, ♀, et ♄.	26	49	16 17	8	24	21	9	19	20				
20	F	♀ ♂ ♄ 10 19 a. ♂ 150° ♄.	27	47	2 1	* 30,	8	* 35	9	53	33				
21	S	☉ Δ ♄. ♀ equator.	28	44	50 15	36	22	31	10	35	14				
22	♄	♄ p.d. ♂ et ♄.	29	42	40 29	21	6	♁	5	11	24	15			
23	M	♀ greatest elong. 18° 21' W.	♁	0	40 31	12	♁	43	19	15	12	20	21		
24	Tu	♀ 144° ♄.	1	38	24 25	41	2	♁	2	13	23	18			
25	W	♀ 135° ♄. ♄ □ ♄, Δ ♄.	2	36	19 8	♁	17	14	28	14	32	46			
26	Th	☉ 135° ♄. ♂ 144° ♄.	3	34	15 20	34	26	36	15	48	25				
27	F		4	32	14 2	♁	36	8	♁	33	17	9	49		
28	S	♀ Δ ♄. ♀ N. tropic.	5	30	14 14	28	20	22	18	36	32				
29	♄	♀ 150° ♄. ♀ in perihelion.	6	28	17 26	16	2	♁	10	20	8	8			
30	M	☉ p.d. ♄.	7	26	21 8	♁	5	14	2	21	44	6			
31	Tu	☉ p.d. ♄.	8	24	27 20	0	26	2	23	23	57				

EPHEMERIS—AUGUST, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	N1 17 44	N1 0 32	S 1 26 21	S 2 33 21	N0 44 4	S 1 46 35
4	1 20 32	0 59 14	1 27 11	2 34 10	0 44 1	1 46 45
7	1 22 48	0 57 54	1 28 1	2 34 58	0 43 59	1 46 56
10	1 24 29	0 56 35	1 28 50	2 35 47	0 43 56	1 47 7
13	1 25 37	0 55 14	1 29 38	2 36 34	0 43 54	1 47 18
16	1 26 10	0 53 54	1 30 26	2 37 22	0 43 53	1 47 32
19	1 26 7	0 52 32	1 31 12	2 38 8	0 43 51	1 47 39
22	1 25 29	0 51 10	1 31 58	2 38 54	0 43 50	1 47 50
25	1 24 14	0 49 47	1 32 42	2 39 39	0 43 50	1 48 0
28	N1 22 24	N0 48 23	S 1 33 24	S 2 40 22	N0 43 49	S 1 48 11

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	Ω 14 39 56	♊ 7 10 47	♃ 19 28 5	♄ 28 53 40	♅ 7 29 58	♆ 14 15 49
2	15 53 58	7 48 25	19 29 23	28 54 32	7 33 24	14 16 19
3	17 8 2	8 26 5	19 30 29	28 55 18	7 36 52	14 16 47
4	18 22 5	9 3 47	19 31 24	28 55 57	7 40 21	14 17 13
5	19 36 9	9 41 31	19 32 6	28 56 31	7 43 52	14 17 38
6	20 50 15	10 19 17	19 32 37	28 56 58	7 47 23	14 17 59
7	22 4 20	10 57 5	19 32 56	28 57 18	7 50 56	14 18 19
8	23 18 26	11 34 54	19 33 3	28 57 33	7 54 30	14 18 37
9	24 32 33	12 12 46	19 32 58	28 57 41	7 58 4	14 18 52
10	25 46 40	12 50 39	19 32 40	28 57 43	8 1 40	14 19 6
11	27 0 47	13 28 34	19 32 11	28 57 38	8 5 16	14 19 18
12	28 14 54	14 6 31	19 31 30	28 57 28	8 8 54	14 19 28
13	29 29 2	14 44 30	19 30 37	28 57 11	8 12 32	14 19 36
14	♊ 0 43 10	15 22 31	19 29 33	28 56 47	8 16 11	14 19 42
15	1 57 18	16 0 33	19 28 16	28 56 18	8 19 51	14 19 47
16	3 11 26	16 38 37	19 26 47	28 55 42	8 23 31	14 19 49
17	4 25 35	17 16 44	19 25 7	28 55 0	8 27 12	14 19 49
18	5 39 44	17 54 52	19 23 15	28 54 12	8 30 54	14 19 47
19	6 53 53	18 33 1	19 21 11	28 53 18	8 34 36	14 19 43
20	8 8 2	19 11 13	19 18 56	28 52 18	8 38 19	14 19 37
21	9 22 12	19 49 27	19 16 29	28 51 12	8 42 3	14 19 29
22	10 36 21	20 27 43	19 13 51	28 49 59	8 45 46	14 19 20
23	11 50 31	21 6 1	19 11 0	28 48 41	8 49 31	14 19 8
24	13 4 42	21 44 20	19 7 59	28 47 16	8 53 15	14 18 54
25	14 18 53	22 22 42	19 4 46	28 45 45	8 57 1	14 18 39
26	15 33 4	23 1 6	19 1 22	28 44 9	9 0 46	14 18 21
27	16 47 15	23 39 33	18 57 46	28 42 26	9 4 32	14 18 2
28	18 1 27	24 18 1	18 53 59	28 40 38	9 8 17	14 17 40
29	19 15 39	24 56 32	18 50 2	28 38 43	9 12 4	14 17 17
30	20 29 52	25 35 5	18 45 53	28 36 43	9 15 50	14 16 52
31	21 44 4	26 13 40	18 41 34	28 34 37	9 19 36	14 16 25

EPHEMERIS OF NEPTUNE FOR THE YEAR 1854.

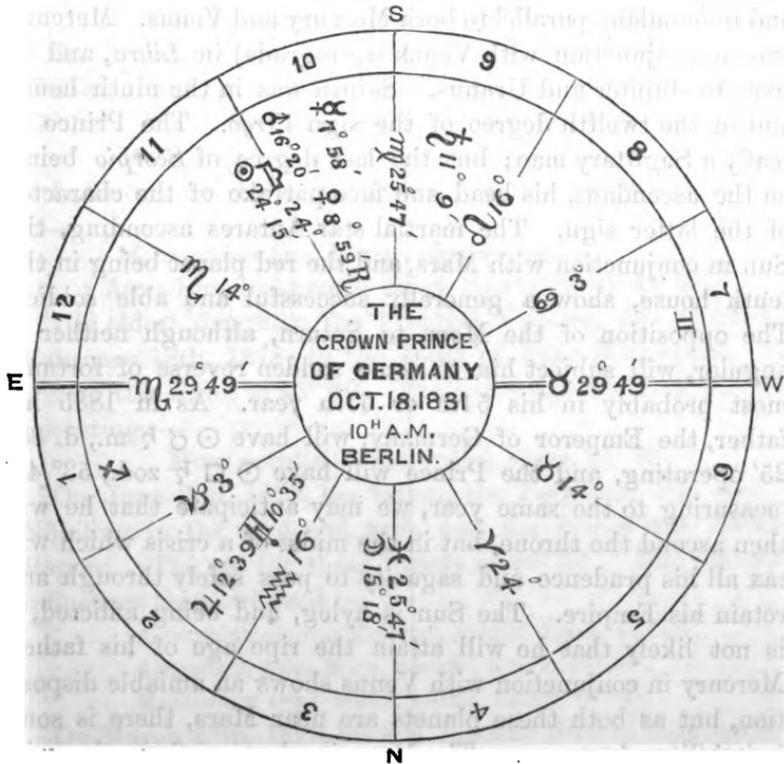
Mean Noon at Greenwich.

NEPTUNE, 1854.													
DATE.	Long.		Lat.		Declin.		DATE.	Long.		Lat.		Declin.	
	°	'	°	'	°	'		°	'	°	'	°	'
Jan.	1	11 × 23	0	57 S	8	11 S	July	5	15 × 53	1	1 S	6	30 S
	6	11 30	0	57	8	8		10	15 50	1	1	6	31
	11	11 38	0	57	8	5		15	15 47	1	1	6	33
	16	11 46	0	57	8	2		20	15 42	1	1	6	35
	21	11 55	0	57	7	58		25	15 37	1	2	6	37
	26	12 4	0	57	7	55		30	15 32	1	2	6	39
	31	12 14	0	57	7	51	Aug.	4	15 25	1	2	6	42
Feb.	5	12 25	0	57	7	47		9	15 18	1	2	6	45
	10	12 35	0	57	7	43		14	15 11	1	2	6	48
	15	12 46	0	57	7	39		19	15 4	1	2	6	51
	20	12 57	0	57	7	34		24	14 56	1	2	6	54
	25	13 9	0	57	7	30		29	14 48	1	2	6	57
Mar.	2	13 20	0	57	7	26	Sept.	3	14 40	1	3	7	0
	7	13 31	0	57	7	21		8	14 31	1	3	7	3
	12	13 43	0	57	7	17		13	14 23	1	3	7	7
	17	13 54	0	57	7	13		18	14 15	1	3	7	10
	22	14 5	0	57	7	9		23	14 7	1	3	7	13
	27	14 16	0	57	7	5		28	13 59	1	3	7	16
Apr.	1	14 26	0	57	7	1	Oct.	3	13 52	1	3	7	19
	6	14 37	0	57	6	57		8	13 45	1	2	7	21
	11	14 46	0	57	6	53		13	13 38	1	2	7	24
	16	14 56	0	58	6	50		18	13 32	1	2	7	26
	21	15 5	0	58	6	46		23	13 27	1	2	7	28
	26	15 13	0	58	6	43		28	13 22	1	2	7	30
May	1	15 21	0	58	6	40	Nov.	2	13 18	1	2	7	31
	6	15 28	0	58	6	38		7	13 15	1	2	7	32
	11	15 34	0	58	6	35		12	13 12	1	2	7	33
	16	15 40	0	59	6	33		17	13 11	1	2	7	34
	21	15 45	0	59	6	32		22	13 10	1	2	7	34
	26	15 49	0	59	6	30		27	13 10	1	2	7	34
	31	15 52	0	59	6	29	Dec.	2	13 11	1	1	7	33
June	5	15 55	1	0	6	28		7	13 13	1	1	7	33
	10	15 56	1	0	6	28		12	13 15	1	1	7	31
	15	15 57	1	0	6	28		17	13 19	1	1	7	30
	20	15 58	1	0	6	28		22	13 23	1	1	7	28
	25	15 57	1	0	6	28		27	13 28	1	1	7	26
	30	15 × 56	1	1 S	6	29 S		31	13 × 33	1	1 S	7	24 S

NATIVITY OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

THE following is the Map of the Heavens for the moment of birth of the heir to the throne of Germany :—

R. A. of M. C. = $176^{\circ} 8\frac{1}{2}'$.



	Latitude.	Declinatn.	Rt. Asc.	Mer. Dis.	Semi-Ar.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
Sun, ☉	—	9 24 S	202 27	26 18½	77 32
Moon, ☾	2 11 S	7 48 S	347 20	8 48	100 17
Mercury, ☿	2 0 N	1 20 S	188 6	11 58	88 16
Venus, ♀	6 2 S	9 6½ S	185 50	9 42	77 56
Mars, ♂	0 42 N	5 47 S	195 19	19 11	82 25
Jupiter, ♃	1 0 S	18 0 S	315 26	40 42	115 3
Saturn, ♄	1 37 N	8 54 N	163 15	12 54	101 47
Uranus, ♅	0 40 S	18 15 S	313 14	42 54	115 27

At the moment of birth the last degree of the celestial sign *Scorpio* ascended. The Sun was on the cusp of the eleventh house, in conjunction with Spica, in mundane sextile with the ascendant, in conjunction with Mars, in semi-quartile with Saturn, in parallel declination with Venus (and within one degree of the parallel of Saturn). The Moon was in the third house, in the middle of *Pisces*, in close opposition to Saturn, and in mundane parallel to both Mercury and Venus. Mercury was in conjunction with Venus (retrograde) in *Libra*, and in trine to Jupiter and Uranus. Saturn was in the ninth house and in the twelfth degree of the sign *Virgo*. The Prince is really a Sagittary man; but the last degree of *Scorpio* being on the ascendant, his head and face partake of the character of the latter sign. The martial star Antares ascending, the Sun in conjunction with Mars, and the red planet being in the tenth house, show a generally successful and able soldier. The opposition of the Moon to Saturn, although neither is angular, will subject him to some sudden reverse of fortune, most probably in his 54th or 55th year. As in 1885 his father, the Emperor of Germany, will have $\odot \oslash \text{ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ m., d. } 88^{\circ} 25'$ operating, and the Prince will have $\odot \square \text{ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ zod., } 53^{\circ} 47'$ measuring to the same year, we may anticipate that he will then ascend the throne, but in the midst of a crisis which will tax all his prudence and sagacity to pass safely through and retain his Empire. The Sun is hyleg, and being afflicted, it is not likely that he will attain the ripe age of his father. Mercury in conjunction with Venus shows an amiable disposition, but as both these planets are near Mars, there is some irritability of temper. The Moon in close configuration with Saturn shows a cautious and a reserved disposition, and, no doubt, it confers on the Prince tenacity of purpose and some subtlety of character.

The manner of his death will be sudden and martial.

The past events, of importance, in his life, correspond very strikingly with the "arcs of direction" in his nativity.

At 26 years and 3 months of age, viz., on January 25th, 1858, the Prince was married to H.R.H. the Princess Royal of Great Britain.

The arc for this happy and auspicious event is $26^{\circ} 16'$. The train of directions under which the alliance was planned and consummated was as follows:—

Midheaven *parallel* Venus, Zodiac, direct, $25^{\circ} 32'$

Midheaven *conjunction* Sun, direct, $26^{\circ} 18'$

Moon *parallel* Mars, mundo, direct, $26^{\circ} 25'$

Moon *opposition* Mars, mundo, direct, $26^{\circ} 25'$

Moon *parallel* Jupiter, mundo, converse, $26^{\circ} 41'$

Moon *conjunction* Jupiter, mundo, converse, $26^{\circ} 41'$

On January 27th, 1859, his son and heir, Prince Frederic William, was born at Berlin. The arc for this event is $27^{\circ} 16'$. The following direction was then operating:—

Moon *conjunction* Jupiter, Zodiac, converse, $27^{\circ} 25'$.

In December, 1872, the prince was ill, under the directions of—

Moon *square* Sun, Zodiac, converse, $41^{\circ} 6'$.

Ascendant *semi-quartile* Moon, mundo, direct, $41^{\circ} 20'$.

His eldest daughter, the Princess Victoria, was married on February 18th, 1878, to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. The arc for this event is $46^{\circ} 20'$. The following direction was then operating:—

Moon *parallel* Venus, zodiac, direct, $46^{\circ} 39'$.

On June 2nd, 1878, his father, the Emperor, was shot by Nöbiling in the face and arm, and the Prince was declared Regent. The arc for these events is $46^{\circ} 37'$. The following influences then obtained:—

Ascendant *square* Mercury, zodiac, direct, $46^{\circ} 32'$.

Ascendant *trine* Mars, mundo, direct, $46^{\circ} 39'$.

Midheaven *trine* Moon, zodiac, direct, $46^{\circ} 41'$.

On March 27th, 1879, his son Joachim died of diphtheria, at the age of 11 years.* This was a sad blow to the Crown Prince and his amiable consort. The arc for this sad event is $47^{\circ} 26\frac{1}{2}'$, and we find the following directions coinciding:—

Ascendant *square* Venus, zodiac, direct, $47^{\circ} 33'$.

Moon *parallel* Sun, zodiac, direct, $47^{\circ} 35'$.

* The time of birth of this ill-fated young prince was given as 3^h a.m., of February 10th, 1868, at Potsdam.

The student must remember that no *rectification* of the time of birth given in the official bulletin is here attempted. We prefer to leave it as stated in order that our opponents may see that we accept the data afforded us, and can show that the positions at birth and the "directions" operating in after life coincide and agree with the ancient rules of the science.

At the solar revolution of October 17th, 1869, we find Mars on the ascendant of the nativity, and on the day of Sedan Jupiter was in trine to the place of the Sun at birth.

Taking the time of birth given as correct, the following arcs of direction will come into operation in the next few years:—

Asc. Δ $\frac{1}{2}$ Zod., d.....	49	34=May,	1881	} Travelling.
\odot \times φ Zod., d.	50	6=November,	"	
D \square H Zod., d.....	50	18=February,	1882.	} A family loss.
D Δ $\frac{1}{2}$ Zod., d.....	50	49=August,	"	
Asc. \odot \odot m., con.	51	14=January,	1883	} Public honours ; Regency, probably.
\odot \times φ Zod., d.....	51	16=January,	"	
D Δ $\frac{1}{2}$ Zod., con.	51	16=January,	"	
\odot s. \square \odot Zod., d.	51	34=May,	"	} Military honours.
Asc. Δ \odot m., d.....	52	9=December,	"	
\odot \times φ Zod., con.	52	10=December,	"	
M.C. par. V Zod.	52	17=January,	1884.	
Asc. par. φ Zod., con...	52	24=March,	"	
\odot 150° D Zod., con. ...	52	46=July,	"	} Domestic troubles.
D \square φ Zod., con.	53	0=October,	"	
\odot \times H Zod.	53	6=November,	"	
Asc. par. $\frac{1}{2}$ Zod., con..	53	13=December,	"	
D \square V Zod., d.	53	15=January,	"	
Asc. \times D Zod., d.	53	17=January,	1885.	
M.C. par. H Zod., d....	53	18=February,	"	
M.C.s.s. \square D Zod., con.	53	37=June,	"	
\odot par. V m., con.	53	44=July,	"	} A great crisis.
\odot φ V m., con.	53	44=July,	"	
\odot \square $\frac{1}{2}$ Zod., d.	53	47=August,	"	
D \square φ Zod., con.	53	51=August,	"	
D s. s. \square $\frac{1}{2}$ m., con. ...	54	3=November,	"	
Asc. \square φ Zod., d.	54	13=December,	"	
\odot φ V Zod., con.	54	18=January,	1886.	
\odot \square $\frac{1}{2}$ m., d.	54	21=February,	"	
M.C. s. \square φ Zod., d....	54	25=March,	"	
\odot s. \square φ m., con.	54	33=May,	"	
D \times D Zod., d.	54	42=June,	"	
M.C. \times $\frac{1}{2}$ m., d.	54	58=October,	"	
\odot par. H m., con. ...	55	7=November,	"	
\odot φ H m., con.	55	7=November,	"	

NOTES ON NATIVITIES.

1.—On Tuesday the 6th ult., Dr. Carter Blake's son was run over in the street and his skull fractured in two places, the hearing apparatus of one side being quite destroyed. This terrible accident led a friend of the father to inquire the time of the child's birth, and it has been forwarded to us in the interests of science, viz., June 20th, 1875, 6^h 45^m a. m., London. At the given moment of birth, the R. A. of the M. C. was 0^h 37^m 18^s or 9° 19'. The sign *Leo* 3° 20' was ascending, the *Asselli* and Uranus being in the first house. The Sun was in *Gemini* 28° 29' 21" in exact opposition to Mars in *Sagittarius* 28° 35' retrograde; the Sun was also in semiquartile with Uranus. The Moon, in *Capricornus* 12° 55', and in the sixth house, was in zodiacal parallel with Mars, and in semiquartile with Saturn in the eighth house. The Moon's declination was 27° 49' 9" S., and Mars's declination was 27° 23' 40" S., that of the Sun was 23° 26' 55" N. The arc for the accident is 5° 3'. Reference to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1875 will show that when the Moon reached the declination of Mars, seven hours after the child's birth, her R. A. was 19^h 14^m 53^s or 288° 43'. Deducting from this amount the R. A. of the lower meridian, 189° 19', the meridian distance of the parallel is found to be 99° 24'. Now, by the rule given in the *Text-Book of Astrology* (page 188) we say :

As Moon's Semi-Arc, 131° 47',	prop. log.,	a. c.	9·86459
To Moon's Merid. dist 95° 16',	"	"	·27633
So Semi-Arc of parallel 130° 44',	"	"	·13889
			·27981
To second dist. of parallel, 94° 30'			· . . = 27981

Then, 99° 24' — 94° 30' = 4° 54', the arc of direction of the Moon to the zodiacal parallel of Mars, which measures closely to the period of the accident. Moreover, inasmuch as the parallel falls at such an extreme point of declination, the arc of duration of this direction would be very long indeed. At the Solar Revolution of this year, the moon was in square

aspect to Mars. At the fifth lunar progress* the Sun was in square aspect to Mars, Saturn, and Uranus.

The conduct of Dr. Carter Blake in furnishing us with the time of his son's birth and the particulars of the case, and in consenting to their publication, at a time of such deep anxiety and sorrow, is very praiseworthy indeed, and the more so as he is not a believer in judicial astrology. If so excellent an example were extensively followed the question of the influence of the planetary bodies on the health and happiness of mankind would soon be determined. Our readers will sympathise as we do most deeply with the parents of the poor little child, and pray for his speedy recovery.

2.—A lady, a relative of C. C. Massey, Esq., barrister-at-law, whose nativity we computed, twelve months since, at his desire, met with a carriage-accident in the country on Wednesday, July 7th, 1880. The horse ran away and upset the waggonette, which was completely smashed; the lady was thrown out and considerably shaken, but happily not seriously hurt. This occurred under the direction of the Sun to the square Uranus, in the zodiac, direct, which measured exactly to July, 1880. These particulars are published by the kind consent of Mr. Massey, who is ever ready to aid in the elucidation of truth.

3.—A male child, "B," born on April 29th, 1879, London, at 8^h 45^m a.m., was taken ill in August and died at 10^h 45^m p.m. of September 14th, 1879, infantile diarrhoea being the proximate cause of death. The child suffered with tabes mesenterica, which was no doubt congenital. In this case we cannot expect the natal positions to indicate so closely the nature of the fatal illness as in the case of a disease coming on after birth. The student will find that the Sun (*hyleg*) was in conjunction with Neptune, and in square to the Moon. Here are their longitudes:—☉ 8° 39', ♃ 9° 29', ☾ ♀ 6° 53'. Further examination will show that the Moon was very near the *Asselli* and *Prœsepe*, which rendered her influence evil, and greatly increased the malefic nature of the square aspect she

* See page 225 of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I.

formed with the Sun, which luminary was in conjunction with the "Ram's following horn" (*a Arietis*). Reference to the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I, p. 114, will show that the nature of the last-named star is equivalent to that of Mars and Saturn combined, while the influence of Proësepe resembles the combined influences of Mars and the Moon, and that of the *Asselli* corresponds to the combined influences of Mars and the Sun. Those astrologers who regard the influence of Neptune as absolutely benefic will be astonished to find that his conjunction with the hyleg did not benefit the child's health and stamina. The particulars given in this case are most kindly furnished and vouched for by the ingenious author of *The Planisphere and Treatise*.

4. A male child born at 3^h 37^m 46^s (3^h 50^m G. M. T.) p.m., of July 13th, 1879, at Edinburgh. R. A. of M. C. = 165° 36'. *Scorpio* 19° rising, Moon (*above* the western horizon, owing to her north latitude 4° 56') in *Taurus* 15° 53', Neptune in *Taurus* 11° 47', Sun in *Cancer* 20° 49' 11" in square to Saturn and Mars. This child died on July 18th, 1879, about 10^h a.m., after a surgical operation that was absolutely imperative. On the day of death the Moon had reached the 14th degree of *Cancer*, and was in square to Saturn. The *data* of this case were kindly furnished by the surgeon.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The *Salt Lake Herald*, July 3, 1880, says: "It looks as if there were to be an epidemic of steamboat disasters. Ten days ago the 'Narragansett's' frightful catastrophe occurred, and within the succeeding twelve hours two other boats came into collision, one of them being wrecked only a few miles from the 'Narragansett-Stonington' horror. On Monday evening (June 28) occurred the most terrible affair of the 'Seawanhaka,' the sickening details of which were in Tuesday's and Wednesday's *Herald*. Our telegrams also tell of another collision at New York on Tuesday morning (June 29). The loss of life from the 'Narragansett' and 'Seawanhaka' catastrophes must have been over one hundred, though it will never be known how many perished by reason of those 'accidents.'" At page 50 of *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1880 will be found the following prediction:—"At WASHINGTON, at the *lunation* (June 22nd), Saturn in the ninth house denotes some great shipwrecks in the ensuing few weeks." What will our opponents say to this?

THE SCRIPTURES AND ASTROLOGY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

“The PLANETS tell forth the power of God, and the heavens do measure the work of His hand. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night declareth knowledge. There is no word, nor any discourse; without these their voice is heard. Through all the earth their rule has gone forth, and to the end of the world their fulness. In them hath He set a tabernacle for the Sun.”—PSALM XIX., newly rendered.*

In the thirty-seventh chapter of *Genesis* we read that Joseph dreamt that the Sun and Moon and the *eleven stars* made obeisance to him; and his father Jacob said to him:—“Shall I and thy mother and thy brethren, indeed, come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth?” There can be no doubt that by the “eleven stars” were meant the signs (or constellations) of the zodiac. It has been suggested that the eleven brethren answered to eleven of the celestial signs, and himself to the twelfth. The ancients divided the zodiac into *ten signs*—*Libra* being omitted altogether, *Virgo* and *Scorpio* being merged into one, thus,—Virgo-Scorpio; hence the similarity of their symbols, ♍ ♏. Ptolemy, however, hands down to posterity the division of the zodiac into *twelve* equal parts of 30° each.

Adam Clarke says:—

“It has been conjectured that the eleven stars that bowed down to Joseph might possibly refer to the *signs of the zodiac*, which were very anciently known in Egypt, and are supposed to have had their origin in Chaldæa. On this supposition Joseph’s eleven brethren answered to eleven of the signs, and himself to the twelfth.”

General Vallancy, well known for his antiquarian researches, has endeavoured in his *Collectanea Hibernicæ* (vol i., part 2, p. 343), to trace out the analogy between the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the twelve sons of Jacob, which Dr. Hales (*Analysis*, vol. ii., p. 165), has

* The above is the rendering of the late Commander Morrison, R.N., a very able philologist, and it was published in *Zadkiel’s Almanac* for 1861.

altered a little, and placed in a form in which it becomes more generally applicable :—

“ 1. REUBEN—‘ Unstable (or rather pouring out) as water ’—the sign *Aquarius* represented as a man pouring out water from an urn.

“ 2. SIMEON and LEVI—‘ The united brethren ’—the sign *Gemini*.

“ 3. JUDAH—‘ The strong lion ’—the sign *Leo*, or the lion.

“ 4. ASHER—‘ His bread shall be fat ’—the sign *Virgo*, generally represented holding a full ear of corn.

“ 5. ISSACHAR—‘ A strong ass ’ or *ox* ; both used in husbandry— the sign *Taurus*, the Bull.

“ 6 and 7. DAN—‘ A serpent biting the horse’s heel ’—*Scorpio*, or the scorpion. On the Celestial Sphere the scorpion is actually represented as biting the heel of the horse of the archer (*Sagittarius*), and *chela*,* ‘ his claws,’ originally occupied the space of *Libra*.

“ 8. JOSEPH—‘ His bow remained in strength ’—the sign *Sagittarius*, the Archer, or *bowman*, usually represented, even in the Asiatic zodiacs, with his bow bent, and the arrow drawn up to the head— the bow in full strength.

“ 9. NAPH-TALI—By a play on his name *Taleh* ; the ram, the sign *Aries*, according to the Rabbins.

“ 10. ZEBULON—‘ A haven for ships ’—denoted by *Cancer*, the crab.

“ 11. GAD—‘ A troop or army ’—reversed *Dag* a fish, the sign *Pisces*, the fishes.

“ 12. BENJAMIN—‘ A ravening wolf ’—*Capricornus*, which in the Egyptian sphere was represented by a goat, led by *Pan*, with a wolf’s head.”

The name GAD signified the planet JUPITER. *Pisces* is Jupiter’s “night-house.” The literal translation of *Genesis*, xxx., 12 and 13, is: “ And bare Zilpah, servant to Leah, to Jacob a son ; and said Leah ‘ cometh Gad,’ and she called

* Virgil makes the following allusion to the claws of *Scorpio*, in the first *Georgic* :

“ Quo locus Erigonen inter, Chelasque sequentes
Pauditur : ipse tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens
Scorpius, et cœli justâ plus parte reliquit.”

Ovid alludes to the same sign, as follows :—

“ Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.”

the name of him Gad." The authorised translation has it, "a troop cometh;" but the word *Gad* is in the Vulgate. Abernethy expounds this passage without any scruple: "This *Gad* is the star *Jupiter*."

In honour of the signs of the zodiac, cities were built consisting of *twelve* gates. There were *twelve* disciples or attendants on religious ceremonies. The number of the apostles was *twelve*.

Jacob said:—"Simeon and Levi are brethren, instruments of cruelty are in their habitations." The sign *Gemini* was represented, by the ancients, by an image of twins, the one holding a *sword* and the other a *torch*. In the reference Bible it will be found that the more literal translation of *Genesis* XLIX., 5, is, "their *swords* are weapons of violence." "Judah is a lion's whelp," said Jacob. The sign *Leo*, the lion, was the "house" of the Sun, and was represented by the image of a lion. The worshippers of the Sun chose for their sacred towns those "ruled," or influenced, by *Leo*; and it is a remarkable fact that Rome is ruled by *Leo*. This sign was also held to rule the *heart*, and the Catholics have images of Jesus Christ with a *heart*, and they call it the sacred heart of Jesus.

"Out of Asher his bread shall be fat, and he shall yield royal dainties."

This refers to the sign *Taurus*, for *Ash-per** signifies the star of the celestial bull. The sign *Taurus* was represented as a bull with wings. Paradise literally means a fruit-garden, and the bull was called the fruitful sign. *Ash-shera* is, literally rendered, the "Star of Strength," or "Star of the Strong Bull." And to the tribe of *Asher*, meaning "happy," or "fortunate," because of Venus, did Joshua assign all *Zidon*, the name of which country signifies fishing. Venus has dignities in *Pisces* (the fishes) and *Taurus* (the bull). Moses said:—"Let Asher be blest with children" (*Deuteronomy*, XXXIII., 24). Venus was the goddess of marriage. *Myrtus*

* See *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1874, p. 70-72; "Astrological Nuts for Hebrew Scholars and Others to Crack."

(*m* for *p*), the myrtle, has its origin in *per*, the bull, it being sacred to the planet (goddess) Venus. All the ancient works on astrology state that the myrtle is ruled by Venus, as most *white* flowers are. It is worn to this day by brides.

“Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall: The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him and hated him: But his bow abode in strength,” said Jacob. Here the fruitful influence of the planet Jupiter, whose day-house is *Sagittarius*, the archer, is alluded to. This sign was greatly honoured by the ancients, and, as it rules over the *thighs*, they placed their hand under the *thigh* of the person with whom they took an oath.*

The Rev. F. Fysh once called attention to *Deuteronomy*, xxxii., 8, “When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel.” The Septuagint has “according to the number of the *angels of God*.” This difference is explained by a reference to *Genesis*, xxxvii., 9. The signs of the zodiac are plainly referred to. The meaning appears to be, that however numerous the nations are, they are all under one or other of the signs—a fact well known to students of astrology. We may inform those who believe that the people of Great Britain are identical with the “lost tribes,” that *Aries* † is the ruling sign of England, and *Cancer* of Scotland.

It is impossible to read the history of Joseph without being convinced that he was well acquainted with both astrology and divination. When Joseph’s brethren had been to Egypt to purchase corn and were returning home, Joseph sent his steward after them with instructions to say to them: “Wherefore have ye rewarded evil for good? Is not this [cup] it in which my lord drinketh, and whereby indeed he divineth?”

* See *Genesis*, xxiv., and xxxii., 25.

† From the remotest antiquity the sign *Aries* has been figured as the sacrificial lamb or ram, and names signifying wounded and slain have been affixed to its principal stars.

And when his brethren were brought back to him Joseph said: "What is this that ye have done? Wot ye not that a man such as I can certainly divine?" Joseph's cup which was found in Benjamin's sack was a divining cup, and had engraved around its outer side the symbols of the signs of the zodiac, and the horoscope ready for the marking in of the relative positions of the planets at the time of divination. Allusions are frequently found in the writings of modern Persian poets to the divining cups used by Persian monarchs; in fact, much of the great prosperity of their ancient monarchs is attributed by the poets to "the cup showing the universe."

Diodorus avers that Joseph was the author of a great work on astrology—"The Aphorisms of Hermes the Egyptian."

It is related in the Bible that Joseph was an interpreter of dreams. Joshua was undoubtedly an astrologer. David in his beautiful 19th Psalm betrays an intimate knowledge of astrology. Daniel was thoroughly skilled in the astrology, the language, and all the learning of the Chaldæans. In the 9th chapter of his prophecy and in the 2nd verse, he says:

"I Daniel understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of Jehovah came to Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem."

Daniel also warned Nebuchadnezzar "that he would learn that the heavens do rule."

How shortsighted and ridiculous is the conduct of those who seek to interpret the prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Daniel, without the slightest acquaintance with that science, the principles and practice of which were inscribed in those "books" of which Daniel speaks!

Ezekiel, in his prophecies, speaks of the wheels within wheels, and there can be no doubt that this expression refers to the planetary motions in the heavens. In like manner, the wheel so constantly introduced in the ancient Buddhistic and Brahminical religions, was an emblem of the circles formed apparently by the heavenly bodies.

Samuel, Elisha, and Hosea, it can be shown, both studied and practised astrology. Further consideration of this subject must be deferred to a future number.

MARRIAGE.

“Whose souls do bear an equal yoke of love,
There must be needs a like proportion
Of lineaments, of manners, and of spirit.”—**MERCHANT OF VENICE.**

SINCE the day that Eve was created as a help-meet for Adam—since the eating of the forbidden fruit by our first parents—the question of a perfect bond of sympathy—which alone can ensure happiness in matrimonial life—between man and wife has been one of the highest and last importance. The want of such a perfect bond of sympathy has filled the pages of history with numerous instances of connubial infelicity and dreadful tragedies. Socrates did not find in Xantippe one whose “manners and spirit” sympathised with his own. Shakespeare has portrayed for us, in inimitable language and with dramatic force, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, some of the miseries that result from a rash alliance with an unsympathetic and shrewish person. That the ancients made a serious attempt to prevent the evils arising from persons being “unequally yoked” is manifest from the observations and aphorisms of Ptolemy, which he has handed down to us in his *Tetrabiblos*. Among the higher caste of Hindoos, to this day, before the betrothal of young persons, the astrologer is consulted with the view to determine whether there is a complete sympathy between the positions of the Sun, Moon, Venus, and Mars in the respective nativities, and if their relative positions are not found to agree, then the projected match is broken off. To all outward appearances Hindoo couples are happy and constant, instances of quarrels and separation being extremely rare.

In our own beloved country, where mutual love is considered to be the best guarantee of happiness, instances are not rare wherein the mutual love has gradually died out after the marriage knot has been tied, owing to a want of sympathy. The poetic temperament cannot be safely allied to the practical, money-loving, worldly disposition. “A change” comes o’er “the spirit” of his or her “dream” when the man or woman

of poetic temperament finds that his or her partner who, in youth imaginative and sensitive, blossoms into the man or woman, of the world whose chief end and aim in life will ever be to outshine all rivals, not in the ornament of a cultivated mind, but in the vulgar display of riches, dress, and pleasure-seeking bordering upon dissipation.

Byron has given beautiful expression in his exquisite lines addressed to Ianthe, to the desire that the poetic and sensitive temperament, allied in her case to matchless personal beauty, might never be spoiled and changed by contact with the "madding crowd":—

"Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor unbeseen the promise of thy spring,
As fair in form, as warm yet pure in heart,
Love's image upon earth without his wing,
And guileless beyond Hope's imagining!"

Some parents, seeing that sometimes even mutual love does not insure lasting happiness, seek alliances for their daughters with those who can bestow upon them wealth and position, in order that when the awakening takes place from "love's young dream," the wedded couple shall have the means of indulging in pursuits and pleasures which shall preclude thought and reflection. Even with all these wise precautions, however, an appeal to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes too often becomes necessary.

It will not be idle, then, to inquire whether the ancients had or had not in astrology a fairly reliable method of determining beforehand the chances of happiness in marriage. Some will say that the comparative absence of connubial infelicity among the higher caste of Hindoos is not so much due to harmony of the relative positions of the luminaries and their configurations with the fortunes in the nativities of married couples, as to their primitive style of life and their Arcadian simplicity.

"Love at first sight" is generally due (as we have already stated in the Chapter on Marriage in the *Text-Book of Astrology*) to the harmonious configurations of the luminaries and benefics in the nativities of the individuals enamoured of each other, or to Venus in the one nativity being on the place of Mars in the

other. If the benefics do not partake in such harmonious configurations, but the malefics intervene by quartile rays, the "course of true love" does not "run smooth," and, like Romeo and Juliet, it is a case of "a pair of star-crossed lovers." Allusion was made by Mr Trent, in his recondite paper on the Soul and the Stars, which appeared in the *University Magazine* for March, 1880, and was mainly reprinted, with the kind permission of the Editor of the *University Magazine*, in the April and May numbers of *Urania*, to the affinities between Goethe, the woman he loved and forsook, and the woman he loved and married. Goethe had the Sun in $5^{\circ} 9'$ of the sign *Virgo** (η) Frau von Stein had *Mars* in $\eta 5^{\circ}$ (in the place of the Sun at Goethe's birth), whereas Christiane Vulpius had the *Moon* in 4° of η . "This," says Mr. Trent, "does not look like mere coincidence. The same phenomena are repeated in the case of Novalis and the girl of thirteen for whom he conceived the intense attachment that has so puzzled his biographers. Sophie's Moon is upon the same place as Novalis's Sun and Moon, and her Venus is upon the place of his Mars. Similar coincidences will be found in almost all similar cases."

In friendship similar coincidences are often found. For instance, at birth of the writer, the Moon was in $27^{\circ} 8'$ of *Taurus* (τ), and his best, most valued, and tried friend was born when the Sun was in $29^{\circ} 59'$ of *Taurus*; in the writer's horoscope the Moon was in opposition to Jupiter, and in that of his friend the Sun had the sextile of Jupiter; the former had Mercury and Venus in the ascendant, and in the case of his friend, he also had the same planets in the ascendant, *Sagittarius* ascending in the one case and *Aries* in the other.

Ptolemy says:—

"Whenever both nativities, viz., that of the husband and that of the wife, may exhibit the luminaries configured together in concord, that is to say, either in trine or in sextile to each other, the cohabitation will most usually be lasting ;

* Goethe's horoscope is given at page 56 of the *Text Book of Astrology*, Vol. I.

especially if the said concord exists by means of an interchange* ; but its duration will be also much more securely established, provided the Moon in the husband's nativity should correspond or agree with the Sun in the wife's nativity.† If, however, the relative positions of the luminaries be in signs inconjunct, or in opposition, or in quartile, the cohabitation will be speedily dissolved upon slight causes, and the total separation of the parties will ensue.

“ And should the configuration of the luminaries, when made in concord, be aspected by the benefics, the cohabitation will continue in respectability, comfort, and advantage ; but, on the other hand, it will abound in strife, contention, and misfortune, if the malefics be in aspect to the said configuration.

“ In like manner, even though the luminaries may not be favourably configured in concord, should the benefics still offer testimony to them, the cohabitation will then not be entirely broken off, nor totally destroyed for ever, but will be again renewed, and re-established as before. But if, on the contrary, the malefics bear testimony to such discordant disposition of the luminaries, a dissolution of the cohabitation will take place, accompanied by scorn and injury. Should Mercury alone be conjoined with the malefics, it will be effected by means of some public inculpation ; and if Venus also be found with them, it will be on the ground of adultery, or sorcery, or some similar offence.”

The rest of Ptolemy's remarks there is no need to quote, for they related to the state of Egyptian Society at his day, and are not applicable to the present state of civilised society. The remarks quoted above are taken from Ashmand's translation of Proclus's Greek paraphrase of Ptolemy's original text ; the edition followed being that of the Elzevirs, dated in 1635. The writer has computed several hundreds of horoscopes in his study of astrology, which has extended over a period of twenty years, and he has found that the statements of Ptolemy

* “ By mutual reception, according to Whalley, and also according to the Latin copy of Perugia, 1646.”—Note by Ashmand.

† “ Meaning, probably, if ♃ in the husband's nativity be in the same position as ☉ in the wife's nativity, or harmoniously configured with that position.”

have been borne out in all cases of married persons whose horoscopes have been computed by him, with the exception of one in which the square of the Moon in the one nativity to the Sun in the other did not (being unattended by the malefics) produce positive unhappiness and separation. Without the authority of the persons copies of whose horoscopes are in his possession, the writer cannot, of course, make the circumstances public, in cases of separation and divorce. In one case of separation, the husband had the Sun, Moon, and Mars conjoined in *Scorpio*, and "inconjunct" with the Moon in *Gemini* at the wife's nativity, whereat the Sun was in *Libra*. In another case, the husband had the Moon in γ $3^{\circ} 23'$ in square aspect to the Sun, in γ $2^{\circ} 58'$, at the wife's nativity; in the wife's horoscope, Venus was in opposition to Mars and in square to Saturn (in the seventh house), Mars being on the place of Jupiter at her husband's birth—the separation in this case was in consequence of the adultery of the wife.

The late King of Denmark was most unhappy in marriage and divorced two queens in succession, but having become attached to a milliner he ennobled her, espoused her morganatically, and lived very happily with her until his death. The Sun in the one nativity was on the place of the Moon in the other. Further instances of harmonious configurations coinciding with matrimonial happiness will be found at page 151 of *Urania* for May, 1880.

It would be advisable, in our opinion, for persons contemplating matrimony to pay some attention to Ptolemy's rules. This may be readily done by purchasing a copy of the *Text-Book of Astrology* and a copy of the *Ephemeris* for the years of birth. Much unhappiness might be saved by following this course.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEPTUNE.

CHAPTER II.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEPTUNE UPON ENGLAND.

THE first Chapter having been devoted to Neptune's influence upon European politics through Royal horoscopes, reference will now be made to events which have had a great and lasting effect upon England, and it will be demonstrated that the transits of Neptune through certain signs of the zodiac have coincided with those events.

First of all, these coincidences will be shown in connection with the rise and progress of our Parliament from the time of King John down to the present day. It has always been held by astrologers that England is under the dominion of the sign *Aries*. Neptune was in the beginning of that sign in the year 1205, when King John first summoned the Barons by a writ directed to the Bishop of Salisbury. On the 15th June, 1215, John at length granted Magna Charta, when Neptune was in the last degrees of *Aries*. Therefore, during the years of disputation between the Barons and King John, Neptune was in the ruling sign of England.*

The next time Neptune passed through *Aries*, the Commons elected their first Speaker, Peter de la Mère, in 1377, Neptune then being in the latter part of the sign. One hundred and sixty-five years after this, Neptune having, in the meantime, made one complete revolution, had arrived at the same part of *Aries* as that he occupied during the year 1377; Members of Parliament were then protected from arrest. This was in 1542, and in the reign of Henry VIII., which was marked by very important legislation.

Neptune having made another revolution, being in the last decanate of *Aries*, on the 23rd October, 1707, the first Parliament of Great Britain met; and Members of the House of Commons accepting any office of profit were ordered to be re-elected by Statute 6 Anne, cap. 7. The last transit of Neptune through *Aries* commenced in 1861 and continued until 1875. The great mass of legislation effected during this

* In 1215, Jupiter was in *Aries*, and Saturn was in *Libra*. In 1206 γ and η were conjoined in *Gemini*.—[ED.]

period included many important measures, among which the following may be named:—The repeal of the Provisions of Merton in 1863; the establishment of a Court of Referees to examine private bills in 1865; the modification of the Parliamentary Oaths Act in 1866; the New Reform Bill in 1867; the abolition of voting by proxy in the House of Lords in 1868; the Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, in 1868; and the Ballot Act in 1872.

The first regular Parliament (according to many historians) was that of 22 Edward I., in 1294, when Neptune had arrived in *Libra*, at the first opposition to his place during the disputes between the Barons and King John.

At the next transit of Neptune through *Libra*, the "*Parliamentum diabolicum*," at Coventry, in 1459, attained the "Yorkists."

When Neptune again arrived in *Libra*, in 1614, the Parliament met in which were first formed the "*Court*" and "*Country*" parties of James the First's reign.

During the next transit of Neptune through *Libra* the trial of Warren Hastings occurred.

In 1660, the *Convention Parliament* re-established Monarchy in the person of Charles II.; the Church of England was also restored, which ultimately led to the Roman Catholics being excluded from Parliament a few years afterwards. These events occurred under the influence of Neptune in *Capricornus**—this sign being the meridian of England.

When Neptune again returned to *Capricornus*, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was passed; Mr. O'Connell, in 1828, and the Duke of Norfolk, in 1829, were the first Roman Catholic members since the Revolution. Before Neptune left *Capricornus*, the Reformed Parliament met, on 7th August, 1832, and on 15th February, 1833, Joseph Pease, the first Quaker M.P., was admitted on his affirmation. The connection should here be noted between these transits through *Capricornus* and the last transit through *Aries*.

LONDON, and the South and West parts of England, are ruled by the sign *Gemini*. In 1236, Neptune was in *Gemini*, and on the 23rd January, 1236, a Parliament was held at Merton, in Surrey, which enacted the "Provisions of Merton," the most ancient body of laws next after *Magna Charta*, and which remained unrepealed until 1863.

* Jupiter was in *Libra*.—[Ed.]

The next time Neptune passed through *Gemini*, there was a Parliament of only one day, on 29th September, 1399, but Richard II. was deposed.

At Neptune's next transit through this sign, Queen Elizabeth commenced her reign.

Neptune was in the middle of *Sagittarius* (the sign opposite to *Gemini*), in 1649,* when the *Rump Parliament* voted the trial of Charles I., and abolished the House of Peers.

The troublous times of James II. occasioned a *Convention Parliament*, in 1688, to proclaim William and Mary. Neptune was in *Pisces* at this time, and the Act for Triennial Parliaments was passed under this influence.†

Neptune was then in the middle of *Virgo* during 1770 and 1771. These years witnessed the public excitement with regard to the Wilke's affair, the Lord Mayor of London (Oliver) and Alderman Crosby being committed to the Tower by the Commons.

On the 6th April, 1810, when Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower, the public mind being much disturbed, Neptune was in *Sagittarius*.

Under the influence of Neptune, in *Pisces*, the two Houses began to communicate by letter in 1855; and Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jewish M.P., was admitted to Parliament, 26th July, 1858.‡

On the 11th June, 1258, an assembly of knights and burghesses (termed the mad Parliament) took place; and the first assembly of the Commons as a confirmed representative body occurred (according to Dugdale) 20th January, 1265. At those dates Neptune was passing through *Leo* and forming the first *trine* to the place he occupied in King John's reign.§

When Neptune arrived at the next fixed sign, *Scorpio*, the Parliament became, in 1308, a legislative power whose assent is essential to constitute a law. In 1430, when Neptune was in *Leo*, it was ordered for Forty Shilling Freeholders only to elect knights.

The Journals of the Lords were commenced in 1509, and *Acts of Parliament* were printed consecutively from that date; Neptune being in the first half of *Aquarius*—the sign

* Saturn was then in *Gemini*.—[ED.]

† Jupiter was then in *Aquarius*, and Saturn was in *Libra*.—[ED.]

‡ Jupiter was then in *Gemini* and the Moon in *Aquarius*, in trine with μ .—[ED.]

§ There was a conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in *Gemini* in 1265.—[ED.]

on the midheaven of London. When Neptune was in the beginning of *Taurus* in 1547, the Journals of the Commons were begun; and under this influence in 1549 Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, took his seat in the House of Commons, being the first peer's eldest son who sat in that House.

In 1629, Neptune being in the beginning of *Scorpio*, Charles I. dissolved the Parliament, which did not meet for 11 years. The Long Parliament first assembled as Neptune was leaving *Scorpio*.

Neptune was in *Aquarius* in 1678,* when Roman Catholics were excluded from Parliament, and the Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower. In 1679 the Speaker of the House of Commons was refused by the King.

On the 7th May, 1716, the Triennial Act was repealed and the Septennial Act voted. Neptune was then in the middle of *Taurus*.†

In 1752, Neptune was in the beginning of *Leo*, and the Journals were ordered to be printed. It will be remembered that the Journals of the Lords began under Neptune in *Aquarius*, and those of the Commons under Neptune in *Taurus*.

On the 2nd February, 1801, the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assembled, Neptune being in *Scorpio*, the sign that he occupied when Parliament first became a legislative body in 1308.

In 1840, Neptune being in *Aquarius*, the New Houses of Parliament were commenced; and the members of both Houses relinquished their privilege of franking letters.

Neptune at the present time is in *Taurus*. During his former transit through that sign the "Septennial Act" was passed; and, therefore, the next few years may witness the modification of that Act.

It is remarkable that under this fixed-sign influence the members of our Legislature should manifest so much concern as to the rules of debate and the arrangement of the details of their business, and to the government of the House generally. Irish affairs and Irish members naturally command attention also, for *Taurus* is the ruling sign of Ireland.

NEPTUNE.

* Uranus was then in *Aries*.—[ED.]

† And Saturn was in *Libra*.—[ED.]

NOTES.

PROSECUTION OF AN ASTROLOGER.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, on Thursday, July 22nd, 1880, Mr. Thomas Wilson, aged 73, was brought up on a warrant by Inspector Peel of the G Division, charged with having unlawfully pretended to tell the fortune of one Elizabeth Cook, at 103, Caledonian-road. Inspector Peel, of the G Division, watched the case on behalf of the Commissioners of Police. Elizabeth Cook, wife of a police-constable, deposed that she resided at 58, King's-cross-road. On the 15th inst. she went to 103, Caledonian-road with a young friend, as she was told that she could get her planets read by the defendant. The door was opened by Mrs. Wilson, who showed them into the front parlour. Her friend was shown into the back parlour, and soon afterwards she was informed that Mr. Wilson could not tell her anything as she did not know the hour at which she was born. She went with another friend on Monday last, and was shown into the back room, and then the defendant asked her if she knew then the hour of her birth. She told him that it was at seven o'clock in the morning of August 28th, 1843. The defendant then wrote it down in a book, and said that she had delicate health, after which he asked her if she was married. She told him that she had had a child, but did not say anything about being married. The defendant told her she had been in pecuniary difficulties lately, but she would be more prosperous next year after April or May; a man with a broad forehead, and with sallow complexion, would propose to her, but that it would not be till she was 45 years of age, and that she was to avoid him. She asked the defendant what she had to pay him, and he said 2s., which sum she paid him. She then left the room, and her friend consulted him. By the defendant: She never was in delicate health.—Martha Hardy stated that she went with the last witness to the house of the defendant on Monday last. After her friend had seen the defendant she went into the room, and the defendant asked her the hour of her birth, and she gave him a piece of paper on which it was written. The defendant, after searching some books, said that she was a person who had good health, and that she was to avoid damp places, or she would suffer from rheumatism; at the age of 33 years she had an offer of marriage. She told him

that was so, and accepted it; whereupon the defendant asked her whether at the age of 38 her husband did not have a serious illness. She told him he did, and that she lost him at that age. The defendant told her that she would be subject to slight illnesses from the present year until her fiftieth year, and then she would marry a man of good principle, and would do well.—Detective-sergeant Joseph Wakefield, of the G Division, said last evening, about seven o'clock, he, with Inspector Peel, went and saw the defendant in the back parlour, and Inspector Peel then read the warrant to him. The defendant said that he was an astrologer, and did not tell fortunes. He had carried on this practice for fifty years, and no complaints had ever been made against him before.—The defendant, in answer to the charge, said that he was an astrologer, and what he had done was a science. He had taken counsel's opinion, and was told that this did not come under the Vagrant Act. All that he had done was perfectly genuine. He did not profess to tell fortunes. The two witnesses who had been called had been sent, he believed, by the police to entrap him.—Mr. Barstow said the defendant had been misinformed. *He had a perfect right to be an astrologer*, but then he told these people *what would happen in the future*. However, there was no evidence before him that any number of persons had been deceived by him, and as these two witnesses did not go with their eyes shut he should this time discharge him; but if he were brought before him again on a similar charge he would be sent to prison.

Now Mr. Wilson is a householder, a very respectable man, and he is not a practitioner of *horary* astrology. Yet he was seized on a warrant, thrown into prison, and charged with fortune-telling, the only evidence against him being that which we have taken from the reports given in the newspapers. He was treated like the area-sneak who persuades servant girls to rob their masters and mistresses in order to work some "charm" and procure a husband! Mr. Wilson does not, under cover of astrology, palm off on his clients "some other mode of divination," etc. Mr. Barstow wisely discharged him, but with a caution—which reminds us of the verdict of the Welsh jury, "Not guilty, but we advise him not to do it again." We wish that Mr. Wilson had employed a solicitor to defend him, and to advise him as to whether he had a claim for compensation for having been thrown into prison on a charge which the magistrate did not consider to be sustained by the evidence. Mr. Wilson's case recalls one that was reported in the *Cheltenham Free Press*, February 8th, 1843, as

follows :—“On Saturday last, J. Bradshaw was brought up from Manchester (where he had been committed to the House of Correction for practising astrology) before Mr. Justice Patteson, at his Chambers, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner had been visited by police officers in disguise, and induced to cast a horoscope, for which they seized him, and he was committed to the tread-mill for one month. The judge ordered his discharge, and it is stated that an action will be brought against the magistrate for false imprisonment. The system of sending disguised policemen to betray a man into an offence against the law, if astrology were really unlawful, is certainly contrary to the feelings of Englishmen, and cannot be legal.” We hope that some independent Member of the House of Commons will ask the Home Secretary who authorised the Commissioners of Police to seize a respectable man like Mr. Wilson, on a warrant, on such a charge.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR AUGUST, 1880.

SHOWERS prevail during the first two days ; 3rd, windy, fine generally ; 4th, fine ; 5th, fine, great heat, thunder in places ; 6th, windy, hailstorms ; 7th to 9th, fine, great heat ; 10th, thunder, unsettled ; 11th and 12th, heat ; 13th, dashing showers ; 14th, fair ; 15th, gusty ; 16th and 17th, fine and hot ; 18th and 19th, fair generally ; 20th and 21st, cooler, dashing rains ; 22nd to 24th, fine generally ; 25th, windy, dashing showers ; 26th, thunder, heat ; 27th to 29th, fine, heat ; 30th and 31st, peculiar, dark atmosphere, much cooler, violent thunderstorms.—Probable STORM-PERIODS, 2nd, 5th, 13th, 21st, 30th, and 31st. [Owing to Jupiter and Saturn being *stationary* this month, there will be much thunder ; magnetic currents strong about the 8th, 9th, and 30th. Farmers are warned to “look out for squalls” at the end of the month.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. F.—“The Chaldean SAROS (which means restitution) is a cycle of eclipses. 223 lunations are 6,585·324 days, or 18 of our years + 10 or 11 days (according as they include 5 or 4 leap years) 7^h 41^m. That is only 45^m short of 242 nodical months—(a nodical month being the time of the Moon’s return to the same node, being 27·21222 days)—and by another remarkable coincidence, it is only 5 hours short of 239 anomalistic months—(an anomalistic month, or the time of the Moon’s return to perigee, being 27·5546 days). Consequently, the Sun and Moon and her nodes will then be all again in the same relative position, and their distances from the earth also practically the same; for the 11 days and the 5 hours respectively make no such difference in their distances from perigee, as to affect their distances from the earth sensibly. Consequently, all the eclipses will recur in the same order and magnitude after this period; but not at the same times of day, on account of the 7^h 41^m difference, and so they may not be visible at the same places. Therefore the Chaldeans, who had ascertained all this somehow, made a more complete saros of three such periods + 32 or 33 days, within an hour. It is singular that even the stars are very nearly in the same position relatively to the Sun and Moon at the end of a saros, for it only exceeds 241 sidereal lunations by 19 hours.”—*Astro-nomy without Mathematics*, by Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.

NEPTUNE.—We did not intend to imply that the late R. C. Smith abandoned “primary directions” in favour of *periodic* or *secondary* directions—as his prototype has ignorantly done. We are aware that Smith did make use of primary directions, and that he only intended periodic directions to supply the place of transits in which he had no faith. It is not a little curious, however, to find, as you observe, that Smith so arranged his table as to bring up periodic directions very closely to the periods of transits, and then argued that the coinciding events were due to the former and not to the latter. Had Smith made use of the Ptolemaic (luni-solar) measure of time, he would not have thought it necessary to supplement primary with periodic directions.

S. K.—The following extract is taken from “Goodwood; its House, Park, and Grounds;” by William Hayley Mason, Librarian of Goodwood (1839):—“Under the portico at the entrance to the banqueting room (of Carne’s seat) is the horoscope or configuration of the planets at the birth of the *second* Duke of Richmond, on the 18th of May, 1701.”

D. J.—At page 45 of Vol. I. of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, line 4, for *Cancer* read *Capricorn*, and at line 5 read *Cancer* for *Capricorn*. The figure given at page 46 is quite correct, and an examination of it will show that the errors on the previous page were quite accidental, and were not due to want of knowledge.

S. W. E. (New York) sends us the dates of birth of the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the Republican party:—"General James Abram Garfield was born in Ohio, on November 19th, 1831; nominated for President, at Chicago, about 1^h p.m. of June 8th, 1880. Chester A. Arthur, was born in Vermont, on October 5th, 1830." We trust that our correspondent will endeavour to procure the *time* of birth of General Garfield.

TASMANIA.—You may disregard altogether the zodiacal "debilities" of the planets in nativities. The disposition of a person depends upon the position and configurations of Mercury and the Moon. In the mediæval works on astrology, too much stress has been laid on the effects of configurations of the infortunes with Mercury. It by no means follows that because we find Mercury and the Moon afflicted at the birth of criminals that every child born when such affliction obtains, will grow up into a criminal; a minor aspect of one of the fortunes to Mercury or the Moon will, with proper training and religious instruction, obviate the threatened evil. Many criminals have been driven to crime by adverse fate. As Swift said, "We must not mistake potatoes for principles." According to some of the modern astrological works, the Prince whose horoscope is given in the *Text-Book*, and Goethe also, could be shown to have possessed criminal dispositions! This will prove to you how utterly worthless are the writings of some astrologers.

. All MSS. and Letters for the Editor should be addressed to 3, Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.

ERRATA.

Page 209, line 34, for 1861 read 1860; for 1870 read 1871; for 1878 read 1879.

Now Ready, cloth, lettered, 288 pp., demy 8vo., Price 10s. 6d.,

THE TEXT BOOK OF ASTROLOGY:

BY ALFRED J. PEARCE,

Author of "THE WEATHER GUIDE-BOOK," ETC.

LONDON: COUSINS & CO., 3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

The Athenæum, May 3rd, 1879, says:—"The 'Text-Book' is not at all a catchpenny tract; it is seriously written, and may be perused with advantage by anyone interested in astrology, provided he will maintain a cool judgment. The author, while contending for the dignity of his science, warns his readers against illiterate adventurers who pretend to tell fortunes by its means, and his work shows that its practice requires some degree of education and of labour, for its methods are founded on astronomical calculations. . . . Mr. Pearce deals with conspicuous examples—kings, queens, and emperors, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise—and this we take to be a proper mode of dealing with a scientific subject in the present conditions of society. . . . We must confess that as our knowledge of this science increases, so does our doubt of its truth."

From the Spiritualist, May 2nd, 1879.—"Even for those who desire only to obtain a general knowledge of the subject, or at most to be able to cast and read an astrological figure, Mr. Pearce's book may be recommended as easily intelligible, and containing much interesting matter besides the processes that will be chiefly useful to the student whose aims are more ambitious. To the latter it is invaluable: as the fruit of prolonged study and experience, it is undoubtedly a great advance upon the 'Grammar' of the master. There is something like a real attempt at inductive verification in the many cases he gives us. . . . Those who wish to know the truth about astrology should render to investigators the important assistance which it is in their power to give. In the meanwhile, if they would see its present evidences, its authorities and processes, as set forth by a thoroughly competent, experienced, and educated adept, they cannot do better than read the work of which a very inadequate notice has been here attempted."

THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

The Edinburgh Daily Review, of January 16th, and February 16th, 1880, contained favourable comments on *Urania*. In the latter edition, the reviewer calls attention to the various articles in the February Number, and says that "A Paper on the 'Astrology of Dante' has a literary interest."

The St. Leonards and Hastings Gazette, February 7th, says that "The work is edited with great ability, and the articles cannot fail to excite an interest even with those who are not familiar with their specialities."

In the Homœopathic World, February, the Editor expresses himself as pleased with *Urania*, and trusts that it will be a great success. "It does not," he says, "revive superstition, but keeps to the scientific leaning of true astrology. It touches us at the point of connection between disease and planetary influence from a purely *physical* standpoint."

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal, January 12th, remarks that—"Weather prediction is a matter of no common interest to farmers, and the article on this subject deserves attentive study."

The Builder's Reporter, January 30th, 1880, said: "*Urania* has certainly commenced successfully, so far as weather predictions are concerned, and this may help forward its future progress."

The Freemason, April 24th, 1880, says: "It seems at first sight strange almost to realise that we are reviewing a magazine devoted to astrology. And yet such is the case. Let us all note it carefully. . . . That many old writers treated astrology as a science many of us are probably aware, and that it should be revived as a science in the nineteenth century is not only in itself 'one of those things a fellow ought to know,' but is a fact to be looked at carefully by the intelligent student of the hour. *Urania*, from an astrological point of view, has much matter interesting, no doubt, for astrological believers."

York House Papers, May 19th, 1880, quotes *verbatim* the paper on "Successful Commanders," and says of *Urania*: "This is a monthly publication edited by Mr. Alfred J. Pearce, author of 'The Weather Guide Book,' 'The Text-Book of Astrology,' etc., on scientific principles, based upon planetary configurations. We can recommend *Urania* not only for its literary interest, but for the conscientious tone pervading its contents."

Vol. I.]

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

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Astrology, Meteorology, and Physical Science.

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OF

U R A N I A .

Arise to aid me." "Urania with her choir.
DANTE

"Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If rightly thou art called, whose voice divine
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,
Above the flight of Pegasean wing.
The meaning, not the name, I call; for thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwell'st; but, heavenly-born,
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flowed,
Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song." MILTON.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

THE FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE transit of Jupiter, on the 15th July, over the ascendant (*Aries* $18^{\circ} 35'$) at the moment of conjunction of Mars and Saturn, at Cabul, of July 1st, 1879, was the celestial symbol of peace, and it has been quickly followed by the withdrawal from Cabul of the British army in compliance with the terms of peace agreed upon between the Indian Government and the new Ameer. But Saturn was too near to Jupiter to allow the benefic influence of "the greater fortune" full play, and further strife has unhappily followed. The defeat of General Burrows by Ayoub Khan (who is suspected of complicity with the Ameer Abdul Rahman) at Kushki-Nakhud, on the 27th of July, has caused the British the deepest anxiety, and has attracted the attention of the world to Afghanistan. While General Roberts is marching to the relief of Candahar, and to administer condign punishment to Ayoub Khan, we propose to direct attention to the "signs in the heavens" of this renewal of strife.

Our readers will remember that in March and June last we
VOL. I. No. 9

foretold further fighting in Afghanistan, because at the vernal equinox and again at the summer solstice the planet Mars was in the ascendant at Cabul.

It is worthy of remark that on the 27th of July, 1880, as on the 3rd of September, 1879, the Moon was passing over the place (*Aries* $15^{\circ} 8' 38''$) of the conjunction of Mars and Saturn; both those dates will ever be remembered as most disastrous to us, the one being that of the treacherous murder of the British Ambassador, his suite and escort at Cabul, and the other of the defeat of General Burrows's brigade.

The war was commenced on the 21st of November, 1878, at 3^h a.m., when the British army crossed the frontier of Afghanistan. At that moment Mars was in the eighth degree of *Scorpio*, exactly opposite to the degree culminating at Cabul at the eclipse of the Moon of August 13th, 1878. At the moment of ecliptic opposition of the luminaries, Mars (nearly conjoined with Uranus) was in the "fourth house" (lower meridian) of the heavens, at London, and in the ascendant at Cabul. These are the two angles in which if Mars be located at an eclipse or at an ingress, war is, according to ancient and modern experience, to be feared and expected.

On the 19th of July, 1879, there happened an annular eclipse of the Sun, in the 27th degree of the sign *Cancer*, visible in Afghanistan but invisible in England. Ramesey says that a solar eclipse falling in the third decanate of *Cancer* presignifies "seditions," etc., and, accordingly, this eclipse was quickly followed by the "sedition" which ended in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite, at Cabul, on the 3rd of September. When Saturn arrived at the square (90°) aspect, viz. the 27th degree of *Aries*, in July, 1880, and Mars, at the same time, passed through the degree (*Leo* 20°) on the meridian at the solar eclipse, "sedition" was rife again and fighting was renewed in Afghanistan. Saturn is now retrograding in square aspect to the place of the solar eclipse—as reference to our *Ephemeris* will show. Governments may make peace, as was done in July, 1879, and again in July, 1880, but when the celestial monitors betoken renewed fighting it is sure to come, despite the "best laid plans."

The coincidences to which we have referred are very striking, and our readers will find more alluded to in our remarks on the probable import of the approaching conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter. These coincidences have for students of astrology a deep and unmistakable meaning; they mark the order of the operations of nature, they demonstrate the sympathy and connection between celestial phenomena and terrestrial events, and they afford incontrovertible proof that "it is in the planetary system one finds the key" that "reveals many a sublime truth."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THERE being a demand for *Ephemerides* for back years, which are mostly out of print, the editor of *Urania* considers that it would be of the greatest utility to students and readers of astrological works, to publish in this journal *Ephemerides*, beginning with the year 1835. One year's *Ephemeris* can be given each month. The *sidereal time* will be given daily, the Sun's longitude and declination daily, the planets' longitude daily, the longitude, latitude, and declination of the Moon noon and midnight, and the latitudes and declinations of the planets every third day. As this will involve a heavy outlay for printing, the editor does not feel justified in incurring the risk until he shall receive subscriptions for 300 copies in advance. *The price of URANIA will be raised to One Shilling, and the publication of it will be suspended until the stated number of copies shall be subscribed for.* All subscriptions must be sent to Alfred J. Pearce, 3, Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, Wandsworth Road, London, and P.O. Orders should be made payable at the Chief Office, London. Not less than a half-year's subscription (6s. 6d.) can be received. This will cover postage to the United States and Canada.

EPIHEMERIS—SEPTEMBER, 1880.

LUNAR CONJUNCTIONS.		D	Mercury's Latitude.
		M	
Mercury, 3rd, 3h. 46m. Afternoon, Uranus, 4th, 11h. 30m. Morning, Sun, 4th, 4h. 52m. Afternoon, Venus 5th, 9h. 51m. Afternoon, Mars, 6th, 0h. 17m. Morning, Jupiter, 20th, 4h. 36m. Morning, Saturn, 21st, 0h. 15m. Morning, Neptune, 22nd, 7h. 45m. Morning,	Is in Ecliptic Conjunction with the Moon.	1	N 1 18 42
		4	1 36 40
		7	1 46 7
		10	1 48 9
		13	1 44 3
		16	1 35 2
		19	1 22 12
		22	1 6 27
		25	0 48 33
		28	N 0 29 8

D	D	PHENOMENA.	Sun's Longitude.		Moon's Long.		Mercury's Longitude.		
			°	'	°	'	°	'	"
1	W	☉♄♃ 0 ^h 21 ^m afternoon.	17	9 22 35	2	Ω 6	8	Ω 13	Ω 25 7 11
2	TH	♃ Δ ♃, p.d. ♄, □ ♄.	10	20 44	14	25 20	40	26	53 18
3	F	♃ Δ ♄, 150° ♄. ♄ 30° ♄.	11	18 56	26	59 3	23	28	41 50
4	S	☉ 144° ♃. [♄ 135° ♃.	12	17 9	9	♄ 50	16 22	♄ 0	32 19
5	♄	☉ 135° ♃. ♄ 150° ♃. ♄ 135° ♄.	13	15 24	22	58 29	38	2	23 21
6	M	☉ Δ ♄. ♄ 135° ♄.	14	13 41	6	♄ 21	13	♄ 7	4 17 31
7	TU	♃ ♄ ♃.	15	12 0	19	56 26	47	6	11 28
8	W	♀♄♄ 2 ^h 23 ^m morning.	16	10 20	13	♄ 41	10	♄ 36	8 5 55
9	TH	♄♄♃ 10 ^h 28 ^m morning.	17	8 42	17	33 24	32	10	0 35
10	F	☉ 150° ♃. ♄ 144° ♃.	18	7 5	1	♄ 32	8	♄ 33	11 55 13
11	S	♄ Δ ♄, 135° ♃. ♃ S. tropic.	19	5 30	15	35 22	38	13	49 37
12	♄	♃ Δ ♃, □ ♄.	20	3 57	29	42 6	♄ 47	15	43 39
13	M	♄ 150° ♃. ♄ 144° ♄.	21	2 25	13	♄ 52	20 57	17	37 8
14	TU	☉ 144° ♃.	22	0 55	28	3 5	♄ 8	19	29 58
15	W	♀ 30° ♃. ♄ 144° ♃.	22	59 26	12	♄ 13	19 17	21	22 4
16	TH		23	57 59	26	20 3	♄ 20	23	13 22
17	F	♄ Sup. ☉ 8 ^h 39 ^m morn.	24	56 34	10	♄ 18	17 14	25	3 48
18	S	♄ 144° ♄, 150° ♄. ♄ 150° ♃.	25	55 10	24	5 0	♄ 53	26	53 21
19	♄	♄ 135° ♄. [♃ Eq.	26	53 49	7	♄ 36	14 14	28	41 57
20	M	☉ 150° ♃. ♄ ♄ ♃, 36° ♃.	27	52 29	20	48 27	16	♄ 0	29 37
21	TU	☉ 135° ♄. ♃ 144° ♃. ♄ Eq.	28	51 12	3	♄ 40	9	♄ 58	2 16 20
22	W	♄ 30° ♃. ☉ ent. ♄ 4 ^h 6 ^m a.	29	49 57	16	12 22	21	4	2 56
23	TH		♄ 0	48 44	28	27 4	♄ 29	5	46 54
24	F	♄ 144° ♄. ♃ Δ ♄, * ♃ et. ♄.	1	47 33	10	♄ 28	16 25	7	30 46
25	S	♃ in perihelion, midnight.	2	46 25	22	20 28	15	9	13 41
26	♄	♄ 30° ♃.	3	45 19	4	♄ 5	10 25 3	10	55 41
27	M	♄ 150° ♄. ♃ □ ♄ et. ♄.	4	44 15	15	58 21	55	12	36 47
28	TU	♄♄♄. ♄ 150° ♄. ♄ 45° ♃.	5	43 13	27	55 3	Ω 57	14	16 59
29	W	♀ ♄ ♃, ♄ ♄ ♃.	6	42 14	10	Ω 3	16 13	15	56 19
30	TH	☉ 144° ♄. ♄ ♄ ♃. ♄ 36° ♃.	7	41 17	22	28 28	48	17	34 48

EPHEMERIS—SEPTEMBER, 1880.

D M	Venus's Latitude.	Mars's Latitude.	Jupiter's Latitude.	Saturn's Latitude.	Uranus's Latitude.	Neptune's Latitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	N 1 19 3	N 0 46 30	S 1 34 17	S 2 41 18	N 0 43 49	S 1 48 24
4	1 15 52	0 45 4	1 34 55	2 41 58	0 43 50	1 48 34
7	1 12 8	0 43 38	1 35 29	2 42 37	0 43 50	1 48 44
10	1 7 51	0 42 11	1 36 1	2 43 13	0 43 51	1 48 53
13	1 3 4	0 40 43	1 36 30	2 43 47	0 43 53	1 49 2
16	0 57 48	0 39 15	1 36 55	2 44 19	0 43 54	1 49 11
19	0 52 3	0 37 46	1 37 17	2 44 49	0 43 56	1 49 20
22	0 45 53	0 36 15	1 37 36	2 45 16	0 43 59	1 49 28
25	0 39 18	0 34 44	1 37 51	2 45 40	0 44 1	1 49 35
28	N 0 32 21	N 0 33 12	S 1 38 1	S 2 46 1	N 0 44 4	S 1 49 42

D M	Venus's Longitude.	Mars's Longitude.	Jupiter's Longitude.	Saturn's Longitude.	Uranus's Longitude.	Neptune's Longitude.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	♊ 22 58 17	♊ 26 52 17	♋ 18 37 2	♋ 28 32 25	♊ 9 23 24	♌ 14 15 56
2	24 12 30	27 30 57	18 32 22	28 30 7	9 27 10	14 15 25
3	25 26 43	28 9 39	18 27 31	28 27 44	9 30 57	14 14 52
4	26 40 57	28 48 23	18 22 30	28 25 16	9 34 43	14 14 17
5	27 55 10	29 27 9	18 17 19	28 22 42	9 38 29	14 13 40
6	29 9 24	♌ 0 5 57	18 11 59	28 20 2	9 42 15	14 13 2
7	♌ 0 23 38	0 44 48	18 6 29	28 17 17	9 46 1	14 12 22
8	1 37 51	1 23 41	18 0 49	28 14 27	9 49 46	14 11 40
9	2 52 4	2 2 36	17 55 1	28 11 32	9 53 32	14 10 56
10	4 6 17	2 41 33	17 49 3	28 8 32	9 57 17	14 10 10
11	5 20 30	3 20 32	17 42 57	28 5 26	10 1 1	14 9 23
12	6 34 43	3 59 33	17 36 43	28 2 16	10 4 45	14 8 34
13	7 48 56	4 38 36	17 30 20	27 59 1	10 8 29	14 7 43
14	9 3 8	5 17 42	17 23 50	27 55 41	10 12 11	14 6 51
15	10 17 20	5 56 50	17 17 13	27 52 17	10 15 54	14 5 56
16	11 31 31	6 36 0	17 10 28	27 48 48	10 19 36	14 5 1
17	12 45 43	7 15 12	17 3 36	27 45 15	10 23 17	14 4 3
18	13 59 53	7 54 26	16 56 37	27 41 38	10 26 57	14 3 4
19	15 14 4	8 33 42	16 49 32	27 37 56	10 30 37	14 2 4
20	16 28 15	9 13 1	16 42 20	27 34 11	10 34 16	14 1 2
21	17 42 25	9 52 22	16 35 3	27 30 21	10 37 54	13 59 58
22	18 56 35	10 31 46	16 27 40	27 26 27	10 41 32	13 58 52
23	20 10 45	11 10 12	16 20 12	27 22 30	10 45 8	13 57 46
24	21 24 55	11 50 41	16 12 38	27 18 29	10 48 44	13 56 37
25	22 39 5	12 30 12	16 5 0	27 14 24	10 52 18	13 55 28
26	23 53 15	13 9 45	15 57 18	27 10 16	10 55 52	13 54 16
27	25 7 24	13 49 21	15 49 32	27 6 5	10 59 24	13 53 4
28	26 21 34	14 29 0	15 41 42	27 1 50	11 2 56	13 51 50
29	27 35 43	15 8 41	15 33 49	26 57 33	11 6 25	13 50 34
30	28 49 52	15 48 24	15 25 53	26 53 12	11 9 55	13 49 18

EPHEMERIS OF NEPTUNE FOR THE YEAR 1855.

Mean Noon at Greenwich.

NEPTUNE, 1855.							
DATE.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.	DATE.	Long.	Lat.	Declin.
	° /	° /	° /		° /	° /	° /
Jan. 1	13 × 34	1 1 S	7 24 S	July 5	18 × 9	1 4 S	5 40 S
6	13 41	1 0	7 21	10	18 6	1 4	5 42
11	13 48	1 0	7 18	15	18 3	1 5	5 43
16	13 56	1 0	7 15	20	17 59	1 5	5 45
21	14 5	1 0	7 12	25	17 54	1 5	5 47
26	14 14	1 0	7 8	30	17 49	1 5	5 49
31	14 24	1 0	7 4	Aug. 4	17 43	1 5	5 52
Feb. 5	14 34	1 0	7 0	9	17 36	1 5	5 54
10	14 44	1 0	6 56	14	17 29	1 6	5 57
15	14 55	1 0	6 52	19	17 22	1 6	6 0
20	15 6	1 0	6 48	24	17 14	1 6	6 3
25	15 17	1 0	6 44	29	17 6	1 6	6 6
Mar. 2	15 29	1 0	6 39	Sept. 3	16 58	1 6	6 10
7	15 40	1 0	6 35	8	16 50	1 6	6 13
12	15 51	1 0	6 30	13	16 42	1 6	6 16
17	16 3	1 0	6 26	18	16 34	1 6	6 19
22	16 14	1 0	6 22	23	16 26	1 6	6 23
27	16 25	1 0	6 18	28	16 18	1 6	6 26
Apr. 1	16 36	1 0	6 13	Oct. 3	16 10	1 6	6 29
6	16 46	1 1	6 10	8	16 3	1 6	6 31
11	16 56	1 1	6 6	13	15 56	1 6	6 34
16	17 6	1 1	6 2	18	15 50	1 6	6 36
21	17 15	1 1	5 59	23	15 44	1 6	6 38
26	17 23	1 1	5 56	28	15 39	1 6	6 40
May 1	17 31	1 2	5 53	Nov. 2	15 35	1 6	6 42
6	17 39	1 2	5 50	7	15 31	1 5	6 43
11	17 45	1 2	5 47	12	15 28	1 5	6 44
16	17 51	1 2	5 45	17	15 26	1 5	6 45
21	17 57	1 2	5 43	22	15 25	1 5	6 45
26	18 1	1 2	5 42	27	15 24	1 5	6 45
31	18 5	1 3	5 40	Dec. 2	15 25	1 5	6 45
June 5	18 8	1 3	5 39	7	15 26	1 5	6 44
10	18 10	1 3	5 39	12	15 28	1 5	6 43
15	18 12	1 3	5 38	17	15 31	1 4	6 42
20	18 12	1 3	5 38	22	15 35	1 4	6 40
25	18 12	1 4	5 39	27	15 40	1 4	6 38
30	18 × 11	1 4 S	5 39 S	31	15 × 45	1 4 S	6 37 S

THE CONJUNCTION OF SATURN AND JUPITER, 1881.

"We behold the things that we predict in the mirrors of eternal truth."

THE Map of the Heavens for the moment of this great conjunction was given at page 204 of *Urania* for July, 1880. It was stated that no conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter had occurred in the sign *Taurus* since the year 1146. Our readers will naturally inquire what great events attended that conjunction?

All works on astrology—ancient and modern—state that the sign *Taurus* "rules," or influences, Asia Minor and Ireland.

In the year 1146 the greatest consternation was felt in Europe on receipt of the news that the principality of Edessa (one of the four kingdoms or states established by Godfrey de Bouillon and his brother knights at the close of the first Crusade) had been recaptured by the Turks, and that the whole of the Eastern frontier of the Latin kingdom was in their hands.

Louis VII. of France, having by an act of gross cruelty forfeited the favour of the Church (he had whilst at war with his vassal, the Count of Champagne, set fire to a church into which 1,300 persons had fled for refuge), resolved to extirpate his crimes by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He was also moved to this by the eloquence of St Bernard, and at a Parliament held at Vezelai at the season of Easter, 1146, he formally announced his intention of organising a Crusade against the infidel Turks. St Bernard addressed the multitude in the open fields, for "no house could contain them;" and as the crosses with which he was provided were insufficient, he tore his monkish garments into small pieces, and affixed them to the shoulders of his converts. He next crossed the Rhine and visited the Court of Germany. Conrad III., however, was long before he answered the call to arms, but eventually succumbed to the powerful reasoning of St Bernard, who dwelt on the future punishments of the idle and the rewards which would be showered on the Church militant. The Em-

peror then announced himself ready to organise a Crusade. The Germans had previously held themselves aloof from the movement, but many of them had become convinced by "signs in the heavens," and the nation responded so enthusiastically to the call of its sovereign, that a large and formidable army was speedily collected.

The army of Louis consisted of priests, civilians, and soldiers, and the number of the latter was estimated at 70,000. Louis was accompanied by his Queen Eleanor (whom he afterwards divorced, and who subsequently became the wife of Henry II. of England). A considerable number of women rode with the Germans; these ladies were armed with spear and shield, and were splendidly arrayed; their leader was termed "the golden-footed dame."

Many English soldiers joined the army of Louis. Amongst these are mentioned the Earl of Warren and Surrey and Roger de Mowbray. The United armies amounted to 200,000 fighting men. In 1147, the preparations being completed, the Crusaders set forth, in two distinct armies, for the Holy Land. The Greek Emperor, Alexius, beheld with secret dread these vast armaments, but he entered into a treaty with Conrad for the purchase and supply of provisions. The Germans, having suffered some serious losses of men and baggage through a flood in France, marched into Asia, being furnished with guides by the Greek Emperor. These perfidiously conducted the army either through deserts where the soldiers perished from hunger, or led them into the hands of the Turks. Many cruel frauds were practised on the Crusaders, who perished miserably, for only one-tenth of the army escaped the arrows of the Moslems and joined the French hosts.

Louis had visited Constantinople, and, deceived by the Greek artifice, was quietly encamped on the borders of a lake near Nice, when some wretched stragglers from the German army arrived with the sad news. The French army moved forward and encountered the Turks on the banks of the Meander. Here the Frenchmen made so great a slaughter of the foe that "the bones of the Mussulmans were conspicuous for years." They then marched through Laodicea into the

barren mountains between Phrygia and Pisidia. Here they were surprised and caught in an ambushade. "It was in a defile of the mountains that the Turkish tempest burst on the Latin troops. Rocks ascending to the clouds were above the Croises, and fathomless precipices beneath them. The French could not recover from the shock and horror of the surprise. Men, horses, and baggage were cast into the abyss. The Turks were innumerable and irresistible. The life of the King was saved, *more by good fortune than by skill*. The snows of winter, deficiency of stores, and the refusal of the Greeks to trade with them, were the evils with which the French had to contend. They marched, or rather wandered on, for they knew not the roads, and the discipline of the army was broken. They arrived at Attalia, the metropolis of Pamphylia, seated on the shore, near the mouth of the Cestrus. But the unchristian Greeks refused hospitality to the enemies of the infidel name. The French were therefore obliged to repose in the fields, protected only by their tents from the inclemency of the season."* Famine had so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the Crusaders that the more sage and prudent advised Louis to proceed by sea to Antioch. He proposed that this advantage should be bestowed on the sick and wayworn pilgrims, but finding that enough ships could not be obtained for them, he and his soldiers embarked, and the pilgrims were left behind under the care of Thierry Count of Flanders. Every day the Turks murdered hundreds of these helpless creatures, and Thierry at last saved himself by flight. Seven thousand pilgrims attempted the land journey to Jerusalem, but they never reached it, and thought themselves well compensated by the glories of martyrdom.

Louis received at Antioch some ambassadors from the King of Jerusalem. He marched through Palestine and entered the Holy City in religious procession, while crowds of ecclesiastics were singing the psalm, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." The Emperor of Germany, the Dukes of

* Mills's *History of the Crusades*.

Saxony and Bavaria, and the remnant of the German army had previously arrived.

Edessa remained in the hands of the Turks; Damascus was besieged, but fruitlessly, and Conrad returned to Germany with the remnant of his shattered army in the year 1148. The following year, the French King, Queen, and lords reached France, and Louis was severely blamed by his subjects for the heavy losses that his country had sustained.

The historians Nertot and William of Tyre estimate the loss of life in this second crusade at 200,000, and Russell tells us that "thousands of ruined families exclaimed against St. Bernard for his deluding prophecies; he excused himself by the example of Moses, who like him, he said, had promised to conduct the Israelites into a happy country, and yet saw the first generation perish in the desert!"

While Asia Minor suffered invasion, Ireland was filled with anarchy and confusion. The green isle was then divided into five kingdoms, and one king took precedence of the others like the Saxon Bretwaldas. After the death of King Connor O'Brian, a severe struggle took place amongst the rival states, and Ireland was the scene of a barbarous civil war, which lasted for a number of years, until, in the decisive battle of Moinmor, the chief of the nobility of Munster were slain, and Turlogh O'Connor, King of Connaught, made his authority respected throughout the island. It is probably due to this unhappy condition of the country that we have no record of the Irish who joined the second Crusade—"Neither did the Irishmen's feet stick fast in their bogs, though we have no mention of their achievements," says the quaint historian Fuller.

The occurrence of such disastrous events in Asia Minor and in Ireland immediately following the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in their ruling sign in 1146, suggests the question: what is likely to be the general character of the events which will coincide with or quickly follow the approaching conjunction of those great bodies in 1881? Before we can attempt any solution of this question, we must compare the Map of the Heavens for the approaching conjunction with that

for the great mutation (or first conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the earthy triplicity) of January 26th, 1842. The greatest effects of the mutation have, hitherto, been felt in India, Afghanistan, the Crimea, and Mexico, and it is worthy of remark that the late "Zadkiel" foretold, from that figure, that wars, &c., would take place in Beloochistan, Chorassan, Afghanistan, Bengal, Mexico, &c.,* and these predictions were written in the summer of 1841.

The great mutation of 1842 took place in $8^{\circ} 54' 1''$ of the sign *Capricornus*, and in the ascendant at London. At *Cabul* it took place in the meridian.† On April 20th, 1857, Saturn reached the opposite place ($8^{\circ} 54'$ of *Cancer*), and the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny immediately followed.‡ Again, on March 1st, 1877, the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter took place in $0^{\circ} 1' 56''$ of *Capricornus* (the sign ruling Bulgaria), and at the following new moon, March 15th, Mars was exactly on the place of the great mutation; war was declared by Russia against Turkey on April 24th, 1877, and in the August following when Mars was *stationary* and nearly conjoined with Saturn in the 19th degree of *Pisces* (Mars having been in *Pisces* $15^{\circ} 17'$ and nearly conjoined with Uranus at the great mutation), Mars being then in perigee and nearer to the earth than at any period since 1798, the most fearful bloodshed took place. Again, in the middle of December, 1879, Saturn became *stationary* in $8^{\circ} 58'$ of *Aries*, the exact square to the place of the great mutation, and an insurrection broke out in *Cabul*, the British army being forced to retire temporarily within its cantonments while awaiting reinforcements. On July 27th, 1880, when Saturn reached the square of the moon, viz., $28^{\circ} 38'$ of *Cancer*, at the great mutation, Ayoub Khan defeated General Burrows and advanced to the siege of *Candahar*. It is, therefore, apparent that at the periods of great events occurring in the countries ruled by the sign in

* See *Zadkiel's Legacy*.

† See page 23 of *Urania* for January, 1880.

‡ See the prediction of this event at page 41 of *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1857.

which the great mutation of 1842 fell, one or more of the superior planets arrived at an evil "aspect" with either the place of the conjunction or with that of Mars or the Moon.

We have already pointed out (at page 205) the singular coincidences (1) of the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in 1881, falling (in *Taurus* $1^{\circ} 36' 41''$) on the lower meridian of the figure for the great mutation and in square to the place of the Moon thereat; (2) of the fact that Mars will have arrived very nearly at the same part of the zodiac he occupied at the great mutation; and (3) that the Moon will be on the ascendant of the figure of 1842. These coincidences taken into consideration with the position of Uranus rising in close opposition to Mars setting, and with the fact that Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune will be very near their perihelia, render the forthcoming conjunction a most important and eventful one.

But there is yet another consideration involved, viz., that the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter of October 21st, 1861, (intervening between the great mutation in 1842, and the forthcoming conjunction in 1881) fell in $18^{\circ} 22' 51''$ of the sign *Virgo*, and this sign will be rising at the conjunction in 1881. At the conjunction in 1861 the Moon was in $28^{\circ} 44'$ of the sign *Taurus*. At Cabul the Moon was rising. Now, on the 3rd of September, 1879, when the revolt broke out in Cabul, and Major Cavagnari and his escort were foully murdered, we find Mars in the 22nd degree of *Taurus*, *i. e.* on the ascendant and very near the place of the Moon at the conjunction of 1861, and nearly in opposition to the place of the Moon at the conjunction of Mars and Saturn of June 30th, 1879.* On October 6th, 1879, General Roberts achieved a brilliant victory on the heights before Cabul, and on that very day Mars was stationary in $28^{\circ} 48'$ of *Taurus*, the exact place of the Moon at the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in 1861. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, Saturn had arrived at

* See the figure for this conjunction at p. 21 of *Urania* for January, 1880.

the opposition of the place of the conjunction of 1861; and in July, 1878, when the Berlin Congress took place, and Bulgaria was separated from the Turkish Empire, we find Saturn *stationary* in the 3rd degree of *Aries*, on the ascendant (at Constantinople) of that conjunction. These coincidences are very striking, and they serve to show how important these great conjunctions are, and also how short-sighted are those astronomers who "will not inquire" into their astrological import. But these coincidences are not all that can be enumerated in connection with the two last conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter. We may further call attention to the fact that the sign *Virgo* (in which the conjunction of 1861 took place) rules Paris as well as Turkey; and that during the terrible siege of Paris in 1870-71 Mars was in *Virgo*, passing over the place of this conjunction (of 1861) on December 3rd, 1870, when terrible fighting occurred around Paris; Mars being *stationary* on May 2nd, 1871, in $19^{\circ} 5'$ of *Virgo*—on the very place of the conjunction—when the fires, bloodshed, and cruelties of the Communists were at their height in Paris.

Now let us turn again to the figure for the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter of April 18th, 1881, London. The sign *Virgo* is rising, and Uranus is just below the horizon in $9^{\circ} 59' 5''$ of ♄ , retrograde, and in opposition to Mars in $11^{\circ} 37' 57''$ of *Pisces*. The ascendant is said to signify the common people, and the general condition of the realm. This position of Uranus is, therefore, evil for the people of this country, and the opposition of Mars indicates that they will be perplexed with foreign wars. As Mars is in *Pisces*, a "watery" sign, a naval power will probably be at enmity with England, and our iron-clads will have plenty of fighting. To say the least, this is a significant warning to the authorities to equip our fleet with the most powerful guns. On Paris, however, will fall the worst effects of these angular positions of Uranus and Mars, for Uranus is in the ruling sign of the gay metropolis of France.

In the fourth house the Moon is placed, and she is in her north node, and in trine aspect with the Sun. This is a happy augury for the farmers, miners, and agricultural labourers, and promises legislation in their favour. The conjunction takes

place in the *ninth* house of the heavens, wherein there is a congress of heavenly bodies—the Sun, Neptune, and Venus being therein in addition to the conjoined planets. The ninth house is held to rule religion, the clergy, the law courts, commerce, and long journeys. We may, therefore, anticipate very great changes in religion, new commercial treaties, and important legislation. It is a singular fact that the conjunction (in Taurus) in 1146 preceded the Second Crusade, and that as this forthcoming conjunction approaches, there is a fanatical cry for another crusade against Turkey. The “ruin of houses and ancient buildings, tumults,” etc, which Ramesey avers will result from the occurrence of a great eclipse, or a great conjunction falling in the first decanate of the sign *Taurus*, may be expected to occur in Ireland, and we fear that the next two or three years (while Saturn remains in ζ) will witness sad events in the sister-isle. Only a firm and vigorous policy on the part of the Government can save Ireland from the most terrible evils—insurrection, famine, and bloodshed.

Turkey will feel the effects of this conjunction, for it falls in the sign ruling her Asiatic dominions. In Afghanistan earthquakes will be felt, and they will be very destructive, for the conjoined planets will be setting at Cabul. War will be waged in Afghanistan, about the 6th and 22nd July, 1881, when Mars joins Saturn and Jupiter.

Further comments must be reserved for a future opportunity. Students are advised to watch for transits of Mars over the place of the conjunction and the place of Uranus; also the periods of eclipses falling on or in opposition to the place of the conjunction.

NOTES ON NATIVITIES.

1.—The late Pope Pius IX. was born on the 13th of May, 1792, at 1^h 45^m a.m., at Sinigaglia, lat. 43° 44' N., and long. 13° 12' E. of Greenwich. At that moment the R.A. of the M.C. was 17^h 10^m 52^s or 257° 43' in arc. *Pisces* 7° 34' ascended; Mars was in the seventh house, in 17° 47' of *Virgo*; the Moon was in the twelfth house, in 19° 14' of *Aquarius*, and in trine aspect with Jupiter, in 23° 27' of *Libra*; the Sun was in 22° 52' 33" of *Taurus*, and in conjunction with Mercury, in 26° 20' of the same sign; Venus was in 29° 45' of *Aries* and in conjunction with Saturn in 25° 52' of the same sign; Uranus was in 15° 5' of *Leo*. It is curious to find that, Mars being angularly posited and in trine aspect with the Sun, the late Pope first entered the army. Again, the position of Mars in the seventh house (that ruling marriage) and the conjunction of Venus with Saturn, together foreshadowed the disappointment he experienced in love, which, it is said, led him to leave the army and enter the Church. Then, the Moon having the *trine* aspect of Jupiter, he rose to the highest pinnacle of power and fame in the Catholic Church, being elected Pope on the 17th of June, 1846. The arc for this event measures 54° 6', and that of the direction of the midheaven to the conjunction Jupiter, converse, 55° 28'. So that if we rectify the recorded time of birth to 1^h 39^m 32^s a.m., we shall bring M.C. ♂ ♃ m., con. 54° 6' exactly up to the period of his elevation to the Papacy, and ☉ par. ♃ m., con. 86° 7' with other directions will correspond to the period of death.

2.—Napoleon Victor Jerome, eldest son of Prince Napoleon, was born at Paris on the 18th of July, 1862, at 6^h 25^m a.m. R.A. of M.C. = 2^h 8^m 14^s, ascendant ♄ 18° 2', ☉ in ♄ 25° 18' 26", ♃ in ♀ 20° 8', ♀ in ♄ 7° 39', ♀ in ♀ 19° 24', ♂ in ♀ 6° 25', ♃ in ♀ 23° 5', ♃ in ♀ 18° 48', ♃ in ♀ 18° 48', ♃ in ♀ 3° 52'. The conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter next April will fall within 3° of this Prince's midheaven.

3.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was born on the 1st of May, 1850, at 8^h 17^m a.m. R.A. of M.C. = 22^h 51^m 4^s or 342° 46', ascendant 13° 30' of *Cancer*. The direction of Asc. $\odot \text{♁}$ zod., d. 11° 37' measures exactly to the period of his father's death. The conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter next year falls within 9° of the Sun's place, and within 5° of the trine of the Moon's place (6° 48' of ν). The direction of M.C. $\odot \text{♁}$ m. 31° 32' measures to November, 1881.

4.—"S. K.," born on the 31st of July, 1849, at 12^h 4^m p.m., in lat. 50° 50' N., and long. 0° 47' W.; ascendant 12° 10' of Gemini; R.A. of M.C. 310° 29'. The approximate place of Neptune was 4° 10' of *Pisces* (retrograde), his R.A. 336° 19', and his merid. dist. 25° 50'. The "direction" of M.C. $\odot \text{♁}$ m. 25° 50', produced a serious crisis in the native's affairs, and he has not prospered since. A son was born to him on the 3rd of July, 1875, when Saturn was culminating, nearly in opposition to Uranus, and Mars was in the seventh house.

5.—A gentleman who was born on the 27th of April, 1835, at 2^h 58^m a.m., in lat. 50° 47' N. and long. 1° 16' W., was married on the 26th of November, 1873, under the direction of M.C. $\text{♁} \text{♀}$ zod., d. 38° 35', and his wife died in the September of the following year, under the direction (in the gentleman's nativity) of M.C. $\text{♁} \text{♁}$ m., d. 39° 20'. The R.A. of the M.C. at his birth was 259° 24'. The ascendant was *Pisces* 6° 3'. The Moon was in *Aries* 27° 47' in close square aspect with Mars in *Cancer* 26° 19'.

6.—"J. P. L.," born on the 26th of February, 1847, at 3^h 23^m a.m., in lat. 53° 47' N,* was married (as foretold) on April 26th, 1879, under the directions of M.C. $\text{♁} \text{♃}$ zod., con. 32° 16', M.C. $\Delta \text{♀}$ m. 32° 17', and Asc. $\text{♁} \text{♀}$ zod. 32° 9'. The estimate time of birth was rectified to that given above, by the direction of Asc. $\odot \text{♁}$ m. 22° 25' for the amputation of his leg. The R.A. of the M.C. is 206° 5'.

* See page 132 of the *Text-Book of Astrology*, Vol. I. for further particulars of this case.

EGYPTIAN ASTROLOGY.

"They take the flow o' the Nile
 By certain scales i' the pyramid;
 they know,
 By the height, the lowness, or the mean,
 if dearth,
 Or foison follow: the higher Nilus swells,
 The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman
 Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
 And shortly comes to harvest."—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

THE land of Egypt has long been regarded as the cradle of the sciences, and the source when to Greece and Rome were conveyed the germs of literature and art. Egypt had reached the zenith of its fame, and was declining in power, ere the Greeks had emerged from barbarism. The earliest Grecian writers consider themselves as a nation of parvenus compared with the Egyptians, whose civilization dated back so many thousands of years. That the "learning and wisdom" of this ancient nation were proverbial, we find recorded in the Book of Exodus, and in the reign of Osymandias, previous to the era of the Trojan war, there was a library at Thebes and another at Memphis. From the latter, Naucrates, a Greek poet, maliciously accuses Homer of having purloined his Iliad and Odyssey. Manetho informs us, that in the tomb of Osymandias were deposited 3,575 volumes, and Diodorus Siculus mentions a much greater number. All of these were ascribed to the authorship of Thoth, or Hermes Trismegistus, an Egyptian priest. Clemens of Alexandria, however, makes the number written by that sage to be forty-two, and he has left us an interesting account of a religious procession of the Egyptians.

He tells us that first in order proceeded the Singer, carrying an instrument of music. This was probably a lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptians. It was constructed in the shape of a tortoise, and had seven strings, in allusion to the number of the planets and the music of their spheres. Apollodorus gives a fanciful account of its discovery. The Singer

was expected to learn two books of Hermes, containing hymns to the Gods. Next came the Horoscopus, bearing a clock and the branch of a palm tree, the emblems of Astrology. He was the student of the four books of Hermes which treated of that science. The first of these contained the order of the fixed stars, the second the motion and phases of the sun and moon, and the other two the times of their periodical rising. Then followed the Hierogrammatist, or sacred scribe, with the symbols of his profession. He had studied the books bearing on hieroglyphics, cosmography, geography, and astronomy, particularly the laws of the sun, moon, and planets. Next in order marched the Stolistes, holding a square rule, an emblem of justice, and a cup for libations. He had devoted his attention to ten books, which treated of the education of youth, religious ceremonial, and sacrifices. Next came the Prophet bearing a jar (a symbol of the Deity, or of the sacred river), and attended by persons carrying bread cut into slices. This official had imbibed the knowledge contained in ten books, called sacerdotal, which treated of the religious laws and rules of the priesthood. The remaining six books, relating chiefly to medicine, the same authority tells us were studied by the inferior priests.

Manetho also states that a Pharaoh of Egypt, grandfather of King Psammeticus, in conjunction with the philosopher Petosiris, wrote books on Astronomy, Astrology, and Medicine, and the first of these is alluded to by Pliny. Pythagoras spent many years with the Egyptian priests studying mathematics and other branches of learning. Some of their doctrines, on his return to Greece, he publicly taught, and from them his notions of astronomy (which the calculations of subsequent ages have proved to be correct) were doubtless derived. Pythagoras was the first European sage who taught that the Sun is the centre of the universe, and that all the planets revolve round him in elliptical orbits. In later times no Greek was considered thoroughly learned until he had spent a considerable time in Egypt, and studied the mysteries of science with its philosophers, and acquainted himself with the laws and institutions of that country.

From the land of Chaldea, it is probable that the Egyptians first derived their knowledge of Astronomy, through commerce with the Phœnicians, or perhaps through tribal immigration from Asia. Knowledge also travelled eastward, for we find many symbols and usages among the ancient inhabitants of India which are identical with those of the Egyptians. Like the Hindoos, the Egyptians were divided into castes, and the one which next to the King enjoyed pre-eminence was the Sacerdotal caste. The Egyptian priests, like their brethren in all ages, appear to have understood that "knowledge is power." They accordingly spent their lives in its acquisition, and jealously guarded it from dissemination amongst the lower orders, by inventing a system of symbolical hieroglyphics, in which they recorded their knowledge and the events of their times. Herodotus says that they carefully noted every important event which occurred, so as to form a basis for judgment in the future. The key to this system of picture writing remains yet undiscovered, even after much patient investigation by the learned of the present day. A great part of their failure in this is no doubt owing to the absurd prejudice which has so long existed against Astrology, and we venture to predict that if one of these sages would take a new point of departure and examine the Egyptian symbols by the light of Astrology, much that now remains obscure and incomprehensible would be rendered intelligible. The observation of Herodotus has often been quoted that "Egypt is the gift of the Nile". The Egyptians regarded their river with feeling of love and adoration, for on it depended their very existence as a nation. Its annual inundation, which produced the highest fertility, was succeeded by a period when no rain fell, and the whole land was parched and arid. As agriculture was their staple employment, it follows that everything connected with the overflow of the river assumed a national importance. The priests, who by their knowledge of astrology were able to predict the period of rising of the waters, seasons of drought, or of unusually copious floods, thus became the most important personages in the kingdom, for on their information all

depended. The greater portion of thier lives was spent in marking the times and paths of the stars. They were also skilled in Geometry, which was necessary to aid in the division and redistribution of the land to its proper owners when the landmarks were effaced by the floods. Through their researches, a correct division of time into years, months, and days was obtained. Herodotus says: "The Egyptians were the first to discover the year, which they divided into twelve parts; and they say that they made this discovery from the stars: and so far I think they act more wisely than the Grecians, in that the Grecians insert an intercalary month every third year, on account of the seasons; whereas the Egyptians, reckoning twelve months of thirty days each, add five days each year above that number, and so with them the circle of the seasons comes round to the same point." The tomb of Seostris, an Egyptian King supposed to have reigned about 1308 B.C., is surrounded by a golden circle 365 cubits in circumference, representing the number of days in the year, and the rising and settings of the stars are also accurately displayed.

Scientific knowledge being then the foundation of sacerdotal greatness, this caste exercised a complete sway over the whole kingdom. In mystic allegory they taught the evolutions of the heavens and "the operations of the orbs, through whom we do exist and cease to be." In the celebrations of their religious rites, animal forms were introduced as types of the principle of fecundity, or of the regular, silent, and relentless movements of nature, or as representing the passage of the luminaries through the different signs of the zodiac, with their peculiar attributes in each particular sign.

These principles they sought to embody in sculpture; hence the grotesque and gigantic forms of their gods and goddesses, which to the educated mind of the priest were mere poetic symbols, but which to the uninitiated who had not penetrated the arcana of science became a source of gross idolatry.

From being constantly occupied in the contemplation of the heavenly bodies and the mighty forces of nature, the Egyptian magi formed conceptions of the sublime and stupendous, and

as the great teachers of the age, the impress of their minds was stamped on the whole nation, for (as Champollion says) "no people, either ancient or modern, ever conceived the art of architecture on so sublime or grand a scale as the ancient Egyptians." Architecture, sculpture, and religious rite were all based on Astrology. As Africa, or Libya, as it was then called, is ruled by Cancer, the House of the Moon,* the chief deity among the Egyptians was the Moon, under the name of Isis. The Sun, the great source of light and heat, was also worshipped as Osiris, the brother and husband of Isis, and thus the two great powers of generation and fertility were associated together as the ruling gods of Egypt. At the epoch when most of the temples and pyramids were built, the equinoctial point fell in Taurus; hence the sacred character of the Bull in Egyptian mythology. Osiris is often pictured wearing a mitre with two horns. The summer solstice, anxiously looked for throughout Egypt (for then the Nile overflowed the land), fell in Leo. The water continued to rise for one hundred days, and then receded. The Sphinx, half lion, half woman, is said to have been an emblem commemorative of that happy season, a representation of the passage of the Sun from the sign Leo to that of Virgo. The face is full of tranquil and benign sweetness, typical of the beneficent operations of Nature. With what feelings of power must the Egyptian priests have gazed on the creations of their intellect, poems in stone, recording a scientific fact to be handed down through the ages! A dedicatory inscription in Greek characters, to Harpocrates, the god of silence, evidently the work of a Grecian hand, is placed on one of the paws. The impressionable Greek divined an untold secret in the Titanic statue, and, therefore, his facile imagination linked it with the god who was always sculptured with finger on lip, in token that the mysteries of religion and science must never be revealed to the vulgar.

The legend of the wanderings of Osiris when he was sup-

* Hence the name Mountains of the Moon, given by the ancients to a range in the interior. Livingstone was puzzled to account for this name, being ignorant of Astrology.

posed to have visited other countries and to have taught the art of agriculture to the peoples, was symbolic of the passage of the Sun through the signs of the zodiac, when he carried fertility to other regions. His death at the hands of Typhon, the Egyptian principle of evil, probably referred to the period of winter, when the rays of the Sun fell obliquely on the desert, and the south wind, cooled by the snow-covered mountains of Abyssinia, was intensely cold. Typhon was, no doubt, the Egyptian designation of Saturn, and during that period the Sun would be passing through the two houses of Saturn, Capricorn and Aquarius.

The Egyptians eagerly looked forward to the time of the vernal ingress, and from this arose the direct worship of Apis, or the bull.

Osiris, so long lost and mourned, it was fabled, had returned to earth in the form of a bull. A young bull was chosen by the priests, placed in a magnificent temple, and adored as a god. Herodotus thus gives the distinguishing marks of the animal:—

“This Apis, or Epaphus, is the calf of a cow incapable of conceiving another offspring; and the Egyptians say that lightning descends upon the cow from heaven, and that from thence it brings forth Apis. This calf, which is called Apis, has the following marks: it is black, and has a square spot of white on the forehead; and on the back a figure of an eagle; and in the tail double hairs; and on the tongue a beetle.” That the bull was regarded by the *priests* as a sacred symbol only, is sufficiently proved by the fact that Apis was only allowed to live a certain number of years. If he outlived the time allotted to him by the sacred books, he was solemnly drowned in the river, his body embalmed and buried in a splendid tomb, his loss mourned as a national calamity, and his successor sought throughout the land. Thus the god Apis enjoyed perpetual youth, as a fit type of the Sun, who through countless ages suffers no diminution of his mighty force.

The Scarabæus, or Beetle, was also held to be an emblem of the Sun. There is a representation on the walls of a temple at Edfou, of priests paying divine honours to the Scarabæus

which is placed on an altar. This insect is held to be typical of the Sun, in that it changes its appearance and place of abode every six months, or more probably from its prolific nature. As there is some general likeness between the shape of its body and that of a crab, it may also have been chosen as a representation of the Sun in Cancer, the House of the Moon. The figure of Osiris is often depicted accompanied by a winged globe and a serpent. The first of these is emblematic of the apparent movements of the Sun, and the second typified the oblique course of the planets. At this period the constellation Hydra, or the sea serpent, extended horizontally along the equator, but with the head and neck reared above the circle. This fact may also have had a bearing on serpent worship.

In the City of the Sun, the On referred to in Holy Writ, named afterwards by the Greeks Heliopolis, there was a temple specially dedicated to the Sun, and a yearly festival held in his honour. Herodotus gives us a curious account of another festival at Sais:—"When they are assembled at sacrifice in the city of Sais, they all on a certain night kindle a great number of lamps in the open air, or around their houses; the lamps are flat vessels filled with salt and oil, and the wick floats on the surface, and this burns all night; and the festival is thence named "The lighting of the lamps." The Egyptians who do not come to this public assembly observe the rite of sacrifice, and all kindle lamps, and this not only in Sais, but throughout all Egypt." We may compare with this the Chinese "Feast of Lanterns," a relic of the worship of the Sun as the great dispenser of light.

The hawk was dedicated to the Sun, as some say, on account of its piercing eye, which makes it a fit emblem of that luminary. It may also have represented the sign Scorpio, which was anciently termed the Eagle (as the hawk belongs to the same order of birds), and the autumnal equinox fell in Scorpio at that period. Osiris is often pictured with the head of a hawk, and holding in his hand a whip with three thongs. This latter is emblematic of the Sun's destroying power. The celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon, in which Osiris is repre-

sented as Krioprosopic, or ram-faced, was doubtless built in honour of the Sun in Aries. Quintus Curtius tells us this god was anciently in the form of the bezil of a ring, and ornamented with emeralds and other gems. The Egyptian name for this deity was Amoun, and the name Jupiter was afterwards prefixed by the Greeks. Herodotus says there was a similar god at Thebes. Near the temple of Jupiter Ammon was the celebrated Fountain of the Sun, which "in the morning is tepid, becomes colder about the time of full forum, and at mid-day is very cold; then they water their gardens. As the day declines, it gradually loses its coldness, till the sun sets; then the water becomes tepid again, and continuing to increase in heat till midnight, it then boils or bubbles up; when midnight is passed it gets cooler until morning."

The worship of the goat at Mendes, was also a Sun myth signficatory of the Sun in Capricorn, the House of Saturn. Divine honours were paid to a he-goat, at the death of which public mourning was observed throughout the whole nome or district. The planet Mars's chief dignity is in Capricorn.

At Syene there existed a well which had been so constructed that on the day of the summer solstice the Sun's disc was reflected upon it entire.

MAIA.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Stormy weather prevails at the beginning of this month; 2nd, fair generally; 3rd, variable; 4th, fine and warm; 5th, rainy and cooler; 6th, stormy; 7th, fairer; 8th and 9th, showery; 10th, fine and warm; 11th, gusty; 12th, fair generally; 13th, unsettled; 14th, cool and rainy; 15th, misty or rainy; 16th, fair; 17th stormy; 18th, variable; 19th to 23rd, variable, storms in places; 24th to 27th, fine and warm; 28th, heat, lightning, and meteors; 29th, stormy, peculiar weather; 30th, heat.—Probable **STORM PERIODS**, 1st, 5th or 6th, 17th, 21st, 28th or 29th.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

“Alack, our terrene Moon
Is now eclipsed; and it portends alone
The fall of Antony.”—SHAKESPEARE.

THE enemies of astrology foolishly assert that the belief that eclipses of the Sun and Moon are “a shadow of things to come” is but a relic of the superstitious dread of phenomena which in the dark ages were supposed to be due to a determined effort on the part of “the dragon” to swallow the darkened luminary. Ignorance and hatred of astrology prevent the enemies of the science from recognising that astrologers do not foretell events from the mere eclipse but from the relative positions of the planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune at the moment of the ecliptic conjunction or opposition of the Sun and Moon. At such a moment, when the Sun and Moon are in a direct line, they convey their influence to the earth far more powerfully than at other times. The effects of eclipses, in countries where their shadows fall, are as patent to the diligent searcher after truth, as are the spring tides at new and full Moon. The barbarians who beat drums and tom-toms and make other horrible noises in order to frighten away the dragon that is supposed to be anxious to make a meal of the Sun and Moon, were not the authors of the rules relating to the probable effects of eclipses on countries where they may be visible. Those rules were formulated by the learned Chaldæan astronomers and the priests of Egypt, and were verified by such men as Thales, Democritus, etc., who perfectly well understood the cause of eclipses, and, moreover, could and did foretell their occurrence. The luni-solar period of the Chaldæans must have been based upon an immense number of accurate observations. Their period of eclipses, which they called saros, consisted of 223 lunations, or 6,585 days 8 hours, at the end of which the Moon returns to the same position in

regard to the Sun, and to her own node and perigee. The tables of Delambre and Mason make this period 6,585 days 7 hours 42 minutes and 31 seconds, so that the error of the Chaldæan astronomers amounted only to 17 minutes 29 seconds. Modern astronomers are fairly puzzled to account for the wonderful astronomical knowledge of the Chaldæans.

In the year 485 B.C., on the occasion of an engagement between the Lydians and the Medes, "it happened that in the heat of the battle, day was suddenly turned into night. This change of the day Thales the Milesian had foretold to the Ionians, fixing beforehand this year as the very period in which it actually took place. The Lydians and Medes seeing night succeeding in the place of day, desisted from fighting and both showed a great anxiety to make peace."*

An interesting account of an eclipse in the year 480 B.C., is given by Herodotus:—

"The army having wintered at Sardis, and being fully prepared, set out, at the beginning of the spring, from thence towards Abydos. But as it was on the point of setting out, the Sun, quitting his seat in the heavens, disappeared, though there were no clouds, and the air was perfectly serene, and night ensued in the place of day. When Xerxes saw and perceived this, it occasioned him much uneasiness; he, therefore, inquired of the *magi* what the prodigy might portend. They answered that 'the deity foreshows to the Greeks the destruction of their cities'; adding, that 'the Sun is the portender of the future to the Greeks, and the Moon to the Persians.' Xerxes having heard this, was much delighted and set out upon his march.†"

Sir Edmund Beckett states that the Solar Eclipse of Thales took place in the year 485 B.C., that of Agathocles in 310 B.C., and that of Nineveh in 763 B.C. (June 15th), and that the last-named is recorded with its date in one of the Nineveh tablets at the British Museum.

The battle of Isandhlwana took place during the annular Eclipse of the Sun of January 22nd, 1879, the Ecliptic conjunction of the luminaries occurring at 1^h 4·7^m p.m. Cape

* *Herodotus* I., 74.

† *Op. cit.*, VII., 37.

Mean Time. Reference to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1879 will show that the line of central and annular Eclipse passed through Zulu-land. The R.A. of the M.C. at Capetown was $21^{\text{h}} 10^{\text{m}} 50^{\text{s}}$ or $317^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{2}'$, *Aquarius* $15^{\circ} 18'$ being on the cusp of the tenth house (meridian) and *Taurus* $9^{\circ} 53'$ on the cusp of the first house (ascendant); Mars was in the eighth house, in *Sagittarius* $20^{\circ} 19'$, and in square to Saturn in the eleventh house. It was from these positions that Zadkiel foretold that—

“Saturn in the 11th house will bring some difficulties on the Government, and these may be chiefly in connection with hostile acts perpetrated by discontented tribes, as Mars squares Saturn.”*

On the 12th July, 1870, a total Eclipse of the Moon took place, and was visible in Europe. It fell in square aspect to the places of the Sun and Mars at the birth of Napoleon III, and on the place of the Moon at the birth of the King of Prussia. Three days after, viz. July 15th, Louis Napoleon declared war against Prussia, and on the 3rd of September the Emperor of the French was taken prisoner at Sedan.

Reference to page 436 of the *Nautical Almanac* for 1861 will show that the total eclipse of the Sun of December 31st, 1861, was visible in the United States of America. At the moment of new-moon at Washington ($8^{\text{h}} 46^{\text{m}}$ a.m.) the twenty-fourth degree of *Scorpio* was on the midheaven and Mars was culminating in $26^{\circ} 12'$ of that sign. From the positions of this eclipse Zadkiel foretold “violence and warlike doings” in the States, “battles and bloodshed;” also, “as the eclipse falls in the twelfth house that rules slaves and captives, there will issue a mighty tide of change in the state and condition of the poor and miserable slaves.”† It is curious to relate that in his judgment on the annular eclipse of the Sun, at Washington, of May 26th, 1854, Zadkiel said:—

“Alas! for the men of the United States! They are about to be visited by the avenger. The cup of their national iniquity is full.

* *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1879, p. 46.

† *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1862, p. 42.

The cry of the crushed and toil-worn miserable slave has reached the ear of his Maker! The hell-born system shall cease, but not without a fearful struggle, which like the rush of the mighty waters of Niagara, shall shake to pieces the social system founded by Washington, who left the fatal taint of slavery among his country's institutions—the only failing in that immortal hero's noble character. Yes, before this eclipse shall end its rule—nay, before Saturn leaves *Gemini*—American blood shall flow like water—the federal system shall be rent asunder—civil war will rage, and martial law shall silence the brave defenders of the Union. The whole world's attention will be drawn to the destruction of the power of the American eagle; but from its ashes a Phoenix will arise, freed from the stain of that foulest of all human crimes—domestic slavery.”*

This striking prediction was literally fulfilled, but not as to time, for the civil war did not break out until more than seven years after the occurrence of this eclipse, and long after Saturn had left the sign *Gemini*. At this eclipse the Sun, Moon, and Saturn were all conjoined in *Gemini* $6^{\circ} 13'$, and in square to Mars! The civil war in America did not actually begin until the 12th day of April, 1861, and on that very day Mars passed over the exact place of this eclipse.

On the 10th of April, 1865, there was a partial Eclipse of the Moon visible at Washington. The R.A. of the M.C., there, was $12^{\text{h}} 36^{\text{m}} 58^{\text{s}}$ or $189^{\circ} 14\frac{1}{2}'$, the Moon being in the tenth house and nearly in conjunction with Saturn (at the moment of full Moon). Jupiter was rising in *Sagittarius* $28^{\circ} 59'$. On that very day, General Lee surrendered to General Grant, with the army of Virginia, 25,000 strong, putting an end to the Civil war, and thus fulfilling Zadkiel's prediction:—

“I find Jupiter strong in the ascendant at this eclipse, which will render the American people pacific and reasonable, and disposed to *peace*, which I have no doubt will take place under the benefic influence of this eclipse.”†

The application of the Moon to Saturn in the “house” that represents the President foreshadowed Abe Lincoln's unfortunate death at the hand of an assassin. The President

* *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1854, p. 42.

† *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1865, p. 44.

was shot, while at Ford's theatre, about 10^h 30^m p.m. of 14th of April, 1865. The Moon was eclipsed in the third decanate of *Libra*. Ramesey says that an eclipse of the Moon in the third face of *Libra* denotes "death to some famous and illustrious man."

On the 6th of June, 1853, a total eclipse of the Sun took place, the line of central eclipse passing across South America.* This eclipse was visible at Cumana, and it was quickly followed, viz. on the 15th of July, 1853, at 2^h 15^m p.m., by a terrible earthquake (at Cumana) which destroyed four thousand lives. At the moment of the earthquake Jupiter arrived at the degree in the zodiac exactly opposite to that in which the eclipse occurred, Mars, at the same time, passing over the place of the eclipse and the Moon passing the exact opposition of the place of Mars at the eclipse. Zadkiel foretold "a fearful amount of earthquakes along the northern coast of South America, about the 16th day of July."† In his *Almanac* for 1867 Zadkiel gave diagrams of the figures of the heavens for the moment of new Moon on the 6th of June, 1853, at Cumana, and for the moment of the earthquake there.

The great solar eclipse of October 8th, 1847, was seen in France and throughout Europe, and was quickly followed by the great revolution of 1848. At the moment of ecliptic conjunction at Paris, Saturn was on the lower meridian, and therefore in opposition to the midheaven (the house signifying the king) on which *Virgo* the sign ruling Paris was placed. Zadkiel foretold that in Paris there would be "turbulent scenes" and "violent attempts against the Government; France will be plunged into war." Moreover, as this eclipse fell in *Libra*, the sign ruling China, Zadkiel foretold that "the people there will rise in insurrection, and there will be civil war raging in the land, and death to the Emperor."‡ That

* *Nautical Almanac* for 1853, p. 527.

† *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1853, p. 42.

‡ *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1848, p. 45. An annular eclipse of the Sun in *Libra* took place on October 10th, 1874, and this also was speedily followed by the death of the then Emperor of China.

these predictions were fulfilled is a matter of history. In Austria, also ruled by *Libra*, were the effects of this eclipse also felt. This eclipse fell on the place of the Sun at the birth of Louis Philippe, and his fate was soon sealed.

The instances we have enumerated are sufficient to show that the astrological belief that eclipses are "signs of future events" is not mere idle superstition. Many more might be cited, if space would allow, but *verb. sap.*

"THE COLLISION OF ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—(Reuter's Telegram) New York, June 15, 1880. The steamer 'Anchoria,' which sailed hence on the 12th inst. for Glasgow, came into collision on the 13th with the steamer the 'Queen' from London, 300 miles from Sandyhook, in a dense fog. Both vessels were very seriously damaged. The 'Queen,' whose bow was stove in, took off all the 'Anchoria's' passengers, 180 in number, and has brought them to New York. The 'Anchoria' has also returned, and lies outside awaiting assistance. She has about 28 ft. of water in her hold. The 'Queen' has reached her dock." (Later)—"The 'Queen' has a ragged hole in her bow 8 ft. below the gunwale and extending below the water line. Her plates are bent and badly torn. It appears that the 'Queen' ran into the 'Anchoria' just forward of the bridge on the starboard side. Nobody was hurt. Two of the 'Anchoria's' compartments filled, and it was feared she would sink. The passengers state that the crew of the 'Anchoria' became demoralised, but the captain behaved with great coolness. The 'Anchoria' has been towed into dock."

On board the "Queen" was a passenger who takes great interest in astrology. He noted the time of the departure of the "Queen" from Gravesend, viz. 4^h 30^m a.m. of June 3rd, 1880; and also the moment of the collision, viz. 1^h 30^m p.m. (ship time) of June 13th, 1880. If we could get the time of launching of the "Queen" we should be in a position to judge of the value of the figures drawn for the times of her leaving Gravesend and collision with the "Anchoria." At the time of her departure the Moon was in the eleventh house, separating from Jupiter and applying to Saturn, in *Aries*; Uranus was in the fourth house, and Mars was in the third. At the moment of collision, the Moon was again in the eleventh house; Saturn and Jupiter were setting.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. W. E.—(New York) sends us the hour of birth of General James Abram Garfield, viz. 2^h a.m. of the 19th of November, 1831; birth place 15 miles from Cleveland, Ohio. As this information (obtained from Gen. Garfield's mother) only reaches us at the moment of going to press, we have no time to compute the horoscope of this candidate for President of the United States. A rough sketch shows the 24th deg. of *Gemini* on the midheaven, and the 24th deg. of *Virgo* on the ascendant; Saturn just risen in 13° ♍ 54'; Mars in the first house, in the 8th deg. of ♌; the Sun in the 27th deg. of *Scorpio*; the Moon in the 20th deg. of *Taurus*; Jupiter in 15° ♋ 11' and nearly conjoined with Uranus; Venus in 13° ♌ 52'; and Mercury in the last deg. of *Scorpio*. Our correspondent has not been able to obtain the time of birth of General Winfield Scott Hancock, but has ascertained the date to be February 14th, 1824, when both the Sun and Moon were separating from the square of Saturn! Thus it looks odds on General Garfield beating General Hancock in the race, and it will be (astrologically speaking) much better for the people of the United States if they prefer the former to the latter. Unless Gen. Hancock was born when Jupiter was either rising or southing, the American people will have cause to rue it if they should elect him President. We know nothing of the personal merits of the rival candidates, hence our opinion is solely based on our knowledge of astrology and observation of the evil wrought by old Saturn when afflicting both the luminaries at birth.

RIGEL.—We believe that the fixed stars of the first and second magnitudes have great influence in nativities. A list of the most eminent stars is given in the *Text-Book of Astrology*. The omission of the fixed stars from certain recently published treatises on astrology does not imply that they have no influence; you cannot expect a "Guide" to, "Grammar" or a "Handbook" of Astrology to give more than the mere outlines of the art. Still, it was a grave error in judgment to omit all mention of the fixed stars in such works.

TASSO.—There is reason to believe that the nativity of the poet Byron, as drawn by the late John Varley, is incorrect. A letter from a friend of the poet states that Lord Byron was born at two o'clock *in the day*, which we should take to mean two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Varley gave it as 1^h 18^m in the morning. In the absence of reliable information as to the time of birth we could not publish the horoscope. At two o'clock in the afternoon the first decanate of *Cancer* was ascending.

- H. A. B.—(1) In horary questions, when the figure is “radical,” *i.e.*, when the same sign of the zodiac ascends as at the birth of the querent, it is imperative to compare the horary figure with the horoscope. (2) When an event of great importance happens to an individual, a figure of the heavens should be drawn for the moment of the occurrence and compared with the horoscope; the planets’ places at the new or full Moon immediately preceding the event, and those at the previous solar revolution and lunar progress should also be noted. (3) A map of the heavens may be drawn for the moment of the Sun’s return to his longitude at birth, but it is not safe to place any reliance upon its indications alone; the planets’ places must be compared with those at birth, and the primary directions measuring to the ensuing year of life must be examined. See the instructions for casting figures for the Sun’s return given at pp. 216, 217, of Vol. I. of the *Text-Book of Astrology*. When the Sun’s place at birth has not been computed to *seconds*, the *exact* moment of the Sun’s return cannot be calculated; in the case of a sign of short-ascension being on the ascendant at the solar revolution, the figure would be greatly altered if an error of one minute of a degree had been made in the Sun’s place at birth.
- R. C.—The primary directions under which the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales took place were (adopting Zadkiel’s rectification as correct):—☉ par. $\frac{1}{2}$ zod. d. (*first contact*) $30^{\circ} 1'$, and Asc. ☐ $\text{D m. con. } 30^{\circ} 16'$. The declination of Saturn at the birth of the Prince, was $22^{\circ} 43' 56''\text{S}$. In the case of parallels falling near the tropics the first contact will take place long before the Sun’s *centre* reaches the declination. You will find the rule for working this direction of the Sun to the parallel of Saturn, and the *arc of duration* thereof, in the *Text-Book of Astrology*. The statement that the “hyleg was not afflicted” at the period of the Prince’s illness is thus shown to be false, and could only have been made by a person ignorant of the proper and complete method of directing the Sun and Moon in the zodiac. Saturn causes low and continued fevers, hence the nature of the illness was exactly indicated by the direction of the hyleg (the Sun) to the par. dec. of that planet. You will find the *Nautical Almanac* very useful for obtaining the declination of the heavenly bodies to a nicety. We cannot spare the space to include declinations in our *Ephemeris* at present; if the circulation of *Urania* were quadrupled, as it soon would be if believers in the science would only do their best to circulate it, we would enlarge it.
- H. B.—There is no such error as you imagine; if you will study the planisphere you will see that the rules are quite right.
- R. H. F.—We cannot answer your question. We draw the line at magic and spiritualism.

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THE PRESS ON "URANIA."

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