A SERIES

OF

LECTURES

0 N

THE SCIENCE

OF

CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHY,

OR

THE LANGUAGE OF THE STARS.

PART I.

CONTAINING THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

BY ZURIEL.

LONDON:

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE SCIENCE OF CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHY,

TO BE ADDRESSED TO

ZUBIEL,

To the care of Mr. J. WHEELER, Teacher of ASTRONOMY, and THE USE OF THE GLOBES, No. 1, Fitzroy Place, Southwark Bridge-road, near Newington Causeway; or 7, Charles-street, Westminster-road, if by letter, post-paid.

The Public are also informed they may be supplied as above with CIRCULAR PLANISPHERES for erecting Figures, or Themes of the Celestial Houses, from 5s. and upwards; and TABLES of the MOTIONS of the CELESTIAL ORBS $\frac{1}{2}$ b $\frac{1}{2}$ c, from 1770 to 1861, to be used with the LECTURES, Price 21s. Calculations of the places in the Heavens of the Celestial Orbs, for any required time, to assist the investigations of such Ladies and Gentlemen who use the Author's LECTURES. Also, the SCIENCE taught, and written LECTURES on CELESTIAL THEMES at birth days, forwarded to any part of the Kingdom.

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ERRATA.

Pages 19, 33, 37, lines 8, 4, 19, for "Sir Robert Peel," "Hon. Sir R. Peel," "Sir R. Peel," read The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.

Page 19, line 8, for ⊙ ♀ ● m, read ⊙ ♀ ● ħ m

Page 37, lines 23 and 24, for the sign Lunar Orb in Capricorn, read the Lunar Orb in the sign Capricorn.

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Page 66, line 19, for found, read formed.

ADDRESS.

In this enlightened age, when liberal principles and patient research after Truth go hand-in-hand, we cease to wonder, but turn with admiration and pleasure to contemplate the vast discoveries and improvements in Science, which are the constant results. The acquirement of universal knowledge, in ancient and modern Arts, ever attend the progress of communities in the course of their rise from barbarity and ignorance to elegance and refinement, and evidently determine the difference existing between nations in the same ratio as the various degrees of sagacity in the lower order of beings of the Creation distinguish one animal from another. It is, then, in this age of inquiry and enterprise the following course of LECTURES have been attempted, and are intended by the Author to convey to the public at large some useful information on the Science of CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHY, more universally known to the world under the appellation of Astrology. That there is something of truth remaining disguised and blended with the jargon of judicial Astrology was the opinion of the learned Dr. MEAD;* and this fact the Author of these sheets boldly asserts can be clearly proved beyond contradiction, and it only remained to collect into one tangible point such matter that would enable the inquirer without difficulty and labour to form for himself a

[•] See his Treatise concerning the Influence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies, page 3.

tolerably accurate idea of its truth or falsehood; this has been done in the following LECTURES, and to the test of experience he submits them, confidently anticipating the results will be of a favourable description wherever the principles have been carefully examined. No one more deeply regrets than the Author himself that the public profession of this Science should so long have been confined (generally speaking) to vulgar and illiterate persons, whose written oracular responses on the Future have been delivered in such disgraceful language and bad orthography as would even raise a blush on the cheek of the dullest hundreth-time stultified scholar of the meanest Hypodidascalus, and a direct insult to the understanding of those persons they were intended to enlighten-beside holding the Science up to the contempt of persons who had no opportunity of examining its principles but through such an unfavourable medium. One thing more which has also had the effect of retarding its progress is, that several persons who, from mercenary motives in the course of business, have collected and hoarded in their depositaries the productions of all the early or valuable authors who have treated on this Science, and have doled out the mite of knowledge contained in their works at such exorbitant prices which effectually prevented numbers of persons who where favourable toward it from obtaining the necessary means of investigating the subject. These obstacles are now, from long observation and study, removed; and the system which is here presented to the reader is comprehensive, and differs entirely from any work already before the public.

INTRODUCTION.

" For Heaven Is the Book of God before thee set, Therein to read His wondrous works."-MILTON.

OF all existing Sciences that of Astrology, it must be allowed, takes precedence in antiquity (Astronomy excepted), and has been more or less cultivated from the most remote periods to which ancient history will carry us to the present time, by the Divine, the Lawgiver, the Philosopher, the Physician, and the private Student, till within the space of the preceding century, since which time, in consequence of the numerous impostures which have been carried on under the name of Astrology, by ignorant, illiterate, and designing persons, this most interesting and delightful Science has been for a time o'ershadowed by a cloud, which the light of intellectual research has at length pierced, and the gloom is now fast dispelling.

We find on reference to the most ancient historical records, that the Magicians (as they were in those unenlightened ages erroneously called) who studied the motions of the Heavenly Bodies, were consulted by their monarchs on all occasions of importance, and that, in fact, nothing relative to state affairs was transacted without application previously to them; ultimately it became an essential branch of the education of a gentleman—was regularly studied at our Universities and patronized, particularly by the courts of France and other continental powers. From

these and other circumstances, it must be apparent to every impartial and unprejudiced mind, that the Planets had or have been ever considered by the learned in all ages to hold a powerful dominion over the affairs of mankind, examples of which are too numerous to specify in the limited space allotted to the Introduction to these LECTURES; there is, however, one instance wherein the science was publicly acknowledged and its professor referred to by the government of this country, which we cannot allow to pass without notice. Among a series of Hieroglyphics published in 1651 by that most popular and intelligent astrological student, WILLIAM LILLY, relating to the affairs of the English nation, the portents of which were directed to Future Events, many of which appear to belong to years still to come, there are two of a remarkable description; the first, represents a church-yard, with sextons employed in emptying cart loads of dead bodies into graves; the second, is a view of London Bridge, and of both sides of the river, and the city of London in flames. That these two predictions, viz. the Plague and Fire of London, were most lamentably fulfilled no one can deny. After the fire, LILLY was summoned to the Bar of the House of Commons, when the Speaker informed him, that as he had fifteen years before in that work predicted the calamity of the Plague and Fire which befel the City of London, the House wished to ask him whether he could give any account of the authors, or cause of the fire? He answered that he had given it his most serious attention, but could not account for it in any other manner than as the immediate finger of God.

We find that not only States but Sciences are subject to changes, and their rise or fall in power, or public estimation, regularly effected by the revolutions which are constantly taking place by slow yet certain changes in the situations of the Planetary Orbs which compose the System of the world which we inhabit; truth from time to time forces itself into notice, in spite of its enemies, until its beauty becomes clouded and again involved in obscurity and mystery. Error and ignorance disfigure it, craft and subtilty disguise it, and oppression and prejudice trample it under foot; but

"There is a tide in the affairs of things,"

and then, when the unfavourable impressions are effaced, again the fair form of Truth shines forth, like the meridian sun without an intervening cloud. The science of Astrology has (there is unfortunately tco great reason to believe) been impeded in its progress by its professors; that narrowminded selfishness which is too often attendant on almost every branch of science, or mechanical business, has contributed to involve in mystery and doubt this plain, clear, and of itself, explicit study.

Let the effect of planetary operations on all created matter, and especially on the minds and bodies of mankind have the benefit of a fair trial; if it is false the vanity of its pretensions will soon become evident, and, if delusive, be effectually exploded; but if the contrary happen, as from experience is confidently anticipated, it will become once more established and be allowed again a place among those sciences from which it has so long been separated, and considered an outcast. It is quite plain, as Pope observes,

"Whatever is, is right."

The study of CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHY ought not to be considered a presumptive effort of man to pry into the secrets of his Maker; if it were so, the events which are the subject of Revelation, both in the Old and New Testament, would never have been allowed by an Almighty and Omniscient Creator. In these LECTURES it will, we trust, be clearly and satisfactorily shown the true foundation on which the predictive Science rests; and that the ambiguities and mysteries which have so long been personified with the Science of Astrology will be effectually eradicated.

With these remarks we shall launch our bark on the ocean of public opinion, trusting it will meet with unprejudiced and impartial attention, and that the kind reader will bear in mind its object, the cause of Truth, ever remembering,

" To err is human—to forgive divine."

1835.

LECTURE I.

General view of the Principles of Celestial Philosophy, and of the nature and qualities of the Signs of the Zodiac, and of the Planetary Orbs when placed in the Signs Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius at Birth

At the commencement of the subject it appears indispensable, for the information of the inquirer into the principles on which this system of Celestial Philosophy is founded, that we enumerate the particular points from whence its action on the general affairs of Man appear to emanate, and which resolve themselves into the following heads:—

I. Generally from the Eratie Orbs, composing the system of which our Earth is a part.

II. Particularly from the natural qualities of different portions of the Earth's orbit, and which are divided by Astronomers into twelve parts, known by the appellation of Zodiacal Signs, in some of which the Planets appear constantly.

III. From the properties of the twelve Celestial Mansions into which the ambient is divided, six of which are appropriated to the Diurnal or upper Hemisphere, and the other six to the Nocturnal or lower Hemisphere. These are separated from each other by the horizon, the quantity contained in each six, varying according to circumstances connected with the different latitudes of the places of observation. The Hemispheres are again divided by the Meridian, or the Zenith and Nadir, into four equal parts or quarters, each quarter being then subdivided into three, making a total of twelve spaces, and in these, which we shall call Houses, the Signs of the Zodiac and Planets appear continually, alternately rising, culminating, and setting, depending upon the situation of the Earth in her orbit, the place of the observer, and the hour and minute of time when inspection is made.

IV. From the nature and qualities of the Planets themselves, from their aspects, the properties of the Signs of the Zodiac in which they are posited, as also that of the particular division of the ambient in which they may at that time be posited, conclusions are to be drawn respecting the species of Event, Past or Future in the lives of individuals, according (as it may happen) whether inspection is made immediately on the birth taking place or after some lapse of time has succeeded.

V. From the circumstances attending configurations of the Planetary Orbs taking place at particular periods in the lives of individuals which, from the regular course of nature, are found by experience to be critical or remarkable for the production of important changes in the constitution of the human body, and those years are uniformly observed to be attended by extraordinary though gradual alterations in the affairs of those persons whose ages correspond with them, the situations of such persons in life being likewise considered.

VI. From remarkable phœnomena in the heavens denominated by Astronomers, the Conjunctions of the superior Planets, Saturn and Jupiter, which happen in a period of twenty years distance from each other, and from the sympathy or antipathy which the positions of the heavens present at births of individuals, astronomically considered and compared with those remarkable congresses, as also from configurations which future years may present acting in accordance or otherwise with them, a chain of connexion may be traced, and positive reasons assigned for Events in which Nations, Communities and Families are closely linked together, and from a diligent comparison of the Astronomical positions in those years, some real insight may be thus obtained respecting the future prosperity or adversity of each individual subject to their power.

These principles are the foundation on which my system principally depend, and it now only remains to treat of the manner in which the influence of the Heavenly Bodies appear to act on the affairs of created beings. This is a matter of considerable importance, and it appears to my apprehension that it is in consequence of this part of the subject having by the generality of Astrological Authors been neglected that the Science is not more universally known and studied; most of its Professors in their Treatises have introduced it to their readers as a Science whose principles were perfection itself, whose power was absolute, and that not only the affairs of nations, communities, and families, but also the minds of individuals were completely bound, led captive, and chained to the chariot wheels of the all-triumphant Urania. The only writer of eminence, I have observed, who introduces his opinions on the subject to the student in a rational manner is Claudius Ptolemy, who is acknowledged to have been one of the, most learned men of the age in which he lived, and to whose writings I refer all persons who wish to become acquainted with the theoretical points of this delightful study;* but as that author has been considered too abstruse for general reading, his valuable works have been laid on the shelf, and others substituted of less depth of argument which might be fully sufficient for the use of such persons

[•] His Tetrabiblos, Book I. Chap. iii., contains some interesting matter relating to his opinion of the utility of astral learning, and how far its attainment would be useful to mankind, in language perfectly intelligible, particularly that translation by Ashmand.

who had previously attained some knowledge of its principles or had imbibed a predilection in its favour, yet unfortunately left all such who were opposed to it, either from religious feeling, or from principles connected with the free agency of mankind, in uncertainty as to its lawfulness or its truth. This is the barrier I am anxious to remove; and, also, to prove the general rules of this Science are (as is the case with all other sciences) liable to exceptions, and that it has been from neglect of consideration in this particular that great mischief has ensued. It appears, then, from constant observation that the influx of the Stars have three distinct points of operation, viz.-Mind, Body, and Affairs, and, consequently, in all cases one or more of these points must be the subject of its action. But in all Nativities where mental powers of remarkable strength are developed and a greater portion of firm principle indicated, configurations of evil tendency are observed to pass with less effect on the affairs of such persons than on others whose minds and feelings, from circumstances astronomically connected with the parturition or birth, were more acute and susceptible, and whose feelings and affairs were, therefore, likely to be more powerfully acted upon through that medium.

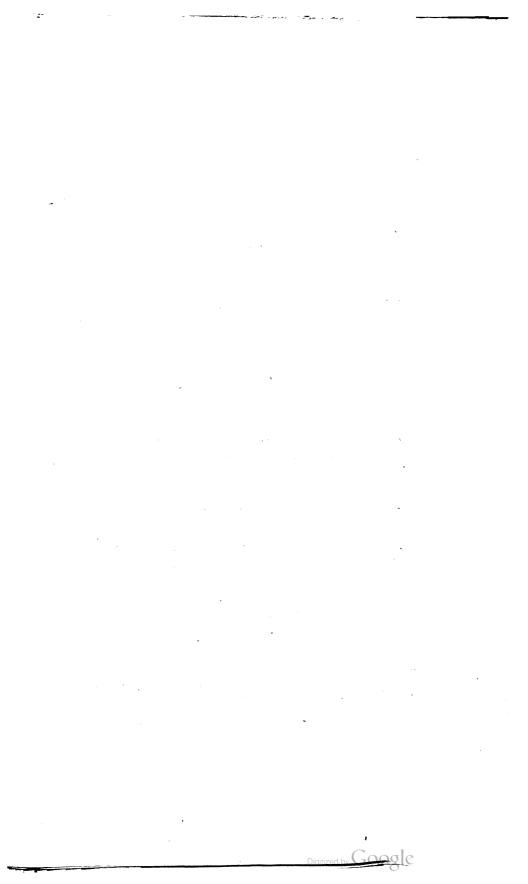
The particular classes of persons subject to such configurations, I assert without fear of contradiction, can be readily distinguished by the application of the rules of the system, and combining the indications observed with the sphere of life in which individuals move, practical inferences may be drawn, and results obtained of a satisfactory nature in all cases where the premises have been fairly considered, viz.—the quality of the Mind, and situation in life of each individual. It now becomes a matter of consideration, how far a knowledge of the indications of Future Events may be condusive to our happiness, or favourable to our interests in the World. And in order that we may form some idea of the application of this knowledge, for the general good of Mankind in their Affairs, it is necessary to observe, there are two leading principles which appear to be inherent in the breasts of Human Beings, viz. self preservation, and the pursuit of happiness. The latter of which appears universally diffused, varying only as the habits, manners, and customs of nations, the situation in life, and the minds of individuals differ from each other, and also in proportion as the degrees of civilization in countries rise above each In the earliest ages of the World mankind in their other. simple uncultivated state differed little, but in physical powers, living together in herds, their wants few, were in common with themselves, and generally supplied from the same sources, the spontaneous productions of the Earth, and the ingenuity which the gradual exercise of their mental powers suggested to them, individual property was at that period unknown. All things necessary for subsistence, within reach of all, in this state of things the predictive Science would avail them little; constant experience of the regular changes of the seasons taught them how far it was neccessary to provide for their subsistence during the suspension of the produce of the Earth in the winter months, and gradually introduced to them the knowledge of Astronomy. But as civilization gradually gained ground, a further exercise of their intellectual power succeeded, known afterward by the name of education, and man became a different being. This expansiveness of intellect gave him more extended powers, and the weak triumphed over the strong, in proportion as the cultivated qualities of the mind of one man exceeded another, and a facility succeeded of acquiring a larger share of property than his predecessors originally possessed, and this gradually led to the formation of a new trait in his character, and society became divided into rich and poor. This division paved the way for the

introduction of ambition and avarice into the world, and immediately suggested that in order to maintain power, particular attention must be directed to the increase of wealth; and hence he became a speculative being, which principle, firmly established, Fore-knowledge was then indispensible, as it offered the means of acquiring decided superiority over the less enlightened portion of the human race, and thus the results of the future would be an object of intense interest, was identified with the most important pursuits, and has so continued to the present time. Thus I have endeavoured to trace the origin and progress of the Science of Celestial Philosophy, from the earliest ages of the world, during the existence of society in its most simple state, and the means by which its principles became gradually known and extended, and it now remains to show how far their cultivation would tend to advantage in the present age.

lst. It would operate as a check to the ardent and precipitately speculative mind, by showing the probable issue of any new undertaking or enterprise, by pointing out the difficulties attending its progress, which a premature decision had overlooked.

2d. To minds naturally timid and cautious it would inspire confidence, from the Fore-knowledge that success would ultimately attend them, and thus become an additional spur to their exertions, or enable them to decide at once to abandon it.

3d. To those persons labouring under an accumulation of untoward events it would offer the consolation of knowing that a period would arrive when the clouds of misfortune should pass away, and cheer them with the hope that the sunshine of prosperity would again shed its bright beams around their path, and thus inspire them with fortitude to bear the present ills by the certainty of overcoming them;



SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE SYSTEM OF CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHY,

In which the Qualities of the Zodiacal Signs and of the Planetary Orbs therein are shown.

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or the Signs of the Zodiac.		Î. s	Ω	me	<u>~</u>	M	#	19		
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Classification.	Constant and Constants			Bicorporeal	or Common.			Tropical and	Equine	
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Planetary Orbs which govern those periods	• ¥	Ŷ		C	, ,		8		24	
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these are the advantages proposed by Prescience, and I shall next present the reader with a Synoptical Table of Qualities of the Signs of Zodiac and of the Planetary Orbs when placed therein :—

I shall now proceed to a fuller explanation of the nature and qualities of the Celestial Signs and Orbs than the preceding Table affords, that being intended merely as an assistance to the understanding of the reader, as also a ready mode of reference when required.

First, then, the Twelve Celestial Signs are divided by Astronomers into three qualities or kinds, four of which, viz., Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius are termed fixed; four are termed tropical and equinoctial, viz., Cancer, Capricorn, Aries and Libra; and four bicorporeal or common, which are Gemini, Virgo, Sagitary and Pisces, and it is necessary to observe, each of these Signs are endowed with a different degree of action, according as the Planetary Orbs may be longitudinally placed in them. There is in nature, from the lowest degree of created living matter, to the highest range of intellectual being, an evident combination consisting of Three principles, which complete by their union one perfect substance, and which appear to be formed in the likeness of the Creator himself, as a type of the union of the three divine attributes of the Trinity; and man, who is the microcosm or lesser world in himself, in like manner is compounded of three substances, which, according to the philosophy of ancient chemists, are salt, sulphur, and mercury; but according to the Science of Celestial Philosophy, of the three qualities, vested in the Zodiacal Signs, and to be as perfect as man can exist in this imperfect state should (astronomically considered) be compounded of an equal share of the essential qualities of Fixed, Common, Tropical, and Equinoctial Signs; this is remarkably apparent from the nature of the

Trine, which is considered to be the most perfect Aspect, from the circumstance of that ray dividing the circle in three equal parts, the circumference of which being previously arranged into twelve divisions, of thirty degrees each, called Signs, and disposed in the order shown in the preceding Table; the Trine Aspect, then, is formed of one Sign of each quality, which, by the meeting of the three points of an equilateral triangle on the periphery of the circle in which it is inscribed, give one Fixed or Common, and one Tropical or Equinoctial Sign, which is considered to be the most perfect and harmonious radiation that can possibly be formed; as for instance, $\gamma \Omega \neq 0 \eta \gamma \eta = m$ $\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{X}$; and so of the others. Now, from Astronomical observation, as it seldom or ever happens the Planetary Orbs are so distributed that an exact balance of Power can exist at any required time, so it is as impossible to meet with perfection or a complete union of those principles in any Nativity requisite to produce an approximation toward that desirable quality. I shall now inquire more particularly into the intellectual qualities of the four fixed signs, viz., & R m and m, and I beg to be understood in this, as also the succeeding Lectures, to speak of the quality of action only when Planets are posited therein. Ptolemy in the 18th chapter of Book III. of the Tetrabiblos, on the quality of the mind, says "Fixed Signs make the mind just, uncompromising, constant, firm of purpose, prudent, patient, industrious, strict, chaste, mindful of injuries, steady in pursuing its object, contentious, desirous of honour, seditious, avaricious, and pertinacious." And Cardan, in his Astrological Aphorisms, speaking of fixed Signs, says "Fixed Signs give learning, i. e. ability, energy, and perseverance in the acquirement of knowledge in Arts and Sciences, studiousness, deep speculation, slowness of speech, shrewdness,

great proficiency, and obstinacy." My opinion is, that remarkable configurations of the Planetary Orbs in fixed Signs at the time of parturition or birth confer on the minds of those individuals subject to their power, ability, and inclination to study, and to persevere in undertakings, and therefore, Planets in Signs of that description give the most durable intellectual faculties, and I find even the planets Saturn and Mars so situated, are not unfavourable although the qualities thus developed are frequently not of the most pleasing cast; and it is of the highest importance in all Nativities that the planet Mars should, at birth, be posited in a fixed Sign for the period of life over which he presides, viz. from 35 to 50 years of age is of the most active description, and it materially depends upon the radical position of that planet whether the results of those years will be favourable or not; testimonies acting in accordance with the radical position of that orb at birth likewise considered; the Lunar Orb should also be placed in a fixed Sign, and if forming a Trine or Sextile Aspect to the Solar Orb the better, as it then indicates an harmonious foundation. The planet Mercury is fortunately placed when in a fixed Sign, as he confers a good understanding, and a retention of memory, particularly beneficial, as well as convenient to its possessors. Of all the fixed Signs m seems to be the best; planets in that Sign confer a scientific turn of mind on persons subject to the power of planets so situated; it is of a nature less abrupt, especially when planets posited therein are favourably aspected by others from the Signs Gemini or Libra. The next in power appears to be the Sign Leo, and planets in that Sign generally indicate high spirits and minds, and when favourably aspected by others, they confer much nobleness of nature, but, generally speaking, are not so studious or perseveringly inclined. The fixed Sign m follows next, and I have every reason to believe the planet Jupiter is more favourably placed in that Sign than any other planet. The remaining fixed Sign & is, in my opinion, the least prominent, and the superior planets when placed thereon produce effects less forcible than in the others, and a lower grade of intellectual powers are indicated therefrom. The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Mars, in the sign Leo, is not good, it indicates a lofty turn of mind; but without other positions of a favourable description, its effects are by no means enviable; indeed, the conjunction of Jupiter and Mars in either of the Zodiacal Signs is, by experience, found to be detrimental to the welfare of those individuals born under its power. I shall now give the reader some examples from the positions of the Planetary Orbs on the days of birth of a few distinguished individuals, showing the effects of positions in the Signs $\heartsuit \ \Omega$ m and m, whose qualities are of a fixed description, and, also, some in which planetary positions in these Signs were wholly wanting:----

- Samuel Johnson, Poet, } ¥ ♂ ♀ m Q ₩ m Five Planets fixed. Our late Sovereign, George IV. August 12, 1762. } ¥ ● ♡ ♀ ⊙ Q ♂ m Five Planets fixed. Dube of York Account 16
- Duke of York, August 16, $1763, \ldots, 1763, \ldots, 1763, \ldots, 1763, \ldots, 1763, \ldots, 1763, \ldots, 1763, 17$
- Napoleon Buonaparte, August 15, 1769, . . . } 4 m ⊙ ♀ Ω ₩ ठ Four Planets fixed.

Lord Byron, January 2, } h O 2 mm ₩О 1788, . . . Four Planets fixed. Hon. Charles Fox, 1748, h
m ¥⊙♀₩∞ Six Planets fixed. Lord Nelson, . . **ሪ**ጢ ኮ 📼 Two Planets fixed. Sir Robert Peel, Feb. 6, } ⊙ ♀ ● == 1788, Three Planets fixed. turist, . . . Two Planets fixed. Earl Grey, March 13,1764, り ひ ダ m Two Planets fixed. * Lord Brougham, Septem-• ኮ ጠ ሪ Ω ber 19, 1778, . Two Planets fixed.

These examples are intended to illustrate in a cursory manner the preceding remarks on the qualities impressed on the mind when the Planetary Orbs are longitudinally placed in Zodiacal Signs of a fix'd persevering quality, and are taken from the astronomical positions on the days of birth of the distinguished individuals therein enumerated. The reader will observe I have taken up this subject upon general principles, and will readily perceive much information may be gained from the circumstance of merely knowing the days on which persons were born, and connecting therewith the situation or sphere of life in which they are acting. I shall conclude this Lecture by observing, the parent of his present Majesty had no planet in a fixed sign, as also the unfortunate Louis XVI. of France, leaving the student to draw his own conclusions, and to his private experiments on the qualities of fixed Signs.

* From the Horoscope.

Characters of the Planetary Orbs explained, which are used in the preceding Lecture.

- ⊙ Sol.
- Luna.
- **Ø** Mercury.
- **?** Venus.
- J Mars.
- ¥ Jupiter.
- h Saturn.
- H Herschel, or the Georgium Planet.

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LECTURE II.

On the Nature and particular Qualities of the Four Zodiacal Signs, Gemini, Virgo, Sagitarius, and Pisces, and of the Effects produced by the Planetary Orbs when posited therein.

In the commencement of this Lecture, (as in the preceding,) I refer the reader, for the foundation of my opinion on the subject, to the 18th Chapter of Book III. of the Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, page 159, wherein that Author, treating of the qualities and effects generally produced by the Planetary Orbs when placed in Bicoporeal Signs, expresses himself in the following words. "Bicoporeal Signs render the mind variable, versatile, not easy to be understood, volatile and unsteady; inclined to duplicity, amorous, wily, fond of music, careless, full of expedients, and regretful."* And Cardan, in his remarks on the nature of these Signs says, " Common signs (i. e. Gemini, Virgo, Sagitary, and Pisces) give conversation and manners" by which I understand it to be the opinion of these Authors, that configurations in those Signs have been found to indicate, or produce events (generally speaking) connected with remarkable Violent attachments, jealousy, excitement of feeling.

[•] The translator, in a note on this passage, says, the Greek means "penitent," or "prone to repentance," or "to subsequent regret." And also "that it is difficult to convey to the understanding of the reader the precise meaning of the words of the text." This remark is highly creditable to the Science, the Author, and the Translator. I have long observed persons who were born when the majority of the Celestial Orbs were so placed, to be of minds and temperament perfectly indescribable.

agitation in domestic affairs, troubles and misfortune to the mother, wife, husband, children, relatives, &c., also restlessness of disposition, unsettledness of affairs, fondness of novelty and change, subject to enter into hasty speculations of great risk, fertile in imagination, producing a rapid flow of ideas, poetical, romantic, lively, eloquent and witty, animated in conversation, uncertain in temper, soon depressed in spirits, undecided in their actions, not liking close confinement, or sedentary occupations or employment, often removing their residences; and remarkable congresses or meetings of the Planetary Orbs in these Signs, especially when conjoined with the orb of the Planets Saturn and Mars, are found to produce excesses in these qualities of an unfortunate description, such as violent and irrascible tempers, unhappy and evil dispositions, great calamities in domestic affairs, disappointment in private friendships, deaths, and separations in families, unsuccessful speculations in the world, scattering and loss of property, weakness of mind, mental disorders, such as derangement of intellect, despair, a disposition to commit suicide, and liability to bodily hurts and accidents. These unalienable "lurking principles" which grow with man's growth, and increase with his strength, generally develope themselves in a slight degree early in life, in the form of temper; but as age advances, and circumstances in the world contribute to changes in his relative position in society, these qualities become more noticed, and at length identified with all his actions and pursuits, forming part of his very existence; of these indications, such as relate to temper only, the study of himself, the rule of conduct laid down for his observance in our Holy Scriptures, the precepts of philosophy, and the force of education, may check, while on the contrary, such events which operate upon him in individual connexion with the fortunes of others who by ties of consanguinity, or sympathy, are bound to

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him, together with those producing bodily affections, or diseases to himself, have an operation scarcely to be guarded against, much less overcome. Now, from attentive observation, I consider it must readily occur to the Student by this time that all the natural persevering strength of the human mind appears concentrated in the observed properties of the Fixed Signs, the effects of which has already been treated of in the First Lecture, where it has been shewn that configurations and positions of the Planetary. Orbs in those places of the Zodiac confer the most lasting qualities, though they do not, in numberless instances, produce the most prominent and publicly fortunate persons. This is an anomaly which I shall now reconcile upon the principles on which my System is founded. First, then, in the preceding Lecture page 15, I have laid down as a general axiom, that man, in the quality of his mind and action, is (Astronomically speaking) compounded of certain portions of the three qualities which the Twelve Celestial signs appear to possess, but the quantities of such matter are subject to constant variation. Secondly, the Student will likewise discover, from this and the preceding Lecture, that two of the three named qualities belong almost exclusively to those affairs which depend on the development of certain mental powers and feelings. The third, then, has particular reference to success in the world, and public notoriety. For as the first quality is decidedly that of capability and perseverance in the acquirement of knowledge, and the second that of the facility of communicating it to others, it follows then that the third should be appropriated to the production of that desideratum, viz. Success in the World*, which in that case will stamp exertions with acknowledged stirling worth, and thus individual merit becomes handed down to posterity

^{*} See Lecture III., and the Synoptical Table, page 15.

with fame and honour. In vain then it is that the mind should possess enlarged ideas, unless the tongue can do her office in communicating them intelligibly to others; and in vain do these act in union with each other, unless certain qualities exist calculated to bring into public estimation the object of their combined powers. This quality I contend is vested in the four remaining signs, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn, and without some of the Planetary Orbs should be placed in those signs at birth, the labors of those persons, however eminently gifted, will be cast into the shade. Should it however happen at the time of the birth of individuals, where these eminent positions, indicating success are wanting, that Tropical or Equinoctial signs should be placed on the angles of the horizon or meridian, at the hour of their coming into existence, in such cases there will be some probability of success, but of short duration, and nearly confined to the time occupied by the transit of the Planetary Orbs through the Tropical or Equinoctial Signs thus situated at various periods during the course of their: lives. But to return to the subject which is the particular object of this Lecture, I have always observed that persons who happened to have several of the Planetary Orbs so situated at their births were (generally speaking) of a good natured turn of mind, unless violently agitated, then passionate for a short time, uncertain, generous to a fault; at other times mean, surmising and doubtful of the integrity. and intentions of their bosom friends; fretful and timorous, and by no means happy persons; always involved in some trouble or difficulty, from which they have not sufficient energy or patience to extricate themselves; sometimes elated, at others depressed; undecided in their movements: feelings particularly acute, without discrimination; unhappy in their attachments and domestic affairs; wife or husband afflicted; trouble and unsettledness in the affairs of their

offspring; deaths, oftentimes joined in marriage to a widow or widower, encumbered with poor relatives, enthusiasts in mind and in matters of religious affairs, swayed by popular opinions and the eloquence of others: and if the Orb of the planet Mars be in these Signs, and the Lunar Orb also, the troubles and misfortunes in domestic affairs are increased. separation by death or otherwise, danger from violence. involvement in quarrels, subject to falls, hurts, and blows; females liable to miscarriage; and if the Orbs of the planets Saturn and Jupiter be there, loss of property from law proceedings, trade, or speculation; if there should happen at the time of birth of such individuals that some of the Planetary Orbs should be placed in Tropical or Equinoctial Signs, in such cases the affairs of those persons will be publicly known, and will be dealt with according to the sympathy or antipathy which may be thus excited; if not, they will pine in obscurity, and thus suffer without public notice or commiseration; much however depends on the sphere of birth of such persons so situated, and of the mixture of other qualities, which a careful consideration will discover, and determine the excess which produces the ruling passion or innate principle on which the events in the lives of those persons turn. These are the general properties I have observed in the course of my experience to become identified with Bicoporeal Signs, and one of the superior Planetary Orbs, such as Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, is often found to be productive of marked effects. I shall now, in proof of what I have advanced, offer some examples for the satisfaction of the Student and the curious enquirer into the truth of the System of Prescience, from the positions of the Planetary Orbs on the birth days of persons of eminence, the circumstances of whose lives are publicly known. I shall begin with the father of his present Majesty, viz. George III., who was born June 4, 1738,

who had the Planetary Orbs Sol, Mercury, Saturn, and Venus in the Bicoporeal Sign Gemini; the events which followed that august personage in life, the family troubles, the unsettledness of the national affairs, and his own mental affliction, together with the personal danger to which he was exposed several times in his life, shew how particularly combinations of the Planetary Orbs in those signs act. The unfortunate Louis XVI. of France, born August 23, 1754, who had the Solar Orb and Mars in the Bicoporeal Sign Virgo, and the planetary orb Mercury, virtually by his latitude placed in the same sign. Our late Majesty, king George IV. who had the planetary orb of Venus in the Sign Virgo, and that Sign rising in the East at his birth. His unfortunate Queen, Caroline, born May 17,1768, who had the planetary orb Mars, in the Bicoporeal Sign Pisces, and that of Luna, in the Bicoporeal Sign Gemini. Napoleon Bonaparte, born August 15, 1769, who had the planetary orb of Mars, in the Bicoporeal Sign Virgo. Lord Byron, the Poet, born January 22nd, 1788, who had the orb of Jupiter placed in the Sign Gemini. Thompson, the Poet, born September 11, 1700, who had at the time of his birth the planetary orb Sol, Mercury, and Venus, in the sign Virgo, and the orb of Mars in the Bicoporeal sign Sagitary, and the planet Saturn, in the Bicoporeal sign Pisces. Horatio Viscount Nelson, so famed in the annals of England's Naval achievements on the day of his birth, had the planetary orb Luna, and Venus in the sign Virgo, and that of Jupiter in the sign Sagitary; the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, the great Statesman, had the planetary orb Mars in the Bicorporeal sign Pisces; her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales had the planetary orb of Saturn in the Bicorporeal sign Gemini, and the Lunar Orb in the sign Sagitary; the late Lord Chancellor Brougham who, it appears, from examination of

the positions of the Planetary Orbs on the day of birth, given in print,* has the benevolent orb of Jupiter in the Bicorporeal sign Virgo, with the Lunar and Solar Orb, and that of Herschel in the Sign Gemini: these examples, I trust, will be sufficient to enable the student to form some opinion respecting the traits of character, and of the quality of action, as also the nature of Events which chequer the lives of such individuals, and which, from an attentive comparison with their private memoirs, will, I hope, present some dawnings of truth, easily attained from merely taking an extract from an Astronomical Ephemeris of the daily motions of the Planetary Orbs for the year and day on which the birth took place. Having proceeded thus far with the indications of the Planetary Orbs, when placed in the fixed signs of the Zodiac Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius; and in the Bicorporeal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagitary, and Pisces, I shall now present the reader, in the ensuing Lecture, with an account of the Qualities which appear particularly to belong to the Four remaining Signs, viz., Tropical and Equinoctial, Cancer, Capricorn, Aries, and Libra.

* See Horoscope, No. 17.

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LECTURE III.

Of the Nature and Qualities of the Tropical and Equinoctial Signs of the Zodiac, Cancer, Capricorn, Aries, and Libra, and the Effects produced by the Planetary Orbs when posited therein, at the Births of Individuals.

In the course of the two preceding Lectures, I hope I have delivered, in language sufficiently intelligible to the uninformed reader, my particular views of the influential powers of the Planetary Orbs when placed longitudinally in the fixed and Bicorporeal Signs of the Zodiac in all the variety of their operation on the mental and physical power of man, which from my own experience I have observed to attend such positions, wherever it has happened they have exceeded in number, or power, the required proportion necessary to his individual share of happiness, as also his well being in society. I shall in this Lecture proceed to explain the nature and qualities of the Four remaining Signs of the Zodiac, known to Astronomers by the names of Tropical and Equinoctial, one of which from its situation in the northern semi-circle of the earth's orbit is called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other, from its situation in the southern semi-circle of the earth's orbit is called the Tropic of Capricorn, the former of which, from the apparent motion of the Solar Orb, produces the greatest length of day in our hemisphere, and the latter the shortest: of the remaining two Signs, called Equinoctial, viz. Aries and Libra. The sign Aries is placed at the commencement of the northern semi-circle, and the sign Libra at the commencement of the southern, and are called Equinoctial

from the circumstance of the nights being of equal length, when the Solar Orb, by his apparent motion, is found in those places, these Signs divide the circle into four equal parts, and are termed angular, consisting of thirty degrees each, and it is of the effects of the Planetary Orbs, when placed in these angular positions I am now about to speak; and I have to refer the reader, as before, to the 18th Chapter, Book III. of the Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, who there gives his opinion of their qualities in the following words. "Thus, the Tropical Signs 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; at the same time, ingenious, acute, inquisitive, inventive, speculative, and studious of Astrology* and divination." Thus far Ptolemy; and Cardan, in his Astrological Aphorisms says, "Tropical and Equinoctial Signs give success in the world."

I here consider it requisite to call the reader's particular attention to the above passage extracted from the Tetrabiblos, on account of that learned Author not having mentioned the Equinoctial Signs, Aries and Libra therein. This I expect is an omission in the original text, and I am the more inclined to persevere in that opinion, because I find, in another part of the same work,[†] when speaking of the effects produced in mundane affairs by Eclipses of the Luminaries, he has these words; "The Equinoctial Signs further indicate the circumstances liable to happen in ecclesiastical concerns, and in religious matters: the Tropical

† Book II. Chap 8, page 82.

[•] This peculiar trait in the character of Tropical and Equinoctial Signs coming direct to us from the pen of so distinguished an author as Claudius Ptolemy, which was observed by him 17 hundred years since, ought to entitle it to some notice, as also to prove how much the profession of the science was an object of public no tice and estimation at the time that writer flourished.

Signs give warning of changes in the atmosphere, and in political affairs." The Student may here observe a marked distinction between the qualities of the Tropical, and of the Equinoctial Signs, the effects of which are developed in various ways. Now, from experience, it appears to my apprehension, that all persons who happen to be born when there are a considerable number of the Planetary Orbs placed in the Tropical or Equinoctial Signs of the Zodiac, have (according to their situation in life) a remarkable share of good fortune tending to fame or public notoriety, more extensive introductions in society than the description of persons particularly alluded to in the former Lectures, and which gradually lead to the developement of certain abilities, or amiable qualities, useful or ornamental, or to the public recognition of such as are found to be contrary to social order, and of well regulated communities, which last-mentioned class arises from the number of configurations of the Planetary Orbs of an evil disposed quality, such as the orbs of Saturn and Mars with that of Mercury, without the assistance of the harmonious aspects of the benevolent orbs of Jupiter or Venus, while the former will be observed to contain a proportionate mixture of each; with these considerations it is also necessary to notice there are particular differences arising from the sphere of birth, circumstances in life, and education of individuals, which have a decided effect on the active motive or principle; from these premises, the general qualities of fortunate configurations in Tropical and Equinoctial Signs appear to be these-good fortune, fame, eminent friends, powerful interest, respect from persons with whom they are connected; while, on the other hand, combinations of the planetary orbs Saturn, Mars, Luna, and Mercury, alone produce events of an unhappy description, such as misfortune, powerful enemies, public exposure

and ignominy, and the actions of such individuals held up to public notice, and the contempt of the world in general. These are the extremes which appear to attend evil combinations.

I shall next proceed to the explanation more at length of the particular events of a favourable description, which these Signs of the Zodiac, when the Planetary Orbs are placed therein, generally produce, and in the first place the northern tropical sign Cancer seems, from experience, to offer indications of elevation or introductions connected with government and political affairs, tending to bring such individuals into note somewhat early in life, commencing at the age of twenty-five or thereabouts; and all persons who happen to have the superior Planetary Orbs so posited, are likely to become introduced to the public in some way or other about that period. Also the Planetary Orbs placed in the latter degrees of the sign Gemini, and the beginning of the sign Leo, produce events approximating somewhat to those in the sign Cancer, but not so eminently powerful; the astronomical reason is, that the northen tropic is the most elevated point in the ecliptic in our hemisphere, and consequently nearer the vertical point or Zenith, and, therefore, like the Solar Orb, when the days are at their greatest length, the actions of such individuals then born shine forth with superior lustre, and as fixed stars of the first magnitude continue the wonder and admiration of successive ages, long after the families of such distinguished characters have become extinct, consigned to oblivion, and mingled with their native dust. In this case I feel I cannot too often impress on the mind of the Student that much of the extent of their power will certainly depend upon the sphere of life in which their operation consists, and, whatever that may happen to be, they will become distinguished characters. I shall enumerate here a few examples from

the situations of the Planetary Orbs on the birth days of public characters of some eminence, who were, and are still connected with public life, fortunately, or otherwise, leaving the Student to search his Chronology, and to his private inquiries among the circle of his friends for further satisfaction and proof; I shall begin with the Emperor Napoleon, who had at his birth the planetary orbs Saturn and Venus in the tropical sign Cancer, and the Lunar orb in Capricorn; his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who has the orbs of Saturn and Mars in Cancer, and Mercury in Aries; the present Emperor of Russia, who has the solar Orb, and that of Mercury in the Sign Cancer; the present King of Prussia, William III., has only the planetary orb Mercury, placed in the sign Cancer ; the King of Sardinia, the Lunar orb, and that of Jupiter, in Cancer; Mahmoud II. the Solar orb, in Cancer;* Earl Grey, who has the Lunar orb in Cancer, and the orb of Venus in Aries; Oliver

* I here wish to call the reader's attention to this fact namely, out of the twelve reigning Sovereigns in Europe, there are only five who have the Tropical Sign Cancer occupied by the Planetary Orbs at their birth, which are as follow, Emperor of Russia 2, viz., Sol and Mercury. The King of Prussia 1, Mercury. The King of the Netherlands 1, the Lunar Orb. The King of Sardinia 2, Luna and Jupiter. Mahmoud II. the Solar Orb: while the Emperor Napoleon, and the Duke of Wellington, had each 3. This may account for the extraordinary public eminence of those persons, and furnish some useful hints for the Student's consideration. It will however in this instance become requisite for his assistance in forming a parallel between these two distinguished cotempories (whose sphere of action opposed to each other was brought so particularly into public notice at the time of that memorable conflict on the plains of Waterloo) to direct his attention to these astronomical facts, that on the day of birth of the victorious Wellington, two of the superior Orbs, viz. that of Saturn and Mars occupied the northern Tropical Sign Cancer, while on that of Napoleon, the same Sign was occupied by only one, viz. Saturn, and the inferior orb of Venus. By the application of the fundamental principles of the Science of Celestial Philosophy, the superiority of the former over the latter is clearly demonstrated, and incontestibly proves to what extent the general welfare of whole nations, the honour of their InstiCromwell, who was born when the orb of Jupiter was placed in the tropical Sign Cancer, and that of Saturn in the equinoctial Sign Libra; Queen Caroline, who had the same positions; the Hon. Sir R. Peel, the orb of Mars in Cancer;—Coke, Esq. the famed agriculturist, the orb of Jupiter in Cancer; Lord Byron, the Poet, the Lunar Orb and that of Mars in Cancer; and the orb of Mercury in Capricorn; the parent of his present Majesty, the orbs of Jupiter and Mars in Aries.

I shall now speak more particularly of the effects of the Planetary Orbs when conjoined in the southern Tropic, called Capricorn; and from my observation the operations of that Sign are of a less prominent quality, the Events indicated happen at a later period in the lives of those persons who (from circumstances connected with the positions of the Planetary Orbs at their births) are more immediately under the power of that sign and they seldom come much into public notice till after thirty years of age. They are (generally speaking) a class of persons who in some way become connected with government, public affairs, or the management of business; of that class but few rise to offices where the power of life and death is vested in their hands, unless from their sphere of birth they are entitled to it. The Astronomical reason is this; the southern Tropic is that point in the heavens in which the Solar Orb appears to acquire the least meridian altitude, and the days in the northern latitude are then at the shortest; but persons born under that influence will still be fortunate, though for reasons before stated, less distinguished, let their sphere of

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tutions, the success of their conquests, &c. become identified with the positions of the Celestial Orbs at the births of their monarchs, as also at those of such distinguished persons to whom the highest offices of state are entrusted, whether Civil, Military, or Naval.

birth be what it may, as also the Planetary Orbs in the latter degrees of the Sign Sagitary and the beginning of Aquarius. The latter degrees of the sign Gemini, and the beginning of the sign Leo will bear resembance to such qualities, but not so remarkable, and therefore, will produce characters of less public eminence. It now remains to treat of the qualities of the Planetary Orbs when placed in the Equinoctial Signs Aries and Libra, which Signs, in my opinion, indicate success in the world connected with the Sciences, Law, Public Institutions, &c. also matters more immediately concerned with the Civil Department, particularly where the Sign Libra is concerned. The Equinoctial Sign, which is called Aries, seems more connected in its operations with ambition and pride, absolute power, warlike feeling, high spirit, &c.; in this case I refer to the geniture of king George III. who had the orbs Juniter and Mars in the sign Aries. Oliver Cromwell, who had the orb of Mars also in the sign Aries. His late Majesty George IV. who had the orb of Saturn in Aries. His Grace the Duke of Wellington who has the orb of Mercury in Aries. Louis Philippe of France, who has the orb of Jupiter in the sign Aries. Leopold I. the Lunar orb in Ferdinand II. the orb of Jupiter in Aries. Aries. Also Mahmud II. the orb of Jupiter in the sign Aries.

The reader will no doubt make some remarks on the circumstance of the paucity of positions of the Planetary Orbs in the signs Aries and Cancer on the birth days of the present reigning monarchs of Europe, and which, in my opinion accounts, in a great measure, for the peculiar state of political affairs since the fall of Napoleon; and I shall now present him with an anylectical view of the Celestial Orbs occupying the different Zodiacal Signs at the births of these distinguished persons, so disposed as to display the combinations of the three general qualities `which are the subject of these Lectures :---

DISPOSITION OF THE CELESTIAL ORBS.

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Louis Philippe, King of France,	3. ¥⊙ ¥	3. HJ & P	2. h 🔵
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Maria de Gloria, Queen of Portugal,	1.⊙	4.¥ ♀ ♀ ●	3. ჸ ħ ♂
Frederick Wm. III. King of Prussia,	2. ⊈ ●	4. 映た さつ	2. 4 g
William I. King of the Netherlands .	1. ●	3. ӈ҉ұ ұ	4. ħ ♂⊙ ♀
Leopold I. King of Belgium,	3. 4 3 🗨	1. ң	4. ħ⊙ ♀ Ÿ
Frederick VI. King of Denmark,	2.¥ ¥	2. Ӊ ⊙	4. ኴ ፚ ዩ ●
Charles XIV. King of Sweden & Norway,	1. ң	5. ♂⊙ ♀♀	• 2. ħ ¥
Francis II. Emperor of Austria,	3.439	3. ₩⊙ Ў	2. h 🔵
Gregory XVI. Pope,	3. Щ ♀ Ў	2. 4 🔴 📩	3. ケ ♂⊙
Charles Amadeus, King of Sardinia,	2.4 🜒	4. ♭ ♂ ⊙ ♀	2 . ң ұ
Ferdinand II. King of Naples & Sicily,			2. h ð
Mahmud II. Ottoman Empire,	4.₩4⊙	• 3. ħ ð ¥	1. ç
	38	49	41

By this calculation it appears there are 49 positions of

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the Celestial Orbs in Fixed Signs, 41 in Common Signs, and only 38 in Signs conferring public fame and notoriety, which last number falling below the required proportion*, is a considerable drawback to their popularity in general affairs, while the excess of these qualities, of a fixed description, indicate the cultivation of such matters appertaining to sciencs and learning, and the qualities of a more secluded or retired description connected with the internal improvement and welfare of their states, the cultivation of the Arts, and the adopting of a more cautious policy in their measures. In the preceding part of this Lecture, I have advanced that the equinoctial sign Aries seemed more connected with ambition, absolute power, and warlike operations, while the sign Libra seemed more connected with civil institutions; and in applying these observations to the examples before us, it appears that, out of the 128 positions of the Planetary Orbs, the birth-days of these sixteen illustrious persons, there are only 17 to be found placed in the signs Aries and Cancer, and not one with either of the superior orbs, Saturn and Mars so posited, and but three† who happen to have the superior orb Jupiter in either of the particular situations alluded to; while there are 11 positions in the equinoctial sign Libra, which is occupied in all the examples by the benevolent orbs of either Jupiter, Sol, Venus, Mercury, or Luna; this, in my opinion, astronomically accounts for the suspension of war and bloodshed in Europe, and the state of calm (comparatively speaking) enjoyed in public affairs, compared with the period previous to the overthrow of Napoleon, and the General Peace of 1815.

As an object of particular interest to the Student, I recommend him to turn his attention to the positions of

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[•] See page 15. + Viz. the King of Sardinia, Naples, and Mahmud II.

the Celestial Orbs on the birth-day of the present Emperor of Russia, and to take into consideration what I have said of positions in Tropical Signs; he will find the Solar Orb, and that of Mercury, in the northern tropical sign Cancer, while the orbs of Saturn in Mars appear longitudinally disposed in the Bicorporeal signs Gemini and Sagitary; but from their declination and latitude virtually placed in the signs Cancer and Capricorn, thus occupying each Tropic. These positions, to that portion of my readers particularly interested in political affairs, will offer some important indications which a careful analysis will develope. I shall now quote some few examples from the positions of the Celestial Orbs on the birth-days of persons of public eminence, of different periods and countries connected with the Civil Departments in Society, Religion, Arts, &c. Earl Grey has the orbs of Herschel and Venus in the sign Aries; Lord Brougham the orbs of Venus and Mercury in Libra; the Rt. Hon. C. Fox had the orb of Mercury in the sign Capricorn; Sir R. Peel has the orb of Mars in Cancer; the Rev. Dr. Irving had the orbs of Jupiter and Mars in Libra; Regiomontanus (the Astronomer), had the orbs of Luna, Mars, Sol, and Venus, in the sign Cancer; Vincent Wing (the Astronomer) had the orbs of Sol and Mercury in Aries, the the sign Lunar Orb in Capricorn, and the orb of Jupiter virtually placed in Aries; Leighbourn (the Mathematician) had the orbs of Mars and Mercury posited in the equinoctial sign Libra at his birth; Cardinal Richlieu had the orb of Saturn in Aries and the orb of Mercury in Libra; Cardinal Mazarine had the Solar Orb in Cancer, and the orbs of Jupiter and Mars in Libra; Archbishop Laud had the Solar Orb and Mercury in Libra; Bishop Hall had the Solar Orb, and that of Mercury in Cancer; Archbishop Usher had the orb of Jupiter, Sol, and Luna in the sign Capricorn; Henry West Betty (the famed Roscius) has the orbs of Saturn and

Luna in the sign Aries, and those of Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury, in the equinoctial sign Libra; Varley (the eminent Artist) had the orb of Venus in Libra; Harris (the aëronaut) had the orb of Saturn in Aries, and that of Jupiter in Libra, with the lunar orb in Cancer; the Princess Olive of Cumberland had the Solar Orb, and that of Luna and Mercury in Aries; Stiff (the Astrologer) who had the orb of Mars in Libra, and that of Jupiter in Aries; Raphael who had the orb of Mars in Aries, and the orbs of Sol and Mercury in the latter degrees of the sign Pisces. These examples, taken indiscriminately from the birth-days of Public Characters which have come to my notice will, I trust, be a sufficient guide to the Student and enquirer in these researches after fundamental truths. I shall now make some remarks on the qualities of Tropical and Equinoctial Signs, with regard to their operation in the affairs of the ladies who have the Celestial Orbs thus prominently and fortunately placed, and on this occasion we have to take into consideration the situation, or place in society which they in general hold, and which precludes them from filling high offices in the State; or where absolute power is publicly vested in their hands, except in case of Royalty itself, yet from the peculiar circumstances in which they may happen to be placed, either by education, rank, mental energies, or personal attractions, have considerable interest in public affairs. Many of them form connections with families of the highest distinction, are thus introduced into societies where public measures are discussed by the parties interested in these results, receiving particular attention from the male sex, especially those ladies who at their births happen to have the equinoctial sign Libra occupied by the Celestial Orbs; they have thus an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and thus it is that female interest has had much to do with the Affairs of State in all ages, and, indeed, all

others of particular moment. Females of this class will be much engaged in dress, ornamental acquirements, Literature, public company, and will form valuable friendships, generally marry well,* and are fortunate persons.

I shall conclude this Lecture with a List of fifty nativities of Illustrious Persons whose names appear in the history of the "Olden Times," extracted from Gadbury's Collectio Genetarum, 1661, some of which were unfortunate, but all public characters; and shall, for the information of the Student, give him the number of Orbs placed in the different Signs which have been the subject of the three preceding Lectures, leaving to himself the investigation of the minute circumstances connected with their lives and actions;—

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3 Henry VI. K. of England . } 2. b 2	3.	¥	ð	۲		2. (Эğ		
$\begin{array}{c} 4 \text{ Henry VIII.} \\ \text{ditto.} \end{array} \right\} 2. \odot \bullet$	2.	þ	¥	•		3. 2	¥ ð	Ŷ	
$ \begin{array}{ccc} 5 \text{ Edward} & \text{VI.} \\ \text{ditto} & & \ddots \end{array} \right\} 2. \odot \bullet $	3.	4	₫	¥		2. 1	ż ł		
6 Mary, Queen ditto } 1. φ	2.	4	•			4. 1	h 3	0	
7 Elizabeth, do. 3. ケ♀ダ	1.			•		3. 2	¥ ð	0	
8 James, King $3. 4 \odot \emptyset$	4.	þ	ð	Ŷ	•				
9 Charles 1. do. 1. 🗨					5.	4.	3	ф (Э
10 Henry, Duke of Gloucester, died young \therefore 5. $\mathcal{Y} \odot \mathfrak{P} \ \mathfrak{P} \bullet$	1.	ֆ				1	ਰੈ		

• This must be understood when there happens to be but few of the Celestial Orbs then placed in Bicorporeal signs. See Lecture II.

Tropical & Equinocti	ial. Fixed Signs.	Common Signs.
11 Lady Eliza- beth, ditto } 5. b ♂⊙ ♀ ●	0.	2.¥¥
12 Princess Roy- al, eldest D. of Charles I.	4. ኴ♂⊙ጀ	1 . ç
13 James, Duke of Richmond and Lennox	3. ϟ ♀ ●	3. ħð ¥
14 Henry II. K. of France	• 0.	1 ¥ .
15 Henry III.do 4. 4 3 ⊙ Ø	3. ħ ♀ ●	0.
16 Henry IV. do. 5. 4 3 0 9	1. ç	1. ኢ
17 Anne, Queen of Hungary .} 2. h ¥	2. 🔾 🌒	3. ở ệ ğ
18 Maria de Me- dicis, Queen of France } 1. 4	3.⊙ў♀	3. দ
19 Sebastinus,K. of Portugal . } 2. 4 9	4. ♂⊙≬●	1. ኢ
20 Gustavus A- dolphus, King of Sweden	4. ħ¥ð♀	2. ⊙ ●
21 Frederick III. Emperor of Germany	3. 4 8 ●	l. ç
$ \begin{array}{c} 22 \text{ Louis } XIII. \\ \text{K. of France } \end{array} 3. 4 \bigcirc \bullet $	3. ħ ð ¥	1. ¥
23 Carolus Au- gustus, King of Sweden	4. ኮු⊙ዩ●	. 1. ⊈
24 Frederick, K. of Denmark .} 3. ⊙ ♀ ●	4. ħ¥3 ♀	
25 Philip IV. K. of Spain }2. ¥⊙	1. 8	4. ħ ♀ ¤ ●
26 Louis XIV. } K. of France .	4. h 4 9 🗨	3. ♂⊙ÿ
27 A Prince of Spain, (died) 3. b 4 3 young).	2. ç ğ	2. ⊙ ●

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Tropical & Equinoctial.	Fixed Signs.	Common Signs.
28 Charles Gus- tavus II. King of Sweden	5.	ხ ვ⊙ მ ●
of Strafford } 2. h 4	4. ♂⊙♀●	1. ç
30 Earl of Essex 1. 4	4.⊙♀♀●	2. 2 3
31 Johannes Ca- simirus, King of Poland	4. ħ¥ð ₽	
32 Charles Le- onurdus Tor- tenson, a Ge- neral in the Swedish army	¥ ●	
33 Lord Francis Villiers } 2. 次.⊙	2. 4 ¢	3. ♂ ♀ ●
34 John Picus, Earl of Miran- dula	4. ħ ð ¤ ●	2.⊙ ♀
35 Christianus, King of Den- mark	2. ¥ ♀	2. ♀●
36 William of Nassau, P. of Orange	3. ¥⊙●	2. J ¥
37 Prince Mau- rice, of Hun- gary and Bo- hemia	2. 4 •	l. ç
38 Augustus, E- lector of Sax- ony	2. ⊙ ●	2. 4 ¢
39 Ma ximilian I. 4. ħ⊙♀♀	2. 5 ●	1. 2
40 Maximilian II	3. ħ⊙⊉	2. J g
41 Emanuel, D. of Sabaudia, (died young).	4. ケン ン ♂●	2.⊙ ç

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Tropical & Equinoctial	Fixed Signs.	Common Signs.
42 Francis Les- diguerins, Constable of France	3. ħ ð Þ	I. ●
43 Marc Anto- nio Columna, Constable to the Queen of Naples.	4. ħ ¥ ð ¥	1 . ç
44 Leonora Ur- sina, Duchess Sfortia}2. ♭⊙	3. ¥ & ¥	2. ♀ ●
45 Don John of Austria } 1. h	3. ♂ ♀ ●	3.⊙¥ Ў
46 George Vil- liers, Duke of Buckingham . }2. ♭ ●	5.	4 3 ⊙ \$ \$
47 James Duke of Hamilton .} 3. ♭⊙●	2. J 2	2. 4 ğ
41 Pr. Charles, son of Charles I. died in in- fancy	3. 壮 ♀♀	2. ⊙ ●
49 Lady Anne, daughter of Charles I. died in infancy	1. 4	3. ¥ ♀ Ϋ
50 George Duke of Albemarle. } 4. ♭ ♀ ♀ ●	1. 4	2. ♂⊙
Total 126	125	99
Tropical and Equinoctial } 126 Fixed 125 Common 99 Sum 350 Divide by 7, the Number of Planets, 50, the	number of N	ativities.
leaves in Quotient)		

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My readers will, no doubt, observe, in the foregoing examples, the preponderance of configurations in Tropical and Equinoctial Signs; and also that the planet Herschel is not inserted, my time not allowing me an opportunity of calculating his place, which omission I hope they will excuse.

LECTURE IV.

On the general Properties of the Twelve Celestial Mansions, denominated Houses, and the Events indicated at various periods in the Lives of Individuals, by the Transit or Passage of the Celestial Bodies through that portion of their Orbits, comprised in each of the Twelve mentioned Divisions.

THAT it has been the constant practice of all Professors of the Astral art, to dispose of the Celestial Orbs and the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in a Figure or Scheme, divided into Twelve Parts, called Houses; (see page 9,) is perfectly well known, and that there appears to have been considerable difference in the methods employed in regulating the precise quantity contained in each space, is also perfectly understood; but setting aside discussion on this point, I wish merely to show the method generally in use at this period, which is that which assigns an equal division of the Diurnal and Nocturnal spaces, or times, in twelve parts; and therefore by the rotary motion of the Earth, from West to East, the Sun, Moon, and Planets appear to our sight to move in circles from East to West, which circumstance no doubt led to the notion, in the early ages of the world, that the Earth was the centre of our System.

And as this principle of dividing the Heavens is perfectly well known to the Students of the present day, there needs no further comment. I shall therefore proceed to show the diligent enquirer into truth, and the stranger to the principles of the Celestial Science, how to perform this important operation in an easy manner, for any Latitude, by the Celestial Globe, should he happen to possess one, and if not, he can procure a Celestial Planisphere from the Author of this Work, which will, in one minute, present him with the Face of the Heavens, for any required time, sufficiently correct for general purposes, confined to the Latitude of England only.

To Erect a Figure of the Heavens by the Celestial Globe, for any required Day and Hour; for any place in Europe, from Forty degrees, to Sixty degrees of Latitude.

Seek the Sun's Longitude for the day required on the Horizontal frame of the Globe.* And having found his corresponding place in the Ecliptic on the Globe, bring that place so found, to the brazen Meridian, and set the hour of twelve on the Index to that point; elevate the Pole to the given Latitude, and the Globe is then rectified; bring the hour of the day and minute required to the Meridian, allowance being previously made for difference between the clock and the Sun, by addition when the clock is slow, and substraction when the clock is fast, and observe what degree and minute of the Ecliptic is passing thereon, and that will be the sign and degree, which at that time, occupies the Cusp of the Tenth House, and the degrees and minutes of the Equator, answering thereto, is the Right Ascension of that point; keeping the Globe in the same position, observe what degree of the Ecliptic is just rising above the Horizon, and that will be the Zodiacal place of the Ascendant or First House, whose oblique Ascension is the degree of the Equator rising at the same time, and is equal to the Right Ascension of the meridian before found increased by the addition of Ninety degrees.-Next add Thirty degrees to the Right Ascension of the

[•] Or when great exactness is required, the solar place must be taken from an Astronomical Ephemeris for the year given.

Tenth, and the sum is the oblique Ascension of the Eleventh House; and to find the point of the Ecliptic, which should be placed on the Cusp, or division line of that House, take from the table annexed its Polar elevation, and depress the Globe, till you obtain the required number of elevation; then bring the number of degrees and minutes of the Equator, answering to its oblique Ascension, to the Horizon, and the degree and minute of the Ecliptic, rising at the same time will be the Longitude, which should be placed on its Cusp, to the oblique Ascension of the Eleventh; add 30° more and the sum will be the oblique Ascension of the twelth House; and to find the degrees and minutes of the Ecliptic to be placed on its Cusp, taking from the Table aforesaid the Pole thereof; elevate the Globe till you have obtained the required position, and the point of the Ecliptic, arising therewith, will be the Longitude at that time arising on the Cusp of the Twelfth division; to obtain the degree of the Ecliptic, occupying the Cusp of the Second division, add thirty degrees to the oblique Ascension of the Ascendant, or First House, and taking from the mentioned Table, the Polar elevation, which is the same as that of the Twelfth, the degree of the Ecliptic answering thereto, will show the degree and minute which should be placed on its Cusp; next, to obtain the degree of the Ecliptic occupying the Cusp of the Third House, add thirty degrees more to the oblique Ascension of the Second, and the sum is the oblique Ascension of the Third, and depressing the Globe to the Polar elevation found in the Table, the Cusp will be obtained as in the others; lastly, having thus obtained the Cusps of the Six divisions, viz :- From the Tenth to the Third, inclusive, the others are easily found, as the signs, degrees, and minutes, opposite thereto, will be their places without further trouble. It will be necessary for the sake of such

persons, who may not be conversant with astronomical calculations, to shew the manner in which the Celestial Signs are counted.

> γ ö Π 55 Ω 11 Ω Ω m 4 W m X 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Therefore the opposite Signs, may be readily found by adding six to the number of that Sign, whose opposite you seek; and if the total exceed Twelve, substract Twelve from the sum, and the remainder will show the answer required.

I here annex the Polar elevations of the Cusps of the Houses, in which the Student must bear in mind the Pole of the 1st, or Ascendant, is always the Latitude of the place for which the Figure is erected or formed.

POLAR ELEVATIONS,

From 40 Degrees to 60: Latitude North or South.

	<u>ر</u>	, i							
Latitude N. or S				olar Elevation. & 3rd. Ho		• •		olar Elevation 12th. & 2nd.	1.
4 0				15 52	•		•	29 33	
41				16 25			•	3 0 2 5	
42				16 5 9				31 22	
43				17 36	•			32 16	
4 4				18 13				33 13	
45				18 50	•			34 11	
4 6			• •	19 28	•			35 9	
47			•	20 7	•	•	•	36 8	
4 8	•		•	20 49	•		•	37 8	
49				21 38				38 10	
50				22 17	•	•	•	39 11	
51				23 4				40 16	
52		•		23 51			•	41 20	
53				24 40				42 2 6	
54				25 34		•	•	43 32	
55	•			26 29	•			44 41	
			•						

Latitud N. or S							Polar Elevati es. 12th. & 2n				
5 6	•		•	27	25		•		45	51	
57	•	•		28	23	•			47	0 `	
58	•			29	26	•		•	4 8	13	
5 9			•	30	30				49	26	
60				31	39		•		5 0	42	
		:	Polar Elevation				J	Pola	ar E	levation	
			9t	th and 5th.				8t]	n an	d 6th.	

EXAMPLE.

To Erect a Figure of the Heavens for January 1st. 1835, 10th A. M. apparent Time, for the Latitude of London, 51° 32' by the Celestial Globe.

First obtain the sun's longitude by the Ephemeris, or wanting that, (the horizon circle of the Globe:) the true longitude reduced to the time given is $\gamma 10^{\circ} 20'$: the clock is faster than the sun four minutes nearly, which substracted from the given time leaves 9^h 56 A. M. Seek ve 10° 20' so on the Ecliptic of the globe, and bring that to the meridian and turn the Index till the hour of 12 intersects it; elevate the Pole till 51° 32 appear on the horizon, and the globe is then rectified for the day and latitude. Next turn the globe on its axis till 9 hours and 56 minutes cuts the meridian, and then fix it, and the face of the Heavens is, at that time, then represented: the degree of the ecliptic directly under the meridian will be 1 11 degrees 49 minutes, which is the Cusp of the 10th House, and the degrees of the Equator counted carefully, will be 250 degrees 15 minutes, which is the Right Ascension of the 10th House; the degree and minute of the Ecliptic line which will then be rising in the East is 17 degrees and nearly 5 minutes which is the Longitude of the Ascendant or 1st House; and the degree and minute of the Equator, then rising 340 degrees and 15 minutes, will be

the oblique ascension of that point which is equal to 90 degrees added to the Right Ascension of the meridian before found.

Next enter the table of Polar elevation, and even with 51° 32, (making proportion for the difference in minutes in the latitude,) the poles of the 11th and 3rd House will be found 23 degrees and 28 minutes; and for those of the 12th and 2nd House, 40 degrees 48 minutes. Next add 30 degrees to the Right Ascension of the 10th, and the sum is 280 degrees 15 minutes, which is the oblique ascension of the 11th. To find the longitude of its Cusp, depress the pole as taught in the Precepts, till 23 degrees 28 minutes appear on the horizon; and turning the globe till the degrees of the Equator, answering to the oblique ascension is just appearing on the edge of the horizon, and the degrees and minutes of the Sign of the Zodiac then rising, will be w the 1st degree and about 15 minutes for the Cusp of the 11th House; for the Cusp of the 12th, I add 30 degrees to the oblique ascension of the 11th, and the sum is 310 degrees 15 minutes, which is the oblique ascension of the 12th House, whose Polar elevation is 40 degrees 48 minutes; and by proceeding as in the foregoing, the Cusp of the 12th will be found about the 19th degree of *w*, next to the oblique ascension of the ascending Sign, 340 degrees 15 minutes. I add 30 degrees more, and the sum is the oblique ascension of the 2nd House, substracting 360, as the total exceeds that number, and the remainder is 10 degrees 15 minutes. The Polar elevation of that House is 40 degrees 48 minutes, which, in the same manner as before, gives about 17 degrees of γ for its Cusp. Lastly, for the Cusp of the 3rd, I add 30 degrees to 10 degrees 15 minutes, and the sum is 40 degrees 15 minutes, which is the oblique ascension of the 3rd House, whose Polar elevation is 23 degrees 28 minutes, which by the precepts aforesaid, gives

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8 nearly 20 degrees for the Cusp of the 3rd House; thus the six Celestial Houses having been obtained, the opposite Houses have opposite Signs which shall be shown as under:---

۰.	Houses.	Cusps. N	o. of th	e Signs.	Houses. Cusps.
Meridian	10	‡ 11 49	. 8	Add 6 to	4 п 11 49
x	11	w 0 15	9	each and	5 gs 0 15
	12	w19	9	refer to	6 og 19 0
Ascendant	1	m17 5	10	Table for	7 Q 17 5
	2	r17	0	counting	8 <u>~ 17</u>
	3	ð 2 0	1	the Signs.	9 m 20

These signs and degrees placed on the Cusp or angles of a figure of the Twelve Houses, drawn circular or otherwise, according to the Artist's pleasure, with the Planetary Orbs inserted therein, with their Longitudes reduced to the given time, and the date of the year, day of the month, hour, and minute inserted in the centre, completes the operation as far as it is in the present occasion necessary.

To Erect a Figure of the Heavens, for any required Time, by the Circular Planisphere, made and sold by the Author of this Work.

This Instrument is a projection of the Sphere, and represents the Horary circles of position which pass through the Equator and the two Tropics, viz. \pm and ψ , dividing them equally into twelve divisions according to the Diurnal or Nocturnal Arcs; it has a moveable ecliptic fitted to it with the Signs and Degrees of the Zodiac marked upon its edge; the Equator serves as a circle of hours, and from the centre of the projection is a thread, which only requires to be stretched to the given hour, and having previously found the Sun's place, as before directed, you have only to move the Ecliptic till that point appears directly under the thread, and you have then the degrees of the Ecliptic shown at one view on the Cusps of the Twelve Houses, and consequently the figure of the Heavens required. The reader will understand, I do not pledge myself for the particular accuracy of the instrument, but that it is sufficiently so for general purposes.

The following are brief Sketches of the nature and signification of the Twelve Divisions of the Heavens, and the Effects of Planets transiting or passing through them.

FIRST AND SEVENTH HOUSES, OR DIVISIONS.

The First and Seventh Houses, particularly the First, have signification of the body; its shape and description, hurts, diseases, &c. The place in which we live, house, home, family, domestic affairs, planets passing those angles if malefics, show evil or unfortunate times; for instance b there and 3 retrograde, show illness, quarreling, contentions, difficulties, and misfortunes; more especially when in the common signs $\Pi m \uparrow \chi$; and if the Luminaries should happen to be placed therein at birth, the effects, in that case, will be more violent and mischievous, generally denoting trouble, illness, death, discord, or confusion, and separation in families. These two angles, with the tenth and fourth, when the Planetary Orbs are passing through them have signification of persons coming to the house or the company the native keeps, introductions in life, &c. and the planets b and 3 retrograde in the tenth, give trouble and difficulty by or through connexions or acquaintances formed at that time. The benefics \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{Q} show happiness and prosperity; the malefic operations of b' and \mathcal{J} in this particular are decidedly different to each other, for Saturn, by his slowness, indicates trouble of long duration to a tradesman, loss of credit, want of business, unsuccessful speculations, often terminating in bankruptcy or failure, imprisonment, protracted Law business, sometimes ruin: 3 retrograde there gives much trouble, bustle, and contentions in his house and family, quarreling among friends and acquaintances, loss in his situation in life by heat of temper, and sudden misfortune. Of the angles last named, (the tenth and fourth,) the latter is decidedly the worst; and the planets b_i and c_j retrograde passing through them, are observed to produce very evil effects, which, unless counteracted by other very favourable configurations or circumstances in operation at the same time, end in little less than complete ruin of the Native's prospects in life, at least for several years; the latter observation applies more particularly to the effects of the planet b_i .

THE SECOND AND EIGHTH HOUSES, OR DIVISIONS.

These Divisions of the Heavens seem to have signification of removals, travelling, alterations in business, new speculations; they have also the signification of the brothers and sisters. The Second House seems to belong rather to the last mentioned class of Relatives, and the Eighth to the former; the speculating influence of these two places seems to arise from their configurations to the most elevated point of the Heavens, namely, the Meridian. Their qualities appertaining to matters of Relationship, are gathered from the Second being in Trine aspect to the Tenth House, and the Eighth in Trine aspect to the Fourth House, which are certainly points in the Heavens that have signification of Parents; and when connected with the orbs of \odot $b \oplus c$ render the enquirer all the information necessary, but more of that hereafter. I have generally observed these two places* occupied at Birth by planets in Common Signs, confer a restless, unsettled, speculating turn of mind on the Native; he is constantly removing or changing his business or pursuits, fond of travelling, or unsettled, and violent con-

* The Second and Eighth Division.

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figurations upon these points also show troubles to relations, such as brothers and sisters; and that the Planets, while passing these points, bring about events of a like description to those already mentioned, which continue during the time of their transit. I have remarked that the planet b when passing that place* generally produces some great change in the Native's pursuits in the world, often leading him into important speculations, but unfortunately all planets in this situation are descending to the Fourth angle, which I have already spoken of, whose effects are so malign. I would therefore advise persons, (if possible,) to speculate during the time the orb h is passing from the angle of the Sinth to the Eighth and Ninth, as that is the rising point in the Heavens.

THE THIRD AND NINTH HOUSES, OR DIVISIONS.

These Divisions of the Heavens are of a less active quality than any of the others; therefore little can be said of their particular power, and during the transit of the superiors through them, the Native does nothing fresh of any great importance; but as the planets h or σ retrograde advance toward the Fourth House, the storm which has been gathering before appears to thicken, and the prospect becomes more gloomy. The Luminaries in either of these places at birth denote trouble to parents, perhaps their decease; for it is-generally observed the Native loses by death some relative, or aged person, when h is passing either of these two points (so occupied) or just as he is entering the Fourth or Tenth, during his last retrogradation near those places.

THE FOURTH AND TENTH HOUSES, OR DIVISIONS.

These angles have the signification of parents as before stated; they have also the government, (to a certain extent,)

* The Second Division.

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of the honour, happiness, and public actions of the Native which are almost exclusively dependent for their increase or decrease on the transits of the Benefics, particularly 2, for under such circumstances, and while 4 is passing there, should b be in the Twelfth or Sixth in Sextile or Trine aspect to him, or even the orb of 3 retrograde, there* will, under such circumstances, prove advantageous. Also the inferior planets, by their passage over this place, seem to complete the effects of combinations previously formed, or lay the foundation for others to which the superiors will set their seal when they arrive at those places; and it will be found that all Planets produce favorable events while passing the Tenth House, except h and J, who at that time should be found in the Sixth or Twelfth Houses when there are Planets passing the Tenth House. The position of b at birth in the Tenth is unfortunate, and the transit of that Orb at after periods of life over that place is very evil. (See my Remarks on the First and Seventh Houses; also of its effects when in the Fourth.)

THE ELEVENTH AND FIFTH HOUSES, OR DIVISIONS.

These Divisions of the Heavens have a peculiar signification; the Fifth is in a Trine Aspect to the Ascendant, and the Eleventh is in a Sextile, both of which, from their harmonious configurations, naturally become remarkable places for friendships and attachments between the sexes, the beginnings of which may be frequently and generally traced to those points, of the two, viz. the Eleventh and Fifth; the Eleventh seems to bear the greatest sway, although the Fifth stands very high in that respect; b_{2} passing these points, generally produce lasting attachments; λ , not quite

* The Sixth and Twelfth Houses.

so persevering; J retrograde, violent and hasty. Many Orbs surrounding these places at birth, indicate trouble and disappointment in attachments, particularly when posited in Bicorporeal Signs. The inferiors strengthen and complete combinations.

THE TWELFTH AND SIXTH HOUSES, OR DIVISIONS.

The passage of the Planets through these Divisions are the best situations for advancement in the world; they indicate, or show a disposition in the friends of the Native to assist and forward his views in the world. Of the two, I consider the Sixth to be the best; and violent configurations, such as the opposition, b and \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{J} , retrograde, or an opposition of \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{U} , which are evil and angry aspects in any other division of the Heavens, are fortunate in this instance; and while many persons who have these Aspects in the Tenth and Fourth are tumbling headlong to ruin, those persons who have these in the Sixth or Twelfth of their nativities are rising in the world, doing well, and surrounded by friends; are pushing on to prosperity and fortune.

N.B. Transit Tables of the motions of the Celestial Orbs may be had of the Author from 1790 to 1861.

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LECTURE V.

On the Natural Division of Human Life into Twelve Periods; which Periods are found to be remarkable for the Production of Changes in the Form, Constitution, or Habit of the Body, and also are observed to be attended by some important alterations in the Mind and Affairs.

"As man, perhaps, the moment of his breath Receives the lurking principle of death The young disease, that must subdue at length, Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength, So cast and mingled with his very frame, The mind's disease its ruling passion came; Each vital humour which should feed the whole, Soon flows to this in body and in soul, Whatever warms the heart or fills the head, As the mind opens and the functions spread, Imagination plies her dangerous art And pours it all upon the peccant part." POPE.

THAT there is a gradual and constant change, slowly and imperceptibly taking place in the human frame from the beginning at the egress of the helpless infant from the womb of the parent, and thence proceeding, till by length of years, and consequent decay of the vital and physical powers, it as gradually declines to original helplessness, or second childhood, and at last returns to the womb of his mother earth. This constant gliding from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, and from manhood to old age, and from thence to decay and death, so insensibly proceeds, that the subject of these changes seldom feels it till opportunities for serious reflection occur, and then when old age comes on, he remembers with regret the

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joyful ebulitions of buoyant spirits in the days of childhood, the gaieties and enjoyments of his youthful age, the unwearied exertions of the mature period of his life, the quiet relaxation from toil in the autumn of his days; and when contemplating with pleasure the energetic powers of the rising generation, he sees the image of himself improved, reflected in the intelligence of their youthful countenances-countenances in which appear concentrated all the fruits of the experience of the parent, and the promise of greater attainments, such as knowledge, with perseverance combined in the vigour of days, naturally tend to produce. Methinks I hear him exclaim, go on my children, you have already the experience of sixty summers without one furrow of care on your cheeks; the temple of Fame is before you, and your names, carved in indelible characters, will be transmitted with honorable and untarnished memory as the example for succeeding worthies; and when my feeble body is mouldering into native dust, you will in turn inspire your offspring with emulation to become wiser and better than yourselves. These are the reflections which the winter of life, the enjoyment of the mental powers, the possession of affluence, with the blessing of an amiable offspring, will be calculated to call forth; but alas! as length of life, and the perfect possession of the other auxiliaries to happiness are given to so few, (comparatively, speaking,) I shall moralize no further, but proceed directly with the subject; and it cannot, I consider, be denied there is a natural period, or time of rise, progress, decline, and decay, appointed for all things; which natural period is regulated and appointed by the Creator himself from the beginning. This is obvious, and there is a period of duration for animate matter as well as inanimate; and when the general time or limit of duration has been fairly com-

pleted, the bodies, or substances, shrink and fall to decay, and become subject to decomposition or destruction of the fabric or materials of which they were compounded. It is clear then, there is a term of life appointed for human kind, the brute creation, and for every living thing that soars the air. that swims the sea-in vegetative life, for every tree and flower, that grows on the surface of the ground, and for every mineral production of the earth; for we find even mere matter, such as stones, are subject to decay in periods of time of greater or less space, according to the substance or nature of the material of which they are composed; but as my present business is that which concerns the life of man, and the gradual changes which take place therein, from infancy to old age, and in taking but a slight view of the subject, I conceive the most casual observer cannot fail remarking the difference of countenances among those persons of his acquaintance, at different periods of life, as also with the observation of others, such as how the infant grows, how the child has improved, how the youth has changed, how serious and steady such a one has become, he is quite the man of business; and in the latter part of life thus, I see old age and infirmity in the countenance. This being the case, and as changes in the human countenance ever indicate the passions and workings of the mind, as well as alterations in the body, and as the mental motions are thus connected with changes in the affairs, hence it follows that such matters appear to go hand in hand with each other, and consequently that change in the body produce or bring forward others in the mind and feelings; and these agitations, in physical and mental powers, naturally introduce alterations in circumstances and positions in life, depending upon the radical situation of the Celestial Orbs at birth and this I trust will be proved by examples

hereafter. The configurations which take place, of a good or evil tendency in the Heavens near the periods on which these natural changes in life are observed to happen likewise considered.

The precise time of life when these changes happen, and their number, has been the subject of discussion among the ancient Physicians and Philosophers at various periods. from the early ages, even to the present time; yet all of them considering the life of man to be divided into four general periods, viz.-Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age,* but arranged into seven ages.-R. Record, a Physician of the sixteenth century, in a work published 1651, speaking of the alteration of the Human Frame, according to the differences of ages, says, "You shall understand that the chief differences are four, that is to say, Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age, for though there be commonly seven ages reckoned, yet those be four principal, and the other three be comprehended under these four. Childhood endureth from the hour of birth, till the end of 14 years of age, and is of complexion hot and moist; at the end of 14 years, beginneth youth, and lasteth till the 25th year, and this age of all others is most temperate; from 25 until 35 years; is the flourishing of Manhood, but yet that manhood lasteth (though not in full freshness) until 50 years of age, and this age is of complexion hot and dry; from 50 years forward is the time of age, peculiarly called age, in which time, man's nature is cold and dry." This is the opinion verbatim of that author, and to which the great poet Shakspeare subscribes ; and Moxon, in his Mathematical Dictionary, published 1692, under the article Climacterical Years, gives the following definition, "Climacterical years, so called from the Greek word Climax," (a gradation or rounds of a ladder, because

• In accordance with the Four quarters of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. they are the great steps, or remarkable degrees, whereby man's life ascends, or mounts up to its appointed period,) are certain observable years, which are usually attended with some grand mutation of Life or Fortune, as the 7th year, the 21st made up of three times seven, the 49th made up of seven times seven, the 63rd being nine times seven, and the 81st being nine times nine, which two last are often called the grand Climactricks, in which many famous men have been observed to die. Not only the learned Heathens, but Plato, Cicero, Macrobius, &c. have written much of these Climacterical years, but several Fathers and Doctors of the church, as St. Ambrose, Austin, Bede, &c. have justified the observation, to be neither superstitious nor unprofitable." Thus far from those ancient Authors, and in page 55, (same work) under the article Enneatical Days, or Years, he has these words in explanation, "Every ninth day of a sickness, or year of one's life, which is thought to bring some great alteration in the disease, or mutation of fortune."

Astrologers have also assigned portions of the natural period of the human life to the Celestial Orbs, beginning with the orb of Luna, and from thence passing to Mercury, Venus, Sol, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Ptolemy, Tetrabiblos, Book IX. Chap. X. on the Periodical Divisions of Time, says, "The mode of consideration applicable to human nature is universally one and the same; and it is analogous to the arrangement of the Seven Planetary Orbs."* He then assigns to the Moon the first four years, to Mercury the following ten, to Venus the next succeeding eight years, to Sol the following nineteen years, to the orb of Mars the next fifteen, to Jupiter the next twelve

^{*} It will of course be remembered, that the Sun, in the Ptolemean Astromomy, is counted as a planetary orb.

years, and to Saturn the remainder of his life, which added, produces 68 years up to the time of his entering the last age. This arrangement of the Orbs appears natural to my understanding, and I only differ from that venerable author, in a slight degree, in the number of years or space of the division of time attached to each. Blanchard, in his Physical Dictionary, published 1715, speaking of Climacterical years, ridicules the idea of deaths taking place upon them, and considers there are as many deaths happen at other times (which I think reasonable); but in page 9 of the same work, under the article Ætas, he divides the Human Life into parts in the following manner:—

" Ætas, part of the Duration of Life, wherein human bodies undergo a considerable and sensible change, and it is sixfold 1. Pueritia, Childhood, which is reckoned to the fifth year of our age, is distinguished into the time before, at, and after breeding of teeth. 2. Adolescentia, Youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth, properly so called, to the twenty-fifth year. 3. Juventus, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth. 4. Virilis Ætas. Manhood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth. 5. Senectus, Old Age, from fifty to sixty. 6. Decrepita Ætas, Decrepit Age, which at last is all swallowed up in death.", Thus far Blanchard. And it was from this data, joined with observations of many years standing, that ten years since, I began to turn my particular attention to this subject, as a general fundamental point, which appeared to lay a foundation for certain alterations in the active motive or principle; and to bring about such events in life, connected with the age or period appropriate thereto. Ptolemy, in Book IV. Chap. X. of the Tetrabiblos, has been particularly careful to direct the Student to the consideration of this important part of the subject, in order to give consistency to predictions of events, from the Science of Celestial Philosophy: his

words are these, "Now, as in all genethlialogical cases, a certain, common, and general arrangement, affecting the region or country, and the race or generation is pre-supposed, to be in operation, to which arrangement particular inferences, relating to the form of the body, the properties of the mind, and national habits and variations must each be subservient : and as, in these respects, certain causes more general and predominating are pre-supposed in existence before particular causes, due care must consequently be taken, in order to make an inference consistant with the course of nature, to observe always the original and predominating cause, and never to lose sight of it, lest some similarity in nativities, (if any such should exist) might induce an assertion, when the original predominating cause proceeding from the region itself has been overlooked, that the native of Ethiopia will be born of white complexion, and with long and straight hair, or, on the other hand, that the native of Germany or of Gaul* will be black in complexion, and have curled hair, or, that the said nationst are polished in manner and cultivate learning, but that the people of Greece, are barbarous and illiterate, and so, in short, of other countries, without duly considering the national differences and variations in the several courses of life. So also, with regard to the division of time, it is in the same manner essential to consider the different qualities of the several ages of life, and to pre-determine the appropriate fitness of every age to such events as may be expected, in order to avoid the gross error which might arise from a merely vague consideration of the subject, by attributing to infancy some deed or circumstance of too complete a nature and belonging to manhood, or by ascribing to extreme old age the procreation of children or some other action be-

* France.

† Ethiopia.

longing to youth; and to adapt, on the contrary, to each separate age such circumstances as seem, by due observation of the *periods*, to be suitable and appropriate thereto."*

I now proceed to the natural division of Human Life into periods which are agreeable to the Fundamental principle, laid down in page 61, with some alterations, the results of my own experience and observations. First, Pueritia, Childhood, which I divide into three parts, viz;-From the Birth to the conclusion of the first five years; from the age of five years, to the following six years, making eleven years; and then from the age of eleven to seventeen years complete. Second, Adolescentia, Youth, divided into two parts, viz;-From the age of seventeen to twenty-one, from twenty-one to twenty-five. Third, Juventus, also divided into two parts, viz;-From twenty-five to thirty years of age, and from thirty to thirty-five. Fourth, Virilis Ætas, Manhood, divided into three parts, viz ;--From thirty-five years to forty-two years and six months, or near forty-three years; from forty-two years and six months, to forty-five years, and from forty-five to fifty years of age. Fifth. Senectus, Old Age, divided into two parts, viz:-From fifty to fifty-five years of age, from fifty-five to sixty years. Sixth, Decrepita Ætas, Decripit Age, which of age. continues to the end of life, and whose duration depends on circumstances, the details of which will form part of the Second Course of these Lectures.

The critical years of Human life then appear to be as follow:—The 5th, 11th, 17th, 21st, 25th, 30th, 35th, 43rd, 45th, 50th, 55th, and 60th years. Of these the first five

[•] These remarks, though unnecessary to the adept in the Science, are notwithstanding, highly important to be understood by those persons at present unacquainted with it; and to such persons the Author of these Lectures particularly addresses himself.

years, are under the general dominion of the Luvar Orb; from the fifth to the seventeenth, the orb of Mercury; from thence to the twenty-fifth, is appropriately governed by that of Venus; from twenty-five to thirty-five, the bloom of life, is appropriated to the Solar Orb; from thirty-five to fifty, generally the most active part, to the orb of Mars; and from fifty to sixty years, the orb of Jupiter; and from thence to the last age, belongs to the orbs of Saturn and Herschel. These are shown in the Synoptical Table, page 15.*

• I shall here, for the Information of the reader, insert the words of the learned Ptolemy, from the chapter last quoted, on the qualities of the six general Periods, altering in practice the number of the years given by that Author, to those of the authority from which I have taken the precise limits of each period.

"Hence the first age of infancy, which endures for four years, agreeing in number with the quadrennial (I say quintaum) period of the Moon is consequently adapted to her; being in its nature moist and incompact, presenting rapidity of growth, being nourished by moist things, and possessing a highly variable habit, its mental incompleteness is likewise in accordance with its familiar relation to the Moon and her operative influence.

The age after this continues for ten years, (I say twelve) and accommodates itself to the second sphere of Mercury. In this period the intellectual and reasoning faculties of the mind, begin to take their character, imbibing the seeds of learning, and developing as it were the elements and germs of the genius and abilities, and their peculiar quality, the mind is also arroused to discipline and instruction, and to its first excercises. Venus corresponds with the next and third age, which lasts throughout the following eight years, (I say eight,) the number of her own period, from her the movement of the seminal vessels originates, as well as an unrestrained impetuosity and precipitancy in amours.

The fourth and adult age next succeeds, and is subject to the fourth sphere, that of the Sun; it endures for nineteen years, according to the Sun's number, (I say ten,) authority of action now commences in the mind, the career of life is entered upon, distinction and glory are desired, and puerile irregularities are relinquished for more orderly conduct and the pursuit of honour.

Mars next, after the Sun, claims the fifth age, that of manhood agreeing in duration with his own period, viz. Fifteen years, (I say fifteen years,) he induces greater austerity of life, together with vexation, care, and trouble.

It now remains to state for the Student's guidance, some necessary cautions to be observed in forming opinions on particular changes in affairs, connected with critical years, and here it must be kept in mind, that the situation in life of the parties must ever be taken into the account: for persons whose sphere of birth, places them in such positions with regard to their affairs, that no contingent circumstance can possibly happen in which personal risque or speculation will be concerned until the arrival of some particular period, depending either upon deaths or alterations in the affairs of persons, with whom they are connected, with such, these periods may, for a certain time, be likely to pass, with trifling alterations in circumstances, such as in cases of heirs apparent of monarchs, of lineal expectance, of entailed estates, of preferment in government or national institutions, from the demise of seniority, and the improbability of warlike achievements in time of peace, and to those circumstances, where the parties are bound by the shackles and penalties of the law, bonds, deeds, apprenticeships, articles, or time bargains, and therefore cannot be subject to particular alterations in public life, till such great events take place, although the changes of the body and constitution will succeed each other as usual, but nevertheless may be subject to mental agitation, or changes in domestic concerns, while those whose affairs are placed on a basis of less permanent description, and consequently are adventurers in life,

Jupiter occupies the sixth sphere, and influences the mature age, during the twelve years, corresponding to his own period, (I say ten,) he operates the relinquishment of labour, of hazardous employment and tumult, and produces greater gravity, foresight, prudence, and sagacity, favouring the claim to honour, respect, and privilege.

Saturn, moving in the last sphere, regulates the final, old age, as agreeing with its chillness, he obstructs the mental movements, the appetites, and enjoyments; rendering them imbecile and dull, in conformity with the dullness of his own motion."

will experience considerable alterations in those years, depending upon the nature of their employment, and also of the Configurations or Aspects of the Celestial Orbs, to the places of the Luminaries on the day of birth, and likewise to the Angles or other Divisions of the Figure of the Heavens, at the hour or minute of the day or night, if known.

These cautions, duly considered and connected with the Four preceding Lectures, will throw considerable light upon the events of critical as well as other years of life. These years are readily obtained, by numeral addition to the year of birth: for example, a person born in 1800, the arrangement of the critical periods, will be thus, 1805, 1811, 17 1821, 25 1830, 35 1842-3, 45 1850, 55 1860, which years will be observed to lay foundations for alterations in the body, mind, or affairs, which will be fortunate or otherwise, according to the quality of the radical positions which have been the subject of the three First Lectures, connected with the effects of the combinations, found by the Planetary Orbs during the Transit or Passage through the Twelve Divisions of the Heavens, adjusted to the hour and minute of time,* which has been the subject of the Fourth Lecture, keeping in view the exceptions.⁺ As an example, I shall call the Student's attention to the birth day of Napoleon, August 15, 1769, the critical years attending that distinguished character, will be 1774, 1780, 1786, 1790, 1794, 1799, 1804, 1811-12, 1814; which years would be likely to lay foundations for changes in his affairs, calculated to bring forward introductions in the world, and events of a fortunate or unfortunate character, and without entering into changes of minor importance. I find him in his 25th year, at the close of 1793, coming into notice, in

[†] See pages, 11, to 14, 17, 23, to 21.

the affairs of that eventful period, as a commander of the Republican artillery of the French nation,

" Seeking the bubble reputation, even at the cannon's mouth."

In the year 1799, when he had attained his 6th period, or 30th year, he became the head of the Government of France, and was chosen First Consul. In the year 1804, when Napoleon had attained the 7th critical period, or the 35th year of his age, he became Emperor of France. The year 1812, which commenced the 8th period, viz. from -42 years and 6 months, till 45, was remarkable for the production of the most prominently fatal events in which the destiny of Europe, of France, and of himself were at once identified; and before the close of the 8th period, (short as it was, being only eighteen months) Europe was emancipated, the French nation humbled, Napoleon abdicated, and had taken up his residence in the island of Elba. The 9th period, commencing at 45 years of age, began in 1814; and in the beginning of the year 1815, we find him again before the public till the fate of the battle of Waterloo, which entirely blasted his future hopes, and became the closing scene of his greatness; and on the 8th of August he set sail for the place of his banishment, and, eventually, that of his grave.*

[•] The Student will be at no loss to discover the astral causes of the misfortunes of the period, without the precise hour of birth, if he will consult an Ephemeris of the Celestial Motions for the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15. He will there find the orb of Herschel, in the sign Scorpio, in Quartile ray to the place of the Solar Orb at birth, and afflicting the radical place of the orb of Jupiter. And in the year 1813, the orb of Mars retrograde in opposite ray to the Solar place at birth, and also to that of the orb Mercury, from the sign Aquarius, while the orb of Saturn was afflicting the radical place of the Lunar Orb, which took place in the year 1815; and on the 18th of June, the day on which that memorable encounter at Waterloo happened, the Lunar Orb was placed in the fixed sign Scorpio, in Trine aspect of Mercury, and in square, of the Solar place at birth, and in square of Herschel, while the orb of Mercury was

I now turn to the birth-day of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, May 1, 1769, at which time the Planetary Orbs were thus placed; \bullet \times near a Trine Aspect of the orb of Mars, a Sextile ray of Sol and Herschel, a Trine of b, a Trine of \mathcal{U} , and also, applying to a Quartile Aspect of Venus the solar orb was in the sign Taurus, in Sextile to the orb of Mars, in Conjunction with Herschel, Sextile of the Moon, Sextile of b, and Opposition of \mathcal{L} ; from consulting the Ephemeris on the day and year in question, the Solar and Lunar Orbs will be found connected with each other, and the remaining Orbs, by the following Aspects: 1 Conjunction, 5 Sextiles, 1 Quartile, 3 Trines, 1 Opposition, Total 11; while Napoleon had the luminaries only, supported by 5 Aspects, in consequence of their births taking place in the same year. The critical periods will be nearly the same as 1774, 1780, 1786, 1790, 1794, 1799, 1804, 1811, 1814, 1819, 1824, 1829, and 1836; and accordingly, about the beginning of the year 1804, we find this individual distinguishing himself in India as Sir Arthur Wellesley, His Grace being at that time 35 years of age. After that time, we find him importantly engaged in the Peninsula War, but not prominently appearing in the Chronological Annals of that period. In the year 1811, then in his 43rd year, we find him again before the public. The year 1812 presented a succession of brilliant achievements; and in the beginning of the same year he was appointed generalissimo of the British forces. The year 1813 brought fresh honours, and on the 12th of May, 1814, at the close of his 45th year, at the commencement of the 9th period, Parliament voted His Grace half a

advancing to an opposite ray of the Lunar Orb, and that of Saturn was vibrating between the squares of the radical places of Sol and Mercury. These configurations will, I consider, sufficiently account for the disasters of that period.

million of money; and in July, (the same year) he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France. The year 1815 brought this famed warrior and Bonaparte in contact at Waterloo; and in the month of June, £200,000, was voted to him, while his less fortunate contemporary was preparing to leave France for ever. After that time we do not find him much noticed in the Chronological Records of England till about the 12th period, commencing at 60 years of age, being then Premier. I purposely abstain from further comment, as this Work is devoted entirely to the cause of Science, unconnected with political affairs of the present eventful period. I shall conclude this Lecture with recommending the Student to a serious consideration of its contents, connected with the principles laid down in the preceding, confidently anticipating he will not lose his labour.

LECTURE VI.

Of the Nature and Quality of Remarkable Congresses of the Two superior Celestial Orbs denominated by Astronomers the Conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter, and of the Effects arising therefrom in the Affairs of Mankind in general.

THESE remarkable congresses or meetings of the celestial orbs, Saturn and Jupiter, have attracted the attention of the Students in the Science of Celestial Philosophy from the most remote periods; and their indications, and observed effects on the affairs of Kings, Nations, Communities, Families, and Individuals have been the subject of particular notice, forming a prominent feature in that department of the Predictive Science, called State Astrology; much, however, of the very great importance of these congresses have been passed slightly over, and but few remarks have been handed to us in a systematic form so as to enable the Student to commence a regular course of experiments, to obtain some introductory knowledge of the harmony of their periodical motions and effects.

My present limits will not allow me to enter fully into the subject of their extensive operation, as also of the effects of Eclipses of the Luminaries, but in the following Series I intend publishing, I shall give the Student at length the substance of my observations thereon, reduced to a practical form.

The conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter are meetings of these Orbs in any point of the Heavens, in which they

appear to occupy the same sign, degree, and minute of the These meetings are periodical, and are observed Zodiac. to happen from Astronomical mean computation after a lapse of 19 Julian years, 314 days, and 13 hours, or, more correctly, 7251 days, 3 hours, 23 minutes, 24 seconds, and 17 thirds; and these congresses are made regularly in each of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in a retroceding order, at the distance of a Trine Aspect, or a third part of the circle, from each other: for instance, if a conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter took place in the sign Sagitarius which is the fiery triplicity, or Trigon, the following conjunction, after nearly 20 years had elapsed, would happen in the sign Leo, and the next after that, would fall in Aries, and the Fourth congress would fall in Sagitarius again, and so they would proceed, continuing for the space of about 200 years to hold these congresses in the same quality of Signs,* differing upon an average of about 3 degrees in Longitude from the place of each other, till after 10 conjunctions, made in the same triplicity or trigon, they would then change signs and commence a series of congresses in the earthy triplicity or trigon, commencing with the sign Virgo, and from thence passing to w, and so on to &, and after that round of nearly 200 years in the earthy triplicity or trigon, would then pass into the airy triplicity or trigon, beginning with the sign Π , and passing from thence to m, and from thence to Δ , till after the same period of 200 years more, these superior Orbs would pass into the watery triplicity or trigon, beginning with the sign χ , and passing

• \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} **are Fiery Triplicates or Trigon.**

O W m are Earthy Triplicates or Trigons.

II 🗠 🐃 are Airy Triplicates or Trigons.

5 M X are Watery Triplicates or Trigons.

from thence to m, and from thence to s, and after 200 years more, they would again revert to the fiery trigon, beginning with the sign *t* as before. In this manner they have continued to make their radiations through the Twelve Signs, and four triplicities, beginning with their entrance into the fiery triplicity by the sign Sagitary 3958 years before the Christian era, and thence passing alternately through the others seven times, it appears they are now making the eighth circuit at the present time* of these conjunctions. Those which have happened at the entrance of the orbs of Saturn and Jupiter into the fiery trigons, have been denominated by Astrologers Great or Principal; while all others have been considered Mean or Lesser. The true astrological reason is, that the entrance of these Planets into the fiery trigons or triplicities, have always been attended by remarkable alterations in the affairs of the world, which reference to history will testify. Mandey, in his Synopsis Mathematica Universalis, page 339, speaking of the periods of these great conjunctions, says "Therefore, of such great conjunctions, there have only happened eight since the erection of the orb, with which always happen great things to be done; to wit,

1. The Creation of the World, or our first Father, Adam.

2. The taking away Enoch.

3. The going forth of the Israelites from Egypt.

4. The Nativity of Christ.

5. The Restoration of the Roman Empire under Charles the VIII. which happened in the Christian Epocha, 1604."

The congressional entrance of those Planets into the fiery trigon, according to Holwell, appear to be 3958 years before the coming of Christ, in the month of February, and

^{*} See Catastrophe Mundi, J. Holwell, 1682.

they met in the 8th degree of 1; the 2nd was 3614 years ante Christ, in the month of November, in the 5th degree of *t* ; the 3rd 2370 years before Christ, in the month of December, in 8 degrees of *t*; the 4th 1575 years before Christ; and there were no less than three conjunctions of b and 4 that year. The first was on March 12, in 9 degrees of t; the second in May, in the 8th degree t; the third was in September in 4 degrees of t; and that author particularly directs the Student's attention to this triple conjunction. The 5th congress in this sign happened 781 years before our Saviour, in 13 degrees of *t*; the 6th was A. D. 15, in 15 degrees of t; the 7th was in the year A. D. 809, in 6 degrees of t; and the 8th time, they met at the entrance of the fiery trigon in the year 1603, in 8 degrees of the sign t, in the month of December, and in which trigon they will continue to make their conjunctions till their entrance into the earthy trigon in the year The final departure of these Celestial Congresses 1802. from the fiery trigon took place in 1821; and it will be nearly 600 years before they again meet therein. The importance of this trigon may be traced, by comparing the events of history therewith, and to prove this, I shall give my author's own words : "For the benefit of the Sons of Art I will write a few remarks, which I hope will not be amiss: the first restitution of the fiery trigon after the world's creation happened in Enoch's time; the second happened about 36 years before the general Deluge, and that event happened under the influence of a conjunction of b and \mathcal{U} in Ω , and under the same triplicity and conjunction of band μ in γ . 120 years after the Flood, was the Confusion of Languages, and the beginning of the Assyrian monarchy. The third, in Moses' time, and the delivery of the Children of Israel from the Egyptian bondage, took place during the congresses of these Orbs through this trigon, and at the

conjunction of h and 4 in Aries, 1535 years before Christ was the Deucalions deluge. Troy was destroyed during the conjunction of b and 4 in m, 1198 years before the coming of Christ, that event taking place about six years after, under the conjunction of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in Π , which happened 1059 years before the coming of Christ was London began to be built. Solomon's Temple was founded under the influence of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in c_2 , that happening 1019 before the coming of Christ. The Temple was began to be built 6 years after that. The Temple of Solomon was destroyed 626 years before the coming of Christ; and before that, 4 years, there was a conjunction of b_1 and μ in γ , the oppsite sign to Δ , a thing worth taking notice of.* 1528 years before the coming of Christ, there was a conjunction of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in \mathfrak{W} . In that very year began the Persian monarchy; and 443 years before the coming of Christ, there was a conjunction of b_2 and \mathcal{U} in \mathcal{O} . Seven years after this began the Grecian monarchy; and 45 years before the coming of Christ, there was a conjunction of b and 4 in m. In that very year, or very near to it, was the destruction of the Grecian monarchy, and the beginning of the Roman monarchy. Under the influence of a conjunction of b and 4 in 1, Anno Domini 809, was the translation of the Western Empire to the Germans. 761 years before the coming of Christ there was a conjunction of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in Ω ; 10 years after that Rome was began to be built. Fifteen years after the coming of Christ there was a great conjunction of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in f, and the

[•] This remark of the Author is borne out in a striking manner from testimony in the instance of our Metropolis — he says, "London was begun to be built under the influence of a conjunction of b_1 and b_2 in II, so it happened to be destroyed in the conflagration of 1666, three years after a conjunction had taken place in f, its opposite sign.

sixth time they began the fiery trigon; under this very conjunction began christianity, which faith shall continue till the very end of time. Six hundred and thirty years after the coming of Christ there was a conjunction of b and 2 in m under which influence Mohamet began to broach his opinions in the world. Many more examples may be found by any that are conversant in history; this that I have done being only to show which way Astrology might be brought to a greater perfection than now it is." And the same author, in a note, further observes, " Those families, kingdoms, cities, towns, and forts, and all manner of men that had their rise under the airy triplicity, viz. Gemini, Aquarius, Libra, must expect to have great catastrophe to happen to them during the time that b and \mathcal{Y} maketh their ten conjunctions in the fiery trigon." These observations I hand to the Student's consideration in the language of the author, in order that I may escape the imputation of foisting opinions upon the world without the concurring testimonies of the "Olden Times" to back my assertions. "That there is nothing new under the sun," is a just remark, and which, in the present instance, is borne out from experience and continued observation of the effects of the conjunctions of these Orbs on the affairs of nations for a period of 5793 years, and which, when properly connected with the events of history, will furnish ample means of bringing the science of Astrology to greater perfection than it is at present. The truth of the observation of the author I have been quoting, on the subject of the Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, under the effects of a congress of these Planets in the opposite sign to that under which it was founded, I have also proved in a note as far as regards the Fire of London in 1666.

I shall now quote another fatal instance, within our own

In the Chronological account of the eras of observation. the foundation of Public Buildings, I find this notice. "St. Stephen's Chapel, now the House of Commons, Westminster, built 1115." On reference to the various periods of the conjunctions of b_1 and \mathcal{U}_1 , I find, in the year 1106 there was a conjunction of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in the earthy sign \mathcal{W} , and under which conjunction that building was raised. In the year 1834 that ancient building was destroyed by fire, under the influence of a conjunction of h and \mathcal{Y} , which took place in 1821, in the fiery sign γ , and during the transit of the orb of b to the square of that conjunction, and the opposition of the planet \mathcal{J} by retrograde apparent motion to the place of the conjunction under which it was founded, and to which the Lunar Orb, on the night in question, was in opposite ray to the Sun.* This structure, founded under a conjunction of b and 4 in ve, and from that circumstance taking place in a Tropical Sign, becoming a place of the highest importance in government and legislation, and the destruction of that edifice under the violent influence of the Celestial Orbs by evil aspect in signs of the most public description, + in quartile or opposition to those points, will, I trust, arouse the attention of all persons to whom the advocation of the cause of truth is a desirable object. Those who are sceptical on this matter, I request they will examine and judge as they themselves would wish to be judged. Let them remember there are points on which all persons differ in opinion from each other, and that "Truth (as Dr. Watts in his Logic observes) lies at the bottom of a well;" and also, that the material which I submit to them to bring her

^{*} See the Ephemeris for 1834, and the places of the Celestial Orbs on the 16th of October.

[†] See the Synoptical Table, page 15.

treasures to the surface is not that of sophistical reasoning, but fundamental truths, founded on long-tried experience, joined with patient research, divested of enthusiasm, and with a constant conviction before me of the difficulty of the subject, I shall, in the Second Series of these Lectures, devote considerable space to the investigation of the operation of these congresses on the affairs of individuals of all classes of society, as also some points of importance connected with other branches of the Science of Celestial Philosophy. I cannot however close this Lecture without one more observation on the chain of effects which seem linked with the affairs of individuals, from the pen of the indefatigable John Partridge, whose writings on the subject of Celestial Influence have long rendered his works interesting and valuable, and which I have extracted from his " Merlinus Liberatus, 1703"; his words are these, "Having often mentioned the great conjunction (in my judgment) on this year, (i. e. 1703) it cannot be improper to say something concerning it, because it is the greatest that hath happened, or will happen, for many years past or to come. It is the first that hath happened in Aries since their entrance into the fiery trigon, and will give sufficient demonstration of its power and force before many years are expired, and this as well in the fate of princes and great men, as in kingdoms and countries, &c. Nay, I might have said in the fate of men of all degrees and capacities; for whosoever hath the conjunction on his mid-heaven ascendant, sun, or moon, or in quartile, or opposition* to them, will be sufferers most certainly under bad directions; and this not only

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[•] By this, the Author means the congress of these orbs in that sign of the Zodiac passing the meridian, or occupying the 1st and 7th Divisions at the time of their births, also in conjunction with the radical places of the luminaries at birth, or in the Quartile or Opposition thereto.

according to the usual effect of the direction only, but also according to the fate of the conjunction, and all those that have the conjunction in Sextile, but chiefly in Trine to these points* will find themselves advanced and preferred in all capacities whatsoever; and this not only pursuant to the good directions they are under, and their effects, but according to the fate of the conjunction likewise, and this I do recommend to all the lovers of Astrology in general, but to the genethliacal men in particular, in whose province it will naturally lye, to consider this doctrine in all sorts of nativities and see if what I say doth not prove true in the matter; I have observed it in the progress of the last conjunction in Leo (being of the opinion before) and found more truths than at present my time or room will admit of. However, take two or three examples. Charles II. had his Mars on the place of the conjunction in square to his moon⁺, and when his sun came by direction to those points it not only cost him his life, but embroiled his government, and this all the time from the conjunction, to his death. (I cannot help again interrupting the reader with the following remark, viz. the conjunction of b_1 and \mathcal{U} in 1802, was celebrated on the radical place of the orb of Mars on the birth-day of the Emperor Napoleon.) King James II.

^{*} It may be here necessary to state the number of degrees of distance in the Ecliptic each aspect contains.

A Conjunction, improperly called an Aspect, is the meeting of two Celestial Orbs in the same sign, degree, and minute of the Ecliptic, or Zodiac.

A Sextile is when they are sixty degrees apart from each other.

A square, when ninety degrees distant.

A Trine Aspect, one hundred and twenty.

An Opposition, is one hundred and eighty degrees, or half the circle.

[†] By this, the Author means the place in which the meeting of the Celestial Orbs alluded to took place was in the same sign occupied by the orb of Mars at that unfortunate Monarch's birth, and in a Square Aspect to the place of the Lunar Orb also.

had the conjunction on his ascendant; what effect it had on him you all remember. But besides, this is such a conjunction that perhaps hath not been seen or at least observed. The superiors met in May 1702, and Mars in Capricorn in square to them; they continued within three or four degrees of each other all the summer after, and all that time Mars in quartile to them. Then in January, 1702-3, on the 4th day, Saturn and Mars are in 4 degrees of Aries, and Jupiter in 8, but because of their latitude there will be some distance between them; therefore, if you observe at their rising on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of January, you will find them altogether, (if it were possible to see them) and Mars the most north of the three, therefore most elevated and strongest of them all, therefore will govern most in the effects, which I fear mankind will find to their cost; as to the meaning of it this is my opinion: that for the first six or eight years from the Conjunction, there will be wars and mischiefs, that will impoverish the earth by their continuance, but managed by craft and trick; but after or about ten or twelve years there will be a war with a witness, such a one that will shake the powers of the earth to pieces, and begin such a reformation as hath been wanted and expected a long time; then they will fight in earnest, the strong arm shall hew down the mighty, and the invincible shall be conquered."

These remarks, I consider will be calculated to prepare the Student for further investigation, and will, no doubt, firmly establish these things beyond dispute, as also open an extensive field for further research. The passage which appears in italics is printed in the same manner in the original, and was, no doubt, intended by the Author to be particularly noticed by the reader. I merely add, the year 1821 produced a similar meeting of the Celestial Orbs in the sign γ , and applying the words of the Author to that date, it reaches as far as 1831 and 3; and certainly Reformation appears to be making rapid strides since that year (1821) and will, we may hope, be fully accomplished before the next conjunction in 1842, as the influence of the fiery trigon will then leave us for about 600 years.

CONCLUSION.

READER! whoever thou art, be thou friendly toward the Science of CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHY, as being a Study calculated to render man wiser and better; or, be thou opposed to its principles, as rendering him more enlightened than he ought to be, of whatsoever class thou mayest belong, thou hast equally my good wishes. I request thou wilt read these pages attentively, and thou wilt find simple truths, and ungarnished food enough for thy mental powers. I have not swelled this Work so as to cause inconvenience, yet thou hast the experience of thirty years laid before thee : take it, improve upon it-or condemn it, whichever thou wilt, for thou canst not in truth (I well know) utterly deny it; and that length of years, and the benevolent indications of the Celestial Orbs presiding at thy birth may ever attend thy progress through this world is, to thee and all mankind generally, the sincere wish of ZURIEL.

J. SMITH, Printer, 49, Long Acre.

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By HIS MAJESTY's **Ropal Letters Patent**,



IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED, Dr. Sibly's RE-ANIMATING SOLAR TINCTURE;

Pabulum of Life.

THE refearches made by Dr. SIBLY into philofophical and chemical enquiries; his long and laborious application to the fludy of fecond caufes, which are hidden, occult, or fpiritual operations of Nature in all her works; the chemical analyzation of medical plants, herbs, and minerals; a contemplation of the human flructure, with the principles of life and death; a minute inveftigation of the ancient and modern practice of phyfic; of hereditary, accidental, and acquired difeafes, and the dreadful confequences of a miftaken or mifguided treatment of them, are the fources whence the medicine is recommended to the notice of a candid and difcerning public.

It is a melancholy fact, too long eftablifhed to be doubted, that more than two thirds of the human race perifh by improper management or neglect, either in the helplefs years of infancy, in the riper years of juvenile indifcretion, or in the more advanced ftage of life, when a tainted or fcorbutic habit has undermined the conflitution, and brought on a complication of maladies, as difficult to cure as the common remedies are in general remote from the purpofe. But ftill more fhocking is it to every fentiment of humanity to reflect, that fome hundreds, perhaps thoufands, of valuable members of fociety are annually torn from their difconfolate families by fome accidental fudden caufe, and hurried thoughtlefsly to the grave, in whom the principles of life were capable of being revived ! This la-

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mentable truth has been established by the happy success of the Humane Society, from whofe laudable exertions feveral hundred perfons have been reftored to life, who, to all vifible appearance, were past recovery. Every age and country affords some instances of perfons having been recovered, even after lying long for dead; and from the number of those preserved by mere lucky accidents, it is evident still greater numbers might be faved by timely pains and skill. With this benevolent view, the prefent medicine was attempted; ftrengthened by the confideration that all diforders, originating in the blood, might either be prevented or repelled, could a medium be discovered for infusing immediately into the mass a fluid combination of fuch elemental principles as the blood and juices themfelves confift of in their pureit flate; for this, in fact, is the aim of all medicines, but which they mifs by being administered in their grofs form, and obliged to pais the feveral digeflive operations of the ftomach before they can reach the blood, whereby the principal part of their occult virtue is loft among the food, or fecreted in fuch fmall quantities as to have but little effect. A medium, poffeffing these principles, and fo combined as to be taken instantly, and without diminution, into the habit, would not only keep the cruor and the ferum in due proportion, which is fo effential to health, but would flimulate, correct, purify, and augment the blood, as its reduced or difordered fate might require. Such a medium is the SOLAR TINCTURE; and fuch will be found its operative effects. under whatever circumstances it may be administered: the innocent and balfamic qualities of which are as grateful to the internal organs of the human frame, as the folar rays are cheering to the external.

This medicine was undoubtedly known, in fome measure, to the ancient philosophers; but, from its expensive and laborious alchemical preparation, has been long loft to mankind. Not a single drop can be produced under many weeks digestion; and the elements of which it is composed are obtained with ftill greater labour and difficulty, being extracted from the four effential properties which compose the universal PABULUM of NATURE; whence it is neither affected by change of weather or climate, nor by heat or cold; nor does it fuffer any diminution of its firength or virtue by remaining open, or uncorked. The discovery of it has cost the Proprietor upwards of ten years close application to practical chemistry. The experiments be has made with it upon a variety of discafed wretched objects exceed belief.

For the RESTORATION of LIFE in CASES of SUDDEN DEATH.

THOSE who have fludied the admirable confiruction of the human machine, know that its diffolution cannot naturally happen, but by a general decay of the whole fystem, when the vessel become impervious to the fluids, the circulation weakened or deflroyed, and the vital organs no longer able to perform their office. But when their functions are merely suppended by some fudden flock, it may be likened to the flate of a watch flopped by a fall, which refumes its motion the instant that injury is repaired. In the animal economy, "the * BLOOD is the LIFE;" therefore, if its circulation be fuspended or destroyed, death follows. But if the blood can be re-agitated, and its circulation refumed, life will of neceflity be refored. For this reason, whenever any accident has happened, by which fudden death appears to have taken place,

* Lovit. xvii. 13, 14. Dout. xii. 29.

whether by blows, fits, falls, fuffocation, ftrangulation, drowning, apoplexy, convultion fits, thunder and lightning, duelling, or the like, let the unfortunate perfon be carried into a warm houfe, and laid by a fire, or put into a warm bed; let two or three table fpoonfuls of the Solar Tincture be introduced as early as possible into the ftomach, and rubbed profusely in by a warm hand, upon the spine of the back, loins, breaft, and region of the heart, and poured into the wound, if there be any; the warm, ftimulating quality of the medicine, affilied by the external heat and friction, will quickly roufe the Augnant blood and juices, particularly in the grand refervoir, the heart; where, rarefying, preffing every way, and being refifted by the valves, it will fwell to as to fill the flaccid right auricle of the heart, which by the flock had become empty and at reft, and thus ftimulating its fibres, will put them into motion. The right auricle being thus filled, and ftimulated into contraction, fills the ventricle, which by thefe means being irritated, likewife contracts and empties itfelf into the pulmonary artery; and the moment this is done, the circulation begins again where it left off, and the lungs, being thus filled by the dephlogifticated air contained in the medicine, begin to act, and life is reftored, provided the organs and juices are in a fit disposition for it, which they undoubtedly are much oftener than is imagined. Nor is this ftimulating action of the Tincture upon the heart at all furprising; for every medical man knows, or ought to know, that the heart, even after it is taken out of the body, if it be pricked with a pin, or hath warm water thrown upon it, will beat afresh, and endeavour to exert its functions, though for some time before it had been motionles. No perfon, therefore, ought to be confidered dead, until the energy of the blood is fo far gone that it can never again be agitated fo as to fill and fimulate into contraction the right finus venofus and auricle of the heart.

When the patient is thus far recovered, he ought to be treated with great care and tendernefs: and fome warm milk, wine and water, elder-flower tea, or any nourifhing fpoon meat, fhould be given to him as foon as he appears capable of taking food. In fome cafes it may be neceffary to open the temporal artery and the external jugular, or to bleed in the arm; but this flould never be done, if it can fafely be difpenfed with, as it certainly weakens the animal principle, which it is the first object of this medicine to strengthen. Under different circumftances, and as particular occasions may require, the rules recommended by the Humane Society will be found of confiderable advantage. Above all, let me entreat an anxious perfeverance in this fubliment of all virtues-the attempt to recover perithing lives. Humanity calls for it in the most moving accents; and, what can infpire a good heart with more fincere, perfect, confcientious, and commendable fatisfaction, than a retrospect of such .ndeavours as have been generously exerted, and fuccessfully contributed to recover, perhaps to reftore, the life of a fellow creature from that most deprecated calamity, fudden death, with its alarming retinue of threatening confequences to those who die unprepared? fince, by thus preferving a finner to a future period, perhaps a foul may immerge in full maturity to felicity which thall have no end.

To demonstrate the reanimating power of the medicine, experiments may be made upon a fowl, lumb, cat, dog, or any animal, by plunging them under water until they are apparently dead by fuffocation, or an electrical shock; for sudden death, howeve it hap-

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pens, whether by drowning or otherwife, is much the fame as to its effects on the vital organs, confequently they are all to be treated in a fimilar manner.

For the SCROPHULA, SCURVY, and all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD and LYMPH.

THOSE who have perused the Preparer's Medical and Philosophical WORKS, will more readily credit the association powers of the SOLAR TINCTURE, which, in all cases of inveterate fcurvy, leprofy, king's evil, rheumatic gout, palfy, nervous affections, associations, confumption, dropfy, and in all diforders arising from an impure or impaired state of the blood, is a radical and certain cure.

" In the BLOOD is the LIFE !"-and no longer than is this vital fream kept in due circulation, pure and uncontaminated, can the body be preferved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of complaints an affected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a fcrophulous taint puts on, which often deceive the mof eminent of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards a cure. An impure or fcrophulous taint will remain in the habit for years, nay, for generations, undifcovered; and will invade the nobleft organs of the human frame before the patient can be aware of his danger. In the first stage of its visible effects, a weary pain feizes the joints and muscles, attended with the wasting of the legs and loins. In the fecond ftage, the gums fwell, grow painful, hot, and irritable, and bleed upon the flighteft preffure; the roots of the teeth become bare and loofe, and the breath naufeous. In the third stage, the gums grow putrid, the teeth black and rotten, the fublingular veins become varicofe, and the breath cadaverous; foetid blood distils from the lips, gums, mouth, nofe, lungs, stomach, liver, fpleen, pancreas, inteffines, womb, kidneys, &c. fcabs and ulcers break out in all parts of the body; and the joints, bones, aud viscera become morbid. In the fourth stage putrid, eruptive, and fpotted fevers enfue, which end in an atrophy; or elfe follow diarrhœas, dyfentery, dropfy, confumption, palfy, contractions, melancholy, and all the long and direful train of nervous diforders, which to defcribe would fill a volume.

To counteract this most virulent of all chronic complaints, which, fcripturally speaking, seems to contain the solemn sentence of punishing the fins of the fathers upon their children, even to the third and fourth generation, the utmost exertions of human skill have been employed. The remedies prefcribed in its different ftages are almost innumerable The object is to reduce the virulence of the infection, and to eradicate its feed from the blood and lymph; to which end the mildeft and moft fimple medicines are recommended. Mineral and tar waters, for their warm and ftimulating quality; milk or whey, from their fimilitude to the chyle; the cold baths, or bracing the folids and quickening the circulation; antifcorbutic vegetables, &c. for purging and fweetening the blood; fuch as fcurvy-grafs, water-creffes, wormwood, hemlock, centaury, vervain, water-trefoil, juniper-berries, the Peruvian bark, faffafras, guaiacum, aloes, affafætida, camomile, diacordium, faffron, fenna, rhubarb, manna, Æthiop's minerals, hartshorn, native cinnabar, antimony, &c. But, when these fail, mercury, or a mercurial falivation, is looked upon as the only cure; which, in fact, is but to give the human frame its laft vehement shock, and fend the wretched patient in agonies to the grave !

The intention of these remedies is to impregnate the blood with

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qualities opposite to those with which it is infected; and this must be done in a fuperior degree of force and power before a cure car: be completed. But these medicaments are often administered under fuch nuifeous forms, and in fo crude and unqualified a state, that they not only torture the patient, but mifs entirely their intended aim. The naufeous tafte of medicine is nothing but its groffer particles; which, inftead of entering the flomach, to irritate and opprefs its organs, should be drawn off by chemical process; for it is the occult virtue of every drug, not its groffer part, that performs the cure. Now the peculiar property of the SOLAR TINCTURE is, that it combines the effential and occult virtues of all fcorbutic vegetables, ready digefted, concocted, purified, and refolved into an elegant balfamic effence, pleasing to the taste, and grateful to the ftomach. It flies immediately to the heart, whether internally or externally applied, blends and affimilates with the venereal and arterial blood, which it generates, corrects, warms, purifies, animates and impels through the whole fystem. It cleanses all the vifcera, and glandular parts, particularly the lungs and kidneys; flimulates the fibres, whereby the gastric juice and digestion are promoted ; diffolves viscid humours, and expelsinfection. It exerts very confiderable effects on the whole nervous fystem, fensibly raifes the pulle, ftrengthens the folids, and invigorates the animal fpirits It penetrates into the most intimate parts, opens the mouths of the minuter veffels, reftores the natural perfpiration, and promotes all the fluid fecretions. In every ftage of this dreadful complaint, and in all those fudden epidemical diforders which usually follow from a wet, putrid, and unwholefome flate of the atmosphere, it is an abfolute fpecific; and, as a PREVENTIVE, an ALTERATIVE, and PURIFIER of the BLOOD, it has not its equal in the world.

DIRECTIONS.

In the first and fecond stages of this diforder, a small table-spoon ful of the Tincture, taken in a wine glass of cold spring-water night and morning, will prevent the further progress of the discase, and in a very short time restore the blood to its healthful state, the effects of which will be so obvious to the patient, that he will be at no difficulty when to discontinue the medicine.

In the third ftage, it is often requifite that the medicine be internally and externally applied. The mouth fhould be frequently washed with the Tincture diluted in warm water, and it will very foon expel the poifon from the gums. If the vifcera be in a morbid state, which may be known by the excrements, or foulness or expectoration, it will be neceffary to take the medicine night and morning, for feveral days, in the quantity of a table-fpoonful, undiluted; and at noon a table-fpoonful in the fame quantity of warm water. The fcabs, whether dry or moift, fhould be frequently wafhed with the Tincture undiluted, which, being abforbed by the minuter veffels, and taken into the habit, will expel the humour, and clear away the fcurf. If tumours or foul ulcers occur, wash them frequently with a dilution of the medicine in the fame quantity of warm water, until the heat and virulence be abated : then apply the Tincture undiluted, with lint, or fine rags, by which means the infectious matter will be totally eradicated, the blood and juices purified, and the ulcers healed.

In the fourth flage, whatever may chance to be the fad malady to which the diforder ultimately turns, a first attention to Regimen, Exercise, and fresh Air, as far as the strength and condition of the patient will admit, muß be particularly attended to. And in all thefe cafes, the best and most simple methods of treatment are laid down in the Family Physician, to which I beg leave to refer every patient in this dreadful flage of the diforder; and in aid of the advice there given, let the Solar Tincture be regularly persisted in every night and morning, in the quantity of one table-fpoonful in as much warm water; and at twelve o'clock at noon, take a tablefpoonful *undiluted*. Let this be continued eight or ten days; then take a table-fpoonful diluted in warm water three times a day. viz. morning, noon, and night, till the nerves and organs begin to refume their healthful tone; then let the dofes be gradually abated to a fpoonful in water every other morning, which should be continued till health is perfectly re-established; and which, by God's bleffing, will generally happen in these deferate cafes in the courfe of a month, or fix weeks.

As a preventive of all foul or fcrophulous taints in the habit, and as an alterative and purifier of the blood, it may be occasionally taken every other morning for a week together, particularly in the fpring and fall, in the quantity of a table-fpoonful in a wine glafs of cold fpring water: or it may be occasionally taken as a beverage after (finner or fupper, mixed in a tumbler with warm water, and made palatable with fugar. It will be found pleafant to the tafte, and grateful to the ftomach, fuperior to any fpirits or punch.

Of COMMON MALADIES.

THE warm and renovating qualities of the Solar Tincture render it the beft medicine for relaxation, debility, lassitude, tremors, sinking of the fpirits, and all those nervous affections which harafs and oppress the weak, sedentary, and delicate ; and are often the confequence of high living and luxurious indulgence, without bodily exercife and fresh air. In all these cases, the Solar Tincture is calculated to warm and fleady the cold tremulous nerves; to fleath and invigorate the mulcular fystem; to animate the fpirits, and renovate the whole man; whereby the chilled watery fluids become rich and balfamic, and the circulation refumes its healthful fate. It is an infallible cure for the joint aches, cramp, fpafms, rheumatic gout, nervous head-ach, agues, and all diforders arifing from obftructed perspiration. In complaints of the breast, stomach, and bowels, it gives immediate relief; and in afthmatic and confumptive cafes, is an elegant and expeditious cure. It will ftop mortification in very advanced stages, by expelling the poifonous matter, and correcting the juices of the whole body. It requires no argument to convince, more than a fingle trial; after which, no families who value their health or life will choose to be without it.

As the Reanimating Solar Tincture is both a corroborant and bracer of the mufcular and nervous fystem, and the habit of many perfons being too costive, the Doctor is induced to recommend in fuch cafes the use of his Opening Powders twice a week. The Powders are fold by every vender of the above medicine, at two thillings and fixpence a packet, with directions.

TABES DORSALIS.

THE confumption incident to young perfons of falacious difpofitions, is fo little treated of by the ancient practitioners of medicine, as well as through the delicacy of modern phylicians, that an adequate idea of it cannot be collected from their writings. It is necessary then to fay, that the first fymptoms of the Tabes Dorfalis

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are eafily discerned by involuntary nocturnal feminal emiffions; pains in the back, as well as often in the head; formication of the fpine; aching pains, and laxnefs of the teflicular arteries; weaknefs of fight; defect of memory; a mucous difcharge from the urethra after excremental exertions, which are fucceeded by an extreme dejection of the mental faculties; and, contingent to thefe, are an incurable gutta-ferena; meagre vifage; emaciated body; irregular afthmatic fenfations, which, preceding a fyndrome of hectical complaints, ultimately clofe the fatal cataftrophe.

What can produce fuch alarming indications of immature debility? Is it the unfeemly practice, the folitary vice, which reafon, which nature condemns? Suffice it to fay, that it is highly incumbent on those who have the care of feminaries to beware of the hidden evil—the Onanian mischief—and prevent its growth! The Physician's duty is to prefcribe a cure to the already afflicted.

The Solar Tincture, by its foftening, healing, and tonic qualities, as well as by its prolific and falutary effects, affords a fure prospect of returning firength, and a certain hope of muscular invigoration, to those who can have fufficient resolution to defift from the baneful practice.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS For REANIMATION, and for all SCORBUTIC CASES, and IMPURITIES of the BLOOD—fee under their refpective heads.

SCROPHULA AND WEAK CONSTITUTION.

SIR. Academy, Wantage, Berks. To you (who profess to be the friend of man) it must undoubtedly be peculiarly fatisfactory to hear of the efficacy of a medicine, with the difcovery of which you have been honoured by the Parent of the Universe. I am in the number of those who have experienced the beneficial effects of your Solar Tincture, for which I defire to be thankful to God, and to return you my warmeft acknowledgments. I have, from my childhood, been afflicted with a fcorbutic complaint, attended with a nervous diforder, which first difcovered itself by weak eyes, and cutaneous eruptions, in different parts of my body but with greater virulence in my face. As I grew in years, the diforder increased, which induced me, at the age of 16, to read phyfical books, in order to obtain a remedy. The medicine I fixed or. was Cream of Tartar; but, foolifhly supposing that the more I took the fooner I should obtain a cure, I drank it constantly in water with my meals, till at length my blood became fo thin, that, without any extraordinary exertion, my nofe has bled to fuch a degree, as to render it neceffary to ftop up my noftrils with tow, flour, &c. I then found it neceffary to defift from the use of this medicine; but not fatisfied to continue in my then difagreeable fate, without fome effort to obtain relief, I took artificial Cheltenham water, but to little better purpose than the former. About this time, I had the misfortune to kick my ancle, which, from a flight fcratch, prefently became a wound, accompanied with a very violent humour, extending from the fole of the foot to the knee. This subjected me to confinement and inactivity for nearly a year and a half. At this period I began upon Maredant's Drops, which did me confiderable fervice; afterwards I had recourse to Dr. Waites's Gingerbread Nuts, but finding little benefit I defifted from the use of medicine. In the mean time, having a great deal of buliness upon my hands,

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and rifing very early to fludy, I contracted a nervous head-ach, which was fo violent as to render it painful for me to hear or play upon the Piano Forte. In the autumn of 92, I again had recourfe to medicine, but could not obtain a cure. About Michaelmas I faw your advertifement, and bought a bottle of the Solar Tincture, from which I experienced fo much benefit as induced me to continue in the ufe of it. I have taken nine bottles, and hope, by a little longer continuance in the ufe of it, to obtain a perfect cure.

I am, Sir, with due respect, your humble servant,

JOSEPH DEAR.

J. GARDINER.

[See Dr. SIELY'S MEDICAL MIRROR, p. 118.]

For WEAK NERVES and LOWNESS of SPIRITS.

TAKE a table-fpconful of the Tincture, diluted in an equal quantity of cold foring water, every forenoon, at eleven or twelve o'clock, or fourteen succeffive days; then ufe it every two or three days for a month, and the complaint will be entirely relieved, as patients will fenfibly feel, by their alertnefs, activity, and unufual flow of natural fpirits.

SIR,—I have for fome years, laboured under a fcorbutic taint of blood, with fpurious windy complaints; within thefe few months alfo my legs began to well, and eruptions broke out in them to a very alarmmg degree. Being nearly eighty years of age, I almost defpaired of receiving any relief from medicine, till I was prevailed on to make trial of your SOLAR TINCTURE. After fome perfuasion, I confented; and, though brought to your houfe in a coach (for I was not able to walk) tor your advice, I made use of your Solar Tincture, according to the printed directions, and was able, not only to walk, but my legs returned to their usual fize, perfectly recovered, and the fcorbutic complaint totally removed.

I think, in justice to fo valuable a medicine, I could not do otherwife than request you to publish my case, and the wonderful cure on one *fo aged* and debilitated. I am, &c.

Robinson's Lanc, Chelsea.

[See MEDICAL MIRROR, p. 122.]

For MUSCULAR DEBILITY, or an ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTION.

LET the patient take one table-fpoonful night and morning, for nine days, in an equal quantity of warm water; then reduce it to one fpoonful per day, for nine days more; after which, the quantity of one fpoonful in a glafs of cold fpring water every other day, for ten days, will ufually be fufficient. It may afterwards be taken every two or three days, as the patient may himfelf think neceffary, or as the fate of his conflictuion may feem to require, which he will find furprifingly recovered, his mufcular ftrength and vigour returned, and all the fluid fecretions promoted and reftored. Should it be fufpected that any impure taint is lurking in the blood, either from the *lues venerea* badly cured, or the dangerous ufe of mercurial remedies, it will be neceffary to continue the medicine for a longer time, and never to omit taking it every fpring and fall. The reafon for this is, that when mercury does not cure, it fixes the difeafe ftrongly in the habit, and the patient is ever after fubject to the forophula.

SIR.—It will give you fome degree of pleafure to be informed that I am arrived to that feidity of health, which not only renders my life comfortable, but exceeds my most fanguine expectation. It strikes me with altonishment, when I look back and confider what a poor emaciated creature I was for fixteen years and an half; how my complaints have baffled the most skilful of the faculty; the multiplicity of Crude Drugs, Potions, and prefcriptions of various forts I have taken, and that none of these rendered me the least service. I fay, I wonder and am lost in aftonishment at the extraordinary power and efficacy of your Reanimating Solar Tincture : it truly may be called the PABULUM of LIFE: for unto this medicine alone I now owe my existence, by removing every malady, and making one who once was poor, lean, and confumptive, now flefhy and robult; fo that those who formerly knew me can hardly believe me to be the fame perfon fince my cure: your medicine has performed a prodigy, almost a miracle ! I should wish you to fend me a large bottle of Tincture by the bearer, as I defire to have one by me; and when you print a new edition of your MEDICAL MIRROR, you will do me the favour to infert my cafe. I think it a duty I owe to your invaluable medicine, and my afflicted fellow creatures, after fo fingular a recovery, to fatisfy every enquirer.

That your merit and goodness of heart may be rewarded in this world, as well as in the world to come, is the fincere wish of, *Alderfgate Street*, Your truly devoted humble Servant,

No. 15.

EDWARD SIDDALL.

[See MEDICAL MIRROR, p. 122.]

TABES DORSALIS, DISEASES of the BREAST and LUNGS, ASTHMA, DROPSY, or CONSUMPTION.

TAKE one table-fpoonful of the Tincture, night and morning, for twenty days fucceffively, diluted in two fpoonfuls of cold fpring water; then reduce it to the fame dofe every other day, which will generally remove the malady in the courfe of a month; but if the Dropfy or Confumption has been far advanced, it will be neceffary to continue the medicine for one, two, or even three months longer, reducing the number of dofes in proportion as health and ftrength appear to return, and as the blood fhall have refumed its proper confiftency and a brinker circulation. In these complaints, it will not be amils to take the Tincture in a tumbler of warm water, as a beverage, for fome time after the cure is perfected, as it will infallibly prevent the blood from returning to its watery and impoverished ftate, and will rarefy and expel the viscid cohefions in the pulmonary veffels.

" To J. R. SAFFELL.

"SIR,— I take this opportunity of returning you thanks for your valuable Medicine, the SOLAR TINCTURE. My Wife was taken violently ill with Pains in her Limbs, Shortnefs of Breath, and apparently in a very rapid Decay of Conftitution. I was recommended by Mr. Thomas, Royal Arcade, Pall Mall, to make trial of your invaluable Medicine, when, to my utter altonifhment, one Family Bottle reftored her to perfect Health. Any perfon may be fatisfied of the above fact, by "Your obedient fervant,

"R. DAINTRY.

" Jan. 1, 1818."

" 11, Houghton Street, Clare Market.

For AGUES, CONVULSIONS, CHOLIC, BLOODY-FLUX, and violent DISORDERS of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

DURING the fit, let one or two table fpoonfuls of the Tincture, undiluted, be administered successively, as the extremity of the case may require; and afterwards, let the patient continue the medicine, night and morning, in the quantity of a table-fpoonful in a wine-glafs of warm water, or oftener, as the oblinacy of the cafe may require; and in a very flort time a perfect cure will be experienced.

S12,—I am perfuaded that whatever tends to promote the use of your excellent medicine must conduce to the public good. Among the variety of cases for which your Reanimating Solar Tincture is recommended,

was informed it was very falubrious for the nervous head-ache. I have repeatedly tried its efficacy, and, by a bare external application, inftantly found relief. I cannot, therefore, refrain giving my testimony to fo valuable a difcovery.

I am, Sir, your obliged humble fervant,

FALKLAND.

[See MEDICAL MIRROR, p. 136.]

To J. R. SAFFELL.

SIR,—When I confider the wonderful effects I have known produced by your SOLAR TINCTURE, I am loft in aftonifhment, and you may, with propriety, challenge it againft all other medicines. The Solar Tincture alone, in my own cafe, reftored me to my prefent health, from a Confumption, which had refifted the fkill of feveral eminent Phyficians; the particulars you know: and it has recently had a wonderful effect on my wife's mother, Mrs. Wills, who, at the critical period of fifty years, was attacked by a dreadful cough, day and night, lofs of appetite, total abfence of reft, though unable to fit up. However, to the attonifhment of her friends and the Doctor, who had deemed her paft recovery, the Solar Tincture reftored her to her perfect health in three weeks. The above can be well attefted by Mr. Wilfon, draper, Rochefter Bank. I am willing to fatisfy any perfon of the above fact, and fincerely wifh fo valuable a Medicine was more univerfally known for the good of mankind.—I am, with great refpect,

Your obedient fervant and well wifher,

Nov. 10, 1816.

WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 15, New Bond Street.

SIR,

For many years I have had a return of that violent and afflictive diforder called the Rheumatic Gout, which for a certain fpace of time every year has confined me to my chamber; I have fought relief from many medicines, but found none, which occafioned me to refort two or three months a year to the South of France, where fome of my relations refided; but the unhappy troubles there impeded my ufual vifit to that country. Hearing about three years back of the many cures performed by your *Solar Tinflure*, I refolved to make trial of a bottle, which, procuring ationifhing relief, I made ufe of three bottles more, following the printed directions, and was perfectly recovered: and as the old *Adage* fays, "prevention is better than a cure," I have for thefe two years paft made ufe of one large bottle of the Tinfture, a little before the time I expected fo difagreeable a vifitor: this precaution prevented the leaft fymptom of a return.

You have my permiffion (if you think proper) not only to publish my cafe, but to refer any perfon labouring under fimilar excruciating complaints: and I remain, with effeem, your humble fervant,

Baker ftreet, Portman-fquare. JAMES FITZHENRY. [See MEDICAL MIREOR, p. 133.]

For the RHEUMATISM, CRAMPS, JOINT-ACHES, HEAD-ACHE, and all DISORDERS arising from OBSTRUCTED PERSPIRATION.

Rus the Tincture well in with a warm hand upon the pained or dif-

eafed part, and take at the fame time one table-fpoonful in the fame quantity of cold fpring-water, and the pain will almost immediately subside. In violent nervous head-aches, let the forehead, temples, and crown of the head be well rubbed with it, and a table-fpoonful taken in a wine-glass of cold spring-water, and the cure will be obvious in lefs than two minutes.

For CUTS, STABS, WOUNDS, BITE of a MAD DOG or any VENOMOUS REPTILE.

Mix a fmall quantity of the Tincture in warm water, and with a foft rag wafh well the affected part; then apply as much lint, wet with the Tincture, as will fill the wound; repeat the fame two or three times, and the cure will be effected. For the bite of a mad dog, be very careful in well wafhing out the part bitten; and to ftop the progrefs of the hydrophobia, fwallow immediately one fpoonful of the Tincture undiluted, and let the part be well foaked with the medicine every fix hours for three days, and a fafe and perfect cure will be performed.

SIR,

I have, for thefe last two years, had a defire to write to you concerning the benefit we have received at different times from your Reanimating Solar Tincture, having ufed it as the chief Medicine for fourteen years; but I believe I should not have written now, had I not been recommended by a friend, who thought it a duty due to your invaluable Tincture, to make the following Cures known. My mother was fnatched from the jaws of death, and reftored to her former health, by taking the Solar Tincture. I cannot justly state her complaint, but will as near as I can. She was very fuddenly, to our great furprife, deprived of her fenfes, but still had strength to walk about the house; her speech soon failed her, and in a fhort time there was every reason to think her diffolution was near. We immediately had recourfe to the Solar TinQure, though there feemed very little hopes of her recovery. Our neighbours endeavoured to comfort us in our distress, while we, her children, stood around her, anxioufly waiting the event; when, to our aftonifhment and joy, the began to recover; and I believe the Solar Tincture, with the bleffing of God, to be the means of her now being in this world. She continued to take the Tincture for about three weeks, and is now perfectly recovered; fince then, it has been held in great efteem by our family, though we valued it before, as we have had fo many proofs of its value, and feldom use any other medicine.---My brother has also received great benefit by taking it. He was taken fuddenly ill, and was thought to be in great danger; he laboured under fome inward pains: but by taking the Solar Tincture was reftored.-His wife was afflicted with fomething of a gouty complaint, having frequent fevere attacks in the ftomach; and, I believe, had it not been for her taking the Tincture, the would long ago have been in her grave; the has been frequently brought to death's door, but has always been relieved by the Tincture.—Their child was also ill, and, to all appearance, in the agonies of death; but, to the altonishment of all prefent, by giving her the Tincture, was reftored. We do not exactly know what her complaint was, but think it was convultions .- My fifter got very much hurt laft October; fhe was in a dangerous ftate, and could not be moved in bed, but the Solar Tincture reftored her.--- I myfelf was thought to be very far gone in a decline, but the Tincture foon reftored me to health. In short, we have had so many instances of its good effects, for fourteen years, fince we had the happiness to meet with this valuable restorative

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of nature, that we recommend it to all our friends, and firmly believe it to be the first medicine in the world. My fister was the perfon who perfuaded Mrs. Mary Poynton to take the Tincture, which performed fuch a wonderful Cure on her.—You are at liberty to make the above known, in any way you may think proper: and I remain, with the greatest gratitude and respect, —Your humble Servant,

Conningsby, June 18, 1806. SARAH SAMYMAN.

For STOPPING MORTIFICATION.

IF in any violent tumour, wound, ulcer, or fracture, before or after amputation, a mortification fhould come on, bathe the part well with the Tincture every four hours, and give the patient a table-fpoonful at the fame intervals in a wine-glafs of warm-water, for forty-eight hours, and the mortification will not only fublide, but the cure will be amazingly forwarded, and in many cafes entirely completed.

For a RECENT COUGH or COLD.

TAKE one fpoonful in a wine-glafs of cold fpring-water, night and morning, and a cure will be experienced in two or three days.

[See Medical Mirror, p. 134.—The Plate of the Heart, coloured.]

PAINS in the STOMACH, CONVULSIONS, AGUE, &c. S1B,

The following are the great cures which have been performed and effected by the ule and virtue of your most valuable *Reanimating Solar Tindure* alone, in MARSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. RICHARD HARMSTONE, Wheelwright, in Marfton, having been afflicted with a violent pain in his ftomach, for feveral years, got worfe and worfe, until the pain became infupportable; he applied to my father, who gave him only one large fpoonful of your SOLAR TINCTURE undiluted, which made a perfect cure, an J he has never had the smallest fymptoms of any pain in his stomach fince that time.

ELIZABETH HARMSTONE, the daughter of the above-mentioned Mr. Richard Harmstone, a child about nine years old, was taken exceedingly ill indeed; great quantities of blood gushed out of her nose and mouth, at several different times; her arms and legs, and other parts of her body, were almost covered with blue spots, which they called the Purples; the child was thrown into convulsions, and given up by the faculty for death; and every person with the child thought that diffolution must inevitably take place. They applied to my father for a bottle of your Solar Tincture, and they gave the child only one solution which effected a perfect cure, and the child is now restored to her former good state of health.

REUBEN MITTEN, a labouring man in Marflon, going from thence to Sleaford, on bulinefs for his mafter—he, calling at an inn in Sleaford, was introduced into a room where there were three or four people who were afflicted with what they called the AGUE AND FEN ILLNESS; at this time there were two children dead in Sleaford—Reuben Mitten caught the infection—came home to Marfton, and was exceeding ill indeed—loft his appetite—unable to go to his daily labour—he was feen to go into his mafter's ftable, and there rolling himfelf on the ground, and moaning in the greateft agonies.—This poor man being informed by one of his neighbours of the great virtues of your Solar TinGure, they applied to my father—he went to the poor man's houfe, found him in bed in the greateft agonies; he gave him, however, only one large table fpoonful of your Solar TinGure undiluted, and the next morning declared he was cured, and went to his daily labour; he has been able to work ever fince that time. WILLIAM HODSON, fervant man to Mr. ROPER, of Marflon, was violently afflicted with the AGUE, infomuch that he was unable to do his work, imagining that he must certainly leave his place and go home—he was exceeding ill; but he being informed of the great virtues of your Solar Tindure, he applied to my father, who gave him three large tablefpoonfuls, which he took undiluted, at three feveral times—he was perfectly cured of his illnefs, and as healthful as ever he had been in his life.

Most of these cafes, Sir, I have received from the patients themfelves, and have put them down exactly as they were stated unto me.

Navenby, Lincoln/bire. J. PARKINS.

" To J. R. SAFFELL.

"SIR,—I think, in justice to your invaluable Medicine the SOLAR TINCTURE, I am called upon to acknowledge the signal advantage I have derived from taking it. My case was that of the Yellow Jaundice : by the use of one small bottle my symptoms were all changed, and, by taking a second, so far removed, as not to apprehend a return of the complaint, and by a little continuance I entirely regained my health and strength. I find it equally serviceable in the Rheumatism, a complaint I have long been afflicted with, and, by the use of your excellent Medicine, am now entirely free from it. "I am, Sir, your respectful and obedient servant, "Derby, 9th January 1819." "S. SHAW.

Sir,

To continue filent, after the many extraordinary inflances of fuccefs I have witnessed from your truly valuable Solar Tincture, would be the extreme of ingratitude; a conduct I would earneftly defire to avoid.

In my own family, Sir, I have occasionally used it for the last three years, and have derived infinite fatisfaction from the fuccess attendant upon my recommendation of it to others. In fits, and bowel complaints (pasticularly incident to children), I have, on administering the Tincture, found almost instant relief; nor is it less efficacious in the Hooping Cough. I was induced to use it for this truly disagreeable malady, by your having, in your short treatise, described it as being a cleanser of the lungs, viscera, &c.

This reminds me of a very fingular inftance of fuccefs which occurred about two months ago.—The child of one Thomas Deadman was forely attacked by a violent cold, which terminated in an inflammation on its lungs; an Apothecary, of great refpectability, attended it, and, to my knowledge, gave up all hopes of faving the child's life. In the awful interval of extreme apprehenfion and flender hope, a tea-fpoonful of Tincture, with as much water, was given her: this foon occafioned the child to open its eyes, which fhe had not done for two days preceding. Encouraged by this circumftance, I earneftly recommended a further fupply, one tea-fpoonful of Tincture to two of water, every two hours. In a very fhort time the danger was over: the child now lives in apparent health and ftrength.—If the attelfation of the parents will, in your opinion, tend to increafe the knowledge of the Tincture's efficacy, they will moft gratefully come forward, whenever you pleafe.

As a ftyptic, it is invaluable; and, in violent bruifes and contufions, one trial only will be fufficient, having been in no one inftance difappointed, when properly administered. I already anticipate much pleafure in trying its Reanimating Powers on Animals, agreeable to your hints in the Treatife.

East-Arcet, Kennington.

I am, Sir, &c. T. BENNETT.

N. B. A medical friend of mine in Effex writes me word, that he has used the Tincture with much fuccess in agues. As he has laid as his his former prejudices against it (by candidly trying its powers), I hope, and indeed expect, that he will be of great service to you.

An Extraordinary Cure recently effected by Dr. SIBLY'S REANIMATING SOLAR TINCTURE.

" 17th February, 1832.

" DEAR SIR,-Being, about ten years ago, in a very nervous debilitated state, I was induced to make trial of your SOLAR TINCTURE, and found the benefit resulting from its use to exceed my most sanguine expectations. I have also been witness to the extraordinary effects produced by the use of the SOLAR TINCTURE on a beloved friend, Mrs. Sims, of No. 6, Sandford-place, East-street, Old Streetroad : she had been, for upwards of two years, in delicate, declining health ; she was latterly confined to her bed, and the Physician who attended her declared that the whole College could not cure her. From the good I had myself experienced, I persuaded her husband to make trial of the TINCTURE: she was, at this time, evidently sinking; her legs were cold, though wrapped in flannel, and no hopes were entertained from Medical Assistance. She began by taking a tablespoonful diluted in warm water in the evening, and repeated the dose every two hours until the morning. The effect produced was, that, about an hour after the first dose, she gradually grew warm; a perspiration came on; and from this time the pain in her stomack subsided, and she recovered strength: her appetite returned, and in the course of a week she was enabled to eat animal food, and has ever since continued to enjoy good health. Any person making inquiry at the above address may be satisfied of the truth of this statement; and I wish you to make it public, for the good of those similarly affected.

" To J. R. SAFFELL."

" I remain, your's respectfully, " C. BARREN,

" No. 2, Ironmonger Passage, St. Luke's."

LET it not be objected, that because this medicine appears to be prefcribed for many diforders, it can be good for none; becaufe every complaint for which it is recommended originates in the blood, or in obstructed perspiration. The action of the SOLAR TINCTURE is on the Blood and Juices; it strikes at the ROOT, not at the BRANCHES; by which peculiar advantage it effects a cure when other medicines fail. Whoever takes the trouble to peruse the Author's MEDICAL MIBROR, being a Treatife on the Generation of the Human Species, and the Principles of Life and Death, calculated to fhew the Virtue and Efficacy of this Medicine, will be convinced of the above facts.

Caution.

WHEREAS certain Persons assume to be Proprietors of the Recipes for preparing DR. SIBLY'S SOLAR and LUNAR TINCTURES, under the Will of the late Dr. Sibly ;- This is to caution the Public against purchasing the above Medicines of any Person or Persons so professing to be possessed of the Recipes for preparing them; they not having been bequeathed by the Will of the said Dr. SIBLY, but communicated by him, in June 1799, to Mr. CHARLES WILSON SAFFELL, and his Son JOHN RICHARD SAFFELL, and no other Person or Persons; Mr. CHARLES WILSON SAFFELL having paid a valuable Consideration for the same (viz. upwards of £2000).

JOHN RICHARD SAFFELL prepared the SOLAR and LUNAR TINCTURES for his Father, till his Death in June 1816: since that Time, they have been prepared and sold by him, being the only Person in Possession of the true Method of making the same, which are well known, throughout the United Kingdoms, as the only Genuine Medicines.

N.B.-To prevent Impositions, the Proprietor signs his Name, " J. R. SAFFELL," on the Wrapper of every Bottle No others are Genuine.

SOLAR TINCTURE WAREHOUSE, removed to No. 11, Hall Place, Lower Kennington Lane, Surrey.

DEC. 1834.

THE LUNAR TINCTURE, Prepared by Dr. SIBLY;

And peculiarly adapted to the FEMALE SEX.

THIS medicine, in its renovating quality and action on the blood, participates much of the Solar Tincture; but there are circumstances attending the bodily conformation and temperature of females, very opposite and distinct from those of the males, which require, in the different periods and fituations of their lives, the nicest and most critical aid to fulfil in them the primary ordination of the Creator.

To commit in detail to the vulgar eye an enumeration of those particular cases, or to shew how admirably the LUNAR TINCTURE is adapted to them, particularly at the TURN of LIFE. would be extremely improper. For this reason, an ESSAY on the DISEASES of WOMEN, through every stage of their lives, as well in marriage as in celibacy, is sealed up, and given with each bottle; with proper directions for the cure of those *facret infirmities* which delicacy often forbids to disclose, even to their nearest relatives.

In order fairly and completely to prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine, the Author, in his Pamphlet on the PRINCIPLES of LIFE and DEATH, which is fold by every bookfeller, has fhewn the natural generation of the human fpecies, from conception to the birth; from which is defined the admixture of the male and female tinctures; the true caufes of hereditary or conflictutional complaints; the manner in which the foctus is formed, quickened, nourifhed, and fuffained by its mother; the wonderful fympathy betwixt them; the caufe of marks, moles, breeding ficknefs, faintings, abortion, and all the various indipolitions attendant on a flate of Pregnancy, which the LUNAR TINCTURE will either prevent or effectually cure. No Female, after perufing the above Pamphlet, and being convinced that, from certain cafual obfurcitions, they may date a deprivation of health, beauty, and fpirits, which this medicine is calculated to preferve, will ever choofe to be without it.

The SOLAR TINCTURE, in bottles, at 7s. 6d., 11s., and family bottles at 22s., containing nearly three of the 11s.; and the LUNAR TINCTURE, in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., are prepared and sold by J. R. SAFFELL, removed to 11, Hall Place, Lower Kennington Lane. Sold, wholesale, by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London; and may be had of Newbury and Sons, 45, and Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Johnson, 68, Cornkill; Stradling, Royal Exchange Gate; Stirling, 86, Whitechapel; Sanger, 150, Chandler and Co., 76, and Olding, 26, Oxford Street; Rowland, 260, Tottenham Court Road; Prout, 229, Gifford, 104, Burfield, 180, and Chapman, 406, Strand; Tompson, 15, Blackmore-street, Clare Market; Heudebourck, 326, Middle Row, Holborn; Dickins, 80, Holborn Bridge; Colk, 29, Fleet-street; Blake, 47, Knaggs and Co., 35, and Hanson and Co., 164, Piccadilly; Cobbe, 31, and Grignon, 174, street; Cole, 52, and Watts, 106, Edgeware Road; Glanville, 104, Edgeware Road, Paddington; Garnett, Welbeck-street; Smith, Brown-street, Bryanston-square; Jull, 31, London-street, Fitzroy-square; Potts, 55, South Audley-street; Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without; Smith, 59, Barbican; Harvey, 68, and Norton and Lowc, 47, Blackfriars Road; G. Olding, 159, High-street, Borough; B. Rouse, Wellington-street, High-street, Borough; Tozer, Greenwich; Morton, Hampstead.—And

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