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108 pages of amusing and useful matter,
 THAT WILL OCCUR IN EACH MONTE DURING THE YEAR. AND
RAPHAEL'S MONTHEY WEATHER GUIDE, ACCORDING TO HIS RECENT METEORO-MAGNETIC DISCOrERY.

Tewenty=first
 1841.


A LARGE COLOURED HIEROGETEHIC, An Explanation of which is given in next Year's Almanac.

## BY RAPHAFI,

THE ASTROLOGER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURT. LONDON:
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## TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL NOTICE, 1841.

Raphaed continues to receive from all parts eulogistic approval of his labours. The sale last year mach increased, and Raphafl's industry has been prompted to make it still more useful and interesting. The uninitiated in the art of book-printing would be astonished were they to know the expense of getting out a work, small in appearance, but containing so many figures and calculations; in truth, it is only the extensive circulation which Raphael's Prophetic Almanac maintains which remunerates author and publisher. The work (established twenty-one years) requires much cars and attention to understand it properly ; but, when this difficulty is conquered, our readers become enamoured with the subject, fascinated with its contents, and recommend it to their friends. Copiegs for former years can be had to complete sets.

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RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR JANUARY, 1841.
The prevailing influences towards the 4th of the month give signification of violent storms of wind and driving snow of a boisterous character ; towards :he 6th there will be sume remiss of cold, with snow, sleet, and rain ; the lunaion of the 7th causes a change, the weather becomes milder, and for a peiod is fair ; about the 8th a period of moist, dark weather; the 9th produces 1 murky, unhealthy time, with some remiss of cold. As we approach the 4th the indications of snow and rain become prevalent; towards the 18th xpect driving windy storms; the 19th appears milder and more settled, con inuing past the 22nd ; 23rd brings rain, snow or sleet, cold showers and hail, emaining unsettled until the 30 th, when we may expect cold, with high winds.

FAIRS.
(H. C. S. P. Ch. signify Horses, Callle, Sheep, Pigs, Cheese, \&c.) January 15. Oswestry, H C S P; 17. Notingham, H C; 21. Howden, H C.

## JFtoruary XXVIII 2ayg.

## MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 6th day, 2h. 5m. Morning. Last Quarter, 18th day, 6h. 38m. Morning. New Moon, 21st day, 11 h .20 m . Morning.
First Quarter, 28th day, 8h. 8m. Afernoon.


RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR FEBRUARY, 1841.
The first days of the month bring sudden tempestuous weather; in many parts rain, snow, and sleet, passing off with high gales; about the 4th some remiss of cold, with turbid atmosphere; approaching the 6th, snowy and stormy weather prevails, lasting, with some intermissions, until the 12 h . when cold, high winds prevail, with a cloudy atmosphere; the influence of Mars and Mercury extending over the 13th and following days, will bring snow and winds, with stormy weather; towards the 19 th the weather becomes of a more temperate and mild character; the 21st brings cold, with high winds; verging on to the 22nd the atmosphere becomes cloudy, and threatening storms; after the 28th, frosty, if northerly winds prevail; rain and snow if the wind should be southenly.

## FAIRS.

Fermury 2. Reading, H C P; 14. Devizes, C; 17. Southampton, C Ch.


## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR MARCH, 1841.

High winds and snow are amongst the characteristics of the commence ment of this month, having a prevalence to rain towards the 5th; the 6th brings a frosty temperature, which changes to a much milder temperature towards the 8th; slight appearances of rain and suow may be expected towards the 10th ; towards the 13th the weather will be fair and frosty, continuing, with little intermission, until the 28th ; cold rains prevail during the remains of the month.

## FAIRS.

March 1. Bristol, varions; 2. Ashby de la Zouch and Leicester, H C S; 7. Nottingham and Higham Ferrars, H C; 9. Abingdon, H; Winchester, H Ch; 11 Cardifi. C : 24. Lonthborough, Ch; 28. H C S ; 31. Huddersfield.

| 1841. |  | ] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC. |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \&quil XXX :ayd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| moon's panses. <br> Full Moon, oth dey, Jh. slm. Morning. <br> Last Quarter, 18 th day, 10 h . sm . Aflernoon. New Moon, 2lst day, 2h. 31m. Aftorneone Firat Quarter, 28th day, 8h. 67 m . Morning. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W\| | Romarkablo Daye. | T. or h. Wrater Morn. 1 After. | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { sun } \mathrm{r} .1 \\ & 8 \text { seta. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moon } \\ \text { rises. } 1 \text { sets. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fig } \\ \text { ARel } \end{gathered}$ | Yoon's South. |
|  |  |  |  | h. $\begin{aligned} & \text { m. } \\ & \text { cid }\end{aligned}$ | 1s m. 6 ¢ $\mathrm{S}_{35} \mathrm{~m}$. |  | $8=41$ |
|  |  | Cam. Lont T, ends | 118811144 | + 688 | $2 \begin{array}{llll} \\ 2 & 88 & 3 & 58\end{array}$ | 10 | 9 31 |
|  |  | Oxom. Lent 1'. ends | - 014 | r 530 | 348,417 | 11 | 1019 |
|  |  | Palm Sundey | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 41 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6} 638$ | 5 7 434 | 18 | 116 |
|  |  | 4 atationary | 1271146 | r 5126 | 625450 | 13 | 158 |
|  |  |  | 23823 | $\pm 636$ | 74256 | 14 | 0 |
|  | W | O 0 d Pleiadum | 2 40 259 | r 588 | 859597 | 15 | 8 |
|  | $\mathrm{TH}^{\mathbf{K}}$ | K. John d., 1364 | $317{ }^{3} 1732$ | s 640 | 1013550 | 16 | 219 |
|  | F | Good Friday | 361 4 9 <br> 188   | r 518 | 1123619 | 17 | 310 |
|  | 8 | Wm. Chisoldnn d. | 428442 | s 644 | - 657 | 18 | 43 |
|  | S | Easter Sunday | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 0 & 5 & 18\end{array}$ | r 514 | Om23 743 | 19 | 454 |
|  | M | Dr. Young d. | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 39 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | . 648 | 112838 | 20 | 544 |
| 13 | TV | Moon apogee | 6 24 647 | r 510 | 150984 | 1 | 38 |
| $\left(\begin{array}{l} 14 \\ 15 \end{array}\right.$ | W | Handel died, 1759 | 71674 | . 658 | 2201049 | 29 | 718 |
|  | Tu | Caster Term begins | $\begin{array}{lllll}8 & 23 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | [ 5 | $2450 m 0$ | 23 | 8 |
| 16 | F | Bat.ofCulloden, 1746 | 9 44 10 21 <br> 10 58   <br> 11 97   | 3 655 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 4 & 1 & 10\end{array}$ | 24 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 44 \\ 9 & 97\end{array}$ |
| 17 | S | B. Franklit d. 1790 | $\begin{array}{lllll}10 & 58 & 11 & 27 \\ 11 & 57 & \end{array}$ | r 5 [ 3 | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 20 & 9 & 20\end{array}$ | 25 | 97 |
|  | M | Low Sundas | $\begin{array}{rr}11 & 57 \\ 0 & 99\end{array}$ | - 659 | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 35 & 3 & 31\end{array}$ | 26 | 1010 |
|  | M | St. Alphege | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 22 & 0 & 40\end{array}$ | r 459 | $\begin{array}{llll}351 & 4\end{array}$ | 27 | 1056 |
| 20 | TV | Newmkt.Craves mg. | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 59 & 1 & 80 \\ 1 & 89 & 1 & 56\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 7 \\ 4 & 3\end{array}$ | 4864 | 28 | 1145 |
| 21 | W | Ox. Eater T. bego | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 39 & 1 & 56 \\ 9 & 13 & 4 & 39\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 55\end{array}$ | 426725 | 9 | ס |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | Catteriok Spg meet. | $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 13 & 2 & 32\end{array}$ | 7 7 <br> 4 7 | $4{ }^{4} 49,847$ | 0 |  |
| 23 | F | St. George 1559 | 2 51 3 11 <br> 3 39 3 55 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { r } 4 & 51 \\ 7 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}5 & 21 & 10 \\ 6 & 5 & 11 & 89\end{array}$ | 1 | 37 |
| 24 | ${ }_{\sim}^{S}$ | Crommell b., 1559 | 3 32 3 55 <br> 4 90 4 38 | 7 10 <br> 4 48 | 6 7 $\quad 11122$ | 8 | 39 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }^{\text {L }}$ | \& Sun. af. Esater, D | 4 20 4 38 <br> 5 1 5 26 |  | $\begin{array}{lc}7 & 18 \\ 8 & 12 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 3 | 3 4 42 |
| 27 | Tu | D. Hume b., 1711 | 5 1 5 26 <br> 5 51 6 20 | 37 74 |  | 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 44 \\ 5 & 43\end{array}$ |
| 48 | W B | Bath Spring meet. | 649 73 | ¢ 718 | 1054139 |  | $6 \quad 37$ |
|  | J | ס R A. 136. 29m. | $830{ }^{8} 46$ r | r4 41 | 0.15 | 7 | 728 |
| $30$ | F | Bat. Fontenov, 1745 | 9261046 | 37 21 | 135223 | 8 | 816 |

## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR APRIL, 1841.

The atmospheric appearances at the commencement of this month are of a cold and winterly character; with northerly winds there will be frost, prevalent especially from the 5 th to the 7 th; the 9 th tends to windy weather, changing again to fair and frosty atmosphere towards the 12th and 14th days; the 17th produces dry winds; about the 18th expect spring showers ; the 21st and following days appear changeable, with frequent showere, continuing, with little intermission, until the 28 ih , when the Moon enters her first quar. ter, bringing cold raius and snow, with many sudden changes.

FAIRS.
Aprir 6. Gloucester, Ch; 6. Nurthampton, H; 8. Cardiff, C; 14. Laighton Buz7ard, C: 17. Barnstaple, C ; 18, 25. Leicester, H C S; 20. Devizes, C S : 21. Thaue, C : Aahby de la Zouch, H C S ; 22. Dunstable, H.

## fay XXXI (

## moon's phases.

Full Moon, $\delta$ th day, 2 h . $\delta \mathrm{m}$. Atternoon. Last Quarter, 13th day, 4h. 21m. Afternoon. New Moon, 20 th day, 11 h .43 m . Aternoon. First Quarter, 27th day, 3h. 9m. Afternoon.

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \hline W \end{aligned}$ | Remarkable Days. |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sun r. } \\ \hline \& \text { \& sets. } & \text { rise } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | sets. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { M's } \\ & \text { Agel } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | h. m. h. m- |  |  | da. | h. m. |
| 1 S | St. Phil. \& St. James | 10411115 | 437 2as3 | 2 m 40 | 9 | 9 C 1 |
| $28$ | Sun. after Easter | 1144 | s7 254 | 256 | 10 |  |
| 3 M | Inv. of the Cr | 011035 | 434524 | 313 | 11 | 1033 |
| 4 Tv | Newmkt. 1st Sp. mt. | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 59 & 1 & 19\end{array}$ | 728640 | 331 | 12 | 1121 |
| 5 W | Shakapeare b., 1564 | 158157 | 4 30 755 | 353 | 13 |  |
| $6 \mathrm{~T}_{1}$ | St. John Era | 217235 | 7319 | 419 | 14 | 11 |
| 7 F | $4{ }^{\text {d }}$ D [E.T.en | 254 | 42710 | 452 | 15 | 154 |
| 8 S | Bp. Porteus b., 1731, | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 27 & 3 & 47\end{array}$ | s7 7511 | 534 | 16 | 246 |
| 92 | 4 Sun. after Eas | 46423 | 4241146 | 628 | 17 | 37 |
| , | $h$ R.A. 18h. 10 m . | 441458 | 38 | 729 | 18 | 25 |
| - | E. Chatham d. 1778, | $517 \quad 556$ | 4200 m 20 | 835 | 19 | 511 |
| 2 W | S. Percival ass | 557622 | s741046 | 945 | 20 | 55 |
| 3 TH | T. Rowe d., 1715 | 646 7 | $4 \begin{array}{llll}4 & 17 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ | 1054 | 21 | 38 |
| 4 F | A. Boleyn b., 1504 | 742813 | s7 741124 | 0a 2 | 22 | 720 |
| , | 9 in ${ }^{2}$ | 8 46 9 | + 414140 | 111 | 23 | 8 2 |
| 6 | Rogation Sunday | 9 55,10 25 | $\begin{array}{lllll}87 & 47 & 155\end{array}$ | 223 | 24 | 46 |
| M | D. of Marlb. d. 172 | 10581125 | -4 11 210 | 338 | 25 | 33 |
| 8 | h R.A. 18 b . 8 m . | 1149 | s7 50228 | 456 | 261 | 1025 |
| 9 | Newmkt. 2d Sp. m | 010032 | 48851 | 619 | 27 | 11 |
| $0 \mathrm{~F}_{1}$ | Asc. D. Holy Thu |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 53 & 3 & 20\end{array}$ | 743 | 28 | O |
| 1 | 4 R.A. 17 h .3 m . | 14528 | 4 6 354 |  | 0 |  |
| 2.5 | Pope b. 1688.T.T. b. | 232255 | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 56 & 4 & 47\end{array}$ |  | 1 | 28 |
| S | 1 Sun. af. Ascension | 319344 | $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 3 & 5 & 56\end{array}$ | 11 | 2 | 33 |
|  | B. of Q. Victoria | 488430 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\mathrm{s} 7 & 58 & 7 & 16\end{array}$ | 1140 |  | 35 |
| S 5 | $2 \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{A} .17 \mathrm{~h} .1 \mathrm{~m}$. | 4551522 | r 4 0 81841 |  | 4 | 32 |
| ? 6 W | Gorbambury races | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 50 & 619\end{array}$ | 3 8 1 10 | Om 8 | 5 | 25 |
| $7 \mathrm{~T}_{1}$ | J. Calvin d., 1554 | $\begin{array}{lllll}648 & 7 & 17\end{array}$ | r3 3881125 | 029 | 6 | 4 |
| 38 | 4 R.A, 17 h .0 m . | $\begin{array}{lllll}76 & 817\end{array}$ | ; 83 | 146 |  | 70 |
| 99 S | Rest. of Charles II. | 849923 | r3 5661159 |  | 8 | $7 \quad 45$ |
| $30 \%$ | Pentecost. Whit Sun | 9571032 | $\begin{array}{lllll}8 & 5 & 313\end{array}$ |  | 9 | 30 |
|  | $\delta^{\text {\% R.A.13h. } 7}$ | 11511 | 3 54 427 |  | 110 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 17\end{array}$ |

## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR MAY, 1841.

This month promises fair weather at its commencement, which will last for some time, with little intermission; it is settled about the 5th and following days, until about the 10 th , when there are appearances of wind and rain; fair weather prevalls near the 13th ; the 14th gives sigus of hail, rain, and thunder; cloudy weather, with showers, about the 15th; towards the 18th rainy and cloudy ; fair, with cold winds and frosty nights, near the 20th; winds prevalent near the 24th; towards the end of the month very changeable, with showers.

FAIRS.
May 1. Reading and Bridgnorth, H C ; 4. Northampton, H ; 4, 5. Boston, C; 6. Abingdon and Lewes, C ; Southampton, C Ch; 8. Stroud, C S P.


## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR JUNE, 1841.

This month bears a tempestuous character at its commencement, turning to cold weather, with frequent showers, towards the 4th; windy weather is again prevalent towards the 6th, with signs of thunder and lightning; verging on to the 12th, expect wind and rain, with intervals of thunder storms and lightning; the aspects of the 15 th again tell of a highly electric atmosphere, with thunder and lightning; the 16th brings cloudy weather, with rain; wind and rain are again prevalent towards the 19th; the 20th again speaks of tempestuous weather, accompanied with thunder; after the 24th, the month concludes with fair and settled weather.

FAIRS.
Jone 1. Leicester, H C S; 5. Malmsbury, H C; 9. Ashby de la Znuch, H C S ; 19. Northampton, H; 24. Cambridge, various; 27. Wigan, H C.

| 10 | RAPHAEL'S | PROPHETIC A | ANAC. |  | 1841 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fuln XXXI 相apg. |  |  |  |  |  |
| MOON's. PHAsEs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full Moon, $\quad 8 \mathrm{rd}$ day, 6 h .28 m . Afternoon. Last Quarter, 11th day, 8h. 30m. Afternoon. New Moon, 18th day, 211. 12m. Afternoon. First Quarter, 25th day, 8l. 20m. Morning. |  |  |  |  |  |
| D\|c| | Remarkable Days. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { T. of H. Water } \\ \text { Morn. } & \text { Sun r. } \\ \text { M } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { ses. I I } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mas } \\ & \text { are } \end{aligned}$ | Moon's South. |
|  |  | h. m.h. mfh. in | m. h. m. | da ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | h. m. |
| 1 | $\bigcirc$ in Apog | 0 5 0 33 r 45 | 6 a 221 m 30 |  | 10 a 34 |
| 2 F | Visit. of B.V. Mary | 0 57 1 21 s 814 | 7 41 2 15 | 1311 | 1126 |
| 3 S | Dog d. beg. [apog. | 143824 r 346 | $\begin{array}{llllll}8 & 21 & 3 & 11\end{array}$ | $14$ | 0 m 16 |
| 4.8 | 4 Sun. af. Trin. Din | $\begin{array}{llllllll}2 & 25 & 2 & 42 & 5 & 8 & 13\end{array}$ | 8 52 4 15 <br> 9 16 5 98 | 15 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 1 & 49\end{array}$ |
| 5 M | Hp. Warson d. 1805 | 3 0 3 16 r 47 | 9 16 5 22 | 16 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 49\end{array}$ |
| 6 Tv | ㅇ R.A. 3h. 54 m . | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}3 & 32 & 3 & 50 & 8 & 12\end{array}$ | 9 35 6 29 | 17 | 232 |
| 7 W | 'ewnikt. July meet. | 4 5 4 20 r 49 | 9 50 7 38 | 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 13 \\ 3 & 54\end{array}$ |
| $8 \mathrm{TH}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | \% R.A. 4b. 0m. | 4 39 4 55 5 8 10 <br> 5 13 5 39    | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}10 & 5 & 8 & 47 \\ 10 & 91 & 9 & 56\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 54 \\ 4 & 35\end{array}$ |
| 9 F | C. Peter murd., 1762 | 5 13 5 32 r 51 | $\begin{array}{lllll}10 & 21 & 9 & 56\end{array}$ | 20 | 44 35 <br> 5  |
| 10 S | Ox. Trinity T. ends |  | 103711 | 21 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 17\end{array}$ |
| 112 | J Sun. after Trinity | 6 26 6 44 <br> 7 r 5 52 | 1054 Oa17 | 22 | 6 |
| 12 M | Frasmus d. 1536 | 7 4 7 25 58 8 <br> 7 7     | $\begin{array}{llllll}11 & 15 & 1 & 31\end{array}$ | 23 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 32 \\ 7 & 46\end{array}$ |
| 13 Tv | Dr. Bradley d., 1752 | 7 47 8 19 C 54 | $\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 42 & 249\end{array}$ | 24 | 46 |
| $14 . W$ | Liverpool July meet | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrr}8 & 57 & 9 & 37 & 58 & 5\end{array}$ | - 48 | 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 46 \\ 9 & 51\end{array}$ |
| $1.5 \mathrm{TH}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | St. Swithin |  | $0 m 19$ 5 26 | 26.9 | 9 51 <br> 10 57 |
| 16 $F$ <br> 17  | ¢ $¢ 0$ a Tauri | 11 39 | 1 10 6 32 <br> 9 10 7 95 | 2710 | $10 \quad 57$ |
| 17 S <br> 18  <br> 18  | Dr. Watts b., 1654 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 2 | 6 Sun.a. Trin. ${ }^{\text {Pe- }}$ Prs.Aug. C.b. [rigee |  | $\begin{array}{ll\|ll} 3 & 40 & 7 \\ 5 & 10 & 8 & 31 \end{array}$ | 29 | 02 |
| 20 Tr | St. Margaret | $\begin{array}{llllllll}3 & 3 & 3 & 27 & 3 & 7 & 58\end{array}$ | 6 39 8 53 | I | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 57 \\ 9 & 48\end{array}$ |
| 214 | Hatt. Sliremsb. 1403 | $\begin{array}{llllllllll}3 & 49 & 4 & 13 & \mathrm{r} & 3\end{array}$ | 8 6 9 12 | , | 248 |
| $22 \cdot{ }^{2}$ | Varr Magdalen | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}4 & 34 & 4 & 57 & ; 7 & 55\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 29 & 630\end{array}$ | 3 | $3{ }^{3} \quad 37$ |
| 23 | 9 ${ }^{\text {o m m }}$ Inuri | 5 16 5 38 r $\mathbf{4}$ | 1047974 | 4 | 24 |
| 24. | Nelson lost ha arm | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}5 & 56 & 6 & 17 & s 7 & 73\end{array}$ | 0 4 10 6 <br> 1 4 10  | 5 | 11 |
| 25.8 | 7 Sun. after Tinity | 6 35 6 54 r 9 | 1 20 10 <br> 2 34 28 | 6 | 59 |
| $26 . \mathrm{M}$ | it. Anne | 7 14 7 42 5 7 50 <br> 8 14 8 49    | 2 34 10 55 <br> 3 44 11  | 7 | 48 |
| 27 T | Farl Essex beh. 1640 | 8 12 8 49 4 11 <br> 9 30 10 15 $\mathbf{7}$ 47 | 3 44 11 30 <br> 4 47   | 8 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 39 \\ 8 & 30\end{array}$ |
| 28.1 | Robespierre beli1794 | 9 30 10 15 5 7 <br> 10 59 11    | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 47 \\ 5 & 39\end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 30 \\ 9 & 29\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{29} 9$ | Hat. of Landen, 1693 |  | 5 39 0 m 12 <br> 6 94 1 | 10 | $\begin{array}{cc}9 & 22 \\ 0 & 12\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 6 22 1 4 <br> 6 56 2 5 |  | $11 \begin{array}{lr}12 \\ 1\end{array}$ |

## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR JULY, 1841.

Towards the 3rd day the lunations have a tendency to rain, which will be of some continnance it the wird should verge towards the south, but if north winds prevail. the neather will be fairer until the 10th; about this time the atmorphere appears highly electric, thunder and hail may be looked for in mar.v pats of the country; the 11th approaches with fair weather, rather rainy if the wind turn to southward: wind and thunder appear prevalent towards the 15th; the 16th gives a continuance of this weather, with high winds; about the 18th the weather becomes very changeable, with frequent burvts of thunder; the 25th sets in changeable; the 27 th and following days wind $\because:$ : the month closes with thunder and lightning, in some parts of a danuerous character.

FAIRS.
Jui.y 5 . Leicester, HCs; Gloucester, H C P Ch; 25. Reading, HC.

## 

| Full Moon, 2nd day, 10h. 1m. Morning. <br> Last Quarter, 10th day, 6 h .18 m . Morning. <br> New Moon, 16th day, 9 h .82 m . Afternoon. <br> Firat Quarter, 23d day, 9h. 9m. Afternoon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \| $\mathrm{W}_{\mathbf{W}}$ ( Remarkable Days. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T. of } \\ & \text { Morn } \end{aligned}$ | Water\| | Sun r . Se sets |  | on |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathbf{M}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}} \\ & \mathbf{A g e}{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { Sout } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  |  | h. m. ${ }^{\text {h }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 Sun. af. Tr. Lam.d. | 124 | 146 | 419 | $7 \mathrm{a} 1^{\prime}$ | 3 |  | 131 | 113 |
|  | M Batt. Blenheim, 1704 | 28 | 288 | s 740 | 742 | 4 |  | 14 | 0 ms |
|  | Tu Arkwright d. 1792 | 243 | y 591 r | r 422 | 80 | 529 |  | 15 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 1\end{array}$ |
|  | W Goodwood races | 314 | 332 s | s 736 | 814 | 637 |  | 16 | 15 |
|  | TH | 345 | 358 r | r 425 | 827 | 7 |  | 17 | 23 |
|  | F James II. d. 1701 | 412 | 428 s | s 733 | 842 | 85 |  | 8 | 3 |
|  | S Nat. of Jes. [d. 1827 | 444 | 459 r | 1428 |  | 10 | 19 | 19 | 3 |
|  | E9 Sun. af. 'Tr. G. Cun. | 516 | 532 s | s730 | 919 | 1117 |  | 2 | 4 |
|  | M J. Dryden b. 1631 | 550 | 68 r | r432 | 943 | 0,33 | 21 | 1 | 53 |
|  | Tu St. Lawrence | 630 | 653 s | s726 | 1014 | 150 | L2 | 2 | 63 |
|  | W Dog Days end | 721 | 748 r | r 435 | 1057 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 73 |
|  | Th ${ }^{\text {q }}$ d v Geminor | 829 | 917 s | 3723 | 1156 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 83 |
|  | F Brighton races | 105 | 1051 r | r 439 |  | 511 | 25 | 5 | 94 |
|  | S 9 R.A. 14h. 51 m . | 1133 | -s | 3719 | Om10 | 557 | 26 | 610 | 10 |
|  | S 10 Sun.af. Trin. As- | 07 | 040 r | r 442 | 236 | 650 | 27 | 711 | 11 |
|  | M ©ecl.inv. [sumprion | 110 | 138 s | 3716 |  | 654 | 28 | 8 | $\sigma$ |
|  | Tu Duch. Kent b. 1786 | 23 | 227 r | r 446 | 533 | 715 |  | 0 | 0d |
|  | W James Beattie d. 1803 | 251 | 312 s | 312 | 659 | 734 |  | 11 | 12 |
|  | Th R. Bloomfield died | 333 | 351 r | 450 | 821 | 750 |  | 22 | 21. |
|  | F Lewes race | 410 | 427 s | 7 7 | 941 | 8 |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | S ${ }^{\text {P R R.A. } 7 \mathrm{~h} .2 \mathrm{~m}}$. | 447 | 5 4/r | 453 | 1059 | 829 |  | 43 | 3 |
|  | S 11 Sun. af.Tr. B | 521 | 540 s | 75 | 0016 | 853 |  | 54 | 4 |
|  | $M_{\text {W }}$ Wallace exe. [Bos. | 61 | 622 r |  | 129 | 925 |  | 65 | 5 |
|  | Te St. Bartholomew | 644 | 78 |  | 2371 | 108 |  | 6 | 6 |
|  | W Batt. of Cressy, 1346 | 738 | 815 r | 5 | 3361 | 110 |  | 87 | 717 |
|  | TH? stationary | 858 | 943 s | 658 | 4241 | 1159 | 9 | 98 | 8 |
|  | F Taunton r | 10291 | 111 r | 54 |  |  | 10 | 8 | $8 \quad 5$ |
|  | S St. Augustine | 1145 | -s | 6.54 | 529 | 1 m 4 | 11 |  | 44 |
|  | Z 12 Sun. af. Trin. St. | 017 | 041 r | 5 | 5 |  | 12 | 10 | 0 |
|  | M [Jobn Bap. beh. | 1 | 126 s | 650 | 6 | 321 | 13 | 11 | $1{ }^{1}$ |
|  | Bunyan d. 1688 | 146 | 3 r | 512 | 623 |  | 14 | 411 | 158 |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOK AUGUST, 1841.
Sudden rains, with boisterous winds, will usher in the first days of this month ; the lunation of the 2nd day is again indicative of showers, with sume intervals of thunder and lightning; the 3rd day is influenced by similar as. peete, and we may expect many storms; on the 4th, sudden rains of a cold charactor may be looked for: wind and rain again become prevalent towards the 10th; mire setlled towards the 16 th, with some showers, if the southern Tinds should prevail: the 10th brings hail and thinder; very changeable from the 23 rd ; thunder and hail towards the 25 th; sudden rains on the 28th; boisterous, windy weather concludea the month.

FAIRS.
Aucnst 3. Darontry, H C S; 6. Northampton, H; 26. East Ilsey, S.

## MOON'S PHASEE.

| Full Moon, | 1st day, | 1h. 88 m . Morning. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Last Quarter, | 8th day, | 2h. 12m. Afternoon |
| New Moon, | 15th day, | 6h. 2m. Morning. |
| First Quarter, | 22d day, | 1h. 81 m . Afternoon, |
| Full Moon, | 80th day, | 4h. 18 m . Afternoon. |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D} \\ & \mathbf{w} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | rises. | set. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | b | m | .b. m. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | b $m$ |  |  |
| 1 | W |  |  |  |  | 6237 |  | 5 | Om 34 |
| 2 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | Stam | 49 |  | s 644 | 651 | 45 | 16 | 115 |
| 3 | F | Cromwell d. 1658 | 318 |  | 1 r 518 |  | 754 | $17$ | 59 |
| 4 | S | Blake buried, 1657 | 344 |  | 8 - 640 |  |  | 18 | 24 |
| 5 | S | 13 Sun. af. Trin. O | 413 |  | 8 r 521 | 743 | 1018 | 19 |  |
| 6 | 11 | War | 444 | 5 3 | 3)s 637 | 818 | 1133 | 20 | 427 |
| $7$ | T | St. Eunure | 521 |  | r 523 | 8 | 0a50 | 21 | 5.25 |
| 8 | W | Nativity of V. | 5 |  | 33 | 946 |  | 22 | $6 \quad 25$ |
|  | Tu |  | $7 \quad 2$ | 734 | 4 r 529 |  |  |  | 27 |
| 10 | F |  | 820 |  | s 629 |  | 350 | 24 | $8 \quad 27$ |
| 11 | S | Johnson born, 17 | 9591 | 10 | 33 | Om | 426 | 25 | 9 |
| 12 | \$ | 14 Sun. after Triuity | ) 11231 | 12 | 0s6 25 | 139 | 55 |  | 10 |
| 13 | M | C. J. Fox d. 1806 |  | 029 | 29 r 537 |  | 518 | 27 | 11 |
| 14 | T | Donca | 057 | 124 | 44s6 21 | 428 | 538 | 8 |  |
| 15 | W | Overbury pois. 1613 | 3148 |  | r 541 | 551 |  |  |  |
| 16 |  | Louis XVIII | 229 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 051 |
| 7 | F | $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{~L}$ L | 37 | 3 | . 545 | 836 |  |  | 40 |
|  | S | Ember Week. | 341 | 358 | 58) 613 | 955 | 657 |  | 231 |
|  | 5 | 15 Sun. after Trinity | 414 |  |  | 11 |  |  | 3 |
| 0 | I |  | 454 |  | 5 | 0a23 |  |  |  |
|  | Tv | C. M | 531 |  | r 554 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | W | Charles V. died,1558 | 8617 |  | 38 s 6 | 217 | 9 | 7 | 61 |
| 23 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Liverpool Aut. meet | t 7 7 5 |  | 38 r 557 | 256 | 1051 |  | 6 |
|  | - |  | 819 |  | 4 s 62 | 327 | 1158 | 8 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 39\end{array}$ |
|  | S | R. Dodsley d. 1764 | 9 |  | 26 r 6 |  |  | 10 | 84 |
|  | 2 | 16 Sun. after Trinity | 11 |  | 1 s 558 | 411 | 1 mb | 611 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | J. Brindley d. 1772 |  |  | 10 r 64 | 428 | 214 | 412 | $9 \quad 50$ |
|  | I'u | Buchanan d. 1582 | 034 |  | 53 s 5 54 | 444 |  | 13 | 10 |
|  | W | Newmkt. 1 siOct.mitg |  |  | 35 r 6 |  |  | 214 | 1 |
| 30 |  |  | 147 |  | 3 s 5.5 | 516 |  |  |  |

## PAPIIAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1841.

The lunation of the lst day of this month bears testimony of fair weather, with cool nights and mornings; appearances of thunder and lightning about the 3d; wind and thunder will be prevalent about the 6th; after the 8th the weather becomes very changeable; the 10 th causes changes, with some rain and dull atmosphere: expect high winds to prevail near the 12th; the 14th gives tokens of cold rains, wind, and thunder, of short duration; the 15th brings wind and rain; hail, rain, and thunder, is again prevalent in many parts towards the 19th; the 22nd brings changeable weather, with thunder and hail : heat and thunder towards the 26th; sudden rains about the 27th; the month ends with changeable and unsettled weather.

FAIRS.
September 1. Bristol, various; 4. Monmouth, wool ; 4, 5. Barnet, H C.

## ©ctouer XXXI 四aps.

## MOON'S PHABES.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 9 h .11 m. Afternoon. New Moon, 14th day, 4 h .26 m . Afornoon. First Quarter, 22d day, 9h. 1m. Morning. Full Moon, 30th day, 6 h .67 m . Morning.



RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR OCTOBER, 1841.
Windy, blusterous weather prevails during the first days; fair weather about the 7 th, with some intervals of thunder and hail ; again, towards the 8th, the atmosphere appears in a disturbed state, with periods of thunder and lightning; a elearer air springs up about the 13th; the lunation of the 14th gives signs of fair weather; sudden rains and tempestuous weather about the 17th; wiad and clouds prevail on the 20th ; cold rains about the 21st; very unsettled weather sets in after the 22d; sudden rains about the 23rd; the month concludes with rainy weather.

## FAIRS.

October 2, 3, 4. Nottingham, H C Ch; 10. Leiceater C Ch; Uxbridge, HCS; 20. Devizes, S P ; 24. Wigan, H C; Winchester. H C S.

## gopember XXX Rays.

## monn's phases.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 4 h .18 m . Morning.
New Moon, 18 th day, 6 h .90 m . Morning.
Firat Quarter, 21 st day, 6 h .10 m . Moraing.
Full Moon, 28 th day, 6 h .87 m . Aternoon.

|  | $\stackrel{\text { D }}{\text { w }}$ | Remarkable Days. | T. of H. Water Morn. 1 After. | Sun r . $\&$ sete. |  | sets. |  | South. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M | All Saints | 252511 | r 712 | 5d39 | 9m42 |  | 2 m 12 |
|  | Tv | Alichaelmas T. beg. | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 33 & 3 & 53\end{array}$ | 8447 | 637 | 1050 | 8 | 314 |
|  | W | Prs. Sophia b. 1768 | 416437 | r 714 | 747 | 1145 | 19 | - 14 |
|  | Tı | K. Wili. land. 1688 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 0 & 5 & 24\end{array}$ | 4443 |  | 0a27 | 20 | 512 |
|  | F | Gunpowder Plot | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 52 & 619\end{array}$ | r 7191 | 1030 | 059 | 21 | 6 |
|  | S | St. Leonard | 651 78 | s 4401 | 1152 | 123 | 22 | 6 |
| 7 |  | Sir M. Frobisher k. | 851845 | r 7 2\% |  | 144 | 3 | $7 \quad 45$ |
|  |  | Prs. Augusta b. | 92310 | 8436 | 1 m 12 | 23 | 24 | 8 83 |
|  | Iv | Lord Mayor's Day | 103611 | r 726 | 231 | 221 | 25 | 9 |
| 10 | W | M. Luther b. 1483 | 1139 | s 433 | 349 | 240 | 6 | 10 |
| 11 | I'H | St. Mart | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 0 & 32\end{array}$ | r7 29 |  |  | 27 | 11 |
| 12 | F | Cam. Mich. T. Div. | 056116 | s4 29 | 625 | 326 | 8 | 11 |
| 13 |  | Britius. [midnigbt | 13715 | r 732 | 748 | 357 | 0 |  |
| 14 | $\mathcal{S}^{\text {L }}$ | Leibnitz died, 1716 | 219238 | s 426 | 853 | 456 | 1 | 0 : |
| 15 | 1 S | St. Machutus | $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 56 & 3 & 14\end{array}$ | r7 35 | 954 | 526 | 2 | 1.40 |
|  |  |  | 3338351 | 5 4431 | 1045 | 624 |  | 3 |
|  |  | St. Hug | 411427 | r 7381 | 1124 | 729 | 4 | 3 tt |
| 18 | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | ơ of | 4 47 5 4 | s 4201 | 1153 | 836 | 5 | 411 |
| 19 | F | $\bigcirc$ in Perihelicn | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 23 & 5 & 47\end{array}$ | r 741 | 0d16 | 944 | 6 | 4 |
| 20 |  | Edw K. and Mariyr | $\begin{array}{llll}612 & 12 & 38\end{array}$ | s 417 | 036 | 1052 | 7 | 5 |
| 21 |  | L. Hawte's voy. 1759 | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 0 & 7 & 29\end{array}$ | r 744 |  |  | 8 | $6 \quad 20$ |
| 22 |  | St. Cecilia | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 58 & 8 & 27\end{array}$ | s 414 | 19 | $0 \mathrm{m0}$ | 9 | 7 |
| 23 |  | St. Clement. O. Mar- | 858,926 | r 748 | 124 |  | 10 | $7 \quad 42$ |
| 24 |  | 9 in 8 [tinmas Day | 9591031 | 8412 | 141 | 217 | 11 | $8 \quad 25$ |
| 25 |  | Micbaelmas T. ends | $11 \quad 11127$ | r 750 | 159 | S 29 | 12 | 9 |
| 26 |  | ¢口○ | $\begin{array}{rr}11 & 51\end{array}$ | s 49 | 222 | $44+$ |  | $10{ }^{10} 8$ |
| 27 |  | Bp. Lowth b. 1710 | 0 16 0 40 | r 752 | 252 | 61 |  | $10 \quad 58$ |
| 28 |  | 1 Sun. in Advent | 155128 | s 47 | 332 | 720 | 151 | 11 |
| 29 | M | Oliver Goldsmith b. | 149215 | r $7 \quad 54$ | 425 | 834 | 16 | 1 m |
| 30 | Tu | St. Andrew [1731 | 2373 | s 45 | 533 | 937 | 17 |  |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR NOVEMBER, 1841.
The aspects prevailing towards the $2 d$ of the month denote a murky atmosphere, with dense aqueous vapours or rain ; the 3d bripge rain; the lunation of the 6th dey denotes stormy weather; towards the 11th we may expect a clearer air and more settled atmosphere; the 18 h pruduces rain, and prevelent moisture for some period; the 15th priduces a mild temperature, with some rain ; 16th brings rain; the 17th turns cold, with snow or rain; the 18th is under similar influence; the 19th, winde and etermey weather; the lunation of the 21 st excites stormy weather, continuingof with intervals of fair weather, until the 28th, which promises fair, if northerly winds prevail.

FAIRS.
November 1. Saffron Walden, C; 6. Nowcastle, C; 8. Cirenceetor, H C \&
1841.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC. 15

## 

## MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, Sth day, Oh. 16m. Attomoon. New Moon, 12th day, 9h. 34m. Aternoon. First Quarter, 21st day, 2h. 48m. Morning.<br>Full Moon, 28th day, 6h. 84 m . Morning.



## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR DECEMBER, 1841.

The moon's quadrature towards the 5 th day brings wintry weather, with snow and rain, continuing, with intervals, until the 11th and following days, which denote macla rain. and in some parts fouds; the 12th brings a changeable period, murky, turbid atmosphere, and rains; boisterous weather and shew storms are prevalent about the 21st; a remiss of cold will be felt abont the 22d; the 25 h is productive of winds and snow; the 26th brings cold, enow, and rain ; stormy weather may be expected after the 28th, with snow and rain; the month concludes with tempestuous weather, and frequency of rain, sleet, and snow.

FAIRS.
Decrmbrr 1. Bury St. Edmund's, C; 6. Bodmin, C S ; Higham Ferrars, H C S; 7, 8. Cheltenham, C; 11. Baldock, Ch; 2c. Bridgewater; H.
miOOs'

| D | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | head | arms | should. | heart | bowels | secret |
| 2 | neck | should. | breast | back | reins | memb. |
| 3 | and | breast | stomach | belly | loins | hips |
| 4 | throat | stomach | heart | bowels | se- | and |
| 5 | arms | heart | back | reins | cret | thighs |
| 6 | breast | back | belly | loins | memb. | knees |
| 7 | stomach | belly | bow- | secret | hips | hams |
| 8 | heart | bowels | els | memb. | thighs | legs |
| 9 | back | reins | reins | hips | knees | and |
| 10 | belly | loins | loins | and | and | ancles |
| 11 | and | 8 - | secret | thighs | hams | feet |
| 12 | bowels | cret | memb. | knees | legs | toes |
| 13 | reins | memb. | hips | hams | ancles | head |
| 14 | loins | hips | and | legs | feet | face |
| 15 | secret | thighs | thighs | and | and | neck |
| 16 | memb. | knees | knees | ancles | toes | throat |
| 17 | hips | and | hams | feet | head | arms |
| 19 | thighs | legs | and | head | neck | breast |
| 20 | knees | ancles | ancles | nd | throat | stomach |
| 21 | hams | feet | feet | face | arms | heart |
| 22 | legs | and | toes | neck | should. | back |
| 23 | and | toes | head | throat | breast | belly |
| 24 45 | ancles | head | face | arm | stomach beart | bowels |
| 26 | toes | neck | throat | breast | back | reins |
| 27 | head | throat | arms | stomach | belly | Ioins |
| 28 29 | and | arms | should. <br> breast | heart back | bowels reins | secret |
| 30 | neck |  | breast |  | reins | memb. |
| 31 | throat |  | stomach |  | loins |  |

## EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

| plangts. | Aspects. | SIGNS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H Herschel. | $\bigcirc$ Conjunction. | $\boldsymbol{r}$ Aries. | $\simeq$ Libra. |
| 12 Saturn. | * Sextile. | \% Taurus. | m Scorpio. |
| 4 Jupiter. | $\square$ Square. | $\Pi$ Gemini. | $f$ Sagittarius. |
| $\delta$ Mars. | $\triangle$ Trine. | $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ Cancer. | $v$ Capricornus. |
| $\bigcirc$ Sun. | 8 Opposition. | $\Omega$ Leo. | m Aquarius. |
| ¢ Venus. | \& Dragon's Head. | 项 Virgo. | * Pisces |
| ¢ Mercury. | \% Dragon's T'ail. |  |  |
| D Moon. |  |  |  |

mOOITM myGirm.

| M | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | Deceraber. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | hips | hams | feet | face | arms | stomach |
| 2 | thighs | legs | toes | neck | should. | heart |
| 3 | knees | ancles | head | and | breast | and |
| 4 | hams | feet | face | throat | stomach | back |
| 5 | legs | and | neck | arms | beart | belly |
| 6 | and | toes | throat | should. | back | bowels |
| 7 | ancles | head | arms | breast | belly | reins |
| 8 | feet | face | and | stomach | bowels | loins |
| 9 | toes | neck | should. | heart | reins | secret |
| 10 11 | head | throat | breast | back | and | memb. |
| 11 12 | and | arms | stomach | belly | loins | hips |
| 12 | face | should. | heart | bowels | secret | and |
| 13 | neck | breast | back | reins | memb. | thighs |
| 14 | throat | stomach | belly | loins | hips | knees |
| 15 | arms | heart | bowels | se- | thighs | hame |
| 16 | should. | back | reins | cret | knees | lege |
| 17 | breast | belly | loins | memb. | and | and |
| 18 | stomach | bowels | secret | hips | hams | ancles |
| 18 20 | heart | reins | memb. | thighs | legs | feet |
| 20 21 | back | and | hips | knees | ancles | toes |
| 22 | bowels | secret | thighs | legs | and | and |
| 23 | reins | memb. | knees | and | toes | face |
| 24 | loins | hips | hams | ancles | head | neck |
| 25 | se- | thighs | legs | feet | face | throat |
| 26 | cret | knees | and | head | neck | arms should. |
| 28 | hips | hams | feet | and | arms | breast |
| 29 | thighs | legs | toes | face | should. |  |
| 30 31 | knees hams | ancles feet | head | neck <br> throat | breast | heart back |

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE KALENDAR, FOR 1841.

| Golden Number. . . . . . 18 | Dominical Letter. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Epact | Roman Indiction........ 14 |
| Solar Cycle .......... 2 | Julian Period........ 6554 |

The year 5602 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 16, 1841.
The year 1257 of the Mahommedan Era, commences Feb. 23, 1841.
Ramadân (month of abstinence observed by the Turks), commences on October 17, 1841.

# the predictions, 

## Cimely Elarnings, and ©alutary firccepty,

Founded on the Configurations of the Heavenly Bodies.
FOR JANUARY, 1841.
${ }^{64}$ Ye many twinkling stars, who yet do hold Your brilliant places in the asble ramlt Of night's dominious! Plaacts, and central orbs Of other systems, big as the burning sun Which lights this nethor globe-yet to our eye Small as the glow-worm's lamp-to jou I raise My lowly ori.ons, while, all bewilder'd, My vision straya o'er your eebereal bosts, Too vast, too boundless, for our narrew mind, Warp'd with low prejudices, to unfold And sagely comprebend. Thence higher eoaring, Through you I raise my selemn thoughts to Him, The mighty Founder of this wondrons masoThe Graat Criator! !
Est modus in rebles, bunt certi denique fireg, quos dltra citraque nequit consistire mectem.-To all things there is a limit and a bonndary : the inscratable decrees of Providence are shronded by a dense and mysterion veil, which it is not the destiny of man to rend asunder or penetrate. Further than this, it is written, "we may not pass'"-the dread beyond is, to us, who are sojourners in this finite sphere, 2 chaos.

With the limited knowledge that is permitted to us, we will endeavour, as for as we may, to read the fate of the present year, and scan the destiny of man.

In this month Mars opposes the ascendant of England, and meets the quadrate rays of Mercury and the Sun. Statesmen be cantious! Warriors prepare! for the shrill notes of the fife may be heard, and the warlike sound of the battle trumpet. Dying groans will flaat on the wind; for the how. rizon is red with crackling fire. Rumours are afloat of some deep system of deceit or Treason. Libels and scurrilous writings abound, in which Government is vilified. Misfore tune hangs over the head of a Senator. One of Literary of Legal fame is afflicted.

In Spain there are fearful proceedings, both as regards the Church and State. The Cabinet of Vienna is in turmoil, and prepares for war. The Eastern Territories are disturbed the Crescent shines but dimly. Strange matters, as regards a Lady of Quality, will come before the public. A Military Man is afflicted. A brilliant Star in the galaxy of Fashion is laid low by the dart of Death. Fires, Robberies, and Injuries to buildings will be frequent.

##  <br> 

## FOR FEBRUARY, 1841.

" Genius of musings, who, the midnight hour
Wasting in woods or haunted foreste wild,
Dost wateh Oriow in his aretic tower,
Thy dart oye fixed min in some holy trance;
Or when the vellied lighenings cleuve the air,
And ruin gamat bestrides the wingod storm,
Sit'st in some lonely watob-tower, where thy lamp,
Faint blazing, strites the fisher's oye from far,
And, 'mid the howl of olements, unmoved,
Dost ponder on the awful sceene, and trace
The vast effect to ite superior source."

The Month is ushered in with aspects of evil import to the Fair Sex. Ye who have basked in the world of fashion ! ye who have been as worshipped idols to the multitude, Beware! The destroyer comes with stealthy and advancing step; the blow is, alas ! too sure, the sorrow most poignant ! As we pass onwards in the labyrinth of time, we bebold a Setiolar and a Clergyman; laurels appear hanging o'er their heads. A grey-haired Warrior wields a vabre; it flashes brightly.

Spain holds some communication with England on warlike matters. The polities of our own country appear in a very masettled state, and many of the movements of Government have a tendency to war. Much debating and correspondence ensues with foreign powers regarding affairs in which Portugal and Egypt hold a prominent part. The public excitement becomes general, and there is much discontent. All things connected with the metropelis wear a disagreeable aspect. Basiness is depressed, large failures occur, the stocks and monied interests vibrate alarmingly. Affairs conueeted with the Church occasion much public irritation, and domestic scandal in high life abounds. A Marriage of eclat occurs. One under the domination of Mercury is afflicted. Oue well known as a Scientific Man and Writer departs this life. Our Gallic neighbours are in a tumult-the French Cock crows londly, and proves the ofd fable false. The Lion is not terrified. The passage of Mars through Scorpio will probably cause some rising or disturbance in the Germanic States. Gaze as we will on the page of futurity, the most prominent aspects there, are those of war, strife, and contention. But to what end can these doings tend ? Wherefore arises this strife between masarad man? Simply to raise the one above the other, forgetful of the nobler truths of humanity.

# cimely etarnings, and salutary precepts; 

## FOR MARCH, 1841.

> "Still on its march, unnoticed and unfelt, Moves on our being. We do live and breathe, And we are gone. The epoiler heeds us not. We have ou: spring time and our rottenneas ; And as re full, another race succeeds, To perish likewise. Meanwhile nature smilesThe seasons run their round-the sun fulfils His annual course, and heaven and earth reinain, Still changing, yet unchanged-still doom'd to feel Endless mutation in perpetual rest.
> Where are concealed the days which have elapsed $?$
> Hid in the mighty carern of the yast,
> They rise upon us only to appal,
> By indistinct and half-glimpsed imsges,
> Misty, gigantic, huge, obscure, remote."

Strike the high and solemn Dirge ; let deep funereal Music lend its melancholy cadence to the dipping oars of Charon, while the Spirit bark glides over the dark waters of the Stygian lake, guided by the grisly ferryman ; for the dim form, shrouded in a cold and murky drapery of gloom, was, but a few fleet moments back, a mighty sceptred Potentate.

A Scholar follows in the shadowy train; his fellow-traveller is a Prelate. Saturn enters his domal dignities in the sign Capricorn. The Attic shores resound with fresh commotions. The Star of classic Greece, for a while, illumines the horizon, throwing round, as it were, a reflection of her former glories. In that country the refinements of Art again walk hand in hand with civilization, and for a period of thirty months the Hellenic land owns the sway of its kindlier genius. Extraordinary and important are the political negotiations of both France and England; they relate to Possessions situated afar off; they breathe of hostile feelings, and America. appears concerned therein. Priestcraft raises many commotions in Spain, and proves a bane and curse to the People of that infatuated country. Ireland gradually rises in the scale of Nations; there appears a vast moral inprovement in the character of the people, caused by some popular measure, or produced by the excitement of National feeling. Death seems busy in our own Land amongst the high and mighty, the fair and gay. The retrograde motion of Mars in Scorpio aftlicts Italy, and in many of the Italian States causes disturbances of a revolutionary character. The monied interests of England, her Colonies, and Commerce, are struggling under baneful rays.

#  

FOR APRIL, 1841.

> We, from the hidden rolls of fate, Unfold the destinies that trait My country on the perllous track, Whence nations never voyage backFor onuard is our mortal, way, Alike to glory or decay."

In the course of this month Saturn turns retrograde in the celestial sign Capricorn, a movement of malign import to those Countries under the fearful sway of his direful power. Troubles arise in the West India Colonies, movements of an insurrectionary character take place, and commerce is necessarily injured. Part of Greece and Turkey likewise suffer under this fatal influence. There are some extraordinary political movements affecting the north of Eyypt and Alexandria; France and Germany are also concerned in it. We may expect some tidings of strange import regarding the Sacerdotal and Legislative Government of Spain. A Senator and a Divine advance hand in hand on the road to fame. There appears to be considerable domestic excitement concerning Corn-laws, Lands, Tithes, and all Agricultural matters, in which public right will be asserted and maintained by many an unflinching advocate. The passage of Mars is likely to cast a malignant influence on the affairs of America and Portugal. He causes disturbances, and a vast deal of political bickering. At home we shall have to deplore the death of one of high and noble English blood-one famed "in flood and field." Let no unhallowed footstep disturb his calm and dignified repose!
"Siste, Viator; Heroan calcas!"
The Drama thrives. Musical productions, remarkable for genius and talent, are now brought before the public: and much interest is excited by the success that crowns the efforts of those among us learned in the Arts and Sciences. A Marriage between parties who have obtained much. publicity occurs. A Magistrate or Legislator appears to be the favourite of fortune for a flecting moment. New public buildings of importance are commenced. Ireland claims a considerable share of the public attention, and many political measures connected with that country are carried into effect; but even these efforts are vain, for the evil star in the ascendant of Hibernia remains. She will not rise until England falls ! and her doom is sealed and stamped with the signature of Oculas Taurus.

##  <br> FOR MAY, 1841. <br> "_ Such secret lore my coul doth yearn From thy enchanted glass to laarn As erst was taught that Rhymer bold, Who by fair Eliaad's queen of old Was captive led from Eildon tree To this fair land of färie."

Strange and eventful does this Month appear. The Powers of Europe gaze on with much anxiely. Political Debate rans bigh. Anarchy stalks abroad, and changes and Revolutions of different Governments take place. This Month passes not over the heads of mortals without war and bloodshed: the blue bosom of the Ocean is disturbed by the strife and contentions of men. Greece, Turkey, and the Indies are participators in the strife. England and France also bear their part. America acts craftily, and seems to mimic the sinister and tortuous policy of Russia. The political horizon of Spain becomes clearer-intestine commotion appears for a time to cease; still in that devoted country priestcraft holds its sway with unabated strength. Adrerserays appear to affict the Ottoman coast. At home we are astonished by many daring acts of swindling or robbery. Commercial failares abound. Much false news affecting commercial interests is given circulation to. One loug known in the Senate is disgraced or dies. The Law Courts are occupied with trials of Conspiracies against private character. What is that rising in Vision, representing the plains of a far-off country ? It is the fearful battle array, steeds and warriors intermixed-clashing cymbals and rolling drams. The furies follow, and in their train rapine, murder, pestilence, and carnage, the handmaids of Bellona. Thus appeareth this appalling Vision-

> "And they come on the plain, like drops of rain
> Failing thick in a thunder-shower:
> But no footsteps' fall, no trumpet call,
> Is heard through the sons of power.
> The moon's last light just quivers white
> On a harvest of helm and spear;
> But no eye of man can stretch from the van
> Of that bost to the cloudy rear."

The Inhabitants of our hage Metropolis will be horrified with accounts of varions robberies, fires, and wurders. One well versed in foreign politics, and celebrated as a Diplomatist, departs this life. A Female, by means of her exertions, attains considerable notoriety. A youthful Genius is afflicted. Ne* gotiations are entered upon with a Northern Power, and endbassies of importance arrive in Great Britain.

CTE PREEDIOTYOFB,
Cimty eatarnings, and salutary 争recepts,
FOR JUNE, 1841.
"c With austere and selemn look, Such as none unmoved might brook, Spoke the Fay :-• Thou seek'st to scan Knowledge all unmeet for man; But, since thou wilt, accept the boon Which he who gains r.penteth soon.' She said-and sudden o'er the glase Confused the frowning shadows pase, With step reversed, as if they trod Unwillingly a backward road. Fearful was the sight and high !But on my lips a spell doth lie; The mysteries of Elgin clime May not be told without a crime."
Aspects on Aspects rush and combine together; surely there is something about to be unfolded by the dark liand of Destiny for Mankind to stare and wonder at. Mercary trines Mars ; then advances to the opposition of Saturn; next he diverges to his greatest northern latitude from the Sun; next meets the sextile ray of Venus; and, lastly, enters its southern node. Lo! there will be high and mighty movements of deep political import exciting the Nations of the Earth from North to South. A war of words, cabals, and protocols will take place. Greece will be disturbed by risings in the Albanian Provinces. One under the domination of Mercury writes with great spirit and virulence against existing Governments ; another sinks beneath the influence of adverse rays. $A$ Lawyer or Clergyman is afflicted or disgraced. One under the domination of Mars meets with Court favour. Some recent Literary production is severely lampooned by the Critics. One High and Mighty in the world, perhaps a Potentate, suffers strangely, as if he were oppressed by a spell : he sinks beneath the adverse aspects. A Marriage under circumstances of singular eccentricity occurs. Throughout the Month Spain appears greatly convulsed, Popery, with its Jesuitical schemes, appearing the great promoter of all this combustion. America is far from being tranquil. The Mexican States are disturbed, and numbers of petty Rulers contend, one with the other, for the mastery of a few thousands of miserable beings. Expect Disturbauces in the Dutch and Belgian Provinces. Constantiuople is in a state of tumult. The Crescent waving high on the Walls of Stamboul is threatened, and the Mosque of Sophia may once again resound to the deep-toned bell of a Christian community.

## TERE PREDICTIONE,

## 

FOR JULY, 1841.
"Oh!'is this beavenly harmony which now
In fancy strikes upon my listeuing ear, And thrills my inmost soul. It bids mesmile On the vain world and all its bustling cares, And gives a shadowy glimpse of future bliss."
Saturn and Jupiter, in Sagittarius retrograde, oppose the ascendant of London; this will seriously affect the monied interest, various Banks, the Stocks, the Treasury, large Mercantile houses, and all places where monied transactions are carried on. This iafluence continues for about the space of six weeks; it will be most severely felt in trade generally, and the failures that will occur from it will be truly calamitous. Spain, Hungary, and many of the northern provinces of Germany, are affected by it. One under the domination of Mars is rewarded for past services, and receives many tokens of Royal favour. One under the domination of Mercury, and who exercises his abilities with the Pen, rises to some preferment. One connected with the Agricultural interests meets with misfortune. The Royal bounty is extended to an individual in a strange and unaccountable manner. A Scholiast or Clergyman is disgraced through the influence of a female, while another rises in public estimation. One connected with the Medical profession or the Army suffers severely from the effect of Malignant Planetary rays. Fires will be frequent; some large public warehouse, or depositary for Government stores, will be injured. All kinds of cattle, horses, and places for stabling, are acted upon by the pervading malific influence. This month there appears a fatality among the higher circles, many members of which depart this life. Rumours are circulated concerning a Lady of quality. Some remarkable negotiations will take place between England and the Northern Powers, whose grasping ambition is checked for a time by the sagacious line of politics pursued by this country. Egypt is in a state of considerable excitement. Sweden and Denmark come in for their share of the planetary configuration. Policy assumes a curious aspect, and rumours of fresh contentions are not unlikely to occur at this period.
" And on yonder cloud, like a mighty shroud,
Hung o'er the lifeless earth,
Are shifting bright, on the dazzled sight, Strange scenes of grief and mirth,-
Plays, battles, banquets in high hallsWild plains with corses strewed,
Kings crowned, kings stretched in funeral pallsFeasts, pageants, frenzy, blood."

## ©imely ひxatuings, and salutary

FOR AUGUST, 1841.

> "I love to look on the rising sun, When light and life from his beams are shed; But better I love, when his race is run. The glory that circles his golden bed. Gladly I hail the Spring's return, When earth is gay, and the hearens are bright, But my heart still loves, though mine eyes may mourn, The fading glow of the Autumn light."

Still do the bright Orbs of Heaven proceed in their wonted course, forming their mystic aspects. Still do the two great Superiors retrograde through Sagittarius. Still does Spain remain in an opjressed state; the Catholic Countries generally are afflicted, and the evil rays, unhappily, are reflected back upon our own Land. Commerce continues depressed; various Affairs concerning Customs, Excise, and Taxation, are mooted, which give rise to much public discontent and remonstrance: Public Meetings of a political nature are numerous, assuming at times a menacing form and tone: some popular demagogues arise, and, by their unbridled speech, excite the fury of a bewildered multitude. The French Colony of Algiers causes much trouble to its Gallic masters. Alexandria becomes the scene of many tumults, and Egypt generally becomes the Theatre of many stirring incidents. Various circumstances during the whole year portend war, not between two countries only, but branching forth from one to many. A tide in the order of events is approaching, which will cause one or more Regions to change Rulers. Our domestic matters and home affairs are of a strange and peculiar character. The Law Courts are occupied in discussions, in which some Female of notoriety plays a distinguished part. A Legislator or Clergyman is promoted; a Martial Man is afflicted; a Lady of high connexions is vilified, while another sinks to rise no more : an elderly Statesman or Lawyer meets with some promotion or favour. The town converse is principally concerning a curious circumstance connected with a Medical Man, which, however, terminates to his credit. A Marriage of note is on the tapis. Some Works of a peculiar character emanate from the press. Strange doings may be expected in the Italian States; there will be more talk of deeds done in the Vatican and of Popery than there has been for some time past. I am fearful this Month will not pass by without many Railroad accidente, and destructive losses by fire; while Storms and high Gales at sea will cause many Wrecks on our shores.

## Cimeld fotaraiags, and Ealutaxy feccepon.

 FOR SEPTEMBER, 1841.> "There are moments when all that has Aoated away On the currant of years, to our vision comes back; And the forms, which once denced ill the warm summer ray Of our life, shize ggain in morrality's track. 'Tis Memory which gives to the memory of man, Half the joy that he feels, half the charms that invite; Like the rainbow, it glorifies all in its apan. And gilds e'en the tempest with colours of light.'

Three Planets pass through the sigu of the celestial Centaur ; the twanging of his bow is lieard afar off, and high is the flight of the feathered missile. Woe to a Mighty One! a prond Diadem sinks; on one of Earth's exalted Thrones there is a vacancy, and the Fates frown while the Furies seowl in concert, on the Successor. These strange movements of the Planetary Orbs are but the harbingers of vast changes; how far will their dread power extend? It would seem like the approach of some new Era, some vast mutation, a change in the order of existing Institutions; the Power and the Sceptre will pass from the old stock, new Nations take their places, Colonies become Empires, Empires Colonies : Nations noted in the historic page pass away, and their Heroes and Statesmen become the theme of antiquated legend and minstrel's roundelay, who, in new-born Dynasties, shall record in their song tales of the old land their forefathers sprung from. Deep and mysterious are the incomprehensible workings of fate, and far beyond the utinost reach of human intellect to penetrate. Still we may perceive, even amidst the distant glimmering, that these things will be, although the Vision is clouded and obscure.

> She lives but in the tale of other is times; Her proud pavilions are the hermit's home : Her long colonnades, her public walls, Now faintly echo to the pilgrim's feet, Who comes to muse in solitude, and trace, Through the rank moss revealed, her honoured dust." Is polished Greece become Has Ah?ns fallen? Of ignorance and sloth?".

Too surely have these vast Nations thus passed away, and their destruction may be regarded as nothing less than a type of our own future Fate.

One of the Law is sorely vilified, another is lampooned. A Literary charncter rises to some ephemeral importance, while another departs this life. The Law lays its iron fangs on one connected with the press. The fleeting tenants of a Coronet and a Mitre pass to their long resting-place, the Grave.

# yysi finmactionn, Cimely Eitarntugs, ant Dalutary jrectpts, FOR OCTOBER, 1841. 

" Mild orb, who floatent thro' the realm of night, A patblees wanderer o'er a louely wild, Welcome to me thy soft and pensive light, Which oft in childhond my love thoughte beguiled; Now doubly doar, as o'er my silent seat Nocturnal stady's still retreat, It casts a mournful melancholy gleam, And thro' my lofty casement weaves, Dim thro' the vines encireling leaves An intermiagled beam."

Still are the ouninoas Three in Sagittary, and England's Sons will have need to gird their loins for Battle. The Demons of war and etrife are abroad; the enemies of ABbion, atthough weak, are malignant. Let our Leaders beware of treachery, for assuredly some of those, in whom thes place their firmest trust, betray their councils for gold. Mark, too, the cabals and intrigues at Paris, and at the Court of Spain. Beware of the Northern Eagle, soaring high in its flight, and barrowing deeply and craftily, like the Mole; that which its fangs are fixed upon, is first approached. It is frank, courteous, fair, and friendly, until the time arrives when the prey may be devoured, which has been lured by soft blandishments of false and flattering tongues, and by smiling protestations, till all escape from the snare is too remote for the confiding victims to hope for. Even the distant Territories of Fez and Morocco appear to feel the shock of Nations. The Cabinet of Vienna is not idle. Shortly will the ponderous Orbs of Saturn and Jupiter join in the sign Capricorn; mark the changes that will follow! Revolutions will succeed. Let France beware, for the period approaches when its Bourbon: rulers shall sit no lenger on the Throne. Prussia and Austria will also feel the gradual effects arising from the great and important changes working over nations.

Some strange Political Movements are afloat; the journals of the day are replete with rumours concerning them. A Military Man is in great disgrace, or otherwise sorely afflicted. Royalty gains a great accession of popularity. A celebrated Female departs this life; one of high bearing also follows in the train of Death. This Month will be remarkable for singular productions issuing from the press. A Lawyer or $\mathrm{Se}-$ nator of high degree is under the effect of malignant Planetary rays. London appears particularly oppressed in her Trade and Commerce; failures and fires are frequent during the Mouth. Churches and Legislative Buildings are in danger of destruction.

## THE PREDICTIONS, <br> cimely ararnings, and ealutary frecepts, FOR NOVEMBER, 1841.

> " Hark ! bear ye low deeply the sullen gun roars, How the trumpet of war from each hill is resounding: And see! the invaders are spread on our shores, And over our plains the fierce war-horse is bounding. Then onward to meet them, and nerved be each hand, And true be each heart that for freedom aspires; Be firm, my brave comrades be true to the land That is sacred, for e'er, by the blood of our sires."

Saturn and Mars pass through Capricorn, Jupiter continues in Sagittarius, Venus passes from Libra to Scorpio; Mercury also retrogrades into this latter Sign. There are strange manifestations in the politics of Europe. The various Cabinets appear in a state of incertitude and bewilderment. Spain is sorely afflicted, and many of her Provinces are in insurrection, especially Catalonia and the neighbouring parts. Germany, together with Barbary, Fez, the Egyptian States, and the French African possessions, all seem in tumult. Arabia pours forth its hordes; in sloort, War stalks abroad both East and West. Our own Country suffers, the monied interests are crippled, large loans are required, and the people at large are oppressed with new-levied taxes and increased duties. France is not idle-her Horoscope looks cloudy; Revolutionary fury and remorseless carnage have yet their frightful task assigned them to perform in that distracted Country ; oppression has stalked on in its dim course, till its journey is nearly ended, but a little time and it will lie prostrate in the dust.

The Aspects of the Month are prosperous to Martial men; many promotions take place, one Warrior, in particular, meets with marks of high favour. A Clergyman or Lawyer is viliGed; some disgraceful Law proccedings occur. A Lady of quality is aspersed, and an intrigue of considerable notoriety attains publicity, and occupies the scandal-lovers of the town. A Marriage in the beau monde is celebrated. A Statesman meets with marks of favour. A Lawyer or Mercurialist is vilified and disgraced. Another ascends the ladder of notoriety and fame. This Month produces many strange Literary productions; the press is attacked. There will be some singular stock-jobbing carried on, and many Bubble Compar ies will start, admirably calculated to entrap the unwary. We may expect news of an insurrectionary character from the: Canadas, and also from our West Indian possessions. Some very disastrous shipwrecks occur, together rith various accidents in our inland navigation.

## FY: PRMDIOMOET, <br> Cimely detarniugs, and 马alutaxy \}recepts,

## FOR DECEMBER, 1841.

> "The snow ! the snow !-'is a pleasant thing
> To watch it falling, falling
> Down upon earth with noiseless wing,
> As at some spirit's calling;
> Each fake is a fairy's parachute
> From teeming clonds let down,
> And earth is still, and air is mute, As frost-enchanted sone."

Russia appears to bear a prominent part in the Politics of the Month. She bestirs herself in the warlike movements which at present occupy much of the attention of the European powers. She appears às if allying herself to, or confederating with, some of the German States. It must be obvious that neither good, nor even what is called "fair play," can be intended towards England by these artful negotiations. Again, let our Ministers be careful of our Colonies; they are and will be in danger, unless timely attention is paid to their condition. More than one of the great Continental Powers are eager to cripple England in this portion of her important possessions. The times are most perilous, and we shall have great need of all our strength and sagacity, for our foes and evil-wishers are numerous. The most to be dreaded are those who approach us in the garb of friendship, and we regret to say there are Englishmen who, for gain, would barter the glorious land of their forefathers. France is busy, and appears holding secret commuric tion with Russia. The American States do not enjoy repose ; discussions run high in their chambers.

As the year terminates, the important questions between Tarkey and Egypt do not appear to be settled. Spain is still torn with Revolution, and Priestcraft holds there its accustomed and injurious sway. The year throughout appears one of contention, and both external and internal trouble for England. As we approach the close of this eventful period, our hearts are saddened by domestic occurrences. A bright Star of the World of Fashion bows before the fell destroyer, regretted by the multitude, her distinguished virtues having caused them to revere her. One under the domination of Mercury is in great disgrace, or is otherwise afflicted. Law-suits for Libel are frequent, and the Courts are occupied in a cause where a Lady of some celebrity loses her character. Some singular matters regarding a Magisterial person are brought before the public. A Personage of high distinction departs this life, whose brow had been adorned with a coronet.

## 

" The Heart of Nature is a glad one now; High in the Heavens are songe above the diy ; And love and gladness live on overy bough. In this clear morning of delightiul May. The swallow do I see, the cuckoo hearBlithe twitter, and loud voice, ye please me well; O! make the heart of Man, like Nature's, clewr. Throughout the Summer, where you come to divell."
The Spring Quarter commences March 20th; at 6h. 28 m . past noon, the Sun enters Aries.


What delicate freshness in the foliage
green,
What graceful drooping dwells in every spray,
Now in the:rosy sun.light seen,
In this clear morning of the joyful May.

Of thy own song and Nature's gladness proud,
O, blackhird! singing in love's sweet Thus in thy secret thicket piping loud, Thou canst not moxe thani I do feed express.

At the commencement of this quarter the celestial sign Libra ascends the eastern horizon, and Venus, significatrix of the people, is located in the eighth mansion, applying to a sex'ile of Herechel ; the Moon, signio froatrix of Rovalty, is localed in the fifib house, applying to the trine of Mars and sextile of Saturn. I judge that during this quarter the national outlay and expenditure will be much increased, and that increased taxation or duties will become necessary : that the cause of this will be some warlike preparations, which, in the present aspect of affairs, appear unavoidable. It appears an evil time for Royalty, although an event may ocsur which will threw a momentary gleam of pleasure over theillustrious bousehold, but some danger will attend is progress, and great anxiety will he excited. This threatens to be a very sickly peric d of the year ; some strange disorders arise similar to those produced by Malaria. Franoo evidently shows a hostile disposition to us, and there is litt!e doubt but that we shall come to some sharp measures with them. The Dook-yarda and Navy appear to be under some mismanagement; fublic interest is much axcited thereat, and we are not placed in the strong position we should stand in, considering what we may beiled to expect; which will certainly cause us to take either an offensive or defensive character.

## 

" Come to the sunset tree! The day is past and gone; The woodman's axe is free, And the reaper's work is doeer

The twilight star to Heaven, And the Summer dew to fowers, And reat to as be groes
By the cool soft evening hours.
The Summer Quarter commencen Juae Elet, at Sh, 84n. pant noon.
The Sun eatove Cancer.


Sweet is the hour of rest, Pleasant the wind's low sigh, And the gleaming of the west, And the turf whereon we lie.

When the burden and the heat Of labour's task are o'er, And kindly voices greet The tired one at his door."

As the Sun enters Cancer, the sign Scorpio arises on the ascendant, Mars is located in the twelfth, the house of woe, trouble, and treachery. This is a sorry aspect for the people, who during this quarter with ceataindy be most grieved and oppressed ; and they will likewise suffer mech from sickness or epidemic. Mars is in quartile to Mercury; they will bs deceived by some doings in Parliament, and means are agaia toky $n$ to raise funds for Government uses. Our enemiea are wazing ofr ng, and we appear in a very weak position. There is some heary faut existing which will certainly come to light, and the perpetratore moet with punishment. Somergrants are made by Government appam reatily for the Royal bousehold. The quarter is evidently evil for the prosperity of the nation and its success generally; depression of commerce will be greatly felt, and consequent scarceness of money. Considerably more attention is paid to the navy and dockyards, but with all We are not strong emough to withatand the auscibs of private anemions

"Moon of harvent, herald mild
Of plenty, rustic labour's child,
Hail! oh hail! I greet thy beam,
As soft it trembles o'er the stream,
And gilds the straw-thatch'd hamlet wide, Where Innocence and Peace reside;
'Tis thou that gladst with joy the rustic throng, Promptest the tripping dance, the exhilarating song.
The Autumn Quarter commences September 23d; at 34m. past $50^{\circ}$ clock in the morning.
The Sun enters Libra.


Moon of harvest, I do love
O'er the uplands now to rove,
While thy modest ray serene
Gilds the wide surrounding scene;
And to watch thee riding high In the blue vault of the sky,
Where no thin vapour intercepts thy ray,

- But in unclouded majesty thou walkest on thy way."

The aspects of this quarter present rather an untoward character. The people still seem to be much oppressed, and too much against the proceedings of Government. Royally also falls in public estimation, and decreases in popularity. Our enemies are still at work, and some strange and intricate policy is practised sgaisst us. The square of Herschel and Saturn looks ominous, and warns of danger to the State. It will, bowever, be discovered in time to be suppressed. We may expect the destruction of some government or public building by fire; also, that some new works will be commenced, which will add to the beauty of our city. This quarter will be fearfully replete with accidents by land, railroads, and also with steam-vessels. Many shipwrecks occur. This time is evil for our commercial interests. Foreign loans are required, and war still continues in many parts. There will be some talk of a naral engagement, which bears relation to England. Tothe high and powerful this quarter is prophetic of evil ; many who hare eno joyed titled wealth, both lay and spiritual, depart this life.

## the winter guarter.

The snow ! the snow ! I see him yet, That piled-up giant grim,
To startle horse and traveller set, With Titan girth of limb.
We hoped, oh, ice-ribbed Winter bright ! Thy sceptre could have screened him ; But Traitor Thaw stole forth by night And cruelly guillotined him.
The Winter Quarter commences December $21 \mathrm{st}, 10 \mathrm{~h} .56 \mathrm{~m}$. past noon. The Sun enters Capricorn.


The snow! the snow! lo, Eve reveals Her starr'd map to the moon, And o'er hush'd earth a radiance steals More bland than that of noon:

The fur-robed genii of the Pole Dance o'er our mountains white, Chain up the billows as they roll, And pearl the caves with light.

Mercury, significator of the people located in the fourth in malignant square to Herschel, is an evil and portentous prognostic for the country and its interests ; bere it indicates a prevalence of sickness, misfortune, and the pressure of the times. Goverament is also harassed from many impending causes, among which war and foreign expenditure appears prominent. The whole looks evil, and as if we were placed in a dilemma, from which it will not be easy to extricate ourselves. - It portends some misfortune to the Sovereign and members of the Royal family: there are appearances of some domestic calamity attending these illustrious persons. Embassies arrive from foreign parts on matters of vital import, and politics both at home and abroad assume a suspicious character. Venus is applying to a square of Herscbel; this, again, is evil, as it will most materially affect our pecuniary resources, and it is not onlikely that loans will be raised to meet the public exigencies. Companies and various speculations will be started, many connected with miues. Jupiter applies to the conjunction of Saturn in the Tropical sign of Capricorn, which indicates vast changes in empires and people, of which we shall fully treat in our Messenger for 1842.

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA IN 1841.

## EOLIPGES IURIKG THE YEAR.

In the year 1841 there will be four Eclipges of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

## 1.- Fartial ©rlinge of the Sun,

January 22nd, 1841, invisible at Greenwich.
Begins on the Earth generally at 4 h .55 m .1 s. .; meanitime at Greenwich in longitude $82^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$ E. of Greenwich, and latitude $65^{\circ} 19^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Greatest Eclipse at 5h. 23m. 9si ; Mag. (Sun's diameter = 1) 0.032 in longitude $56^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$ E. of Greenwich, and latitude $63^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Ends on the Earth generally at $5 \mathrm{~h} .52 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{Bm}_{\mathrm{m} . ; \text {. in longitude }}$ $37^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$ E. of Greenwich, and latitude $56^{\circ} 46$. $^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
This. Eclipse will be only visible in as small portion of the Southern Ocean.

## 2.-A Total Cclizge of the fotoon,

February 5, 1841, visib'e at Greenwict.

| F | 11h. 24m.0s. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First contret with dark shadow; | 12 h .20 m .3 s . |  |
| First total immersion in dark shadow, | 13h. 17 im | $\xrightarrow{\text { Men }}$ |
| Middle of eclip | 14 h . 6 m |  |
| Last total immersion | 14 h .55 m |  |
| Last contact with dark shadow, |  |  |
| Last contact with Penumbra, | 16 h .49 m . |  |

## eclipses during the year

Magnitude of Eclipee (Moon's diameter $=1$ ) 1.719 on the southern limb.

## 3.- A Fartiat Eclippe of the sunt,

February 20th-21st, 1841, invisible at Greenwie.
Greatest Eclipee February $21 \mathrm{st}, 11 \mathrm{~h} .4 \mathrm{~m}$. morning Ends on the Earth generally 0h. 14m. 1s. past noon. This Eclipse will be visible in the North Atlantic Oceas, Iceland, and East Greenland.

## 

July 18, 1841, invisible at Greenwich.
Greatest Eclipse at 2 h .24 m .6 s . past noon. Ends on the Easth generally at 4h. 3m. 6s. past noon.

## 5.-風 Cotal declinge of the fanon,

August lst-2nd, 1841, invisible at Gpeenwick.

| Firs | 1h. 81. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Middle of eclipse, | 14. 22 mm . $\theta$ |  |
| Leot contact | 2h. 1 m. $7 \cdot 6$ | Groenwich |

## 

August 16, 1841, invisible at Greenwich.
Begine on the Earth generally at $7 \mathrm{~h} .59 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~m}$. past noon. Greatest Eclipse at $9 \mathrm{~h} .19 \cdot 9 \mathrm{~m}$.
Ends on the Earth generally at $10 \mathrm{~h}, 40^{\circ} 0 \mathrm{~m}$.
This Eclipse will be visible in the South Pacific Occan, and part of the Southern Ocean.

## A CHART OF THE HEAVENS

TOR THE

## 

WHICH OCCURS FEB. b , 1841 , VISIBLE IN LATITUDE N. $51 \circ \mathrm{sg}$.


With Raphael's Astrolagical judgment thereon, showing the influense it will have in mundane affairs.


At the time of this Eclipse the last degrees of Scorpio ascended on the eastern horizon, giving the Moon and Mars as principal significatore of the people. Virgo is on the cusp of the tenth house, Mercury, therefore, with the Sun as co-significator, will indicate the probable effect this configuration of the heavens will have on Ruyalty, Government, and all matters pertaining to Kingly Power. In examining these significators, we find Mercury combust in the third house, heing the sixth from tenth, vitiated by a semiquartile of Saturn, and in opposition to the Moon. This is by no means a promising position; it donotes much trouble, vexation, sickness, and family misfortune to those whose rank is of the bighest grade; disease or death appears now to extend its influence over them; the extreme younger branches are sorely threatened; considerable loss of popularity is also denoted; and altogether a series of events annoying and vexatious. Mars, lord of the ascendant, dignified, Jupiter rising dignified, a fair testimonial for the people at large; but Saturn in the second still afflicts materially the monied interests, and typical, from being in a double bodied, of many failures of an extensive character, in commercial bouses, connected with or depending on foreign fuuds, or returns to be sent by carriage. The sesquiquadrate aspects of the Moon and Mars indicate ill-feeling on the part of our Continental neighbours; and, as Mars disposes of Venus, they would urge War; we sball, however, be successful against them. The aspects in this figure particularly point at France.

## HOROSCOPE

## THE INFANT <br> PRINCESS ROYAL, <br> BORN TO

 07IHPTB MRTS
© (9)


To slumber with the gentlest lullaby That ever fell upon the wearied sense, And pillowed where an angel's cheek might rest, Nor feel a taint through his pure essence spreadSo perfectly has virtue hallowed thee. God's bleasing be upon thy babe. fond mother! See how it amilen, as if that earnest prayer Stole o'er its sleeping sense-as if that smile Gare forth the sweet Amen."

HOROSCOPE OR THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The time of this Royal Infant's birth is taken from the Gasette of Saturday, Nov. 21st, 1840 :-<br>" LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.<br>" ansurdiry, frovo syt, 1840.

"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21st, 1840.

"This afternoon, at ten minutes before treo, the Queen whas happily delivered of a Princess, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present."

The Princess was presented to the Lords in waiting exaclly at the time above-mentioned. In our Horoscope we have allowed five minutes previous to this time, supposing it to be the shortest period that could elapse before the presentation took place.

The birth may therefore be supposed to have occurred at 1 h .45 m ., p. m., Nov. 2lst, 1840, at which period the celestial wamderems were placed as in the preceding diagram.

The twenty-second degree of the sign Pisces arose upon the Ascendant. Giving Jupiter as the natal star, we find him posited in the house of death combust of the Sun, an aspect op direful import. And if we further examine the situation of the Moon, who in this Horoscope assumes the place of Hyleg, a giver of life, we find that orb applying to the sesquiquadrate ray of Herschel, wanting only $12^{\prime}$ of the partile aspect, which will take effect shortly after birth; and it is difficult to say, in one so young, if the strength of the stamina will be sufficient to resist the malignant influence: we frar not-and would judge that EARLY DEATH WAS PREDICTED. The three superior angles of the figure are most malignatel. Herschel rising in the east, Mars descending in the west, and Saturn tracking his gloomy course through Sagittarius in the south angle, in square ray to both the former malifics, who are likewise matually opposed to each other. Dissolution or violent illness is threatened in extreme infancy, over which We think it next to impossibility that thb royal native should pass. And if it should be the will of the Great Dispenser of all things to render the life such a
> "Brief atory 1 -the tears of regret fast descending Would blot from the landscape a rista so drear;
> If this, crild or hopz, be thy bright vision's ending, Oh! wherefore live on the ill-omen'd career?
> But no-if one truth to the heart can be spoken, By feeling, by reasou, by Oracle high,
> 'Tis this, that when Life's golden bowl shall be broke $\mathrm{n}_{9}$
> Thy star, Immortality, breaks on the sky t"

November 22d, 1840.
[ALL PURCHASERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND IEDITIONS OF "raphaEl'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC" FOR 9841 CAN RAVE THE PAGES CONTAINING THE ABOVE HOROSCOPE BY APPLTING, BY POST OR OTHERWISE, TO THE PUBLISHER, W. C. WRIGHT,.4, PATERNOSTERROW, LONDON.]

RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1841. ASTROLOGICAL REMARKS

ON THE EVENTS OF THE REIGN OF

##  For the Kear 1841.


"Fair art thou as Morning, my young bride! Her freshness is about thee; like a river To the sea gliding, with sweet murmur ever Thou sportest ; and wherever thou dost glide, Humanity a livelier aspect wears.

Fair art thou as the Morning of that land Where Tuscan breezes in his youth have fanned
Thy grandsire oft. Thou hast not many tears,
Save such as pity from the beart will wring,
And then there is a smile in thy distress !
Meeker thou art than lily of the spring.
Yet is thy nature full of nobleness."
This solar figure bears indication of the general tenor of life and events connected with the Royal Native until May 1842. Virgo rising, gives Mercury as cbief significator; we find him located in the tenth house unafflicted. After May, 1841, (should the Royal Native bave escaped evils previously threatened, and indicated in this figure by the Moon separating from the opposition of Saturn, lord of the Sixtri and Firth houses, the signification of which will be readily known by students, but which we cannot enlarge upon), should this time be passed, the Royal Native will have great increase of Popularity, and gradually strengthening Power and Dominion. The Sun applying to the opposition of Jupiter denotes some altercations with neighbauring powers, and arms will be had resort to ; but no fear of evil to her Government or to England need be entertained. The horoscope speaks of some domestic calamities and sickness attending the family.

THE YEARLY REMARKS

## HOROSCORE

OF

## ตpyd



Earthly things
Are but the transient pageants of an hour ; And earthly pride is like the passing pageate of an:bour That springe to fall, and blossoms but to die. 'Tis as the tower erected on a clond, Baseless and silly as the schoolboy's.dream, Ages and epochs that destroy our pride, And then record its downfall.

This scheme of the Heavens, baving relation to the horoscope of this eminent statesman, as compared with the natus, is extremely evil; the Sunconjunct with Herschel in the tenth house, and in the commons sign Pisces, iudicates that during tite year his public character wifl be much called in question, and that some verygrave subjects of compleint will be brought against him. Jupiter, Iord of the tenth in square, to the Sun and Herschel, corroborates the nature of the preceding influence. Uuder the action of these aspects be will certainly resign office. Radically Herschel is transiting his tentb, and opposing Jupiter, Iord of tenth, in fourth: this goes to strengthen our previons opinions. On the whole we do not hesitate to say, that the year 1841 wifl be derrimental to the fame of Lord Visccunt Melbourne. For horoscoge, set Prophetic Messenger, 1840.

## RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1841.

THE YEAREY REMARKG
ON THE
HOROSCOPE



III that word
There is a charm which thrills through all her sons,
Where'er they wander! Mid the battie's rage,
For England, ay.e for England, is the thought
That runs from gun to gun, from rank to rank, And fires the soul, and nerves each arm to strike, With force resistless. "What will England think p"
Has been the spirit-stirring question oft, In many a bloody conflict, when the scale Of. victory bung in dread suspense; and long, My. country, mav thy all-unrivalled sons, As now, enkindle at thy bonoured name,
And England be the talismanic word
That shall, from nge to ege, its influence shed,
The safeguard, bulwark, glory of the land.
Fin the Gignre for 1841, deduced from the time of birth of his eminent gitasman and soldier, We have to notice many aspects and positions of a sinister character. The Moon, lady of the ascendant, located in the fourth brouse, and applying to the square aspect of Saturn, lord of the eighth, he being located in the sixth, certainly foretells sickness and danger to this eminent native, and warns bim that he may expect some bodily affiction of a dangernus character. If we refer to the boroscope, we find Saturn passing through the radical ascendant in Capricorrr; the Moon also, in the scheme, is applying to the square of Mars and Saturn. These aspects evidently are' dangerous, and will be of deep and lasting effect. For horoscope, see Prophetic Messenger, 1840

RA PHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1841.

## FURTHER REMARKS ON THE PUBLIC CAREERS OF DANIEL O'CONNELL AND SIR R. PEEL, FOR 1841.

The places of the planets on the day of the birth of

## DANIEL O'CONNELL。

Planetary places for August 5th, 1775, at noon.

| $\Omega$ | $m$ | $A$ | $\square$ | $\Delta$ | $m$ | $\Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ominus$ | $D$ | $h$ | 4 | $\delta$ | $\phi$ | $\gamma \beta$ |
| 12.46 .8 | 21.51 | 5.8 | 15.23 | 14.50 | 28.22 | 5.3 |

Planetary places for August 5th, 1840, noon.

| $\Omega$ | $m$ | $\cdots$ | $f$ | $m$ | $\sigma$ | $\Omega$ | $\Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ominus$ | $D$ | $H$ | $h$ | 4 | $\delta$ | $\%$ |  |
| 13.13 | 16.11 | 19.43 | $51.18 ß$ | 10.16 | 18.12 | 16.11 | $28.45 B$ |

We refrain from putting down the aspects formed, and leave it for the student's inspection. Comparing the longitudes together, we have reason to think that in 1841 Daniel O'Connell will be infinitely more successful in his agitation than he has hitherto been. He will have, if possible, greater popularity, and some of his proposals will meet with grave attention from Government, and may also benefit the cause he is devoted to.

## SIR ROBERT PEEL,

Born February 5th, 1788.
Places of the Planets at noon on that day.

| m | $v$ | " | $\square$ | $\bigcirc$ | * | m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | D | h | 4 | ${ }^{8}$ | \% | ¢ |
| 16.27.45 | 26.47. | 29.40 | 16.36 | 8.56 | 12.44 | 11.26 |

Places of the planets on the 5th February, 1840, at noon.

| m | * | * | 7 | $m$ | * | $v$ | " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | D | H | $h$ | 4 | $\delta$ | 안 | $\stackrel{\square}{+}$ |
| 15.50 | 9.18 | 14.43 | 19.22 | 17.33 | 6.14 | 4.25 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {. }}$. |

Although this investigation for the year does not denote very great success, still it will give much more popalarity and active employment; most likely as ministerially concerned, or as officer of state. The line of politics he adopts will give satisfaction, as meeting the exigencies of the times. It appears also, that some highly advantageous bills will be brought into Parliament through his agency. This year threatens him with some $\boldsymbol{i}$ idisposition.

# Tales of the axaild and axanderful. 

## THE TOUTERUK ASTROTOGBR.

BY AMICUS.

© We come! we come! and yo fool our might, As we are hastening on in our boundlese fligit. Ye call us the Winda; but can ye tell Whither we go, or where we dwell ? ${ }^{\circ}$

In the autumn of 1808 I resolved to leave London, in the company of a friend, to visit some parts of the north of England. Our first intention was to have travelled in short stages, by coach, but at the office where we were about to book our plares, we met a friend whose vessel was to sail the following morning for Leith, and the offer of berths in her was too tempting to be refused. Our luggage was accordingly sent to the Tower-stairs and shipped; and the same evening we embarked ourselves.
As soon as we landed at Leith, we made our way for Edinburgh, where we remained about a week, and then determined, contrary to our first intention, to visit the falls of the Clyde, and the lochs Lomond and Katrine, and then to return southward by way of Stirling. To describe all that we saw during this journey is not $m y$ intention ; it is to one incident that I am anxious to direct the attention of my readers.

To have left this locality without ascending Ben Lomond would have been a proof of less curiosity and energy than we, as young men, possessed, and the recollections of the journey would have lost more than balf their interest. Having determined to visit this bleak summit, we took up our abode for a night at the little inn at Tarbot, having made terms with the guide for our journey in the morning sufficiently early to witness the rising of the sun. At an early hour we took our supper, and were joined hy a young man-of gentlemanly appearance, who was evidently no stranger to the locality, although, like ourselves, a traveller. So much pleased were we with his personal appearance and society, that we entreated him to accompany us on our intended excursion to the summit of Ben Lomond, to which he evidently consented, more from our anxiety for his company than from any peculiar interest he felt in a scene he had often witnessed.
At four o'clock in the morn'ng we rose, and being joined by our fellow-traveller, crossed the lake, and began the ascent, which was in some parts tedious and difficult. As we stood on the top of the mountain, a brizht blue sky was above, and a rolling sea of cloud beneath our feet, which was pouring its waters in a deluge upon the surrounding plains. We remained for about ten minutes, watching the turbulent billows of the aerial sea, and then suddenly the cloud rent in twain beneath our feet, opening a fairy view of the lake and its bright shure. It was like a glimpse at another world, and seemed to be lighted up by a ray of more than solar

## THE YOUTHFUL ASTROLOGER.

brightness. The broken cloud then united, and opened in another part, giving a new and not less interesting view ; and this confinued unil the cloud was broken into many fragments, which rising rapidly, passed away. We then enjoyed the extensive view of the surrounding country, and descendelt the moantain by meadythe same path that we had taken in the ascent.

The morning's excursion was, as may be supposed, the subject of conversation when we arrived at the inn, and wonld have continued so during the day had not a still more interesting one been brought before my attention. My fiend being fatigued with the journey, hired a back, which carried, or jolted him, over the desolate plain which separases the lochs of Lonaond amd Katriste; while the stranger and myself, lese diatressed by the journegy quietly followed him on foot. I commenced the conressatian by jeverting. to what we had seen on the meantain.
"The sight we have witnessed this morniag," I qaid. "is ane of thnoe from whick we may derive pleasure of the higheat orders. I think I have never before enjoyed such intense gratificatione"
"Yes," my compsmion replied, "it is from: nature that. men of cultivated intellost may derive pleasure of the parest kiad, but here ape many ways of viewing nature. There are some who view it with pleasure because it is novel in sume af its featmeny and each succeeding scene obliterates the impreesion made by the preceding. Thene are ethers who consider every scene in rob ference to its origin. Put there aje seme who do not satiofy thems selves with this, but consider every natural phenemenon in regerd to its prime as well as secondary cause, and recognise in Nature, Natuve's Good."
"It is thus we ought to view all things, I am aware," I replied
"You will, perhaps, be surprised," said my companion, "to hear me say that I do not consider the man of whom we have been speaking perfectly to enjoy nature. Bhat my creed widl probably be too novel to be at once admitted; but, as a: mutual feeling of attachment has sprung up between us during our shot acquaintance, which will soon end, I widl be candid, as it may, I believe, form a desirable subject of reflection at a season of quiet. Every natural object hae, in my mind, a spiritual correspondenee. The sun is to me the emblem of Godhead. So in all inferior objects there is also some spiritual correspondent; so that, while I am viewing natural scenes, my mind is in close contact with spiritual. This is, I believe, the only proper way of enjoyin nature.'
" This is, indeed," I replied, " a novel way of viewing nature; and, although a fanciful one, cannot be injurious, and, should it ever become general, will not produce those disastrous effeets upon society which a belief in universal sympathies have occasioned by the growth of Astrology, Magic, and the kindred dedusiona"
"We are now coming upon a field of discussion, for which you will probably scarcely find yourself prepared. Will you allow me to ask," he said, with much earnestness, "have you ever examined the pretensions of astrology ?"

TIEE YOUTHFUL ASTROLOGER.
"I have net, Am I to understand," I inquired, " that you are an Astrologey ?",
" Aseuredly," he replied.
"Penhape you are a magician also; and to that I may attribete the influence you have so quickly obtained aver my mind?"
"No!" said my companion; " 1 believe that an iniquitous communication has been obtained by some men with spiritual beings. But the stars were iatended as esigns, as well as for the observange of seasons, and I can perceive no difference, as to any moral wrong, between the knowledge that the rising of a particular star at a certain time foretells spring, or that the position of the -planets denote a specific event."
Such was the nature of the conversation we held during our walk. At a small cottage at the end of Loch Katrine we found my friend, still much exhausted, and exceedingly unwell. Over the lake we were rowed by two stout Highlanders, and after visiting the Isle of the Lady of the Lake, were put on shore near the pass of the Trosachs. Of the wild' scenery we: passed through I will not speak, or I showd too long delay the termination of this chapter in my' eventful life: My friend instantly retired to his room on our amival at: the inn, andt the stranger and I spent the evening together. The subject of our conversation was again discussed, and, to satiofy my curiosity, he was induced to calculate the place of the planets at the time of my birth. Many things which Fradi paseed in my life he aceurately stated, both as to events and dates,; but, in spite of these proofs of his science, I still disputed and doubted-yet anxious to know the future, I sought further proofs of his art. To this request he made no objection, but stated many circumstances which were to ocerr, and, among otherw, that I should marry a lady in lowly circumastances, but of noble birth, and one who would ultimately enjoy great wealth. The following morning we parted, neither of us anticipating a second meating.

Two years after this event I accidentally visited a small but pretty cottage in North Wales, and was hospitably entertained and sheltered by a young lady and her aged mother. The former became my wife, and the latter died under my roof about twelve months after that event. The loss was great to my heloved partner, especially as she had but one other relative, and he was in the army in India.

Months and years rolled round, and we continued to live a quiet, retired, and happy life, each finding the best enjoyment in administering to the: pleasure of the other. About seven years after our marriage, however, an event occurred which recalled all that I have written to my memory. A letter was received, stating that my wife's brother had returned in ill-health, and was on his way to our cottage. With what earnest anxiety did we await his arrival; but judge of our surprise when in him I recognised the stranger that! met in Scotland, and he in me the husband of his sister!

By exposure to a foreign clime and hard service, his health had

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been destroyed, and we soon perceived that he was not long to remain on earth. By careful and diligent attention to his wants, however, he survived nearly two years, and during that period he communicated to me those lessons of wisdom which I so unwillingly received. The prediction was literally fulfilled; for my wife was the daughter of the Earl of -_, whose extravagant habits reduced his family to a condition approaching poverty, and she became rich by the possession of her brother's hard-earned fortune, and ultimately by the possession of the family estates.

## TETF MACTCTATM OT CATTH. <br> (Wrilten expressly for this Work.) <br> BY RICHARD RYAK, ESQ.

"Why roams The Magician of Gavi by the shore,
When the tempest at midnight terrific doth roar,
When to slumber or shelter each peasant doth flee-
Ah! why wanders he then by the dark rolling sea
Is it that he seeks, at that mystical hour
Of darkness and terror, to add to his power
Some spell, which to him can only be given
When the cloud by the lightning at midnight is riv'n?
Is it that he communes with fiends in the air,
Who of Satan and all his disciples take care-
Does he whisper with those of whom sages say,
That wherever they tread all withers away?
Doth he not meet the wicked one whom he adores,
And wander they not by those lightning-lit shores?
And doth not the guilty Magician then tell
How he intends peopling each chamber in Hell.
"Oh, no, the Magician he wandereth out,
When the tempest thus wildly is rev'lling about,
Not to commune with spirits of Hell at his side,
But to bring from the bosom of ocean his brids.
For by spells most unearthly, terrific, and rare, He , at length, has discovered the billow just where, 'Neath its eddies, in cave, all pearl-strewn and dim, Sleeps a Virgin who must be awaken'd by him.
"Who is she ? who is she? who thus in the sea Hath lain thus enshrin'd-ah! say who can she be? What crime could be hers, to be thus by spell bound To a bed where the sea-weed is wreathing around.
" Oh, no crime was hers, but her parents were fond Of this child, their only one, oh, far beyond
Than Heaven allows, or than parents should be, So, to punish their fondness, did Heaven decree,

## the magician of gaul.

That as she on the edge of a cliff gather'd flowers, To bind round her brow in her pleasure-lit hours, The rock should be treacherous which her foot prest, And ocean received the fair form as her guest. There slumb'ring for ages, the dansel has laid, And navies have thunder'd in war o'er her head, And groans of the dying-shouts of victors and foes Have echo'd each other, nor stirr'd her repose.
But yon dark Magician, when nature's dread strife Is an earthquake destroying, will call her to life-
Who lent him the spell, or who gave him the power, I dare not conjecture in this awful bour."

The storm is now raging-the blue lightning plays
Too frightful and dazzling for us still to gaze ;
The thunder in peals now echoes afar,
The sea is all foam, and sunk is each star ;
Darkness is shadowing each spot where we stand.
Behold the Magician-and see in his hand
A talisman gleams, with which he mocks the strife:
Gaze on him no longer-away while we've life.
The Magician came forth, and presented his form
To the flash of the lightning and rush of the storm;
And the blast howling loudly tore open his vest,
And he then clasp'd the talisman ciose to his breast,
And called on his Demon, by that spell of power
He had treasur'd to use in this soul-harrowing hour,
And demanded his aid to bring forth from the deep
The form which for centuries lay in death's sleep.
But the tempest increased, and the earthquake began
To ravage with fury the dwellings of man-
And the billows, like mountains, roll'd black on the shore,
And the cattle to ocean by thousands they bore;
And the lightning riv'd oaks, and struck towers, and then
Were seen on their knees the most godless of men,
Who had mock'd at their Maker, in field and in hall,
And were ever 'mong scoffers the loudeat of all.
Then the Power whose hand can destroy or give peace,
Commanded this earthquake of horror to cease;
And the waters retired, and the winds were all hush'd,
Nor longer to strew the plain the fork'd lightnings rush'd-
The thunder in faint murmurs slow rolled away,
And the western horizon did rainbows display-
The morrow dawn'd soft-the air fragrant and balm
Swept the waters of ocean, which lay in a calm,
Reflecting like mirrors each tint that was given
To her waves, as swept o'er them the wing'd clouds of heaver.
The Magician was found on the tempest-strew'd strand,
With the emblems of sin and of guilt in his hand-

THE MACHCIAN OF GADK.
His talisman wither'd-his corse fent in two,
A sight most terrific for any to view.
He lay on that shore till the night-tide's high wave
Swept his blood-bedew'd form to some fathomless grave.
The scaman, while coasting, remembers his lot,
And pointing, he cries, "Behold the dread spot
Where the wicked one did the lightning deride,
There he stood, there he vaunted, there DEEADEULLI mise."

## THE HAUNTED LAKE.

BY THOMAS MILLER, EEQ.
Author of "Royaton Gouer," "Fair Rasamond," "Giles the Roper," \&e., \&c.

There is a wond which few dare tread,
So glooms are the hoary trees:
The vaulted chambers if the dead
Scarce fill the soul with half the dread
You feel while standing under these.
Deep in its centre sleeps a lake,
Which the o'erhanging umbage darkens;
No roaring wind those boushs can shake,
Ruffe the water's face, or break
The silence there which ever hearkens.
No flowers around that water grow,
The birds fly over it in fear,

- The antique ruots above it bow,

The newt and toad crawl deep below,
The black snake also sleepeth there.
Few are the spots so deathly still, So wrapt in deep eternal gloom :
No sound is heard of sylvan rill,
A voiceless silence seems to fill
The air around that liquid tomb.
The ivy creepeth to and fro,
Along the arching boughs which meet;
The fir and dark-leaved mistletoe
Hang o'er the holly and black-sioe,
In darkness which can ne'er retreat.
For there the sunbeams never shine,
That sullen lake beholds no sky,
No moonbeam drops its silvery line,
No star looks down with eye benign ;
Even the white owl hurries by.

## TEE EAUNTED LAKE.

The huntsman passes at full speed,
The hounds howl loud and seem to fear it;
The fox makes for the open mead,
Full in the teeth of man and steed-
He will not deign to shelter ncar it.
No woodman's axe is heard to sound
Within that foreat, night or day;
No human footstep dents the ground,
No voice disturbs the deep profound;
No living soul dare through it stray.
For shrieks are heard there in the night,
And wailings of a little child;
And ghastly streams of lurid light,
Have flashed upon the traveller's sight,
When riding by that forest wild.
For there hath human blood been shed
Beside the tangling bramble's brake,
And still they say the murdered dead
Bise nightly from their watery bed,
And wander round the Haunted Lake.
${ }^{\prime}$ Tis said she is a Lady fair,
In silken robes superbly dress'd,
With large bright eyes that wildly glare,
While elotted locks of long black hair Drop o'er the infant at her breast.
She speaks not, but her white hand raises,
And to the lake with pointed finger
Beckons the step of him who gazes;
Then shrieking seeks the leafy mazes, Leaving a pale blue light to linger.
But who she is no one can tell,
Nor who her murderer might be-
But one beside that wood did dwell,
On whom suspicion darkly fell:
A rich unhappy Lord was he.
In an old hall he lived alone,
No servant with him dared to stay;
For shriek, and yell, and piercing groan, And infant's cry, and woman's moan,

Rang through those chambers night and day.
He was indeed a wretched man,
And wrung his hands, and beat his breast :
His cheeks were sunken, thin, and wan,
Remorse had long deep furrows run
Across his brow - he could not rest.
He sometimes wandered round the wood,
Or stood to listen by its side;
Or bending o'er the meadow-flood,
Would try to wash away the blood,
With which his guilty hands seemed dyed.

## THE HAUNTED LAKE.

He never spoke to living soul;
Oh, how an infant made him quake!
For then his eyes would wildly roll,
And he would shriek, and curse, and growl,
While thinking of the " Haunted Lake."

## THE MYSTIC MIRROR.

## BT A GERYAN STUDENT.

" Expanding spirits filled its countless forms, And truth beam'd calmly through chaotic storms, Till shapes, hues, aymbols, felt the wizard's rod, And, while they sank in silence, there was God."

## THE SOLITARY.

It was late, and I was alone in my chamber. The room where I usually spent the evening was a large, gloomy, gothic-looking place, with a huge old Mirror, one of the spoils of a Revolution, at one end of it, in a ponderously carved frame; and as it had no doubt witnessed the murder of its possessor, and horrors which it ought never to have seen, I used to sit before it of evenings listening to the wind howling in gusts, and gazing intently on its dingy surface, till I thought the reflections of all that had passed before it were again apparent and presented to my view, and murders and crimes of all descriptions jostled each other alternately off its cloudy space.

On the evening I have alluded to, methought, as I was before the Mirror, that the events of my past life glided in review athwart it. Yes, I saw them all sweep before me; the hours of my past, and their actions, the visionings of my conscience. That was the most dreadful hour of my life; but it has never returned! Ha! ha! it cannot! Deep in the central background of the Mirror, I beheld a sunny spot, apparently at an interminable distance. Oh! it would have taken years to reach it-years of youth and strength. A dull film seemed instantly to pass before it, but I felt a longing to travel thither, and I gazed on it intently and wistfully.

After a time it grew more distinct and more near ; a distant murmur broke on the silence of my chamber, and gleams of light shot athwart the cloudy glass, and lo ! 1 beheld a thunder-storm slowly rolling away over a princely park.

It was my own!

## THE ORPHAN.

The sun shone forth with a gladsome gleam, and through the Mansion's porch walked lightly a joyous girl, and kissed the tears from the blue eyes of the violets that bloomed clustering along the rich parterre. A pale, broken-hearted woman joined her, and then confided the orptian to my care; and I swore to protect the lovely child, young as I then was. A brightness came over

## THE MYSTIC MIRROR

the scene (those days of sunny innocence) - a brightness so intense, that my weakened, vitiated gaze could bear its light no longer; but through it I beheld the deathbed of that brokenhearted mother, and I heard her bless me as her departing spirit confided in my protection. Then the light vanished.

## THE DESTROYER.

Storms by sea and perils by land-wild scenes I have witnessed in my travels, that spoke not to the heart, and acarce clung, or but confusedly, to the barque of memory, now swept across the accusing Glass.

The storms at length rolled by, and once again the smile of summer rested on my own old hall. I saw again that joyous girl. I kissed her, but alas ! not as I had done! She, too, clung fondly to me. That hour sealed her fate! She was still gladsome and gay, but not as before! at times the pensive shade of sorrow stole over her brow, but that shade was the shadow of her destroyer that fell upon her heart. The destroyer was I, and I cursed myself in that hour.

Time flew fast, the shadow deepened on her brow, the tear gathered in her eye, the rose faded on her cheek. She wandered unheeded and uncared for in that lordly park. No one sought her in the gloomy hall. The poor outcast complained not, for she had no friend to confide in, no relative on earth, and I-I, whom she had loved so fondly-I had betrayed and ruined her, and was then far away!

## THE OUTCAST'S DEATH.

A lovely evening of late autumn gleamed in the Mirror; I beheld her step forth from her lonely chamber. She passed across the hall, my menials taunted her; she heeded them not, but walked out into the park. The cold frost was on the earth, and the leaves broke harshly beneath her fairy tread; the sun set, and it grew cold; the sea lay calm and white beneath the moon, like a shroud wound around a dead world.

She wandered to the shore, for my domain stretched along the coast-she reclined on the beach and sighed, and the waves answered her; she wept and the sea-dew fell around her; she stretched forth her arms-alas! poor girl! she embraced eternity! for the ocean wound his cool waves around her, and imprinted a death-kiss on her fevered lip.

## THE DUEL.

Again I returned from my wanderings. I heard the story of her death, and my conscience smote me heavily; but after a time it was forgotten, and many a gay scene rushed across the Mirror. At length it brightened into a glittering saloon; the high-born and the proud were assembled; in the midst of the gaiety entered a lovely pair: the one, a beautiful bride-her husband, a high-spirited young noble, whom I had once known. He imagined I paid his bride too great attention, and he was rude to me. I could not bear his having that lovely girl. I insulted

## THE MTSTIC MTRROR.

Aim. He was loath to fight me; he was too happy-to die ; but I forced him to the contest, and he fell !

## THE DVINC AND THE DEAD.

The scene changed. The luatres vamiohed, but the morning light rested on a wood. In that wood was an old oak tree-a tree of centuries. Beneath its boughs lay a dying man; he gazed upward at the sighing branches with a failing eye-they almost hid the blue heaven from his sight; even thas, in his mind lovely visionings of earth passed athwart his hopes of eternity !

The youth gazed upon me with a melancholy and forgiving look. I remembered it long. He, too, had just been united to a hovely woman. They were parted now, but the friend of his earfy days stood by him still. He closed his eyes, and on the old oalk tree was carved the words-" Here fell my only brother !" The bride died mad-ay, mad! Poor thing! It drives me distracted when I think of that!

That accursed Mirror showed me numberiess other scenes; but the forms always changed to the dying and the dead, till at length they settled into a miserable apartment.

## THE CAMBLER-THE BROKEN VOW-THE SUHCLDE.

Within this chamber sat a haggard, pale young man. His brow was furrowed, not by years, but care. His eyes sumken with woe. Well I knew him; he was a Gambler. By his side sat a beautiful woman, but she, too, was like the pate Fily nisped by untimely frost. She fixed her pensive eyes on me till I could scarce believe it was a vision I beheld. The man glared upon me with a frenzied look, till mine own quailed beneath it. But I could not turn away. Again I had wrought this misery.

Casper had abjured gaming when he was nearly rnined ; buit he met with me, broke his pledge, and lost his all! Despriir was in his heart as he re-entered his wretched home, and that home was now visioned before me. The low, sweet voice of his sorrowing wife stole on my ear. She strove to comfort him, but he world not be comforted; she caressed him, but he repolsed her. "Good night, my love!" be exchaimed with fervoar, " we ehall meet again!" She started at the gtrange adieu, but he gazed calmly at her, and she left him. Calmly he re-seated himself, and remained in silent thought with a rapt expreasion of countenance, as if quietly meditating over the action he was abowt to commit. The eye of the phaztom was fixed upon me with a glassy stare, as deliberately it raised its arm. Louder, to my startled ear, than a thunder-burst rung the report of a pistol. It was like the voice of a fiend shouting forth a curse!

The smoke rolled away and the Mirror was again a blank.

## CONSCIENCE.

I now eat for hours combating with my conscience, my eyes fixed intently on the Mirror, till its blank space seemed a tablet, whereen the Almighty would trace my doom in characters of fire! A strange feeling seized me. I felt that I was powerful, both

## THE MYSTIC MIRROR.

mentally and physically, above common mortale. But there was now a fierce combat within me!

THE COOD ANO EVM CETMUS.
I continued looking at the Mirror, half in apprehension, half in pride, when two supernatural objects suddenly started from the opposite sides into its central space. They were ghastly, and horrible to behold. $\Delta$ cold chill came over me. I gazed in trepidation, for strangely both of them resembled myself. The one was dreadful and fiend-like, the other was beautiful; but the expression was of such heartrending melancholy in its wan countenance, that I felt as though I could have wept. These ebjects were close to my chair, or rather to ite reflection; and with as involantary atart of horror I turned my head, to see if they were really in my chamber.

The apparitions approached, even as if they had walked from the Mirror! With more of agony than I thought the human brain capable of sustaining. I remained motionless in the attitude in which I had risen. There stood those fearful shadows gazing at me! I felt it was my Good and my Evil Genius; and I saw the despairing melancholy eye of the former quail beiore that of the demon, that gleomed upon it with a ferce annibilating frown. They were engaged in a death-struggle for mastery. The beautiful spirit seemed appesting to me for aid. A strange contraricty of emotions and wishes ussailed and bewildered me. I hesitatedturned away my eyes; and to! when I looked again, one figure abone remained! It was surely my very self. Satan, in all his glory, could not be more triumphant.

The calm, sweet shadow of my Good Genius had faded quite away. The Evil Genius had obtained the mastery, and a sensation of reckless triumph filled my breast. I was joyous and glad; the sickly fancies that had haented my mind were gone; the weak promptinge of dastard conscience were for ever banished. Now felt sustuined, upholden; I could move fearlessly as a mporior among my sinful and daring fellows.

THE FUTURE.
I recalled my scattered thoughts and turned to the Mirror baddly; I cared no more for its fleeting shadows, and, in the pride of my heart, I uttered a wish to gaze into futurity. I. looked inquiriacly upon the glass, and beheld myself, pale, haggard, degraded, and desponding. At length I flew to an ancient cabiret, and drawing from its recesses a small and carefully concealed phial, I hastily drank the contents, and, with a thrill of horror, fell upon the floor, to all appearance deathstruck.

I still looked intently on the Mirror's surface, ite fastenings gave way, and, with a sudden crash, the sheet of glass fell, shatwered in fragments, to the ground. I welcomed the omen as ridding me of these frightful spectral visitations, though I felt that in every broken piece that strewed the ground, I beheld the eye of the Demon fixed upon me!

## $\mathfrak{A}$ ©able of celestial Influenteq,

## POINTING OUT

HETH GOOD AND EVIT DATE INT 1841.

A Valuable Guide in the Affairs of Human Life.

| $\begin{gathered} \overline{D a y z} \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\triangle$ ¢ Moderately |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Days }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\triangle$ |  | ठ |  | * 4 |
|  | ings, business, | 20 | * + A day of strangeinfluence, | 10 | prosperous day. <br>  |
| 4 | and travelling. |  |  |  | ; |
| 3 |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| 3 | or Travel, but court not. | 22 | $\sigma \odot$ Beginnobu- | 1 | perous. <br> Void. |
| 4 | 84 An evil day in all money trausactions. | 23 | siness of mo- | 12 | $\Delta H \square \bigcirc$ Evil for all but travel. |
| 5 | 8 h Evil pre- | 24 |  | 13 |  |
|  | dominates. |  | , |  |  |
| 6 | Void. | 25 | OH A day o | 14 | $4 \Delta 9^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$ very |
| 7 | $\square$ |  |  |  | 7 |
|  |  | 26 | - 2 Evil | 15 | h. Begin nothing |
| 8 | $\Delta 4$ A fortunate | 27 | derates. <br> $\Delta 4$ Fair and pros- | 16 | of importance. |
| 9 | * ${ }^{\circ}$ Prosperous |  | perous. | 16 | good. |
|  | for all matters | $28$ | Void. | 17 | HI A day of |
|  | t may be un- | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $8 \delta \text { Evil. }$ |  | strangeinfluence |
| 10 | -4. Bad for a |  |  | 18 | evil day. |
|  |  | 31 | Void. | 19 | 9 * 4 Most |
| 11 | $\qquad$ <br> h Evil anddeceitful. |  |  |  | fortunate in all matters ; court |
| 12 |  | 1 | 84 Prospero |  | and marry. |
|  | good in mon matters. |  | for all but mon transactions. | 20 | * 5 Seek favours of the aged. |
| 13 | ठ ${ }^{\circ}$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ very e | 2 | 8 h Evil in | 21 | $\triangle$ Ot Fair and pros- |
|  |  |  |  |  | perous. |
| 14 | $\square \underset{\text { tained this }}{\text { Fill end in }}$ | 3 | $\Delta$ H Moderately good. | 22 | бHHO A very evil day; neither buy nor sell |
|  |  |  | minates. | 23 | buy nor sell. |
| 15 | $\Delta$ Favourable | 5 | ค.९ $\Delta 4$ Good | 24 | things. |
| 16 | * $\odot$ A prospe |  |  |  | al influence |
|  |  |  |  |  | aigns through- |
| 17 | - ${ }^{+}$Marry | 6 | * ठ' A moderatel |  | out the day. |
|  | all other mat- |  | good day. | 25 | $\Delta \hbar * \odot 8{ }^{*}$ |
|  | in all other matters. |  | $\delta$ Trust not to |  | good for all, but ispute not. |
| 18 | $\square \pm$ Travel not. | 8 | - 28 ¢ ${ }^{\text {P Veryevil. }}$ | 26 | * HA atrange day, |

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A Table of Celestial Infuences.


A Table of Celestial Intuences．

| $\overline{\text { Days }} \begin{gathered} 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5$ | 8．f Anevil day in all matters re－ | 28 | 8 䛼 An unfortu－ nate day． | $25$ | 万 An unfortu－ nate day， |
|  | rdiug the far | 29 | $\square \square^{\prime}$ Evi | 26 | ＊ 4 A fortunate |
| 6 |  | 30 | ＊2fo ${ }^{\text {prious }}$ |  |  |
| 6 | this day． | 31 | ＊h Fav |  |  |
| 7 | $\sigma 4 *$ ot Prosper－ ous and benefi－ cial in all matters | 1 | $8.9 .$ | 28 | avoid contro－ versy． <br> ¢ Evil and |
| 8 | $\square \mathrm{H}_{0} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{Mo}$ |  | lady＇ |  |  |
|  | evil in all thing | 2 | $\triangle H 8 \odot \quad$ Eid． | 29 | 8 \％ |
| 9 | Void． | 3 | ¢ 4 Favourable |  |  |
| 10 |  perous；but quarrelsome． | 4 | for all pursuits． <br> HI Evil predo－ minates． | 30 | ó 4 A most be－ nign influence． |
| 11 | Y Becautious of signing writings or travelling． | 5 | $\sigma h$ Evil end to all begun on this day． |  | JULY <br> Void． <br> $\sigma h$ of e |
| 12 | $* 4 \Delta \delta \quad A$ for－ tunate and fa－ vourable day． | 6 7 | $\square \sigma^{\pi} \triangle$ 오 Not to be trusted． ＊H Beneficial． | 3 | $8 \odot$ An inaus－ picious day． |
| 13 | ＊ケ ロ $\odot \square$ 우 Evil predominates． | 8 | ＊4 Good for money matters． | 4 | 非口 ${ }^{2}$ Trustnot to this influence． |
| 14 | ＊$\underset{\text { travelling．}}{\text { Good }}$ for | 9 | $\triangle \sigma^{\circ} \triangle$ ㅇ Anaus－ picious day． | 5 | ＊ 4 Fortunate for money pursuits． |
| 15 | $\underset{\text { day. }}{\substack{\text { HIロ }}}$ | 10 | ＊h $\Delta$ 후 Travel | 6 | $\Delta \delta$ Seek favours and new connec． |
| 16 | $\square h_{2}$ Unfortunate． |  | affairs． |  | tions． |
| 17 | $\triangle 48$ o Profit able in money matters，but dis－ cordant． | 11 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \square 4 \square 9 & \text { An un } \\ \text { propitious day. } \\ \text { oHI H } \\ \text { tremely evil for } \end{array}\right.$ | 7 | ＊ $2 \square$ ㅇ Seek not lady＇sfavour；in other respects good． |
| 18 | $\Delta h \quad$ Moderately good． | 13 | all pursuits． $\Delta 4$ Favourable． | 8 | $\square 4$ Evil in all pe－ cuniary matters． |
| 19 | Void． | 14 | $\triangle$ ¢ ${ }^{\circ}$ ठ Evil pre－ | 9 | 人 HHロ M Mostevil |
| 20 | ＊H ठ $\odot$ 우 protitable day． | 15 | dominates． Void． |  | for all transac－ tions． |
| 21 | $84 \Delta$ ot Trust not this day for gain． | 16 17 | 枝우후 A very favourable day． 84 Transact nc | 10 | $\begin{gathered} \Delta \psi \approx \% \underset{\text { very }}{\Delta} \underset{\text { fortunate }}{ } \quad \mathrm{A} \\ \text { day. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 22 | पH 8 h Evilin every under－ |  | money matters of importance． | 11 | $\square \odot$ Inauspicious influence． |
|  | taking． | 18 | $\square \mathrm{H} 8$ h Evil for | 12 | $80^{\circ}$ Evil pre－ |
| 23 | 무충 Of an evil character． | 19 | all transactions． Void． | 13 | ponderates． <br> ＊ $\mathrm{H} \%$ ．Suresuc． |
| 24 | $\triangle H \quad$ Moderate good influence． | 20 | － $\boldsymbol{o}^{*}$ ㅇ Mode－ rately good． | 14 | cess． <br> of Favourable |
| 25 | $\triangle 4 *$ \％Favour－ | 21 | $\triangle 2 ¢$ Fortunate． |  | in all matters． |
|  | able for all pur－ suits． | 22 | $\Delta h * \delta$ Good in all maters． | 15 | $\delta^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$ A quarrel－ some and litigi－ |
| 26 | $\triangle h \quad M o d e r a t e$. | 23 | $\square 4$ Evilin money |  | ous day． |
| 27 | $\square 4$ Evil in all money transac－ tions． | 24 | transactions． $\delta$ H Evil prepon－ derates． | 16 | $\square H_{0} \sigma$ h Beginno work of import－ ance on this day． |

A Table of Cchactial Inficomests．

| 17 | Void． | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Bas } \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $84$ |  | 8EPTEMEER． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 口 ১ ठ ©Very evil． |  | man | 1 | \％ |
| 19 | $\triangle 4 * 9$ ¢ mon |  | tions | 2 | $\Delta$ d $\Delta$ \％Portanat |
|  | fortuncte day． | 12 |  | 3 | $\Delta \Psi \Delta K$ Truct to |
| ． 20 | $\Delta h$＊${ }^{\circ}$ Farour－ able for allaffiairs． |  | every und | 3 | this day，it will |
| 21 | 4 Be eantions in money trens－ | 13 | $\square$ | 4 | o Evil for hady's |
|  |  |  |  |  | favarre．Treal |
| 22 | 8 Wha Mostevil． |  |  | 5 | $\Delta \odot \Delta \%$ Travel |
| 23 | $* 4 \Delta$ fuir and jrosnemona day | 14 | $\Delta$ If Strange，bu gnod． |  | and treasact bu－ sineme |
| 24 | ＊$h$ Of moderate | 15 | $\triangle 4$ | 6 | 8 \％A quamrol－ |
| 25 | goori in |  | Trust mat th fluence of |  | come and litio gious day． |
| 25 | vel；bor buy or | 16 | duy． | 7 | $8{ }^{8} 4$ Eril in money |
| 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of Sock } \\ & \text { lady's dove. } \end{aligned}$ |  | mance neas of | 8 | $\square W 8 h \Delta \text { most }$ ovil day. |
| 87 | 人 $4 \Delta \odot \Delta$ \％Bow |  | mas | 9 | Void． |
|  | neficial in all mathers． | 17 | $\text { a } \underset{\text { al }}{4} * \underset{\text { but }}{9}$ | 10 |  |
| 28 | Void． |  | trameact |  | pursuits． |
| 29 | 口 H EriL $^{\text {d }}$ | 18 | 8 W口h Beware | 11 | $\Delta$ do ${ }^{\text {O }}$ ¢ 4 very |
| 30 | ＊${ }^{\text {a }}$ Moderstely |  | of this day． |  | fortunate inice． |
| 31 | good． <br> Indifferent | 19 | ＊ 4 fraveura | 18 | $\triangle{ }^{\text {ance．}}$ Transest what |
|  |  | 20 | ＊ $2 *$ O |  | busiasal you |
|  | AUGUET． |  | rataly good |  | Win． |
| 1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} * h * 4 \square d 8 & \circ \\ \delta \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | 21 | －$\wp$ Avoid papern， Writiags，and li． | 13 | $\Delta$ h व ot Evil proc dcminates． |
|  | strangeinfluence and evil． |  | tigaion；travel not． | 14 | 3 Hロ4 evil for all un－ |
| d | Void． | 22 |  |  | dertakings． |
| 3 | $\Delta$ P Fertunate for all trapsactions． |  | A void disputes， for all else gord． | 1.5 | 口 h 米 才 Not to be trusted． |
| ． 4 | $4 \Delta \delta^{*}$ Seek not gain；in other | 23 | $\square$－An unpro－ maing day． | 16 | ＊ $4 * 8$ an ex－ tremaely fortm． |
|  | matters good． | 24 | d． 4 Favourable for |  | nate day． |
| 5 | 人山口耳 Ex－ |  | all transaction | 17 | ＊ 2 Favourablo |
|  | tramely exil． | 25 | $\square \mathrm{H} \mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{h}$ Mostev | 18 | － 9 Seek not fa－ |
| 6 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \Delta 4 \Delta & \text { Y Favour- } \\ \text { able in all re- } \end{array}\right.$ | 26 | tor all matters． $\Delta \odot$ A farourabl |  | vour from the lndien． |
|  | spects． |  | day． | 19 | $\triangle$ Hi＊$\odot$ A fapour． |
| 7 | $\Delta \odot$ Mederately | 27 |  |  | able day． |
|  | good；wue fur favours． | 28 | tur ate day． Void． | 2（1） | 4 o ${ }^{7}$ Evil pre． dominates． |
| 8 | ＊ | 29 | ＊ 44 Favorable in | 21 | 口H才 L2 Mos |
|  | for wh but tra－ |  | sill matters． |  | for all affaira． |
|  | velling and writ－ ings． | 50 | ＊ $2 \square{ }^{\circ}$ Evil pre－ dominates． | 22 | $\square$－Trust no matters of im－ |
| 9 | 8 ó口（ Anevil | 31 | $8 \odot \quad$ Trast not |  | portance to this |
|  |  |  |  |  | 以口У． |
| 10 |  |  |  | 23 | ＊Hロロ not． |

A Table of Celestial Infuences．

| Dayd |  |  |  | Days |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $24$ | $\Delta \odot$ Seek favours of the great． | $19$ | Ohod Aroid business of im． |  | Good preponde |
| 25 | ＊ 4 ＊${ }^{\text {a }}$ A mos |  |  | 11 |  |
|  | rable in |  |  | 12 | $\triangle$ H $*$ ¢ ${ }^{\circ}$ O |
|  |  | 20 |  |  |  |
| 26 |  | 21 | ＊ $\mathrm{H} 口 \mathrm{O}^{\circ} \Delta$ 웇 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ood fur all but | 13 | o ¢ Favourable． |
| 27 | 8 ¢ An evil day． |  | litigat |  | Tra |
| 28 | －4口す Evil ir． | 22 |  | 14 | Void． |
|  | all matters of importance． | 23 | ＊ 4 Very favo | 15 | 口 H $\sigma$ h 4 б Trust not the |
| 29 | б H ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{H}$ Ex－ tremely evil． | 24 | $\begin{gathered} * h * \delta P \\ \text { with what } \end{gathered}$ |  | influence of this day． |
| 30 | $\Delta 4$ A beneficial |  |  | 16 |  |
|  | influence． | 25 | Void． | 17 | ＊H ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  |  | 26 | 相口 ${ }^{\text {¢ V Very }}$ | 18 | $\square$ of Seek not |
|  | OCTOBER． | 27 | －${ }^{\text {d }} 8.9$ Evil |  | lady＇s favours． |
| 1 | $\Delta h \Delta$ б́ 8 ఫ Good fin all bul | 28 | domin | 19 | －¢ Travel not， nor sign papers． |
|  |  |  |  | 20 | ＊ 2 |
| 2 | $\Delta$ A ${ }^{\text {f }}$ fortunate |  | ． |  | vourab |
|  |  | 29 | $\Delta$ h $\Delta$ \％ 8 ¢ | 21 | $\triangle \mathrm{O}$ A fortunate |
| 3 | ＊day．A favourable |  | Avoid allmatters | 22 | day |
| 4 | －${ }^{\circ}$ Seek not | 30 | ＊H0 Mode |  | all mat |
|  | dy |  | d | 23 | $\square h$ A most evil |
| 5 | 84 Transact | 31 | V |  | day． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ness } \\ & \text { ce. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | Void． |
| 6 | $\underset{\text { minates. }}{8 \mathrm{~h}} \underset{\text { Evil }}{ }$ | 1 | 口甘8 h84 An extremely evil |  | able for a dertakings． |
| 7 |  | 2 | $\Delta \stackrel{\text { day. }}{\circ}$ | 26 | ＊H $\Delta$ ot Mode－ rately favourable |
|  | Void． |  | gcod; seek | 27 | ＊H $\triangle$ d ${ }^{\text {of }}$ |
| 9 | $\begin{array}{r} \Delta 4 \Delta \delta * \odot \mathrm{Fa} \\ \text { vourable for all } \end{array}$ | 3 | $\delta^{\text {vours．}} \mathrm{O}$ \％T |  | good influence throughout． |
|  |  |  | matters of | 28 | $8 \odot$ a very de－ |
| 10 | $\Delta \boldsymbol{h} \quad$ Moderatels good． |  | importance to this influence． | 29 | ceiving day． <br> $\square H$ Most evil |
| 11 | 4 Evilin money transactions． | 4 | $\Delta \boldsymbol{H} \Delta$ Y Favour． able for most |  | for all matters of importence． |
| 12 | 8 HI Strange and disappointing． | 5 | matters． <br>  | 30 | 8 h $\Delta$ 아 predominates． |
| 13 | ＊ 4 A favourable day． | 6 | ferent． $\Delta \hbar \Delta 4$ |  | ， |
| 14 | ＊h＊$\delta$ d $\odot$ |  | for all | 1 |  |
|  | aring，nc | 7 | suits． <br>  |  | vourable transactio |
| 15 | Void． |  | at travel | 2 | $\triangle$－ |
| 16 | $\triangle H *$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  | orsigning pap |  |  |
|  | favourable fluence． |  | $8 \text { Hロ4 Evil }$ all affairs． | 3 | 4ロ <br> for all mat |
| 17 |  |  | 口 |  | but money． |
| 18 | 口Hठ4口 8 Mo ． |  | all things． |  | $\Delta$ h ロ $\odot \quad E$ predominates． |

A Table of Celestial Influences.


TRANETT TABTTB.

| 1867 Months. | H | $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ | h |  |  | m |  | $\delta$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ..... | 6 | 14 | 20 | 58 | 7 |  | 4 | 24 | 18 | 0 |
| February .... | 5 | 0 | 23 | 14 | 14 |  | 21 | 13 |  | 3 |
| March | 4 | 27 | 24 | 1 | 21 |  | 0 | 11 |  | 48 |
| April......... | 4 D | 35 | 23 B0 | 23 | 27 |  | 49 | 19 | D | 48. |
| May ......... | 5 | 26 | 21 | 32 | 3 | $*$ | 17 | 2 | $\Omega$ | 32. |
| June......... | 6 | 56 | 19 | 17 | 6 |  | 58 | 18 |  | 27 |
| July ......... | 8 | 43 | 17 | 46 | 8 |  | 2 | 5 | 吹 | 23 |
| August...... | 10 | 30 | 17 | 29 | 6 | B | 7 | 24 |  | 6 |
| September | 11 | 57 | 18 D | 46 | 2 |  | 21 | 13 | $\bumpeq$ | 51 |
| October ...... | 12 | 48 | 21 | 12 | 29 | m | 5 | 3 | $m$ | 51 |
| November | 12 | 53 | 24 | 34 | 28 |  | 20 | 25 |  | 35 |
| December | 12 B | 12 | 28 | 7 | 2 | $\cdots$ D | 35 | 17 | 7 | 28 |


| 1868 Months. | H |  | ๑ |  | - | 7 |  | - | * |  | $\sigma$ | vs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | B | 53 |  | D | 30 | 5 | D | 20 | 10 |  | 49 |
| February .... | 9 |  | 39 | 4 |  | 11 | 11 |  | 47 | 4 | m | 53 |
| March ....... | 8 |  | 57 | 3 |  | 30 | 18 |  | 40 | 27 |  | 42 |
| April | 9 | D | 0 |  | Bo | 20 | 26 |  | 7 | 22 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| May . . . . . . . | 9 |  | 50 | 3 |  | 57 |  | $r$ | 56 | 15 | $r$ | 16 |
| June . | 11 |  | 17 | 1 |  | 40 | 8 |  | 56 | 8 | 8 | 35 |
| July . . . . . . . | 12 |  | 57 |  | m | 49 | 13 |  | 4 | 0 | II | 18 |
| August...... | 14 |  | 49 | 29 |  | 0 | 14 |  | 47 | 21 |  | 40 |
| September . . . | 16 |  | 20 | 29 | D | 41 | 13 | Bo | 26 | 11 | $\bigcirc$ | 48 |
| October . . . . . | 17 |  | 17 |  | $f$ | 40 | 9 |  | 52 | 29 |  | 48 |
| November . . . | 17 |  | 29 | 4 |  | 49 | 6 |  | 9 | 16 | $\Omega$ | 12 |
| December | 16 | B8 | 53 | 8 |  | 19 | 4 |  | 5. | 2\% |  | $\$ 1$ |

## 

IN TERE

# PRDPRIETIC MESEENYGERS 

## During the last Twelve Months.

## FULFILLED PREDICTIONS IN SEFTEMBER, 1839. PREDICTIONS. <br> FULFILMENTS.

Railways also appear to come in for their chare of malign intluence.

Many singular robberies eccur, and some ewindling transactions of ingenious construction are detected.

A tremendous explosion took place at the fixed engine of the Sundertand and Durham Railway, on Sunderland-moor. Without any indication, one of the boilers, upwards of five tons in weight, blew up and burst asunder. Two of the firemen were severely scalded.

A dreadful accident occurred on the London and Birmingham Railway, near Leighton Buzzard, where a man was run over by the train, his head being literally smashed.

A rarge quantity of plate, sent from London for the Bishop of Salisbury's palace, was stolen.from the van.

A singular forgery was made in Cork, upon a man who was dead; but it was detected, from the circumstance that the date on the stamp was about two morths sulsequent to the date of the bill.

Several other curious czaes of forgeng occurred about the same time.
OCTOBER, 1839.

- Certain it is there will again be commo- There was much agitation of the public tions in Ireland, which, for a time, will affect the populace and commerce. mind at thisperiod concerning an alleged progression of Ribbonism in Ireland. Several revolting murders, also, were committed at this period. The murder of a child, named William Alurray, by its father, who caused him to swallow vitriol, will be remembered. The case of Matthew Hayes, who died from a brutal assault at Wexford, is another instance of fulfilment. Mr. Bourke, brother to a gentleman who had been before murdered, was attacked by a party of men, and his skull was fractured in four places. But it is useless to enumerate ceses; a refereace to any journal of events will show that this prediction was most singularly fulfilled.
NOVEMBER, 1829.

The baneful triad of Saturn, Herschel, and Mars, still continues to afflict Spain.
"General O'Donnell, commanding the Claristino army of theicentre, is within two leagues of Cantravieja, and Espartero, with the army of the north, advances towerds Morclla, from whence Bordon and Alcoriza are but four leagues. The two fortresses of Cabrera will immediately be invested, and a little time will, it is expected, decide the fate of Spain. In Madrid, much anxiety is felt as to the result. It is said that the whole Cbristino ministry is on the exe of diacolution."

## FREDICTIONS.

## PULFILMENT.

DECEMBER, 1939.

The Senators of the nation areperplexed; deep are their investigations, but discontent prevaila. Some most extraordinary matters occupy the attention of Ministers, but a strange and impenetrable cloud of evil hangs over all; high clamours and party feuds arime, which are not even brought to a terminas when the year clomes.

The following are a few quotations from the public papers of the day, which prove the accuracy of our predictions:-
"The magistrates have got information that it was and is intended to have a gencral rising on the 31at. for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners in Monmonth geol, and that in their way from the hill the men were to visit each gentleman's house in the neighbourhood, acize the proo prietor, and keep him as a hostage."
"The Premier has had a confidential communication with the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel as to a provision for Prince Albert, but the Conservative leaders are of opinion that the income of the Royal Dukes ought to be suficient for the Queen's Consort.

JANUARY, 1840.

- I also sead of mered mamomes of strife in foreign lands.

As well as our own

Next in the visionary view comes Doyalty; it appesrs that come freal crants may be prepesed.

Russia continues at war with eeveral states, and declares war againat the Khan of Chiva. We have hontile altencations with the Chinese, and in Spain civil war rages.
January 14th, communications were made to the Home-office that an insurrection was to break out in the Metropelis in the course of that night or the followise morning-the signal for a general rising to be the eotting of Lomdon on fice id several parts.
January 24th, Lord John Russell brought forward the subject of a provision for

Prince Albert.
Gra st allowed, 30,000l. per annum.
EEBRUARY, 1849.

Two martial men, tec.

A Mareiage of considerable eclat with a son of MaEs and a Lady of Eige emate.

Failures in Commercial Compenies.

Sir Watkin Wm. Wynn, one of her Majesty's Aide-de-camps for militia service.

Alost truly verified by the marriago between

> Hez Most Graciots Majesty Quer Victoria and

Field Marefal fis Royal Higinings Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, which was cetebrated February 10th, at the Chapel of St. James.

During the whole of this month there was great depression of trade, and the heavy failures that occurred are too numezous to mention.

MARCH, 1840.

One of liberary famse haills this aspect.

## A Lawrer of edebrity.

One of those who bear title and rule will wofully rue this aspect. flatwin here is the emblem of their death.

Confirmed by the appointment of the Rev. S. Reay to be Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford.

David Dundas, Esq., to be Queen's Counsel.

Death of Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart., M.P.
March sth, died, at Blenherm, the Most Noble George Spenser Churchin, fourth Buke of Marlborough, and Marquis of Blandford.

March 31st, died, the Farl of Enniskillen.
March 34th, died, the Eard of Morley.

## PREDICTIONS.

## FULFILMENTS.

APRIL, 1840.

Quarrelsome discuasion takes place among our Legishators.
England and France will be in a state of turmoil and bubble.

The continued progress of Saturn through Sapittarius will affect the politics of Spain, and our Southern neighbours will feel the infuence of this baneful star.

The Altar is ready, \&c.

A Staterman becomes popular.
The death of a Legislator.
Its effects will be apread over Egypt, \&e.

Destruction of Public Buildings or a Chuncr.
And in many countries there will be earthquakes and other conrulsions of nature.

See Mr. Villiers' motion for regulating the importation of foreign corn.
In France observe the discuasions on the secret service bill, in which $\mathbf{M}$. Thiere was so succeasful, and which in Paris was called the King's defeat.
The Ministers of the Interior, Marine, and War resign. Two actions took place with the Carlints, in one of which 419 offcers and soldiers were taken prisoners. Castellote, a fortrens, was also taiken, after a siege of several weeks. The spirit of Carlism increaseas in Biscay and Navarre; and there is every reason to expect the civil war will not terminate this year.

The Marriage of B. N. Arnold, M.D., to Louisa Countess of Kintore (divorced from the Earl of Kintore).

MAY, 1840.
Lord John Ruscell's Bill againat Bribery and Treating at Electiona.

At the age of 84, died, Lord Ashtown.
See the horrid persecutions and massacre of the Jews at Damascus, on account of which Sir Moses Montifiore undertikes the journey of inventigation to Alexandria.
Yone Minstaz again on fire. (See the fulfilment of this in the public journals.)

Near this time the city of Natches, in New Orleans, was visited by a tornado the trees were torn up by the roots, and the streets rendered impassable from falling houses: the damage was eatimated at about $5,000,000$ dollars.

## JUNE 1840.

The Press, \&ec., political discusnions.
Again the Sun is afflicted by the opposing rays of Saturn-woe to a mighty oue.

And one of the gay, the high, and noble.

Earl Fitzwilliam brought forward a mos tion that it was expedient to reconsider certain clauses of the Corn-laws.
Her Majesty's Life is attempted in Hyde Purk by a lad named Oxford.
Viscount Drumlanrig married to the daughter of Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm.R. Clayton.
JULY. 1840.
A Soldier of renown meets promotion.

Spain no longer the theatre of Civil Wars, \&c.

Promotions were extremely numerous. We need only mention those of Sir William Hotham, and Sir Josiah Rowley.

Morelia was taken from Cabrera, and himself and Balmaseda obliged to pass to the French territories.

SEPTEMBER, 1840.
Woe to the mighty ones ! the grim conqueror comes; he strikes-they fall, and are forgotten.

Must we atill add, to convince those who are incredulous of the verity of Astral science, that our Hieroglyphic of 1840 depicts in symbol what is also said in words. Are not the mighty ones gone? The royal funeral predicts the death of the ib luatrious member of the Royal Family, PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

##  EIFROG5XPEIC OF 1840.

Although the hieroglyphics which have from the commencement of the Prophetic Messenger beon placed as a frontispiece to the annuals are known to have been
singularly accurate predictions for the coming year, none have had a more marked fulfilment than that in our last Almanac. So evident, indeed, are the allusious. now the events have passed, that it is hardly necessary to state them, nor do we attempt the explanation under any other feeling than that of removing the lingering doubts to astrological science, which from the prejudices of education may atill find a place in the minds of some of our readers.
The design on the left hand side, at the top of the plate, reprecents a battle in as eastern country, as shown by the cupolas on the buildings and the drenses of the combatants. That Egypt is concerned is evident from the pyramids being introduced. This prediction has been accurately fulalled, not only in ita spirit by the continued animosity between Turkey and Egypt, but also in the letter by the insurrection in Syria, and the formidable revolt of the Druses, which is not at the present moment completely subdued.
Beneath this figure is represented a shipwreck, which is intended to show that the loss of life and property at sea would be greater than usual, and that some events of this kind would attract more than ordinary public attention. Two inatances are stil fresh in the memory of all who are acquainted with passing events-that of the Castlereagh and Lord Bentinck. One or two other of the many naval incidents recorded in the daily papers during the past year, may be mentioned as instances of the remarkable casualties which have fulfilled the prediction.
In March last, the Hope steamer was lost on the Zitsikamma const, on her way from Table Bay to Port Elizabeth. "After we left Table Bay," says one who was in the vessel, "we had a strong south-east gale till Wednesday morning, the 11th, when 2 heavy fog set in, going between eight and nine knots an hour, when at half-past 2 $o^{\prime}$ 'clock p.m. the vessel struck on the rocks. By the reckoning of the captain we were about 25 miles from land, which, however, afterwards proved to be wrong, for when the fog cleared up, we were within 1000 paces of the shore. By forming a raft, many of the passengers and seamen got to shore, while others were left for a night on the wreck, but were saved on the following morning. The vessel shortly after went to pieces."
On Saturday night, the 25th of July, a fearful collision took place between the ateamboats Governor Dudley and the North Carolina, which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers' baggage, and the United States mails for the south. Providential y no lives were lost.
The lowest design on this side of the hieroglyphical sheet, represents Death standing over a coffin, which bears the royal crown, the bishop's mitre, and the earl's coronet, showing that death would be busy in the highest ranks of our fellow-men. The reader will remember that this has been the case; we will mention the names of a few of the illustrious who have, during the past nine months, been carried to the sepulchres. of their fathers:-the King of Prussia, the Empress of China, the Bishops of St. David's and Chichester, and the Earl of Durham.
In the centre of the plate, beneath the horoscope for the year, is seen a poor man returning thanks to Heaven for a bounteous harveat, as affording to him a ineans of subsistence. The returns which have been made from various parts of this country are highly satisfactory, not only as to the abundance of the crops, but also as to the state in which they have been brought into the barns of the husbandman. For many years past there has not been a season so universally fruitful. In the same figure, however, is represented the effects of the more violent agents of nature, such as earthquakes and hurricanes, which have also occurred. Accounts have recently reached thin country of the destruction of the celebrated Mount Ararat, and the loss of many lives in the surrounding villages.
The figure at the bottom of the plate represents a lawless assembly opposed by the military. The riots at Monmouth, headed by Frost and Williams, and the disturbed state of South Wales, are too well remembered by our readers to require any remark: our prediction has been in this instance also fulfilled.
The upper figure, on the right hand side of the plate, represents the funeral of a person of quality, and was introduced to show that many rich and powerful would be called to exchange worlds: virified by the death of the Peincess adgosta.
Beneath this is represented the House of Peers in deliberation, an act which they can scarcely have been said to have attempted for many years past. During the past seasion, however, they have considered several important measures, particularly the Irish Corporations' Bill, and have rather aided than retarded the progrens of legislation.
The next subject is a group of ecclesiastics with whips, showing that the priesthood would again attempt coercion where persuasion failed. This has been already done to some extent in Ireland as well as in England; but the year is not yet spent, and we. leare it to fulfil the remnant of our predictions.


Mean Tíme.



Mean Time.

|  |  | APHAEL | PROP | TIC AL | NAC. | 65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| afebruaty XXVIII 風ays. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mars' } \\ & \text { Latitude. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mars' } \\ \text { Decination. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Venus' Latitude. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Venus' } \\ & \text { Declination. } \end{aligned}$ | Mercury's <br> Latitude. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mercury's } \\ \text { Declination. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 | 2N. 15 | 8S. 56 | 0 S .19 | 15.41 | 2 S. 3 | 19S.51 |
| 4 | 216 | 9 l | 06 | 0 S. 7 | 2.5 | $18 \quad 23$ |
| 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 18\end{array}$ | 934. | $0 \quad 10$ | 1 N .27 |  | 1641 |
| 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 19\end{array}$ | 951 | 0 0 | 30 | 155 | 1446 |
| 13 | 220 | $10 \quad 7$ | $0 \quad 37$ | 432 | 143 | $12 \quad 38$ |
| 16 | 221 | $10 \quad 21$ | $0 \quad 52$ | 64 | 125 | $10 \quad 18$ |
| 19 | $2 \quad 22$ | 1034 | 1N. 9 | 734 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | $7 \quad 50$ |
| 22 | $2 \quad 23$ | $10 \quad 45$ | 124 | 93 | $0 \quad 33$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 16\end{array}$ |
| 25 | 223 | $10 \quad 55$ | 141 | 1030 | 0 N .0 | 243 |
| 28 | 223 | 113 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 59\end{array}$ | 1155 | $0 \quad 40$ |  |



## 细arcy XXXI 验ays.


1841.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC.


| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ | Mars'Latitude, |  | Mars' <br> Declination. | Venus' Latitude. | Venus' <br> Declination | Mercury's Latitude. | Mercury's Declination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |  | 11S. 5 | 2N. 4 | 12 N .22 | 1N. 8 | 0N. 27 |
| 4 |  | 24 | 1111 | 221 | 1344 | 150 | $2 \quad 27$ |
| 7 | 2 | 25 | 1115 | $2 \quad 39$ | $15 \quad 2$ | 230 | 358 |
| 10 | 2 | 24 | 1117 | 256 | $16 \quad 17$ | 33 | 454 |
| 13 | 2 | 24 | 1117 | 314 | 1730 | 326 | 5 8 |
| 16 | 2 | 23 | 1115 | 3 31 | $18 \quad 38$ | $3 \quad 34$ | 421 |
| 19 | 2 | 2.3 | 1112 | 348 | 1943 | 326 | $3 \quad 39$ |
| 22 | 2 | 20 | 116 | 44 | $20 \quad 44$ | 31 | 213 |
| 25 | 2 | 19 | $10 \quad 59$ | 420 | 2140 | 223 | $0 \quad 39$ |
| 28 | 2 | 16 | 1049 | 435 | $22 \quad 32$ | 138 | 0 S 51 |



1841.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC.

## April XXX 3ays.






| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D} \\ & \mathbf{M} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 2 m |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  | ON. 40 |  |  |
| 4 |  | 24 |  | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 11 | 155 | 04 | 46 | 31 |  |  | $22 \quad 23$ |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 11 |  | 4 | 46 | 30 | 1 |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 11 | 136 | 4 | 46 | 59 |  | 1 | $22 \quad 24$ |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 11 | 126 | 4 | 46 | 58 |  | 1 | $22 \quad 24$ |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 46 | 58 |  |  | $22 \quad 24$ |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 46 | 57 |  |  | 22.24 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | 058 | 4 | 40 |  |  |  | $22 \quad 24$ |  |  |  |  |
| 28 |  | 048 | 4 | 46 |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\mathrm{M}}{\mathrm{M}}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{D}}$ | Righ | Asc. T |  | $\begin{gathered} \odot \\ \text { Long. } \\ \text { Los. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Long. |  | 's |  |  |
|  | Tu | ${ }_{0}^{\text {h. }} \mathrm{m}$ m | 6392 |  |  |  |  | $\left.10 \mathrm{~m} 19\right\|_{5 \mathrm{~S}} ^{\circ} .$ | $\text { S. } 419$ |  |  |  |
| 2 | W | 440 | 40 | 2241 | 1143 | 32 | 213 | 22544 |  | 23 |  |  |
| 3 | Th | 444 | 450 | 21412 | 1240 | 022 | 220 | 57174 |  | 25 |  |  |
| 4 | F | 448 | 8572 | 241 | 13 | 722 | 227 | $17 \quad 304$ |  | 26 |  |  |
| 5 | S | 453 | 331 | 1541 | 1435 | 522 | 234 | 12933 |  | 26 |  |  |
|  | g | 457 | 710 |  | 532 | 22 | 2 | 11 ท 292 |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | 51 | 18 | 33 | $16 \quad 29$ | 92 | 24 | 23191 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tv | 55 | 525 | 22 | 727 | 72 | 252 | 5** 6,0 | 19 |  |  |  |
| 9 | W | 59 | 933 | 111 |  |  | 257 | 1654 | 3615 |  |  |  |
| 10 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 513 | 341 | 059 | $19 \quad 21$ | 123 | 23 | 28431 | 3910 | 10 |  |  |
| 11 | F | 517 | 750 | 0472 | $20 \quad 19$ | 923 | 361 | $10 \times 52$ | 38 | 5 |  |  |
| 12 | S | 551 | 129 | 035 |  | 623 | 3102 | 23123 |  | ON. 3 | 22 |  |
| 13 | \% | 526 | 2680 | 0232 |  | 323 | 314 | 5 r 524 |  | 61 |  |  |
| 1 | M | 530 | 30170 | 0102 |  | 1,23 | 23171 | 18 56,4 |  | 11 |  |  |
| 15 | Tv | 534 | 34260 | 0 sub. 3 |  |  | 232 | 2 ४ 28,5 |  | 17 |  |  |
| 16 | W | 538 | 3835 | 016 |  |  | 23 | 16285 |  | 21 |  |  |
| 17 | $\mathrm{T}^{\text {H }}$ | 542 | 4245 | 029 |  |  | 23 | -1554 4 |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | F | 546 | 4654 | 042 |  |  | 325 | $15 \quad 434$ |  | 26 |  |  |
| 19 | S | 551 | 51 4! | 055 | $27 \quad 57$ | 723 | 2322 | 0\%55 3 |  | 26 | 432 |  |
| 20 | \% | 555 | 5513 | 182 | $28 \quad 54$ | 5423 | 23271 | 15 51\|2 |  | 243 |  |  |
| 2 | M | 559 | 5923 | 1212 | $29 \quad 51$ | 123 | 2328 | $0 \Omega 530 \mathrm{~N}$ | N. 472 | 20 |  |  |
|  | TU | 63 | 333 | 134 | $00_{0} 49$ | 4923 | 2328 | 15 420 S | S. 3315 | 15 |  |  |
|  | W | 67 | 742 | 147 | 146 | 423 | 23 27 | 0 m 121 |  | - |  |  |
|  | $\Gamma^{+}$ | 611 | 1152 | 20 | 43 | 432 | 236 | 14212 |  | 3 |  |  |
|  | F | 616 | 161 | 213 | 340 | 4023 | 2325 | 2873 |  | 2 S .5 | 5024 |  |
|  |  | 20 | 2010 | 225 | 38 | 3823 | 2323 | $11 \sim 314$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | 624 | 2419 | 238 | 5 | 3523 | 2321 | 24365 |  | 14 |  |  |
|  | M | 628 | 2828 | 250 | 6 | 32.23 | 2318 | 7 m 235 |  | 185 | 5324 |  |
|  | Tu | 632 | 3237 | $3 \quad 2$ | $7 \quad 29$ | 29 | 315 | 565 |  | 224 |  |  |
|  | W | 636 | 3645 | 314 |  |  |  | $22 \quad 164$ | 48 | ${ }^{25}$ |  |  |

1841.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC.

## 5ume XXX 2axy.




Suly XXXI 马ayg.

| D | Mars' <br> Latitude | $\underset{\text { Meclination. }}{\text { Mars' }}$ | Venus' Latitude. | Venus' Declination. | Mercury's Latisude. | ( Mercury ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2N. 1 | 103. 24 | 3S.45 | 15N. 39 | 0S. 19 | 18N.51 |
| 4 | 22 | $10 \quad 52$ | 349 | 16 | 047 | $17 \quad 39$ |
| 7 | 23 | 1120 | 350 | $16 \quad 34$ | 128 | 1631 |
| J0 | 24 | 1] 49 | 349 | 17. 3 | 211 | 1530 |
| 13 | 26 | $12 \quad 12$ | 346 | $17 \quad 33$ | 254 | 1440 |
| 16 | 28 | $12 \quad 50$ | 340 | $18 \quad 2$ | 335 | 143 |
| 19 | 29 | $13 \quad 21$ | 334 | $18 \quad 31$ | 412 | $13 \quad 42$ |
| 22 | 210 | $13 \quad 53$ | 3 31 | $18 \quad 57$ | 439 | 1340 |
| 25 | 211 | $14 \quad 26$ | 326 | $19 \quad 23$ | 453 | $13 \quad 55$ |
| 28 | 212 | 1458 | 3 21 | 1946 | 453 | 1426 |


Kugust XXXI \%ays.

1841.] RaphaEl'S PRophetic alma


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September XXX \%ags.

|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Moon' } \\ \text { Node } \end{array}$ | Hernchel', Latitude. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Hersechel'o } \\ \text { Declination } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Baturn's dectmation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 7 mm 21 | 0 S .48 | 23 | 0N. 53 |  | 18.31 | 0N. 23 | 21 S. 4 |
|  |  | 12 | 0 43 | 36 |  |  |  | 023 |  |
| 7 |  | 72 | 048 | 39 |  |  | 22 | 022 | 2 |
| 0 |  | 6 | 0 | 4] |  |  | 223 | 22 |  |
| 3 |  | 643 | 0 | 44 |  |  | 223 | 021 |  |
| 6 |  | 634 | 048 | 47 |  |  | 24 | 021 |  |
|  |  | 24 | 048 | 50) |  |  | 235 | 0 | 22 |
|  |  | 15 | 0 | 53 |  |  | 235 | 020 | 22 |
|  |  |  | 048 | 56 |  | $2 z$ | 27 | 20 | 22 |
| 88 |  |  |  | 58 |  |  | 236 | 19 | 22 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { p } \\ & \mathbf{w}\end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {Right }} \stackrel{\text { ®'s }}{ }$ | Time. |  | ¢ <br> Declin. |  | Lat. | Declin. | H's |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W | 10 mi | 45 <br> 45 | 8 吹 49 | 3N. 16 |  | 2N. 59 | 3 S .40 | $2 \times 55$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {H }}$ | 1045 | 22029 | 477 |  | 13 |  | IN. 55 | 53 |
|  | F | 1048 | 59048 | 0467 | 72 | 1 |  | 7.31 |  |
|  | S | 1052 | 371 | 11447 | 71021 | 14 | 458 | 1253 | 48 |
|  | 5 | 1056 | 13128 | 12426 | 48 | 10 | 5 | 1747 |  |
|  |  | 1059 | 50148 | 13406 | 2617 | 40 | - | 156 |  |
|  | 7 | 11 | 262 | $14 \quad 396$ |  | 24 |  |  |  |
|  | W | 117 | 228 | 1537 | 4114 | 26 |  | 26 |  |
|  | - | 1110 | 248 | 35 | 182 | 22 | 3 | 26 |  |
|  | F | 1114 | 5159 | $17 \quad 344$ | 45512 | 35 | 216 |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{S}$ | 1117 | 51330 | $18 \quad 324$ | 432 | 2 | IN. 2 | $221 \quad 4722$ | 22 |
|  | \& | 1121 | 26350 | 019314 | 491 | 40 | 0 S .18 |  | 2 |
|  | 3 M | 1125 | 2411 | $120 \quad 243$ | 34626 | 25 | 1.36 | 11132 | 22 |
|  | Tv | U1128 | 38432 | 221283 | 32311 |  |  | 4.472 | 22 |
|  | W | 1132 | 13453 | $2 \cdot 263$ | $3{ }^{3} 25$ | 49 |  | 18.49 |  |
|  | Th | H 1135 | 49514 | $23 \quad 25$ | 23710 | 12 |  | $8 \quad 132$ |  |
|  | 7 F | 1139 | 咗 | 2423 | 214.24 | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | 1143 | 5 | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | 1146 | 35 | $26 \quad 211$ | 27.21 | 95 | 50 | 02532 |  |
|  | 1 | 1150 | 116 | 27201 |  | 58 | 437 | 25.292 | 22 |
|  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1153 | 47659 | $28 \quad 180$ | 04116 | 25 | 1 | 26462 |  |
|  | W | 1157 | 22720 | 02170 | ON. 1728 | 35 | 15 | $26 \quad 42,2$ |  |
|  | $\mathrm{TH}_{\mathbf{H}}$ | H 120 | 58741 | $10 \bumpeq 160$ | $0 \mathrm{S}$. | -32 | 221 | $25 \quad 232$ |  |
|  | + | 12 | 3482 | 21150 | $0 \quad 30 \cdot 2$ | 22 | $1 \quad 22$ | $22 \quad 572$ |  |
|  | 5 | 128 | 10822 | 2180 | 0534 | 9 | 0S. 19 |  |  |
|  | \% | 1211 | 4i) 842 | 121 | 1716 | 0 | ON. 44 | 1521 |  |
|  | T | 1215 | - | 111 |  | 7 |  |  |  |
|  | Tu | $\cup 1218$ | 923 | 102 | 2310 |  | 244 | 152 |  |
|  | - | 1222 | 36.942 | 92 |  |  |  | ON. 18. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

September XXX ${ }^{\text {Gays. }}$

| D | Mars' <br> Latitude. | Mars' Declination. | Venus' Latitude. | Venus' Declination. | Mercury's Latitude. | Mercury's Declination. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 15.40 | 215.3 | 1 S .12 | 19N. 42 | 1 N .44 | 12N. 42 |
| 4 | 141 | 2130 | $0 \quad 59$ | $19 \quad 13$ | 146 | $10 \quad 37$ |
| 7 | 141 | 2156 | 047 | 1840 | 143 | $8 \quad 22$ |
| 10 | 142 | 22.21 | 035 | 181 | 134 | $6 \quad 2$ |
| 13 | 143 | 2244 | $0 \quad 23$ | $17 \quad 18$ | 122 | 340 |
| 16 | 143 | 236 | 0 11 | $16 \quad 30$ | 16 | 118 |
| 19 | 144 | $23 \quad 26$ | 0S. 2 | 1538 | $0 \quad 49$ | 1S. 2 |
| 22 | 144 | 2345 | 0N. 11 | $14 \quad 42$ | $0 \quad 29$ | 320 |
| 25 | 144 | $24 \quad 2$ | $0 \quad 21$ | $13 \quad 43$ | $0 \quad 9$ | 5 |
| 28 | 144 | $24 \quad 18$ | $0 \cdot 34$ | $12 \quad 39$ | $0 \quad 12$ | 744 |



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| D | Mars' Latitude. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mars' } \\ \text { Declination. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Venus' }]{\text { Latitude }}$ <br> Latitude | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Venus' } \\ \text { Declination. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Mercury's <br> Latitude. | Mercury's Declination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 S .44 | $24 \mathrm{S}$. | 0N. 43 | 11N. 32 | 0S. 34 | 12N. 43 |
| 4 | 144 | $24 \quad 43$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 52\end{array}$ | $10 \quad 22$ | 055 | $10 \quad 37$ |
| 7 | 144 | $24 \quad 52$ | 0 | 9 | 117 | $8 \quad 2$ |
| 10 | 143 | 25 0 | 17 | $7 \quad 53$ | 137 |  |
| 13 | 143 | $25 \quad 5$ | 113 | 6 | 156 | 340 |
| 16 | 142 | 25 | 120 | 515 | 213 | 118 |
| 19 | 141 | 25 | 124 | 354 | $2 \quad 29$ | 1S. 2 |
| 22 | 141 | 257 | 129 | 231 | 242 | 320 |
| 25 | 140 | 254 | 133 | 17 | 251 | 5 |
| 28 | 139 | $24 \quad 58$ | 136 | 0S. 18 | 255 | 744 |





| 4 |  | Decl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15.37 | 4 | 1N. 39 | S. |  | 2S.52 |  | 23S. 1 |
| 4 | 36 | 2434 |  |  |  | 241 |  |  |
| 7 | 35 | 2420 |  |  | 3 | 9 | 2 | 22 |
| 10 | 34 | 244 |  | 6 | 27 |  |  |  |
|  | 33 | 3 | 141 |  | 51 | $0 \quad 55$ |  |  |
|  | 32 | 23 | 39 | 91 | 13 | 0N. 26 |  | 18 |
|  | 30 | 23 | 37 | 103 | 33 |  |  | 16 |
|  | 29 | 2235 |  | 5 | 51 |  | 4915 | 15 |
|  | 28 |  |  | 13 | 7 |  |  | 14 |
| 28 | 27 | $21 \quad 37$ | 126 | 142 | 21 | 233 | 33 |  |
|  |  | Long. | $\begin{aligned} & 9_{1}^{9} \mathrm{i} \\ & \text { Long. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline \gamma: \\ \text { Long. } & \begin{array}{c} \text { Mutual } \\ \text { Alpecte } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72619 | 29 | 9^24 |  |  | 88 | 8 | $\Delta$ |
|  | 322 | 410 | 38 | 53 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3720 | 1610 | 52 |  | ¢0 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 29420 | 2811 |  | 24 |  | $\Delta$ |  |  |
|  | 29.4820 | 4012 | 21 | 40 | sta. |  |  |  |
|  | 9 53\|20 | 5213 | 35 | 30 |  | $\Delta \Delta$ |  |  |
|  | 0 vs 021 | 41346 | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 521 | 1714 | 13 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1121 | 291516 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1721 | 4216 | 32 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2221 | 541647 | 46 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2822 | 717.3 |  |  | H | $\Delta$ |  |  |
|  | $0 \quad 3422$ | $1918 \quad 18$ | 15 | 59 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $0 \quad 4022$ | 319 | $25 \quad 3026$ | 653 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4622 | 441949 | 645125 | 5 33 | H0 |  | O |  |
|  | 5222 | $5720 \quad 35$ | 59 | 413 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5823 | $10 \cdot 2120$ | 1422 | 5 | * | * |  |  |
|  | 52 | $23 \cdot 22$ | 0 m 2821 | 14 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1123 | $36 \cdot 2252$ | 4320 | 030 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17123 | 492318 | 58 | 918 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2324 | 22424 | 12 | 834 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3024 | 1625 | 27 | $7 \quad 49$ |  | ठ |  |  |
|  | 3624 | $29.25 \quad 55$ | 42 | 75 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42.24 | 42,26 41 | 5616 | 54 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49.24. | $5527 \quad 27$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 11 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 44 | ta. | $\Delta$ | $\Delta$ |  |
|  | 55.25 | 92813 | $10 \quad 2616$ | 34 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
|  | 225 | 22.28 | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3529 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2288 | 21 | 2 | 20 |  | 18 |  |  |

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| i] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 m 32 | 0S. 46 | 4 S .30 | 0N. 41 | 22 S .4 | 0N. 11 |  |
|  | 23 | 046 | 30 | 41 | $22 \quad 45$ | 11 |  |
|  | 213 | 046 | 29 | 0 41 | 2245 | 11 | 23 |
|  | 24 | 046 | 29 | 0 41 | 2244 | 0 O 10 | 23 |
|  | 54 | 046 | 28 | 041 | 2244 | 0 | 23 |
|  | 44 | 46 | 27 | 0 | 2244 | 0 | 23 |
|  | 35 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 2243 | 0 | 23 |
|  | 126 | $0 \quad 46$ | 24 | 0 | 2243 | 09 | 23 |
|  | 16 | $0 \quad 45$ | 23 | 0 | 2242 | 09 | 23 |
|  |  | $0 \quad 45$ | 21 | 40 | 22 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 18\end{array}$ |


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RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC.
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## KEPLER'S

# Stetboil of Birection in Geneltoliatal astrologen 

## FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

We shall give this in the same words, and with the same examples, that it was first made publio with in 1704 ; of its merits wo mast apeak favourably, having tried the oystem in many cabea, and in no one instance bas it failed us. Wo recommend it to the mature consideration and examination of atudents, and shall bo bappy to hear the result and see exnmples of these experiments, or to receive any suggestions or improvements that may be made thercon, andive promise to publish thooe: which tend most to the improvement and olucidacion of the art.of astrolegy.

## HOROSCOPE

TO WHICE THR FOLLOWING INETEUCTIONS APPLY.


PLANETS' LATITUDES.

| h | 1 : | 38 B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 0 | 26 A. |
| ${ }^{*}$ | 1 | 21 A |
| 8 | 3 | 6 B |
| $\stackrel{¢}{6}$ | 2 | 41 A |
| 2 | 1 | 50 B |

## Keplers directions for students

THE SPECULUM.

| G.M. | r | ४ | п | ஏ | $\Omega$ | n2 | $\bumpeq$ | m | $\ddagger$ | $v$ | m | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.36 <br> 0.49 <br> 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\Delta}{*}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \square \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{*}{\Delta}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h} \\ & \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \bar{\square} \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ | * |  |
| 3 4 5 |  |  |  |  |  | As. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6.56 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | * |  | 4 |  | $*$ | 口 | $\Delta$ |  | 8 |  | $\Delta$ | $\square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 10.36 \\ & 11.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & * \end{aligned}$ | ㅁ | $\stackrel{\Delta}{D}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \text { \% } \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ | $\begin{aligned} & \Delta \\ & \Delta \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ | $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \delta \\ & \Delta \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 13.29 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 佥 |  | 우 |  | * | $\square$ | $\Delta$ |  | 8 |  | $\Delta$ | ㅁ |
| 15 16 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19.29 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} 27 \\ 28.0 \\ 29 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\odot$ | MC | * | $\square$ | $\Delta$ |  | 8 |  | $\triangle$ | $\square$ | * |  |

## HOW TO RECTIFY A NATIVITY.

There are several ways of rectifying a Nativity, according to the Proscription of the ancient Students in this Science, viz.; first, by the Truifine of Hermes; secondly, by the animodar of Ptonemy; thirdly, by Accidents. The two first 1 utterly reject, as having no verity to support them ; therefore I shall not spend time to explain those things. chat are of no benefit, but adiere to those of Aocidents only.

## KEPLER'S DIRECTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

To do this, it must be by such $\Lambda$ ccidents that have already happened to the Native, and to that purpose you must collect as many of them as you can possibly procurr, and those that have been eminent ones for Sickness, loss of Reputition, or preferred to Honour, Maried, \&e., with the Year and Month, and, if possible, the Day of the Month when any of them happened.

Having done this, consider the quality of those Accidents, whether they have been unch as bave bappened to the body, or otherwise; if to the body, then it is to be expected from the directions of the Ascendant.

But if it be for Preferment, Honour, or Dishonour, \&c., then it is to be inquired after from the Progression of the Midbeaven, if loss or gain from the second House or Pars Fortuna, \&c.

Note, likewise, whether any of the given Accidents that happened might be effected from the directions of either of the Luminaries, which, if so, those will not belp to rectification.

Also note, the Planet, or part of the Scheme which is to be directed, is called the significator, and that which it is directed to, the Promittor.

These things being obtained, proceed now to draw a figure to the estimate time of Birth, and place the Planets therein; draw also a Speculum thereof, to consist of thirteen columns, according to the example, and place the several Planets and Aspects therein.

This being done, view the Speculum to find what direction it might be (at the age given) to denote such an Accident, which having found, if it be the Ascendant, take from a table of Oblique Ascensions, fitted to the latitude of the Place of Birth, the Oblique Ascension of the Promittor, observing its latitude, if there be occasion, which, if it be to the body of a Planet that you direct, then it must be the sum of the Planet; but if to the opposition of a Planet, then the contrary latitude must be taken.

If it be the Medium Cœli that is to be directed, then, from a table of Right Ascensions, gain the Right Ascension of the Promittor, according to the latitude as before directed.

Then convert the time of the Accident into degrees and minutes, making an arch of direction, which being obtained, subtract this arch of direction from the Right or Oblique Ascension of the Promittor; the sum remaining will be the true Rectifled Right or Oblique Ascension of the Medium Cœli, or Ascendant. If it be the Ascendant, subtract 90 degrees from it, so you have the Right Ascension of the Medium Cœli, and from this sum subtract the Right Ascension of the Sun (if it can be done, otherwise add 360 degrees) what remains being converted into time, by a table for that purpose, shows the time of Birth in hours and minutes afternoon.

## Example.

A person born Tuesday, April the 7th, 1657, about two hours after noon.-The Accidents given are these:-

1. In the year 1673, being almost 16 years old, was a time of much pleasure, viz., deliohting in dancing, music, \&c.
2. Being aged 34 years and about five weeks, a violent cold, which initiated a tedious sickness which lasted 2 years, and other afflictions.

Now, looking on the Speculum, I find the Midheaven comes to the body of Venus about that time the felicity is mentioned to begin at, which is a proper direction indeed to it. Also, I observe that the Ascendant by direction comes to the body of Saturn and opposition to Mercury, about

## KEpler's directions for students.

the time of sickness, to occasion it. I try both of them to see how they agree to denote one and the same time of birth, as followeth:-

Aged 15 years 11 months, Felicity. M.C. add 9.


For Sickness at 14 years 5 weeks.
First turn the time of the Accident into an arch of direction, which is equal to $33^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$; which being obtained, proved as follows: -

Ascendant add $\mathfrak{h}$.

Which is the same as the former operation.
From the R.A. of M.C. . ................. $55^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$
Subtract the Sun's Right Ascension .... . 2559
Remaing the R.A. of Time ...... $30 \quad 0$
Which is two hours no minutes, the rectified time of birth.
By the corroborating testimonies of these two operations, the one performed from the Ascendant, the other from the Midheaven, according to those remarkable times of a person's life, I conclude the Nativity to be exactly rectified, and may now proceed to find out future contingencies.

After this metbod, you must by Accidents examine the verity of all Nativities, and never depend upon a single testimony only for a sufficient rectification, but prove it by two at least; indeed, the more it is proved by, the more certain it may be relied on.

## SHOWING HOW TO DIRECT THE HYLEGIACAL PARTS of a Nativity, to promittors.

## AND FIRST, OF THE ASCENDANT.

Having gained from a table of Obliqur Ascensions, fitted to the Latitude of the Place of Birth, the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant, which is called the significator; then, from the same table, produce (by making proportion, if need be) the Oblique Ascension of the Promittor; then subtract the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendent from the Oblique Ascension of the Pronittor; the remainder is the Arch of Direction, which convert into time, by Naibod's Table, or Placidian Method.
KRPLER'S DIRECTIONS FOR ETUDENTS.
Exampla.
Ascendant add $\boldsymbol{\Delta} 4$.
$\Delta \psi \approx 656$ O.A....................... 1890 50
O.A. Ascendent ........... . ©ub. 14559
Arob of Dircetion ........e 4s 51

By Naibod's Meacure of Time.
D. $\mathbf{M}$.
$\left.\begin{array}{rr}43 & 0 \\ 0 & 51\end{array}\right\}$ gives
Yra. Daysh
43929

By this it appoars the Ascendant oand to the $\Delta 4$ at 44 years 178 dayto
now to disect ter midamiver.
This is to be performed by tables of Riger Ascensions, aftor the same manner as the Ascendant was by Oblique Ascensions, fited for the Latitude of the Place of Birth ; yet here the tables of Right Ascensions are not so, for they are universally the same, without any variation, in all places.

> Exampla.
> M.C. add $\square 7$.
> ㅁ 4 in $0036^{\prime}$ 厅 R.A. ................. $90^{\circ} 30$
> R.A. of M.C..................................... 55 58
> Arch of Direction
> 3440

Which, by Naibod's Table, gives 35 years 63 daya.
how to direct the sun.
To direct the Sun is no more than to subtract the place of the Sun from the place of the Promittor ; their distance is the Arah of Direction, which may be converted into time by Naibod's Table.

> Exampiz.
> $\odot$ add $\Delta \psi$.


1256
or 32 degreen 36 minates, which in time is 38 yearn 27 days.
TO DIRECT TIIE MOON.
This is done in the same method os the Sun, wo that no more is roquired to be apoken of it ; however, for information sake, I will give an

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Example. } \\
& \text { ) add } \square \text { ర̧. } \\
& 1936
\end{aligned}
$$

Which came in force 19 years 324 days.

## KEPLER'S DLRECTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

TO DJRECT ©
Subtracttise place of $\oplus$ from the place of the Promittor, the differemee add to the degre ard anoute of the sign Ascending, which done, take the Oblique Aecension of the eame, under the Latitude of Birth, thea subtract the oblique Ascension of the Horoscope from it ; the remainder in the Arch of Direction, which reduce into time by the same table ach: meshod before-mentioned.


## Which in time is 30 years 266 days.

By this method may a Nativity be directed, and is far more easy than the method used by Regiomontanus or Argol, and, I premame, much more correct, as heing more conformeble to Nature and Heanon : and alchough it may seom, by its different operations, to be altogether novel (to some), yet it is the name method which the ingenions Kaphra (of mever-to-be-forgotten momory) invented, the masare of time only excepted, which is Naibod's, which I beve hore chowen to make use of, for the sake of the learner, it being readier in operation, and more easily understood.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Persons desirous of Astrological information, must deliver their orders sealed, containing requests and accurate dutes.


Half the sum to be enclosed with the order, the other half to be paid when completed and delivered. NO PFRSO NAL INTERVIBWG WITH HAPHAEL; und (to provent forgeries) all lettera, for the fiture, will have his private seal engraved on every sheet sent to hiscorsespondents. For a fac simile of the seal, see Raphael's Twenty-firat: Ammal Address, at page 92.

Astrologica! Instruetion, to complete the Pupil as far as the present state of the science permits, $10 l .103$. Six lessons, $2 l .2 \mathrm{~s}$.

Should any of Raphael's correspondents remain yet unanswered, they are reguested to make known their commands, when they will receive immediate attention.
N.B;-Correct copien of curious ancient MSS. on Alchemy, Astrology, Magic, \&c., and all branches of the Occult Sciences, may be had of the Author, No. 17, Eagle-street, City-road.

## RAPEAEL'S TWENTY-FIRET YFARIT ADDRESE.

Courtrous Reader,-Supported by the enthusiastic cheers of public opinion, we launch our little bark on its Twenty-first Annoal Voy$\Delta G \varepsilon$. The great and increasing success of the past cheers our spirits for the future. The Public Journals echo the truth of our predictions, and actual events establish the facts of our calculations. The Rocr of Truth, on which the sideral art is based, is impervious to every blast; as for instance, the Grant to Priace Albert, the Marriage of our Queen, the Fire of York Minster, and the Death of the Princess Augusta, so plainly indicated in our predictions for September, 1840, abundantly testify. The Hieroglyphic for 1840 is most strikingly fulfilled in all its scenes (and is copiously explained at page 61). It must be borne in mind also, that the work is written a very long period previous to the passing of events foretold by us, and depend for their fulfilment on the truth of Astral Science, our knowledge of the same, and our giving its true meaning aright.
For 1841 we are buoyed up with the hope of abundant success, which will add strength to the character of our work. The Agricultuaist will find in it a Wbather Guide, and other matters of utility. The Politician may learn in our Astro Gallery the windings of the Cabinet. The Student will find tables for his use (in no other work, since Dr. Olinthus Gregory ceased to insert them in White's Ephemeris), which are attended with infinite labour and expense, although our affection for and sympathy in his studies renders it a cheerful duty. The Ceristian will be pleased with our Poetical Extracts, which tend to lead the mind " through Nature up io Nature's God," and the general reader will become enraptured by the Tales and Miscellaneous Articles.

Courtrous Rbadbr, Farewble!!! May happiness and a cheerful disposition attend thee and thine; and, in the language of Cicero, I conclude by saying, that I trust my Writings in Raphael's Prophetic Almanac " belong to all seasons, to allages, and to all places: afford improvement to youth, delight to old age-are an ornament to prosperity, provide a refuge and a solace in adversity; they amuse at home, are no hindrance abroad; they add pleasure to our nights, they amuse on a journey, they are our companions in the country." Believe me thy Friend,


RAPHAEL,
The Astrologer of the
Nineteenth Century.

## THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Ordera of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, and St. Patrick. June 20th, 1637.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

## Those marked * are Scotch Representative Peers; + Irish Representative Peers D. Jhuke ; M. Marquis ; E. Farl; V. Viscount ; L. Baron. <br> When only the Christian name is added, the Surname is the same as title.

Speaker, Lord COTTENHAM.
Deputy Speaker, and Chairman of Committees, Earl of SHAFTESBURY.
Ditto, ditto..................................... LOR DENMAN.
abercorn, M., James Hamilton
Abercromby, L., George
Aberdeen, E., George Gordon.
Abergavenny, E., Henry Neville
Abingdon, E., Montague Bertic
Abinger, L., James Scarlett
Ailesbury, M., Charles B. Bruce
Ailsa, M., Archibald Kennedy
*Airlie, E., David Ogilby
Albemarle, E., Wm. C. Keppel
Alvanley, L., William Arden
Amberst, E., William Pitt
Anglesey. M., Wm. Henry Paget
*Arbuthnot, V., John
Arden, L., Charles Geo. Perceval
Argyli, D., Geo. Wm. Campbell
Arundel L., James Everard
Ashburnham, E., Bertram
Ashburton, L., Alexander Baring
Atholl, D., John Murray
Auckland, E., George Eden
Audley, L., George Jokn Tuches
Aylesford, E., Heneage Finch
Bagot, L., William
Balcarras, E., James Lindsay
$\dagger$ Bandon, E., James Bernard
Bangor, Bp., Christopher Bethell
Barham, L., Charles Noel
Bateman, L., Wm. Hanbury
Bath, M., Thomas Thynne
Bath and Wells, Bp., Geo. Henry Law
Bathurst, E., Henry
Bayning, L., Henry Wm. Powlett
Beauchamp, E., John R. B. Pindar
Beaufort, D)., Henry C. Somerset
Beauvale, L.
Bedford, D., Francis Russell
Belhaven and Stenton, L., Robert M.
Hamilton
$\dagger$ Belmore, E., Somerset L. Corry
Beresford, V., William Carr
Berkeley, E., Thomas
Berners, L., Robert Wilson
Berwick, L., Wm. Noel Hill
Besborough, E., Fred. Ponsonby
Beverley, E., George Percy
Bexley, L., Nicholas Vansittart
Bolingbroke, V., Henry St. Johm
Bolton, L., Wm. Powlett
Boaton, L., George Irby
Bradford, E., George Bridgman
Braybrooke, L., Richard Griffin
Breadalbane, M., John Campbell
Brecknock, E., J. Pratt
Bristol, M., Fred. Wm. Hervey
Brougham and Vaux, L., Henry Brougham
Brownlow, E., John Cuast

Bruce, E.
Buccleugh, D., W. Scott Douglass
Buckingham, D., Richard Grenville
Buckinghamshire, E., Gen. Hampden
Burlington, E., G. Cavendish
Bute, M., John Stuart
Byron, L., George Anson
Cadogan, E., George
Calthorpe, L., George
Cambridge, D., Adolphus Fred.
Camden, M., John Jeffries Pratt +Camoys, L.
Camperdown, E., Robert Haldane
Canning, V., Charles J.
Canterbury, Abp., Wm. Howley
Canterbury, V., C. Manners Sutton
+Carbery, L., John Freke
Cardigan, E., Robert Brudenell
Carew, L., R. S. Carew
Carlisle, E., George Howard
Carlisle, 1p., Hon. Hugh Percy
Carnarvon, E., Henry Herbert
Carrington, L., Robert Smith
Carterct, L., George Thynne
Carysfort, E., John Proby
Cathcart, E., Wm. Schaw
Cawdor, E., John F. Campbell
tCharlemont, E., F. W. Caulfield
Charleville, E.
Chester, Bp., John Bird Sumner
Chesterfield, E., Geo. Stanhope
Chichester, E., Henry Pelham
Chichester, Bp., Phil. Nich. Shuttleworth
Cholmondeley, M., Geo. Horatio
Churchill, L., Francis Spencer
†Clancarty, E., Richard Trench
Clanricarde, M., Ulick De Burgh
+Clanwilliam, E., R. Meade
Clare, E., John Fitzgibbon
Clarendon, E., John C. Villier:
Cleveland, D., Wm. H. Vane
Clifden, V., Henry Welbore
Clifford, L., Hugh Charles
Clinton, L., Charles Trefusio
Clonbrock, $L$.
Cloncurry, L., V. Brown-Lawles:
Colborne, $L$.
Colchester, L., Charles Abbott
*Colville, L., John
Combermere, V., Stapleton Cotton
Conyngham, M., Francis
Cork and Orrery, E., Fimund Boyle
Cornwallis, E., James Mann
Cottenham, L., C. C. Pepys
Courtown, E., Jas. Geo. Stopford
Coventry, E., George
Cowley, L., Henry Wellesley
Cowper, E., Peter L. L. F.

Craven, E., William
Crewe, L., John
Crofton, $L$.
Combreland, D., Frueat Auguatus
(King of Hanover)
Dacre, L., Thos. Brand
Dalhousie, E., G. Ramsay
Darnley, E., Edward Bligh
Dartmouth, E., Wm. Legge
De Freyne, L.
De Grey, E., Thoo. Philip
Delamere, L., T. Cholmondeley
Delawarr, E., George J. Weat
De Liale and Dudley, L., Philip Biduay
De Manley, L., W. F. S. Poneonby
Denbigh, E., Wm. B. P. Fielding
Denman, L., Thomas
Derby, E., Edward Stanley
De Roos, L., Herry Wm.
De Saumares, L., James
De Tabley, L., George Leicenter
De Vesci, $\mathbf{v}$.
Devon, E., Wm. Courtenay
Devonshire, D., W. S. Cavendish
Digby, E., Edward
Dinorben, L., W. L. Hughes
Donegal, M., Geo. Chicheater
Doneraile, V., Hayes
Donoughmore, E., J. H. Hatchineon
Dorchester, L., Guy Carleton
Dormer, L., Joseph Thaddeus
Dorset, D., Charles Germaine
Douglas, L., Archibald
Downes, L., Ulysses Burgh
Downshire, M., A. B. S. Trumbull
Drogheda, M., Charles Moore
Ducie, Thos. R. Moreton
$\dagger$ Dunalley, L., Henry Prittic
Duncannon, V., F. Ponsonby
Dunfermline, L.
Dunmore, E., Geo. Murray
Dunraven, E.
Dunsany, L., Edward Plunkett
Durham, E., J. G. Lambton
Durham, Bp., Edward Maltby
Dynevor, L., Geo. Rice
Ehrington, $V$.
Effingham, $\mathbf{E}$.
Eglinton, E., Arch. Montgomery
Egmont, E., John Perceval
Egremont, E., George Wyndham
Eldon, E., John Scott
*Elgin, E., Thomas Bruce
Ellenborouch. L., Edward Law
Ely, M., John Loftus
Ely, Br., Joseph Allen
$\dagger$ Enniskillen, E., J. W. Cole
Errol, E., W. G. Hay-Cavr
Erskine, L., David Mortague
Essex, E., Geo. Conningsly
Exeter, M., Brownlow Cecil
Exeter, Bp.. Henry Phillpotts
Exmouth. V., Edw. Pellew
Falkland, V., Lucius Carey
Falrnouth, E., Edw. Boscawen
Farnham. L.
Ferrard, V., J. H. Skeffington
Ferrers, E., Washington Shirley
Feversham, i., Chas. עuncombe
Fife, E., James Duff
Fingall, E., Arthur Plunkett
Fitzgeraid and Veaci, L., William
Fitzwilliam. E., Charles William
Foley, L., Thomas
*Forbes, L., James Ochoncar
Forenter, L.. John G. Weld
Fortescue, E., Hugh
Gage, V., Henry Hall
Galloway, E., Ran. Stewart
Gardner, L., A. Legge
Gifind, L., Mobert Francis
Glasgow, E., George Boyle
Gtunelg, L., Chariles Grant
$\dagger$ Glengall, E.o, Richard Butler
Glenlyon, L., James Muriey
Gloucester and Bristol, Bp., John Henry Monk
Godolphin, L., Francie Orborne
†Gort, V., Charles Vereker
$\dagger$ Goaford, E., Arch. Acheron
Grafton, D., Geor; H. Fiteroy
Granard, E., George Prirbes
Grantley, L. Pletcher Nozton
Granville, E., G. Leveson Gower
*Gray, L., Francis
Grey, E., Charles
Grey of Groby, L., Geo. Harry
Guilford, E., Rev Francis N. rth
Haddington, k ., Thomas Hamilton
Hamilton, D., Alexander
Harborough, E., Philip Sherard
Hardwieke, E., Philip Yorke
Harewood, E., Henry Lascelles
Harrington, E., Charles Stanhope
Harris, L., Wm. George
Harrowby, E., Dudley Rider
Hastings, M., George
Hatherton, L., Edw. Littletom
$\dagger$ Hawarden, V., Cornel. Mfaude
Hawke, L., Edw. W. H.
Headfort, M., Thos. Tavlour
Hereford, Bp., Thos. Musgrave
Hereford, V., Henry Devereux
Hertford, M., F.C.S. Conway
Heytesbury, L., Wm. A'Court
Hill, L., Rowland
Holland, L., Henry R. Vassal
*Home, E., Alex. Ramsey
Hood, V., Henry
Hopetoun, E., John Hope
Howard de Walden, L., C. A. Ellis
Howden, L., John F. Caradoc
Howe, E., Richard W. Penn
Huntingdon. E., Francis Frastings
Huntley, M., George Gordon
Ilcheater, E., H. S. Strangways
Jersey, E., George Villiers
Keane, $L$.
Kenyon, L., Gearge
$\dagger$ Kingstun, E., George King
Kinnaird, L., Geo. W. F.
Kinnoul, E., 'Thos Roht. Hay
Kintore, E., Antony A. Kerth Falcomese
Lake, V., Francis Gerard
Langdale. L., Henry Bickersteth
Jansdowne, M., Henry Perty
Lauderdale, E., James Maitland
Leeds, D., Geo. W. F. Osborne
Leicester, E.. Thos. Coke
Leigh, L.
Leinster, D., Augustus $\mathbf{P r i t z g e r a l a}$
*Leitrim, E.. Nathaniel Clements
Leven and Melville, E., David Lealie
Lichneld, E., Thos. W. Anson
J.ichfeld and Coventry, Bp., S. Buties:

Lilford, L., Thos. A. Powis
+Limerick, E., Edmund H. Pery
Lincoln, Bp., Jotm Kaye

## Lindsey, E., A. Bertic

Lismore, L., C. O'Callagan
Liverpool, E., Chas. C. Jerikinece
Wandaff, Bp., Edw. Coplecton
London, Bp., Ches J. Bloomficla
Londonderry, M., C. W. V. Stewert
Longford, E., T. Pakenham
Lonsdale, $E_{i}$, Wm. Lowther
TLorton, V., Robt. E. King
Iothian, M, John W. R. E.
Iovat, L., T. A. Praser
Lovelace, E., W. King
Ludlow, E., George Jamee
Largan, L.
Lyndhurst, L., John S. Copiey
Lynedoch, L., Thos. Graham
Lyttleton, $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{o}}$, Wm. Renry
Maceleafield, E., Geo. Parker
Malmesbury, E., Jas. E. EBarrin
Manchester, D., Wm. Montage
Manners, L., Thos. Sutton
Mansfield, E., Wm. Murray
Manvers, E., Chas. Pierrepont
Marlborough, D., Geo. Churehill
Maryborough, L., Wm. Pole
Magand, V.. Henry
†Mayo, E., John Bourke
Meath, E., J. C. Brabesom
Melbourne, V., Wm. Lamb
Melville, V., Robt. Dundas
Methuen, L., P. Methuen
Middleton, L., H. Willoughl
Middleton, V., Geo. Broderick
Minto, E., G. K ynynmound
Monson, L., J. George
Montagu, L., H. J. M. Scott
Tonteagle, L., T. S. Rice
Montford, L., H. Bromiey
Montrose, D., J. Graham
Moray, E., F. Stewart
Morley, E., J. Parker
Morton, E., Geo. S. Douglas
Mostyn, L., Edw. P. Lloyd
thountcashel, E., S. Moore
Mount-Edgecumbe, E., R. Edgecumbe
Munster, Fa., Geo. Fits-Clarence
Nelson, E. (a minor), H. Bolton
Newcastle, D., H. P. Clinton
Narfolk, D., B. Howard
Normanby, M., C. H. Phipps
Northampton, M., S. Compton
Northumberland, D., H. Percy
Northwicke, L., John Rushout
Norwich, Bp., Edw. Stanley
t0'Neill, E., Chas. E. St. John
Onslow, E., Arthrur
Orford, E., Horatio Walpole
Orkney, E., Thomas Fitzmaurice
Ormonde, M., James Butler
Oxford, E., Horatio Walpole
Ozford, Bp., Richard Bagot
Pamuie, lo.. Willian Marle
Pembroke, E.. Robert Herieat
Peterborough. Hp., George Derys
Petre, I., Winiam F. H.
Plunket, L., William C.
Plymouth, St'., Kev. A. Windeger
Paltimare; Lu, George Bamfyld
Pomfret, E. (a minor), G. Fermar
Ponsonhy. V.. Jahs
Pirtland, D.. W. FI. Bentincle
Portman, L., Edward B.
Portsmouth, E., John C. Wallop
Peplett, E.s, John

Powis, E., Edward Clive
Prudhoe, L., Alpernon Perey
Radnor, F.., William Pleydel Bonveria
Ranfurly, E., Thomas Inox
Ravenaworth, L., Thomas E. Liddell
Hayleigh, 1.
-Reay, L., Fric Mackay
Redeadale, L., Thomas antiond
Ribblesdale, L. (a minor), T. Lineter
Richmond, D., Charles Lenmax
Ripon, Bp., C.'T. Longley
Ripon, E., Frederick Robineon
Rivers, L., (ieorge Pitt
Rochester, Bp., George Murmy
Roden, E., Robert Jocelyn
Rudiney, L., George
Rolle, L., John
Romney, E., Charies Marcham
Rosebery, E., Arch. Primrose
$\dagger$ Rosse, E., Laurence Parsons
Rosslyn, E., J. St. Clair Esakine
Rosamore, L., W. W. Westenra
Roxburgh, D., James H. J. Kerr
Rutland, D., J. H. Manners
St. Alban's, D., W. A. Beauclerk
St. Asaph, Bp., William Carey
St. David's, Bp., Connop Thirlwall
St. Germaina, E., William Elliot
8t. John, L., St. Andrew B.
St. Vincent, V., Edward Jervis
Salisbury, M., James Cecil
Saliabury, Bp., Edward Denison
*Saltoun, L., Alexander Fraser
Sandwich, E., George Montagu
Sandys, L., Arthur Hill
Saye \& Sele, L., G. E. Twiselton-Fiennes
Scarborough, E., Rev. J. L. Savile
Scarsdale, L., Nathaniel Curzon
Seaford, L., Charles R. Fllis
Seaton, L.
Sefton, E., William P. Montague
Segrave, L., William Berkeley
*Selkirk, F., Junbar Douglas
Shaftesbury, E., C. Ashley Cooper
Shannon, E., Henry Boyle
Sheffield, E., G. Baker-Holroyd
Sherborne, L., John Dutton
Shrewsbury, E., John Talbot
Sidmouth, V., Henry Addington
*Sinclair, L., Charles
Skelmersdale, L., Edward Wilbraham
Sligo, M., H. P. Browne
Somers, E., John S. Cocks
Somerset, D., Edivard St. Maur
Sondes, L., Lewis Watson
Southampton, L., Charles Fitrroy
Spencer, E., John Charles
Stafford, L., G. W. Jerningham
Stamford, E., George H. Gray
Stanhope, E., Phillip Henry
Stanley, L.
Stourton. La, William
Stradbroke, E., J. E.C. Rous
Strafford, L., John Byng
Strangford, V., Percy S. Smythe
*Strathallan, V., James Drummond
Stuart de Decies, L.
Stuart de Rothsay, L., Cbarles
Sudeley, L., C. H. Tracey
Suffield, L., Fdward Howard
Suffolk, E., Thomas Howard
Sussex, D., Augustus Frederick
Sutherland, D., G. Leveson Gower
Sydney, V., John Townshend

Talbot, E., Charles Chetwyad Talbot de Malahide, L.
Tankerville, E., Charles Bennet
Templemore, L., Arth. Chichester
Tenterden, L., John H. Abhott
Teynham, L., Henry Curzon
Thanet, E., Henry Tufton
+Thomond, M., William O'Brien
Thurlow, L., Edward T. H.
Torrington, V., George Byng
Townshend, M., G. Ferrers
-Tweeddale, M., George Hay
Uxbridge, E., Fred. Paget
Vaux, of Harrowden, $L$.
Vernon, L., George C. V.
Verulam, E., James Grimstone
Waldegrave, E., John James
Wallace, L., Thomas
Walsingham, L., Rev. T. De Grey
Ward, L., Rev. Humble
Warwick, E., Henry R. Greville
Waterford, M., Henry Beresford
Wellealey, M., Richard

Wellington, D., Arthur Wellesley
Wemyss, E., Francis W. Douglas
Wenlock, L .
Weatern, L., Charles
+Weatmeath, M., G. T. Westmeath
Weatminster, M., Robert Grosvenor
Westmoreland, E., John Fane
Wharncliffe, L., James Wortley Mackenzic +Wicklow, E., William Howard
Willoughby de Broke, L., Henry P. Verney Willoughby D'Eresby, L., Peter Burrell Wilton, E., Thomas Egerton Winchester, M., Charles Paulett
Winchester, Bp., Charles Richard Sumner
Winchilsea, E., George F. Hatton
Wodehouse, L., John
Worcester, Bp., Robert James Carr
Wrottesley, L., J. Wrottealey
Wynford, L., William D. Best
Yarborough, E., Charles A. Pelham
York, Abp., Edward Harcourt
Zetland, E., Lawrence Dundas

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

## IN THE ORDER OF THE PLACES REPRESENTRD.

Corrected to November 1, 1840.
Speaker-Right Hon. CHarles SHAW LEFEVRE.
ENGLAND AND WALES, 500 MEMBERS.

Abingdon-Thomas Duffield
Alban's, St.-Hon. Ed. H. Grimston;
G. A. Muskett

Andover-Ralph Etwall; Sir J. W. Pollen
Anglesca-Hon. W. O. Stanley
Arundel-Lord Fitzalan
Ashburton-Charles Lushington
Ashton-under-Line-Charles Hindley
Aylesbury - W. Rickford; C.J.B. Hamilton
Banbury-Henry William Tancred
Barnstaple-John P. B. Chichester; F. Hodgson
Bath-Lord Powerscourt ; W.H.L. Bruges
Beaumaris-Frederick Paget
Bedfordshire-Lord Charles J. F. Russell; Viscount Alford
Bedford-F. Polhill; S. Crawley
Berkshire-Robert Palmer; Philip Pusey; Lord Barrington
Berwick-R. Hodgson; W. Holmes
Beverley-J. W. Hogg; S. L. Fox
Bewdley-Sir T. E. Winnington
Birmingham-G. F. Muntz; J. Scholefield
Blackburn-Wm. Feilden; Wm. Turner
Bodmin-Sir S. T. Spry ; C.C. Vivian
Bolton-Wm. Bolling; P. Ainsworth
Boston-Sir James Duke; J. S. Brownrigg
Bradford-E.C. Lister; W. Busfield
Breconshire-Thomas Wood
Brecon-C. M. R. Morgan
Bridgenorth-T. C. Whitmore ; R. Pigot
Bridgewater-H.Broadwood; P.Courtenay
Bridport-Hen. Warburton; S. Jervis
Brighton-G. R. Pechell; Sir A. Dalrymple
Bristol-Phil. W. S. Miles; Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley.
Buckinghamshire-C.G.Du Pre; SirWm. L. Young; G.S. Harcourt

Buckingham-Sir T. F. Freemantle; Sir H. Vorney

Bury, Lancashire - Richard Walker
Bury St. Edmund's-Earl Jermyn; Lord C. Fitzroy

Calne-Earl of Shelburne
Cambridgeshire - Richard G. Townley; Hon. E. T. Yorke ; Richard J. Eaton
Cambridge University-Heary Goulburn; Hon. Charles E. Law
Cambridge-G. Pryme; Sir A. C. Grant
Canterbury - Lord Alb. D. Conyngham ; J. Bradshaw

Cardiff, \&e. - John Nicholl, jun.
Cardiganshire-William E. Powell
Cardigan, \&c.-Pryse Pryse
Carlisle-Philip H. Howard; W. Marshall
Carmarthenshire-Hon. G. R. R. Trevor; J. Jones

Carmarthen-D. Morris
Carnarvonshire-J. R. O. Gore
Carnarvon, Rc.-W. B. Hughes
Chatham-Right Hon. G.S. Byng
Cheltenham-Hon.C.F.Berkeley
Chehire, N. - Hon. Edward J. Stanley; William T. Egerton
Cheshire, S.-George Wilbraham; Sir P. de M. G. Egerton
Chester-Lord Robt. Grosvenor; J. Jervis
Chichester-Lord Arthur Lennox; John Abel Smith
Chippenham-J. Neeld; H. G. Boldero
Christchurch-Sir George H. Rose
Cirencester-Jos. Cripps; T. W.C. Manter Clitheroe-John Fort
Cockermouth-Henry A. Aglionby; Edw. Horsman
Colchester-Rich. Sanderson; Sir George H. Smyth

Cornwall, Weat-Edw. W. W. Pendarrees Sir Charles Lemon
Cornwall, East-Lord Eliot; 8ir H. Vivia

Coventry-Edw. Ellice; Wm. Williams
Cricklade, \&c. - John Neeld; Ambrose Goddard
Cumberland, East-William James; Hon. C. W. G. Howard

Cumberland, West-Edward Stanley; 8 . Irton
Dartmouth, \&ec.-Sir John H. Seale
Denbighshire-Hon. H. Cholmondeley ; Hon. William Bagot
Denbigh, \&c. - Wilson Jones
Derbyshire, North-Hon. George Henry Cavendish; W. Evans
Derbyshire, South-Sir George Crewe; F. Hurt
Derby-E. Stratt ; Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonby
Devizes-T. H. S. Sotheron; G. H. W. Henesge
Devonport-Sir George Grey; H. Tufnell
Devonshire, N.-L. W. Buck; Sir T. D. Acland
Devonshire, S.-Sir J. B. Yarde Buller; M. E. N. Parker

Dorchester-Robert Williams; Hon. A.F. A. Cooper

Dorsetshire-Lord Ashley ; Henry Charles Sturt ; Hon. J. G. C. F. Strangways
Dover-Sir J. R. Reid; Hon. E. R. Rice
Droitwich-J. S. Pakington
Dudley-Thomas Hawkes
Durham Co. N.-H. Lambton; Hon. H. T. Liddell

Durham Co. S.-Joseph Pease, jun.; John Bowes
Durham-Wm. C. Harland; Viac. Dungannon
Essex, N.-Sir J. T. Tyrrell; C. G. Round
Essex, S.-T. W. Bramston ; G. Palmer
Evesham-G. B. Rushout ; Lord A. M. C. Hill
Exeter-Fdward Divett ; SirW. W. Follett
Eye-Sir E. Kerrison
Finsbury-T. S. Duncombe; T. Wakley
Plintshire-Sir S. R. Glynne
Flint, \&c.-C. W. D. Dundas
Frome - Thomas Sheppard
Gateshead-C. Rippon
Glamorganshire-Chris. R. M. Talbot; Lord Adare
Gloucestershire, E.-Hon. A. H. Moreton; Christ. W. Codrington
Gloncestershire, W.-Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley ; R. B. Hale
Gloucester-Henry T. Hope; J. Philpotts
Grantham-G. E. Welby; Hon. F.J.Tollemache
Great Grimsby-Edward Heneage
Greenwich, \&c.- Edward G. Barn •;
Guildford-Charles Baring Wall; Fon. J. Y. Scarlett

Halifax-Charles Wood; E. Protheroe
Hampshire, N. - Right Hon. Charles S. Leferre; Sir Wm. Heathcote
Hampshire, S.-John Fleming ; Henry C. Compton
Harwich-J. C. Herries ; A. Ellice
Hastings- R. Hollond; Joseph Planta
Haverfordwest, \&ce.-Sir R. B. P. Phillipps
Helaton-John Basset
Hetiondshire-Sir Robert Price; R. Hos-
kins; Edward Thomas Foley
Hereford-Edward B. Clive ; D.H.D. Burr

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| Lord Stewar | Duke of Argyll |
| Master of the Horse | Earl of Albemaric |
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| Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade | Rt. Hon. Hy. Labouchex |
| Groom of the Stole | Marquis of Winchester |
| Commander in Chie | Lord Hill |
| Earl Marshal. | Duke of Norfolk |
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## GARDENING CALENDAR.

## JANUARY.

Sow in the natural ground -in open dry weather, upon south hordere, small portions of radishes, apinach, lettuce, beans, peas, early York and bugar-loaf cabbage, paraley, carrots, a few Wulsh and otber onions, to draw young for salad, \&ce. Plant in the upen ground if fine mild weather -cabbage, beans, coleworts, Jorusalem artichokes, dxi., and plant for seed, old cabbage, savoys, carrots, parsueps, onions, tarnips, and red beet. Plant in hot beds-asparagus, kidney beans, peas, and young cacumber and melon plants, when required early.
Planting.-Apples, pears, plums, cherries, menlars, quinces, mutberries, filberts, walnuts, chestnuts, services, gooseberries, \&c., mav be done in open weather; ulso peaches, nectarimes, apricots, grape vipes, and figs.
Pruning and nailing-should now be forwarded at all convenient apportunities, and when but moderate frosts.
Pianiing may now be performed in open weather in many sorts of bulbs, and olher herbaceous plants, as well as in most sorts of hardy decidnons shrubs and trees. Flower seeds may now be sown in pots. pebnuary.
Sowing and planting is now to be performed in most of the principal early and general main crops, mostly in the na ural ground, and tender plants and others for early perfection and transplanting in bot-beds; the cucumber and melon plants raised last month stould be transplatited about the middle of this month into hot-beds. Plant auriculas and carnations in pots; also plant off suckers from roses and various other flowering shrubs; propagate shrubs and trees by cuttings, layers, and suckers; bulbous roots of all sorts finish planting as soon as the weather permits; annual flower seeds of the hardy kind, begin sowing the principa supply in borders, beds, pots, \&c., tender sorts in bot beds. Begin grafting, if mild open weather, upon apples. pears, plums, cherries, and other trees. The ground must be prepared for phauing asparagus next month. matci.
Particular attention is required to prepare for, and sor and plant, many principal crops for the service of the preseat year. Sow in hotbeds, cucumbers, melons, small salads, cauliflowers. celery, coriander, \&c. Plantartichokes by young suckers, which will produce heads in autumn ; also plant young asparagus plants, and sow asparagus in a full crop in rich earth for planting out next spring, and broccoli for beading in autumn. Propagate pot-berbs and aromatics by slips, and sow early Dutch turnips to draw in May. Propagate fruit trees by different methods. Grafting may now be performeir in apples, pears, plums, cherries, \&c. Plant perennial and biennial flowers, as pinks, polyanthuses, auriculas, daisies, carnations, campanulas, wall-fowers, sweetWilliams, rise campions, \&c.; also sow the above for flowering next year. Sow annual flower seeds; propagate numerous shrubs and trees. by layers, cuttings, slips, and suckers.

## APRII。

All principal sowing and planting of natural or full ground crops, potherbs, eatable plants, \&c., omitted last month, should be finished early in this; also plants of spinach, parsioy, beet, celery, endive, small salading, Welsh onions, chervil, le'd, borecole, broccoli, turnips, parsntps, carrots, \&ce., sbould be salectud and lef 'for seed. Sow and plant in botbeds as in last month; plant strawberries, and different sorts of wall, espalier, and standard fruit trees also disbud or rub off useless shoots of wall trees.

Hardy annual flowers may de sown in full collection; tender annuals sow in hot-beds to plant out in May and Jues; sow and plant perennials and biennials, also bydrangia may i.uw be planted in pots, and the pas. wion flower against a south wall.

MAT.
The general principal crops that were planted and sown in the spring will now want weeding, boeing, thinning, and some pricking out and transplauting successional crops to be sown for present use, also main crops of vegetables, \&c., for autumn and winter; crops that have failed in the spring should be replaced. Improper and useless shoots advancing in wall and espalier trees should be removed, side and terminal shoots should be preserved, and when of proper length, regularly trained. Sowing and transplanting fower seeds and roots may be performed very generally; lilac» and privet may be planted, eapecialiy in showery weather.

## JUNE.

Particular attention will be required this month to transplanting, \&ce., as stated last month. Sow natural ground cucumbers for pickling ; plant strawberries by young runner plants. Great care must be taken to train the advanced shoots of wall and espalier trees for the advantage of the fruit, as well as to give the trees an agreeable appearance; vines require a thorough regulation, a general supply of the present shoots should be every where retained. Transplant flower plants, gather ripe seeds in dry weather; piping may be performed to propagate pinks, carnations, double sweet-Williams by cuttings, \&c. of the young shoots. Bulbous routs that have done flowering should be taken up, and the off-sets separated. Asparagus should not be cut after this month.
JULY.

Be careful to sow and plant vegetables for antumn and winter use, small portions of cos lettuce and endive; drying and distilling herbs should be gathered. Budding may now be performed in peaches, nectarines, apricots, \&cc. Gather walnuts for pickling. Piping should now be finished in pinks, \&c. Save seeds of annual, bienuial, and perennial flowers, drying them first in the shade and afterwards in the sun.

> AUGUET.

This is a principal month for sowing cabbage, coleworts, cauliflowers, lettuces, onions, spinach, turnips, carrots, corn salad, \&c.; also plant out celery, endive, cabbages, coleworts, savoys, lettuces, broccoli, borecole, and leeks. Gather ripe seed. Pay particular attention to the removing of useless shoots from vines. Sow auriculas, polyanthuses, anemones, ranunculusses, and seeds of bulbous roots. Asparagus beds planted in March, must now be cleared.

## sEPTEMBER.

Finish sowing and planting, as stated in the preceding calendar. Gather ripe seeds of cauliflowers, leeks, lettuce, radish, ocions, spinach, and herbs to dry. Mushroom beds should now be made, and strawberry beds planted. Sow annual flower seeds, as persicaria, larkspurs, adonis, to come up early in the spring; also begin to plant bulhous rcots, as crecuses, snowdrops, hyacinths, tulips, jonquills, narcissuses, daffodils, crown imperials, lilies, martagons; slips of crysanthemus, also hyárangea under shelter, and evergreens in a warm situation.
october.
All principal sowing and planting in main crops, pot-herbs, \&cc., must be finished this month. Cuttings of gooseberries, currants, and raspberries may be planted. Planting may now be carried on in most hardy flower plants and bulbous roots; also hardy sbrubs and evetgreens, ws laurels, lauristinos, maynolia, \&c. Gather tree seeds, and sow for stocks. All spare ground should be manured and trenched this month. NOVEMBER.
Force asparagus in hot-beds for winter use; give air to lettace and caulifowers, and plants that are under frames. This is an eligible aeason! for planting peaches, nectarines, apricots, plams, cherries, pears, figs, and vizes; also espalier trees, of apples, peara, quincos, medlars, plums,
cherries, and mulberries; standard trees, filberts, hasel nuts, berberries, damsons, almonds, bullaces, walnuts, and Spanisb chestnute; cuttings of gooseberries, curranta, and raspberries. Winter pruning in wall, espalior, and standard trees, where needful, may be forwarded. Forward the sutumal planting of flower roots and bulbs. DECEMEER.
In this month ferward the business of manuring, digging, or trenching of vacant ground; cabbages of early sorts may be planted; set all sorts of atones, kernals, \&c. Complete tree planting, and forward all winter proning. Continue plenting various hardy roots, bulbe, and abrubs. If frosty weather, be particular to protect all tender plants, trees, \&c. Sow amall salad in warm borders, covered with mata.

## FARMER'S AND GRAZIER'S KALENDAR, FOR 1841.

JANUARY.
In fresh weather the plough may be met in motion. Turn over atubblelands intended for green crops or summer fallows. Prost will correct wet ploughing; but this operation should be but seldom performed valess the soil is moderately dry. During the frost apply composta; manure may be taken to distant fields, and deposited in large heaps or scattered on the surface. Thrash grain, so as to afford ample supplies of straw for littering courts. This and the following month constitute the chief season for converting straw into manure. Devote attention to live stock; by affording sbelter and supplying food at regular hours. Keep fatting cattle dry, and give them stored roots during frost. Cows require succulent roots, or food prepared by steam or hot water, to yield milk copiously. Shelter new dropped lambs, and give their dam's roots, bay, and bruised grain, or linseed cake. Ens will not produce fat lambs at this season without nutritious food.
february.
Frost being a powerful agent in obtaining mould for covering seeds, plough grass and other lands intended to produce a crop. Whether turnip be folded or carried from the field, plough the land as the crop is removed, and wheat sowing may follow. Beans and oate may besown; bat it is snly rich dry soils which can be seeded so early wi'h prospect of success. In mild weather, thorn hedges niay be dressed, and new ones planted. Lay ap stores of seed corn, put implements into working rim, and execute many little jobs, that no interruption may be expenenced in sowing time. Animals about to bring forth merit particular attention,-the supply of milk and strength of offspring being affected by the dam's treatment, previous to birtb. Keep calves warm, clean, and dry ; give hay and sliced roots in addition to liquid food to such as are rearing.

MARCH.
Continue preparations for seed-tiace. Finish wheat-nowing about the middle of the month. Sow beans, oats, and barley as soon as the weather and soil admit,-reserving cold wet lands till the season advances. The seeds of clover and ryegrass will succeed amongst autumnal.sown wheale, without harrowing or rolling the surface. Particular fields intended for barley or potatoes may receive a second ploughing. Prepare compost and manures for turnip. This is the best time for planting bedges. In altering the diet of fatting animals, always let the change be to one more nutritious. Part of the fatting cattle may be allowed bruised grain or linseed cake, which will quickly fit them for the abambles. If scarcity of turnip renders a richer subatitute necessary for advanced cattle intended for grass, give a small allowance and plenty of atraw. Ewes will lamb freely on arable farms, and seldom require any kind of food but grass and turnip.

## $\triangle$ PRIT

This is the most importantseed-mon'b, and no favourable opportunity should be lost to sow grain crops. Harrow and roll clover and ryegrass sown amongst wheat, to ensure the seed germinating. Store the residue of the turuip crop, to preserve the bulbs and prevent the exhaustion of soil. Drain lands intended for green crop where previously meglected. Potatoes may be plınted in favourable situations. Finish planting thorn edges. On store farms, this is the chief lambing seasen, and lie shepherd's utmost a:teation is necessary. Cease foldiag turnip, and either feed slueep on stored roots, or restrict them to grass. Falting lamb hogs require good pasture, bying unable to eat turnip freely, from shedding terth. When there is a scarcity of keep at the homestead, lean cattie may bs allowed to roam over permanent pastures. Seedling grasses will seldom admit of being depastured with catlle.
max.
Conclude the sowing of grain treps; and, with the advance of the season, nse early varieties. From neessaity, burley and peas may be nown up to the end of the month; but early-sown spring crops are gemorally the most valuable. Be diligent in preparing seils: for petatoes and turnip; and by judisiousiy using tharrow and roller, endeaveur to retain moisture, and prodnos a fine tilth. Fiush potatoe planting. Give a second ploughing to summer fallow, and never allow vegetation to make progress at this seasou on its surface. Fatting cattle may be continued on well-kept Swedish turnip and potatoes. Where there is a sufficiency of grass, and the soil becomes dry, atock pastures with all descriptions of cattle. In cold and wot evenings, shelter milch cows and fat catte in courts. Wean early calves, and iurn late ones out to pasture. JUNE.
This is the month for sowing turnip. Put Swedes into the earth between 20th May and 10th of June. All otber varieties may be sown in the course of the month. Drilled crops require attention. Weeds are most easily deatroyed when youny; a!id, as a general rule, use hand and horse hoes. as soon as the crops admit of the operations. Earth up earlyplanted potatnes. Haymaking commences in early situations. Mow grasses before the plants ceed; remove the cropquickly from theground, and soon afterwards carry it to the stack. Cattle may be beat soiled this menth; but the practice is seldom followed, and has little to secommend it beyond making manure. Shrep-shearing becomes general. Fleeces are proportinnate to the treatment of animals; and every progression or falling off in condition may be traced in the quantity and quality of wool.

JITLY。
Conclude haymaking from artificial grasaes. Single out tarnip, mad let hand and horse hoes be in constant requisition, with a view of improving the crops, and benefitting succeeding ones. Work fallows tboroughly with plough, harrow, and roller, oarefully removing reotweeds by the hand,-atmospheric influence being generally insufficient to accomplish their destruction. Execute drainirg, and apply liae asd ime-composts when such operations are necessary. Hand-weed gratn crops. In warm weather fatting cattle and milch cows are the bettor of sheds, to shelter them from the sun. Throughout summer examine flocks daily, to preserve them trom the attack of flies, and use the common remedies for the prevention and destruction of maggots.

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\triangle \text { UGUBT. }
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Conclude hand and horse boeing turnip. Apply manare to the fallows, and immediately plough it into the soij, puiting the ridges into proper form, and clearing out water-courses, to guard against wet weather. Thrash out the residue of the grain, to extirpate rats and mice befane the new crop is stacked. In mountain districts haymaking frop
natural grasees engages the attention of store-farmers. In low situa. tions corn-barvest will occupy all hands. Lambe not separated from their dams last month, must be weaned and put on the best paytures. On lowly situated arable farmes get in ewes for early lambing. In high districts, eelect and prepare the stock which is to be ceat to markot in course of autumn.

## EEPTEMBRR.

This may be considered the harveat wonth. Engege plenty of asciating hands for this important season. Guard againat sbaking winds by reaping before the juices have left the straw ; and to avoid aprouting. teep cut crops always standing in an upright position. When the crop isfit for stacking, carry it by doy and by night, and cover the stacks as soon as they are built. Prudent farmers provide stores of rope and thatch before harvest commences. Hand-weed turnip where nocossary. Finish fallows; and such as are wet and coldly situated may be nown with wheat. On arable farms, weaned lambs and ewes for early lambe ing may be allowed to deposture stabbles and seedling grass. The breeders, rearers, and feeders of atock will meet at the different markets, and make arrangements for their customary changes of mimals. octozr.
Harvest being finisbed, employ the plough in preparing soils for wheat. Commence with the wettest lands, and only defer sowing such as are dry and situated in an early climate. Use the common preventatives for emut immediately before scattering the seed, and never now unless there be sufficient moisture in the soil to effect germination. A good deal of thrashing is commonly requisite for supplies of cash, straw, and soedWheat. Gather the potatoe crop, and carefully secure it from frost. Unless there is abundance of grase, fatting cattle and sbeep should be supplied with turnip on the pastures. Towards the middle of the month remove fatting cattle to the courts, and shelter milch cows during night. Keop weakly calves warm, and allow them a portion of nourishing food.

## November.

Conclude potatoe harvest. Finish wheat sowing, although this grain may be sown any time on rich dry soils up to the middle of March. At this season, as newly-ploughed land receiving rain seldom becomes dry, sow wheat from day to day as the soil is turned over. Store turnip to use in frosty weather; and wheat may be sown where the crop is removed. Form lime composts for applying in spring and summer. This is the best time for draining soils intended for green crop and fallow. Dress hedges and ditches. Sheep intended to be fatted should be folded on turnip, and allowed dry fodder. Lamb-hogs will thrive best with am sllowance of turnip on pastures. To all flocks apply the salves and lotions in common use. Cattle of all descriptions should receive fodder and shelter during night, and such as are fatting shut out from the patures.

## DECEMBER.

Continue to plough stubbles. Store turnip in mild weather. A great deal of straw will be requisite; and regulate thrashing, so that there may be enough to last throughout the season. As general winter employment, in mild weather dress ditches and repair fences, drein und add by every possible means to the stores of compost and putrescent manure. During frosty weather bring forward materials for drains and composts, and remove all heary commodities which require a firm surface for transport. Cattle of every description should now be in winter quarters, and receive winter fare. Separate the weak from the strong. Have a conatant supply of water to store cattle, and apportion their litter and food so that they may last until the arrival of the grass seascn. Give fatting cettle at all times as much as they can eat, commencing with globe turnip, and proceeding with food of increasing richness.

## TERME AND RETURNS FOR 1841.

HILARY TFRM beging Jan. 11 ...ends Feb. 1.
EISTAR TERAS begins April 15 ...ends May 8.
TRINITY TRRM bexins May $22 \ldots .$. ends June 12.
MICHA LLMAS TERM begins Nov. 2.ends Now. 25.

The first General Return Day for every Term is the Pourth before the commemessment; both days being included in the computation.

The second Return the Fifth day of Term.
The third Return the Fifteenth day of Term.
The fourth Roturn the Nigeteenth day of Temm.
When Easter happens in Term time, it is deemed.a part of such Term; although wo sittings in banco may be held.

The first and last days of every Term are the Days of Appearance.
The Exchequer opens eight days before any Torm begias, encopt Trinity, befons -rhich it opens but four days.

## HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES, 1841.

At the Custom Homer, Excise, Stamp, and Tax Offors, April 9, Good Friday; May 29, Bestoration of King Charles II. Juae 28, Queen's Coronation; Dec. 25, Christinas Diy.
N.B. -Tine Stamp Ofice is gemerally closed on Whit Monday and Tueeday for repaisu of mac:inery.

At the Bank of Eingland, Fixchequer, sind India Hown, April D, Good Fiday, Dec. 25, Curistma: Day; the Transier Offices at the Bank keep in addition, May $\boldsymbol{b}_{0}$ St. Phi ip and St. Jaines: November 1, All Sainta.

At the Lawn Offices, April 0, Geor Priday: April 10, Enster Ere: April 11,
 Monday and Tuesday; Juue 20, Queer’s Accesaion; Dec. $25,26,97$, s8, Christmas.

## UNIVERSITY TERMS.

OXFORD TERMS.

|  | TERM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\mathbf{J a}}{\mathbf{B}_{1}}$ |  |
| Term | April 21 |  |
| Trinity Ter | June |  |
| T |  |  |

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.
 EnaterTerm Apr. 21 May 80, m. Jaty Michs.Term Oct. $10 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { Nov.12,m. } & \text { Dec. I6 }\end{array}\right.$

Commencement, July 6.

The Act will be July 6 .

INCREASE OF WEEKLY SAVINGS AT COMPOUND INTEREST,
AT THE EATE PAID BY sAVINGS' BANEE.


