nty-second Year. [1842.] Twenty-second Year. ¿APHAEL'S PROPHeTIC ALMANAC. BEING THE

WITH

## ASTRONOMICAL,

RICULTURAL, AND ASTROLOGICAL ALMANACS, FOR 1842; comprising
E NATIVITY OF THE PRINCE OF WAL'ES,
d a Variety of amusing and useful matter; Also,
Yenents, 相redictions, and the Jxaeatber' fiat will occur in bach month debing the year 1842.

AND
RAPEAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE. ILLUSTRATED WITH A stegh plate of THE MAGIC MIRROR,

## AND

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

## BY RAPHAEI,

thi abtrologer of the ninetrenth century.

Choenty $=$
sesond Year, 1842.

> LONDON:

PUBLISHED ON THE IGT OF EVERY OCTOBER, by the propriefoz,

## DILLIATECFARLTON WRIGRT, 4, paternoster bow;

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## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL NOTICE, 1842.

THe successful position this work sustains, enables the Proprietor to present its patrons with a Second Plate, and, by a careful revision of its contents, to place it still more completely $\approx$ the head of the smaller Annuals.

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$$
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RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR JANUARY, 1842.
The state of the weather at the commencement of the month is windy, with showers; but the lunation on the 3rd gives a tendency to fair and frosty days, succeeded by wind and snow, with a boisteroun, cloudy atmosphere; towands the 6th, raing, misty weather may be expected; but on the 8 th , a favarrabio change eccurs, being much warmer; on the 10 th, sun and rain make their appearance, with sudden gusts of cold wind; the new moon on the 11th inclines to mildness; about the 14th, snow, with wind; the lunation of the 19th introduces frost, snow, and perhaps winds; snow again on the 2lst; much turbulent air will be promoted towards the 25 th ; the end of the mouth may, for a fow days, be fairer.

FAIRS.
(H. C. S. P. Ch. signify Horres, Callle, Sheep, Pigs, Cheese. \&c.)

JanUary 15. Oswestry, H C S P; 17. Notingham, H C; 21. Howder, H C.

## SFbruary Xxvill ¥ayg.

## MOON's PHASES.

> Last Quarter, 2nd day, 10 h .26 m . Morning. New Moon, 10th day, $11 \mathrm{~h} . ~ 84 \mathrm{~m}$. Morning. First Quarter, 18 th day, 11 h .40 m . Morning. Full Moon, 25 th day, 4 h .15 m . Morniug.


## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.

The lunation on the 2nd introduces cold, with high winds; followed, on the 3rd, by slight remiss of cold, still with a turbulence and unsettedness of the atinosphere, which continues, with variations, till the 10th ; when cold, high winds prevail, continuing, with little intermission, till the 18th; when they rather increase, with much tendency to stormy and snowy weather; the 25th is of a similar character, giving signs of a boisterous ending to the month.

FAIRS.
February 2. Reading, H C P; 4. Higham Ferrars, H C; 6. Leighton Buzzard, H C ; 14. Dérizes, C; Loughborough, H C S; 17. Southamptod, C Ch.

| 6 |  | RAPHAEL'S PROHHETIC ALMANAC. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suarct HXXI Tapg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MOON'S PHAEES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Last Quarter, 4th day, 1h. 22m. Morning. New Moon, 12th day, 6h. 28m. Morniug. First Quarter, 19th day, 10h. 41m Night. Full Moon, 26 th day, 1 h .66 m . Afternoon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Remarkable Days. $\left.\right\|_{\text {M }} ^{\text {I }}$ | T. of H. Morn. 1 A | Water bun $r . \mid$ <br> After. \& sets. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { M } \\ \text { rises. } \end{array}$ | n sets. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { M's } \\ \text { Age } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ember Week ${ }^{\text {E. Gilpin ref. d., } 1683}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr}6 & 1 \\ 6 & 47\end{array}$ |  | 210 | 947 | 21 | 18 | 8 |
|  | S | Bat. of Barosea, 1811 | 743 | 821 r 626 | 313 | 1041 | 23 | 19 | 55 |
| 6 |  | 4 Sun.in Lent.M.An- | 97 | 952 5 36 | 345 | 1143 | 24 | 20 | 48 |
| 7 |  | [gelo b. 1475 | 103411 | 11 14r6 22 | 419 | 050 | 25 | 21 | 27 |
|  | Tu | Earthq.in Lon. 1750 | 1150 | - s 540 | 445 | 158 | 26 | 22 | 11 |
| 9 | W | Mra.Barbauld d 1825 | 024 | (1) 52 r 618 | 5 | 3 | 27 | 22 | 58 |
|  | TH | H. Middletond. 1689 | 112 | 132.544 | 523 | 4.11 | 28 | 23 | 3 |
|  | F | Royal Insti. op. 1800 | 148 | $25^{2}$ 5r6 14 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 39\end{array}$ | 517 | 29 |  |  |
| 12 | S | Gregory, Martyr | 421 | $2{ }^{2} 368548$ | 555 | 624 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 13 | ${ }_{6} 1$ | Herscliel's Planet | 249 | $\begin{array}{lrrr}3 & 3 & 10\end{array}$ | 610 | 731 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 14 | M | [discovered, 1781 | 314 | $\begin{array}{llll} 3 & 31 & 5 & 5 z \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 628 | 840 | 2 | 1 | 36 |
| 15 | Tv | J. Cæs. ass. B.C. 44 | 344 | 40 r6 6 | 648 | 948 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| 16 | W | Boilean born, 1635 | 414 | $432 \text { s } 5 \quad 56$ | 712 | 115 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
|  | 1 | St. Patrick | 449 | $56 \mathrm{r} 6 \quad 2$ | 741 |  | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 18 | F | Cam. Lent T. end | 525 | 5 45 > 6 0 | 821 | 014 | 6 | 4 | 57 |
| 19 | S | Ox. Lent T. euds | $6 \begin{array}{ll}6 & 7\end{array}$ | 632 r 558 | 912 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 21 \\ 2 & 18\end{array}$ | 7 | 5 | 55 |
| 20 | S | Palm Sunday. Sir I. | 659 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 30 & \text { s } 6 & 4\end{array}$ | 1018 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 18\end{array}$ | 8 | 6 | 54 |
| 81 | M | [Newton d., 1727 | 811 | 8599554 | 1134 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 2\end{array}$ | 9 | 7 | 53 |
| 22 | Tv | Porto Bello t. 1740 | 9481 | $1034 \leq 68$ | 055 | 337 | 10 | 8 | 49 |
| 83 | W | Treaty of Vienna 1815 | 11161 | $1152 \times 550$ | 220 | 44 | 11 | 9 | 44 |
|  |  | Q. Eliz. d. 1603 | - | 0 22 s 612 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 47\end{array}$ | 426 | 12 | 10 | 36 |
| 25 | F | GoodFridav.Annun | 0 | $1 \begin{array}{llllll}13 & \text { r } & 46\end{array}$ | 513 | 448 | 13 | 11 | 28 |
| 96 | S | Pr.G.b. 1819 [Ladyd. | 134 | 1 55: 616 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 37\end{array}$ | 5 | 14 | 12 | 20 |
| 97 | B | EasterSunday. Peace | 217 | 240 r 542 | 81 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 29\end{array}$ | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| 28 | M | [of Amiens, 1802 | 259 | 3198620 | 924 | 553 | 16 | 14 | 7 |
| 29 | Iv | Planet Vestadis. 1807 | 359 | $4 \quad 1 \times 539$ | 1042 | 621 | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 30 | W | Marmontevac. Paris | 421 | $44^{4} 42$ s 623 |  | 656 | 18 | 15 | 58 |
| 31 | TH | Allies en. Paris, 1814 | 50 | 520 r 536 | 053 | 740 | 19 | 16 | 53 |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR MARCH, 1842.
A remarkable state of the weather introduces March; the aspects are numesous and strong; there is a tendency to snow and rain, with a sudden remiss of cold, and in many places floods; the 3rd has indication, again. of snow and rain, with frost in many parts of the country; the 6th becomes somewhat warm, with a remiss of cold on the 7 th; temperate weather continues till the 12 th : sudden snow with rain may now be expected, accom panied with storms; the 14 th indicates rain; on the 20 th the sun enters Aries. and there are signs of cold air and rain, tusning to fair and frosty; vory changeable weather occurs from the lunation of the 26 th; from this to the end, much cold rain.

FAIRS.
Marce 1. Bristol, varions; 2. Ashby de la Zonch and Leicester, H C S; 7. Nottingham and Higham Ferrars, H C; 9. Abingdon, H; Winchester, H Ch; 11. Cardiff, C ; 24. Louthborough, Ch; 28. H C S ; 31. Huddersfield.


## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR APRIL, 1842.

The month opens with wind and rain, with the addition of cold about the 8rd, succeeded by weather more congenial to the season; about the 7th great winds prevail ; on the 10 th the lunation and other aspects produce cold rains, terminating in fair weather; on the 11th winds prevail, with tendency to rain and thander about the 14th; about the 18th the lunation produces fair weather, which continues till the 22ad, when cold rain sets in, which the lunation on the 24th disperses with a fair frosty atmosphere; on the 26th a turbulent state of weather; high winds on the 28th; spriag weather till the end.

## FAIRS.

Aprix 5. Gloucester, Ch; 6. Northampton, H; 8. Cardiff, C; 14. Leigh. ton Buzzard, C: 17. Barnstaple, C ; 18, 25. Leicester, H C S ; 20. Devizes, C S ; 21. Thame, C ; Ashby de la Zouch, H C S ; 22. Dunstable, H.

| $8 \quad$ RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMA |
| ---: |
| fian XXXI Rays. |

MOON's PHABEs.
Last Quarter, 2nd day, 0 h .46 m . Afternoon.
New Moon, 10th day, 11 h .38 m . Morning.
First Quarter, 17 h day, 0 h .10 m . Afternoon.
Full Moon, 24 th day, 9 h .39 m . Morning.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{W} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | T. of H.Water Morn. \| After. |  | Sun $r$ \& sets. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { rises. } 1 \text { eets. }\left.\right\|_{A_{1}} ^{M} \end{aligned}$ |  | M's Moon' <br> Age South. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S | Rog |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I |  | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tu |  | 754 | 8 |  | 32 | 11 | 19 |
|  |  |  | 936 |  | 50 | 053 | 9 |
| TH |  | 1010 | 1042 |  |  | 159 | 20 |
| F |  | 1113 | 1139 | s7 |  | $3 \quad 52$ | 21 |
| S |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| 8 S |  | 027 | 043 | 7 | 256 | 5242 | 23 |
| 9 M |  |  |  |  |  | 38 | $23 \quad 51$ |
| Tu |  | 37 | 157 | s 7 | 46 | 751 |  |
| W |  | 18 | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 TE | C | 257 | 3 |  |  | 10 | 4 |
| 13 F |  | 334 | 357 |  | 664 | 1057 | 43 |
| 4.5 | Vac. first used, 17 | 420 |  |  |  | 1138 | 42 |
| - | Pent | 5 | 5 |  |  | - 5 | 38 |
| 16 M |  | 553 | 6 |  | 48, 9 52 |  | 32 |
| T |  | 652 | 72 |  | 11 | 0367 | 23 |
|  | Oxford | 756 | 8 |  | 1 |  | 12 |
|  |  | 9 | 945 |  |  |  |  |
| F |  | 1020 | 1055 | 375 |  |  | 30 |
| S |  | 1124 | 1152 |  | 432 |  |  |
| S | Tr |  | 016 | s 75 | 65 | 21912 | $10 \quad 3$ |
| 23 M | [bog. and Cam. |  | 111 |  | 2711 | 47 | 11 |
| 24 Tv |  | 136 |  | 3759 | 99.821 | 231 | 12 |
| 25 | Dr. Paley died, | 222 | 243 |  | 920 | 915 | 1322 |
| 26 | Corpus Ćbr | 32 | 322 | s 8 | 10 | 416 | $14 \quad 17$ |
| 27 F | J. Calvin d., 1554 | 342 |  | r3 5 | 581044 | 717 | 158 |
| S | Wm. Pitt born, 175 | 420 | 439 | * 8 | 311 | 1618 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 Sun | 457 | 517 | r 35 | 551136 | 82519 | 1640 |
| 1 | Lof K. Charles II. | 539 |  |  |  | 933,20 | 1722 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 531115.5 | 1040 |  |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR MAY, 1842.
Maycommences with much rain, continuing till the 4th, when the addition of much cold renders the weather extremeiy unpleasant; the lunation of the 10th continues the tendency to wet weather, which is somewhat relieved on the 11/h by south winds-increased on the 12 th ; the lunation of the 17 th brings more rain; wind and ruin on the 191b, with a contipuance of changeable weather, not at all improved by the lunation on the 24 h ; and so costinues till the end.

## FAIRS.

May 1. Reading anal Bridgnorth, H C ; 4. Northampton, H; 4, 5. Boston, C; 6. Abingdon and Lewes, C ; Southampton, C Ch; 8 Strond, C S P; 11 12. Askrigg and Crediton, C; 12. Onwest:y. C S P; Totness, H C S.

## 3)

## MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, lat day, $\mathbf{6 h} . \mathbf{6 1 m}$. Morning.
New Moon, 8 th day, 10 h .13 m . Night.
First Quarter, 15 th day, 4 h .61 m . Afternoon.
Full Moon, 22ud day, 9h. 21m. Night.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 11h. 40m. Night.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{D}\left\|\begin{array}{l} D \\ M \end{array}\right\| \end{array}$ | Remarkable Days. |  |  | Sunr \& sets |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \\ \text { rises. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sets. } \\ & \text { s. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | futh. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | h. m. ${ }^{\text {h }}$ | h. m |  | h. $\overline{\mathrm{m}}$. |  | da. |  |  |
| 1 W |  | 79 | 736 |  | 52 | 0111 | 1145 | 22 |  | 4 |
| $2 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ |  | 759 | 827 s | s 8 | 8 | 025 | 051 | 23 | 19 | 23 |
| 3 F | Dr. Harvey d., 1657 | 858 | 927 | 35 | 51 | 043 |  | 24 | 20 | 6 |
| 4.5 | Brit. Inst. est. 1805 | 959 | 1028 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 37 | 45 | 20 | 51 |
| 52 | $z$ Sun. after 'Trinity | 1058 | 1128 | 34 | 49 | 119 | 418 | 26 | 21 | 40 |
| 6 M | [at Hull, 1837 | 1156 | - | 81 | 12 | 144 | 533 | 27 | 22 | 24 |
| 7 Tv | Explo. of Stm. Vess. | 0 22 | 04.5 |  | 48 | 416 | 643 | 28 | 23 | 31 |
| 8 W | Mrs. Siddonsd. 1831 | 111 | 133 | 1 | 13 | 257 | 750 | 29 |  |  |
| $9{ }^{1}$ | B.otMontebello 180) | 156 | 220 | 4 | 46 | 351 | 848 | 0 |  | 32 |
| 10 F | Loristan. d., 1828 | 244 | 34 |  | 14 | 458 | 934 | 1 |  | 52 |
| 11 S | St. Barnabas | 326 | 348 | 4 | 45 | 6161 | 1010 | 2 |  | 1 |
| 12 | 3 Sun. after Tri | 411 | 435 | 1 | 15 | 7391 | 1038 | 3 |  | 27 |
| 13. 11 | Trin. Law Term ends | 456 | 5 zl |  | 449 | 911 | 11 | 4 |  | 20 |
| 14 T | B. of Marenyo, 1800 | 545 | 611 | 16 | 161 | 1022 | 1122 | 5 |  | 10 |
| 15, W | 1 st st. L. Br.ld. 1824 | 641 | $7 \quad 71$ | 134 | 441 | 1141 | 1141 | 6 |  | 58 |
| 16. | B. Quatre Bras, 1815 | 730 | 759 |  | 16 | 11 |  |  |  | 47 |
| $17 . F$ | Addison died, 1719 | $8 \quad 27$ | 90 | 4 | 43 | 220 | 0 | 8 |  | 37 |
| 18 S | B. of Waterloo, 1815 | 935 | 10 as | s 81 | 17 | 338 | 022 | 9 | 8 | 28 |
| $192$ | 4 Sun, after Trinity | 1049 | 1111 27 |  |  | 455 | 048 | 10 |  | 22 |
| 40 M | Acc. of Q. Victoria |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 \\ \\ \\ 1\end{array}$ |  | 17 |  | 21 | 11 | 10 | 7 |
| 21 Tu | Proclamation | 032 | 10 r | 4 | 43 | 710 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| 22 W | De Lisle born, 1783 | 126 | 148 s | 581 | 17 | 81 | 252 | 13 |  | 7 |
| 23 Tr | Dr. Akenside, 1770 | 211 | 232 | 4 | 43 | 842 | 353 | 14 |  | 39 |
| 24 F | St. J. Bap. Mid.. day | 252 | 312 | 81 | 17 | 915 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 49 |
| 25 S | B.of Bannock b. 1314 | 330 | 347 | 34 | 43 | 939 | 610 | 16 | 14 | 34 |
| 965 | 5 Sun. after Trinity | 4.5 | 423 | 1 | 16 | 958 | 718 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| 27 M | [Geo. IV.d., 1830 | 439 | 458 r | r3 4 | 44,10 | 1015 | 825 | 18 | 15 | 58 |
| 28 TU | Q. Victoria crowned | 515 | ) 32 s | $s 81$ | 1610 | 1031 | 932 | 19 | 16 | 38 |
| 29 W | st. Peter | 550 | $69{ }^{\text {r }}$ | r34 | 4510 | 10471 | 1037 | 20 |  | 18 |
|  | E. Argyle beh., 685 | 628 |  |  |  |  | 1142 | 21 |  | 79 |

## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR JUNE, 1812.

Wind and rain are still the characteristics of the weather, which the lunation on the 81h alters, by giving a teudency to fair weather; on the 9th, wind and rain again make their appearance, with cold; fair weather towards and after the lunation of the 15 th, producing the fair weather so desirable at this season ; rain aud thunder may be expected about the 17 th , followed by cold and rain on the 19 th, with great wind; cold and rain again on the 21 st ; the lunation of the 22ad givee fair weather, followed by dry, windy weather to the end.

## FAIRS.

Junz 1. Leicester, H C S; 5. Malmsbury, H C; 9. Ashby de la Zouch, \#C S; 19. Northampton, H;24. Cambridge, various; 27. Wigan, H C ; 28. Burblem, H C ; 29. Cardifi, C ; Bridgnurth, H C S wool; Spalding, H C.

| 10 | RAPHAEL'S | PROP | HETIC | C A | ALMAN | AC. |  | 18 | 42. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \#ul1 XXXI \%ap\%. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MOON'S PHASES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Moon, 8th day, 7h. Om. Morning. First Quarter, 14th day, 10h. 6m. Night. Full Moon, 22 nd day, 10 h .67 m . Moraing. Last Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 41 m . Afternoon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \mathbf{D} & \mathbf{D} \\ M & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Remarkable Days. | T. of $\mathbf{H}$ Morn. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Water } \\ & \text { After. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } r . \\ & \text { \& sets. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \mathrm{Mog} \\ \text { ts. } & \mathrm{Mises} .1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 20 n \\ \hline \text { sets. } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} M^{\prime} \mathrm{A} \\ \text { Age } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon's } \\ & \hline 8 \text { Bouth. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| F | Battle of Boyne, 1690 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 F <br> 2 S | Visit. of B. V. Mary | 749 | 813 s 8 | 814 | 141144 | 159 | 23 | 19 | 199 |
| 52 | 6 Sun. af. Trin. Dog | 841 | 917 173 | - 47 | $47-$ | 312 | 24 | 20 | 0 |
| 4 M | [days begin | - 95510 | 1034 s 8 | 813 | 13012 | 424 | 25 | 21 | 16 |
| 5 Tv | Algiers surrendered | 11101 | $1144{ }^{\text {r }}$ | r 34 | 48 | 533 | 26 | 22 | 15 |
| 6 W | A [to France, 1830 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 16 & \\ 1 & 14\end{array}$ | S 811 |  | 636 | 27 | 23 | 3 |
| $7 \mathrm{TH}^{\text {c }}$ | Sir S. Ruffles d.,1826 | 046 | 114 r 3 | r 349 | 49 2 37 <br> 10 3 5 | 730 | 28 |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| 8 F | Cam. Easter T. ends | 141 | 265 | 810 | 10 3 50 <br> 51 5 14 | 814 | 0 |  | 17 |
| 9 S | Ox. Trinity T. ends | 230 | $253{ }^{2}$ | r 31 | 51 5 14 <br> 8 6 40 | $\begin{array}{rr}8 \\ 8 & 42\end{array}$ |  |  | 16 |
| 10 g | 7 Sun. after Trinity | 318 |  |  | 8 6 40 <br> 53 8 4 | $\begin{array}{rrr}9 & 4 \\ 9 & 26\end{array}$ |  | 3 | $\begin{array}{rr}2 & 11 \\ 3 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 11 M <br> 12 Tv |  | 41 | 4 24 <br> 5 7 <br> 5 r <br> 8  | r 35 | 53 8 4 <br> 6 9 28 | 9 9 9 |  | 5 | $\begin{array}{rr}3 & 4 \\ 3 & 55\end{array}$ |
| 12 l | Suwarrow df.Moreau | 4 | $55^{5} 521 \mathrm{r}$ | r 35 | 551049 | 109 | , | 4 | 444 |
| 14 TH | Bastile des., 1789 | 614 | 638 s 8 | 8 | 41159 | 1028 |  | 5 | 34 |
| 15 F | Quint.Tr.ofLon. 1840 | 070 | 720 r | ( 35 | 57 1 48 | 1053 | 7 | 6 | 25 |
| 16 S | B. of Smolensko 1812 | 2746 | 818 s 8 | 8 | 2.2945 | 1124 |  | 7 | 18 |
| 17.8 | 8 Sun. after Trinity | $3 \begin{array}{rr}8 & 55 \\ 10 & 21\end{array}$ | 937 r | r 359 |  | 0 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 18 M | [1333] |  | 1148 | s 8 | 0 5 3 <br> 1 5 5 | 0 |  | 9 | 97 |
| 19 TV | Battle of Hallidown, | $\begin{array}{l\|ll} 3 & 10 & 21 \\ , & 11 & 43 \end{array}$ | $\underline{048}$ | 14 1 | 1 5 59 <br> 57 6 49 | 0 1 1 |  | 10 | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 54 |
|  | R. Burns died, 1796 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 14\end{array}$ | 138 r | r 4 | 4 7 | 238 | 13 | 11 | 1 143 |
| 22 F | Eng.\& Scot.uni. 1706 | $6{ }^{2} 10$ | 223 s | s 75 | 59743 | 356 | 14 | 12 | 1230 |
| 23 S | 1st.Eng. Newsp. 1588 | 8241 | 257 r | r 4 | 788 | 56 | 15 | 13 | 1314 |
| 1242 | 9 Sun. after Trinity | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 13\end{array}$ | 3295 | s7 5 | 52.823 | 614 | 16 | 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 56\end{array}$ |
| 25 M |  | 345 | 359 r | r 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 39\end{array}$ | 720 | 17 | 14 | 36 |
| 26 Tv | St. Anne [1830 | 0415 | 430 s | 57 | 498853 | 825 | 18 | 15 | 516 |
| 27 W | Rev. 3 days in Paris, | ,4 46 <br> 5 15 | $5{ }_{5} 1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 1\end{array}$ | 129 | 928 | 19 | 5 | $5 \quad 56$ |
| $28 \mathrm{TH}^{\text {c }}$ |  | 515 | 532 s | 574 | 46 9 27 | 1036 | 20 | 16 | 638 |
| 29 F | Wilberforce d., 1853 | 3549 | $6 \quad 6 \mathrm{r}$ | r 41 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 9 & 47\end{array}$ | 1143 | 21 | 17 | 722 |
| 30 S |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}6 & 24 \\ 7\end{array}\right.$ | 641 s | s7 4 | 431011 |  | 22 | 18 | 810 |
| 318 | 10 Sun. after Trinity |  | $726 \mid r$ | r 41 | 181042 | 4 |  |  | 92 |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR JULY, 1842.
Hail, rain, and thunder prevail at the commencement of the month; the lunation on the 8th gives a tendency to fair weather; thunder and lightning may be expected about the 10th ; the lunation on the llth gives fair weather, contiouing till the 20th, when much rain and thunder may be anticipated; the full moon on the 22nd will produce frequent showers, with changeable weather till the end.

## FAIRS.

July 5. Leicester, H C S; Gloucester, H C P Ch; 25. Reading, H C ; 26. Portsdown, H; Leighton Buzzard, C ; Lewes, wool.

|  | 842.] RAPHAEL' | 'S PROP | OPHETIC | ALMANAC. |  | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MOON's PHAsEs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Moon, 6th day, 2h. 45m. Afternoon. First Quarter, 181h day, 6 h .21 m . Morning. Full Meon, 21st day, 2h. 13m. Morning. Last Quarter, 20th day, $\mathbf{8 h} .40 \mathrm{~m}$. Morning. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathbf{\mathbf { M }} \\ \mathbf{M} \end{array}$ | W ${ }_{\text {W }} \mathbf{D}$ Remarkable Days. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { T. of H. } \\ & \text { Morn. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Wäter After. \& sun $\bar{r}$ \& seta | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { rises. } 1 \text { sets. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Moon's } \\ \text { South } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {h. m. m.h }}$ | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. |  | b. m. |
|  | M |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 58 \\ 20 & 58\end{array}$ |
| 3 | W Colum. 1st voy. 1492 | 1039 | 11110 | 0 17 5 18 | 2681 | 2158 |
|  | Th Lord Burleighd. 1598 | 1155 | - 3736 |  | 27 | 2258 |
|  | F Henry I. crown. 1100 | 0 26 |  | 249637 | 28 | $23 \quad 56$ |
| 6 | S Transfig. of our Lord | 123 | 152 s7 32 | $4{ }^{4} 976$ | 29 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 7 | $\mathrm{S}^{\text {S }} 11$ Sun. after Trinity | 217 | 239 r 429 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 36 & 7 & 29\end{array}$ | 0 | 52 |
|  | M\| ${ }^{\text {\| }}$ \| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 3 | 34 24 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 3 & 750\end{array}$ | 1 | 45 |
|  | Tu J. Dryden b., 1631 | 343 | 4 6 4 33 | $\begin{array}{lllll}8 & 28 & 811\end{array}$ | 2 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 37\end{array}$ |
| 10 | W St. Lawrence | 424 | 4448725 | 951 83 | 3 | 28 |
| 11 | Th Dog Days end [1816 | 54 | 525 r 436 | $\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 13 & 8 & 57\end{array}$ | 4 | 420 |
| 12 | F Slavery abo.inCeylon | 546 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}6 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 32 & 9 & 25\end{array}$ | 5 | 513 |
| 13 | S Bir.Dow.Q. Adelaide | 632 | 656 r 440 | 14910 2 | 6 | 68 |
| 14 | S 12 Sun. after 'Trinity | 721 | $753 \leqslant 718$ | 2571048 | 7 | 7 |
| 15 | M | 831 |  | 3541139 |  | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 57\end{array}$ |
|  | Tu Riots at Manc.,1819 | 10 | 1048 s 715 | $442-$ | 9 | 850 |
| 17 | W Du. Kent b., 1786 | 1131 | - r 447 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 19 & 0 & 41\end{array}$ | 10 | $9 \quad 40$ |
| 18 | Th Beattie died, 1803 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 37 & 711\end{array}$ |  | 111 | $10 \quad 28$ |
| 19 | F Royal George 1.1782 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5\end{array}$ | 1 22 4 50 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 10 & 2 & 55\end{array}$ | 12 | $11 \begin{array}{ll}11 & 12 \\ 11 & 54\end{array}$ |
| 20 | S SiegeSaragossa, 1810 | 145 | 2 5 5 7 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}6 & 20 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | 13 | 1154 |
| 21 | $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{M}} 13$ Sun. after Trinity | 2 2 20 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}4 & 38 & \mathrm{r} & 4 & 51\end{array}$ | 6 46 5 10 | 141 | 1235 |
| $22$ | M | 253 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 7 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | 7 2 6 15 | 15 | 1315 |
| 23 | Tu Wallace exec. 1305 | 320 | 354 r 458 | 7 18 7 20 | 16 | 1355 |
| 24 | W St. Bartholomew | 348 | $4{ }^{4} 28570$ | 7 34 8 45 | 17 | 14.36 |
| 25 | Th Herschel died, 1822 | 413 | 428 r 52 |  | 181 | 1519 |
| 26 | F Prince Albert b. 1819 | 443 | 456 s 657 | 8141040 | 19 | $16 \quad 5$ |
|  | S Ad. Blake d., 1657 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 29 & \mathrm{r} & 5 \\ 6 & 1\end{array}$ | 8421149 | 20 | 16 54 |
| $28$ | $\mathcal{Z} 14$ Sun. after Trinity | 550 | 610 s 653 | 918181 | 21 | $17 \quad 47$ |
| 29 |  | 633 | 657 r 59 | 10 105 | 221 | 1843 |
| 30 | [u Jerusalem destr.,70 | 727 | $8 \quad 4 \mathrm{~s} 649$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 5 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | 231 | 19 42 |
| 31 | W/St. Sebastian t., 1813 | 846 | 934 r 513 | 350 |  | $20 \quad 20$ |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR AUGUST, 1842.
The aspects at the commencement of the month indicate an atmosphere pregnant with electric matter; sudden heat and cold will be experienced, which will result in thunder and hail ; slight changes may be expected about the 5 th ; the lunation on the 6 th promises any thing but a settled state of weather: it is probable that there will be frequent showers; the influences acting about the 13th, have a greater tendency to rain than any thing else ; and about the 19 th, rains of a sudden character are asain foretold; towards the 21st the weather assumes a cold, stormy character; the preponderating influences are for rain : wind and rain alternately till the end of the month.

FAIRS.
August 3. Daventry, H C S; 5. Northampton, H; 26. East Ilsey, S:


PAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1842.
September opens with fine fair weather; towards the 5 th, electric actions appear to take place, resulting in thunder weather in many parts; after the 11th, we can depend but little upon the stability of the atmusphere: at intervals showers fall: the general progress of the lunation on the 19th will be fair, with some few interruptions of storms of hail, rain, and thunder, suddenly and for short periods; the month ends with weathor of an exceodingly changeable character.

FAIRS.
September 1. Bristol, various ; 4. Monmouth, wool ; 4, 5. Barnet, H C: Crowland, C hemp, flax; 15. Durham, H C S P: 18. Bury, Lancashire, H C and woollen cloth ; 19, Barnstaple and Cardiff, C Ch; 21, Reading, Ch; 30. Loughborough, Ch; Ashby de la Zouch, H C : 30, East Ilsey, S.

## 

## MOON'B PHASEE.

> New Moon, 4th day, 6 h .23 m . Morning. First Quarter, 11th day, 6 h .40 m . Morning. Full Moon, 19 h day, 11 h .12 m . Morning. Last Quarter, 26th day, 0 h .40 m . Morning.

| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{D} \mid \mathbf{W} \\ \mathbf{M} \mid \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | Remarkable Days. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T. of } \mathrm{H} .1 \\ & \text { Morn. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Water Sun } \mathrm{r} \\ & \text { After } \mid \text { \& sefs. } \end{aligned}$ | rises. | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{n}^{\prime \prime} \mathbf{M}^{\prime} \\ \hline \text { sets. Ag } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & \text { ge } \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Moon's South. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | h. m. | h. m. da. |  | b. m. |
| 1.5 | Lon. Univ. op., 1828 | 11211 | 1152 r 613 | 158 | 35126 | 22 | 26 |
| 281 | 19 Sun. after Trinity |  | 0 20s5 55 | 323 | 41387 | 22 | 259 |
| 3 M |  | 049 | $1{ }_{1} 9$ r 617 | 448 | 43588 | 823 | $3 \quad 52$ |
| 4 Tv | John Rennie d., 1821 | 133 | $155 \mid s 541$ | 614 | 4.580 | 0 | ర |
| 5 W I | I'.Parr d.1635,ag. 152 | 215 | 234 r 621 | 740 | 525 |  | 048 |
| $6 \mathrm{TH}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{R}$ | Ramada | 258 | 3 17 5 37 |  | 556 | 1 | 44 |
| 7 F | Zimmerman d., 1795 | 337 | 3 58 | 102.5 | 637 | 3 |  |
| 8 S D | Dr. Kippis d., 1795 | 420 | 4 40.s533 | 1134 | 726 | 43 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 41\end{array}$ |
| 9 S 2 | 20 Sun, after Trinity | 5 2 |  | 031 | 824 | 54 |  |
| $10 \mathrm{M}_{1} \mathrm{O}$ | Ox. \& Cam. Mich. T. | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 47\end{array}$ | $6{ }^{6} 10,55$ | 117 | 929 | 5 | 5 |
| 11 Tv | [begins | 634 | $7 \quad 0 \mathrm{r} 633$ | 151 | 1037 |  | $6 \quad 21$ |
| 12 W A | America disc., 1492 | 732 | 81315 | 219 | 1145 | 87 | 7 |
| 13 TH 1 | Trans. of Edw. Conf. | 858 | 9 44 | 240 | $\square 9$ | 9 | $7 \quad 51$ |
| $14 . \mathrm{F}$ | Peace of Vienna, 1809 | 10 22 | $1058 \mathrm{~s} 5 \% 1$ | 259 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}11 & 51\end{array}$ |  | $8 \quad 33$ |
| 15 S Q | Q. of France beh. 179 | 11301 | 1158 r 641 | 316 | 15711 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 13\end{array}$ |
| $16 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$ | 21 Sun. after Trinity |  | 0 26ls 517 | 331 | $3 \quad 212$ |  | 9 |
| 17 M |  | 044 | 0 59r 644 | 348 |  | 10 | 0 34 |
| $18$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 15 \\ 1 & 5\end{array}$ | 13485514 | 47 | 51414 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}16 \\ 1\end{array}$ |
|  | Austrians def. 1805 | 151 |  | + 426 | 6 2115 | 12 | $2{ }^{2} 1$ |
| 20 TH | Lima de.earthq. 1687 | 219 | 2335510 | 4.51 | 79816 | 12 | 22 48 |
|  | Bat.of T'rafalgar, 1805 | 248 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}3 & 4 & \mathrm{r} & 6 & 52\end{array}$ | 522 | 83817 | 13 | $3 \quad 39$ |
|  | St. Domingo given up | 3 18 <br> 3 18 | 3 35 85 6 <br> 4 11   | 61 | 94618 | 14 | $4 \begin{array}{ll}4 & 32\end{array}$ |
| $3 g_{N}$ | $2 z$ Sun. after Trinity | 352 4 4 5 | 4 11 r 56 <br> 4 5   |  | 104719 | 15 | 5 27 |
|  |  | 4 4 5 512 | 4 50 5 5 2 <br> 5 39    |  | 1140 | 16 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 23 \\ 7 & 18\end{array}$ |
| 26 W | Dr. Doddridged. 1751 |  | 5 32 r 7 0 <br> 6 25 5   |  | 0 24.21 | 117 | 718 |
| 47 TH | D'Alembert d., 1783 | 654 | 0 25 54 59 <br> 7 30 3  |  | 05822 | 18 | 812 |
| 48 F | St. Simon \& St. Jude | 813 | 85504457 |  | 15224 | 19 | 955 |
| 29.5 | Luke Hansard d. 1828 | 934 | 1013127 |  | 21425 | 520 | 046 |
| 30 | 23 Sun. after Trinits | 1052 | 11 2\% 5451 |  |  | 621 | 137 |
|  |  | $\|1150\|$ |  |  | 25747 |  | 231 |

RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR OCTOBER, 1842.
The first atmospheric phenomenon of this month will be cold rains, still continued past the 4th; in northern parts, perhaps, snow; about the 7th, we have a warmer atmosphere, accompanied with winds; after the 1lth, cold prevails, with storms, and a tendency to snow in many places; this contines till the 19th, when cold, with high winds, prevail; after the 26th, thy aspects indicate frost, unless the wind should be south, or south-west,
when cold rains would ensue.
FAIRS.
Octores 2, 3, 4. Nottingham, H C Ch; 10. Leiceater C Ch; Uxbridge, HC8; Weyhill, S Ch leather and hops ; 11. Higham Ferrars, H C S $\mathbf{P}$; Holbeach, H; 20. Devizes, S P; 24. Leighton Buzzard, Chippenham, Wigan, H C ; Winchester, H C S; 29. Horneartle, H C.

| 14 | RAPHAEL' | 'S PROPH | IC ALMAN | C. |  | 2. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Moon, 2 2ad day, 4h. 7m. Astarnoes. First Quarter, 10th day, 1h. 14m. Morning. Full Moon, 18th day, 8h. 29m. Morning. Last Quarter, 25th day, 8h. 69 m . Marning. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{D} \mid \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{M} \mid \end{array}$ | Remarkable Days. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { T. of H. Water } \\ & \text { Morn. } \mid \text { After. }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\operatorname{mot}^{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon? } \\ & \text { Bouthe } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | b. m. |  |  |
| 1 Tv | All Saints | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 17 & 0 & 41\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 13 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 320 |  | 25 |
| 2 W | Michaelmas T. beg. | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 5 & 1 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}54 & 46 & 6 & 33\end{array}$ | 351 | 29 | d |
| 3 TH | Prs. Sophia b., 1777 | 154216 | r 716757 | 428 | 0 | $0 \text { 24 }$ |
| 4 F | Chartist ins. Monmb. | $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 39 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | s 442912 | 514 | 1 | 1 24 |
| 5 S | Gunpowder Plot | 3 20 3 41 | r7 201016 | 610 | 2 | 2 25: |
| $6{ }^{6}$ | 24 Sun. after Trinity | 4 3 4 24 | 84 491118 | 713 | 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 19 \\ 4 & 19\end{array}$ |
| 7 M <br>   |  | 4 45 5 5 <br> 5 96 5 49 | r 783311488 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 22 \\ 9 & \end{array}$ | 4 |  |
| $8{ }^{-1}$ | Prs. Augusta b. 1768 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 26 & 5 & 49 \\ 6 & 1\end{array}$ | 8 4 35 019 | 932 | 5 | 5 |
| 9 W | Lord Mayor's Day | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 15 & 6 & 37\end{array}$ | r 7260043 | 1039 | 6 | $5{ }^{5}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | New York set., 1664 | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 7 & 7 & 37\end{array}$ | s 43213 | 1146 | 7 | $6 \quad 29$ |
| 11 F | St. Martin | 8 9 8 45 | r7 7031120 | - | 8 | $7 \quad 10$ |
| 12 S | Cam. Mich. T. Div. | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 20 & 9 & 52\end{array}$ | 84 2881 | 1151 | 9 | $7 \quad 50$ |
| 13 S | 25 Sun. after Trinity | 10241055 | r7 331154 | 156 | 10 | $8 \quad 30$ |
| 14 M | [d. 1631 | 11261150 | 84 25 2 12 <br> -7    | 31 | 11 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 12 \\ 9 & 56\end{array}$ |
| 15 「'v | Kepler, astronomer, | - $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13\end{array}$ | r 36 2 31 |  | 12 | $9 \quad 56$ |
| $16{ }_{17}{ }^{1}$ | J. Ferguson d., 1776 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 32 & 0 & 49 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 27\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{s} & 4 & 28 & 2 & 54 \\ \mathrm{r} 7 & 39 & 5 & 23\end{array}$ |  | 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 43 \\ 11 & 33\end{array}$ |
| 17 F <br> 18 F | Lord Erskine d. 1831 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 1 & 27 \\ 44 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ | r 7 39 3 23 <br> 84 19 4 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 24 \\ 7 & 35\end{array}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 33 \\ 12 & 26\end{array}$ |
| 19 S | Peter Boyle b., 1647 | 222242 | r7 42445 | 839 | 16 | 13 2\% |
| 20 | 26 Sun. after Trinity | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 3 & 18\end{array}$ | s 416546 | 936 | 17 | 1418 |
| 21 M | Princess Royal born, | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 38 & 5 & 59\end{array}$ | r7 45655 | 1023 | 18 | 1514 |
| 22 TU | St. Cecilia [1840 | 420441 | s 414810 | 111 | 19 | 16 |
| 23 W | St. Clement | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 3 & 5 & 26\end{array}$ | r7 48 928 | 1132 | 201 | $17 \quad 0$ |
| 24 TH | P.with America, 1814 | 555622 | 8 4111047 | 1157 | 211 | $17 \quad 51$ |
| 25 F | Michaelmas T. ends | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 50 & 7 & 19\end{array}$ | r7 50 | 019 | 22 | 40 |
| 26 S | Great storm, 1703 | 7 51 825 | $\begin{array}{lllll}8 & 4 & 8 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | 040 | 231 | $19 \quad 29$ |
| 27.8 | 1 Sunday in Advent | 9 1 9 36 | r7 $7331 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 25\end{array}$ |  | 24.2 | $20 \quad 20$ |
| 28 M | [steam, 1814 | 10111046 | $\begin{array}{llll}84 & 6 & 247\end{array}$ | 124 | 25 | 13 |
| 29 Tv | Times first printed by | 11161144 | r7 75548 | 150 | 262 | 229 |
| 30 W | St. Andrew | - 015 | 4 4 5 29 | 222 | 27 | 237 |

## RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR NOVEMBER, 1842.

The month of November begins with snow and rain ; the lunation of the 2nd gives a short period of fair weather; but on the 3rd or 4th, wa may expect a sudden interruption of windy, gusty weather, succeeded again by fair temperature; about the 10 th, it is probable that the winds will be southern, and a remiss of cold will cake place; on the 16th and following day, snow and rain may be expected, with a continuance of the aame, and stormy; cold rains or snow prevail throughout the month.

## FAIRS.

November 1. Saffron Walden, C; 6. Newcastle. C; 8. Cirencester, H C S ; Leeds, H C and hardware; 10. Warwick, H C P; Ashby de la Zouch, H C.; 12. Kilgarren, H C and various ; Loughboronzh, H C S ; 20. Boston, H. ${ }^{\circ}$

## 

## MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2nd day, 4h. 14m. Morning.?<br>First Quarter, 9th day, 10 h .24 m . Night.<br>Full Moon, 17 th day, 6 h .46 m . Afternoon.<br>Last Quarter, 24th day, 4h. 45m. Afternoon.<br>Now Moon, 8lat day, 7h. 2m. afternoon.



RAPHAEL'S WEATHER GUIDE, FOR DECEMBER, 1842.
The first day of the month will be characterised by wind and snow, which appears to be increased by the lunation following the previous aspects, terminating, to all appearances, in fair aud frosty weather ; about the 13th, a remiss of cold occurs; on the 16 th, snow and rain again make their appearance, followed by fair and frosty weather, but rain, should there be southerly gales; about the 2lst, sudden thaws, with their consequences, floods in many places; on the 22nd, snow ard rain; fair weather is promised by the lunation of the 24th; towards the 28th, windy.
FAIRS.

Decrmber 1. Bury St. Edmund's, C; 6. Bodmin, C S ; Higham Ferrars, HC S; 7, 8. Cheltenham, C ; 11. Baldock, Ch; 28. Bridgewater, H.

## 2mOOH'B ExGME.

| D | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | Junc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | belly | 8 - | secret | thighs | hams | and |
| 2 | bowels | cret | memb. | knees | legs | toes |
| 3 | reins | memb. | bips | hams | ancles | head |
| 4 | loins | hips | thighs | legs | feet | face |
| 5 | secret | thighs | knees | and | and | neck |
| 6 | memb. | knees | and | ancles | toes | and |
| 7 | bips | and | hams | feet | head | throat |
| 8 | and | hams | legs | tnes | face | arms |
| 9 | thighs | legs | ancles | head | neck | should. |
| 10 | knees | ancles | feet | and | thront | breast |
| 11 | hams | feet | and | face | arms | stomach |
| 12 | legs | and | toes | neck | should. | heart |
| 13 | and | toes | head | throat | breast | back |
| 14 | ancles | liead | face | arms | and | belly |
| 15 | feet | face | ner:k | should. | stonach | bowels |
| 16 | toes | neck | and | breast | heart | reins |
| 17 | head | and | throat | etomach | back | loins |
| 18 | and | throat | arms | head | belly | se- |
| 19 | face | arms | should. | and | bowels | cret |
| 20 | neck | should. | breast | back | reins | memb. |
| 21 | throat | breast | stomach | belly | loins | hips |
| 22 | arms | stomach | heart | bowels | secret | thizgs |
| 23 | breast | heart | back | reins | memb. | knees |
| 24 | stomach | back | belly | loins | hips | hams |
| 25 | and | belly | bowels | secret | thighs | legs |
| 26 | beart | bowels | reins | memb. | knees | and |
| 27 28 | and | reins | ${ }_{\text {loins }}$ | hips | and | ancles |
| 28 29 | bowels belly | loins | secret memb. | thighs | hams | feet |
| 30 31 | reins loins |  | hips and | and | ancles feet | head |

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE KALENDAR, FOR 1842.
Golden Number. . . .... 19
Epact ............... 13
Solar Cycle ............ 3
Dominical Letter. ........ B
Roman Indiction......... 15
Julian Period......... 6555
The year 5603 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 5, 1842.
The year 1258 of the Mahommedan Era, commences Feb. 12, 1842.
Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks), commences on October 6, 1842.

## MOON's EIGM5.



## EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.



## 

## Cimely exarnings, and Salutary firccepts,

## Founded on the Configwrations of the Heavenly Bodies.

> Commencing January 11th, and ending February 10th.

## DOMESTIC.

The Vision is yet for an appointed time ; but at the ead it shallapenk, and not lie.-Habak. ii. 3.

The Lord's Voice crieth unto the City, and the Man of Wisdom aball see thy name. Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it. - Micah, vi. 9.

The Lord will have mercy on Jacob, and will yet choose larael, and set them in their own land.-Isaiah, xiv. 1.

Spis tutissima ccelis.-Behold, a time approaches that shall be one of wonder and amazement to Nations! The Hand of the All-powerful hath pointed-the Fiat goes forth -the Prophecies of Old are nuravelled-the decrees of the Mighty One become manifest, and the Revelations of His mind are laid open as the noon-day! Another siax is broken. Prepare, ye Men ! for what shall follow, and trust ge to what our motto inculcates, "That the safest hopes are ever based in Heaven." In ancient times, the Augurs were wont to celebrate the Feasts of the Neomenia, considering them as the Heralds of Fate for future times. We adopt a principle similar to theirs, based on the unerring testimony of ages. We read, for Home, of strange and singular doings for our Naval Powers -they will be engaged in warfare, and with a successful end. There are signs of some fearful Epidemic to the Nation, or spreading Sickness. Floods are likely to occur, from which preceed Malaria. Demonstration of War from opposing Nations, and Royalty itself does not seem free from the malignant aspect of the coming times. Withal, the Commercial power of the Nation increases.

## FOREIGN.

The transit of six Planets in the earthy sign Capricorn, win cause more than usual activity, and produce strange Events in many of the Grecian States : revolts against the authority of the Porte. Much agitation in Germany, and strange movements in our Indian Possessions, ending in the acquisition of Territory to this conntry. Our various Colonies are in a disturbed state, and we shall hear of partial revolts against the existing Government.

## 2y.d mandiormonts,

## 

Commencing February 10th, and ending March 12th.

## DOMESTIC.

> "All nature seems at work: slugs leave their lairThe bees are stirring-birds are on the wing; And Winter, slumbering in the open air, Wears on his smiling face a droam of Spring ! And I, tbe while, the sole unbuay thing, Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing."

The Aspects of this Month are of a remarkable character. Three Planets in the Zenith denote some peculiar Popularity to Royalty ; while, from the position of Mars and Herschel, we shall be led to infer that there will be disputed high feeling, strange words, and extraordinary transactions, in the higher Chambers of Legislation, which will be detrimental to the Popalar Interests. Some excitement may be expected concerning a Lady attached to the Royal Household ; and Religious Controversy will run high as the month proceeds in its course. Strange measures, of a Government character, which have hitherto been kept secret, now beoome public, causing much excitement on the public mind. Some carious transactions in the Privy Council will be talked of. There are some aspects of a great National Change, affecting the Houses of Parliament. The conjunction of Mars and Herschel will have a singular effect on the affairs of a Military Man of no mean renown; whilst to a Medical Man, a popularity of a strange character is indicaled by the aspect.

## poreign.

The position of Mars and Herschel is rather ominons. It foretels Dissension, Disturbances, and War in various parts of Egypt, and the influence will be strangely felt in the French Province of Algiers. We shall hear mach news from Russia, and many of the northern parts of Germany. The Arabs appear intent upon recovering their lost possessions. Our French neighbours seem much harassed with internal Commotion of a Political character, which we are sorry to perceive is likely to terminate in open violence:
" Mars, the fierce God of war, of discord dire, and slaughter;
Bollone's aid, the scourge of Providence, lord of the fiery steed and armed car;
Hasting to death, to desolation foll: pompous and proud, and in his hour of glory,
Where death-shafta thicken-where life's crimson atream ebbs fastest."

## TEN PRBDIOTKONE,

## cimely datnings, and Galutary freceyts,

Commencing March 12th, and ending April 10th.

DOMEstic.

"We, though from Heaven remote, to Heaven will move, Witb strength of mind, and tread the abyss above ; And penetrate, with an interior light, Those upper depths which Nature hid from sight. Pleased will we be to walk along the sphere Of shining stars, and travel with the yearTo leave this heavy earth, and scale the height Of Atlas, who supports the beavenly weightTo look from azure clouds, and thence survey Mistaken mortals, wand'ring from the way."

Great Commotions may be expected this Month, on account of measures proposed by Government. Popular feeling will be singularly engaged, and it is not improbable that, amongst the most discontented, acts of violence will be resorted to. There are indications of Parliament being applied to, for grants of Money for Royal purposes; but from the proximate position of Saturn to the direction that causes this indication, considerable ill-feeling will be engendered by it, and many delays take place. There will be much biting sarcasm in the periodicals of the day. The favour of the Sovereign will be conferred on some' old and tried Servant of the State. One of high Literary attainments ascends the hymeneal steps; and near the same period, a Soldier of Fame and a Medical Man of high skill, go to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. An Ecclesiastic, or Lawgiver, is promuted. A Magistrate, or some person holding power, is disgraced. A Dame of Quality meets with some misfortune of no ordinary character. One of the High and Mighty falls, to rise no more! A Lady of high Birth and Rank bids adieu to this transitory scene.

## FOREIGN.

This Month promises some strange doings at Alexandria; also in some parts of Germany. Events take place in Egypt, which will render that country the object of much curiosity. The Aftairs of Portugal will also engross public attention. The gossip of the Month will be generally of a Warlike character. It is evident, from the Aspects in operation, that rast changes must take place in the Grecian Empire.

## TER PREDICTIOES,

## Cintely ©etarnings, and alutary jurecepts.

Commencing April 10th, and ending May 10th. DOMESTIC.
" The flower that by the gurgling spring, Its purple blossom rears unseen, By all, save him who oft hath been Nature's adoring votary,
Doth to the pious spirit bring, A thought of wisdom and of power. Thou at a mystery, aweet flower! To our philosophy."
This Month appears to be one of considerable virulence. Opposition to the Government will be strenuously supported, in a strange manner; while the Government itself is likely to enforce some acts which will end in its discredit. We are deeply grieved to remark, that this period appears fraught with evil influence to the House of the highest in the land. Some peculiar discussions arise with regard to the Landed Interest of the Nation, its Produce, \&c. The Votaries of Pleasure will in this Month experience a treat in the number of Productions that will be produced, of a first-rate order. Those having the government of our Naval Force are active in Warlike doings. The Government will be much vilified by the Criticisms of Political Satirists. A Law-suit of a peculiar character will engross much of the public attention. Various Accidents at Sea are likely to occur. Wrecks, Injuries by Fire, and some of a very serious character, will occur on the Coast of Ireland. Some Literary Works, of a peculiar and grave character, make their appearance. One, used to tread the halls of State, sinks to rise no more. We may expect in our Law Courts some curious proceedings, in which a Dame of Quality will be concerned. Theological Writers will be busy, and discussions will run to a considerable lengtr. One, well-known for his versatile talents, meets with some sudden misfortune or death. A Clergyman or Magistrate is afflicted with illness or disgrace. Marriages in High Life will be pretty frequent. The Month concludes with some disgrace attending a Literary character. Probability of disturbances in Ireland.

> FOREIGN.

The Transit of Mars will create Disturbances in Russia and Circassia, and we may expect some notice of defiance from a Foreign Power, as Embassies of a controversial character will be about. A gradual Change and Reformation glide on in the Countries of India and Greece. The relations between France and England are of an amicable nature:

# TEEN PREDDICTIONE, 

## Cimely Jxaznings, and Salutary frecepty,

Commencing May 10th, and ending June 8th:

> DOMESTIC.
> "The air around was breathing balna, The aspen scarcely seomed to sway; And as a sleeping infant calm
> The river streamed a way:
> Devious as Erro, deep as Love, And blue and bright as heaven above."

We view not the aspects of this Month with any degree of pleasure. We frst observe traces of some malicious and underhanded attempt to deteriorate from the popularity of our beloved Sovereign. Under the mask of friendship, some effort will be made to throw discredit on the Royal name; to accomplish which, every bribery will be resorted to. The afflicted position of Mercury would make it appear that the Exchequer of the country would be at a low ebb; and also that Failures may be expected in Banks or large Commercial Houses, which will have an injurious effect on many. Strange things take place in the Privy Council, and the Rights of the People are much canvassed. Herschel is so peculiarly posited, that we expect the general mortality to increase. There will be much work for the Admiralty and Navy departments. Considerable disputes will occur concerning the affairs of Ireland. The goodly City of London will have much cause for gossip, in a Marriage of some celebrity. Some elderly Senator, and a character of considerable Literary repute, together with a Clergyman or Lawyer, are promoted with distinct approbation. A discovery of some importance will be made in the Medical and Chemical Sciences. Engineering is prosperous, and brings out many new articles of public utility. It is also likely that some lmprovement of considerable interest may take place in the Metropolis,

## FOREIGN.

There still appears considerable agitation, extending through Alexandria and the surrounding country. We shall hear of strange doings in France and Portugal-indeed, the influences of last month are in active operation this, and carry out more completely the Political consequences then predicted.

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## Cintely ©ilarnings, anv かalutary frectuts,

Commencing Jone 8th, and ending July 8th.

## DOMESTIC.

" It is a morn of June: the geutle Spring Hy flown, but abook such froshness from her wing, O'er field and grove, that Summer's matron day Wears thy rich virgin hues, delicious May! And there are otruins from bush, and brake, and bower, Raptured as those which bless the vernal hour."

We are happy to observe, as far as we may discern, that this promises to be a Month of greater happiness and saccess to the People in general than those which have preceded. Trade generallyw ill be more productive; still, as Jupiter continues retrograde, the proceeds therefrom may be delayed; but we are glad to observe that this delay will not be lasting. The Month is rather threatening for the youthful branches of the Blood Royal. From positions that we observe in the Astrological Figure before us, the Votaries of Pleasure in London will be gratified as to their old Amusements, and likewise by the commencement of some new places of public resort : they appear more classical than many of their fellows. From the opposition of Saturn, Venus, and Mercury, we predict that the health of the Community at large will be affected, and much fatality will attend this public visitation of malignant Disease; the chief characteristic of the attack will be Affections of the Brain and Nervous System, with Catarrh. Religious Disputes run high, with some degree of acrimony. The Press appears burthened with mutual recrimination of Party Spirit. One of great Literary attainments sinks beneath the shaft of Death. A Lady of Rank passes from the Ball-room to the Sepulchre. Another, more fortunate, weds one of the Gown, of public repute. A Martial or a Medical Man is vilified, or otherwise afflicted. Some of the highest of the Land feel the stern hand of Destiny laid heavily upon them. A Clergyman is lampooned. A strange Marriage occurs, and the elevation of a Soldier of rank.

## FOREIGN.

Holland, Russia, Constantinople, Vienna, and the Genoese States, appear mixed up in the Politics of the Month. Troubles and Dissensions will certainly be amongst them, of a disa astrons nature.

## 

Commencing July 8th, and ending August 6th. DOMESTIC.
cc The dew is yet on the grass and leaves, The silver veil which the morning weaves, To throw 0'er the roses, those brides which the San Must woo and win, ere the day be done. The lark flew up as she passed along, And poured from a cloud his sunny song; And many bright insects were on the wing, Or lay on the blossoms glistening."

Our first glance at the figure for the Month gives us reason to judge, that some National Festivity will take place, and in the deep feeling at this time expanding over the public mind, it is pretty evident that Royalty will take a prominent share. Something sacerdotal is mixed up with the joy of the occasion. We perceive, also, that much discussion will take place concerning the Wealth, Bank, and Exchequer, of the. Government; also about the Friends and the Rights of the People, and the Councillors of the Commons. There will be disturbances or strange doings in her Majesty's Privy Council. Some secrets of the Government are suddenly made known. Some slight indisposition may, at this time, affect her Majesty. We again observe indications of movements in the armed Naval Power of England. Woe to a Mighty One! Behold! the shaft is hurled, and

> "Death is a warfare in which there is no discharge."

Much town-talk occurs about a matter of rather a disgraceful character, in which a Clergyman or Lawyer plays a prominent part. One of Literary fame is afflicted. Philusophical and Mechanical discoveries take place. One of the Aristocracy will become popular this month, on account of some strange and public benetits that will befal him. We are sorry to observe that there will be much sickness during the month.

## FOREIGN.

The affairs of Russia and Africa will still engross much public attention ; changes take place in their general system of politics. The Discussions of the Divan, at Constantinople, are of a strange and curious character, which cannot be termed peaceable. Germany is the arena of much excitement.

Tr.E PEEDDICTIOTE,

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Commencing August.6th, and ending September 4th.
DOMESTIC.
> "Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
> And cheeks all pale, which, but an hour ago, Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness. And there were audden partings, such as press The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs,
> Which ne'er might be repeated. Who could guess If ever more should meet those mutual eyes, Since, upon night so sweet, such awful morn could rise q"

We observe, in the figure before us, indications of domestic troubles in the Royal Household. If we judge rightly, the Roval Consort will, this month, be afflicted; and could we advise, we would say, let him beware of occupations or sports near the water. The family also is in danger of illness, which, although not of a fatal character, may prove troublesone. We are sorry to observe that the Monied and Commercial Interests of the Nation will this month suffer greatly; more than one house, extensively connected in trade, and hitherto thought firm, will fail, and drag others with them into the vortex of ruin caused by their stoppage. In the Privy Council, we remark some extraordinary features, and from the position of Mars, we infer that much altercation will be caused. We may also expect the introduction of some new Laws. We shall hear much of the Ecclesiastical Power and the Courts of Chancery. A Military Man meets with some sudden promotion. Many discoveries occur in the mechanical world, and some Medical Man becomes distingaished. A Lady of Rank will become notorious for some extraordinary matters in which she will be engaged; while another is assailed by dire misfortune or death. Hymen is busy, and a Marriage of some note is on the tapis. Some works of a igrave nature on Theology, exciting much attention, probably will appear.
FOREIGN.

We still observe thnt matters in the Grecian States are far from tranquil; also, we may infer, from the retrograde position of Saturn and Jupiter, that our Indian possessions are liable to much disturbance. Violence and insurrections may be repeated in the Italian States, and there are symptoms of an Earthquake occurring. Our French neighbours may be expected to have some dealings with the Americans.

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## Cimety ditaxnixgs, and Salutacy facecepos,

Commencing September 4th, and ending October 4th.

## DOMESTIC.

> cthus,'by the strange decrees of Providence, Doth Fortune trifle with ber votaries; For Autumn's blasts uproot the golden ears, Which Summer's genial showers and milder airs Had reared; and Want, with lean and sbivering hand, Caste her torn mantle on the stifiened back Of him who thought the robe of wealth to wear."

In looking at the figure of this Month, we can see bat little of amicable feeling in our Councils. The Lords and Commons evidently disagree, and much public commotion will be the consequence of their want of unanimity. The Commons are certainly at a nonplus; aud the Lords. ilthough having power, are, for the moment, unable to make pse of it. This will be a curious time for Ministers; and bewildered between the consideration of themselves on the one hand, and the people on the other, are at a loss how to act. The People and Royalty will be at variance; and we may expect burlesques, both graphic and theatric, tending to bring ridicule on the Higher Orders. There are some signs of lncendiarism, and we should say that the public mind would be extremely agitated about the political events of the times. The Landed Interest appears a fflicted; great trouble may be expected in the Agricultural Districts. Some extraordinary Failures in the Theatrical world; also, some singular and unsuccessful attempts at catering for the public amusement. A Clergyman of eminence will be promoted. One of the Gown ascends the ladder of Fame. One of those who bear rule in the mighty Councils of the nation bends beneath the untiring hand of Fate.

## TOREIGN.

There will be much news stirring in the Italian States, and, if we read aright, we shall hear of disturbances. Turkey and Sicily are unquiet. The ever-active French are busily intriguing respecting the affairs of Turkey and Egypt; but we feel assured that their plots, however cunningly planned, will have no successful termination. What a pity that a people oo finely organised, and in every respect so deeply versed in philosophy, should not think more of the advantages and permanence of peace, than be ever running after the inglojions results of war and bloodshed!

## TY: PR PRDIGTEOEE,

## Timely đxatnings, and Galutary \}arecepts,

Commencing October 4th, and ending November 2nd.
DOMESTIC.
"Those withered leaves along the cold ground apread, Did onee the sweetness of all flowers compose ; And though full many a sun hath seen them ahod, They atill are odorous as the living rose. 8o breathes the memory of departed worth, When yeara have mourned it in the allent tomb: There is a fragrance in the holy earth, Whare virtue sleaps, that time cannot consume. The good man dies, but with his parting breath, Bequeathe the world a sweet tbat knows no death."
This period will be remarkable for the fluctuations in the Monied Interests of the people. Paper will be resorted to zs a means of representing specie ; while the various mercantile bubbles that arise will delude many, and perhaps there will be a second mania, like the South Sea Scheme of formet days. W.e shall hear of some disasters in our Dockyards, or attending our Naval Forces. Some strange hubbub will be raised, in which the domestics attached to the Royal Family will bear a prominent part. There are also rumours of an increase to the Royal Family. To the people, generally, this will be a time of much excitement. The Landed Interest prospers. Great commotion will be produced by the combination of a body of men, who act furtively, and whose views are inimical to the interests of the people. It is not improhable that, in the Commons, measures for War will be proposed. One of the High and Mighty, a Ruler of the land, departs this life. One of the Gown or Church is involved in disgrace.

## POREIGN.

It is remarkable, with regard to Foreign affairs, that our American neighbours come into prominent notice, and it will appear that they are more or less connected with speculations upon our Indian Colonies. At this time, however, we calculate that Brother Jonathan will guess and reckon on the wrong side. We shall also hear of disturbances occurring in the French Capital. There will be much talk and money passed in matters connected with the ancient city of the Holy Land. It is willed that the city shall be restored at last to the descendants of Israel.
eThe Lord will not forsake his people, for his great nume'z sake ; because it hath pleased the hord to make you his pesple." -1 Samwel, chap. xii. v. 22.

## THE PREDICTIOMS, cimely Getarnings, and salutary frecepts,

Commencing November 2nd, and ending December 2nd.

## DOMESTIC.

"Cloud upon cloud, in dark and deepening mass, Roll o'er the blackened waters; the deop roar Of distant thunder mutters awfully:
Tempest unfolds its pinions o'er the gloom
That shrouds the boiling surge; the pitiless fiend, With all his winds and lightnings, tracks bis prey; The torn deep yawns-the vessel finds a grave Beneath its jagged gulf."
From the configurations of this Month, much activity is denoted in the deliberations of the Privy Council, which certainly is excited by a desire to benefit the People, who appear at this time to be oppressed, not only by monopolists in trade, but also by some unfair dealing on the part of certain Members of the House of Commons. The People have much to look to this Month, as Plots and Conspiracies will be thought of, which will be characterised by more than the usual quantity of treacherous secrecy. Her Majesty deservedly becomes more than usually popular. Benignaat stars smile upon her horoscope; and we trust we shall prove true prophets when we state, that events will occur which will increase her happiness, although to her relations dark clouds of adversity appear impending over their destinies. This period is warlike, and we should not be surprised if England were engaged in controversies, in which Algiers may be the subject of discussion. Ireland is not in a tranquil state, and religious disputing runs high. Some elderly and dignified Senator, well known to the public, receives favours from his Sovereign. One of the Fair Sex is severely afflicted, perhaps fatally. A Clergyman or Lawyer meets with promotion. A strange notoriety occurs to one of high rank. A Martial or Medical Man of repute departs this life.

> FOREIGN.

It would appear that a little more peace and quietness would attend the Spanish Councils; while the French and Americans are evidently planning and plotting in a manne in which little concern is apparent. It will also appear, that the African Colonies, under European rule, are in a state of great agitation, and much discontent. In many parts of Egypt changes will arise, more of a political than a warlike character. Tired of remaining an appendage to a Foreiga Power, the Egyptians are ripe for the assertion of the rights of liberty.

## TYe PREDDIOTMOEF

## ©imely dxarnings, and \&alutary

Commencing December 2nd, and ending December 30th.

DOMESTIC.<br>" But when the planets, In ovil mixture, to disorder wander, What plagues! and what portents! what deatinies! What raging of the sea! what shaking of the earth! Commotion in the winds! frights, changes, horrors, Divest and orack The unity and married calm of States, Quite from their fixtures."

The aspects of the Month are evidently bad for the people at large. They are led astray, and will most certainly suffer in their Monied Iutereste; perhaps more roguery will be committed in the way of Bills and Papers than is usual, even in London. Spend not, trust not, sign not-should be the motto of this month. We shall have Embassies to and from neighbouring. Nations. Extraordinary Productions of a Theatrical kind will be produced, bearing a strangeness hitherto unthought of. The wants of Royalty are pressing, and fresh Contributions will be called for from the people. The discussions in the Commons will be of a Financial character. A Mercurialist, and one of Literary fame, suddenly rise to eminence by a strange progress. A Clergyman or Magistrate appears to follow in the same track, and becomes eminent through occurrences of an eccentric character. A votary cf Mars is exalted. One of great publicity meets with strange and sudden misfortune. The Press teems more than usual with Literary beauties, but is engaged, in some way, about a Funeral; while a Mercurialist or Writer meets with some strange or sudden disgrace. A Lady of Rank is assailed with sudden, perhaps fatal, misfortune. A Martial or Medical person disputes with one of the Gown or Cassock. At the end of the month, much lampooning occurs against persons of the bigher rank.

> FOREIGN.

America still appears disturbed. Although we have passed orer China in our Monthly Observations, we have still considered its position. We infer that the Celestial Empire, its Emperor, and its Mandarias, will be obliged to acknowledge, to their own costs, that the Barbarians are capable of giving them a lesson at the cannon's mouth, after a very celestial manner.

TEEB MPRITG QUAPAMB.
" The solitary bird of night, Through the pale shades now winge his tifilts, And quits the time-shook tower,
Where, sheltered from the blase of day,
In philosophic gloom he lay, Beneath his ivy bower.
With joy I hear the solemn soound,
Which midnight echoes waft around, And sighing gales repeat;
Favourite of Palles! I attend,
And, faithful to thy summone, bend At widdom's awful seat."

The Spring Quarter commences March 20th, at 12h. 13mis part noon. The Sun enters Aries.


This appears an evil quarter for the general commercial interests. The position of Saturn and Jupiter in the second house threatens many failuren, and extended distress of a mouied cbaracter. By some of those mutstions so frequent in public feeling, Royalty appears unpopular, and there are signs of evil moment regarding the Blood Royal, the youthfal branches of which are threatened with some affliction. Matters of a political character run higb in the Commons, and in that quarter we shall bear of disputes, wrangling, and controversy. Notwithstauding this disagreement, some matters of interest are discussed and paseed, which will affect the landed interests, and prove beneficial. We also perceive that funds will be raised for public buildings and improsements France, Algiers, India, Belgium, and Holland, appear in an untranquil state, and we must not be surprised if fresh acts of vinlence are attempted against Ioouis Philippe. The Moon in the eighth threatems much mortality.

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"A most convincing reason, drawn from sense,
That this vast frame is moved by Providence,
Which, like the soul, doth every whirl adveace
It muat. be God, now was it matde by chance,
As Epicurus dreamt: he madly thenght
This beautcous frume of hoediassatome wrougits 8
That seas and earth, thentars and rpacioneais,
Which form new worlds, or doth the old repair,
First rose from theae, and atill supplied remains.
And all must be (when chance ahall break the chain)
Dissolved to these wild prisciples again!
Absurd, and nonsense! Alhoist, wes thine ayes f
And having viewed the onder of the aliee,
Think (if thou can'at) that matter blindly hurl'd,
Withoutaquide, thould frame this wendrous woild I'P
The Summer Quarter commences June 21at, at 9 h .25 m . past noono The Sun.enters Caneer.


At the period of the Sun's entrance into Cancer, the $17^{\circ}$ of the tropical sign Capricorn ascends, consequently Saturn becomes the principal significator of the people forthe quarter, and we are sorry to observe that he is located in the 12th house, retrograde with the Sun and Mars applying to bis opposition from the 6th. Jupiter, significator of their welfare and prosperity, is also retrograde in the ascendant; and to crown the evil, we have Herschel passing through the second. From these aspects, weshould judge that this quarter will be one of much misfortune. Penury will walk abroad-bankruptcies innumerable, strange, and untbought of many occurring in houses of long standing, or high repute. Genorally, mercantile interests suffer greatly. The health of the nation at large is much impaired. We have to remark, also, that fearful acoidents will occur to vessels: shipwrecks of an awful and violeut chreracter will take place. We also perceive strange aspects, indicating that the Sovereign, the Government, and the people will be at variance; and we suspect, through some sources conuected with the Church. There is still much excitement in mattors of warfare, and discussion runs high in the Commons.

## THE AOTUNG QUARTMR

" Look how the floor of Heaven, Too, thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:
There's not the mallest orb which thou beholdest, But, in his motion, like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims: Such harmony is in immortal souls."

The Artmmn Quartor commences September 23d, at 11h. 26m, in the morning.
The Sun enters Libra.


At the commencement of the Autumn Quarter the celestial scheme presents us with the $25^{\circ}$ of Scorpio on the ascendant; Mars, the significator of the people, being at the same time on the 9th in Virgo. This leads us to infer, that the commercial welfare of the country and its extension will occupy much of the public mind. Also, that ecclesiastical matters, and reforms in the Court of Chancery, will occupy much of the town-talk. Money matters are still bad, even worse than last quarter. There appears to be much disappointment and suffering in the landed interests. Also, we may expect some alterations in the revenue of the country, which certainly will be, as heretofore, more for the benefit of the upper than the middle and lower classes. If we refer back to our Summer Quarter, consider this one and the next, from the various aspects which we there see combined, we can hardly hesitate in judging that great ministerial changes will occur. We must not be surprised if the country is again called upon for grants of money for Royal purposes. The arsenals, dockyards, and naval departments, appear buay with works of an extensive nature, but apparently of a more peaceful character than usual. Much public indignation will be excited against aome of the hitherto most popular members of the House of Commons.

TEF WITHER GUARTEER.
"Ah! dark are the halls where your forefathers revelled, And mute is the harp that enlivened the day; The towers they dwalt in are awfully levelled, The signs of their greatness are sunk in decay. Where is the Chief that atrode forward to glory? Where is the harp that told valour's dread story? Alas! they are gone, and the daye now before ye, Are faintly illumined by fame's setting ray."

## The Winter Quarter commences December 22ad, 4h. 55m. in the morning,

 The Sun enters Capricoru.

The Winter commences as the Sun enters the celestial sign Capricorn, at which time the 21st degree of the fixed and watery sign Scorpio ascends the horizon. Here we have Mars significator of the people, whilst Mercury becomes indicator of the Government and Monarchy. Pirst, we observe that measures will proceed through the houses decidedly inimical to the popular interests; they will be of a very public character, and will excite quarrels and altercations, if not violence. There is much mooting of ecclesiastical matters, and proceedings in the Court of Chancery will excite publicattention. We perceive a square aspect of Mercury and Herschel from the ind and 4th houses. This. augurs badly, and threatens poverty amongst the agriculturists. Great damage will be done to the land by excessive floods. Some disgraceful occurrence, very much like a robbery, occurs at the Post-office. Things are not very favourable in the Royal Housebold. Persons bitherto thought trustworthy in their vocations are discovered to be faithless and unworthy. The youthful branches of the Royal Family occupy, at this time, much attention. It is remarkable, that at this ingress there are no leas than five planets located in the second house: Venus and Mercury in Sagittary ; Saturn, Jupiter, and the Sun in the tropical sign Capricorn, intercepted. It would appear from this, that a mighty struggle in the commercial interests of the country will take place-a kind of reaction in the total system, which will preponderate to the side of the public good.

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA IN 1842.

## ECLIPME TOERING THEX YRAR.

In the year 1842 there will be three Eclipses of the Surs, and: two of the Moon.

## 1.-An Annular Cclipge of the Sum,

 January llth, 1842, invisible at Greenwich.Begins on the Earth generally Jannary 1lth, Ih. 52 m. , mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $139^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ W. of Greeuwich, and latitude $44^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Central Eclipse at Noon, Januaiy 11th, 3h. 58 m .2 s . ; in longitude $57^{\circ} 28^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $88^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Ends on the Earth generally January 11th, 6h. 59 m . 18.; in longitnde $5^{\circ} 4^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $18^{\circ} 2 \mathbf{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
At the Cape of Good Hope a partial Eclipse is visible.

## 2.-A \#artial Cectipge of the ftaon,

January 26th, 1842, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Penumbra,
First contact with the Shadow,
Middle of the Eclipse,
Last contact with the Shadow, Last contact with Penumbra
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}3h. 15 \mathrm{~m} .7 \mathrm{~s} . <br>
4 \mathrm{~h} .17 \mathrm{~m} .6 \mathrm{~s} . <br>
5 \mathrm{~h} .43 \mathrm{~m} .7 \mathrm{~s} . <br>
7 \mathrm{~h} .9 \mathrm{~m} .7 \mathrm{~s} . <br>

8 \mathrm{~h} .11 \mathrm{~m} .7 \mathrm{~s} .\end{array}\right\}\)\begin{tabular}{c}
Mean <br>

| Mime |
| :---: | <br>


| at |
| :---: |
| Groen- | <br>

wich.
\end{tabular}

## 3.-留 Cotal Crlipge of the \&un

July 7th, 1842.
Begins on the Earth generally July 7th, 16n. 32m. 1s., mean time at Greenwich, and latitude $27^{\circ} 55^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.
Central and total Eclipse at Noon, July 7th, 18h. 54m. 8s.; in longitude $77^{\circ} 27^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. of Green wich, and latitude $51^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$ N.

Ends on the Earth generally July 7th, 21h. 39m. 2s.; in longitude $128^{\circ} 31^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $5^{\circ} 17^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. At Greenwich a Partial Eclipse is visible.
At Edinburgh also a Partial Eclipse is visible.
At Dublin also a Partial Eclipse is visible.

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR.

## 4.-A partial eclipge of the flant,

July 21 st-22nd, 1842 , invisible at Greenwich:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First contact with the Shadow, | 21, | 214 | ( |  |
| Middle of the Eclipse, | 2 | 224 | 4 |  |
| Last contact with the Shadow, | 21 | 2350 | 2. |  |
| Last contact with the Penumbra | 22 |  |  |  |

At these times respectively the Moon will be in the Zenith of the places whose positions are-
Longitude $120^{\circ} 53^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}120 & 23 \\ 145 & 35 \\ 165 & 47 \\ 161 & 43 \mathrm{E} .\end{array}\right\}$ of Greenwich.

Latitude $20^{\circ} 7^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
1954
1944
1935
1921 S.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter =1) 0.288 on the southern limb.
Angle from North Pole of $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { First contact with Shadow } 130^{\circ} \mathrm{E} . \\ \text { Last contact with Shadow } 165 \mathrm{~W} .\end{array}\right.$

## 

December 31st, 1842, invisible at Greenwich.
Begins on tảe Earth generally December 31st, 4h. 9m. 5s., mean time at Greenwich ; in longitude $158^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ W. of Greenwich, and latitude $15^{\circ} 0^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Central and Annular Eclipse begins generally December 31st, 5 h .13 m .4 s . ; in longitude $175^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $18^{\circ} 1^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Central and Annular Eclipse at Noon, December 31st, 7 h .0 m .8 s. ; in longitude $104^{\circ} 21^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $33^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Central and Annular Eclipse ends generally December 31st, 8 h .55 m .0 s . ; in longitude $42^{\circ} 55^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $0^{\circ} 3^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.
Ends generally on the Earth December 31st, 9h. 58in. 9s.; in longitude $60^{\circ} 17^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. of Greenwich, and latitude $3^{\circ} 22 \mathrm{~N}_{\circ}$

## A CHART OF THE HEAVENS

POR TH:

## 

WHICH OCCURS JAN. 26, 1812, VISIBLE IN LATITUDE $51^{\circ}$ 52. Commencing January 26th, $3^{\text {h }} 15^{\mathrm{mm}}$ past noon, ending $8^{\mathbf{k}} 11^{\mathbf{m m}}$ past noon.

With Raphael's Abtrological judgment thereon, showing the ingtuence it will have in mumdane affairs.


At the period of this partial Eclipse of the Moon, the $25^{\circ}$ of Cancer arises on the eastern angle, whilst the $25^{\circ}$ of Capricorn descends on the west, in which we find posited the planets Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. On the meridian, the $24^{\circ}$ of Pisces culminating, in which are located the planets Mars and Herschel. The Moon proceeds to the opposition of the Sun; and Mercury from the signs Leo and Aquarius. Strange, tee multuous, and fearful is the import of this figure : in more than one country it will be fatal to Royalty. Vast and mighty changes are at hand; and if we are asked of what import, we should answer, as did the Roman Augur, "That the" world had entered upon a new age." From this period we may expect gradual and beneficial mutations for the people at large, while it will be the commencement of the downfal of Fingly rale and sway. Under the influence of this Eclipse, and the consunction of Saturn and Jupiter combined with it, we read of changes of a vast political character. Civil war in many countries will certainly follow. Feudal systems of ancient date will be entirely overthrown, and governments more agreeable with the enlightened and improved condition of the people will be adopted. In our country, money matters wear a sinister aspect, and troubles are foretold to the Royal Family. Misfortunes of a sudden character threaten to assail them. Much mortality will occur amongent the younger classes.

## A CHART OF THE HEAVENS

POI TER

## 

WEICE OCCURS JULY 8, 1842, VISIBLE IN LAATITUDE $51{ }^{\circ} 89$
Commoncing July 8, 4h 38= morning, and onding July 8, 9h 39m morn.


This Eclipse occurs as the 2\%o of Cancer ascends the Horoscope, the 220 of Capricorn descends the weatern horizon, Pisces passes over the meridian, and Virgo is placed on the Imum Coeli. We find a singular configuration of the planets in the 12th bouse, afflicted by the oppositions of Saturn and Jupiter. This augurs ill for the welfare of the people. It will be a time rife with trickery, craft, and conspiracy. Many holding high and important offices neglect to follow that straightforward course that ends in honour; but discovery awaits them in their tortuous winding, and the rights of the people prevail at last. Henceforth let our rulers remember, that the " Voice of the people is the Voice of God." Herschel in the 10 th is a sign of malevolent influence for Royalty. It appears as if the bealth of the Royal Native would be afflicted, and also that she would be annoyed by some matters bearing reference to Chap cery; also, that she mould be maligned by enmity through a private source. Venus, in the 2nd, promises rather better prospects, commer. cially. The configurations at the cusp of the 7 th bouse we consider as certain indications of renewed wars. The greater part of Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Hindostan, Borneo, and some parts of North A merica, will be singularly affected by this celestial phenomenon. We also perceive, that in the states of Holland and Brabant, singular commotions will arise; and we infer almo, that floods and earthquakes are likely to occur in soveral places.

## 

## ON THE GREAT CONJUNCTION

OF

## 

## occurring in

 belonarive to

## THE EARTHY TRIPLIEYTY：



Che last time of this 狂方enomenon coas in the ditigu of

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fts 互fects mill continue tho bundred pears．

[^0]ship of the land is veoted in them. Might will go hand-in-band with right, and ther shall possess theirown. God has ordained all things by number, weight, and meabure. Old things are passing away, and bohold, all things will become new!

We must recollect, that the effecte of this Conjunction are liable to lect during a space of TWO HUNDRED YEARS ; therefore, the varions events that are foretold will be with a slow and gradual progreas. Strugglee of a desperate and no ordinary character will take place betwixt the people and their rulers, and in the end, it appears that the former ahall gain power, and that the latter, who have been in the habit of hitherto controlling them, shall be reduced to their level. For Royalty, feudal Rights, and Kingly dominion, the figure is most ominous. Ite downfall is certainly doomed; ard as we meditate onwards upon the figure, What elsen do we see but trouble and misfortune? We are fearful to atato our thoughts ; but it is not improbable-that England may share the fate of ancient Rome, though it will atill be a gem amongat the Nations, bat with diminisbed lustre. Not only will there be internal Warsnot only will civil strife cause the Fatber to atand up aguinst the Son, but we shall have to contend against the overwhelming power of other Nations, and five times will the liberties of this Country be attecked by Foreign Fowers.

## Fagland shall ceade to be the MATart of the Merctandise of the ceat orld.

Still the power will not pass away from British rule, although the seat of Government will, in all probability, be changed; and we foretell, that Ms cringlano Descenos the scale of INations, so Freland mill rise and become the mart and medium for all that 気ugland once pospesseo.

Pursuing our investigations, we cannot help remarking the strange change that will take place in those countries ruled by the aign in which the Great Conjunction occurs, viz., Clapricorn. We may say, that this bears rule over the whole of GREECE; great part of GERMANY, INDIA entire, and even our own City of OXFORD will be amongst the first to feel the effects of this remarkable phenomenon. It is not improbable that INDIA will be separated from English sway, and become a colony, with its own government and laws. We cannot help noticing, whilst studying this Gigure, that Jaurus, the ascendant of RUSSIA and IRELAND, ulso that Y'írgo, the ascendant of JERU. SALEM, are in trine espects to the place of the Great Conjunction; consequently, we infer that RUSSIA shall become high and powerful amongst the countries of the Earth; also, that the long-wandoring IsRaplites will, under a modified religion, again inberit the city of their forefathers. THE TRIBES WILL RE-EXIST AND ASSEMBLE THEMSELVES UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE RULERS.
In conclusion, we are glad to remark, that as good comes out of evil, so from this Conjunction sball be produced a lasting benefit to Mankind. Hitherto society has been torn and divided by the factions of religious strife; but we discern, written in the future, that, after many Wars, civil bloodshed, and heart-reuding cruelties, reason shall re-assert her dominion, AND MEN WILL WORSHIP GOD WITH ONE HEART, ONE MOUTH, AND ONE RELIGION, and difference of faith thall no longer be known.

[^1]
## RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1848.

## ASTROLOGICAL REMARKS

ON THE RVENTS OF THE REIGN OF

## 

For the Year 1848.

"Oh! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,
By throwing the flower of the present away,
And gather the black rolling clouds of to-morrow,
To darken the generous sun of to-day?
How often we hrood over misery madly,
Till we murder the hope that was sent to inspire;
And pleasure, grown old and decrepit, turne sadly,
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of his sire.
Cherish hope, and though life by affiction be shaded,
Still bis ray shall shine lovely, and gild the scene o'or;
Like the dew-drop that glistens the leaves when they're faded,
As bright and as clear as it glisten'd before."
We like not the appearance of this figure. It tells of political events of a troublesome character, which will much harass her Mejesty and the Government. Neighbouring nations, with which we have been oa amicable terms, will adopt a line of policy not so favourable to the existence and promotion of peace as hitherto. We bave already had occasion to remark, that disagreeable circumstances will fake place with regard to the Royal Household ; the present figure corroborates former judgments. Government will be mach troubled with Radical manifestations; and disturbances will occur in the Privy Council. The former hints as to Rnyal applications for money, are borne out by this figure. The Royal Consort will be liable to some affiction. The position of Herachel in the fifth is an evil indication to the youthful branches of the Blood Royal and her Majesty will have to deplore the death of some near relative.

RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1842.


THE HOROSCOPE
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND


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dbelinations.
4 S 27
22 S 44
$22 S 59$
$24 S 5$
16 S 55
6 S 22
2550
3553

# EAPHAER'S PBOPHBTIC MgesmNGER, MOB 1842. 

## RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1842.

> "Hence the four reigning hamours, hence we scan The many-colour'd character of man; Trace his component elements, and see Why here they harmonise, thero divegree; Why health here spreeds her roseate mmiles, and there Diseases fierce, rodentless fiends appear; Why here we view him rude and undefin'd, There decked with graces of the heart and mind ; Why here of peacee enamoured, life's soft charms, There fond of glory midat the din of arms."

The public bulletin stated, that the birth of the young Prince occurred at the time for which the above figure is calculated; and there cannot be the slightest doubt of its correctness, as, in answer to our inquiry, a medical gentleman in attendance, in a note that he politely sent to us, cone firmed the statement of the bulletin: the time was taken from ${ }^{6}$ a clock in the apartment, which is regulated once a week."

At the period of the birth of this Royal Native, the celestial wanderers were located as in the preceding scheme. Nearly the twenty-eighth degree of the fiery sign Sagittarius arose on the eastern horizon, giving Jupiter as the natal star; the third degree of the fixed sign Scorpio passed the zenith; the twenty-eighth degree of Gemini descended on the west; and on the cusp of the fourth house, or Imum Cœli, we find the third degree of the fixed sign Taurus. The two malifics, Saturn and Mars, are in the ascendant in Capricorn, afflicting the Moon and Venus with quadrate rays. Jupiter ascends in Sagittarius, but is vitiated by a square aspect from Herschel, retrograde, in the second; the Sun, in the tenth house, is slightly benefited by a sextile ray of Mars, and a semisextile of Venus. Mercury is in sextile aspect to the Moon.

We cannot, in any respect, call this horoscope a fortunate one : the ascending position of the two malifics threatens a life, that shall be chequered with trouble, sorrow, and misfortune. Should the Royal Native survive to years of maturity, and reign, he will suffer some disunion of his Empire, and will be harassed by foreign and domestic foes; the Nation will incur great liabilities, and the general resources of the Kingdom, through adverse causes, will be brought to an extremely low ebb. The planets Saturn and Mars, by their position, will cause the Royal Native to be marked in the Face, or on the Head-the marks arising from illness, and accident, or violence. He will become popular, but in this sense, that he will have continually to wrestle against difficulties, of an almost overwhelming nature. The square of Mars and Venus is evil for those periods of life, when the feelings of the heart are acted upon: he will suffer through love, and be brought into danger by the means of Woman; also, will his reign be much annoyed by schisms in the Church. Of his character, we judge thus, that he will prove quick of intellect, sagacious, witty, with great powers of comprehension, and, at the same time, he will be cautious, thoughtful, nervous, and irascible. The approaching position of Saturn to the ascendant, by mundane motion, will cause the first three years of life to be of rather a dangerous character, and he will suffer much from illness; also, just previous to his eighteenth birthday, he will have an accident, probably from horses, or arms, and will be afflicted by illness of an inflammatory nature. This will be occasioned by the ascendant meeting the body of Mars. During the commencement of the second year of life, about fifteen months of age, his health will improve, and we may expect some grants of Parliament on behalf of the Prince. At this age he will be under the influence of an arc of Jupiter.

At the age of fourteen, the mid-heaven arrives, by mundane motion, to

## PAPRAEFS ASTRO-BJOGRAPEICAL GAIEERY, 18E.

the body of the Sun. This direction, by-its infinence, will canse somen: dignities to be conferred on the Royal Native, and he will evidently become very popular, and an object of much public interest. Four years after, or between eighteen and nineteen years of age, will come a time momentous to himself; for the first time will he feel the pleasures and the: pains of love. His twentieth year brings a period of sorrow and sadnces; The will have to encounter bodily affliction, and domestic troubles; he will. be harassed by political and ecclesiastical causes-by popular discontent, disappointments, and unsettledness in his affairs; also, he will travel wnder circumstances of a very, unpleasant character. Proceeding on with our investigations, we perceive that, just after his twenty-fourth year, an arc of Venus again holds ascendancy over his deatinies: should he be unmarried, this direction will go far to cause such an event to, occur; at all events, there will be some firtation, and smiles sought from a fair lady. From the twenty-fifth to the thirtieth year, we see nought but. a clouded and tempestuous period -the Royal natus becomes afflicted by; the adverse rays of Mars and Saturn, which will call down upon him the every wrath of fate; Enemies public and private will harass him. If. reigning war will ensue, discontent will rise to the highest pitch, and for the time it would seem as if the demons of discord were let loose. About, the thirty-first year matters appear somewhat better ; but great derangement still exists in all the financial departments.

Now proceed we to a happier period. Before his thirty-second yean most of the causes of previous trouble shall have ceased to exist-harmony shall again resume her smiling career ; and, if the Royal Native should be. now in the unmarried state, the good folks of England may expect him to lead a royal bride to the altar. From the age of thirty-five to forty little seems to molest the tranquillity of the Royal career, with the exception of a malevolent influence of Mercury, which will cause many disputes, discordant political feeling, and the introduction of some new Laws, which become obnoxious: this will oecur, at about the age of thirty-eight years. From forty years of age to forty-five, matters appear generally to take a more settled and prosperous turn, and Institutions, which passed troubles had nearly shaken from their basis, attain a degree of solidity. From this time to fifty years of age will be imminently evil for the Royal native : the malifics, Saturn and Mars, afflict him with their squares; the affairs of the Nation will be in a state-of derangement : he will suffer much in health and matters of a domestic character. From fifty to fifty-five years of age, the directions still continue ominous, and the monied interest of the Nation saffers largely. From hence to sixty, the aspects wear a darker and more dangerous hue. Thus have we glanced at the future career of our young Prince, trusting that the evils may be spared him, and that he may enjoy the pleasures; and that he may lead a life of calmness and cecurity, is the earnest prayer of

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## A BRIEF CHRON OLOGY OF THE PRINCES OF WALES.

The stratagem which first led to the creation of Edward of Caornarvon Prince of Wales, by his Father Edward I., proves the consump mate knowledge he had of the nature of mankind, for by the trick he pacified a hardy and warlike people. Edward, shortly after the birth of the Prince, in honour of the event, gave Lordships to several English Nobles. In 1306, Edward I. conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Prince of Wales, at Westminster, when, by proclamation, above 300 of the chief Nobility and Gentry, who had |all very fine apparel furoished

## RAPEAEJ's PROPHETIC MEsBEMGER, YOR 1842.

## RAPEAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALERRY, FOR 18!.

them by the King, received the honour of knighthood. This prince, born at Caernarvon Castle, 25th April, 1284, was fourth son of Edward I. He succeeded to the Crown on the death of his father on the 7th Julys, 1307, and was inhumanly murdered at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 21 st September, 1327.

The second Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward III.), son of that ill-fated monarch, was born at Windsor Castle, the 13th November, 1312.

The third Prince of Wales, and first Duke of Cornwall, was Edward, $s 0$ illustrious under the name of the Black Prince, born at Woodstock, June 15, 1330, and on the 12th May, 1343, he was created Prince of Wales. To the extreme regret of the nation this gallant prince, "the glory of the English name and nation," died in 1376, when his eldest surviving son, Richard, became

The fourth Prince of Wales, having been created the same year as his father died, by bis grandfather, Edward III., whom he succeeded as King, by the name of Richard II. He was born at Bordeaux.

The fifth Prince of Wales was the son of Henry IV., and born at Monmouth. He was created Prince of Wales after his father's coronation, in 1399, upon the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He afterwards came to the throne as Henry V.

The sixth Prince of Wales was the only son of Henry V. On the birth of this prince, at Windsor Castle, in 1422, his father said to Lord FitzHugh, "My lorde, I, Henry, borne at Monmouth, shall small time reigne, and get much; and Henry, borne at Wyndsore, shall long reigne, and loose all. But as God wyll, so be it." The misfortunes of this prince, when Henry VI., are well known. His son,

The seventh Prince of Wales, was taken prisoner, with his mother, Queen Margaret, at the battle of Tewkesbury, by Edward IV. (Henry VI. being still alive), and was murdered by the Duke of Gloucester and Lord Hastings, and others, who buried their daggers in his heart.

The eighth Prince of Wales, son of Edward IV., was born in the Sanctuary at Westminster, where that monarch's unfortunate queen had fled for safety.

The ninth Prince of Wales was Edward, son of Richard III., who appeared at his father's coronation, at York, as Prince of Wales. He died in 1484.

The tenth Prince of Wales, who was second son of Henry VII., was born at Greenwich, 20th September, 1486. He was afterwards the famous Henry VIII.

The birth of the eleventh Prince of Wales, who was born at Hampton Court Palace, 12th October, 1537, is reported to have "diffused great joy over the kingdom, but especially to the reformers (Protestants:)"

We now come to the accession of the House of Stuart, when the eldest son of James I., Prince Henry, was created the twelfth Prince of Wales.

The thirteenth Prince of Wales, (afterwards Charles I).-On the occasion of his creation the most extravagant honours were distributed by James I.

The fourteenth Prince of Wales.-He was born May 29, 1630, at St, James's. A chronicler of that day observes, that "at his nativity a star was seen at noon-day which might portend some extraordinary passages" of that prince's life. This prince, the last of the house of Stuart, was afterwards Charles II.

Of the creation of George, fifteenth Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., there is nothing on record deserving of notice.

The late Prince of Wales, George IV., born at St. James's, was elected a knight companion of the order of the Garter, in 1765, but his installation did not take place until 1771.

## RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, FOR 1842.

## REMARKS ON THE HOROSCOPE

07
MITR


We present our readers again with the horoscope of the Princess Royul, as published last year. As her Highness has not yet reached the termination of her firat year, and baving re-perused our judgment. given according to the time of birth made known by the Order in Council, we can add but little to what we have already stated.
The acience of Astrology being founded on the motions of the heavenly bodies, together with their influences, and our data being taken from time, as indicated by clocks-if an incorrect hour and minute be given, whatever error may arise in the judgment of a nativity thereupon, must be attributed to the incorrectuess of the time furnished, and not to any ancertainty in the principles of the science. Here all the failt lies in any natus-the science itself is fixed and unerring. We again repeat, that if the publisbed time of the birth of the Princese Royal be the true time, we do not perceive, according to the rules of astrology, any evidencea of the nativity being vital. God grant the time may be wrong, and that she may live to bleas and comfort her Royal Mother : then

> "Tiougbt soon shall light those deep blue eyes, As day's star lights the lake,
> Kissing its clear and breezeless face, When fair Spring's morning break;
> And, girt with thine own viggin grace,
> Mine infant! thou shalt grow.
> Lor'd of the God thou fear'st above, And fondly bleat below.'. OOgle

## BAPEAERP8 ASTRO-BIOGRAPEICAL GALLERT; 18R

THE YEARLY REMARKS
OX THE
HOROSCOPE.


#### Abstract

08 



"Time fies: it is bis melancholy task To bring and bear away delusive hopes, And reproduce the trouble be destroys. But while his blindness thus is occupied, Discernirg mortal ! do thou serve the will Of Time's Eternal Master, and that peace Which the world wants shall be for thee confirmed:"
At the time of this Solar revolution, we have $14^{\circ}$ of the common aiga Virgo, with Mercury, lord of the ascendant, in his detriment and retrograde ; the 10th degree of Gemini culminating ; $14^{\circ}$ of Pisces descends the Western horizon; and $10^{\circ}$ of Sagittariua passes the Imum Coll. We are sorry to observe, that the aspects of this revolutionary figare threaten many untoward events during the year to this enlightened and worthy statesman. Mercury, ruler of the 1st and 10th, retrograde and posited as he is in the figure, shows a breaking down of many of bis hopes-that he himself will, in some measure, be the cause of hia own falling in public estimation. His credit also will be assailed, and four opponents, with virulence and high party feeling, will mark him for their own . The aspects are evil generally for bis family. It is probable his bealth will be afflicted-we trust, not dangerously; still we advise the greatest caution as to health. In all pecuniary matters aloo there will be annoyance and trouble.

MAPHAPL'S ASTRO.BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 1849.

## THE YEARLY REMARKS

ON THE

## HOROSCOPE

$0 F$

## 



> "With beaker's clang, with harper's lay,
> With all that olden times deem'd gay,
> The island Chieftain feasted high.
> But there was in his troubled eje
> A gloomy fire; and on his brow,
> Naw sudden flush'd, and faded now,
> Emotions, sucb as draw their birth
> From deeper source than festal mirth.
> By fits he paused, and harper's strain,
> And jester's tale, went round in vain,
> Or feH but idly on bis ear,
> Like distant sounds which dreamers hear."

From the configurations in this year's scheme, relative to this eminent soldier and statesman, we judge that he will be afficted with sickness, bat we do not apprebend that it will be of a serious character. There seem to be many changes as to his popularity. We are almost led to infer that, at one period, be may become the object of hostile feeling; at all events, this year will not add to bis credit with the mass, politically, although nothing can tarnish the undying fame of the Hero of Waterloo! Something will occur regarding his property, which will cause his Grace some uneasiness. It would 'appear, that houses or lands will be injured, by some means violent in their character.

## RAPHAEL'S ASTRO-BIOGRAPHICAL GALLERY, 184.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE PUBLIC CAREERS OE DANIEL O'CONNELL AND SIR R. PEEL, FOR 1842.

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

## DANIEL O'CONNELL.

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

| $\Omega$ | $m$ | $\wedge$ | I | 0 | 吹 | $\Omega$ | II |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | D | h | 4 | $\delta$ | 7 | $8_{8} 8$ | 4 |
| 2.46.8 | 23.51 | 5.8 | 15.23 | 14.50 | 28.22 | 5.3 | 5.54 |

Planetary places for August 5th, 1842, noon.

| $\Omega$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ | vp | $v$ | $\Omega$ | m2 | $\sigma$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12.35$ | ${ }_{27}^{8}$ | 27.53B | $\begin{gathered} h \\ 8.54 \text { B } \end{gathered}$ | $14.40 \mathrm{~B}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\delta}{6} \\ 0.23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ \hline \\ 20.49 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{8}{8} .17$ |

This will be a troublesome year for the honourable member, and he will have more than his usual quantum of public work, but not attended with the credit and applause hitherto afforded by admiring multitudes. Through some of his political movements, high words, and even violence, will be produced. The honourable gentleman will be more or lese assisted by a female of some political distinction, in carrying ous his plots.

## SIR ROBERT PEEL,

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

| $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ | * | $v$ | m | I | $\sigma$ | * | m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | $\bigcirc$ | D | $h$ | 4 | 8 | \% | ¢ |
| 27.38B | 16.27 | 26.47 | 29.40 | 16.36 | 8.56 | 12.44 | 11.26 |

Planetary places for February 5th, 1842.

| * | m | 7 | ${ }^{*}$ | r | * | m | ": |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | $\bigcirc$ | D | h | 4 | 8 | \% | ${ }_{7}^{8}$ |
| 22.16 | 16.20 | 21.57 | 9.59 | 11.5 | 23.11 | 9.29 | 29.58 |

This is the last page of predictions for our Almanac, concluded on this 7th day of September, 1841. Notwithstanding our prophecy of the honourable gentleman's accession to the control of the Government of this great country, we are sorry to perceive that the revolution of his horoscope is unfavourable, and that he holds office by a very precsrious tenure. The conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter occurring so near his radical moon, will cause vast changes in his political career and opinions. Such will be the strife of parties under his leadership, that his power, as a Minister, will be considerably shaken, and as his horoscope is weakened this year by adverse rays, we must not be surprise if he yields to what none can resist-the force of Public Opinion.

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## Tale of the axald and xatonarful.

## TETE MAGIC MIRROR.

It was a beautiful morning in the early spring, and one of the most romantic of Caledonia's vales was bright and fragrant with early flowers, when two lovely Sisters, both in the bloom of youth and womanhood, were seen wandering through its many verdant windings. While they thus perambulated amidst the rich and sylvan Scottish scenery, their converse occasionally became overcast with a tinge of melancholy; for one of the Sisters was married, and while her husband was enjoying the gaieties of the Continent, and revelling in the thoughtless dissipation of foreign courts, she mourned his absence in her native land, and sought for comfort in the home of her youth, and with the Sister of her heart.

It has been said, that "Men have companions-Women alone have friends :" and experience shows that the friendship of Sisters is deep and calm, pure and lasting, and is of too sincere and firm a nature to be affected by those countless shocks and storms which the world's rude breath will give to those whose career lies over its perilous waste of waters.

At the period during which these events occurred, Scotland was greatly famed for the possession of many hoary-headed Seers, deep and learned in the mysteries of "second sight," and renowned for prognostications, and the unravelling of many of those profound and awful secrets connected with the Tomb, and relating to the World of Spirits. Foremost among this erudite and highlygifted class was Donald Inch Orran, who had dwelt, for many years past, in one of the wildest and most barren spots that could well be found in this romantic land of the mountain flood and the wild heather. His figure was gigantic, far above the average height of men, and his eye was famed for its intelligence and acuteness. He wore the long flowing robes made of the tartan plaid of his country, wrapped in the folds of which he has often been known to watch till morning, on the summit of some lofty rock, the uprising and departure of those bright and peerless planets, the brilliant Jupiter and the fiery Mars, whose movements, he believed, regulated and o dained the events that hefall mankind in their fearful pilgrimage from the cradle to the grave.

On the morning of the Sisters' early wanderings, their conversation had partaken largely of those events hidden from us by futurity, and Lady Julia Macgregor, the wedded Sister, after shedding innumerable tears, while lamenting the wanderings of her husband, expressed an irresistible desire to behold her liege lord, then and there, could he but be brought before her.

## THE MAGIC MIRROR.

Being ntterly unconscious that there was an invisible witaess of her actions then close at hand, Lady Julia gave utteranee to her wish in a high and impassioned tone of voice, indicative of the storm of contending passions that were then struggling for mastery in her bosom; and at this important moment, the gigantic figure of the Seer emerged from a winding grove, and like one just risen from the earth beneath her feet, stood before her.
"Hail to the Gregarach !" eaid Domald Inch Orran, in a firm but courteous tone of voice, and approaching her, at the same time, in a dignified but respectful mannar. "The Gregarack would behold her husband. She shall do so, if her heart faid har not; for, by my skill, and those great gifts science and stady have conferred upon me, I can present him to your view, mot on this epot of sunshine and of flowers, but in the arched cavern I have selected for my rude dwelling-place; and in that Macic Mamane where the dead of ages past, and the liring wanderers over distant lands and furthermost rolling eeas, come at my call, and at my bidding disappear."

The suddenness of the appearance of the Seer, tagether with the grave and impressive character of his address, for a fow moments deprived Lady Julia of the power of making a suitable reply. Her sister, too, was equally surprised and agitated; ${ }^{2}$ length the inherent courage of Lady Macgregor came to her aid and passing her hand rapidly over her brow, as if to recall ber scattered senses, she fixed her large dark eyes on Donald Lach Orran, and thus calmly addressed him:-
"My curiosity may be fatal to my happiness for ever ; but I have had so many and such dire forebodings lately of mieory is store, and days of grief to come, and my husband's cruel and protracted silence justly gives me cause to dread and to anticipate the worst, that, could I but behold him in the Magic Muraor you speak of, though that were the last time I should be destined to gaze upon his form, I would be grateful for the sight, and would command my feelings, and suppress my anguish, although this desolate heart might break when the awful scene was past."
"Follow me, then," rejoined the Seer, and gathering up the folds of his mantle, that the rapidity of his step might not be delayed, he passed before the sisters with great quickness, and descending the vale, reached the ravine adjacent to his wild dwelling-place. He now increased his speed, and pointing to a cavern, the high and ruinous arch of which ceemed ready to crumble to pieces, and to crush all who might have the temerity to enter it, the party passed onwards, and, led by Donald Inch Orran, they entered his abode.

After traversing various caverns, they came to one of wat extent, at the further end of which were three steps leading to what appeared a raised platform, of considerable width and depth. The Seer having pointed ont to the Sisters the preciee spot where he wished them to stand, proceeded maxt to perfors his mysterious rites. He accordingly placed successively in front

## THEE MAGIC MIRROR.

of the platiform, a large beok, two naked ewords, and a human skull. He next kindled a flame on each side of the mimic stage, and as it shot up in broad, high, and flickering columns, the sisters perceived the Magic Mirbor, whose huge, black, and shining surface gheamed appalling and hideous in the yellow light.
Donald Inch Orran now commanded their attention, and bade them gaze upon the Mrbror. He then stretched forth his long, bony arms, in the act of adjuration, and repeated, in a wild and thrilling: tone, the following brief but earnest

## Invocations.

"By the powers that I eway, 3vernear me, night and day, Hear me now, and now obeyShow a form that's far away !
On whatever distant land, 'The 'Macaregor now doth stand, Show him to his angnish'd wife, Thoogh in soenes of death and strife!
Whether holding lady's hand, Whether grasping warring brand, Let her now her husband see, Though the sight bodes misery."
Themost profound silence now reigned throughout the cavern, during which the sisters clung to and supported each other. After a short pause, a slight mist, such as they had often beheld floating in a summer's evening around the lofty summit of their native hills, gradually ascended, and obscured the surface of the Magic Mirbor; it then broke into small curls, undulating gently and gracefully away, and when the thin vapour had entirely disappeared, the Mrrror presented a view of the interior of an ancient foreign cathedral, whose richly-carved arches bore countless marble monuments, commemorative of the mighty dead of many remote ages.
The aisles were of great width, and on the floor of the centre one was strewed an abundance of flowers of the richest and most captivating hues; over these treasures of the lavish spring. a marriage procession moved slowly and solemnly. The Bride was deeply veiled; the Bridegroom, who had taken her by the hamu, appeared uttering some compliment, and as he then gazed intently upon her, his face was turned from the two anxicus Sisters, and could not be recognised. He was apparelled in the costume of an English gentleman of those days, and Lady Julia falt a momentary shudder when she secollected that his figure bore a: atriking resemblance to that of her husband.
The torturing pang of suspense the two Sisters naturally felt was destined to be but brief. The Bridal party moved towards the Altar, where stood the Priest, ready to perform the ceremony: the expectant Bridegroom now turned his hitherto averted face,

## THE MAGIC MIRROR.

and the Sisters beheld the husband of Lady Julia, every lineament of form and feature too faithfully portrayed to be for one instant doubted. The unhappy wife, overpowered by the agony of her feelings, uttered a faint scream, and would have sunk senseless to the earth; had she not been supported by her affectionate and courageous Sister, who still continued to gaze intently and untiringly on the Magic Mirror.

Both Sisters now beheld an armed party enter the cathedral through a distant aisle, and rush impetuously towards the altar. One, more forward than the rest, whom they recognised as their brother, drew his sword, and forbade the ceremony to proceed. Lady Julia's husband placed his hand upon his weapon-while the bride's-maids, the Bride having fainted during'the struggle, threw themselves imploringly between the furious and contending parties.

The Seer now waved his hand, and uttering, commandingly, the words "No more!" the mist again rose, the Magic Mirror became obscured, and the whole of this scene of strife immediately disappeared. Donald Inch Orran then removed the book, the swords, and the human skull, and wrapping his huge tartan mantle around him, while the two Sisters were lost in mute abstraction and grief, the Seer withdrew himself rapidly into the remotest recesses of his deep and gloomy cavern.

But a few months had elapsed, ere the Sisters were destined to receive the most fatal confirmation of the reality of the scene presented to them by the Seer. A coarier arrived from their brother, stating, that in consequence of Lady Julia's husband having assumed a fictitious name, he had not been able to learn any tidings concerning him, although both parties had been residents in Milan for some months past ; that having heard that the marriage of a wealthy, but dissipated young Englishman was to be celebrated with much pomp in the principal cathedral, he accompanied several friends as spectators of the ceremony, and to his amazement and horror, in the Bridegroom he beheld her long-sought husband, whose villany he proclaimed at the altar, and sulsequently exposed throughout Milan. The unsuspecting victim of Sir Gregor Macgregor's insidious perfidy was restored to her parents ; and Lady Julia's husband being, by this crowning act of infamy, cut off from all communication with society, abandoned himself to the lowest pursuits, and soon became preeminent for his open pròfligacy and disgusting vice.

While indulging in this frightful career, he was stripped of large sums at play by some adroit sharpers, and being in a state of great excitement from the immense quantities of wine he had imbibed, and maddened with his losses, and the recollection of his recent evil deeds, in an-infuriated moment he terminated his sinful career by committing suicide.

## ON THE CUSTOMS AND CHARACTER OF THE

## ANCIENT EGYPTIANS; AND ESPECIALLY ON THEIR PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

The modern fashion of reviling Astrology may be, in a great measure, traced to the wholesale ignorance which exists, not alone of the nature, principles, and practice of the science, but of the origin and early history of this, the oldest of all branches of human knowledge. We need not look back to the times anterior to Moses, where we must seek for the earliest records of the existence of Astrology as a science, honoured and practised by the leading men of the greatest nations of antiquity, since our present object is not 80 much to establish the fact of its extreme antiquity, as to show the extent to which it was practised by the most learned and refined people of their day; and thereby lay claim to some consideration for that which it is not in the nature of things probable could have been so practised, without the manifest absurdity of its pretensions becoming obvious, were they really the delusive and airy nothings, which many modern writers, in their ignorance, declare.

Almost all we know of the manners and customs of the Egyptians has come down to us through the writings of the Greeks; and, of course, wherever the question was raised of the origin of any species of knowledge, as to whether it were due to the Esyptians or Greeks, the relators would be sure to sum up the evidence in favour of their own countrymen. Wherefore, we ought to receive all such evidence cum grano salis. Modern travellers have proved, however, by extensive examination of the relics of ancient day, that the fine arts had made very extensive progress in Egypt ; and we now know, not only that the archjudge "was distinguished by wearing round his neck a golden chain," (as declared by Diodorus Sicculus,) but we know also, that that chain was produced bv artists quite as skilful as those who constructed the chain which is worn by the Lord Mayor of London. But not alone did the Egyptians display the greatest skill in working the precious metals and in jewellery-the Egyptian ladies using mirrors of polishell silver, chains, bells, and ear-rings of the richest description; but in all the useful arts they stood deservedly high. Flax and cotton were grown abundantly-the "white works" mentioned by Isaiah (chap. xix., v. 9); and they exported to Palestine and other countries their celebrated "fine linen," and most elaborate needlework of "divers colours." Cloth of golden tissue is discovered about the mammies; and the beautiful muslins of India were probably surpassed by Egyptian weavers, for theirs were known by the term of "woven air," being so delicate that the whole form of the wearer was clearly observed. We still find traces of gilding among the mummies; and very perfect it must have been, to have endured 3000 years. It is hard to believe that iron was
unknown; but probably the art of making steel was. So plentiful, however, was brass, and to such perfection had they carried the art of casting, that not only were swords, quivers, knives, \&c., formed of this material, but their most splendid war-chariots, with wheels of the greatest taste and elegance, so richly ornamented, that they could not have been carved. Having no native mines, they must have carried on extensive commerce to have obtained all this valuable metal. The casting of idols and statues was a common art, as shown by the account of the golden calf given by Moses. The beauty of the dyed woollens of Egypt was well known to Homer, who, no doubt, had visited the farfamed Thebes and its thousand palaces; his descriptions of battles being (as shown by recent travellers) mere transcripts of the eculptured battle-pieecs on their walls. He mentions, in the Odyssey, a splendid present, which Helen received in Egypt :-

> "Alcandra, consort of his high command, A golden distaff gave to Helen's hand; And that rich vase, with living sculpture wrought, Which, heap'd with wool, the beauteous Phylo brought; The silken fleeee, empurpled for the loom, Rivall'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom."

Not any nation has excelled the Egyptians in industry. We find, on the monuments described by M. Cailliaud, in his Recherches sur les Arts, $\dot{\text { che }}$., des anciens peuples de l'Egypte, elaborate evidence of the perfection of their agricultural science; thus confirming the admission of Diodorus, that " the husbandmen of Egypt were auperior, from their experience, to the husbandmen of other countries." We have seen ample reason to believe him also when he says, that " the arts in general are carried to a very elaborate degree of perfection by the Egyptians." In no ancient nation has gardening received the attention it had from the Egyptians. And yet, perhaps, there is no individual mark of good taste and civilisation more evident in any one thing than in the science of horticulture. Vegetables and flowers are shown on the monuments in the greatest possible abundance and variety. The poor Israelties remembered with grief " the cucumbers, and the melons, and the onions," \&c., they had left behind. In raising cattle the Egyptians were very famous, especially horses, which they exported to foreign nations for war-steeds. Solomon supplied his cavalry therewith; for we read, that "they brought unto Solomon horses out of Egypt ;" and, speaking of their artificial mode of hatching poultry, Diodorus says, "they are enabled to rival, if not to exceed, the activity of nature."

- But last, not least, of the arts among this celebrated people, wo may allude to their vast conception and immense labour in the stupendous specimens of architecture, which have come down to us, though not unscathed by the hand of time. Of these no language can convey an adequate idea. The richness of the marbles, the grandeur of the monuments, the extent of some of the temples, and their magnificence, is such, that the mind is lost in wonder and surprise when first they are contemplated. Nor do
we find them less interesting in respect to taste and delicacy, than imposing in regard to dimensions. The finest specimens of strictly Doric architecture are found over the ancient porticos of the tombs at Ben Hassan. Indeed, "the examination of these monuments has proved," as stated by a modern writer, "that Greek art originated in Egypt." Yes, the monuments of Luxor and Karnac were doubtless the studies of that Pericles, whose skill has thrown a lustre around the name of Greece, which must henceforth be allowed to reflect its beams upon the unknown artists of Egypt. In short, the researches of Hamilton, Gau, Denon, and Rossellini, aided by the discriminating labours of Cailliaud, have demonstrated, beyond doubt, the truth of the assertions made by the priests of Egypt to Diodorus, that Homer, Plato, Solon, Pythagoras, Oenopides, Eudoxus, and Democritus, with a vast number of other philosophers, had learned in Egypt the various branches of art and science; the mythology, the geometry, and the astronomy, by which they had delighted and informed their countrymen. We see, then, that the banks of the Nile gave birth to civilisation; which, travelling through Greece and Rome, at length reached the centre of western Europe.

And now let us see what the historians of Greece can tell us of the so-called "superstitions" of the people of this famous land of Egypt. We will not defend their idolatry, which, however, they had in common with all the world; but we will just observe, that the custom of holding animals to be sacred, did not, as is vulgarly supposed, necessarily imply that those animals were worshipped as gods. We will take the cat, for example, an animal held to be highly sacred; "for," says Diodorus, " if a person kill either of those (the cat or the ibis) even involuntarily, he infallibly loses his life." It must be remembered, that the worship of the goddess Isis was universal in Egypt. 'This goddess was undoubtedly the Moon. The Egyptians, when their religion was first established, believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile (on which the very existence of the nation depends) were occasioned by the tears that Isis shed for the loss of Osiris. But, mythology apart, the priests, who were all well versed in astrology, had observed that all things were affected by the Moon; and hence the inscription on the temple of Isis:-
"I am all that has been, that shall be. No mortal has hitherto removed my veil."
They observed, also, the peculiar effect the Moon produces on the cat; for, if the eyes of that animal be observed at new moon, the pupils will be found to be extremely small; and they will be seen to enlarge gradually as the Moon receives additional light from the Sun. At the full moon the papils are at the largest; and they as gradually diminish towards the change. Now, these are facts which any persons may observe, if they will keep a full-grown cat in an equal light, for the pupils are, of course, affected by intensity of light. And hence we think it not wonderful, that, believing, as they did, the Moon (Isis) was a powerful being, and that the cat was particularly affected by her, and, therefore, apparently a favourite with the goddess, they
should have held that animal to be "sacred." We think that similar reasons might be given for the origin of the other "sacred" animals being declared such. The priests not only attended the temples, but were, no doubt, applied to for all information connected uith astrological questions. When a child was named, its horoscope was examined by the priests, as is still done in many parts of the East, and its character, disposition, constitution, and destiny, were stated to the parents, who acted accordingly in bringing up the infant.

Diodorus mentions, that "The whole of Egypt being divided into a number of parts, called nomes by the Greeks, each of these is governed by a nomarcha, to whom the care of all its public concerns is intrusted. The land being divided into three portions, the first is occupied by the priesthood, who are held in the greatest respect by the inhabitants, as being devoted to the worship of the gods, and as possessing the greatest powoer of understanding, from the superiority of their education: and from the revenues of these lands they perform all sacrifices throughoat Egypt, and support the servants of the temples as well as their own families; for they hold, that the administration of the honours of the gods ought not to be fluctuating, but to be conducted always by the same persons, and in the same manner; and that those who are above all their fellow-citizens in wisdom and knowledge, ought not to be below any of them in the comforts and conveniences of life. And the priests are in the habit of associating very generally with the kings, partly as counsellors, and partly as expounders and instructors; foretelling future events by menss of astrology and of augury, and reading the most useful lessons from the past, out of the records of their sacred volumes. * The whole of the families of the priests are exempt from taxes, and they come inmediately after the king in rauk and authority. The second portion of the land is retained in the power of the king, for his own revenue, out of which he has to provide for all military expenses, and for the support of his own splendour and dignity, as well as for the liberal remuneration of those who have distinguished themselves by their virtues and their valour; so that, being amply supplied from this territory, they are not obliged to burthen their subjects with oppressive taxes." We think this was a very good feature in the political economy of the Egyptians, which might be copied with advantage by some nations of modern day. Divdorus afterwards tells us, that "The children of the priests are instructed in two descriptions of literature, the sacred and the more general ; and they apply themselves with diligence to geometry and arithmetic, for the river, changing the appearance of the country very materially evers year, is the cause of many and various discussions among the neighbouring proprietors; and these it would be difficult for any person to decide, without geometrical reasoning, founded upon actual observation. And for arithmetic they have frequent occasion, both in their domestic economy, and in the application of geometrical theorems, besides its utility in the cultivation of astronomical atudies; for the orders and motions of the stars are observed,
at least, as industriously by the Egyptians as by any other people whatever, and they keep records of the motions of each for an incredible number of years; the study of this science having been from the remotest times an object of national ambition with them. They have also most punctually obserred the motions, and periods, and stations of the planets, as well as the powers which they possess, with respect to the nativities of animals, and what good or evil influences they exert. And they frequently foretell what is to happen to a man throughout his life, and not uncommonly predict a failure of crops, or an abundance, and the occurrence of epidemic diseases among men or beasts: they foresee also earthquakes und floods, and the appearances of comets,* and a varity of other things, which appear impossible to the multitude. $\dagger$ There was a custom at Acanthæ, on the Libyan side of the Nile, to have a barrel pierced with holes, to which $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ of the priests carried water from the Nile; and a mystery was acted in the neighbourhond, in which a man was made to $t$ wist one end of a long rope, uhile other persons untwisted the other end, an allusion to which became proverbial in Greece. We think that the rope was emblenatical of the endles: course of the Earth around the Sun in the Zodiac, and that the number 360 was chosen to imply the 360 degrees into which the ecliptic was divided by the Egyptian astrologers, as it still is by modern astronomers.
The hieroglyphics of the Egyptians are pretty well known ; but though these were a mysterious writing, confined chiefly to the priests, there is little doubt that a more common kind of letters was in use among the people. Dr. Young, speaking of Enchorial names, says, " they exhibit also unequivocal traces of a kind of syllabic writing, in which the names of some of the deities seem to have been principally employed, in order to compose that of the individual concerned : thus it appears, that wherever both $m$ and noccur, the symbol of the god Ammon or Amun (Jupiter) is almost uniformly employed;" of which he gives examples, as in the name Amenothes, where the symbol for Ammon (Jupiter) is used, followed by othes. It is known, that on all occasions of sudden excitement, the Egyptians called upon the name of their chief god, Amun, and at the close of their prayers it is asserted that they repeated the word AMUN; and this seems to have been the origin of the Hebrew term used at the end of a prayer or invocation, "Amen," which we have derived from the Hebrews. The Egyptian mode of writing it would be simply MN, and the original meaning appears to have been AIM or OM, "All things;" and NUN, "The Eternal,' signifying "ETERNAL CAUSE OF ALL THINGS;" which is the most simple and yet the most correct idea of Deity. The Greeks, adopting the beautiful sim-

[^2]plicity of the Egyptian theos, held that the word signified Zros, or the Great God, and it is to Latin writers we owe the absurdity of the term "Jupiter-Ammon," thus implying that the planet Jupiter was signified. Mythology hud passed from Egypt into Greece, and thence into Rome, where it became sadly corrupted and misunderstood. If we examine the enchorial name Amun we find it compounded of that which denotes the Sun* (Osiris), and that which depicts the Moon (Isis), thus beautifully portraying the ancient doctrine of the Egyptians, that the Deity exhibited his chief power over this world by and through those luminaries; so that when an Egyptian appealed to AMUN, he did, indeed, virtually exclaim, "Oh, ye deities, Isis and Osiris, eternal causes of all things." It was, no doubt, to prevent the Hebrews from resting at second causes, that Moses impressed them with the fact that the world was made by Aloim, the power, or life, or God of all things. It may be well for those who are sceptical as to the realities of Astrology, to consider the genius and character of the Egyptian people, as they appear in this brief sketch. It will be difficult, on doing this, to believe that a system of sheer delusion and deception (such as Astrology necessarily must be, if it be not true), should have originated, and grown up, and been interwoven with all the affairs of life, and formed the basis of that scientific temple, whence issued the components of all those arts and refinements, of all that extensive commerce, that immense wealth, that high pitch of civilisation, which not only existed, but endured for thousands of years, on the banks of the Nile. What, were the doctrines of stellar influence never tested by the people? Were the predictions of public events nevar seen to be false, or, at least, far more frequently wrong than right ? which they must have been, if founded on no principle in nature. Did parents not find, that the life of the child was very different from the priestly prediction? that violence of character came instead of placidity? that disease supplanted the promised health? that fatal injuries occurred in lieu of safety ? that misery took the place of joy? or that death stepped in to laugh at the hopes of promised longevity ? Away with the cant and hypocrisy which deny the truth of that which, if false, never could have sped so well, and elevated its professors to wealth and rank, and respect and honours; and which, if true, is founded in that system of harmonious action throughout the universe, which must be wise, because emanating from wisdom's self; which must be good, because proceeding from the fountain of all goodness!

## Agathodaemon.

N.B. The Egyptian system of medicine was copied, in part, by Moses. The doctrine of " the blood is the life," Pythagoras took from Egypt, as well as Moses. That of climacteric years (astrological) is fixed at 2000 years before Christ, in Hecker's "Chronology of Medical History."

[^3]
## MAGICAT FVFNTMGE,

## OR EXAMINATIONS OF THE WORKS OF VARIOUS AUTHORS ON OCCULT PHILOSOPHY,

## COMMENCING WITH

## THE SEVEN SEALS OF THE PLANETS,

## AS THEY ARE GIVEN BY CORNELIUS AGRIPPA\&

BY RAPHAEL.

EVENING THE FIRST.
THE MAGICAL SEAL OF SATURN.

> "Dark and unearthlv is the scowl That glares beneatb his duaky cowl; The flash of that cold freeziug eve Reveals too much of timet gone byy, Though varying, indistinct its hue, Oft will his glance the gazer rue; For in it lurs that nameles apel, Which speak, itself unspeakable: A spirit yet unquelled and high, That claims and keeps ascendancy."

Fbllow Student,-Let us fancy ourselves extremely comfortable, in a small, quaint study; the brown bookshelves and dusky-covered books surround us,-our table, of course, is in a litter: I abominate an orderly study table, - in fact, I never saw such a thing. Well, the cat is purring on the hearth-rug, comforted and happy in the warmth of a cosy fire-our lamp sheds a mellow and pleasing light-and last, not least, the bright copper kettle is on the hob, singing its merry tune of hot water O ! ready for the production of a sober, friendly glass. We are in our well-stuffed arm-chairs, discoursing of many things,-talking of this, talking of that,-perhaps of Hibner, Gadbury, Gaffarael, or What not; however, our thoughts are at last turned to the singular and curious forms of the characters representing the Intelligences and Spirits of the Planets. The well-thumbed Agrippa is handed down from its dusky niche, -we open it, and our attention is attracted by the Seal and Characters of Saturn, which are presented to us, thus-

Intelligence.


In Hebrew read from right to left; with ua read thus, Agial.

Sbal.


Spirit.


In Hebrew read from right to left; with us read thus, $\operatorname{ZAZ}(\mathbf{A}) L$.

Agial is said to be the name of the Intelligence, and Zazal that of the

Spirit, and they have two strange characters to denote them, as we observe beneath.

Intelligence.


Spirit.


At first we think that this form, or crooked line, is something so mysterious, that we cannot unravel it ; but-nil desperandum - let us try. Now for the Intelligence-A G I A L. We see the Hebrew characters of his name, and we find that every one of them is contained in the quare figure of Saturn. This leads us to suspect a connexion. Well, we proceed, and find the firstletter $\boldsymbol{N}$ at the 8th square-there we make a small circle. 2 the next letter, is in square 6 ; we take a line from 8 to 6 . The next letter ${ }^{9}$ is in square 7 ; we bring our line from 6 to 7 . Then an $\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{A}$ repeated, occurs. We observe in Agrippa that the line is there crooked, which shows that a crook is the sign for a repeated letter. Having then made our crook at 97 , to distinguish the repeated $\mathbb{N} 8$, we carry our line on to the last letter $h$, or $L$, in square 3: there we end, and make a small circle; and we find that we have formed the character of the Intelligence Agial. Well, this is rather encouraging; we find, at least, that there is some order in the thing, and that these characters are neither the effect of whim, chance, nor imagination; and now that we have succeeded with one, we feel curious to look at the other. So for the Spirit Z A Z L. Well, proceeding as before, we find the first letter $\boldsymbol{T}$ in square 4 : there we make our little round $o$; we then carry a line to $N$, in square 8 ; then, turning round, we return to $\uparrow$, square 4 ; and, lastly, we finish at $ל$, square 3: and here we have produced the exact figure of Z A Z L, the Spirit of Saturn. Don't you think so? -what, are you yawning? why, the cat's asleep; the kettle don't sing-the fire's low. What's that snoring in the corner? My dog Tippoo. What's o'clock? Twelve-we had better leave off. Well, I think so too. The lamp's going out ; however, we've found out something-so good night till our next evening. You'll be here, won't you? Yes.

Farewell. God bless you.

## 

We feel certain that our readers will be pleased at the plan commenced above-that of developing the theories of the celebrated Cornelius Agrippa.

We are the first on record to make the attempt. This sublime subject shall receive annual illustration at our hands, until it is completed.

It bears ancient date. St. John, in Revelations, writes, "And I saw an angel standing in the sun," \&c.

## CERISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

RAPHAEL'S UNIVERSAL ORACLE OF PASTIME AND PLEASURE.

## THE ANCIENT WHEEL OF PYTHAGORAS.


planets.
K Saturn •.. . . . . 55

4 Jupiter • . . . . . 78
J Mars • . . . . . 39
© Sun . . . . . . . . 34
\% Venus • . . . . . . 45
Ø Mercury . . . . . . . 114
D Moon . . . . . . . 45

DAYE OF THE WBBE.

By means of this wheel all questions may be answered, in the following manner:

Suppose Maria were to ask if Theodore should be her husband p
She thinks of the number . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
The first letter of her name, M, on referring to the wheel, gives - - 19
The question is asked on Thursday, number of that day . . . 31
Number of planet for Thursday . . . . . . . . . . . . 78
Add all together . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 138
Divide this number 138 by 30, and there remains 18 , which is a fortunate number, being found amongst the small figures in the upper part of the centre of the wheel, from which we may conclude that Maria will be married to Theodore, and so on in all other questions.

It will be remembered, that all the numbers in the upper division of the centre of the wheel are fortunate, and promise success; in the lower division unfortunate, and deny it.

Saturday ••••••• 45
Thursday . . . . . . . 31
Tuesday . . . . . . . 52
Sunday . . . . . . . 106
Friday . . . . . . . . 68
Wednesday . . . . . . 102
Monday . . . . . . . . 52

With every desire to gratify and please our readers, we present them with a new morceau from the pages of mystical science, in connexion with the interesting study of

## 

The Jews of old were much enamoured with the science of Numerical Cabalism; indeed, so are the Jews of modern times. It has ever been connected, more or less, with the pursuits of occult philosophy. Pythagoras, of Samos, Rutilius Benincasa, Jacques Giraldi, and others, have respectively laboured and studied over the power of numbers and their mystical meaning. It is applicable to the affairs of political as well as domestic life. A specimen of the former we select from the History of France. It is held that the year 1794 is an era-

You select the year which constitutes

| - Place 1794 perpendicularly under the 4 , as ............. | 1794 Fall of Robespierre <br> 1 7 9 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1815 \text { Fall of Napoleon. } \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1830 Fall of Charles $\mathbf{X .}$ 1 8 3 0 |
|  |  |

Its application to domestic life is as follows:-
Take the year of birth, -

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1807 \text { Year of Raphael's birth. } \\
& 1 \\
& 8 \\
& 0 \\
& 7 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

# THE EXISTENCE OF PROPHETIC SPIRITS. 

## THE PROPHECIES OF BUG DE MILHAS.

It is no less extraordiniry than true, that at this moment a prophet exists, and resides in the Haut Cominges, in the Pyrenees. He is very old-his forehead is bowed down-his hair is similar to snow-he sustains himself with difficulty, through the infirmity of years. The following are his prophecies:-

In the year 1780, he predicted the French Revolution, which we translate from his own words :-
" In '89 great changes there shall be:
By thee the people shall no longer be enalaved;
And thou, 0 King! born in the great city,
Shalt die through thy infatuation!'
After this, he remained twelve years without further inspiration; When, in the year 1793, he announced the coming of Napoleon, in the following terms:-

> "Three shall dispate the power,One alone shall be titled; Twice cast down, and Twice uprisen."

In 1812, he announced the misfortunes of 1814, the entrance of the English into France, and the combats which took place near Paris. That which is most remarkable is, that Toulouse should be respected :

> "A band, red and white, shall enter by Bayonne; Combats fierce shall be near that Ruyal city ! But Toulouse shall be free from blood."

After this, he remained mute for fifteen years-and as he went out but very rarely, the inhabitants of Cominges believed him to be dead; When, in 1828, he predicted the Revolution of 1830, by crying out,

> "France! France! from a long labour
> Shortly thon shalt be delivered!
> Thy pigmy is but an abortion, And thy joy shall be turned into sorrow. Spain also shall imitate thee- But, oh, what rivers of blood shall be shed !"

We now give his last prophecy concerning 1842:-

> "Great fires shall be kindled in Europe-
> Wars of kings and people shall commence:
> In the turmoil, G reat Britain shall cease to be;
> And thou, oh proud and great city,
> Shall be changed into a small bourg!
> The white bonnet shall eclipse the black bonnet.
> Marder, Tyrants !-Peace, and the people triumph!?

Here end, for the present, the prophecies of

# $\mathfrak{A}$ ©able of Celestial Fnfluentes, 

## POINTING OUT

HET: GOOD AXT FVIK DAYB IT 2848.
A Valuable Guide in the Affairs of Human Life.


Google

A Table of Celestial Influences.

a Table of Celestial Infuences.


A Table of Celestial Infiuences.

ongetu, Google

4 Table of Celestial Infuences．

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Days } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | ＊H $\Delta 48$ © Good predomi－ nates． |  | DECEMBER． | $\begin{array}{\|c} D_{n y s} \\ 17 \end{array}$ | ロ H $44 \delta 80$ Evil preponde－ rates． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | $\Delta{ }^{\text {d }}$（ Gn to battle． | 1 | $\bigcirc \odot$ Bad． | 18 | $h$ V |
| 19 | वHEvil． | 2 | 멍 $*$ 才 A decep－ | 19 |  |
| 20 | 8 h 4 Very bad． |  | tive day． |  | Avoid this day． |
| 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \Delta \text { Heficial. } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | $\text { o } 9 \text { Court and }$ |  | Void． <br> ＊ठ $\Delta \odot$ ૪ $A$ |
| 24 | ＊す̛ प ¢ Seek new friends，butavoid writing． | 4 | ohtro Evil predominates． ＊ఛ Speculate and | 22 | very fortunate day． <br> $\Delta h$ Good． |
| 23 | ＊ | 6 | transact business $\Delta \delta^{\circ} * \odot$ Seek new | 23 | 8H $\triangle 4$ Good preponderates． |
| 24 | $\square \odot \Delta$ of $\mathbf{A}$ seduc－ tive day． | 7 | introductions． Void． |  | © <br> 口h 4 ㅇ Veryevil． |
| 25 | ＊¢ Good for papers． <br> $\Delta 48$ Hi Decep－ | 8 | ＊$¢$ ㅁ Marry， but avoid busi． ness． | 26 | ठ ठ 0 ＊$\odot$ Quarrel－ some，but fa－ vnurable． |
|  | tive． | 9 | 口¢ Evil． | 27 | $\Delta \boldsymbol{H}$ |
| 27 | d $\delta * \odot$ Good for all but love af－ fairs． | 10 | б出米々口우 Evil preponderates． $\Delta$ T Travel． | 28 | Very favourable． ＊$\quad$ Seek tho aged． |
| 28 | － 4 Bad for money matters． | 12 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} \text { b } \\ \text { evil. } \end{array}\right.$ | 29 | of $\%$ Marry and court． |
| 29 | ＊h＊ 9 For－ | 13 | $\Delta$ of Marry． | 30 | 口 $W$＊ |
| 30 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | ＊H $\Delta h$ A bene－ ficial day． <br> Void． <br> 8 ¢ Speculate not． | 31 | $\text { б ל } 4 \bigodot$ variable day． |

TRANBIT TABLE．

| 1869 Months． |  |  | ๑ | h |  | $f$ |  |  |  |  | $\delta$ |  | 吹 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 15 |  | 39 | 11 |  | 46 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | D | 40 | 4 |  | 46 |
| Februar | 14 |  | 19 | 14 |  | 49 | 11 |  |  | 11 | 29 | 18 | 47 |
| March | 13 |  | 23 | 16 |  | 28 | 16 |  |  | 47 | 19 | m | 14 |
| April． | 13 |  | 30 | 17 |  |  | 23 |  |  | 55 | 15 |  | 30 |
| May | 14 | D | 11 | 16 | Bo | 0 | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 5 | 21 | D | 56 |
| June | 15 |  | 32 | 14 |  | 5 |  |  |  | 15 | 4 | m | 34 |
| July ．． | 17 |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 14 |  |  | 20 | 20 |  | 2 |
| August． | 19 |  | 4 | 10 |  | 37 | 19 |  |  | 1 | 8 | $\sim$ | 6 |
| Septemb | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  | 42 | 12 | D | 12 | ${ }_{20}^{21}$ |  |  | 21 | 18 |  | 47 |
| November． | 22 |  | 0 | 14 |  | 54 | ${ }_{17}^{20}$ |  |  | 41 |  | n | ${ }^{78}$ |
| December | 21 | B | 33 | 18 |  | 15 |  |  |  | 19 | 10 | ${ }_{v}^{7}$ | ${ }_{47}^{18}$ |

## FULFILMMNT OF PRMDICMION:

IN THE

## PROPIEETIC MEAEENGER,

## During the last Twelve Months.

## FULFILLED PREDICTIONS IN OCTOBER, 1840.

## PREDICTIONS.

Embarsies of a peculiar and deeply interesting character occupy the commencement of this month.

Towards the end of the month we see much to rejoice at. Commerce prospers, \&c.

## FULFILMENTS.

Witness the various negotiations that took place, supported under the treaties of the Holy Alliance, respecting the affairs of Turkey and Eqypt.
Quotation from the Sunday Times:-
"The principal markets for produce have been altogether buogant, and among the leading public sales we may refer to those of East India cotton, and colonial produce, as in each symptoms of improvement have been noticed."

## NOVEMBER, 1840.

Prance, beware !-Paris, Deware !-de- This is evidently borne out by the ine fend thy land from open outrage, or from worse-secret treason.
$\Delta$ star of the world of fashion sinks.
Military movements of importance may be expected.
trigues and suspicious conduct of M . Thiers, the French minister.
The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Cavendish died, leaving an inconsolable husband.
Amply borne out by military operations, so successful on the coast of Syria, from Latikia to Cape Bianco.

DECEMBER, 1840.
Strange doings in the Spanish Cabinet. Witness the amnesty granted by the Regency to all political offences committed since July, 1837.
The Carlist Refugees being permitted to enter Spain, after taking the oath of allegiance.
Equally strange are the affairs of Ireland.
Fulfilled by the existence of all that political excitement, whereby the resources of this fine country are kept in abeyance; her brave inhabitants the victime of partisans and demagogues.
JANUARY, 1841.

[^4]Rumours are affoat of some plot or
treason against the Government.

## One of literary fame is afflicted.

Queen's Speech :-"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the reparation and redress of injuries," \&c.

Also, the altercations betwixt Spain and Portugal, respecting the navigation of the Douro.

Vide the treasonable machinations of Dost Mohamed, in India, who was compelled to surrender himself to Sir W. M'Naghtan, our Envoy to the Court of Caboul.

Veritied by the death of $\mathbf{S}$. Collingwood, Esq., Superintendent of the University Press, Oxford.

## PREDICTIONS.

In Spain, there are fearful proceedings, both as regards Church and State.
The Eastern territoriea are diaturbed.

## FULFILMENTS.

The state of things in that unhappy country amply bear out this prediction.
The military proceedings of the East are of a very alarming character. The army of Ibrahim Pasha, which in September numbered $75,000 \mathrm{men}$, is now reduced to 20,000 .

FEBRUARY, 1841.
Spain holds some communicstion with The papers announce the settlement of England on warlike matters.

## A Marriage of eclat occurs.

One well known as a Writer departs this life. the Douro question through England's intervention.
Fulfilled by the Marriage of the Hon Hanbury Tracy.
The celebrated Dr. Lord died this month, one of the most active contributors to the Athenæum.
MARCH, 184 f .
Extraordinary negotiations occur betwixt France and England; they relate to possessions situated afar off.

Death seems busy in our own land amongat the high and mighty, the fair and gay.

Fulfilled in the settlement of the Eastern question, and the undeviating policy of England rendering it impossible, on the part of France, to continue her warlike demonstrations.
More distinguished individuals died this month than have been known for years past, or, we hope, will be known in years to come.
APRIL, 1841.
There are some extraordinary reports The restoration of the Ottoman fleet, respecting Egypt and Alexandria.
A Divine advances on the road to fame. the evacuation of Syria, \&cc.
The Rev. C. H. Terrott is made Bishop of Edinburgh.
MAX, 1841.
America acts craftily, and seems to We are, none of us, unacquainted with mimic the sinister policy of Rumsia.

Commercial affairs are in an adverse atate, and many failures likely to occur. the politics of General Harrison. Mr. Tyler, who, according to the law of America, being Vice-President, succeeds to the Presidency, has stated his intention of carrying out all the deceased President's measures.
The complete derangement of the monetary affairs of the United States, independently of all political questions, has curtailed the demand for our goods in that market alone, not less than to the value of five or six millions sterling.
JUNE, 1841.

America is far from being tranquil.:

A war of words, cabals, \&c., will take place.

The New York papers, friendly to England, seem to fear that the tone assumed respecting the case of M'Leod, may lead to serious dispute betwixt the two countries.
Fulfilled in the puerile contests continued to be held by the Whigs and Tories, in which, as usual, the people are wholly forgotten.

JULYY, 1841.

This will seriously affect the monied interests.

This month there appears a fatality among the higher circles, many members of which depart this life.

Quotation from the Argus :-
"At the present period there are nearly 400 prisoners in Whitecross-street prison, and 100 on bail from the Insolvent Debtors' Court."
This is the second month, this year, in which so many of the high and noble have gone to their last homes; to particularise them would require more room than we can devote.

# FULFILMENTS. 

AUGUST, 1841.

Still does Spain remain in an oppressed state.

The town converse is principally concerning a curious circumstance connected with a Medical man, which, however, terminates to his credit.

The elevation of Madam Mina has caused great indignation in the Spanish capital, and although Espartero has been chosen as the head of the Regency, there is no expectancy that he will be able to maintain his position for any length of time.
This circumstance is within the recollection of all.

Much discussion was excited in the newspapers, by the veto which the Queen's accoucheur put upon her opening Parliament in person.

## FXPTANTATON OF TEF SCENES IN TET EITROGIXPEIC OF 1841.

We consider it almost a work of supererogation to point out the correctness of our hieroglyphic; in fact, our various delineations therein have been so manifest, that "he who runs may read." An explanation of the plate is almost casting a doubt upon the powers of observation of our readers; however, according to our beaten track, we proceed, and-
First, we shall notice, in the left-hand corner, at the top of the plate, various masons at work, constructing a building, and in the distance we discern the elevation of a Catholic chapel. The great and vast improvements which this year have taken place, indicate the great spirit with which architectural pursuits have been carried on. That which regards the Catholies has been most fully verified; first, as regards their increase of political power: and, secondly, with regard to the erection of Catholic places of worship, some of which have been noticed for their splendour and magnificence.
The centre vignette, at the top of the plate, presents an attendance of the Lords in Waiting at the foot of the throne, which is shaded by a crape curtain, emblematic of the recent occasions which have rendered it necessary for our Court to go into mourning: we need only mention the death of the Queen of Hanover.
In the right-hand corner, at the top of our plate, we have a lion and a cock, in a menacing attitude. It is well known that these are the emblems of France and England, and no one who has read the public journals, detailing the warlike preparations in both countries, and the feeling of the French against the English, can doubt the application of this part of the hieroglyphic. The eagle on the rock, indicative of Russia, shows the wily policy of that country, ready to seize upon the slightest opportunity afforded by either country.
The middle vignette on the right-hand side represents an English porter, carrying out bales of gold to foreigners ; otherwise, it is typical that immense sums of gold should be drained out of this country and expended on foreign shores.
The bottom vignette on the right-hand side, is a representation of the House of Commons, wherein are observed petitioners with their petitions, which is indicative of the state of discontent amongst the people at large, and their eagerness and unceasing desire for the reformation of many existing abuses, pressing heavily upon them.
At the bottom we observe Mars and Bellona, in their war chariot, followed by Disease and Death. In the perspective we observe ships of war engaged in action; while on the margin of the sea, are seen factories and the implements of commerce. This has reference to our warlike proceedings with China, arising from the treacherous proceedings of the Chinese with our countrymen, respecting our commercial relations with the Celestial Empire.
The last section of the hieroglyphic remains to be yet fulfilled.

Weinsert this paper to invite discussion.
The science of Astrology, not dependent on the superstition of mankind for its existence, but placed by reason and experience on the plane of other sciences, admits of improvenent by investigation, although the principles of it arc unalterable and eternal.

Raphael.

## ON THE METHOD OF DIRECTING IN ASTROLOGY.

That the art of directing has hitherto been, and still is, but very imperfectly understood, is a fact which will, I think, be admitted by even the most enthusiastic admirers of the science of astrology. I purpose, therefore, to lay before the readers of the Propirtic Messinger, a fair and candid examination of the present mode of directing, and after pointing out wherein the fallacy of it consists, I will endeavour to show how the errors may be avoided; and as I stall require some examples for this purpose, I will make use of my own horoscope in preference to any other, since it hasbeen properly rectified.

In the subjoined speculum, the poles of the houses, and also of the planets, are calculated according to the method of Regiomontanus. $29^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$.


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I will commence by showing how the midheaven and ascendant ought to be directed.

An arc of direction is, I conceive, an arc parallel to the equator, actually described in space by any promittor until it meets the circle of position of the significator; such a motion being caused by the revolution of the earth round its axis: and this definition, it will be seen, agrees with our ideas of a mundane direction. In the adjoining figure, let QAM represent the equator; $Q D$ the ecliptic; $A^{\prime} S^{\prime} B^{\prime}$ the ascendant or horizon of any place; B S A a line drawn through any star $S$, parallel to $\mathbf{B}^{\prime} \mathbf{S}^{\prime} \mathbf{A}^{\prime}$; S S'. a line through $\mathbf{S}$, parallel to the equator; $S M^{\prime}$ and $S M$ lines $I^{r}$ to RMA : then will S S' measure the arc of direction of the ascendant to the body of $S$, since this is the arc described by the
 star S till it meets the ascendant in $\mathrm{S}^{i}$;
and since $S S^{\prime}$ is parallel to $A A^{\prime}$ and $S A$ is parallel to $S^{\prime} A^{\prime}$ $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}^{\prime}=\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^{\prime}=\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}^{\prime}=$ the oblique ascension of $S$ under the pole of the ascendant - the oblique ascension of the ascendant.

Thus, to direct the ascendant to the body of $\underset{\xi}{ }$ in the above horoscope, we have sin. asc. diff. $\zeta=\tan .\left(53^{\circ} 56^{\prime}\right) \times \tan$. $\zeta$ 's declination.

$$
\therefore \text { log. sin. asc. diff. } \gamma \zeta=\left\{\begin{array}{r}
10 \cdot 13768 \\
\frac{9 \cdot 31361}{9 \cdot 45129}=\text { log. } \sin .\left(16^{\circ} 25^{\prime}\right)
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \therefore \quad \text { asc. diff. } \underset{\sim}{\circ}=16^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \\
& \text { Rt. asc. } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\bullet^{\circ} \text { ob. asc. } \wp \text { under pole of asc. }=136^{\circ} 53^{\prime}
$$

$$
\text { ob. asc. of asc. } \quad \cdot \quad=11938
$$

$$
\text { arc of direction } \quad . \quad . \quad=1720
$$

The same result will be obtained by the common method of directing in mando. Thus, to find asc. $\delta$ ¢
semi-arc of $\underset{\gamma}{\gamma}=73^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$
merid. dist. of $\underset{\gamma}{\gamma}=5615$
$\therefore$ arc of direct. $=1719$
the difference, viz. $1^{\prime}$, being caused by the fractions lost in the calculations. This direction, being properly equated, gives the time when the native went to college.
Now, let us suppose $\mathbf{S}^{\prime} \mathbf{M}^{\prime}$ to be the meridian of any place, then will $S^{\prime} S^{\prime}$ measure the arc of direction of the midheaven to the body of $S$, and $\mathbf{S} S^{\prime}=M^{\prime}=\mathbf{Q} M-Q M^{\prime}=$ the right ascension of $S$ - the right ascension of the midheaven. Thus, to direct the midheaven, we have merely to subtract its right ascension from the right ascension of the aspect; hence we see, that in directing the ascendant and midheaven to the $\delta$ of any star, the operations depend upon the true right ascension and declination of the star in space, without any regard whatever to its position in the ecliptic ; and this, 1 apprehend, will be found to be the case with every other aspect-that is, on the supposition that the above definition of an arc of direction is the correct one. I am aware, how-
ever, that many astrologers define an arc of direction to be the arc of the zodiac described by any significator, till it meets the place where the aspect is supposed to fall; but this definition appears to me to have no foundation in reason, for suppose S D to be Ir to the ecliptic, then R D will be the longitude of $S$, and $D$ the point from which all the aspects of $S$ are, according to the present theory, to be reckoned: for instance, suppose $D$ to be the first point of $f$, then the $*$ of $S$ falls in the first point of man ; but what magic is there in the point $D$ ? The star $S$ is not there; then why should that point receive such power from $S$, when the point D, very close to it, is supposed to have none? Again, if the star S was any where in the line $S D$, even below $D$ in that line produced according to the present theory, the $*$ of $S$ would still fall in the first point of $w$. All the power of $S$, therefore, no matter how great or how small its latitude may be, is still supposed to be concentrated in D. Experience has, however, I think, taught us, that if we direct the ascendant or midheaven to the point $D$, the effect which we should expect to flow from the ascendant, or midheaven, to the body of $S$, never makes its appearance: then, why should we allow the point $D$ to determine the places where the aspects of S fall, seeing that there is no virtue whatever in that point? Again, let us suppose $S$ to be a significator, and B S A to be its circle of position, then, in directing $S$ to zodiacal aspects, we should merely have to subtract its oblique ascension $\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A}$ from the oblique ascension of the aspect under the pole of S. But Q A is altogether independent of the point $\mathbf{D}$; and, therefore, it appears, that when we deal with $S$ as a significator, we attribute no virtue whatever to the point D , while, on the contrary, we consider that point to regulate and determine all the aspects of $S$ when treated as a promitior. The advocates of this doctrine have, no doubt, sufficient reasons for neglecting the virtues of $\mathbf{D}$ in the one case, and fully appreciating them in the other; but I must candidly confess myself unable to detect them.

It has, of late, I believe, become fashionable with astrologers to direct the angles to zodiacal parallels (vide the "Star"); let us see, therefore, whether these directions have any foundation in reason, for if not, I shall be very loath to believe in them, unless I find ihem fully established by numerous examples. In the figure, suppose $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ produced till it meets the ecliptic in C, then is $\mathbf{C}$ the point where one of the zodiacal parallels of $S$ falls. But why should we suppose the point $\mathbf{C}$ to receive any particular virtue from S , when we find there is no other point in the ecliptic which has any solid pretensions to such a favour, although the point $R$ obviously has it when we direct the ascendant, and the point $D^{\prime}$ when we direct the midheaven to the body of $S$. Judging, therefore, from reason alone, I think it is apparent, that the directions of the ascendant and midheaven are wholly independent of any point in the zodiac. In my own horoscope, moreover, I find the above reasoning sufficiently corroborated by the directions; and since my experience is fully confirmed by a common-sense view of the question, I do not hesitate to express my own conviction, that the abcendant and midheaven ought not to be directed to zodiacal parallels. The same reasoning will apply to a direction of the $\odot$ and $)$, or any other significator, to a zodiacal parallel, which appears to be altogether falllacious, except in the particular case where the promittor is in the ecliptic, for then its zodiacal parallels obviously coincide with its conjunction and opposition. I will mention one example, viz., $\odot$ zod. par. \& in the Queen's horoscope, which ought, according to the calculations to have shown its effects about October, 1840. Now, if $H$ is peculiarly, malignant (of which I have very great doubts) we might surely have expected some strange evil would have happened to the Queen from that direction; but perhaps it will be contended, (as is too frequently tho
practice under such circumstances) either that strange events did happen, or else that some good directions which had been overlooked were up at the same time, and thus neutralised its effect. This mode of getting out of the difficulty is any thing but satisfactory, and I think it would be far more conducive to the interests of the science, if, instead of thus attempting to conceal or explain away an obvious error, astrologers would meet the question fairly, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, wherein the error consists. I will now proceed to examine what is termed the method of directing the ascendant and midheaven to the sextiles and trines of planets in mundo.

Let PRQp* represent the meridian of any place; QED the equator; $r$ C the ecliptic; LOS the orbit of any star $\mathbf{S}_{\text {; }}$ and $\mathrm{SS}^{\prime} \mathrm{R}$ the arc described by S in consequence of the Earth's motion round its axis $\mathbf{P} p ; \mathbf{H}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{h}$ the horizon; and let $\mathbf{S}^{\prime} \mathbf{R}$ (which is termed the semidiurnal arc of $S$ ) be trisected in the points $\mathbf{A}$ and $B$; then, when the star $\mathbf{S}$ arrives at $\mathbf{A}$, it is said to be in mundane sextile to the midheaven, and consequently the arc of direction of the MC $* S$ in mundo $=A S$ $=R S-R A=$ meridian distance of $S-\frac{?}{3}$ (semiarc of $S$ ). For example, to find M C $* \odot$ mundo,

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { we have meridian dis. of } \odot=1011^{\circ} 311 \\
\\
\text { i semiarc of } \odot
\end{array}=7746
$$

$\therefore$ arc required $=$
2345
Now, suppose PS'D a circle of declination through $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$, then will $\mathrm{R} \mathbf{S}^{\prime}=\mathrm{QD}=90+\mathrm{ED}$; but $E D$ is the ascensional difference of $S$ under the pole of the ascendant, and therefore (as will easily
 be seen from the figure) when the declination of a star is north, we must add its ascensional difference to $90^{\circ}$; but when south, we must subtract it from $90^{\circ}$, to get its semidiurnal arc. Many of the astrologers of the present day, who have adopted the Placidian method of directing, seem to imagine, that the arc $\mathrm{A} S$ is the same as that described by S , till it meets the cusp of the 12th house, or, in other words, that the arc of direction of the MC to the sextile of any star in mundo, is the same as the cusp of the 12 th house to the conjunction of that star. Let us see, therefore, whether this is really the case.

By referring to page 20 of the Horoscope a publication by Zadkiel, it will be seen that the circle of position of the 12th house does not pass through $A$, unless the declination of the star $S$ be $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, and therefore we see at once, that the bringing a star up to the point where its semidiurnal arc is trisected, is a very different thing from bringing it up to the circle of position of the 12 th house : thus, to bring the $\odot$ to the cusp of the 12th house, we have, since the pole of the 12th house, by the Placidian method, is $43^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$ (see Worsdale's Celestial Philosophy, page 397),
sin. asc. diff. $\odot=\tan .43^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{tan}$. $\odot$ 's declination;
$\therefore$ log. $\sin$. asc. diff. $=9.97817$
9.51819

$$
9 \cdot 49636=\log \cdot \sin .^{-1} 8^{\circ} 16^{\prime}
$$

| ${ }^{\bullet}$. asc. diff. $\odot^{\circ}$ 's right asc. | $\begin{aligned} & =18^{\circ} 16^{\prime} \\ & =1319 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ 's ob. asc. | $=11253$ |
| ob. asc. of 12 th house | $=8938$ |
| - . arc of direction | $=2315$ |

And thas we find there is a difference of $30^{\prime}$ between this direction and that of the $\odot$ to the trisection of his semidiurnal are, a result which the above reasoning would naturally lead us to expect.

Now, if the arc 1 A had been equal to $60^{\circ}$, or if the great circle drawn through $\mathrm{H} h$ and the trisection of the equator had also passed through A , one might, perhaps, be inclined to think that the star S , when it arrives at $A$, might transmit some influence to the midheaven; but when we remember that this arc is nothing more than two-thirds of the semidiurnal arc of S, it certainly does appear difficult to assign any reason why the midheaven should be more affected by S when at A , than when at any other point between $\mathbf{S}$ and A. Again, since it has been shown (see page 20 of Horoscope, by Zadkiel) that there is no great circle of the sphere which passes through the trisections of acl semidiurnal arcs, if it should be found in pract:ce that the midheaven to the sextile of any star in mundo is really a direction producing a sensible effect, it would lead us to suppose that every planet has its own l2th house, or, in other words, that there is no such thing as a fixed 12th house, since we see that the mundane sextile of every planet to the midheaven is formed at the point of trisection of its own semidiurnal arc. But the followers of Placidus would also wish us to believe, that, in order to direct the ascendant to the coujunction of any star, we have merely to direct the midheaven to the square of that star. A bare inspection of the figure alone is quite sufficient to convince us of the absurdity of such a supposition, unless there is some particular virtue in the semidiurnal arc of a star, for $S^{\prime} S^{\prime}$ is obviously the arc of direction for the ascendant to the conjunction of S , and $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ is then the distance of S from the midheaven; but this distance is certainly not $90^{\circ}$, and, therefore, unless we have recourse to a very difforent definition of a square aspect than the one we have been accustomed, and certainly with some reason, to adopt, I do not see how it can, with any propriety, be said, that the star $S$, when it comes to $S^{\prime}$, is in square to the midheaven. Besides, if this supposition is correct, how are we to determine whether the effect of such a direction will be good or bad; for instance, when 4 comes to the midheaven, will the effect be good or bad? Perhaps, in this case, the answer will be, moderately good, because a $\square$ of 4 produces little or no harm, and, therefore, could only diminish, in a slight degree, the good effect of his conjunction with the midheaven. But how will this reasoning apply to $h$ or $\delta^{\prime}$, either of which, to the midheaven, ought, on this theory, to be attended with the most serious consequences, both to reputation and health? But is this found to be the case in practice? For instance, when 4 came to the midheaven, in the Queen's horoscope, how can we imagine that she could then arrive at the highest point of honour it was possible for her to attain, unless we suppose a square of 4 cannot produce the slightest $\dagger$ harm ; or, in other words, unless we divest a square aspect of that power which we have such strong reasons for supposing it to possess. In my own horoscope it will be seen, that the midheaven came to the body of the moon at the same time as it came to the sextile of the sun in mundo, and the event which then occurred was a journey and change of residence, for the purpose of entering upon a new course of study; and the first of these directions seems quite sufficient to account for such an event, and far more applicable to it than the latter. 1 may also observe, that the midheaven to the sextile of $\delta$ in mundo, comes up at a time when nothing of any importance occurred.

Since the angles of a horoscope are fixed lines, and are in no way affected by the Earth's diurnal motion, I think, with Partridge (who has handled the subject very clearly in his Defectio Geniturarum), that they ought not to be directed conversely to any aspect whatever; but the case
is wholly different with the sun and moon, for, since they are absolutely carried forward by the Earth's motion, till they meet the aspects of the promittors (which, in this case, must be treated as significators), it is manifestly quite as reasonable that they should be directed to converse as well as to direct aspects.

I will now proceed to explain the method of directing one star to the aspects of another star in mundo, pointing out, as occasion may require, any thing which appears to be objectionable in the present theory.

Let MCrepresent the midheaven; E B the ascendant of any horoscope; OSA a curve through any significator, $S$ dividing all semidiurnal arcs in the same proportion as the star $S$ divides its own semiarc $C B ; Q R$ the equator; $S D$ a curve through $S I r$ to $Q R$; then it will be remembered (see page 20 of the Horoscope) that the complement of the angle $S A D$ is called the pole of S; and first, to find the angle SA D, we have, by thesupposition $\frac{A R}{S C}=\frac{90}{C B}$ or $A R=90^{\circ} \frac{S C}{C B}$
$\because \mathbf{A D}=\mathbf{D R}-\mathbf{A R}$

$$
=\mathrm{SC}-90^{\circ} \frac{\mathrm{S} \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{CB}}=\text { merid. dist. of } \mathrm{S}-90^{\circ} \frac{\text { mer. dist. of } \mathrm{S}}{\text { semi arc. of } \mathrm{S},}
$$

which gives $A D$ (the ascensional difference of $S$ under its own pole) and then $\sin . A D=\cot . S A D . \tan . S D ;$ but $S D$ is the declin. of $S$, and $\cdot$ tan. pole $S=\sin$. A D cot. (declin. of $S$ ). 'Thus, to find the $D$ 's pole,

$$
\text { we have } \left.A D=23^{\circ} 47^{\prime}-90^{\circ} \frac{\left(23^{\circ} 47 \prime\right.}{1(0950}\right)
$$

$\rightarrow$ log. tan. )'s pole $=\begin{aligned} & =23^{\circ} 47^{\prime}-87494\end{aligned}$

$$
=23^{\circ} 47^{\prime}-19^{\circ} 29^{\prime}=4^{\circ} 18^{\prime}
$$

$$
\frac{1060755}{948249}
$$

$\therefore \quad$ D's pole $=16^{\circ} 54 \prime$ and her oblique ascension under gher pole $=53^{\circ} 25^{\prime}-4^{\circ} 18^{\prime}=49^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$.
And thus, to direct the $D$ to the conjunction or opposition of any star, we have merely to subtract this oblique ascension from the oblique ascension of the aspect under the same pole.

Ex.- D 8 h R of $\hbar$ 's 8 (with latitude) $=92^{\circ} 34 \prime$
and sin. asc. diff. $=$ tan. $D$ 's pole, tan. $h$ 's declin.
$\because$ log. sin. asc. diff. $=9 \cdot 48249$
$\frac{9 \cdot 62114}{9 \cdot 10363} \quad{ }^{\circ}$ asc. diff. $=7^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$
$\therefore$ oblique ascen. of $h$ 's $\&$ under $D$ 's pole $=85^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$ oblique ascension of $D=49 \quad 7$
$\therefore$ arc of direction $D 8 h=\overline{369}$
Now, let EPOM be the semidiurnal arc of any star $P$; then, when the point $P$ arrives at $O$ (this motion being caused by the revolution of the Earth round its axis), $P$ is said to be in $\sigma$ with $S$, and the arc of direction of $S \sigma \mathbf{P}=\mathbf{P} \mathbf{O}=\mathbf{P M}-\mathrm{MO}$
$=P M-M E \cdot \frac{S C}{C B} \quad \cdot \frac{M O}{M E}=\frac{S C}{C B}$
$=$ merid. dist. of $P-$ semiarc of $P \times \frac{\text { meridian distance o } S}{\text { semiarc of }} \frac{S}{S}$
Ex.-To find $D \& h$ in mundo,
arc of direction $=62^{\circ} 56^{\prime}-\left(125^{\circ} 1^{\prime}\right) \times \frac{23 \cdot 47}{109 \cdot 50}=62^{\circ} 56^{\prime}-27^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$
$\cdot$ arc of direction $=35^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$; and thus we see there is a difference of $17^{\prime}$ between the two modes of determining the above direction, a difference which cannot be accounted for, except on the supposition that there is some fallacy in either one or other of these modes of directing. Now, when we remember that when we talk of the pole of any planet, we mean the elevation of the pole of the world above the circle of position of that planet, we see in a moment that the first method is incorrect; because the curve $O \mathbf{S}$, instead of being a great circle through $\mathbf{S}$, and the north and south points of the horizon (as it is in the system of Regiomontanus), is nothing more than a ourve trisecting all semidiurnal arcs; consequently, we lose at once every trace of our original defnition of a pole ; or, in other words, there cannot be, properly speaking, any such thing as the pole of a planet on the Placidian theory, and, therefore, the first method of directing one star to the conjunction of another will be inaccurate in every case. The same reasoning will hold good for every other direction where the calcalation depends upon the pole of the significator, determined according to the method of Placidus. We will illustrate this point still further, by taking another example, viz., D ${ }^{\circ}$ ठ'.
sin. asc. diff. $\delta$ under $D$ 's pole $=\tan$. $D$ 's pole, tan. ${ }^{t}$ declination
$\therefore$ log. sin. asc. diff. $\delta^{\circ}=9.48249$
9•55075
9.03324

$$
\therefore \text { asc. diff. } \delta=6 \cdot 11
$$

RA $\delta=12950$
$\therefore$ ob. asc. of under $D$ 's pole $=123.39$
ob. asc. under $D$ 's pole $=49 \cdot 7$
. . arc of direction $=74.32$
But the true arc of direction of $D \delta \delta$ in mundo,
$=$ meriu. dis. $\delta^{t-s e m i a r c}$ of $\delta^{7} \times \frac{\times \text { merid. dis. } D}{\text { semiarc of } D}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =100^{\circ} 12^{\prime}-25^{\circ} 50 \prime \\
& =7422
\end{aligned}
$$

and, consequently, we see that the first method of determining this arc of direction gives an error of $10^{\prime}$.

Having once determined the arc for the conjunction of $S$ and $P$, all other aspects of $S$ and $P$ falling between $S$ and $P$ may be readily deduced from it by subtracting certain proportional parts of the semiarc of $\mathbf{P}$; for instance, to find the are of direction of $S \square P$ in mundo, in S B, take $\mathbf{S L}=\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{C B}$, and through $L$ draw the curve $L N$, dividing all semiarcs in the same ratio as $L$ divides $C$ B ; then, when $P$ comes to $N$, it is said to be in mundane semisquare of $S$, and the arc of direction $S$ semisquare $P$ in mundo $=P \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{PO}-\mathrm{NO}=\mathrm{PO}-\frac{1}{2}$ (semiarc of P ) by the supposition : thus, to find $D$ semisquare $\delta^{\circ}$ in mundo, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { arc of direction } & =74^{\circ} 22-59 \circ 38 \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

which measures to about 15 y .5 m . of age, a time when the native was in perfect health, though at the age of 15 y .7 m . he had an accident to the left knee.

If we suppose $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{O}$ to be $\frac{8}{3}$ ( 0 the semiarc of P ) we shall obtain the
arc of direction of $\mathrm{S} * \mathrm{P}$ in mundo, by subtracting $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{O}$ from $\mathbf{P O}$; thus, $D * \delta^{\circ}$ in mundo $=74^{\circ} 22^{\prime}-79^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$, a negative quantity, which shows that the $D$ has passed the sextile of $\delta^{\circ}$ in mundo.

Looking at the mode in which the mundane directions of S are calculated, and the arcs of the figure upon which they depend, I think we might, from a priori reasoning alone, be disposed to consider them of no effect; and when we remember that Placidus himself was obliged to acknowledge that they were insufficient, and we find them coming up at a period of life when nothing occurred (giving them a fair latitude for operation) to justify us in supposing they were really up at that time, we cannot, 1 think, be deemed guilty of any great disrespect to the inventor of them (however learned in the art he may have been), when we express our candid opinion, that there is really nothing in them. However, I will give a few more examples, and will, impartially, communicate the events which took place at, or close upon, the times to which they measure, leaving it to the reader to determine whether they are accurately calculated, and whether the events are such as he would naturally expect to follow such directions, at the same time expressing my own opinion to be, that every direction will produce its own separate aud distinct effect, no matter what may be the nature of the accompanying train of directions; although I am a ware that many astrologers, when they find a direction unsatisfactory, will tell us, that we ought by no means to predict any event from one direction alone, without carefully considering the nature of the accompanying train, I would here also beg to state, that I consider it by far the most reascnable course to attribute to every direction its own natural effect, that is to say, that a square will produce the effect of a square, a sextile of a sextile, \&c., without having recourse to a theory which has been invented (no doubt for the purpose of getting out of a difficulty), that a square in signs of short ascension will produce an effect equivalent to a sextile, and a trine in signs of short ascension an effect equivalent to a square, \&c., as such a theory appears to me to rest on a very slender foundation, and cannot, I think, be supported on any principles of reason, and, indeed, the advocates of this theory themselves very seldom (if ever) make use of it , except for the purpose of accounting for an event which has already happened, and for which they are at a loss to find any other satisfactory direction. The following directions are those to which I will call the particular attention of the reader, for the purpose of illustrating the preceding remarks.


Now, under neither of the two first of these directions did any thing happen out of the ordinary course, although we might have looked for something of consequence from the first, when we remember that the native went to college under the asc. $\sigma \neq$ in mundo. At 21 y .10 m . the native took a high place in his college examination; but this event can hardly be considered sufficient to account for two such imporiant directions as the third and fourth. At 22 y .6 m . the native received the degree of B. A. at Cambridge, under circumstances which conferred upon him distinguished honours. It will be seen however, that the $\odot$ came at
that time to the body of 4 by converse direction, which appears quite sufficient to account for such an event. At 23 y . 10 m ., the native, as was his usual custom, left Cambridge for the long vacation; consequently he can hardly suppose that direction 7 had any thing to do with this circumstance, or even produced any effect.

SCRUTATOR.

## 

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All letters to be addressed to Raphasl, 17, Eagle-street, City-road.

## RAPHAEL' TTWENTTY-EECOND YEARLY ADDRESE.

## Courteous Reader,

However painful to my feelings, it was my duty, last November, to point out to my readers the dangers attending the birth of the Princess Royse: truth and fidelity could warrant no other course. The following paragraph confirms the truth of my calculations. I stile hope the dear one, whom " Fate hath ushered blandly into life," may escape all evil omens, and be a blessing to its Royal Parents.

Claremont, Monday Evening, Sept. 6, 1841. - The Princess Royal is sufficiently indisposed to excite some alarm in the minds of the medical attendants. Sir James Clark arrived here yesterday, and shortly afterwards, in consequence of the symptoms which manifested themselves, he went back to London to seek the additional aid of Dr. Locock. In the afternoon Dr. Locock returned to Claremont with Sir James, and, after an hour's consultation, Dr. Locock took his departure for town. Sir James remained at Claremont during the night, and left this morning at eight. At that time the Princess Royal was somewhat better. Sir James Clark, however, posted from London again this morning, and arrived at Claremont at half. past six o'clock. It was expected that Sir James would not have taken his departure till to-morrow morning, but after preparing some medicines for the Royal Infant (who was somewhat better) at Mr. Neville's, surgeon, of this village, he left by the last train, per South Western Railway, for town.-Sun, Sept. 8th, 1841.
Arrived at the Twenty-second Anniversary of the birth of our little book, we have the cheerful task of renewing your acquaintance. In years past, when thus engaged, we have yielded to the soothing influence of grateful and pleasing emotion. On the present occasion, "thoughts, new and strange," dawn upon the mind, though joyous feelings are not unmingled with gloomy forebodings and mysterious awe.
We have entered upon the world's new age. In 1842 we begin that era from whence will date changes fearful and overwhelming. This moral scheme, and "all that it inherit, shall dissolve." Still, from the darkness new light shall spring, and on the chaos of this mental conrulsion, order shall again erect itself, to the establishment of peace and the happiness of mankind.
But to perform our duty to the public. Heartfelt thanks are due to the encouragement by which our labours have been promoted. "Our bread cast upon the waters, has returned to us, after many days," with wonderful increase, and we have our rich reward for the toil and trouble bestowed on our almanac in its almost unexampled success.
Every inducement man could desire is curs. From all parts we receive daily testimonials, that our labours are appreciated, that our predictions invariably turn out correct, that the answers are realised in questions propounded to us, and that our calculations in nativities are unerring. What more could be wished ? Courteous reader, inspect our bill of fare-dishes new and rare are contained in it for the intellectual and astrological treat of 1842.
For the first time, since the writings of Agrippa (the celebrated pupil of the Abbot Trithemius) were published, we open the portals of magic science. Under the head of Magical Evenings, we enable our friends to penetrate these mysteries. Agrippa gave us characters-we read deeper, and reveal the theory. Thus we shall continue, year by year. Adieu.



1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC. 81
afebruary XXVIII 阻ayg.


1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMA
fiarcy XXXI 艮ays.


1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALM
Ruril XXX \$ayg.

|  |  | $\underset{\text { Latitude. }}{\text { Mars' }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mars' } \\ \text { Declination. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vem } \\ \text { Latit } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Veu } \\ \text { Declin } \end{array}$ | in. | $\underset{\text { Mercu }}{\text { Matill }}$ |  |  | Mercury's eclination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | N. 5 | 3N. 1 | 1 S . |  | . 8 | 1 S. 48 |  |  | 8S. 7 |
|  | 4 | 06 | 1347 |  |  | 36 |  |  |  | 76 |
|  | 7 | 07 | 1431 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |
|  |  | 08 | $15 \quad 14$ |  |  | 29 |  |  |  | 25 |
|  |  | 09 | $15 \quad 56$ |  |  | 52 |  |  |  | 47 |
|  | 6 | 11 | 1636 |  |  | 12 |  |  |  | 0S.58 |
|  |  | 13 | $17 \quad 15$ | 028 |  | 30 |  |  |  | 1 N .1 |
|  |  | 15 | $17 \quad 52$ |  |  | 44 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | 1828 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $19 \quad 22$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { Long. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \nvdash \mathrm{s} \\ \text { Long. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mutual } \\ \text { Aspects. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Lunar Aspect |  |  |  |
|  | 14vs 0 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 3 \times 41$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - , | $\begin{array}{cc} \circ & \prime \\ i 8 r & 7 \end{array}$ |  | h $*$ <br> ¢ o $^{\circ}$ <br> h $\square \odot$ <br> 4ロ우 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4 \quad 220$ | 9 4 ૪ 22 18 8 7 13 741 <br> 5 6 19 22 14 46   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 320 | 3354 | $20 \quad 36$ | $15 \quad 51$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 396 | 2151 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $4$ | $4 \quad 720$ | 46717 | 234 | $18 \quad 15$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 614 | $4 \quad 920$ | 538 | $124 \quad 1919$ | $19 \quad 27$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $714$ | $4 \quad 1120$ | 5884 | $4.25 \quad 33$ | $20 \quad 45$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 41221 | 4.92 | 726 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41421 | 910 | 028 223 | $23 \quad 21$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 41621 | $1410 \quad 5$ | $429 \quad 16$ | $24 \quad 45$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41721 | 20113 | 7 0 ъ30 | 26 | 1- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41821 | 2512 | 1 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41821 | 3113 | 4258 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41921 | 36134 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 4 & 13\end{array}$ | or 32 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42021 | 401430 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 27\end{array}$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42121 | 441513 | 3641 | 355 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42121 | $4815 \quad 56$ | 6755 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42221 | $5216 \quad 39$ | 9 9 9 | 643 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42321 | 57172 | $10 \quad 23$ | $8 \quad 23$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42422 | 118 | $511 \quad 37$ | 10 | git. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42422 | 518 | $12 \quad 50$ | 1143 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2422 | 919 | $14 \quad 4$ | $13 \quad 27$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42422 | 1220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 442422 | 1420 | $616 \quad 32$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42322 | 1721 | 8817 16 | 1840 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42322 | $1922 \quad 20$ | 0190 | 2036 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 42322 | 22.23 | $220 \quad 14$ | $22 \quad 26$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4.2322 | $25.23 \quad 45$ | $521 \quad 28$ | 2421 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42322 | $2724 \quad 27$ | 72242 | 26 | ¢ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42322 | 3025 | 2356 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |


| 86 |  | A | S PROP | TIC | M |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ftay XXXI 退ayg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$ | Moon's Nodes. | Herschel's Latitude. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hersc } \\ & \text { Declin } \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\substack{\text { Satu } \\ \text { Latit }}}$ | Saturn's Declin. | Jupiter's Latitude. |  |  |
| $1{ }^{1}$ | 24 | 44 | 18.57 | 0N. 35 | 22 S. 6 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | $24 \quad 23$ | 0 0 44 | 53 | $0 \quad 35$ | 226 | 5 |  |  |
| 7 | 2413 | 0 | 51 | 035 | 227 | 06 | 21 |  |
| 10 | 24 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 22 | 06 | 21 |  |
| 13 | 23 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 22 | 06 | 21 |  |
| 16 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 45 \\ 23 & 35\end{array}$ | 44 | 42 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 22\end{array}$ | 22 |  | 21 |  |
| 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 35 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 44 | 40 | 0 35 2 <br> 0 35  | 229 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 26 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 45 | 38 35 | 0 35 22 <br> 0 35 22 | 2211 |  |  |  |
| $25$ | $\begin{array}{rr}23 & 16 \\ 23 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 45 \\ 0 & 45\end{array}$ | 35 33 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}22 & 11 \\ 22 & 12\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{D} & \mathbf{D} \\ \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathbf{x} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { Right Asc }}{\stackrel{\text { s }}{s}}$ | $\text { c. }\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{E}_{\text {y y }} \text { of } \\ \text { Time. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{\bigodot}{\text { Cong. }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} \hline \text { s } & \text { 's } \\ \text { g. } & \text { Lat. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D's <br> Declin. |  |  |
|  | 2325 |  | - 10 ¢ 40 ¢ |  | ${ }^{\prime} \stackrel{1}{\circ} \mathrm{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{N} .3$ | , ${ }_{0} 1$ |  |  |
| $2{ }^{1}$ | 23648 | $48 \quad 310$ | 113815 | $5011{ }_{1}$ | 171 | $15 \quad 55$ |  | 51 |
| 3 Tv | 2403 | $37 \quad 3 \quad 17$ | 123615 | 53823 | 7230 | 11127 |  | 5 |
| 4 W | 24427 | 27.323 | $13 \quad 3415$ | 58845 | 5632 | 635 |  | 6 |
| 5 TH | 24818 | 18.329 | $14 \quad 3216$ | 13165 | 514 | 31 S .27 |  | 8 |
| 6 F | 252 | 334 | 53016 | $30 \cdot 285$ | 544 | 3N. 47 |  |  |
|  | 256 | 339 | $16 \quad 2816$ | 4611 rl | 114 | 858 |  |  |
|  | 25954 | 54343 | $17 \quad 2617$ | 323 | 425 | 13 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 47346 | $18 \quad 2417$ | 196 | 30454 | 18 |  | 8 |
| 10) TU | 3.74 | 41.349 | $19 \quad 2217$ | 35193 | 33430 | 2158 |  | 1 |
| 11.6 | 31145 | 45 31 | $20 \quad 2017$ | 512п5 | $523 \quad 52$ | 24 32 |  | 13 |
| 12 TH | 31530 | $30-353$ | $21 \quad 1818$ | 6162 | 23259 | 2544 |  | 6 |
| 13 F | 31925 | 25.354 | $22 \quad 1618$ | $210{ }^{18}$ | 5156 |  |  | , |
| 14 S | 3232 | 21355 | 231418 | 36135 | 55 0N. 45 |  |  |  |
| 15 g | 32718 | 8355 | $24 \quad 1218$ | 50275 | 520S.29 |  |  |  |
| 16.4 | 33115 | 51354 | $25 \quad 919$ | $411 \Omega 5$ | 541 |  |  | 25 |
| 17 T | 33512 | 2353 | $26 \quad 719$ | 1826 | 1250 |  |  | 27 |
| 18 W | 33910 | $0{ }^{3} \mathbf{3} 52$ | $27 \quad 519$ | 3110 ml | 12347 | 4N.14 |  | , |
| 19 TH | 343 | $9{ }^{9} 350$ | $28 \quad 319$ | 44.24 | 24431 | 15.55 |  | 31 |
|  | 347 | 8 \% 47 | $29 \quad 019$ | 578 8^3 | 36457 | $7 \quad 58$ |  | 35 |
|  | 351 | 8 3 44 | $29 \quad 58.20$ | $9 \cdot 22$ | 445 | 13135 |  | 35 |
| 228 | 355 | 8340 | 0п 550 | 216 m 4 | 40456 | 1826 |  | 37 |
| 23 M | 359 | 9 9 336 | $1 \quad 5320$ | 3320 | 31249 | $22 \quad 13$ |  | 38 |
| $2+\mathrm{T}$ | 4310 | 10331 | $2 \quad 51 / 20$ | 4447 | 4347 | $24 \quad 42$ |  | 40 |
| 25 W | 4712 | 2326 | 34820 | $5617 \quad 1$ | 18254 | 2544 |  | 42 |
| ${ }_{26} \mathrm{TH}^{\text {r }}$ | 41114 | 14320 | 4621 | $60 \% 1$ | 13152 | 2520 |  | 4 |
| ${ }_{27}^{7} \mathbf{F}$ | 41517 | 7314 | 4321 | 16124 | 480 S .47 | 23 37127 |  | 46 |
| 28 S | 41921 | 13 | 4121 | 26.25 | 80 N .19 | 12048 |  | 48 |
| 295 | 42324 | $24{ }^{3} 50$ | 38.21 | 367 mm 1 | 13124 | $17 \quad 7$ | 27 | 50 |
| 30 M | 42729 | 929 | $8{ }^{8}$ 36:21 | 4619 | 92 | 1248 |  | 2 |
| 31 Tv | 43133 | 33 244 | 93321 | $54 \mid 1 *$ | 0317 | 8 |  |  |

1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC AL
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1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC.





1842.] RAPHAEI'S PROPHETIC ALMA
AUgugt XXXI 週ayg.



September XXX ${ }^{3}$ ays.

| $\underset{\mathrm{M}}{\mathrm{D}}$ | Mars' <br> Latitude. | Mars' <br> Declination. | Venus' <br> Latitude. | Venus' Declination. | Mercury's Latitude. | Mercury's Declination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1N. 10 | 16 N 39 | 0 S. 49 | 9 S .17 | 1N. 18 | 6 N .30 |
| 4 | 111 | 164 | 12 | $10 \quad 44$ | 12 | $4 \quad 10$ |
| 7 | 111 | $15 \quad 29$ | 1 l 6 | $12 \quad 10$ | 043 | 1N51 |
| 10 | $1 \quad 12$ | $14 \quad 52$ | 130 | $13 \quad 33$ | $0 \quad 23$ | 0 S .26 |
| 13 | 113 | $14 \quad 15$ | 144 | 1454 | 0 N .1 | $2 \quad 41$ |
| 16 | 113 | $13 \quad 36$ | 158 | $16 \quad 12$ | $0 \mathrm{S}$. | 451 |
| 19 | 114 | 1258 | $2 \quad 12$ | $17 \quad 28$ | 045 | $6 \quad 37$ |
| 22 | 114 | $12 \quad 18$ | $2 \quad 25$ | $18 \quad 39$ | 17 | 856 |
| 25 | 115 | 1138 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 39\end{array}$ | 1948 | 130 | $10 \quad 51$ |
| 28 | 115 | $10 \quad 58$ | 252 | $20 \quad 53$ | 152 | 1238 |





## 记此的ber XXX 马ays．

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ | Moon＇s Nodes． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Herschel＇s } \\ \text { Latitude．}\end{gathered}\right.$ | Herschel＇s Declination． | Saturn＇s Latitude． | Saturn＇s Declination． | Jupiter＇s Latitude． | Jupiter＇s Decilin． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 14 v 48 | 0 S .46 | 2S． 46 | 0N． 19 | 22 S .47 | 0 S .24 | 22 S．46 |
| 4 | $14 \quad 38$ | $0 \quad 46$ | 248 | 0 | 22.46 | 0 | 2242 |
| 7 | $14 \quad 29$ | $0 \quad 46$ | 249 | 0 | 22.46 | $0 \quad 24$ | 2238 |
| 10 | $14 \quad 19$ | $0 \quad 46$ | $2 \quad 51$ | 0 | 2246 | 0 | 2235 |
| 13 | $14 \quad 10$ | $0 \quad 46$ | 252 | 0． 19 | $22 \quad 45$ | $0 \quad 24$ | 2231 |
| 16 | 140 | $0 \quad 46$ | 253 | 0 | $22 \quad 43$ | $0 \quad 24$ | 2226 |
| 19 | 13 51 | $0 \quad 46$ | 254 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 18\end{array}$ | $22 \quad 42$ | 0 | 22.22 |
| 22 | 13 41 | 046 | 254 | 0 | 2240 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 24\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 17\end{array}$ |
| 25 | $13 \quad 32$ | 046 | 255 | $0 \quad 17$ | $22 \quad 39$ | $0 \quad 25$ | 2212 |
| 28 | 1322 | $0 \quad 46$ | 255 | 017 | $22 \quad 38$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 25\end{array}$ |  |



1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMA
SqGember XXX silays.

|  |  | Mars' Latitude. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mars* } \\ \text { Declination. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Venus' } \\ & \text { Latitude. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Venus' } \\ \text { Deelination. } \end{gathered}$ | Mercury's Latitude. | Mercury's Deelination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | IN 20 | 2N. 53 | 30 | . 46 | 5 |  |
|  | 4 | 120 |  | 30 |  | 0N. 44 |  |
|  |  | 21 | 26 | 28 | $27 \quad 55$ |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | ON. 42 | 424 | $27 \quad 52$ | 252 |  |
|  |  | 21 | 0 s .1 | 417 | $27 \quad 45$ | 218 |  |
|  |  | 21 | $0 \quad 45$ |  | $27 \quad 34$ | 221 | 10.45 |
|  |  | 121 | 128 | 353 | $27 \quad 19$ | $2{ }^{2} 15$ |  |
|  |  | 121 | $2{ }^{2} 11$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 35\end{array}$ | 27 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 19\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 122 | 254 | 3 | $26 \quad 38$ | 145 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 247 | $26 \quad 12$ |  | 16 |
| D's  <br> M $\begin{array}{c}\text { 4's } \\ \text { Long. }\end{array}$ <br> Long.  |  |  | J'sLong. | $\begin{array}{r\|r} \hline \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \text { L's } \\ \text { Long. } \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 申 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\gamma$ <br> L.s <br> Long. Mutual <br> Aspects. | $\frac{\text { Lunar Aspects. }}{\|\mathrm{H} \\| \cdot \mathrm{h}\| 2\|\sigma\| \odot 19 \mid 9}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50.1 | 525 mp 492 | $22 f 477$ | $7 \mathrm{~m} 4{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 5417 | $14 \mid 26262$ |  | 5 B47 | ** |  |
|  |  | 5917 | $2427 \quad 32$ | $24 \quad 14.4$ | 445 H |  |  |
|  |  | 317 | $3327 \quad 402$ | $24 \quad 55 \quad 3$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 42\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 717 | 4228172 | $25 \quad 35 \quad 2$ | 240 |  | d* |
|  |  | 1217 | $5128 \quad 542$ | 26162 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 7\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1718 | 129302 | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 57 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 34\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2218 | $100 \sim 72$ | 27 38 <br> 1  | $1{ }_{1}^{1} 1$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2818 | 20.004428 | 28111 | 1 D 3 |  |  |
|  |  | 3318 | 3111202 | 2844 | $1 \quad 4 \bigcirc * 4$ |  |  |
|  |  | 3818 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}41 & 1 & 57 & 29\end{array}$ | 2918 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | 4318 | 51 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4819 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}2 & 3 & 10 \\ 12 & 3 & 47\end{array}$ | 0 vs 24 <br> 0 58 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}41\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 5919 | $\begin{array}{llll}123 & 4 & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 21 & 3\end{array}$ | $3 \quad 35$ |  |  |
|  |  | 419 | 33 5 0 | 1.454 | $428 \odot$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1019 | 44.5036 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 5\end{array}$ | 522 |  | 8 |
|  |  | 1619 | $\begin{array}{llll}55 & 6 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 32 & 6\end{array}$ | 6 |  |  |
|  |  | 2120 | $6{ }_{6}^{6} \quad 49$ | $2 \quad 55$ | $7 \quad 40$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2720 | 177 26 | 3 19 8 | 849 |  |  |
|  |  | 3320 | 29818 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 30 & 10\end{array}$ | - 8 |  |  |
|  |  | 3920 | $\begin{array}{lllll}40 & 8 & 38\end{array}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | 11 |  |  |
|  |  | 4520 | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 9 & 14\end{array}$ | $3{ }^{3} 5313$ | , 45 |  |  |
|  |  | 5021 | 2 9 51 | $4 \quad 514$ | 410 |  | $\square \triangle$ |
|  |  | 5621 | 1410 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 17 & 15\end{array}$ | 5 34 |  |  |
|  |  | 221 | 25113 | $4 \quad 3016$ |  59 |  |  |
|  |  | 821 | 3711139 | 430 2818 | - 27 |  |  |
|  |  | 1521 | $4912 \begin{array}{ll}12 & 15\end{array}$ | $4 \quad 2519$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2122 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 12 \\ 121\end{array}$ | $4{ }_{4}^{4}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2722 | $1213 \quad 28$ | 42122 |  |  |  |


1842.] RAPHAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC. 101

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## THE GARDEN.

## ARRANGED BY A YORKSHIRE FRIEND.

## JANUARY.

Flower Garden. -This may be called the digging month, as almost the only gardening operation that can be performed in it is digging, or rather trenching the ground. Perhaps the Christmas rose mag be in flower, and a few lingering blossoms may remain on the pyrus, or Cydonis japouica; but this is generally all, except a few redberries which the birds may have left upon the holly or the pyracantha. Snails and the eggs of insects should be sought for and destroyed. Brush the branches of all the rose trees with soft soap and water, to destroy all the eggs that may be adhering to them. Trees and shrubs are sometimes planted now, if the weather be favourable. Edge beds and form now flower gardens.

Kitchen Garden. -Trench and manure ground for early crops, prepare hotbeds for asparagus, cucumbers, mint, potatoes, and small salading; force Elford rhubarb and sea-kale in pits, in the musbroom house, or under large pots; also negro or purple-speckled kidney beana in the forcing house or stove. Sow black-seeded gotte, brown Dutch and grand admiral cabbage lettuces, as also Bath and Egyptian cos. Sow curied parsley for transplanting, frame peas, horn carrots, mazagan beans, onions, (if they are intended to be grown to a large size,) radishes, round spinach, \&ce. Plant out cabbage plants to succeed the first crop, which had been planted out in the autumn. Attend to the mushroom house, and see that the bed is well covered with dry straw ; it ought to be at Jeast twelve inches thick, and every precaution must be used to keep out the frost. Fruit trees and shrubs, particularly the gooseberries, sbould be carefully examined for eggs of insects, and the trunks and branches of all the suspected trees and shrubs should be brushed with soft soap and hot water. Mat fig trees, prune apple and pear trees, and repair decayed espaliers.
february.
Flower Garden.-In this month, if the weather be favourable, dig and rake your beds, manuring them, if necessary. The Californian annuals, that bave stood the winter in some waste parts of the garden, are now brought forward by spadesful, and laid over the beds intended for them. The snowdrop, Scotch crocus, and other early bulbs, begin to appear, and, here and there, a splendid cloth of gold glitters among them in its rich yellow and brown. This is the time for spring-planting, and all trees and shrubs, and even berbaceous plants that are to be removed, are put into the ground; garden rose trees and other hardy flowering shrubs are pruned, care being taken always to cut them in a slanting direction and to a bud. When the rose bushes have sent up long untidy shoots, every alternate shoot may be cut down to within a few inches of the ground; the remaining shoots will flower, and those cut down will send up strong and vigorous shoots for flowering the succeeding year. Kanunculus roots are planted to flower in May, and hotbeds for tender annuals may now be made.

Kitchen Garden.-Prepare ground for early crops; make hotbeds for cucumbers and early melons. Force asparagus, mint, potatoes, radishes, and small salading, Elford rhubarb and see-trale under pots, and kidney beans in the forcing house; sow celery and celeriac on a moderate hotbed; sow cabbage, curled parsley for transplanting, and Hamburgh parsley for its roots, born carrots, lettuces, leeks, onions, parsnips, peas, beans, radishes, round spinach, savoys, and other winter greens, for the

Sret crops. Plant out cabbage plants, chives, garlic 'rocambole, eschalots, potatoe onions, horse-radish, \&c. Prune gooseberty and currant trees, ass well as fruit trees left for spring pruning. Prune and dreas strawberry beds, and let the raspberry shoots be shortened and cut in.

## marcis.

Plower Garden.-Sow seeds of hardy annuals in open borders, lay down turf where wanted, and sow grass seeds, plant rose trees, and prune and train climbing roses, such as the noisette and Boursoult tinds, and some of the aybrid China sorts for pyramids. Take up and replant box edgings, rake and turn over gravel walks, and add new gravel if requisite. During the frosty nights the tree-peonies and other half-bardy earlyfiowering shrubs, must be protected by a kind of beebive-like covering, made sufficiently large to put on and take off without injnring the plants. These may be made of platted rushes sewed together. Biennials, such as hollyhocks, Brompton stocks, \&cc. are now generally transplanted.

Kitchen Garden.-Force cucumbers and melons in frames, kidney beans in forcing bouse and stove, and Elford rhubarb and sea-kale under pots. Sow, on a moderate hotbed, celery and celeriac, radishes and small salading, and in the open borders, asparagus, beet, cabbages, carrots, celery, curled and Hamburgh parsley, leeks, lettuces, Neapolitan kale, onious, parsnips, peas and beans, round spinach, sulsafy, sea-kale, skirrets, \&c. Fork over old asparagus beds and make new ones. Plant out the small onions which were sown last spring, for the purpose of producing large bulbs; also early potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, chives, garlic, rbubarb, sea-kale, \&cc. Finish spring pruaing and planting. APRIL.
Flower Garden.-The hollybocks should bave a bole dug for each plant two feet deep, at the bottom of which should be thrown three or four spadesful of strong stable manure. Dahlia roots may now be planted. The tubers of the dwarf kinds should be planted at about three feet apart, but the larger sorts should be four or five feet from each other, every way. The soil should be a sundy loam. Auriculas in pots now come into flower, and polyanthuses and primroses in the open ground. Tube roses, the different kinds of gladiosus, the Guernsey lily, and other show y autumnal flowering bulbs, may be planted. Prepare the bed by digging the ground in drills three or Sour inches deep, and eighteen inches apart, in which place the bulbs (after first taking off the off-sete), making them quite firm in the soil, and covering them with mould one or one and a half inches deep. In a week or ten days they should be regularly watered. Heartseases, for autumn flowering, and cuttings of favourite kinds, may now be sown, in a shady situation, a rich loamy soil, and plenfully supplied with water. Prune box edgings, cutting them in a slanting direction. Finish sowing hardy annuals. The ornamental kinds of ribes and berberis, the magniola conspicua, and the common almond, will begin to come into flower.

Kitchen Garden —Make hotbeds for cucumbers and melons. Force kidney beans, Elford rhubarb, and sea-kale. The roots of scarlet running kidney beans, which have been preserved through the winter, may now be planted out, when they will soon grow afresh, and produce an early and abundant crop. Plant out artichokes, ash-leaved, kidney, and other potatoes, on warm borders, to succeed those grown in frames. In planting out early potatoes, those sets which are cut with one eye only to eacb, will come in sooner by ten days or a fortnight than those cut with two eyes or more. Divide and plant out balm, camomile, byssop, lavender, marjorara, mint, pennyroyal, rhubarb, saye, sea-kale, sorrel, tansy, tarragon, and thyme. Sow capsicums and love apples on hotbede, on warm borders, and in the open quarters, asparagus, beets, cabbages,
cardoons, celery, chevil, garden and kidnoy bears, Dutch thaniph, Jottuces, nasturtiums, peas, pot-herbs, radishes, wisafy, scerrouen, thirret, small salading, spinach, and winter greens. In the kisthan garden, April may bo termed the graftiug moath. Hice uP pens beans.

MAY.
Nower Garden. - Plant out the tender annumiswhich bwo been rimed on a hotbed. Bow soeds of hardy annuals, and also of biennita fre planting out the following spring. Propagate ornamental pereanial phen by alips ared cuttings, and transplant those atrikiag in a hotwo. Examine leaves of rose trees for a little brown grab, which dany. The flower garden will now be in all its splendour.

Kitchen Garden. - Continue hotbeds of cucumbers and welves. Sow seeds of cucumbers under hand-glasses; and ridge out those rhiad were sown last month, to come in for the first band-glass crops. 8of peas and beans for a late crop, as also cape broccoli, garden and rifug beans, lettaces, rampion, spinach, and turnips. Plant out fore appm against walls, poles, or banks; and also capsicums on waras socth border. Prick out celery, ond thin out cardoons. Hoe out carrot, tetay omions, parsuips, and turnips. Trausplant cantifowers from frames ${ }^{\text {and }}$ hand-glasses, and plant out winter greens. The blessoms of the fin trees should be expmined, and insects destroyed. All rolled-ap lant must be taken away.

> JUNE。

Flower Garden.-Mrke cuttings of the tenderer kirds of rourf and destroy, with tobacco water, the aphis or green fly, now found an hardy roses. Cautiously use the tobacco water, or gou may tidagre the plants more than the fly would do. Get balf a pound of best suf tobacco, and put it into a galion of soft water, and let it stond untid cold; dip in the infested shoots, letting them remain a minate, then invmerse them in clean water.

Kitchen Garden.-Plant out cucumbers and melons in frames; the ratter must be followed up with new beds. Continue to sow Cupe broccoli, garden and kidney beans, lettuces, peas, radishes, and rampion. Fruittrees may be pruned or disbudded of their sammer shoots.

JULY.
Flower Garden.-Take op, and put in a proper place to dry, balus of byacinths aud tulips, and tubers of ranunculuses and aneaones. Cut down stalks of herbaceous plants which have done fiowering, and cut awry dead roses, \&c., as they fade. Make cuttings of verbenss, and other green-house or window plants, and plant cuttings, made early in mpring, in beds to supply the place of bulbs, \&cc., done flowering. In June and July, roses, pinks, and carnations are in their greatest splendour.

Kitchen Garden.-Sow Cape broccoli, endive, kidney beans, lettuow, spinach, and turnips. Hoe carrots, leaks, onions, parenips, and turniph Plant out broccoli, caulifiowers, and winter greens; also celery on the flat surface of rich ground and in trenches, taking care to take op occh plant with all its roots, and to divest it of all its side shoots to its principal leaves, which would otherwise prevent its making a fine, cleat, handsome head. Keep cucumbers pegged down, stopping the leadief runners; keep the plants close, and fill completely up to the ridges. Take up garlic, potatoe onions, rocambole, eschalots, when the leare begin to decay, and lay them to dry on mate in an airy place.

## AUGOST.

Flower Garden.-Again prune box edgings. Pinks and owratimen, which have done fiowering, may have the layers, made in Juse, what away if they have rooted. Plant German stocks, \&cc. raised ia ple
amongst the carnations, to keep the beds from looking bare of flowers. Gather seeds of annual flowers; prune evergreens, de., and cut in the summer shoots, if too luxuriant. The bulbe of crown imperials, lilies, and all the scaly kinds, which generally remain in the ground, may now be planted, but not exposed too much in the sun, else the flowers will fade almost as soon as they expand. Scaly bulbs (long planted) may be taken up, their off-sets taken off, and the bulbs removed to a new situation; but no scaly bulb should be kept a long time out of the ground.

Kitchen Garden.-Sow cabbages, Cape broccoli, ondive, lettuce, and Flanders spinach, which is much superior to Bourdeaux or prickly spinach ; also Strasburg and Welch onions, turnip and Spanish radishes. Plant out celery and winter greeng. Earth up celery and cardoons. Continue to atir the surface of the ground among the onions, especially those which are intended to be of a very large size, as this assists their growth materially, and perfectly ripens their bulbs.

## beptember.

Flower Garden.-Dahlias are now the principal ornament of the flower garden; and they should be kept neatly tied up, all the dead leaves being removed as they fade. The autumn flowering bulbs are now in full blossom, and all tee green-house and frame plants that were turued out are also in flower. The beds for byacinthe and other apring bulbs should be dug over and manured.

Kitchen Garden.-Sow cauliflowers and early purple broccoli for frames; lettuces, Flanders and prickly spinach, short topped and turnip radishes. Plant out broccoli and winter greens. Prick out cabbage plants. Tie up endive to blanch. Earth up celery and cardoons. Hoe out winter spinach to three or four inches distant plant from plant. Pull up onions, as soon as their tops are nearly dead, or they will push out fresh roots after rains, which will greatly injure their bulbs, and prevent their keeping.
october.
Flower Garden.-Take up tender green-house plants. Sow seeds of heartsease, rocket larkspur, koreopsis, eschscholtzia, and all the Californian annuals which will stand the wiuter. Best time for plantiug hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and other bulbs and corms, and the different varieties of anemone hortensis, taking care, when planting the latter, to keep the eye of the tuber uppermost. Plant all kinds of peonies, as well the peoonia moutan as the herbaceous species. Take away the leaves as they fall in this and the following month, and lay upon a heap, to form the earth so valuable to florists, called the vegetable mould.

Kitchen Garden.-Transplant cauliflowers and early purple broccoli under frames and hand-glasses. Plant out cabbages, garlic, rocambole, and eschalots. Tie up endive. Earth up cardoons and celery. Lay up carrots, potatoes, and red beet for winter use. Towards the end of the month. sow frame peas and mazagan beans upon a warm south border. Lay into the ground purple and white broccoli, within a few inches of their lower leaves, letting their heads face the north. Transplant black-seeded gotte and Bath cos lettuces under frames, for coming into yse early in the spring. Grand admiral, Hummersmith, and tennis-ball lettuces should be transplanted upon a warm south border, at five or six iaches from each other; the black-seeded gotte lettuce may also be planted out. Clear the beds of aromatic plants from weeds, and let them bave the winter's dressing; particularly bede of balm, burnet, camomile, byasop, marjoram, mint, pennyroyal, sage, savory, sorrel, tanay, tarragon, and thyme. Where forced asparagus is required for use in the winter, if a constant succession is required, a new hotbed planted with fresh plants must be made every three or four weeks, fr
beginning or middle of October to the ond of February or Marela; which will furoish a supply of asparagus from November till the arrivel of the natural crops in open ground, April or Mey.

Towards the ond of the month, fruit trees (if their leavee have dropped) may be planted, and autumal pruning begen, unleas the treen are in a growing state.
movembre.
Monoer Garden. - Take up the dahlia tubers, we the frost has ehanged their flowers, and lay thum on dry boards in a cellar, coveed with sand, or in some dry place, not too wrarm, ia a green-bouso. The temperature at which ther should be kept should be between $35^{\circ}$ and $44^{\circ}$. Take up the autuinn flowering bulbs, and keep them in dry saad op moes Carefully cover and mat up all plante requiriag protection.

Iitcken Garden. -Trench and manure ground for plaating. Emple y cardoons and celery. Take up parsnips on a dry dag, at so0n at uth leaves are dead, and lay then up for winter use. Sow frame peas and mazagan beans on a warm south border. Plant out lettaces ander frames and band-alasses the beginning of this pmoath if they havo beea omitted before. Tie up eadive, when the plants are dry ; or the midlive of the plants may be covered with slates or tiles. Earth op to the heed of sea-kale, nearly to cover them. At the end of the month foree some, by placing pots over them. Cover them with stable-dang; young beade will thus be fit for use by Christmas. Elford rhubarb may is 值e manner be forced. Clear artichoke plants from their old stalke, and cover up the beads with half-rotton dung, to treep off the froet. Cux down the haulm or stems of asparagus; dig the alleys, and corertin beds with mould three or four inches deep. Lay into the ground parplo and white broccoli, if not already done last month. Take up the cubets ous roots of scarlet runuing kidney beans, and preserve them in hy aand, in a cellar excluded from the frost; or by placing them dew together on a dry warm border, covering them six inches deep, placing over them a hotbed frame, and covering the surface again wich six inches of old tan. In taking up the roots, have great care not to injure the stem, but to cut it down to within a foot of the crown of the root; this part must also be carefully covered with old tan, to preserve it foom frost. In Aprit these roots must be planted out agaia, when they wilh produce another abundant crop.

> DECEMBER.

Flower Garden.-This month is a perfect błank in the garden, exoept for collecting soils, making composts, preparing labels for namee and numbers, sticks or stakes for tying up plants, \&ce.

Kitchen Garden. -Trench and macure ground for spring cropa. Perce asparagus, Elford rbabarb, and sea-kale. In the earty part of the mond lay in purple and whice broccoli, unless already done. Earth up peas and beans, where the tops are advanced from early sowing, also celery and cardoons for the last time. The finest ridges of celory should now be covered with litter or soft meadow hay, to keep off severe frosts, or the tops will rot; and this will, in time, exterd to the roots. Look over cauliflower plants in frames, aud pick off all decayed leaves. Whon fime and mild, uncover the frames, but be careful to close them at aight; when the weather is wet, keep the frames closed, as also in frosty weather. During the latter time they must also be preserved with a cover of mata, straw, ferns, and other long litter; alsn apply long litter round the outsides of the frames, when the frost is rigorous. Treat lettuces in frame and under glasses in the same manner.

The more hardy deciduous trees and shrubs may be pruned in mild weather.

## Her MAJESTY'S MINISTERS. <br> OF TES CABINET.



## IRELAND.



## 'QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

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| Lord Steward |
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[^0]:    ＂And I saw a new heaven and a new earth ；for the firat heaven and the frat earth were passed away．＂
    ＂And I heard a great voice out of heaven，saying，Behold，the Tabernacle of God is with men．＂

    Thy dxurld enters upon a nef Mge．Mighty are the evente ready to burst forth from the womb of Fate．For two inundred years will men feel the effects of this Great Conjunction，and England shale cease to be a kingdom，but shalif rbmain a power．Let us explain ourtexts Gradually，and as the twilight of morning grows into broad brilliant day， $s 0$ win the people，little by little，attain to power，till at lapt the lord

[^1]:    "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saging, Alleruia; the the Lord God Omuipotent reigneth."

[^2]:    * It is asserted that comets were never predicted to retarn, until Halloy's comet, by modern astronomers; but we see that the Egyptian astronomers wore coperior to the moderns in this also.
    + It is amasing to observe how the ignorant multitude, in the days of Diodorus, were exactly on a par with the philosophers, as they are termed, of the prosent day: ignorance of the principles of computation and judgment in astrological cience was, and is, at the bottom of the scepticism of both parties.

[^3]:    * Vide Young's Egyptian Antiquities, p. 124.

[^4]:    Warriors, prepare! for the shrill notes of the fife may be heard, and the warlike round of the battle trumpet.

