## Merlinus Liberatus.

# AN <br> <br> A L. MU.A.N.A CK 

 <br> <br> A L. MU.A.N.A CK}

For the Year of our Redemption, 1844,
Being Bissextile or Leap-Year;
AND THE

## 156 th of our deliverance by K. William 3

 From Popery and Arbitrary Government.Wherein are all things fitting and useful for such a Work; as an Ephemeris of the Longitudes, Latitudes, and Southings, of the Planets, with their Configurations, and Aspects ; Lunations, Eclipses; Astrological, and other Observations; the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon; Tables of the Tides, Terms, and Holidays at Public Offices; Length and Break, Increase and Decrease, of Days ; Judgments of the Eclipses and Seasons. Also a correct Table of the Elements of the Newtonian System; a brief Chronology of English Sovereigas; an Excellent Table for valuing Annuities on Lives, \&c.

BY JOHN


PARTRIDGE.

Etiam Mortuus loquitur.

## 7ilonoon:

PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS, By Harrison \& Co., St. Martin's Lane, And Sold by George Greeniill, at their Hall, Ludgate-Street.

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\leq 8=
$$

[Price, stitched, Nine Pence.]

| 2 | January hath XXXI Days． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bleak winter now severely reigns O＇er frosty fields and powdered plains： The winds with nitre－edges fly， And sharply cut th＇inclement sky． |  | 1 $26^{\circ}$ 27 7 <br> 6 27 28 22 <br> 1127 29 22  <br> 1628 7 21  <br> 2128 1 21  <br> 26 29 2 21 <br> 10    |
| $\left.\begin{gathered} \bar{M} \\ \underline{D} \\ \underline{W} \\ \underline{W} \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sundays and } \\ \text { Remarkable Days. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Mutual Aspects and Weather． |
| $1 / 1$ | 1 Circumcision． | 10ヶ915 22 乙 2314 |  |
| 2 Tv |  |  | б ¢ ¢ |
| 3 IV |  |  | perigee． |
| 4 TH |  | $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}13 & 18 & 28 & 57 & 17 & 629\end{array}$ | ＊$\ddagger \mathrm{H}$ |
| 5 F |  | 14.1911 ¢3517 77 mm | weather． |
| 6 | Epiph．Tw．D． |  | about this |
|  | 1 Sun．aft．Epiph． |  |  |
| $8 . \mathrm{M}$ | Plough Monday． |  | lear and |
| ${ }^{9} \mathrm{Tv}$ | ［v［Lucian． | $\begin{array}{lllllll}18 & 24 & 4 \text { m } 342012\end{array}$ | sty． |
| 10 W |  |  |  |
| 11 TH | Hill T．begins． | 2026 2＾1422 159 |  |
| 12 F |  | $21 \quad 2716 \quad 162216.10$ | Now overcast |
| 13 S | Hil．Cam．T．beg． | 22880 亿 24231711 | ¢̧ elong．max． |
| 14 | 2Sun．aft．Epiph． | $\begin{array}{llllllllll}23 & 29 & 14 & 3624 & 19\end{array}$ | with showers |
| 15， 11 | 1 Oxford T．beg． | $24 \quad 3128 \quad 5025.2013$ | ＊$\odot \delta^{\text {a }}$ |
| 16 |  | $25 \quad 3213$ f 4， 25.2114 | $\stackrel{+}{9}$ in |
| 17 W |  | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 33 & 27 & 16262215\end{array}$ | now． |
| 18 Th | ${ }_{\text {y }}$ Prisca． | 27 3411v920272415 |  |
| 19 F |  |  | $\sigma \odot h_{2}$＊$\odot \dot{H}^{\text {b }}$ |
| 20 S | Fabian．［Agnes． | 2936 8m54282615 | ＊${ }^{2}$ ¢ ；¢ s stat． |
| 21 | 3Sun．aft．Epiph． | Om3722 16292715 |  |
| 22 M | 1 Vincent． | $1385 \times 20$ r 2915 | Rough winds， |
| 23 |  | $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}2 & 39 & 18 & 3 & 0 & & 15\end{array}$ | and perhaps |
| 24 |  |  |  |
| 25 | b Conv．of St．Paul． |  | 4 |
| 26 |  |  | Mild for a |
| 27 |  | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}6 & 43 & 6 \\ 7 & 49 & 3 & 511\end{array}$ | few days． |
| 28 | 4 Sun aft．Ep | $441819 \times 194$ |  |
| ${ }^{29} \mathrm{M}$ | I）［1649． | $8 \quad 450$ II 125 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | K．Cha．I．Mart． |  | $\text { h } \mathrm{H}$ |




Jupiter, 4 , will be an Evening Star until March 1st; a Morning Star until September 22nd; and an Evening Star the remainder of the year.


| March hath XXXI Days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For ease the sailor Heaven implores, For lo! the storm-toss'd ocean roars : Yet thy rough winds, O March! prepare The way for Spring,-so bright,-so fair. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{~W} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sundays and } \\ \text { Remarkable Days. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Mutual Aspects and Weather. |
| $\overline{\mathrm{l}}$ F | David. | 11天 2 27 41281615 | March comes |
| $2 \mid$ S | 5 Chad. |  | in windy. |
| 3 F | F Sun in Lent. | $134424 \quad 50291918$ |  |
| 4 M |  |  | $\succ$ in aphelion. |
| 5 Tv |  |  | \% in 8 |
| 6 W |  |  | Some dry |
| 7 TH | H Perpetua. | 17 4 22 54 224 <br> 1     | cold weather |
| 8 F |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}18 & 3 & 7 m 34 & 325 & 25\end{array}$ | at this time. |
| 9 S |  | 193 | ठ ${ }^{\text {; ; }}$ |
| 10 F | Sun | $\begin{array}{llllll}20 & 3 & 6720 & 42727\end{array}$ |  |
| 11 M |  |  | Expect sud- |
| 12 Tv | Gregory. |  | den squalls |
| 13 W |  |  | with snow |
| 14 Th |  |  | or rain. |
| 15 F |  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}25 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ |  |
| 16 S | t. Patrick. | 26 2 26 55 9 <br> 27 1 4   | $\square$ ¢ |
| 17 F | 4, or Midlent S. | $27 \quad 1 \begin{array}{lllll} & 9 & * \\ 38 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }^{18} \mathrm{M}$ | Edw. K. W. Sax. | $28 \quad 1221110710$ |  |
| 19 Tv |  | $29 \quad 14{ }^{29} 3211812$ | Passing show- |
| 20, W |  | $0{ }_{0} 01643111913$ | ers of hail. |
| ${ }^{21} \mathrm{Th}$ | 13 Benedict. | 02845121015 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 22 F |  | $1 \quad 5910$ ठ 38131117 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 23 S |  | $2 \quad 5922 \quad 27131318$ | Now fair |
| 24 | 5 Sun. in Lent. | $584 \mathrm{TIL41414} 20$ | and bright. |
| 25 M | 1 Annun. or L. D |  |  |
| 26 Tv |  | $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}5 & 5728 & 21616\end{array}$ | * 94 [h |
| 27 W |  | 5610ஏ13161726 |  |
| ${ }^{28} \mathrm{TH}$ |  | $7 \quad 5512243171827$ | * ${ }^{2} 4$ |
| 29 F | Cambr. T. ends. | $8 \quad 55$ 5 ת 3718, 20.29 | Some rain |
| 30 S | Oxford T. ends. |  | or snow. |
| 31 F | Palm Sunday. 10 |  |  |





| 10 | May hath | XX | Days. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | How beauteous is | the montl | of May! |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Each mead adorned | dith f | werets gay: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Now every plain | th lam | resounds, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | And every tree w | 0 | ds. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  | - | long. $0^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| D D | Remarkable Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | 01 II |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 W | St. Phil. \& St | 11811 | $25 \Omega 01$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 TH | James | 129 | $10 \mathrm{ml2} 11$ | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 F | Inv. of Cross. |  | $25 \quad 2612$ | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 S |  |  | $10 \ddagger 3312$ | 29 |  | ea |  |  |
| 5 F | 4 Sun, aft. East | 15 | $25 \quad 2313$ | ¢ |  |  |  |  |
| 6 M | J. Ev.à P. Lat. | 16 | $9 \vee \bigcirc 5114$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Tv}$ |  | $16 \quad 59$ | $23 \quad 5414$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 W | Easter T. ends. | $17 \quad 57$ | 7 mml 315 | 319 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9} \mathrm{TH}$ |  | - | $20 \quad 4416$ | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 F |  | $19 \quad 53$ | $3 \times 3616$ | 510 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 S |  | 2051 | $16 \quad 9117$ | 610 |  | ys |  |  |
| 12 F | 5th, or Rogat. S 2 | 21 | $28 \quad 2818$ | 711 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 M | Old May day. | 2246 | $10 ヶ 3418$ | 811 |  |  |  |  |
| $14 . \mathrm{Tv}$ |  | $23 \quad 4$ | $22 \quad 3319$ | 911 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 W |  | $24 \quad 42$ | 4 ૪ 2520 | 1012 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 Tr | Ascension: Holy 2 | $25 \quad 40$ | $16 \quad 142$ | 1112 |  |  |  |  |
| 17 F | [Thurs | $26 \quad 38$ | $28 \quad 221$ | 1212 |  |  | s |  |
| 18 S |  | $27 \quad 35$ | 9 II 5022 | 1312 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 F | Sun. aft. Ascen. | $28 \quad 33$ | 214222 | 1412 |  | - |  |  |
| 20 M | [Dunstan. | $29 \quad 31$ | $3 \sigma 39$ | 1511 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 Tv |  | 0П28 | $15 \quad 452$ | 1611 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 W | Trinity T. beg. | 26 | $28 \quad 3$ | 1711 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 Th |  | $2 \quad 24$ | $10 \Omega 3525$ | 1710 |  |  |  |  |
| 24. | Qu. Victoria b | $3 \quad 21$ | $23 \quad 2626$ | 1810 |  | owe |  |  |
| 25 S | Oxford T. ends. | $4 \quad 19$ | 6n238 | 199 |  | ers |  | es |
| 26 F | Whit Sunday. | $5 \quad 16$ | $20 \quad 1527$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 M | WhitM. V.Bede | $6 \quad 14$ | $4 \Omega 1728$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 Tv | Whit Tuesday. | 11 | $18 \quad 4328$ | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| $29 . \mathrm{W}$ | K.Ch. II.r.: Em, | 89 | 3 m 3029 | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 Th | [Wk.: Oxf.T.b. | 96 | $18 \quad 3229$ | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 31/F |  | $10 \quad 4$ | $3 \uparrow 41$ g | 24 |  | eclip | v | vis. |

















## 26 Partridge, 1844.

## A Table of the Common Notes and Moveable Feasts.

Golden Number . . . . 2 Easter Sunday . Apr. 7
Epact . . . . . . . . . 11 Rogation Sunday . May 12
Dominical Letters. . . G F Ascension Day . May 16 Cycle of the Sun . . . 5 Whit Sunday . . . May 26 Roman Indiction . . . . 2 Trinity Sunday . June 2 Number of Direction . 17 Sundays after Trinity . 25 Sundays after Epiphany 4 Advent Sunday . Dec. 1 Septuagesima Sund. Feb. 4 Year of the Julian Per. 6557 Ash Wednesday, Feb. 21 Year of the Dionysian 173

A Table of the 12 Signs, Planets, \&•c.
$\checkmark$ Aries, Head and Facc.
$\succ$ Taurus, $\mathbf{N c c k}$ and Throat.
II Gemini, Arms and Shoulders. $\sigma_{0}$ Cancer, Breast and Stomach.
$\Omega$ Leo, Hcart and Back.
m Virgo, Bowels and Belly.
$\Omega$ Libra, Reins and Loins.
m Scorpio, Secret Members.
$\ddagger$ Sagittarius, Hips and Thighs, v९Capricorn, Knees and Hams. $\cong$ Aquarius, Legs and Ancles.庆 Pisces, Feet and Toos.
$\odot$ Sol, or the Sun. $\succcurlyeq$ Mercury. Q Venus. $\oplus$ Tellus, or Earth. D Luna, the Moon. ${ }_{6}$ Mars. 24 Jupiter. h Saturn. H Georgium Sidus. Dragon's Head. Dragon's Tail. $\Theta$ Part of Fortune.

Synoptical Table of the Sun and Planets.


The Moon revolves about the Earth in 27 D. 7 H. 43 M . her volume is about $\frac{1}{50}$ that of the Earth, but her mass only $\frac{1}{70}$.
1844. The Law and University Terms. 27

## TERMS AND RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 184.

1. Hilary Termbegins January 11, ends January 3i; and comprises 21 days.
2. Easter Term begins April 15, ends May 8 ; and comprises 24 days.
3. Trinity Term begins May 24 , ends June 12 ; and comprises 22 days.
4. Michaelmas Term begins November 2, ends November 25 ; and comprises 24 days.
*** By the Stat. J Will. IV. c. 3. § 2. it is enacted, "That all Writs now $^{\text {* }}$ usually returnable before any of His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, respectively, on General Return Days, that shall be made returnable after the First Day of January, in the year of our Lord 1831, may be made returnable on the Third Day exclusive before the commencement of each Term, or on any day not being Sunday, between that day and the Third Day exelusive before the last day of the Term; and the day for Appearance shall, as heretofore, be the Third Day after such Return, exclusive of the day of the Return, or in case such Third Day shall fall on a Sunday, then on the Fourth Day after such Return, exclusive of such day of Return."
$\dagger \dagger \dagger$ All other Writs must, as before, be made returnable on a Day of Full Term.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

## OXFORD TERMS.



## CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

Lent Térm. . .............. begins Junuury 13...................ends Murch 29.
Easter Term.............. begins April 17..................ends .July 5.
Michaelmas Term ....... begins October 10..................ends Dcc. 16. The Commencement will be $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{l} \mathrm{g} 2$.

## ON THE EQUATION OF TIME.

If the sun's apparent motion were regularly forward in the cquator at the rate of $59^{\prime \prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \cdot 3$ every day, the solar days would be all equal; but, as the sun neither moves in the equator, nor in the ecliptic, at a uniform rate, there are two causes that affect the length of a solar day, that is, the length of the interval between two successive solar noons.
The time which is reckoned by a true clock, or by an imaginary sun which moves uniformly in the equator, is called mean solar time. That which is reckoned by the arrival of the real sun on the meridian is called apparent time.
The difference between the right ascension of the sun, and his mean longitude, converted into time, is the difference between the mean and the apparent time, and is called the Equation of time.

There are four times in the year when the mean Iongitude of the snn and his true right ascension are equal: and at these the true and mean times coincide. These are about April l5th, June 15th, Scpt. Ist, and Dec. 2th. 13ut they vary a very little in different y cars; as is shown in my column of Clock before $\odot$, or Clock after $\odot$, in the Calendar pages. When clocks or watches are regulated by the sun's passage over the meridian, the Equation of timc must be applied, or the clock must on any day he set to be as much before or qfer the sun at noon, as the number in the proper column suggests.
*** The sun's rising and setting are, in common with everything eise in my Almanack, now given in mean solar, or clock time; so that the times will in all cases be shown by a well-regulated clock.


## A plain and easy Table，shewing the Time of HIGH IVATER．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C^{\prime}$＇s | h m | h m | l m | 1 mm | 11 m | h m | h m | m |
| 0 15 | 113 | ］ 30 | 218 | 5. | 6 \％ | $7 \quad 33$ | 1048 | 10 |
| 116 | 12 20 | 218 | 36 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 18\end{array}$ | 656 | 821 | 1136 | 958 |
| $2 \quad 17$ | 114 | 36 | $3 \quad 54$ | 76 | 744 | 9 9 | $12 \div 4$ | 1046 |
| 318 | 22 | 354 | 442 | 7 54 | $8 \quad 32$ | 957 | 112 | 1134 |
| $4 \quad 19$ | 250 | 442 | 530 | 842 | 920 | 10 45 | 20 | $12 \quad 22$ |
| $5 \quad 20$ | 338 | $5 \quad 30$ | 618 | 930 | 108 | 1133 | 248 | 10 |
| 621 | 426 | 618 | 76 | $10 \quad 18$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 56\end{array}$ | $1 \% 21$ | 336 | 58 |
| 722 | 514 | 76 | 754 | 116 | 114 | 19 | 424 | $2^{*} 46$ |
| 823 | 62 | 7 54 | 842 | 11 54 | $12 \quad 32$ | 157 | 512 | 34 |
| 924 | $6 \quad 50$ | 842 | $9 \quad 30$ | 1242 | 120 | 245 | 60 | $2:$ |
| 025 | 738 | $9 \quad 30$ | $10 \quad 18$ | 130 | 28 | $3 \quad 33$ | （i） 45 | 10 |
| 1126 | $8 \quad 26$ | $10 \quad 18$ | 116 | 218 | 256 | 421 | $7 \quad 56$ | 8 |
| $12 \quad 27$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 14\end{array}$ | 116 | 1154 | 36 | 3 44 | $5 \quad 9$ | $8 \quad 24$ | 45 |
| 1328 | 102 | 1154 | 1242 | 354 | 432 | $5{ }_{5}^{5} \quad 57$ | 9 l | 34 |
| 1429 | $10 \quad 50$ | 1242 | 30 | 4 42 | 520 | 645 | 10 | 822 |

The ebbing and flowing of the tides are oceasioned by the attractive aetion of the sun and moon upon the waters of the sea；and from the difference as well in the action as in the relative velucities of these huminaries，and the obliquity of the lunar orbit to that ol the earth，result all the inequalities which are observed in the tides of open seas．When the actions of the two Juminaries are conjoined， as at the new and full moons，the tides are the highest；while，on the contrary， the tides are lowest when those actions are opposed，as at the quarters．The tides at new and full moon are so mueh the greater，as the sun and moon arc nearer the earth，and as their declination is less．But the progress ol the tides depends so very considerably on that of the moon，as to show that she exerts the greatest action on the sea．From the existing difference between the tides of new and full moon，and those of the quarters，inathematicians have demonstrated that the moon＇s action is nearly triple that of the sun，and that the mass of the moon is about $\frac{1}{70}$ th of that of the earth．The modifications and irregularities of the tides in rivers，are often very great，and cannot well be subjected to theory．


TABLE for deducing the time of the Sun's rising and setting
at the places specificd, from the times given for the meridian of LONDON.

| $\underset{\text { YA }_{\text {EAR }}}{\text { op }}$ | Brighton, Dorchester, Exeter, Poole, Portsmouth. | $\|$Bangor, Bingham, <br> Chester, <br> Congleton, <br> Cromer, Derby, <br> Lichfield, Lynn. | Carlisle, Hexham, <br> Newcastle, <br> Sunderland, <br> Tynemouth, <br> Wigton. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Rises $\bigcirc$ Sets | $\bigcirc$ Rises $\bigcirc$ Sets | $\bigcirc$ Rises $\odot$ Sets |
| January ... 16 | $\begin{array}{ll} 4^{\mathrm{m}} & \text { later } \\ 3 & " \end{array}$ | later $8^{m}$ earlier $" 7,$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 19^{m} \text { earlier } \\ , 17 \quad, \end{array}\right.$ |
| February . 16 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & " \\ 2\end{array}$ | " 4 4 " | " 13 " 9 |
| March..... 16 | ", 10 | " 0 " | " 010 |
| April ...... 16 <br>   | ter 1 ear | er 1 later | earlier 3 later |
| May ...... 1 <br>   | 2 2 | " 6 " 6 | " 114 |
| June ...... 1 <br>  16 | " 3 3 3 | " ${ }^{8} 8$ | " 2020 |
| July ....... 1 <br>  16 | " 4 4 4 " | " 8 8 7 " | " 19 " |
| August ... $\quad 16$ | ", 3 " | ", 6 4 $\quad$ " | $\# 15 \quad \#$ |
| September 1 | " ${ }^{\prime}$ 2 $\mathbf{1}$ | ", 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}  & 6 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 & \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { October ... } & 1 \\ & 16\end{array}$ | " 0 0 ", | later <br> 1 | later2 <br> , 2 |
| November $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \\ 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \text { rlier } & 1 & \text { later } \\ " & 2 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}  & 4 & 4 \\ " & 6 & " \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} , 10 \\ " & 15 \end{array}$ |
| December $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 16\end{array}$ | " 3 " | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline, & 8 \\ & 9 & " \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} " 18 \\ " 20 & " \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^0]A Table shening the Semidiurnal Arch to evcry Degree of the Ecliptic, calculated for the Latitude $51^{\circ} .32^{\prime}$.

|  | $\underline{\sigma}$ | $\Omega$ | IX | $\bumpeq$ | m | f |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S. D. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | 11. M. | H. M. | S. D. |
| 0 | $8 \quad 13$ | $7 \quad 50$ | $6 \quad 59$ |  |  |  | 30 |
| 1 | 88 | 789 | 658 | 558 | $4 \quad 59$ | 48 | 29 |
| 2 | $8 \quad 12$ | 747 | 656 | 556 | 457 | 4 | 28 |
| 3 | ${ }_{8}^{8} 112$ | 746 | 654 | $5 \quad 54$ | 455 |  | 97 |
| 4 | 811 | $7 \quad 45$ | $6 \quad 52$ | $5 \quad 52$ | 453 | 4 | 26 |
| 5 | 811 | 743 | 650 | 550 | 452 | 43 | 25 |
| 6 | $8 \quad 10$ | 742 | 648 | 548 | 450 |  | 24 |
| 7 | 810 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 41\end{array}$ | 646 | 546 | 448 | 41 | 23 |
| 8 | $8 \quad 9$ | 740 | $6 \quad 44$ | 544 | 446 | 40 | 22 |
| 9 | 89 | $7 \quad 39$ | 642 | 542 | 445 | 359 | 21 |
| 10 | 88 | 738 | 640 | 540 | 443 | 358 | 20 |
| 11 | 88 | 737 | 638 | 538 | 441 | 357 | 19 |
| 19 | 87 | 736 | 636 | 536 | 439 | 356 | 18 |
| 13 | 87 | 735 | 634 | 534 | 437 | 355 | 17 |
| 14 | 86 | 733 | 632 | 532 | 436 | 354 | 16 |
| 15 | 86 | 731 | 630 | 530 | 434 | 354 | 15 |
| 16 | 85 | 730 | 628 | 528 | 432 | 353 | 11 |
| 17 | 84 | 728 | 626 | 526 | 4 3) | 353 | 13 |
| 18 | 84 | 726 | 624 | $5 \quad 24$ | 429 | 352 | 12 |
| 19 | 83 | 723 | 622 | 522 | 427 | 351 | 11 |
| 20 | $3 \quad 2$ | 720 | 620 | 520 | 425 | 351 | 10 |
| 21 | 81 | 717 | 618 | 518 | 423 | 350 |  |
| 22 | 80 | 715 | 616 | 516 | 421 | 350 | 8 |
| 23 | $7 \quad 59$ | 713 | 614 | 514 | 420 | 349 | 7 |
| 24 | 757 | 711 | 612 | 512 | 418 | 3 | 6 |
| 25 | 756 | 78 | 610 | 510 | 416 | 348 | 5 |
| 26 | 755 |  |  | 58 | 415 | 348 | 4 |
| 27 | $7 \quad 54$ |  | 66 | 56 | 413 | 348 | 3 |
| 28 | 753 |  | $6 \quad 4$ | 54 | 412 | 347 | 2 |
| 29 | 752 | 70 | $6 \quad 2$ |  | 411 |  | 1 |
| 30 | 751 | $6 \quad 59$ | 60 |  | $4 \quad 10$ | 347 | 0 |
|  | II | ¢ | $\gamma$ | H | $\sim$ | V) |  |

N. B. In the Calendar Part, you will find the Planets' Southings inserted to several Days in each Month; and by this Table you may easily find their Rising and Setting, by a near, hut not correet, approximation. First, find the Longitude for the Day proposed, with which enter this Table, and take out the semidiurnal Areh thereof, which being added to the time of Southing, gives the Setting, but subtracted, the Rising, nearly; i. e. always within a few minutes.

## Partridge, 1844. <br> GEOCENTR1C LATITUDES OF THE PLANETS, <br> In the nearest Degree, for every 5th day of 1844.











| SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | ちयo' | Q | \% |
| 1 | 1s2s1N5 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 11 | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | 4 | 4 |
| 16 | $1{ }^{1} 18$ |  | 4 |
| 21 | 2 |  | 4 |
| 26 | $1 \quad 12$ | 2 | 3 |



Note. The Geocentric Longitudes are given in the Left mand Calendar pages.
Geocentric Longitudes and Latitudes of Herschel's Planet.

| 184. | Long. | Lat. | 184.4. | Long. | Lat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 1 | $28^{\circ}$ ) 37 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 44$ | July | $6^{\circ} \gamma^{\prime} 13^{\prime}$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 44^{\prime}$ |
| February | 29 37 | $0 \quad 43$ | August | 66 | 0 0 45 |
| March | ${ }_{2}^{1} \gamma{ }_{3}$ |  | Scptem. 1 | 516 | 045 |
| April | $2{ }^{2} 48$ | $0 \quad 42$ | October | $4{ }^{4} 7$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 46 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| 3 say | $4 \quad 23$ | $0 \quad 42$ | Novem. 1 | $2 \quad 59$ | $0 \quad 45$ |
| June | $5 \quad 39$ | 043 | Decem. 1 | $2 \quad 24$ | 0 4.4 |

I give the Longitudes and Latitudes of this Planet accurately; but only once in each month. Ist. Because its geocentric place changes very slowly. 2dly. Because Herschel's Planet, though a fine astronomical discovery, has no authority among genuine astrologers.

## SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

I.-Since the Saxon Heptarchy.

Egbert, first King of England -
Ethelwolf, son of Egbert
Ethelbald, son of Ethelwolf
Ethelbert, brother of Ethelbald
Ethelfred, brother of the two last
Alpred the Great, brother of the three last
Edward the Elder, son of Alfred Athelstan, son of Edward
Edmund, brother of Athelstan
Edred, brother of the two last EDWY, son of Edmund
-
EdGAR, brother of Edwy Edwarn the Martyr, son of Edgar Ethelred, son of Edgar - Edmund lronside, son of Ethelred - -
Edwand the Confessor, brother of Edmund Ironside
Harold, son of Earl Godwin -
II.-Since the Conquest.

William I, son of the Duke of Normandy William 1I, son of William I
dy
: Henry I, brother of William II Stephen, nephew of Henty I
Richard 1, son of Henty II -
JoHv brother of Richard I Henry 11I, son of John
Enward I, son of Henry III -
Edward II, son of Edward I -
Edward lll, son of Edward II
Richard II, grandson of Edward III
Hevry IV, cousin of Richard II
Henry V, son of Henry IV
Henay VI, son of Henry V.dep. 1461; died 1471-
Edward IV, cousin of Henry VI
Edward V, son of Edward IV
Richard 111, uncle of Edward V
Henry VIl, cousin of Richard III -
Henry Vili, son of Henry VII -
Edward VI, son of Hemry VIII
Mary 1, daughter of Henry VIII -
Elizabeth, sister of Nary - -
James 1, second cousin of Elizabeth -
Charees 1, son of James 1 -
Charles II, son of Charles ${ }^{*}{ }^{-}$-
James II, brother of Charles II
ANNE, sister of Nary, and daughter of James -
George I, greai grandson of James 1
George Il, son of George I
-
Grorge Ill, grandson of George II George IV, son of Georfe III
Willian IV, brother of George IV :
Victoria, niece of William iv -
The three longest Reigns were those of Henry IlI, Edward III, and George 111: the next Iongest, that of Eizabeth.

[^1]| Partridge, 1844. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ROYAL FAMILY, \&c. |  |
| BIRTH DAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. |  |
|  | Duchess of Gloulcester, April 25, $17 \% 6$ |
| The Prineess Royal, Nov. 21, : 1840 | Ducless of Kent, Aug. 17,0 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| The Prince of Wales, Nov. 9 , . 1841 | Duchess of Cambringe, July 25, 1797 |
|  |  |
| King of Hanover, June $5, \ldots$, |  |
| Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, . 1774 | Prs. Mary Adelaide, Nov. $27, \ldots 1833$ |

SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE, their Accession, \&ic.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | d |
|  |  | April 19, 1793 | Marcls 2, . 1835 |
| France, | Louis | Oct. 16, 1773 | Ang. 9, 1830 |
|  |  | July 7,0.s. 1796 Oct. 10, 1830 | Dec. 1,0.S. 1825 |
| Portugal | Maria d | Oet. 10,1830 |  |
| ussia | Frederic | Nov. 15, - 1795 | June 7, |
| Netherlan | Weopold | Dee. 6, ${ }^{\text {Dec }} 1692$ | Oct. 7, |
|  | Fred | Dec. 16, - 1798 | Dec. 3, |
| Sweden \& Norway | Charles X | Jan. 26, - 176 | Feb. 5, . 1818 |
| Popedom | Gregory | Sept.18, 1765 | Feb 2, 1801 |
| Sarmia | Adid | Aug. 16, - 1800 |  |
| toman Empir | Medjid | April 19, |  |
| Hanover . . : |  | June 5, . 1815 | 6, 1833 |

## T'he Names of the Learned Judges of the Law.

 I.-Chancery.Right Hon. Lord Lyndllurst, Lord Hiph Chancellor.
Right Hon. Lord Langdale . . . . . Master of the Rolls. Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell - . . Vice Chancellor of England. Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce
Right Hon. Sir J. Wigram - - - Vice Chancellors.
11.-Queen's Bench.

Right Hon. Lord Denman, L. C. J.;
Sir J. Patteson ; Sir J.T. Coleridge; Sir J. Williams; Sir W. Wightınan.

## Ill.-Common Pleas.

Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, L. C.J.;
Sir Tho. Coltman; Right Hon. Thomas Erskine; Sir W. H. Maule, and Sir Cresswell Cresswell.
IV.-Exchequer.

Right Hon. Lord Abinger, L. C. B.:
Right Hon.Sir J. Parke; Sir E. H. Alderson; Sir J. Gurney ; Sir It. M. Rolfe.
V.-Bankruptcy Court.

Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Judge.
C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, Comnissioners R. G. C. Fanc, and E. Holroyd, Esqrs.- Mr. Serjeant Lawes and William Barber, Esq. Registrar.

Attorney-General.-Sir F. Pollock.
Solicitor General.-Sir W. Follett.

At the Bank. The only Holidays in the Dividend Offices are Good Friday and Cbristmas Day. In the Stoek Olfices, May 1st and November 1st, are observed in addition; and when those days fall on Sunday, the Holiday is kept on Monday.

At the Exchequer, Treasury, and East India House, Good Friday and Christmas Day are the only Holidays observed.

At the Custom House, the Stamp Office, and the several Public Dock Companies, by 3 \& 4 Wm. IV. cap: 51, the Holidays are Christmas Day, Good Friday, any days appointed by Her Majjesty's Proclamation for a General Fast, or General Thanksgiving, and the day of celebration of her Majesty's birth-day.

In the Conrts of Common Law, and their appertaining Offices, no Holidays are allowed except Sundays, Christmas Day, and the three following days, and Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week.

A TABLE of the Value of an Annuity of $£ 100$ on a single Life, from birth to 90 ycars old, as fixed by the Legacy Act.

| Age. | Value. | Age. | Value. | Age. | Value. | Age. | Valuc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birth. | £  <br> 1032  <br> 14  | 23 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { £ } & \\ 1568 & \text { s. }\end{array}$ | 46 | £ <br> 1208 <br> 18 | 69 | $\begin{array}{cc} £ & s . \\ 664 & 14 \end{array}$ |
| Birth | 154610 | 24 | 1556 | 47 | 11890 | 70 | 6362 |
| 2 | 15636 | 25 | 154316 | 48 | 116810 | 71 | 60710 |
| 3 | 16464 | 26 | 15314 | 49 | 114710 | 72 | 5790 |
| 4 | 17010 | 27 | 15188 | 50 | 11268 | 73 | 55014 |
| 5 | 172416 | 28 | 15056 | 51 | 110514 | 74 | $523 \quad 0$ |
| 6 | 17484 | 29 | 149116 | 52 | 108418 | 75 | 4964 |
| 7 | 17612 | 30 | 14782 | 53 | 106314 | 76 | 471 |
| 8 | 17664 | 31 | 146318 | 54 | 10422 | 77 | 44514 |
|  | 176210 | 32 | 144910 | 55 | $1020{ }^{2}$ | 78 | 41914 |
| 10 | 17526 | 33 | 143414 | 56 | 99714 | 79 | 3922 |
| 11 | 17396 | 34 | 141910 | 57 | 97418 | 80 | 3646 |
| 19 | 1725.5 | 35 | 140318 | 58 | 95112 | 81 | 35714 |
| 13 | 17106 | 36 | 13880 | 59 | 928 0 | 82 | 3124 |
| 14 | 16950 | 57 | 137112 | 60 | 90318 | 83 | 28814 |
| 15 | 16792 | 38 | 155416 | 61 | 87910 | 84 | 27016 |
| 16 | 166210 | 39 | 153710 | 62 | 85414 | 85 | 2546 |
| 17 | 16464 | 40 | 131914 | 63 | 8292 | 86 | 2596 |
| 18 | 163018 | 41 | 130116 | 64 | 8030 | 87 | 2251 |
| 19 | 161614 | 42 | 128.316 | 65 | 7763 | 88 | 2132 |
| 20 | 16036 | 43 | 126514 | 66 | 74816 | 89 | 19614 |
| 21 | 15914 | 44 | 12474 | 67 | 721 | 90 | 17316 |
| 22 | 157914 | 45 | 12286 | 68 | 6930 |  |  |

[^2]
## 1844. <br> TRANSFER DAYS AT THE BANK, \&c.

## Dividends payable.

April 8, Oct 13 . Bank Stock 7 per Cent.


East Iudia Stock, Ten and a Half per Cent. Tuesday, Thursday, aud Saturday
Jan. 8, July 8 South Sea Stock, Three and a IIalf per Cent. Monday, Wed. nesday, and Friday.
April 8, Oct. 13 . Three per Cent. Old South Sea Ann., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Three per Cent. New South Sea Ann., Tuesday, Thursday,
Jan. 8, July 8 . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Three per cent. New South Sea Ann., Tuesday, } \\ \text { and Saturtay } \\ \text { Three per Cent. Ann. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday. }\end{array}\right.$
Tickets for preparing the Transfer of Stock must be given in at the respective Offices before One o'Clock-at the India House before 1 wo o ${ }^{\circ}$ Clock.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut for the Dividends, by paying

At the Bank and hutia House 2 s .6 d . extra for each Transfer. .
At the Sonth Sea llouse - . 3s. 6il. ditto.
Transfers at the Bank must be executed by half-past $20^{\circ}$ Clock-at the India House by 3 o'clock-at the suuth Sea 1 Iouse by $\cong$ o'Cluck, on Saturdays by 1 .
Expense of Transfer in Bank Stock for $£ 95$ and under, $95 .$, above that sum 12 s . India Stuck for $£ 10$. . $\mathfrak{E}^{1} 10 \mathrm{~s}$. . . . $£ 1$ 1 1 s , South S. Stuck if nater $£ 100,9 \mathrm{~s}$. 6d . . . . . 12s.
Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, \&c., for examination, one day hefore they can be acted upon:-it tor receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.
The expense of a power of Attorney is £1 15. 6d. for each Stock separately ; but for Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, £1 11 s .6 d . : and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. -The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorncy tor Sale close at $20^{\prime}$ 'clock.
All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, \&c. for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.
Stock cannot be addled to any Account (whether single or joint) in which the decease of the individual Party, or of any one or more ui a joint party, has taken glace; and it is also essential to have the decease proved as soon as practicable. Powers of Attorney previously granted become void.
The nnattered possession of $£ 500$ or npwards, Bank Stock for 6 months clear will entitle the Proprietor to a Vote.
The unalterable possession of East India Stock for One Year clear, to the amexed differcht amonnts or upwarts, entitles the proprictor to the Vote or Votes respectively subjoined
$£ 1000$ to 1 Vote. $\pm 3000$ to 2 Yotes. fivon to 3 Yutes. \&lu000 to 4 Vutes.

# ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON, 

THAT WILL HAPPEN THIS YEAR,

## 1844.

In the course of this year, the two bright luminaries of heaven, the Sun and the Moon, will be five times eclipsed. They will happen in the following order, according to our best Solar and Lunar Tables.

The first of these Eclipses is a total and visible one of the Moon, on the night of Friday the 31st of May; and in this island of Great Britain it may be expected to happen in agreement to the following type and calculations.


At London, and parts adjacent, the Eclipse will begin at $9^{m}$ past 9 in the evening; the commencement of total darkness will be at $12^{m}$ past 10 , and the middle of the Eclipse at $50^{m}$ after 10. The end of total darkness will be at $29^{n \mathrm{~m}}$ past

11; and the termination of the Eclipse at $31^{\mathrm{m}}$ after $120^{\circ}$ clock at night, mean time. The difierent phenomena of this Eclipse will occur at Liverpool 12m sooner; at Oxford $5^{m}$, and York $4^{m}$ sooner; but at Grantham and Lincoln about $2^{m}$ sooner than at London.

The next, or second of these Eclipses, is a partial one of the Sun, and invisible in these parts. The ecliptical conjunction of the Sun and Moon will take place on Sunday, the 16 th of June, at $34^{\mathrm{m}}$ before 1 o'clock in the morning.

The third is another partial and inrisible Eclipse of the Sun on the morning of Sunday the 10th of November, when the conjunction will happen at $36^{\mathrm{mi}}$ after 90 'clock.

The fourth is a great, total, and visible Eclipse of the Moon late on the night of Sunday the 24th, and early in the morning of Monday, the 25 th of November. The following representation for Loudon, will serve, without sensible

error, any part of Great Britain. At London, Royston, and Cambridge, the Eclipse will begin at $50^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 9, at night; the commencement of total darkness will be at $58^{m}$ past 10 , and the middle of the Eclipse at $45^{\mathrm{m}}$, after 11. The end of total darkness will be at $29^{\mathrm{m}}$ before $10^{\circ}$ clock in the following
morning; and the Eclipse will terminate at $39^{\text {ma }}$ after 1, mean time. The above particulars will take place at Liverpool $12^{\mathrm{m}}$, at Oxford $5^{\mathrm{m}}$, and at York $4^{\mathrm{m}}$ sooner, than at London.

The fifth, and last Eclipse, that will happen this year, is of the Sun, on Monday, the 9th of December, and as the ecliptical conjunction of the luminaries does not take place till $13^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 8 , (more than four hours after sun-set,) it is evident that this Eclipse, independent of every other cause, must be invisible to the inhabitants of Great Britail. It will be visible in the North Pacific Ocean, and in the greater part of North America, but where greatest, will not exceed eight digits and a half.

## ON THE LUNAR OCCULTATIONS.

On the 20th of April the Moon will occult the planet Mars, when the immersion will happen at $1^{m}$ before 4 , and the emersion at $14^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 5 , in the afternoon: but in consequence of the planet being then at a great distance from the Earth, and so much in the rays of the Sun, this phenomenon will be invisible, even to those who are in possession of good telescopes.

On the 23rd of December there will happen an occultation of $\zeta$ Tauri, a star between the third and fourth magnitude. Immersion $10^{\mathrm{mm}}$ past 9 ; and emersion, $17^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 10 , night. This may be seen by means of a telescope.

The Moon will occult $e$ Leonis, a star between the fourth and fifth magnitude, on the 31st of December: immersion $49^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 3 , and emersion $3^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 5 , in the morning. A good glass will be necessary to see this small star.

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA:

․ The planet Mercury, this year, will be visible in the mornings, about an hour before sumrise, on, or near, the 14th of October; and in the evenings, about the 13th of January, the 5th of May, the 1st of September, and during the last week of December.

ㅇ. Venus, from the commencement of this year to the end of June, will be a beautiful object every clear evening, in the western skies; and will appear very splendid in the mornings, in the eastern part of the hearens, from the middle of August to the termination of the year.
$\delta^{\sigma}$. Mars is to be seen in the evenings of January, February, Marcb, and April; and on the 25th of March is in conjunction with Venus. He is visible in the mornings of November and December, and on the 26th of the former month is in conjunction with Venus.

4 et . Jupiter and Saturn (separating fast from their late conjunction) will be conspicuous objects during the evenings of the Summer and Autumn; the former planet will appear considerably to the east of Saturn, and by his size and brightness will be easily known from every other star in the heavens at those times.

## ON GENETHLIACAL ASTROLOGY

Astrology is that science by which we are enabled to investigate this frame or model of nature, with all its admirable productions and effects; whereby we acquire a knowledge of the secret virtues of the heavens, and the shining luminaries thereof. The Genetbliacal department of this noble science is allowed by every judicious Astrologer to be far the most interesting, as from our nativities we are enabled to calculate, or fortel, according to the various configurations of the hearenly bodies, our blessings and crosses, honour and dishonour, prosperity and adversity, sickness and health, \&c., during the whole course of our mortal career. For unto the wise man is given to know the number of our days, that we may be certified how long we have to live, Sic. And no man is so fit to foreknow these things, as lie who is able to say, major sum quàm cui possit fortuna nocere.

Without further introduction, I shall at once present my readers with a figure of the heavens at the birth of a female, with observations on the same.
$131^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$


Asc. to the $\square$ of $\odot$ in Mundo ................ $1^{\circ} 0^{\prime}$
Midheaven to the $\delta$ of $\odot \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$D$ to the $\square$ of $\not \subset$ in Mundo D.D. .......... 239
Asc. to the $\Delta$ of $\wp$ in Mundo ................ 36
D) to the Parallel of $h$ in the Zodiac ...... 424
$\oplus$ to the Parallel of 5 in the Zodiac ....... 424
D) to the $\square$ of $\delta$ in the Zodiac.......... .528
M.C. to the $\Delta$ of $D$ in Mundo ................ 811
$D$ to the $\square$ of $\delta$ in Mundo D.D. .......... 852
The immortal Ptolemy informs us that "the doctrine of the space of life is chief of all:" but in delivering judgment on the death of infants, he assures us that it is not the zodiacal positions alone that destroy life, but there are far greater causes, and those are the mundane stations of the celestial bodies: for they become more heating, drying, cooling, and moistening, as they approach the eastern, western, northern, and southern angles, and therefore those children that die before the end of the fifth year, are destroyed by too great superfluity, or deficiency of one of these elements; the
nativities of the parents, and time of conception, ought to be duly noticed, when they can be obtained; for if the significators of such children in the nativities of the parents are weak and afflicted, it will take but little to destroy the life of those under such circumstances. In this nativity, all the planets are under the Earth, but the dignity of Hyleg falls to the ascendant; the Moon is cadent, and in a violent sign, afflicted by the zodiacal $\square$ of $\delta^{\pi}$, and by $\not{q}$ also, who is of the nature of $\delta$, in consequence of being conjoined with him, and in the parallel of his declination; but the greatest evil the Moon suffers, is from her application to the zodiacal parallel of $\hbar$, and also from the mundane squares of $\delta$ and ¢, to whom she is applying by a direct motion, and all this affliction is from violent cardinal signs, and under the Earth. The ascendant Hyleg, is afflicted by the mundane square of the Sun, and the mundane $\Delta$ of $h$ to the ascendant, is also pregnant with violent qualities, for $\zeta$ is in the radix, in $\notin$ with $\delta$ and $\forall$, so that he transmits their obnoxious power to the degree ascending by his mundane $\Delta$ ray. Therefore from these considerations, combined with those above, it appears that this child will die in infancy by too great a portion of cold and moisture. Now this may seem strange to all students in the Genethliacal part of Astrology; but these things are beautifully exhibited by the immortal Ptolemy, in his Original Quadripartile, now in the library of the French King, which has never been printed in English. That great master of the predictive science clearly proves, that all children who die before the end of the fifth year, always die by position, and by too great a degree of heat or cold, and not by directions to the giver of life; for it is evident in this case, that was it possible for this child to live, then there is no direction able to put life in danger, but the ascendant, the giver of life, to the $\square$ of $\hbar$ in mundo, are $36^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$. It is true the ascendant to the sesquiquadrate of the $D$ in mundo, are $21^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$, and the horiscope to the semiquartile of $\nsucceq$, arc $34^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$, would give indisposition.

[^3]A Table of Houses for the Latitude of $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} N$., serving for the City of London. According to the Immortal Prolemy.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Noon } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & r\end{aligned}\right.$ | 11 8 |  | Ascen. б0 |  | 现 | Time from Noon. |  |  |  |  |  | 2 欢 | $\xrightarrow{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h. m. | - | - | - |  | - | - | h. | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 9 | 22 | $\bigcirc 642$ | 13 | 3 | 351 | 0 |  | 11 |  |  | 28 | 25 |
|  | 2 | 11 | 24 | 28 | 14 | 4 |  | 2 | 10 | 13 |  | 850 |  | 27 |
| 015 | 4 | 13 | 26 | $29 \quad 21$ | 16 | 6 | 48 | 4 | 12 | 14 |  | 18 | 2 | 29 |
| 022 | 6 | 15 | 28 | $0 \Omega 40$ | 17 |  | 416 | 6 | 14 | 16 |  | 147 | 3 | 1 |
| 029 | 8 | 17 | 29 | , | 18 | 9 | 425 | 8 | 15 | 18 |  | 316 | 5 | 3 |
| 037 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 433 | 10 | 17 | 19 |  | 446 | 7 | 5 |
| 044 | 12 | 22 | 3 | 438 | 21 | 13 | 442 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 616 | 8 | 7 |
| 051 | 14 | 24 | 4 | 57 | 23 | 14 | 451 | 14 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 746 | 10 | 9 |
| 059 | 16 | 26 | 6 | $7 \quad 15$ | 24 | 16 | 459 | 16 | 23 | 24 |  | 9 | 12 | 11 |
| 1 | 18 | 28 | 8 | $8 \quad 35$ | 26 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 25 | 526 |  | 0 | 14 | 13 |
| 114 | 20 | II | 9 | $9 \quad 53$ | 27 | 19 | 516 | 20 | 27 | 728 |  | 22 | 15 | 14 |
| 121 | 22 | 2 | 11 | $11 \quad 12$ | 29 | 21 | 525 | 22 | 29 | 29 |  | 53 | 17 | 16 |
| 129 | 24 | 4 | 413 | 1232 | m | 23 | 534 | 24 | $\Omega$ | M2 |  | 25 | 19 | 18 |
| 136 | 26 | 6 | 14 | 13 | ح | 25 | 543 | 26 | 2 | 23 | 26 | 2655 | 20 | 20 |
| ] 44 | 28 | 8 | 816 | $15 \quad 24$ | 3 | 26 | 551 | 28 |  | 4.4 |  | 827 | 22 | 22 |
| 152 | ¢ | 10 | 17 | $16 \quad 31$ | 4 | 28 | 6 | c | 6 | 6 6 | 0 | $0 \bumpeq$ | 24 | 24 |
| 159 | 2 | 12 | 19 | $17 \quad 55$ | 6 | $\simeq$ | 69 | 2 |  | 88 | B. 1 | 33 | 26 | 26 |
| 27 | 4 | 14 | 420 | $19 \quad 12$ | 7 | , | 617 | 4 | 10 | 10 |  | 35 | 27 | 28 |
| 215 | 6 | 16 | 622 | $20 \quad 32$ | 9 | - | 626 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 37 | 29 | 7 |
| 223 | 8 | 17 | 724 | $21 \quad 54$ | 11 | 5 | 635 | 8 | 14 | 413 |  | $6 \quad 9$ | M | 1 |
| 230 | 10 | 19 | 125 | $23 \quad 16$ | 12 | 7 | 644 | 10 | 16 | 615 |  | 40 | 2 | 3 |
| 238 | 12 | 21 | 127 | $24 \quad 38$ | 14 | 9 | 652 | 12 | 17 | 16 |  | 12 | 4 | 5 |
| 246 | 14 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 19 | 18 |  | 1043 | 6 | 7 |
| 254 | 16 | 25 | $\Omega$ | $27 \quad 24$ | 17 | 12 |  | 16 | 21 | 120 |  | 1214 | 8 | 9 |
|  | 18 | 27 | 1 | $28 \quad 47$ | 18 | 14 | 718 | 18 | 23 | 22 |  | 1345 | 9 | 11 |
| 310 | 20 | 29 | 3 | 0 m 13 | 20 | 16 | 727 | 20 | 25 | 23 |  | 1514 | 11 | 13 |
| 318 | 22 | ${ }_{5}$ | 4 | 137 | 22 | 18 | 735 | 22 | 27 | 25 |  | 16 | 3 | 15 |
| 326 | 24 | 2 | 2.6 | $3 \quad 2$ | 23 | 20 | 744 | 24 | 29 | 927 |  | $18 \quad 14$ | 14 | 16 |
| 335 | 26 |  | 48 | $4 \quad 29$ | 25 | 22 | 752 | 26 | M2 | 28 |  | 1942 | 16 | 18 |
| 343 | 28 |  | 69 | $5 \quad 55$ | 27 | 24 |  | 28 |  | $3 \bumpeq$ |  | 2110 | 17 | 20 |
| 351 | 30 |  | 811 | $7 \quad 22$ | 28 | 25 |  | 30 |  | 52 |  | 2238 | 19 | 22 |

Example.-To erect a figure of the heavens, May 6th, 1844, at $2^{\mathrm{h}} 53^{\mathrm{m}}$ mean time, p.s. First apply the equation of time, taken from columu 4 of page 11, which may be called 4 minutes, and the result will be $2^{\mathrm{h}} 57^{\mathrm{m}}$, which is apparent time. Next look for the Sun's longitude, page 10, and you will find it on the 6th of May to

A Table of Houses for the Latitude of $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} N$., serving for the City of London. According to the Immortal Prolemy.

| Time from <br> Noon. | 10 $\Omega$ | 11 | 12 |  | As |  | 7 | Time from Noon. |  |  |  |  | Ascen. | so | 3 $m$ $m$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h.m. | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | h. m. | - |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  | 0 | 5 | 2 |  | 2238 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 27 | 17 |  | 19 | 8 | 21 |
| 817 | 2 | 6 | 53 | 32 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 19 |  | 40 | 9 | 24 |
| 825 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 52 | $25 \quad 32$ | 22 | 26 | 1215 | 4 | 4 m | 20 |  | $6 \quad 2$ | 11 | 6 |
| 834 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 72 | $26 \quad 58$ | 24 | 28 | 1222 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 27 | 24 | 13 | 8 |
| 8 | 8 | 12 |  | 82 | $28 \quad 23$ | 26 | 29 | 1229 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 38 | 46 | 15 | H |
| 850 | 10 | 14 | 10 |  | $29 \quad 42$ | 27 | vo | 1237 | 10 |  | , 25 |  | $10 \quad 10$ | 17 |  |
| 858 | 12 | 16 | 12 |  | 17413 | 29 | 3 | 1244 | 12 | 2 | 26 | 11 | 1135 | 19 | 5 |
| 96 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 236 | 1 | 5 | 1251 | 14 | 4 | 27 | 712 | $12 \quad 59$ | 21 | 7 |
| 914 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 1259 | 16 | 611 | 129 | 914 | $14 \quad 26$ | 23 | 0 |
| 922 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 3.9 | $13 \quad 6$ | 18 | 12 |  | 15 | 15 | 25 | 12 |
| 9 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 8 | 45 | 5 | 11 | 1314 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 17 | $17 \quad 23$ | 7 | 15 |
| 938 | 22 | 25 | 19 | 9 | 86 |  | 6 13 | 1321 | 22 | 16 |  | 18 | $18 \quad 54$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | 17 |
| 945 | 24 | 27 | 21 | 1 | 988 |  | 814 | 1329 | 24 | 417 |  |  | $20 \quad 26$ | 2 | 20 |
| 953 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 3 | $10 \quad 48$ | 10 | 16 | 1336 | 26 | 619 |  |  | 22 | 4 | 22 |
| 10 | 28 | 气 | 24 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 118 | 1344 | 28 | 80 | 1 | 23 | $33 \quad 37$ | 7 | 25 |
| 10 | m | 2 | 2 | 6 | $13 \quad 30$ | 13 | 20 | 1352 | m | 122 | 2 | 25 | $25 \quad 15$ |  | 27 |
| 1016 | 2 |  | 27 | 7 | $14 \quad 49$ | 14 | 22 | 1359 |  | 224 | 411 | 120 | $26 \quad 56$ | 2 | $r$ |
| 1024 | 4 |  | 29 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 64 | 14 |  | 25 | 512 | 228 | $28 \quad 39$ | 15 | 5 |
| 1031 | 6 |  | n | l | $17 \quad 28$ | 17 | 726 | 1415 |  | 627 | 714 |  | 0 V924 | 17 | 5 |
| 1039 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 2 | $18 \quad 48$ | 19 | 928 | 1422 |  | 829 | 916 | 6 | 213 | 20 | 7 |
| 1046 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 21 | $1{ }_{\sim}^{m}$ | 1430 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 46 | 23 | 10 |
| 1054 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 2126 | 22 | 22 | 1438 | 12 | 22 | 219 | 9 | 6 | 26 | 13 |
| 11 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 2245 | 24 | - | 1446 | 14 | 4 | 21 | 1 |  | 29 | 15 |
| 119 | 16 | 16 | 1 |  | 24 | 26 | 6 | 1454 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 210 | 10 | ) | 18 |
| 1116 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 9 | $25 \quad 23$ | 27 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 24 | 412 | 1214 |  | 20 |
| 1123 | 20 | 19 | 910 | 0 | $26 \quad 41$ | 29 | 911 | 1510 | 20 | 0 | 926 | 614 | $14 \quad 29$ |  | 23 |
| 1131 | 22 | 21 | 112 | 2 | 28 | vo | - 13 | 1518 | 22 | 211 | 128 | 816 | $16 \quad 48$ | 13 | 326 |
| 1138 | 24 | 2 | 213 | 3 | $29 \quad 20$ |  | 15 | 1526 | 24 | 413 | 3 | 19 | $19 \quad 11$ | 10 | 28 |
| 1145 | 26 | 24 | 41 | 4 | 0f39 |  | $4{ }^{4} 17$ | 1535 | 26 | 614 | 4 | 2 | $21 \quad 43$ |  | \% |
| 1153 | 28 | 36 | 616 | 6 |  |  | 619 | 1543 | 23 | 8 16 | 6 | 2 | $24 \quad 24$ | 423 | 3 |
|  | 30 |  |  |  | 19 |  | 21 | 1551 | 30 | 0,18 |  |  | 2710 |  |  |

be $\gamma 16^{\circ}$. Turn then to the Table of Houses, and run down the column headed 10, till you find $\gamma 16^{3}$, which will be on page 44, and against it you will find, under "Time from Noon," $2^{\mathrm{h}} 54^{\mathrm{m}}$; to which add the $2^{\mathrm{h}} 57^{\mathrm{m}}$ apparent time, and the result will be $5^{\mathrm{h}} 51^{\mathrm{ng}}$. Now for "Time from Noon" $5^{\mathrm{h}} 51^{\mathrm{m}}$, you have $\Pi 28^{\circ}, \Omega 4^{\circ}$, 双 $4^{\circ}$,

Partridge, 1844.
A Table of Houses for the Latitude of $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} N$, serving for the City of London. According to the Immortal Ptoleny.

| Time from Noon. |  |  |  |  |  | 2 $\times$ |  |  | Time from Noon | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 10 \\ \underset{\sim}{m} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underbrace{0}_{\sim} 11$ | ${ }_{m}{ }^{m} 12$ |  |  |  | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 0 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18 |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  | 0.24 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  | 7 |  | $r$ |  |  | 2017 | 2 | 227 | 77 | 75 | 537 | 27 | 14 |
|  |  | 22 |  | 10 | 311 | 3 | 11 |  | 2025 |  | 429 | 2911 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 16 |
| 1616 | 6 | 24 | 12 | 12 | $6 \quad 27$ | 7 | 14 |  | 2034 |  | 6 A | - 14 | 1410 | $10 \quad 49$ | - | 17 |
| 1625 |  | 20 |  | 14 | 52 | 11 | 16 |  | 2042 |  | 84 | 18 | 1813 | 13 |  | 19 |
| 1633 | 10 | 28 | 16 | 16 | $13 \quad 30$ | 14 | 19 | 2 | 2050 | 10 | 0 | 21 | 2115 | 15 |  | 21 |
| 1642 | 12 | - |  | 18 | $17 \quad 19$ | 18 | 21 |  | 2058 | 12 | 10 | 124 | 241 | 17 |  | 23 |
| 1651 | 14 |  |  | 21 | $21 \quad 20$ | 21 | 23 |  | 21 | 14 | 413 | 328 | 2815 | 19 |  | 4 |
| 1659 | 16 |  |  | 23 | $25 \quad 32$ | 25 | 26 |  | 2114 | 16 | 15 | 5 ¢ | ¢ 2 | 22 |  | 26 |
|  | 18 |  |  | 26 | 28.53 | 28 | 28 |  | 2122 | 18 | 817 | 74 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 28 |
| 1716 | 20 |  |  | 28 | 4 ¢ 38 | ర | II | 2 | 2130 | 20 | 20 | 27 | 25 | $25 \quad 55$ | 13 | 29 |
| 17 | 22 | 10 |  | ${ }_{m}$ | 24 |  |  |  | 2] 38 | 22 | 22 | 210 | 102 | 27 | 14 |  |
| 173 | 24 | 12 |  | 4 | 14 | 8 |  |  | 21 | 24 | 25 | 512 | 122 | 2936 | 16 |  |
| 1743 | 26 | 14 |  | 6 | $19 \quad 30$ | 11 | 7 | 72 | 2153 | 26 | 28 | 815 | 15 | 1522 | 18 |  |
| 1751 | 28 | 16 |  | 9 | $24 \quad 39$ | 15 | 10 |  | 22 | 28 | r | r 18 | 18 | 35 | 19 |  |
| 18 | vo | 18 |  | 12 | $0 \times 0$ | 18 | 12 | 2 | 22 | H | - 3 | 321 | 21 | 445 | 21 |  |
| 18 |  | 20 |  | 15 | $5 \quad 19$ | 21 | 14 |  | 2216 |  | 5 | 23 | 23 | 3 | 22 | 0 |
| 1817 |  | 23 |  | 19 | $10 \quad 29$ | 24 | 16 |  | 22.24 |  | 4.8 | 26 | 26 | 8 - 0 | 24 | 11 |
| 1826 | 6 | 25 |  | 221 | $15 \quad 37$ | 26 | 18 |  | 2231 | 6 | . 10 | 028 | 28 | 35 | 25 | 3 |
| 1835 | 8 | 27 |  | 25. | 2035 | 29 | 20 |  | 2239 | - | 13 | 3 II | II 11 | 11 | 27 | 15 |
| 18 | 10 | 29 |  | 28 | $25 \quad 22$ | п | 22 |  | 224 | 10 | 15 | 5.2 | 12 | 1237 | 28 | 6 |
| 1852 | 12 | ~ |  | 犬 | 0 ర 0 | 4 | 25 |  | 2254 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 14 | $\Omega$ | 18 |
|  | 14 |  | 4 |  | 27 | 7 | 27 |  | 23 | 14 | 20 | 07 | 15 | 15 |  | 19 |
| 19 | 16 | 7 |  | 9 | 8 | 9 | 29 |  | 23 | 16 | 23 | 3 | 17 | 17 |  | 21 |
| 1918 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 121 | $12 \quad 42$ | 12 | 5 |  | 2316 | 18 | 25 | 511 | 1118 | $18 \quad 26$ |  | 23 |
| 1927 | 20 | 11 |  | 161 | $16 \quad 31$ | 14 | 2 | 23 | 2323 | 20 | 27 | 713 | 1319 | $19 \quad 52$ |  | 24 |
| 1935 | 22 | 14 |  | 192 |  | 16 | 4 | 23 | 2331 | 22 | \% | $\bigcirc 15$ | 1521 | $21 \quad 15$ |  | 26 |
| 1944 | 24 | 16 |  | 2 | $23 \quad 33$ | 18 | 6 | 23 | 2338 | 24 |  | 17 | 1722 | $22 \quad 37$ | 8 | 28 |
| 1952 | 26 | 19 | 26 | $\underline{6}$ | $26 \quad 49$ | 20 | 8 | 23 | 2345 | 26 |  | 19 | 1923 | 2359 | 10 | 29 |
| 20 | 28 | 21 |  | $r$ | 2953 | 23 | 10 |  | 2353 | 28 |  | 6.21 | 2125 | 25 | 11 | 碞 |
| 20 | 30 | 24 |  | 4 | $2 \Pi 50$ | 25 | 12 |  |  | 30 |  | $9{ }^{9} 22$ | 22.20 | 2642 | 13 |  |
| M $28^{\circ} 27^{\prime}, \bumpeq 22^{\circ}$, and $m 22^{\circ}$, for the cusps of the houses, 10,11 , 12, 1, 2, and 3. The cusps of the opposite houses, viz., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 , and 9 , will naturally be $\uparrow 28^{\circ}, \ldots 4^{\circ}$, A $^{\circ}$, $\neq 28^{\circ} 27^{\prime}, \Upsilon 22^{\circ}$, and $822^{\circ}$. The planets' places you have in the calendar-insert them in their proper houses. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## THE WINTER QUARTER.

Judicium Astrologicum, pro Anno 1844; or an Astrological Judgment upon the four Quarterly Ingresses of the present year; and first, of the Brumal Ingress, or Winter Quarter.
I here begin, as usual, with the Winter Quarter, as it falls within the new year, excepting a few days. This quarter, then, commences when the Sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, which he will do on Friday, the 22nd of December, 1843, at $48^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as computed from our best solar tables; at which time 21 degrees of m will ascend in the east, and 14 degrees of $\ddagger$ will culminate, or pass the meridian. In looking over the figure which I have constructed for this ingress, I find 4 in the 1st house; $\odot$ in the 10th; D, $\not \subset$, and $q$, in the 11th; and $\zeta$ and $\delta$ in the 12th house of heaven. From the whole I am led to infer, that the Winter will not pass over so grievous to the common people in our own country, as in some past years. 4 in the ascendant is favourable to the endowment of churches and chapels; but being in the house of $\gamma$, augurs some corrupt form of religion in rogue, probably Puseyism or Popery. In Greece and India many unpleasant events will transpire. Certain changes in the manners and customs of the people of Mexico, \&c., may be expected. Shipwrecks, and other disasters at sea, I am afraid, will greatly prevail.

## THE SPRING QUARTER,

Or the Sun's Transit through Aries, Taurus, and Gemini.
We now arrive at the pleasant season of Spring, at the return of which, all things begin to revive, look fresh and flourish; the days lengthen, and the Sun refreshes the cold Earth. This quarter begins when the Sun enters the equinoctial sign $\gamma$, which this year happens on Wednesday, the $20 t h$ of March, at 55 m past 11 in the forenoon, when 24 degrees of 5 will ascend in the eastern angle, and 26 degrees of $\neq$ will occupy the cusp of the mid-heaven. The planets are so distributed as to show a season of much struggle and opposition, both at home and abroad. Many attempts for the bettering of things will in the conflict become nullified.

## THE SUMMER QUARTER,

## Or the Sun's Transit through Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

This quarter commences when the bright orb of day touches the first scruple of the tropical sign 5; which happens this year on Friday the 2 Ist of June, at $46^{\mathrm{m}}$ past 8 in the morning, when 26 degrees of $\Omega$ will ascend, and 14 degrees of $\varnothing$ will culminate. The celestial wanderers are so situated with regard to one another at this ingress, as to show a season connected with important matters. Many deep-laid plans of mischief will be detected, to the confusion of their authors; vice will be punished and virtue rewarded. Contentions will arise in Ireland, France, Spain, China, and other regions under heaven. May peace exist in our Island; much, however, of this, will depend on the wisdom and prudence of our great men at the helm of affairs.

## THE AUTUMN QUARTER,

## Or the Sun's Transit through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

> Day's radiant Chief, with unabating speed, Along the skies compels the flaming steed; Now golden sun-beams in the welkin glow, Now hang rich fruits on every yielding bough; And waving ears the yellow plains along, A phalanx'd army, amicably throng.

This quarter takes place on Sunday, the 22nd of September, at $56^{\text {min }}$ past 10 o'clock at night; at that time 16 degrees of $\mathfrak{g}$ will be on the cusp of the ascendant, and 15 degrees of the watery sign $\nRightarrow$, will be on that of the 10th house, wherein 24 will shine with lustre, and $\zeta$ towards the south-west. I am led to hope that this will prove a season fraught with many blessings to our own nation, in consequence of which, may who have long been greatly oppressed will find relief, and have cause to adore that Providence that presides over all.

## FINIS.

[^4]
[^0]:    Note.- The times of Sun rising and setting in the preceding page, are for the latitude of London, and the above table is inserted that the reader may know pretty nearly what allowance to make, carlier or later, for the above specitied places, as well as for others having nearly the same latitudes, Brighton, \&-c. latiture 503 N. ; Bangor, \&c. latitude $53^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. ; Cartisle, \&c. latitude $55^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.

[^1]:    *The Commonwealth, under Chomwell and his Son, lasted from January 30,1649 , to Nay 29, 1660: or, 11x. 3m. 29d.

[^2]:    PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

[^3]:    Note.-Most authors give the preference to the east angle, as being strongest in the figure; or in other words, that a planet there is more powerful than in any other place; but Ptolemy gives the preference to the south angle, and with reason, for the stars are more powerful in their meridian altitude than when rising.

[^4]:    -PRINTED FOR THE COMPANY OF STATYONERS BY HARRISON AND CO., 45, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

