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CATECHISM OF ASTROLOGY.

CHAPTER IV.

**Q.** How do we form a judgment as to foreign nations by the figure of the Sun's INGRESS into Aries?

**A.** Much may be learned by merely noting the character of the planets in the signs which rule those nations; but, to learn more extensively the influences on those nations, you must erect the figure for the seat of government of each country.

**Q.** Which are the countries ruled by the different signs?

**A.** The following table denotes, as far as has yet been discovered, the

COUNTRIES AND CITIES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE SIGNS OF  
THE ZODIAC.

**♈ Countries.**—Britain, Galatia (the modern north-west portion of Anatolia), Germany, or, more strictly, the ancient "Germania," situate to the east of Gaul, or modern France; and the "Barsania" of Ptolemy, or the European Sarmatia, or modern Lithuania, lesser Poland, &c.; also Burgundy, Denmark, and Palestine, Syria or Judea; especially Lebanon and near Damascus.

**Cities.**—Naples, Capua, Florence, Verona, Brunswick, Padua, Marseilles, Cracow, Saragossa, Utrecht.

**♉ Countries.**—Persia, the ancient Parthia (modern Mozendaran and parts south of the Caspian) and Media, or the modern Aderbijan, Georgia, and the Caucasus, &c.; Asia Minor, the Archipelago, and Cyprus; also Poland, Ireland, and White Russia.

**Cities.**—Dublin, Mantua, Leipzig, Parma, and Palermo.

**♊ Countries.**—Armenia, Tripoli, or all the north-east coast of Africa to Lower Egypt, and that country included; Flanders, Lombardy, Sardinia, Brabant, and Belgium; also the west of England and United States of America.

**Cities.**—London, Versailles, Mentz, Louvaine, Bruges, Cordova, and Nuremberg.

**♋ Countries.**—Northern and Western Africa, also the ancient Bithynia and Phrygia, being part of Anatolia, near Constantinople; and Scotland, Holland, Zealand, and Mingrelia, or ancient Colchis.

**Cities.**—Amsterdam, Cadiz, Constantinople, Venice, Genoa, Algiers,

Tunis, York, St. Andrew's, New York, Bern, Milan, Lubeck, Vincentia, Magdenberg, and Manchester.

♁ *Countries*.—Italy, Sicily, France, Puglia in Italy, the Alps, Bohemia, Chaldea, the ancient Phœnicia (including the coasts about Sidon and Tyre); also Cappadocia, or the northern parts of Romania in Turkey.

*Cities*.—Rome, Bath, Bristol, Taunton, Damascus, Prague, Ravenna, and Philadelphia: probably Portsmouth.

♂ *Countries*.—Mesopotamia, Turkey in Europe and Asia, Babylonia, especially the modern Kurdistan, Assyria; all the country between Tigris and Euphrates; Greece, especially about Lavadia, Thessaly, Corinth, and the Morea; the island of Candia, the lower Silesia, Croatia, or Liburnia, and Switzerland.

*Cities*.—Jerusalem, Corinth, Novara in Milan, Paris, Basil, Padua, Lyons, Toulouse, Heidelberg, Reading, and probably Cheltenham.

♃ *Countries*.—Bactriana, or the modern Balk and Bucharia, the borders of the Caspian, Usbeck, part of Thibet, and China, especially the northern provinces; Japan, and parts of India near China; Livonia, Austria, Savoy, Upper Egypt, Oasis, and ancient Libya.

*Cities*.—Antwerp, Lisbon, Frankfort, Spires, Fribourg, Vienna, Gäeta, Charlestown, Suessa in Campania, Placenza.

♄ *Countries*.—Fez, Morocco, the kingdom of the Moors and country about Algiers, the whole of Barbary—Judea, Syria, especially the northern parts and ancient Cappadocia; Norway and Jutland, Bavaria, Valencia, and Catalonia.

*Cities*.—Messina, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and Liverpool.

♅ *Countries*.—Tuscany, that part of France between La Seine and La Garonne to Cape Finisterre, Spain, Arabia Felix, Lower Italy, especially Tarento; Dalmatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Moravia; also Provence, in France.

*Cities*.—Cologne, Avignon, Buda, Narbonne, Toledo, Volterriæ in Naples, Rotenburg, and Stutgard.

♆ *Countries*.—India, Khorassan, and countries towards Lake Aral; Circran and Macran, Gedrosia, or the modern Punjaub, Thrace, Macedonia, the Morea, and Illyria; Bosnia, Albania, Bulgaria, Stiria, Romandiola in Italy, the south-west part of Saxony, Hesse, Mexico, Mecklenburgh, Lithuania, and the Orcades.

*Cities*.—Oxford, Prato in Tuscany, Brandenburg, Tortona, Constanz, and Fayence in Provence.

♇ *Countries*.—Arabia the Stony, Red Russia, Prussia, part of Poland, Lithuania, Tartary, part of Muscovy, Circassia, Walachia, Tartaria, especially Usbeck; Sweden, Westphalia, Piedmont, Azania, and Abyssinia.

*Cities*.—Hamburgh, Bremen, Saltsburg, Trent, and Ingoldstadt.

♈ *Countries*.—Portugal, Calabria, Normandy, Galicia in Spain, Egypt, the vicinity of the Gulf of Sydra, and south-west from that to ancient Phazania, or the modern Fezzan and the great desert of Zara; Nubia and the *Garamantica Vallis* of Ptolemy; also the southern parts of Asia Minor.

*Cities*.—Alexandria, Ratisbon, Worms, Seville, Compostello in Galicia, and Tiverton.

**Q.** How are we to judge of the effects of planets upon these places?

**A.** At present we know little of the *parts* of the signs which have the greatest influence on particular places, and to this ignorance may be attributed the failures of some predictions.

**Q.** Can you give any decided instance of the influences of the signs being as stated?

**A.** The recent warlike doings at Alexandria and its neighbourhood is one. The solar eclipse on the 4th of March, 1840, took place in the 14th degree of Pisces, and the bloodshed, &c., in those parts was foretold therefrom.

**Q.** But does it not follow that every country said to be influenced by Pisces should have equally suffered?

**A.** At Alexandria and those parts where the evil fell the eclipse was *rising*, and would produce more potent effects; but we find, also, that in Calabria a violent earthquake has overthrown the city of Reggio; and in Portugal the effect has been to produce warlike demonstrations and preparations.

**Q.** How am I to calculate the figure of the heavens for a distant part of the world—say for Washington, in America?

**A.** The longitude of Washington is  $77^{\circ} 2'$  E.; then this amount must be subtracted from the right asc. on the midheaven of the figure. This being  $95^{\circ} 6'$ , if we subtract  $77^{\circ} 2'$ , we have  $18^{\circ} 4'$  for the right ascension culminating at Washington, equal in *time* (dividing it by 15) to 1h. 12m. 16s. Then, if we pursue the same process as before for erecting the figure, we shall find, among other remarkable points, that Venus in the 10th house represented the President; and we shall also find, that on the cusp of the 5th house (which is the 8th when counted from the 10th as the ascendant, and is, therefore, the house of *death* to the President) is the 26th degree of Scorpio; and, moreover, that on the 4th of April Venus was passing that said cusp of his 8th house, or house of death, when President Harrison died! Wherefore it was easy to predict his dissolution from this figure at that period.

**Q.** What do you mean by the NEOMENIA?

**A.** It is the first new moon of the year, or rather the new moon nearest to the Sun's Ingress into Aries. And as we always find that the new moon (or full moon, whichever occurs nearest) at the Ingress into Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricornus, has much influence over the ensuing quarter, we consider the "Neomenia" as a very important era; but these figures are of still greater importance if the Sun or Moon happen to be eclipsed.

**Q.** Will you give an example of this influence?

**A.** Take the new moon nearest the Sun's Ingress into Capricornus at 9h. 24m., p. m., 23d December, 1840, when the right ascension on the midheaven was  $55^{\circ} 59'$ . You will find Mars in the 2nd house, helping to impoverish the revenue of this country, as also France, &c. But we know that where Mars is *rising*, tumult and bloodshed ensue, and we desire to know where this will occur. Turn the globe  $25^{\circ}$  from east to west, and lower the pole to  $43^{\circ}$ , when you will find Mars in the ascendant, urging the "people" to warlike actions; and as there will then be  $80^{\circ} 59'$  right ascension (that of  $22^{\circ}$  nearly of Gemini), it follows that Saturn in Sagittarius  $25^{\circ}$  is in that part of the world in

close opposition to the 10th house, showing open enmity to the Government. These two positions alone were sufficient to denote insurrections and bloodshed in that part of the world.

*Q.* But you have not named the country where these effects would fall?

*A.* You have only to look to the globe for a country in 43 degrees of north latitude and 25 degrees of east longitude, which you will find to be the centre of Bulgaria. Upon making this discovery, we foretold for the month of March "political disturbance" in Bulgaria, and accordingly an insurrection broke out there on the 6th of April.

*Q.* How do you judge of peace or war, in a general sense?

*A.* Our judgments are generally formed from the planets in the 7th house and the lord of the 7th, and also from the position and strength of Mars, "the god of war," as he was termed by the ancients, and not without a good foundation.

*Q.* Are there any other general rules for this branch of Astrology?

*A.* There are several; but if the student wish to investigate these interesting matters further, he should study the great work of Claudius Ptolemy, the TETRABIBLOS, our object having been merely to convey a general idea of the science. And we may conclude by observing that, when rightly understood, he will find never-failing proofs of the influence of the heavens upon all the nations of the world.

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## REFUTATION OF THE ATTACK UPON ASTROLOGY.

(Concluded from page 226.)

PAR. 2.—It would, say "William and Robert," be a waste of time to attempt to enter into the minutiae of astrological science. But this is matter of opinion. We think, on the contrary, that it would be time well employed to expose that or any other system of "delusion" and "imposture." But it so happens that they did not even know of what the principles of Astrology consist, as we showed in our reply to paragraph 1; therefore, they could not attempt the minutiae without exposing their entire ignorance. Nevertheless, these lovers of truth strive, by this cunning turn, to make their readers believe that they really understand "astrological science;" for, stupid as the public are, they still know that a man should understand what he condemns. We are next told, that "it is a point of *extreme doubt* whether any definite and universal rules ever existed on the subject." But this statement the writer did not himself rely on; for, four lines lower, he discovers that there is *no doubt* on the subject, and says, "not even *any* distinct theoretical rules ever existed to guide astrological speculations." Certes, the force of lying could no farther go! This, in the face of the existence of the great foundation of all astrological works, the TETRABIBLOS of the immortal Ptolemy!—this, notwithstanding the *Primum mobile* of Placidus, strictly following the rules of the great master!—this, in despite of the works of Lilly, Goad, Heydon, Ramesey, *cum multis alii*, and of the *Opus reformatum* of Partridge! When a painter would henceforth personify mendacity and impudence, let him delineate the

worthy brothers, "William and Robert Chambers," in the act of writing down Astrology. If Astrology never was an *inductive* science, how happens it that we find the very *founder* of the "inductive reasoning, or the method of drawing general conclusions only from an array of singly-established *facts*," the great Lord Bacon himself, conceiving that "the destinies of nations and individuals were indicated by, and dependent upon, celestial phenomena?" Surely he understood his own system! Assuredly, he applied inductive reasoning to Astrology! Without doubt, then, either Lord Bacon, or the writer of this piece of twaddle, must be considered as a very great ass. We leave "William and Robert" to decide which may claim the title.

PAR. 3.—The assertion that Astrology became at length "a tool merely in the hands of impostors," is but an assertion; and we think it will carry little weight, considering the very *marked* veracity of the writers. It seems, that its followers "conceived the destinies of mankind to depend on hurricanes and thunder." Verily, this is a "thundering" bounce; for we have read most astrological works, and never met the idea before. What a pity we have no quotation given to show the existence of this preposterous notion. "Judicial Astrology," say the brothers, "without any *visible* changes on the face of heaven or earth, professed an ability at all times to read and predict the fate of individuals and empires." How grand and sublime is this piece of "Information for the People!" The occurrence of eclipses and conjunctions, "the motions and relative positions of the heavenly bodies," to quote paragraph 1, the rising, southing, and setting of the stars, and their formation of aspects among each other, are not "*visible* changes on the face of heaven," according to our critics. Judicial astrology is made up of these matters, yet it is insinuated that it is some occult and mysterious matter, devoid of *facts*. It would, indeed, be "a waste of time" to attempt to disprove such an arrant piece of sheer absurdity. Farther, we learn that the astrologers "pretended to foretell *every thing* and in every way." No; they did not. None of them ever foretold that, in the 19th century, the world would be visited by such a pair of illustrious donkeys as those whose ears we are now in the act of cropping. But "the *whole* being an imposture, one thing, no doubt, was just as easy to them as another." Aye, Lord Bacon and Kepler were very likely men to miss seeing that all their studies in Astrology were imposture. There have doubtless been impostors among astrologers, as well as among other men; but such there are in our day, as is obvious to any one who reads "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," wherein we find men *pretend* to know a science of which they are utterly ignorant. The account of "casting a horoscope" is not *quite* correct. Indeed, we might dispute the assertion that "the *movements* of the heaven are *fixed*," only that it is worthy of the wise-aces who have made the discovery; but we pass on, to deny that astrologers always told "the poor fool" what he *wished* to know. If this mean that astrologers told only favourable events, then it must needs be untrue, because misfortunes are quite as frequent as happy circumstances; and if only one class of events had been predicted, the veriest booby would have discovered the fallacy of the predictions, and never visited the astrologer a second time. But the reverse was the

fact ; for, speaking of Lilly, the writer affirms that a "universal belief in his powers pervaded all ranks in the English nation ;" and he adds, "high and low, rich and poor, were all equally infected with these absurd notions." But surely, though such as the "poorest and least educated" of the people who peruse and believe the trash we have been exposing may have been deceived, yet they even could tell, yea or nay, whether the events foretold agreed or not with the predictions. And, certainly, the "highest and wisest of our forefathers, only two centuries ago," were more capable of deciding as to Lilly's merits and the truth of his predictions than even the self-sufficient twaddlers who thus attempt to hold up those "highest and wisest" to undeserved ridicule. At length we are told that "many men, addicted to these studies, were *sincere* believers in their own powers." Hitherto all has been depicted as "tricks" and "imposture ;" but it now oozes out that *some* Astrology was not of this character, for surely no "true men" could at any time have practised "tricks" and taken them for *truths*. A *semblance* of truth in astrological science is thus *admitted* to have existed, and it was the duty of an honest critic to show that this was *but* a semblance. To do this, however, required some practical acquaintance with the science, which our literary "impostors" have not in the slightest degree ; for we happen to know, through a certain noble lord, that neither of them understand even how to erect a figure of the heavens ; and we are quite sure that if they could show, by an appeal to *facts*, the non-reality of astral doctrines, it would have been done long ago.

PAR. 4, 5.—We here find the libellous scribblers of this essay abusing William Lilly in good set terms, calling him "wizard," "wise man," &c., and his pretensions "ridiculous ;" but they name nothing against his moral conduct, which assuredly they would have done if aught had existed. And they are compelled to admit, that "all ranks in the English nation" consulted him, which popularity of his name shows that either "all ranks in the English nation"—the whole public—were such dolts that they could not tell when he foretold the truth, but mistook the plainest facts ! or, on the other hand, that "all ranks in the English nation" were correct—that Lilly foretold truth—that, therefore, Astrology is a veritable science, and that the real "wise men" (in their own conceits) are the said "William and Robert Chambers." It is true, they call these notions "absurd ;" but they do not attempt to prove them such. They do not take a figure of the heavens from Lilly's books (though he published a vast number) and show its absurdity, or point out how it really differs from what Lilly asserts. This would have been something like an appeal to *facts*, and far more consistent with the "inductive reasoning" than merely asserting that it was "*ridiculous nonsense* to which the highest and wisest of our forefathers, only two centuries ago, bent the knee in abject worship ;" which assertion lacks proof, and remains a mere bombastic falsehood.

PAR. 6 contains nothing worthy of comment.

PAR. 7.—The only thing of note in this is the bold assertion, that Lilly practised "magic in private ;" but, except so far as to examine into the reality of magic, as to whether any evidence existed of its truth, we deny that he did so ; nor should we have noticed this statement, but for the attempt to mix up "magic" with Astrology,

which is a common trick now-a-days ; but is just as false as the rest of the accusations against the science. We are told that Lilly published a "periodical almanac," which "arrested the attention of men very speedily, and his fame became universal." But how could this have had such an effect if the predictions had not been realised by events? And how could they have been realised, if Astrology were unfounded?

PAR. 8.—Here we find abuse again, but no attempt at argument to *refute* "the trumpety bundles of periodical prophecies" which "attracted the anxious attention of Parliament." It seems that these prophecies were correct as to the events ; but this fact is no evidence of the truth of the science with these prejudiced writers.

PAR. 9.—In this Lilly is accused of prophesying *for* the Parliament (that is, foretelling its success) when the King's cause declined, and of putting forth broad hints of the Parliament's fall when it was about to fall. Why, if he predicted according to nature, as shown by the heavenly influences, how could he do otherwise? Yet this, which is evidence of the *truth* of his science, is twisted into evidence of his being a time-server! Charles, King of England, and the King of Sweden, were convinced of Lilly's truth ; but not so the modern sovereigns of critical accuracy, who judge without any attempt to investigate into his principles.

PAR. 10, 11.—We here have the account of Lilly being brought before Parliament regarding his *foreknowledge* of the great fire ; and the member who asked him if he foresaw the year is treated as a "wise-acre," because the question implies credence in the prediction. But we have a *false* account of what constituted the prediction, which was not "some houses on fire," but the *Twins* (the hieroglyphic of *London*, which is ruled by  $\Pi$ , the Twins) falling headlong into the flames. This comes of not understanding what one sets about to condemn. The writer cannot deny the *success* of the astrologer, and so he sets it down to his framing his responses "equivocally," &c. Why, if he were asked, "Shall I succeed in my efforts to marry A. B.?" could he equivocate out of this plain query, which must have been put a thousand times? But his public predictions, also, were plain and clear, or else they would have failed to gain him the fame he acquired.

PAR. 12.—Lilly made "a considerable revenue" by teaching Astrology ; and we are told that "many gentlemen even, of good fortune and condition, became his pupils." Of course, this demonstrates that he must have given them good evidence of the truth of the science. But, blinded by prejudice and stuffed with ignorance, these writers cannot refrain from calling even Lilly's friend, Elias Ashmole, his "dupe?" Where is the proof?

PAR. 13 closes this piece of scandalous quack criticism, by admitting that, among the astrologer's disciples (who are called "dupes" without a shadow of proof that any *deception* existed, which is taken for *granted*) were "individuals of *real worth and learning*, who courted his acquaintance and respected his predictions." How, we demand of "William and Robert Chambers"—how can *they* have the insolence to call such a man a "knaveish fortune-teller," when those individuals had every opportunity of judging of his character and of testing his science, wanting neither "worth nor learning" to enable them to arrive at a more correct conclusion than can be hoped for from writers, the whole

tone of whose language shows them destitute alike of worth, learning, or integrity?

Thus have we refuted every iota of this attack upon Astrology, having shown that the writers had not one solitary fact to go upon to show its fallacy. Out of their own mouths have we condemned them; as we have omitted to adduce a single circumstance beyond their own writing to prove the reality of agreement between Lilly's predictions and the events predicted, except that of common fame, the universal consent of the public voice, high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. All this history too plainly attests to permit a doubt; and we are content thereupon to build the claim of Astrology to modern consideration, and to fair and honest examination, in the room of vulgar clamour and ignorant condemnation.

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### ASTRONOMY.

(Concluded from page 218.)

**EXTRA-ZODIACAL PLANETS.**—If the immense distance of Herschel has prevented us from learning much of its physical condition, so do we find the minuteness of four other bodies a difficulty in the inquiry into theirs. They are found to revolve in orbits falling between those of Mars and Jupiter. They are not, like the other planets, confined to the zodiac, but revolve in orbits inclined to the ecliptic, as follows:—Vesta 7°, Juno 13°, Ceres 11°, and Pallas 35°.\* The latter is enveloped in a nebulous or hazy atmosphere of great extent; in fact, to speak plain English, always wrapped up in a thick fog. The diameter of the three smallest do not exceed 1500 miles, and that of Pallas is about the size of the Moon, 2000 miles.

Their smallness of mass gives rise to some peculiar features in their physical qualities. “A man placed on one of these would spring with ease sixty feet high, and sustain no greater shock in his descent than he does on the earth from leaping a yard. On such planets giants might exist, and those enormous animals, which on earth require the buoyant power of water to counteract their weight, might there be denizens of the land.”

The only one of these planets visible to the naked eye is Vesta. She is about the size of a star of the fifth magnitude, and may be seen from the earth of a fair, clear evening, shining with a pure white light, being the nearest of them all to the Sun. Their orbits are extremely eccentric, being, at least two of them, not less than 65 millions of miles nearer to the Sun at times than at others. We have now examined, albeit in but a cursory and hasty manner, the whole of the *regular* bodies of the solar system, and we perceive that they are exactly 30 in number, as follows:

THE SUN .....	1
PLANETS—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel .....	7
MOONS—The Earth 1, Jupiter 4, Saturn 7, Herschel 6 ..	18
EXTRA-ZODIACAL PLANETS—Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, Juno .	4

—30

\* This is a principal reason for believing that they have very little *influence* astrologically.



SYNOPSIS OF THE EFFECTS WHICH ARE PRODUCED  
BY THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SUN,\* MOON,  
AND PLANETS.

*Herschel and Saturn*, in aspect, produce storms, rain, and cold.

*Herschel and Jupiter*—Turbulent and unsettled air; many sudden changes—*wet*. In summer and autumn, *dry*, but cloudy.

*Herschel and Mars*—Fall of temperature in general; other effects unknown.

*Herschel and the Sun*—Sudden cold and very unsettled weather: many sudden changes, yet *dry*, and generally bright air; nights frosty.

*Herschel and Venus*—*Wet* and cloudy.

*Herschel and Mercury*—Storms of wind in general; other effects unknown.

*Saturn and Jupiter*—In spring and autumn, wind and rain; in summer, rain and thunder; in winter, very turbulent air, rain, &c.

*Saturn and Mars*—In spring and autumn, rain and storms, thunder, &c.; in summer, hail and thunder; in winter, mitigation of cold.

*Saturn and the Sun*—Spring and autumn, cold rains; summer, hail, rain, and thunder; winter, snow and rain. Always a reduced temperature.

*Saturn and Venus*—Cold rains in spring and autumn; summer, sudden rains; winter, snow or rain. Always cloudy, and cold air.

*Saturn and Mercury*—Always wind and rain, and cold gloomy air; in winter, snow.

*Jupiter and Mars*—In spring, turbulent air; in summer, heat and thunder; in autumn, windy, yet warm; in winter, mild weather.

*Jupiter and the Sun*—In spring, windy yet warm weather; summer, heat and thunder; autumn, windy, yet warm; winter, mild weather. Always large woolpack clouds (*cumuli*), and topical rains.

*Jupiter and Venus*—In spring, fair, growing weather; summer, fair and pleasant; autumn, clear and serene; winter, clear and fair.

*Jupiter and Mercury*—In spring, high winds; summer, windy, hail, thunder; autumn, windy, and showers occasionally; winter, high winds, showers. If Mars or Herschel be at the same time aspected by Mercury, violent winds and meteors, or lightning, &c.

*Mars and the Sun*—In spring and autumn, *dry* and windy; with electrical phenomena; summer, heat, thunder and lightning, hail, &c.; winter, not cold till the aspect be past, when the temperature always falls.

*Mars and Venus*—Spring and autumn, abundant rain; summer, small rain; winter, rain or snow.

*Mars and Mercury*—Spring and autumn, hail or rain, and high winds; summer, heat, thunder, meteors, and hail; winter, snow or rain, and high winds.

*The Sun and Venus*—Spring, cloudy, mild weather; summer, thunder and rain; autumn, small rain or mists; winter, mists or rain.

\* The aspects to the SUN are far more important, both in power and duration, than the others. The others rarely act beyond three days before and after their formation.

*The Sun and Mercury*—In spring, very changeable, windy, and generally rainy; in summer, cloudy and rainy, thunder, &c.; in autumn, changeable, moist air; in winter, stormy, mutable, generally rain or snow, and winds. If the planet be retrograde, always rain.\*

*Venus and Mercury*—In spring, pleasant showers; in summer, clouds and rainy; autumn, changeable, showery; winter, rain in abundance.

*The Moon*—This satellite will produce *changes*, but has no specific influence. In aspect with Herschel, there is observed a tendency to *cold*, but whether any farther effect, we are undetermined.

*The Moon and Saturn*—Cause cold, gloomy, damp air, rain, mist, or snow, according to the season; generally long, low, heavy clouds, such as the *stratus* and *nimbus*, especially when in conjunction.

*The Moon and Jupiter*—Cause fair weather in general, and an increase in temperature; and the Moon rarely passes an aspect of Jupiter without some *cumuli* appearing, with blue sky also, especially in the autumn. Yet, when other causes are strong for rain, it will be frequently very heavy when the Moon is *in conjunction* with Jupiter, but the heat will keep up.

*The Moon and Mars*—In spring, showers, hail, &c. &c.; in summer, thunder-storms, meteors; in autumn, unsettled air; in winter, changeable. Generally the thermometer *rises* when the Moon aspects Mars, if at the time she form any aspect with the Sun; but there is also a great tendency to rain.

*The Moon and Venus*—In spring, cloudy and moist air; in summer, cloudy, often showers, and generally a slight fall in the temperature; in autumn, cloudy and dark—if they come to the meridian together, showers; in winter, sleet, or cold rains, sometimes wind.

*The Moon and Mercury*—At all times a tendency to wind and electrical phenomena, changes, &c., according to other aspects. If Mars be aspected by the Moon and Mercury, violent electrical phenomena. If Saturn be the same, storms.

*The Moon and Sun*—As regards the general character of the Moon's aspects with the Sun, we have observed that the full Moon and the quarters are less powerful to cause *changes* than the new Moon and the semisquares and sesquisquares. Changes sometimes take place at the trines, or distance of  $120^\circ$ ; and this aspect seems to act more powerfully to produce *wind* (if there be any influences in operation at the time to cause wind) than any other. Thus, if there be a high wind, and the Moon be coming to the trine of the Sun, the gale will be very furious about the time of the aspect. Also, the full Moon appears to be more *frequently* attended by windy weather than any other, though the trine exceeds it in the *force* of the wind. By what has been advanced, it will appear that the Moon does not act, like the planets, by her own original power, but that, when she forms aspects with the Sun and planets *simultaneously*, she appears to play the part of an electric conductor, and fires the train already laid and ready to explode. There is reason to believe that *electrical* changes in the air occur when the Moon aspects the Sun, or passes the equator or tropics.

It must be obvious, from the above general rules, that we do not

\* If Mercury aspect any planet, the weather partakes of that planet's effects: as, if Mars, heat, &c.

pretend to say that more is known of the various influences than the first rudiments of the art of judging of the weather require. Time will be required, and many thousand observations at numerous parts of the world, by paid observers, Government assistance, &c., to decide even the *simple* modifications of the aspects, and still more so to understand the *compound* modifications, or those where several aspects of different, and perhaps contrary, natures are found to occur. If, for example, the Moon at the same time aspect both Saturn and Jupiter, we must consider how each of those planets is itself aspected before we draw a conclusion as to the effects. The planet most powerful as regards its approach to the zenith, and its being in aspect to the Sun, &c., must be expected to have the mastery, yet with due allowance for the drawback caused by its opponent. In these cases the weather is generally very unsettled and fleeting—fair and foul alternately for several hours, as the Moon passes the aspects of the planets; and if one aspect be formed when the Moon is on or drawing near to the meridian, that will be the most powerful. If there be aspects between other planets not quite complete, and the Moon pass from the aspect of the one to that of the other, the effects will be powerfully felt at that time. On the 29th of November, 1836, the Moon, having arrived at the exact declination of the Sun, passed both Mars and Jupiter, they being in exactly the same declination, and Herschel and Mercury in close square; hence a violent hurricane that day, doing infinite mischief.\*

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## ON DIVIDING THE HEAVENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOROSCOPE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to trespass once again upon your columns, for the purpose of terminating the dispute between myself and Mr. Hirst upon this question. I scarcely know how to reply to Mr. Hirst; nor, indeed, should I have deemed his last paper worthy of a reply, had it not been accompanied by some remarks of your own upon the subject. Although many of your readers will see clearly enough that Mr. Hirst has very satisfactorily proved himself altogether ignorant of the question he has undertaken to discuss, by assuming the Placidian or semi-diurnal arc method to be “the truest method of dividing the heavens;” and then, by a roundabout process, proving that it is so, because it coincides with *itself* more nearly than any other system does; still I will, for Mr. Hirst’s benefit, endeavour to dispel the mist in which he considers I have a wish to involve him. The case, then, stands thus between us. In my first paper I pointed out the advantages which, in my opinion, the rational way has over the Placidian, which it will not be necessary now to repeat. Mr. Hirst produced no reason whatever against the rational method, “except that it did not coincide with the Placidian.” Why, it is perfectly manifest that the two methods cannot coincide, because the boundaries of the 11th and 12th houses, on the one system,

\* “The metropolis and its vicinity were, on Tuesday, visited by a gale of wind which, for the time it lasted, may be said to be the most violent that has been experienced for several years, not only in the metropolis, but in all parts of the kingdom, and also in various parts of France.”—*London Paper*, Dec. 4.

are determined by the *curves* which trisect all semi-diurnal arcs, and on the other system, by those great circles of the sphere which pass through the trisections of the equator and the north and south points of the horizon; consequently, unless the semi-diurnal arc curve is a circle (which it clearly is not), nobody who understands the question could ever expect the two methods to coincide. Nor can any body fairly assume either method to be incorrect, merely on the ground that it differs from the other, without first taking it for granted that the other is correct. In my last paper I proceeded to inform Mr. Hirst that, even on the supposition that the Placidian theory was correct (which, of course, I deny), the method of directing the cusp of the 12th house to the body of any planet by means of the oblique ascensions of the cusp of that house, and also of the planet, was incorrect; because, in finding these oblique ascensions, we apply a formula which is applicable only to a triangle formed by the arcs of three great circles, to a triangle whose sides are not so formed, and therefore the result deduced from such a course must be mathematically wrong. It certainly is no difficult matter, as Mr. Hirst has shown, to find plenty of examples to prove that the rational method of directing differs from the Placidian; but the difficulty is, to prove that the former is *wrong*; and Mr. Hirst has certainly done nothing more than show that there is a difference between the two methods, which, as it seems to me, falls very far short of proving that either of them is incorrect. Here I take my leave of Mr. Hirst.

But, Sir, you were pleased to say that "Scrutator differs from Mr. Hirst, in a great measure, owing to a misconception of the mundane aspects, *which are the foundation of the houses*;" and that, "whatever a planet's arc may be from horizon to horizon, the space of its house will be always one-sixth of its arc." Why, what is this but assuming that the cusps of the 11th and 12th houses are determined by trisecting *all semi-arcs*, or, in other words, that the Placidian method is correct. Again, you say that a planet's semi-arc, though not exactly  $90^\circ$ , will be equal to a square; and, therefore, that a planet on the horizon is always in mundane square to another on the midheaven. *Not exactly  $90^\circ$ !* Why, is it not perfectly obvious that the semi-arc even of the Sun in the latitude of London varies from  $56^\circ 53'$  to  $123^\circ 7'$ ; and, therefore, does not this mundane square vary between the same limits? And yet you would have me believe that the Sun's semi-arc, whatever may be its length within the above limits, is to be considered as if it were  $90^\circ$ . Now, Sir, I must candidly confess I can subscribe to no such absurdity. This, however, is a favourable case; for the absurdity is rendered still more glaring, if the above reasoning be applied to a star rising very near the south point of the horizon, for its semi-arc will then be exceedingly small, almost  $0^\circ$ . But still, according to your theory, we are to consider that star in mundane square to the midheaven, although it is very nearly upon the midheaven itself. Your last assertion is, that the poles are not necessary for the calculation of any kind of direction, either in zodiaco or mundo. What, is it not worthy of consideration, whether an arc of direction is to be measured from the promittor to the curve which divides all semi-arcs in the same ratio as the significator divides its own, or to the circle of position of the significator (as defined in

page 18)? If not, we are bound to take it for granted that the semi-arc method is correct, which is the very point I have all along denied. If, however, you merely intend to say that, having determined that the Placidian method is correct, we ought to work the directions by the semi-arcs of the planets, and not by their oblique ascensions, you at once admit the error, which I have shown to be involved in every direction worked by the latter method.

## SCRUTATOR.

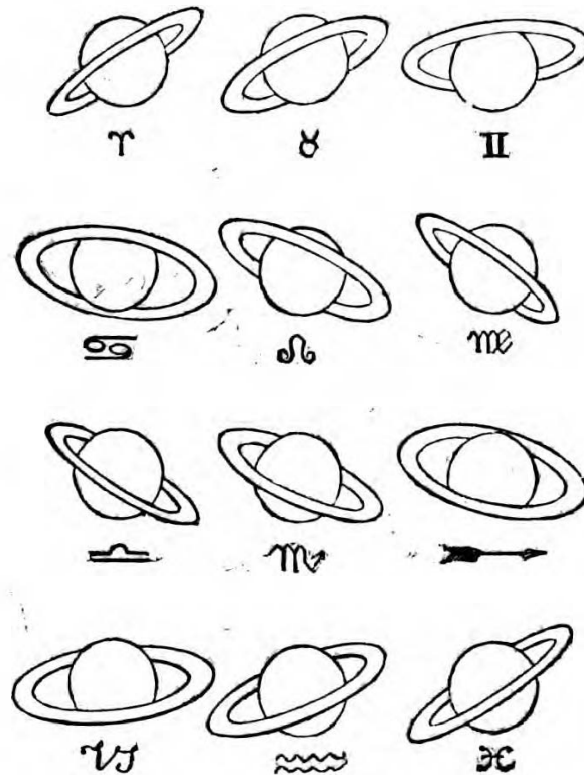
[In concluding this subject, we must express our regret that we ever admitted a line of controversy into this work, as it was projected for the purpose of drawing unbelievers to the science, and not to be an arena for the display of argumentative powers. It is obvious that these disputants have made no impression on each other's minds; and we doubt whether they have thrown any considerable light on the subject. Scrutator asks, what is our definition of the mundane aspects but an "assuming that the cusps of the 11th and 12th houses are determined by trisecting all semi-arcs?" We reply, that such definition is consistent with the doctrines of Ptolemy, as seen at page 141 of Ashmand's translation. Such, also, we believe to be that which exists in nature, and therefore we do not "assume" any thing; but, if the Placidian method *agree thereto*, we can only conclude that it is "correct," because of such agreement with Ptolemy and with nature.

Our correspondent next terms the doctrine that "the Sun's semi-arc, whatever may be its length," is to be considered as if it were  $90^\circ$ , an "absurdity." Why, so it would be, if we said that less or more than  $90^\circ$  were to be taken as  $90^\circ$ ; but we merely say that the semi-arc is found to have the *same effect* as  $90^\circ$  have in the zodiac; viz., that of a square aspect—and so we call it a "mundane square." There is nothing absurd in this, but there is much *truth* therein, as Scrutator will discover if he live till  $\odot S \square \odot 58^\circ 20'$  come up in his own nativity, or even  $\text{D} S \square \text{D} 54^\circ 54'$ . But, to show him that *mundane aspects* are totally different *in principle*, and mean quite another thing from *zodiacal aspects*, we beg to observe that neither the Sun nor Moon ever come within many degrees in the heavens, or form any *zodiacal* conjunction with *Alpha Leporis*, a star in  $17^\circ 56'$  south declination. Yet, when the Sun is in Gemini  $22^\circ$ , he has  $81^\circ$  right ascension, which is that of the star, and they culminate together, and therefore are in *mundane* conjunction; so the Moon in Gemini  $22^\circ$ , with  $5^\circ$  north latitude, is  $28^\circ$  north of the equator, therefore  $46^\circ$  distant from that star, yet is in *mundane* conjunction with it *when on the meridian*. These facts show that the reasoning applied to "a star rising very near the south point of the horizon" is of the Tenterden steeple class, and proves nothing. It is not the star's meridian *altitude* which affects the question, but its angular distance from the meridian. Lastly, we say, with Ptolemy, that "the proportion of TIME occupied in the progress of a succeeding place to a preceding place" is the thing to be discovered, and nothing else; and if any method succeed in doing this, that method is correct. Now, Ptolemy taught, and nature confirms, that the method of "horary times" does this (*vide* book 3, chap. xiv. p. 141); and as this is the "semi-arc" method, we should have adopted it, though Placidus had never existed.—ED. HOROSCOPE.]

## SKETCH OF THE VARIOUS APPEARANCES OF SATURN'S RING,

AS SEEN IN THE DIFFERENT SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

The following cut will give an idea of the telescopic appearance of Saturn in the different parts of the zodiac. "The rings of Saturn," observes Sir J. Herschel, "must present a magnificent spectacle from those regions of the planet which lie above their enlightened sides, as vast arches spanning the sky from horizon to horizon, and holding an invariable situation among the stars."



The following dimensions of this appendage are from the same talented astronomer:—

Exterior diameter of exterior ring . . . . .	176,418 miles.
Interior ditto . . . . .	155,272 ..
Exterior diameter of interior ring . . . . .	151,690 ..
Interior ditto . . . . .	117,339 ..
Equatorial diameter of the planet . . . . .	79,160 ..
Interval between the planet and interior ring	19,090 ..
Interval of the rings . . . . .	1,791 ..
Thickness of the rings not exceeding . . . . .	100 ..

## METEOROLOGY.

In comparing the range of the mercurial column in the barometer, with the Sun in Pisces, this year, with the range of the barometric column, Sun in Pisces, last year, a remarkable difference is strikingly apparent. The curve of last year presents but very little fluctuation, while the curve of the present year presents some very remarkable

fluctuations, especially the very high state of the barometer during the early part of the month, when the planet Jupiter formed his square with the Sun. The weather was unprecedentedly fine, notwithstanding the powerful effects of every planet's aspect were remarkably apparent, even to the most casual observers; and these effects were not only apparent in this or that locality, but over the whole of England there was a simultaneous movement of the mercurial column, demonstrating, beyond all possible power of contradiction, the general laws of atmospheric pressure to be connected in a very prominent manner with planetary motion. Nor has temperature been less under the influence of the same laws, for we find the lowest means of England on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, at the time the planet Herschel was approaching his solar conjunction on the 11th. Mars being stationary on the same day, served to keep up the heat, and, with Jupiter, mitigate the effects of Herschel.



PROFILE OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

The above profile, if compared with our cut of the *Scorpio* face in No. I., will show the probability of the *naval* hero being born under that sign, with Mars ascending.

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## MISCELLANEA.

### MARKS OF WISDOM.

“The truly wise always first directs his inquiries concerning what is—the man of weak intellect, the pedant, first searches for that which is wanting. The true philosopher looks first to the positive proofs of the proposition—the superficial mind first examines the negative objections.”—LAVATER.

The above sentence ought to be written in letters of gold, and should ever be remembered by searchers after truth. If the positive proofs of any proposition be sufficient to establish its reality, then it is quite certain that every possible objection must be capable of being answered; and the person who relies upon the objection, only demonstrates his own ignorance of the answer. But it is easier to object than to examine into proofs, and weak minds are more frequent than strong minds; hence we find so much readiness on the part of those who are ignorant to object to the realities of astral doctrines.

TABLE  
SHOWING THE DAILY MEANS OF THE BAROMETER  
AND THERMOMETER,  
FROM FEBRUARY 19 TO MARCH 20, 1841.

*The Sun in Pisces.*

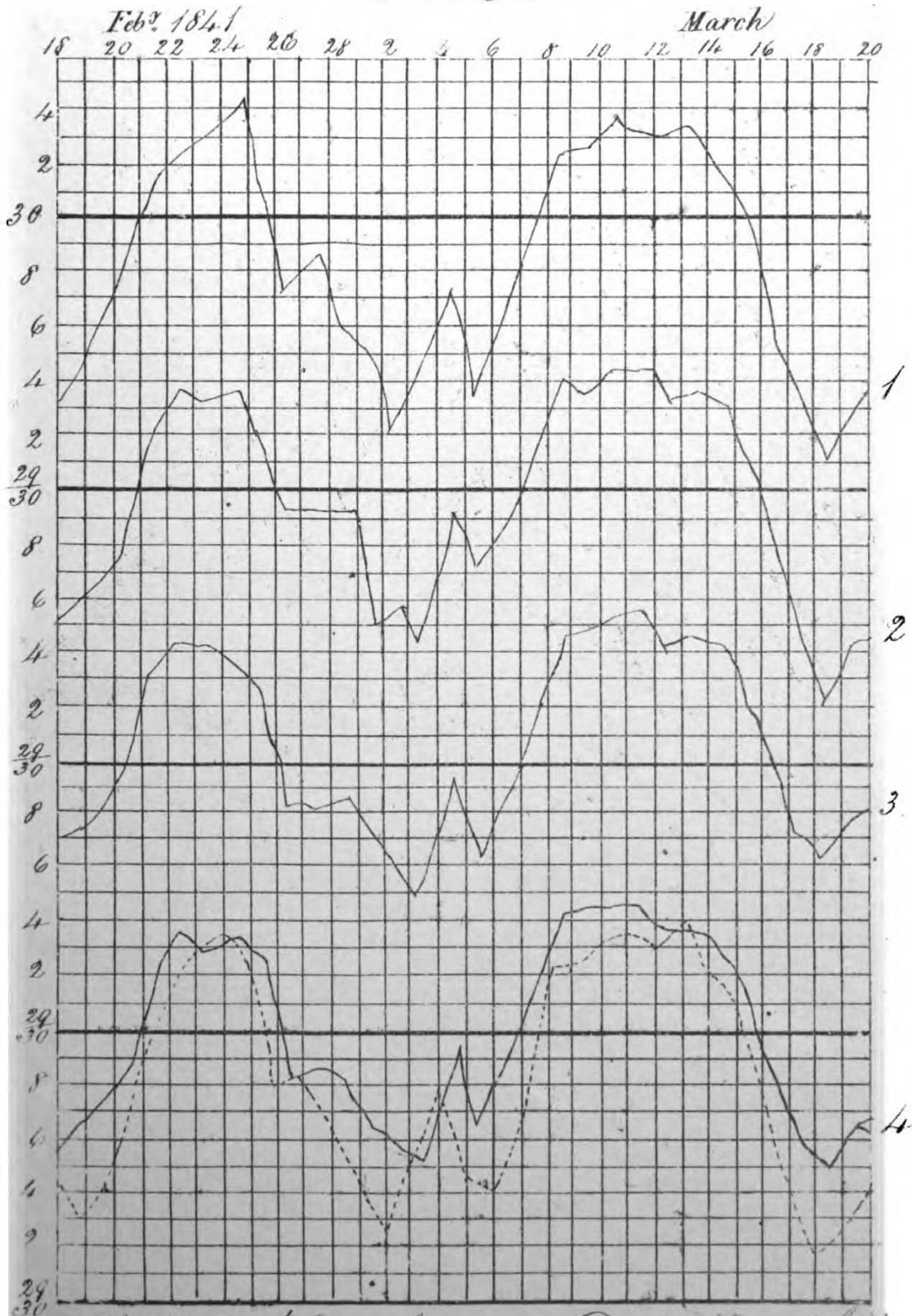
Day of the Month.	CARLISLE.		DUNDEE.		THETFORD.		THWAITE.		HIGH WYCOMBE.		CANTERBURY.		LONDON.		GOSPORT.		General Means.	
	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.
19 Feb.	29.52	40.1	29.44	47.	29.65	43.5	29.80	45.	—	—	—	—	29.49	43.7	29.73	44.	29.60	43.9
20	.72	49.9	.55	46.	.85	46.	30.00	45.5	—	—	—	—	.62	47.3	.89	41.	.77	45.9
21	30.19	43.2	30.03	43.	30.15	42.5	.31	47.5	30.13	40.	—	—	.89	42.	30.24	41.5	30.13	42.7
22	.24	44.8	.18	43.	.32	43.5	.41	41.5	20.43	40.	—	—	30.09	39.7	.35	41.5	.26	42.4
23	.31	45.6	.30	47.	.27	34.	.43	34.	.21	42.	29.84	34.9	.15	36.5	.29	41.5	.22	39.4
24	.46	42.2	.46	42.	.28	35.5	.41	33.5	.21	38.	.82	36.2	.12	36.7	.31	40.5	.26	40.5
25	.15	39.4	.30	43.	.20	40.5	.38	39.5	.13	40.	.71	40.5	.13	39.7	.25	41.5	.15	40.5
26	29.75	43.2	29.81	43.	29.65	40.5	.28	40.5	29.68	43.	.24	39.5	29.90	41.	29.83	44.	29.76	41.8
27	.86	38.6	.83	38.	.75	36.	29.84	38.	.72	39.	.31	36.1	.73	37.	.87	39.	.74	37.7
28	.62	35.6	.73	37.	.75	37.	.81	38.8	.70	38.	.32	38.5	.72	37.5	.83	40.5	.68	37.8
29	.56	39.7	.45	38.	.62	37.	.87	39.	.54	40.	.20	41.1	.56	38.5	.66	39.	.55	39.
30	.22	40.7	.24	42.	.52	41.5	.73	41.	.47	40.	.10	42.5	.57	41.	.58	43.	.43	41.4
1 Mar.	.50	40.2	.55	40.	.37	39.	.64	40.	.38	43.	.28	40.7	.42	40.7	.54	42.	.42	40.7
2	.71	39.9	.78	42.	.80	37.5	.51	39.7	.78	38.	29.40	39.8	.87	39.	.92	41.5	.71	38.9
3	.37	39.9	.49	37.	.55	36.5	.95	41.	.48	44.	.16	45.4	.65	40.2	.66	44.5	.54	41.
4	.70	42.2	.43	43.	.80	43.	.65	41.5	.77	47.	.40	44.7	.48	45.2	.91	49.5	.64	44.9
5	30.05	48.1	.75	50.	30.05	45.5	.90	51.	30.06	53.	.67	49.8	.88	51.2	30.20	51.	.94	49.9
6	.28	48.5	.30	47.	.30	51.5	30.20	48.5	.29	52.	.93	52.	30.12	52.3	.41	50.5	30.28	50.3
7	.30	46.9	.23	47.	.35	48.5	.47	52.7	.31	48.	.96	46.3	.29	42.2	.43	46.	.29	47.2
8	.39	45.9	.34	49.	.42	45.5	.50	49.5	.36	53.	30.01	47.	.32	45.5	.43	45.	.34	47.5
9	.33	48.	.37	50.	.45	45.	.54	48.	.35	48.	.00	48.	.30	43.7	.44	45.5	.35	47.
10	.31	41.7	.30	45.	.30	46.	.56	49.	.26	49.	29.90	51.2	.23	46.5	.35	47.5	.27	47.
11	.33	45.5	.40	45.	.37	43.7	.43	46.5	.27	49.	.94	45.6	.16	43.	.36	46.5	.28	45.6
12	.24	49.4	.22	49.	.32	45.	.49	44.5	.21	45.	.85	43.8	.14	42.2	.30	41.	.22	45.
13	.03	45.9	.03	49.	.05	53.5	.41	50.5	.01	51.	.65	49.	.08	45.2	.11	44.5	.05	48.6
14	29.53	53.5	29.74	46.	29.87	51.	.21	52.5	29.75	52.	.40	50.8	29.72	51.	29.84	46.5	29.76	50.4
15	.37	52.7	.43	50.	.62	49.5	29.98	49.5	.52	53.	.20	50.5	.56	49.	.63	49.	.54	50.8
16	.17	49.7	.20	44.	.52	49.5	.74	51.	.42	50.	.13	49.1	.50	48.7	.55	48.5	.40	48.8
17	.33	46.9	.28	47.	.67	47.5	.67	48.5	.54	48.	.26	47.3	.45	47.7	.67	47.5	.52	47.5
18	.40	49.9	.42	45.	.67	48.	.82	48.5	.51	47.	.23	51.2	.48	47.7	.64	45.5	.52	47.8
19	29.98	43.7	29.85	44.4	29.95	43.5	30.19	44.7	29.90	44.6	29.50	44.7	29.88	43.7	30.00	44.3	29.90	44.4
Means . . .																		



# Barometric Curves

1. Carlisle, 2. Hereford, 3. Thwaite, 4. Gosport.

© in 36



113 The dotted Line is the curve for Dundee, observed by Lieutenant Smart, R.N.