

# **BROUGHTON'S** **MONTHLY PLANET READER** AND **ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL.**

**Vol. 1.**

**PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1, 1860.**

**No. 9.**

**PUBLISHED BY**

**L. D. BROUGHTON,**

**No. 353 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

At 4 cents a single copy, and to mail subscribers at 50 cents a year, in advance.

Postage will be pre-paid for 6 cents extra or 56 cents a year, in advance.

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## **THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,**

**AND REMARKS ON THE NATIVITY OF**

**HON. ABRAM LINCOLN.**

As we predicted that Hon. Stephen A. Douglas would be elected President, and that Abram Lincoln would be defeated, perhaps some of our readers will wish to know what we have to say for ourselves and Astrology now, after such a decided failure of our prophetic art. Some of our readers, no doubt, will be surprised when we tell them that in this case Astrology has not failed, as we are afraid that it will prove but too true. We made a mistake in predicting that S. A. Douglas would be elected, and that Abram Lincoln would be defeated. We made that prediction from Lincoln having so many evil aspects in his Nativity, at the time the election came off, and with his having such an unfortunate Revolutionary Figure for this year. We might here state that it takes a great deal of study and practice in Astrology, before a student can tell for certain, just how everything will take place. After we had made all the calculations in Lincoln's Na-

tivity, we saw that it was very evil for him, and of course we predicted that he would not be elected. At the first when we commenced reading planets as it is called, for private individuals, it was very common for us to make mistakes of that kind. For instance we should see it unfortunate for marriage; now we found it very difficult to tell, whether that person met with a great many disappointments in love affairs, or married and lived together very unhappily, or separated, or buried their wife or husband, &c. And the same like when we saw it very unfortunate for children, we could not say for certain, whether that person would not have any children at all, or would have children, but bury them when young, or that they would live to grow up, but would turn out wild and worthless characters, and cause their parents much worriment of mind in their old age. It takes an Astrologer with a great deal of practice in the science of Nativities to be able to tell when he sees a Nativity that is unfortunate for marriage, in what particular manner the party would be affected in a married life, or whether the party would meet with the affliction before marriage or not.

There was a gentleman that once came to see us, who understood Astrology pretty well, but had never practiced it. This same gentleman wanted us to look at his Nativity for him; he said that he could not understand it with regard to marriage, there was the evil planet Mars in the seventh house, (the house of marriage,) right in opposition to the Moon in the ascendant, which would indicate that he ought to live very unhappily in a married life, and yet he and his wife lived together in a very loving manner; he said that Astrology failed very much in his case. But when we looked at his Nativity, we told him that the Moon first made an aspect to the planet Jupiter, which planet described his wife, and it being a good



To exemplify and explain the *first steps*, it will be seen, by counting the points in line the first, that the number of points are ten, and *even*, consequently they admit of being joined together two and two; but in the second line the number of points are but seven, and consequently being *odd*, cannot be all joined but by leaving one point unjoined to the rest. The same rules are observed in the other lines, which produces the four first steps of the figure; and in placing them they must be read from right to left, as underneath.

4th	3d	2d	1st
o o	o	o o	o o
o o	o	o	o
o o	o o	o	o o
o o	o	o	o

In all cases they are placed in the same manner.

The next process is to form *four* other figures from out of the first four, which is done by taking the number of points in the separate lines of each figure; thus, in the figure

Figure 5.

- No. 1, the points in the first line are *two*, placed thus o o  
 No. 2, the points in the first line are also *two*, placed thus o o  
 In No. 3, there is but *one* point, thus o  
 In No. 4, there are again *two*, thus o o

Giving this figure,  
 No. 5.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o o \\ o o \\ o \\ o o \end{array} \right.$

Figure the 6th is found the same way, by taking the odd or even points in the *second* line of the figures, thus :

Figure 6.

- In the second line of No. 1 is an odd point, thus o  
 In the second line of No. 2 is also an odd point o  
 In the second line of No. 3 is also an odd point o  
 In the second line of No. 4 are two points, thus o o

Giving this figure,  
 No. 6.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o \\ o \\ o \\ o o \end{array} \right.$

Figure the 7th is also found the same way; thus

Figure 7.

- In the *third* line of No. 1, there are two points, thus o o  
 In the third line of No. 2, one point, thus o  
 In the third line of No. 3, two points, thus o o  
 In the third line of No. 4, also two points, thus o o

Giving this figure,  
 No. 7.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o o \\ o \\ o o \\ o o \end{array} \right.$

Figure the 8th is formed thus, the same way.

Figure 8.

- In the 4th line of No. 1, one point o  
 In the 4th line of No. 2, one point o  
 In the 4th line of No. 3, one point o  
 In the 4th line of No. 4, two points o o

Giving this figure,  
 No. 8.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o \\ o \\ o \\ o o \end{array} \right.$

The next step is to place the whole in order from right to left, as under.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
o	o o	o	o o	o o	o	o o	o o
o	o	o	o o	o o	o	o	o
o	o o	o	o	o o o o	o	o o	o
o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o	o	o

Next, a triangle is formed out of each, by joining together the 1st and 2d, the 3d and 4th, the 5th and 6th, and the 7th and 8th figures thus, according as the points in each are odd or even

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
o	o o	o	o o	o o	o	o o	o o
o	o	o	o o	o o	o	o	o
o	o o	o	o	o o o o	o	o o	o
o o	o o	o o	o o	o o	o	o	o
	12		11		10		9
	o		o		o		o o
	o o		o		o		o o
	o		o o		o o		o
	o o		o o		o		o o

By this means, an additional four figures, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, are gained, after which they are again to be joined together

triangularly, thus : and from 9 and 10, and 11 and 12, are gained Nos. 13 and 14.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12	11	10	9
0	0	0	0 0
0 0	0	0	0 0
0	0 0	0 0	0
0 0	0 0	0	0 0

14	13
0 0	0
0	0
0	0
0 0	0

And lastly, Nos. 13 and 14 are joined in like manner together thus : No. 13 has one mark and odd in the first line, and No. 14, two.

*Figure 15.*

The number <i>three</i> being <i>odd</i> , is marked thus	o
In the second line of each, <i>two</i> points, <i>even</i>	o o
In the third line of each, <i>two</i> , also even	o o
In the fourth line of each, <i>three</i> , odd	o

The whole process is exemplified in the complete figure, which is here given.

**Example 1.**

A 10x10 grid of dots representing a sparse matrix. The dots are arranged in a pattern that is symmetric about the main diagonal, which is highlighted by a series of dots from the top-left to the bottom-right. The matrix is sparse, with many empty cells.

*Left Witness.*

*Right Witness.*

0 0  
0  
0  
0 0

0000

*Judge.*

0  
0 0  
0 0  
0

In resolving questions by *simple Geo-*  
*mancy*, it is the *three last figures alone*,  
 No. 13, 14, and 15, which are used in  
 giving the answers. These are termed

A FIGURE OF TRIPPLICITY.

Of these three figures, No. 13 is termed the *Right Witness*, and No 14 the *Left Witness*; out of these two is drawn the JUDGE of the whole figure, to whom the sentence or answer of the whole question belongs, as will be hereafter shown.

There is a striking peculiarity, or *arithmetical* property, in a scheme of Geomancy thus cast ; which is, that only eight out of the sixteen figures can ever be found in the place of the Judge ; the latter, therefore, is always formed of *even* points. For it must be observed, that to the first four figures belong the ground-work of the whole ; and these must be either odd or even :—if odd, the next four figures will be also odd ; and, according to a geometrical axiom, out of two negative qualities comes an affirmative ; and, therefore, the *Judge* will be even. Again, if the first four figures are even, the next four figures will be even also, and of course *the Judge will always be even*. Thus, the figures

00	0	00	0	0	00	00	0
00	0	0	00	00	0	00	0
00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00
00	0	0	00	0	00	0	00

are the only figures which can *ever* be the Judge, being all of an even number of points ; and the figures

0	0	0	00	00	00	00	0
00	0	00	00	0	00	0	0
0	00	00	00	00	0	0	0
0	0	00	0	00	00	0	00

*never* can be judges, for the reasons before shown.

At first sight, the reader may probably feel inclined to discover many difficulties in the way of casting a figure; but a little practice will render the system familiar, plain, and easy, therefore let him not reject it without a trial. The next article on Geomancy will explain the method of obtaining the answers, in which the reader will at once see the easiness of the method propounded.

[To be continued.]

# THE FATE OF THE NATION

FOR DECEMBER, 1860.

The full Moon on the 28th of November is what we make our calculations from, for the predictions for December. It took place at 6 h., 36 m., a. m., on the above named day. The speculum presents some striking and important significations; the Sun and Mercury are in the ascendant, in opposition to Herschel, and in square to Saturn and Mars. These aspects are ominous, and argur ill for the United States; commerce is depressed, and the busy hand of the manufacturer is stayed; frauds are numerous; insolvency is on the increase; poverty and want stalk through the land, and the seeds of misery and woe are sown throughout the Union. Accidents and fires, attended with loss of life and fearful storms occur in different parts of the country, and much destruction done to shipping as well as on shore; the loss of property and life is most alarming.

There will be much dissatisfaction among the lower classes, and suffering from sickness and want will be too prevalent among them. The President of the United States and those in power are at their wit's end, and there is a general outcry against them. Some of the Southern states are determined to break the bonds of the Union, but the time has not yet arrived for that great calamity to this glorious republic. But we are afraid that April and May, 1861, will tell a tale that will not soon be forgotten by the people of the United States. The heavenly bodies foreshadow something looming in the distance, that is hard to define or unravel: but let us hope and trust that a kind providence will avert any heavy calamity that may be hanging over our heads, or at least lessen the evil that it may be bearable.

News from abroad begins to be more exciting. Garibaldi is in danger, and his prospects look gloomy. The Emperor Napoleon labors under evil aspects; and trade is bad both in London and Paris.

[Continued from page 62, No. 8.]

## AN EPITOME OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

The next thing required, in order to apply the principles here proposed to the doctrines of Astrology, is, to endeavor to acquire, by the best and most enlarged means of comparison that we can adopt, some notion of the innumerable, immense, and differently organized conglobations of particles which the Suns and other mighty spheres of the universe severally contain. No mind, it is certain, can expand itself sufficiently to comprehend the mightiness and multiplicity of the orbs of heaven, and the variety of their qualities and structures; indeed, a profound capacity is necessary for contemplating, with any thing like an adequate view, that portion of the universe which is called *the solar system*; and of which the earth or planets we live upon is but a small member compared to the whole.

### THE PROPORTIONAL QUANTITIES OF MATTER COMBINED IN THE SEVERAL BODIES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

In order to come towards some idea by which the astrological effects on one another, of the several bodies of matter constituting the chief planets of the solar system may be estimated, it will be necessary to compare them, in this respect, as to the proportion of particles, or material principles contained in each. It has been before signified, how great a scope of mind this comparison requires. Large numbers, when they come to be applied to the measurement, as it were, of such vast magnitudes, are apt to bewilder the imagination, and confound the understanding. It is impossible to work the mind up to a sufficient pitch for the contemplation here necessary to be brought before it: however, we must do the best we can to assist in this mental speculation.

We actually know the Earth on which we live to be nearly 25000 miles in circumference, and that the mass of matter of which it is composed is about 450 times as

dense as water. The idea of the wonderful extent of this body may be rather better assisted by conceiving the length of time occupied in going from one country or town to another, or sailing round it. A farther conception may be, also, derived from considering the great number of distinct nations on its surface, with many of which we are yet unacquainted; for there are yet many great regions that still remain unexplored. Having suffered the mind to enlarge itself, as far as it is able, by meditating on this mighty globe, with which we are most familiar, we become rather better able to draw inferences on comparing the proportion of matter in the body of the Earth, with the quantities contained in the various orbs with which ours is associated. To bring this point in as narrow a shape for consideration as possible, we shall here merely compare the proportions of matter contained in each planet, with that which is condensed in the body of the Earth; and then we shall, by a similar scale, show the comparative masses of each planet with the solar mass. And first,

The Earth contains about 6 times more matter than Mercury.

-	-	1 and 1-10th	-	Venus.
-	-	11½	-	Mars.
-	-	312 times less	-	Jupiter
-	-	98	-	Saturn.
-	-	17	-	Herschel.
-	-	18	-	Neptune.
-	-	40 times more	-	The Moon

I would now recommend close attention to the wonderful aggregation of matter accumulated in the body of the sun: and this will be somewhat the more readily conceived from the bulk of the Earth and comparative bulk of the several planets having been just now examined.

The Sun contains about 2,000,000 times more matter than Mercury.

-	-	400,000	-	Venus.
-	-	334,000	-	The Earth
-	-	4,000,000	-	Mars.
-	-	1,070	-	Jupiter.
-	-	3,400	-	Saturn.
-	-	20,000	-	Herschel.
-	-	19,000	-	Neptune.
-	-	133,600,000	-	The Moon

[To be continued.]

(Continued from page 64, No. 8.)

## THE LOST FACULTY, Or, the Sixth Sense.

In explanation of this strange tale, it is said that the deceased acknowledged, previous to his death, that the woman he had seen was the mother of two Misses A——s, who resided with him, whom, together with a third sister, then in Ireland, his lordship had prevailed on to leave their mother, who resided near his country residence in Shropshire. It is further stated that she died of grief, through the desertion of her children, at the precise time the female vision appeared to his lordship, and that about the period of his own dissolution, a person answering his description visited the bedside of the late M. P. A——s, Esq., (who had been the friend and companion of his lordship in his revels,) and suddenly throwing open the curtains, desired Mr. A. to come to him. The latter, not knowing that his lordship had returned from Ireland, suddenly got up, when the phantom disappeared. Mr. A. frequently declared that the alarm cost him a sharp fit of illness; and on his subsequent visits to Pitt place, no solicitation could ever prevail on him to take a bed there, but he would invariably return, however late, to the Spread Eagle, Epsom, for the night.

In corroboration of the main facts of this case, Sir N. Wraxall relates that four years after the event, he visited the house and the chamber at Pitt place, in which it occurred; and that at the Dowager Lady ——'s house he had frequently seen a painting executed by her ladyship expressly to commemorate the event. In it the dove appears at a window, whilst a female figure, habited in white, stands at the foot of the bed, announcing to the nobleman his dissolution. This picture was hung up in a conspicuous part of the drawing-room, and every part of it was faithfully designed after the description given by the valet de-chambre who attended him, and to whom his lordship related all the circumstances.

LORD ROSSMORE.

BY SIR JONAH BARRINGTON.

"Lord Rossmore was advanced in years, but I never heard of his having a single

day's indisposition. He bore, in his green old age, the appearance of robust health. During the viceroyalty of Earl Hardwick, Lady Barrington, at a drawing-room in Dublin Castle, met Lord Rossmore. He had been making up one of his weekly parties for Mount Kennedy, to commence the next day; and he sent down orders for every preparation to be made. The Lord Lieutenant was to be of the company. 'My little Trebenser,' said he, addressing Lady Barrington by her pet name, 'when you go home, tell Sir Jonah that business is not to prevent him from bringing you down to dine with me to-morrow. I will have no *ifs* in the matter; so tell him that come he *must*.' She promised positively: and on her return, informed me of her engagement, to which I at once agreed. We retired to our chamber about twelve; and towards two in the morning, I was awakened by a sound at short intervals. It resembled neither a voice nor an instrument; it was softer than any voice, and wilder than any music, and seemed to float in the air. I don't know wherefore, but my heart beat forcibly. The sound became still more plaintive, till it almost died away in the air, when a sudden change, as if excited by a pang, altered its tone. It seemed descending. I felt every nerve trembling. It was not a natural sound, nor could I make out the point from whence it came. At length I awakened Lady Barrington, who heard it as well as myself. She suggested that it might be an *Æolian* harp; but to that instrument it bore no similarity; it was altogether a different kind of sound. My wife at first appeared less agitated than I, but subsequently she was more so. We now went to a large window in our bed-room, which looked directly upon a small garden below. The sound seemed then obviously to ascend from a grass-plot immediately below our window. It continued. Lady Barrington requested that I would call up her maid, which I did, and she was evidently more affected than either of us. The sound lasted for more than half an hour. At last, a deep, heavy, throbbing sigh seemed to issue from the spot, and was succeeded by a sharp, but low cry, and by the distinct exclamation, thrice repeated, 'Rossmore! Rossmore! Rossmore!' I will not attempt

to describe my own feelings; indeed, I cannot. The maid flew in terror from the window, and it was with difficulty I prevailed on Lady Barrington to retire to bed. In about a minute after, the sound died gradually away, until all was silent. Lady B., who is not so superstitious as I, attributed this circumstance to a hundred different causes, and made me promise that I would not mention it next day at Mount Kennedy, since we should probably be rendered laughing-stocks. At length, wearied with speculations, we both fell into a sound slumber.

"About seven the next morning, a strong tap at my chamber door awoke me. The recollection of the past night's adventure rushed into my mind, and rendered me very unfit to be taken by surprise on any subject. It was light. I went to the door, when my faithful servant, Lawler, exclaimed on the instant, from the other side—

"O Lord, sir!"

"What is the matter?" said I hurriedly.

"Oh! sir," ejaculated he, 'Lord Rossmore's footman was running past the door in great haste, and told me in passing that my lord, after coming home from the castle, had gone to bed in perfect health; but that half an hour after two this morning, his own man hearing a noise in his master's bed, (he slept in the same room,) went to him, and found him in the agonies of death; and before he could alarm the other servants, all was over.'

This account was written by Sir Jonah Barrington himself, and he adds: "I conjecture nothing; I only relate the incidents as *unequivocal matters of fact*. Lord Rossmore was actually dying at the moment I heard his name pronounced. Let skeptics draw their own conclusions. Perhaps natural causes may be assigned for the sounds, but I am totally unequal to the task."

#### MR. SCOTT.

This gentleman was a physician living at Norwich. He had retired from his practice, having acquired a handsome fortune by it. He was advancing in life, and being of a deeply religious turn of mind, it was his daily habit to retire to his study at certain hours for the purpose of meditation

and prayer. On one of these occasions he became suddenly conscious of the presence of a supernatural being, who, addressing him in a distinct and audible voice, announced to him that he must prepare to die. He asked when it was to take place? The spectre replied, "*this day year!*" and immediately vanished.

Mr. Scott instantly communicated the circumstance to his family, on whom, as may be supposed, it made a deep and painful impression. He himself, indeed, was the least affected of any of those interested; for so habitual had it been with him to contemplate a certainty, sooner or later, of such an event, that at his age he considered it might happen any day. The announcement, therefore, was looked upon by him as a salutary warning; and without altering his mode of life, which had always been that of an eminent Christian, he maintained his cheerful demeanor, and neither showed nor felt any uneasiness as to the result. As the time, however, drew near, the anxiety of his family and friends increased; and, in concert with himself, it was arranged that he and Mrs. Scott should take a journey to London, setting out on the very day named by the spectre.

On that morning Mr. Scott rose at his usual hour, in excellent health and spirits. After breakfast, whilst preparations were making for his departure, he retired to his study as usual, and after spending a few minutes in devotional exercises, he ordered the coach to be got ready. At that period a journey to the metropolis was a very formidable undertaking; even the stage coaches making two days of it. As Mr. Scott was to travel in his own carriage, it was intended to occupy three or four days. Everything being ready, he took an affectionate farewell of his family and friends; and having handed his wife into the carriage, had his foot on the steps to follow her, when he suddenly fell back in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired without a sigh or groan.

The father of the writer of this account was living in the family of Mr. Scott (who was his guardian) at the time of the occurrence; and the writer has frequently heard him mention the circumstances, which were well known at Norwich at the time, (about

80 years ago,) being made the subject of a poem by Pomfret, and published in a volume of poetry by that writer.

[To be continued.]

## THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME AND THE END OF THE YEAR.

We have decided to conclude the first volume of the "Planet Reader" with this Number, being the last month in the year, and to commence the second volume with the new year. We take this opportunity to return our thanks to our readers and the public for the liberal support that we have received at their hands: although the circulation of the Planet Reader is not as large as we could wish. Yet when we come to reflect on the great amount of prejudice that there is against Astrology, and its professors, we have reason to be thankful that our humble paper finds its way into so many homes as it does. Not only has the Planet Reader attained the largest circulation of anything of the kind that has been published in this country, but we believe that the number of copies sold is larger than any "Monthly" of the same nature that has been published in Europe for the last 200 years. For such unlooked for patronage we cannot but be grateful. No pains on our part shall be spared to render the Planet Reader as interesting and as instructive as any periodical of the same price published. And we are in hopes that by practice and steady application to Mundane or State Astrology that our published predictions can in all cases be depended on, and that we shall be able to give as much satisfaction, and be as correct in our predictions on public affairs, as we have been with those of a private nature.

We are aware that we have much to learn and much to encounter; the leaden foot of prejudice is ever ready to trample on every thing that is difficult of attainment, and every mistake or miscalculation that an adherent of any art or science, that is not popular, may make, it is then taken for granted that the whole thing is entirely overthrown, but the diligent student of nature perseveres until success crowns his endeavors.