

BROUGHTON'S MONTHLY PLANET READER, AND ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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EPIDEMIC DISEASES ASTROLOGICALLY REGARDED.

Plagues and pestilences are recorded in history, scriptural, ancient and modern. They have periodically visited civilized, as well as uncivilized, peoples, the wealthiest as well as the poorest classes.

Medical men have studied the fluctuations of epidemic diseases, but nothing is known of their causes. Many hypotheses have been advanced, one replacing another. The most common hypothesis is that the miasm proceeds from gases of organic decomposition; but does not account for the *change of type* of epidemics. Asiatic cholera is but a change of type from typhus fever, and it is a remarkable fact that in the year 1849, when Asiatic cholera destroyed in London alone fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five persons, *not one case of typhus-fever* was recorded by the Registrar-General. That year was one of great mortality from all diseases *except* small pox and typhus-fever. The similarity of small-pox to plague is very striking, both these diseases being characterized by a pustular eruption on the skin, accompanied by fever. Typhus fever has a very insignificant eruption; but the implication of the internal organs is severe, and the brain and spinal cord are often greatly affected, as in small pox *before* the eruption appears. Influenza is another form of fever, and, like cholera and small-pox, it came from the East. Typhus fever is almost constantly present in our large towns—epidemic in point of fact—due to the exhalations from sewers, overcrowding, deficiency of sunlight, etc. Dr. Morgan of Manchester, has recently stated that, "a murky mass of noxious, gaseous vapor hangs over that city night and day, through which the sun's warmest summer rays never thoroughly penetrate, while in winter the earth's heat never thoroughly radiates upwards. Ozone is never detected in the centre of Manchester, while in the suburbs it is obtained in considerable quantities. But what the air loses in ozone it gains in sulphur. No alkaline rain falls in Manchester proper; the rain is so acid that one drop colors the litmus-paper used as the ordinary test; while just in those parts of the city where the air is found most largely charged with organic impurities, the death-rate is the highest."

These "organic impurities" undoubtedly engender low fevers, rachisies, consumption, and many other diseases; but they do not account for the substitution of one epidemic disease at one period. Dr. Kelsall, in "Remarks on Asiatic Cholera," states his opinion, that the origin of cholera is "In some mysterious and unusual telluric influence," and whenever it occurs, he believes "there is always an unusual and temporary influence, which so modifies or changes the conditions of the exhalations, that a specific miasm is engendered, by chemical union of these gases, and cholera prevails, ceasing as the influence subsides; and then the exhalations retain only their *ordinary* power of causing typhus fever, and of aggravating the malignity of erysipelas, scarlatina, small pox, etc. This *unusual influence*" he believes "to be some perturbation of the electricity of the earth, either atmospheric or telluric; and some such influence seems to have been mysteriously and intimately connected with *all* the different pestilences which have periodically passed over the earth." Dr. Kelsall thinks that Klaproth's theory, that Asiatic Cholera has always originated among the Mussulman pilgrims to Mecca is erroneous.

The writer of "Plague and Pestilence," in the Cornhill Magazine (May 1865), is unable to account for the cause of their outbreaks without taking into consideration "some occult condition of the earth or its atmosphere," "the *fons et origo* of pestilential disease being still a sealed volume to us, ignorant, as we are, of those mutual relations and reactions between the atmosphere and the earth's surface, which it is more than probable, exert a very constant and ever present influence on human health."

Dr. C. T. Pearce has, however, arrived much nearer to the *vera causa* of pestilence than either of the writers whose opinions we have quoted. In a lecture on vaccination and small pox delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, Northampton. May 29th, 1860, Dr. Pearce said:—"Fluctuations in the mortality from epidemic diseases have ever been observed on the surface of a planet subject to vicissitudes of climate—its inhabitants differing in race and in habits of life—an earth peopled by races subject to influences calculated to cause suffering, independently of *plane-*

tary and stellar influences, an extraordinary belief in which has existed in all ages, and among all people—causes of disease over which man has little control and no power to prevent.”

In Dr. Kelshall's opinion, the cholera miasm “rises from the earth and floats in the air, sometimes assuming a visible appearance; *e. g.* a mass of redish vapor was seen in 1820, on the surface of the Yellow Sea; the vapors were at first light, gradually increased, became condensed, and rising from the surface of the water, formed an immense red cloud, which remained for several hours floating in the air. A violent wind suddenly arose, divided the cloud into several columns, and drove them towards the land. These red vapors spread in a winding course along the hills and valleys, and swept over the towns and villages, and wherever they passed, the people were attacked with cholera. Dr. Kelshall also cites the instance of cholera breaking out on board H. M. S. *Britannia*, which was cruising in the Black Sea, in 1854, during the Crimean war; the outbreak occurring immediately after a remarkable cloud was observed to hover over the ship.

Recently cholera has broken out on board three vessels bound to New York, while on the Atlantic, and strange to say, it occurred in nearly the same latitude.

In “*Travels and Adventures of an Officer's Widow*” it is related that a column of mist enveloped a sanitary station on a hill at Murree, in the Himalaya mountains, more than 7,000 feet above the sea level, in 1858; and a frightful outbreak of cholera immediately followed, more than one-sixth of the European soldiers stationed there being buried before the pestilence ceased.

“The black death” was in a similar manner, preceded by “*stinking mists.*”

It is remarked by Dr. Kelshall that “atmospheric air, from the most deadly fever-haunted places on the coast of Africa, has been analyzed and compared with air brought from the summit of Mont Blanc, but not the slightest difference could be found by the chemist, *i. e.* no trace of the subtle poison which causes African fever could be discovered. So, in the air of the Lincolnshire marshes, where ague prevails, the ague poison cannot be detected. It is true that some animal miasms may be readily distinguished by the sense of smell, *e. g.* the peculiar odor of small pox; and in the wretched abodes of typhus, the heavy, disgusting odor of uncleanness is perceptible. The olfactory nerves may detect some of these things, but they are all beyond the reach of chemical analysis.

The writer in *The Cornhill Magazine* was obliged to admit that “it must be conceded by the strictest upholders of *natural causes*, that the application of the black death was

preceded and accompanied by extraordinary convulsions of nature. Earthquakes were frequent just before the outbreak, and volcanoes assumed unwonted activity. Swarms of locusts darkened the air, and spread themselves over the land in many parts of Europe. A constant succession of famines and deluges reduced the people to the greatest misery: and then, as usual, followed the pestilence. *The air over the sea was infected as well as that over the land*; the vessels were seen drifting about the ocean, the crews having perished to the last man. It is certainly, therefore, reasonable to conclude, with the learned German (Hecker) to whom we owe almost almost all that is certainly known of the black death, that the atmosphere was really poisoned.”

Influenza, in its outbreaks, has always been connected with peculiar features in the atmosphere. Dr. Pearce, in his lecture before referred to, said, “Influenza appeared in 1782, the spring of which year was remarkably late; the hedges in some parts of England not having been full blown until June. In Bedfordshire the temperature of the air of the 22nd of May was one degree *lower* than that of the 22nd of the previous December. On the 2nd of January the thermometer at St. Petersburg rose, during the night, from five degrees below Zero to thirty degrees above; and, in the following morning, in that city alone, 40,000 persons were attacked with influenza. In 1803 it visited England again. In 1830 it broke out in Manila; and in 1831, in the spring, it was very fatal in England preceding, as in other countries, the cholera visitation. In 1816-7, influenza visited England again, a very sudden fall of temperature of 25 deg. occurring at Christmas, 1836: *one-half* of the whole population of London, Hamburg, and Copenhagen being attacked.”

We have shown that pestilence, whether it take the character of plague, black death, sweating sickness, cholera, influenza, typhus fever, or small pox has always been intimately associated with peculiar atmospheric conditions, and these coincident phenomena lead to the conclusion that they are the effects of a common cause. But what process of reasoning will lead to the induction of the common cause?

If, in any way, we can arrive at the causes of the atmospheric phenomena, which coincide with the outbreak of pestilence, we may fairly assume that we have discovered the cause of pestilence; and we may then be enabled to calculate the probable periods of future visitations, and hope to mitigate, in some measure, the frightful mortality, by adopting preventive measures.

The editor of *Zadachiel's Almanac* has for more than thirty-six years, publicly upheld the doctrine that the planets, Mercury, Venus,

Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, when in certain relative positions, act chemically and electrically, probably by means of their light, on the constituent gases of the atmosphere; and so produce change, and particular conditions of weather, and also, at certain periods, pestilence. He has exemplified the truth of this doctrine, having the greatest confidence in it, by predictions, which have met with remarkable fulfilment, of several outbreaks of epidemics, and of famine. For instance, the influenza in 1831 was accurately foretold; pestilence in Constantinople and in Paris, in 1832; famine in Ireland in 1845; cholera in the West Indies in 1850 (when one-fourth of the inhabitants of Jamaica were destroyed); the fruit blight of 1856; the dreadful famine in India in 1860; and the great cattle plague of 1855-6. The fearful plague of London in 1665 was foretold by William Lilly, an eminent astrologer, fourteen years before its advent—as was also the fire 1666. Any man who advocates planetary influence, incurs a great amount of discredit and puerile abuse. Let those who ridicule planetary influence read the following extract from the Scientific Opinion, of May 2d, 1866, p. 67:—"The systematic observation upon the sun's spots, made by Carrington, Schwabe, Wolf, Secchi, and others, and especially the detailed discussion to which all the observations have been subjected by Professor Wolf, have served conclusively to establish that the sun's spots have their immediate origin in some action of the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, and the earth, upon the atmosphere of the sun, or in such action co operating with some other cause."

Now, if these planets have the power ascribed to them by the learned professors of so acting upon the atmosphere of the sun as to produce the phenomena of sun spots, why should there be anything unreasonable in ascribing to them the power of acting on the atmosphere of this earth in such a manner as to produce the atmospheric phenomena which have repeatedly been observed, and predicted, to coincide with certain relative positions of those planets? Professor Wolf has arrived at his conclusions by the observation of coincidences of the appearance of sun spots with certain positions of the planets named. In like manner have the editor of Zadach's Almanac, the author of The Weather Guide Book, and many other meteorologists, arrived at the conclusion that the planets do cause change of the atmospheric phenomena with certain planetary phases. Why should the conclusions be discredited and derided in one case, and accepted in the other?

We maintain that the fulfilment of the predictions of pestilence, &c., quoted, uncontestedly prove the truth of the doctrine that epi-

demio diseases are produced by the influence of the planets. No more convincing proof can be had. How the influence is exerted we know not. We point out the effects, but we cannot explain the *modus operandi*. Zadach foretold in the Almanac for 1853, earthquakes near Carthage and along the northern coast of South America for about the 16th of July, of that year. On the 15th of July, at 2 h. 55 m. p. m.—within about four hours of the 16th day, G. M. T.—there was a fearful earthquake at Cumana, near Carthage, and 4,000 lives were lost. These effects were foretold with such accuracy, both as to time and place, because the position of the planets Mars and Jupiter, in opposition, on that day, would, it was presumed by Zadach, cause such an accumulation and perturbation of electricity in the earth, that an earthshock would be the result. The event proved the truth of his anticipations; but the *modus operandi* cannot be explained. Many similar predictions could be cited, but *verbum sap. sat*.

We wish that the attention of the medical profession could be directed to Astrology, inasmuch as it is connected with medicine, for thereby great benefits would result.—*Correspondent of Zadach's Almanac*.

THE VALUE OF A NATIVITY.

It has frequently been asked by ignorant persons, "What value is there in a nativity? How can it be of any service to have one's nativity calculated, even if there be truth in Astrology?" To these questions we propose a brief reply.

The first and most essential utility of having the directions (both primary and secondary) all brought up by a skilful artist is, that we may thereby learn the nature of those diseases to which we are liable by constitution, and the periods of life when they are most likely to attack us, if not guarded against by diet, medicine, &c. By this means we obviously ensure a stock of health the first blessing of life. The next point of utility is, that by being clearly informed of our dispositions, and the periods when we shall be most strongly influenced towards any particular vice or folly, we may overcome (by God's grace and the exercise of our free will) the temptations which we are forewarned will be thrown in our path. We thus increase the store of our virtue. Thirdly, by knowing in what employment we shall best succeed in life, and in what kind of occupation we shall fail, we avoid the losses and disappoint-

ments we should otherwise encounter. We thus increase our *wealth*. Fourthly, by learning under what influence it is advisable to engage in matrimony, and when to refrain (for "to every thing there is a *season*, and a *time* to every purpose under the heaven") we may avoid the miseries of an ill-omened marriage, and ensure the comforts of a happy one. We do thereby assuredly add to our *happiness*. Lastly, we may, in the same manner, by acting in concert with the influences under which we are born, avoid many of the ills and disasters of life; and on some occasions may escape both grievous accidents and illness, and even death itself. But we may not only act negatively, but positively, towards our own increase of good in this life; for we may pursue speculations of various kinds, in commerce, in science, in love—briefly, in every thing we undertake, with a moral certainty of success (unless our nativity be wholly unfortunate), and thereby prove to ourselves the true value of a nativity, which enables us to seize upon the good, and eschew the evil of existence.

There is no *futility*, except to fools. "A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished." There is no voice by which "a prudent man" can be warned of many of the impending evils of life but "the voice of the stars;" and there are none but fools who will allow themselves to be deprived of their light by the veil of ignorance. It is sadly true, however, that this genus composes a wide-spread section of society. We have also high and holy authority to say, that "Folly is set in great signity."

Curious Secrets

IN OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

[Extracted from Ancient Manuscripts, and rare old Authors.]

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

HAMLET.

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep."

MILTON

The wild stories of a Bacon or a Faustus scarcely exceed the realities which are described by old writers. One of the most remarkable instances with which I remember to have met is that told in the Autobiography of the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini, a writer who is generally looked upon as worthy of belief. In his youth Benvenuto fell in love with a courtesan; from whom he was suddenly separated by the departure of the lady from Rome.

"Two months after," says he, "the girl wrote me word that she was in Sicily, extremely unhappy. I was then indulging myself in pleasures of all sorts, and had engaged in another amour to cancel the memory of my Sicilian mistress. It happened, through a variety of odd accidents that I made acquaintance with a Sicilian priest, who was a man of genius, and well versed in the Latin and Greek authors. Happening one day to have some conversation with him upon the art of necromancy, I, who had a great desire to know something of the matter, told him that I had all my life felt a curiosity to be acquainted with the mysteries of this art. The priest made answer that the man must be of a resolute and steady temper who enters upon that study. I replied, that I had fortitude and resolution enough, if I could but find an opportunity. The priest subjoined, 'If you think you have the heart to venture, I will give you all the satisfaction you can desire. Thus we agreed to undertake this matter.

"The priest one evening prepared to satisfy me, and desired me to look out for a companion or two. I invited one Vincenzo Romoli, who was my intimate acquaintance; he brought with him a native of Placida, who cultivated the black art himself. We repaired to the Colosseum, and the priest, according to the custom of necromancers, began to draw circles upon the ground with the most impressive ceremonies imaginable; he likewise brought thither assafœtida, several precious perfumes, and fire, with some compositions which diffused noisome odors. As soon as he was in readiness, he made an opening in the circle, and having taken us by the hand one by one, he placed us within it. Then having arranged the other parts and assumed his wand, he ordered the other necromancer, his partner, to throw the perfumes into the fire at a proper time, intrusting the care of the fire and the perfumes to the rest, and began his incantations. This ceremony lasted above an hour and a half, when there appeared several legions of devils, inasmuch that the amphitheatre was quite filled with them. I was busy about the perfumes, when the priest, perceiving there was a considerable number of infernal spirits, turned to me, and said, 'Benvenuto, ask them something.' I answered, 'Let them bring me into the company of my Sicilian mistress, Angelica. That night we obtained no answer of any sort; but I had received great satisfaction in having my curiosity so far indulged. The necromancer told me it was requisite we should go a second time, assuring me that I should be satisfied in whatever I asked, but that I must bring with me a pure and immaculate boy. I took with me a youth, who was in my service, of about twelve years of age, together with the same Vincenzo Romoli, who had been my companion the first time, and one Agnolino Gaddi, an intimate acquaintance whom I likewise prevailed on to assist at the ceremony. When we came to the place appointed, the first having made his preparations as before with the same and even more striking ceremonies, placed us within the circle, which he had drawn with a more wonderful art and in a more solemn manner than at our former meeting. Thus having committed the care of the perfumes and the fire to my friend Vincenzo, who was assisted by Gaddi, he put into my hand a pentacolo [a preservative against the power of demons] or magical chart. The necromancer, having begun to make his tremendous invocations, called by their names a multitude of demons, who were the leaders of the several legions, and invoked them by the virtue and power of the eternal uncreated God, who lives forever, inasmuch that the amphitheatre

were almost in an instant filled with demons a hundred times more numerous than at the former conjuration. Vincenzo Romoli was busied in making a fire with the assistance of Agnolino, and burning a great quantity of precious perfumes. By the direction of the necromancer again desired to be in the company of my Angelica.

The former, thereupon turning to me, said 'Know, they have declared that in the space of a month you shall be in her company.' He then requested me to stand resolutely by him, because the legions were now above a thousand more in number than he had designed, and, besides, these were the most dangerous, so that after they had answered my question it behooved him to be civil to them, and dismiss them quietly. At the same time, the boy under the pentacolo was in a terrible fright, saying, that there were in that place a million of fierce men, who threatened to destroy us; and that, moreover, four armed giants of an enormous stature were endeavoring to break into our circle. During this time, while the necromancer, trembling with fear, endeavored by mild and gentle methods to dismiss them in the best way he could, Vincenzo Romoli, who quivered like an aspen leaf, took care of the perfumes. Though I was as much terrified as any of them, I did my utmost to efface the terror I felt, so that I greatly contributed to inspire the rest with resolution; but the truth is, I gave myself over for a dead man, seeing the horrid fright the necromancer was in. The boy placed his head between his knees, and said, 'In this posture will I die; for we shall all surely perish.' I told him that all those demons were under us, and what he saw was smoke and shadow; so bid him hold up his head and take courage. No sooner did he look up, but he cried out, 'The whole amphitheatre is burning, and the fire is just falling upon us; so covering his face with his hands, he again exclaimed that destruction was inevitable, and he desired to see no more.' The necromancer entreated me to have a good heart, and take care to burn proper perfumes; upon which I turned to Romoli, and bid him burn all the most precious perfumes he had. At the same time I cast my eye upon Agiolino Caddi, who was terrified to such a degree that he could scarce distinguish objects, and seemed to be half dead. Seeing him in this condition, I said, 'Agnolino, upon these occasions a man should not yield to fear, but should stir about and give his assistance; so come directly and put on some more of these perfumes.' Poor Agnolino, upon attempting to move, was so violently terrified, that the effects of his fear overpowered all the perfumes we were burning. The boy hearing a crepitation, ventured once more to raise his head, when seeing me laugh he began to take courage, and said that the devils were flying away with a vengeance.

In this condition we stayed till the bell rang for morning prayer. The necromancer again told us that there remained but few devils, and these were at a great distance. When the magician had performed the rest of his ceremonies, he stripped off his gown, and took up a wallet full of books which he had brought with him. We all went out of the circle together, keeping as close to each other as we possibly could, especially the boy, who had placed himself in the middle, holding the necromancer by the coat and me by the cloak. As we were going to our houses in the quarter of Banchi, the boy told us that two of the demons whom we had seen at the amphitheatre went on before us singing and skipping, sometimes running upon the roofs of the houses, and sometimes upon the ground. The priest declared that, though he had often entered magic circles, nothing so extraordinary had ever

happened to him. As we went along he would-fain have persuaded me to assist with him in consecrating a book, from which he said we should derive immense riches; we should then ask the demons to discover to us the various treasures with which the earth abounds, which would raise us to opulence and power; but that those love affairs were mere follies, from whence no good could be expected. I answered, that I would have readily accepted his proposal, if I had understood Latin. He rebuffed his persuasions, assuring me that the knowledge of the Latin language was by no means material. He added that he could have found Latin scholars enough, if he had thought it worth while to look out for them, but that he could never have met with a partner of resolution and intrepidity equal to mine, and that I should by all means follow his advice. While we were engaged in this conversation, we arrived at our respective homes, and all that night I dreamed of nothing but devils.

As I every day saw the priest, he did not fail to renew his solicitations to engage me to come into his proposal. I asked him what time it would take to carry his plan into execution, and where this scene was to be acted. He answered that in less than a month we might complete it, and that the place best calculated for our purpose was the mountains of Norcia; though a master of his had performed the ceremony of consecration hard by the mountains of the abbey of Farfa, but that he had met with some difficulties which would not occur in those of Norcia. He added that the neighboring peasants were men who might be confided in and had some knowledge of necromancy, inasmuch that they were likely to give us great assistance upon occasion. Such an effect had the persuasions of this holy conjurer, that I readily agreed to all that he desired, but told him that I should be glad to finish the medal I was making for the Pope, first. This secret he communicated to him, but to nobody else, and begged he would not divulge it. I constantly asked him whether he thought I should, at the time mentioned by the devil, have an interview with my mistress Angelica; and finding it approach, I was surprised to hear no tidings of her. The priest always assured me that I should without fail enjoy her company, as the demons never break their promise, when they make it in the solemn manner they had done to me. He bid me, therefore, wait patiently, and avoid giving room to any scandal upon that occasion, but make an effort to bear something against my nature, as he was aware of the great danger I was to encounter, adding that it would be happy for me if I would go with him to consecrate the book, as it would be the way to obviate the danger, and could not fail to make both him and me happy.

Immediately after this, Benvenuto Cellini fell into so dangerous a scrape at Rome, that he was obliged to fly, and taking his route to Naples, he there accidentally met with his mistress on the last day of the month predicted by the necromancer.

REMOVAL.—Having been compelled to remove from my former residence, [when nearly two years of my lease was unexpired,] I am now located at 504 Canal street, where I am not in constant fear for the lives of myself and family. Patrons who were afraid to call at my former residence, can now visit me without danger of insult.

The Nativity OF CHARLES DICKENS

As Mr. Charles Dickens is expected to be in this country, in December, to give a number of his readings in the different

cities of the United States, I suppose many of my readers will be anxious to know what kind of a nativity this great novelist has.

Shortly after his return from his last visit to the United States, Mr. Dickens called on an Astrologer in the city of London, whose name is W. Wilson. Mr. Wilson came and practiced Astrology in New York



CHARLES DICKENS.

and other American cities, and it was from him that I obtained Mr. Dickens' true time of birth.

Mr. Charles Dickens was born in Lambeth, Hampshire, England, on the 15th, of February, 1812, at 7 h. 50 m. P. M. when 24 degrees of Virgo were rising, which caused the planet Mercury in the sign Aquarius to be his ruling planet. It will

describe a person of middle height, slender built, brown hair and rather light complexion, will have a quick and piercing eye, intelligent look, and prepossessing appearance. He is a person of a strong constitution, and there is every probability of his living to a great age.

We have seldom met with a nativity so favorable for intellect, and of excoelling as

a writer or speaker. He has the Moon in the seventh house in the sign Aries, which rules the head, in good aspect to the planet Mercury, his significator, in a scientific sign; also Jupiter in another scientific sign in the mid-heaven in aspect to Venus, in her exaltation. The Moon is also leaving an aspect of Saturn, and applying to a conjunction of Mars. These aspects give the highest order of intellect, particularly for writing or speaking, also for being humorous, cutting, witty, or sarcastic in his expressions or remarks.

The Moon first applies to a conjunction of Mars in the sign Aries, in this nativity, which caused him to marry a lady denoted by that planet. She would be rather above the middle height, well formed, light brown hair, and rather light complexion. She will be of a noble and very lady-like appearance. She has a good intellect, high spirited, but of a most violent temper.— They will never live very happily together, and would, at times, appear to hate each other with the most bitter hatred. She would be jealous, and at times, with good cause, which would make her sometimes very abusive. It would be almost impossible for them to live long together. They would have but few children.

On account of Jupiter being in mid-heaven, in good aspect to the Sun, in the sign Aquaries in the fifth house, and Venus in her exaltation in the seventh, in good aspect to Herschel, causes Mr. Dickens to have a remarkably fortunate nativity. The planetary influence would cause him to become very popular, even if he had set his back against it. Mr. Dickens could say and do things which would cause some persons to be imprisoned for life, and yet from him, they will be taken in good part, and even appear to give him fame and notoriety.

We venture to predict that Mr. Dickens' present readings in the United States will be a great success, not only in a remunerative point of view, but in bringing him fame and popularity. He will even become more popular in the spring of 1868 than he has ever been at any former period of his life.

THE ASTROLOGER OUT OF PRISON.

I am happy to be able to announce that W. H. CHANEY Esq., after suffering more than six months imprisonment, has been honorably discharged. I have not space at present to enter into anything like a history of this extraor-

dinary case, but at some future time intend giving the public a full account of the gross injustice which has been practised, not only against him, but myself and family, all on account of Astrology. The brutal treatment from our persecutors, and the flight to my wife last spring, when she was assaulted and her life threatened, has resulted in the most painful consequences. A child was born in the early part of October, which lived but three days, and died in convulsions. During its brief existence it would frequently start suddenly and scream, just as its mother did when driven to the verge of insanity by the violent proceedings of the ruffians who came to my premises and threatened our lives. For weeks Mrs. Broughton lay at the point of death, but is now slowly recovering.

In Mr. Chaney's case it seems that last June he was entitled to a trial, but his lawyer was away and the case was passed without our knowing that it had been reached upon the docket. Then in October it was placed upon the "day calendar" one day, and tried the next, while he was lying in jail, unconscious of the fact that he was being tried for an offense, the penalty of which involved further imprisonment. Again his lawyer was away, no witness appeared for him, nor had he even one friend in court. The jury was impaneled, evidence offered for the prosecution without any cross-examination of witnesses, and in all things the plaintiff had everything his own way. The plaintiff had claimed \$10,000 damages, yet in spite of all the efforts made, the jury could not be hoodwinked into finding a verdict for but \$100.

On the return of Mr. Chaney's lawyer he called on me and from him I first learned that there had been a trial. He stated that the judgment was for \$10,000, but he had seen the opposite lawyer who had consented to the release of Mr. Chaney, on his signing an agreement not to prosecute the plaintiff for false imprisonment, but the judgment would still be held over Mr. C. as a sort of protection to themselves.

I replied to this proposition that if Mr. Chaney accepted it, anxious as he was to leave the prison, that I would have nothing more to do with him, but I knew his temper so well that I was confident he would spurn the offer, as he did, declaring that he would stay in Ludlow till the flesh rotted from his bones before accepting his freedom upon such terms.

The next proposition was to receipt for the judgment in full, without Mr. Chaney paying a penny, if he would agree not to prosecute; this offer also he promptly rejected. In the mean time, (having made a motion to set aside the order of his arrest last August, and having had a hearing in September) the Judge still had the motion under advisement, and as such motions have sometimes laid over for six months, there seemed no prospect but for him to remain in prison all winter.

Finally, on the 31st, of October the Judge

sent an order for the release of Mr. Chaney dated the 2nd of October, wherein he set aside the order of arrest and honorably discharged him from imprisonment.

A motion having been made to open the judgment and afford Mr. Chaney an opportunity for defending himself, two days after his release he appeared in Court and argued the motion, contending that the default should be taken off without costs, and then for the first time he learned from the judge that the verdict was for \$100 instead of \$10,000. At the opening of the motion by counsel, before Mr. Chaney made known that he was in Court, the judge stated that he knew all about the case and that the defendant had been recently discharged from prison. But while Mr. Chaney was arguing the motion he inquired of the judge if his Honor was aware of his lying in prison at the time that the judgment was obtained, to which the judge replied that he was not. Presuming that he answered truly, it shows the sharp practice of the plaintiff, in hoodwinking a judge to putting a prisoner upon trial without affording him any opportunity of defence. Even the worst criminals are allowed to be present and defend themselves to the best of their ability, however guilty they may be.

The judge took the papers and reserved his decision, but there can be no doubt but he will set aside the judgment and allow a fair trial, yet we expect years to elapse before the matter will be finally settled. However, this will not deter us from continuing to demand justice from the courts and prosecuting our persecutors to the very extent of the law.—Mr. Chaney, being a lawyer himself, declares that he will devote ten years of his life to the work, if necessary, in order to obtain justice. He is like General Taylor at Buena Vista, when Santa Ana sent to ascertain if he had surrendered, "No," replied old Zach, "I have not commenced fighting yet."

THE FATE OF THE NATION

For the Autumn Quarter of 1867.

The autumn quarter for 1867 commenced September 23d, at 7h. 23m. A. M. when eleven degrees of Leo were culminating and four degrees of Scorpio were rising. Mars is lord of the scheme in the twelfth house, in trine to Jupiter in the fourth. Saturn is in the ascendant in square to the Moon in mid-heaven, and trine to Herschel in the ninth.—Venus, Sun and Mercury are in the eleventh house, but forming no aspects. At the preceding opposition the Moon was eclipsed in twenty degrees of Pisces. RAMESAY says, in his *Astrologia Mundia*, "that the Moon eclipsed in the second face of Pisces denotes the death of some great and illustrious person, thefts, rapines, robberies by land, and troubles and losses by sea." The latter evils will be experienced in England, and through central Europe, especially in Italy and the Turkish provinces, and many parts, particularly cen-

tral America, will suffer from serious storms, hurricanes and inundations. Saturn rising in square to the Moon, will cause business, and commerce generally to be very dull and also produce a want of harmony between the President and Congress. I look for some changes in the Cabinet, and much dissatisfaction will be felt among the masses in regard to the President and his doings. In December the President has a very evil aspect afflicting his nativity. His health will be afflicted, and he will be very much depressed in spirits, and his enemies will appear, for a short time, to be triumphant; but the impeachment question will be a failure.

Evil planetary influences in the Nativity of Secretary Seward will gain the ascendancy, causing enemies and opposition from unexpected sources, and probably result in his retiring from the Cabinet.

Gen. Grant experiences some very fortunate aspects, and for two years to come he will be exceedingly popular. There are so many probabilities that they amount almost to a certainty that he will be our next President.

News from abroad will continue to be of a very exciting nature. War and commotion seem to afflict the continent of Europe. Louis Napoleon has some remarkable aspects approaching in his Nativity. During Oct he appears prosperous, but in Nov. and Dec. he meets with reverses.

England will suffer from outbreaks violence and mobs. Ireland will again be disturbed, and during Nov and Dec. there is likely to be another movement made by the Fenians, spreading desolation over the "Gem of the Sea."

Fate of the Nation for October.

At the new Moon on the 27th of Sept. all the planets were setting except Jupiter and Herschel. Mars is lord of the scheme, posited in the 7th House. The heavenly monitors portend a dull season for commerce and business generally. Great atmospheric disturbances indicated, threatening storms and hurricanes. Shipping will suffer, and there will be great losses of lives and property. Remarkable news from Europe. Napoleon III. has fortunate aspects.

Fate of the Nation for November.

When the new Moon occurred on the 27th of Oct. all the planets were rising except Herschel. Mars is lord of the scheme, on the Ascendant, in conjunction with Saturn and Mercury. The heavenly speculum presents a view as dreary as any almost that can occur. Indications point to the commission of many high crimes, such as robberies, murders and grievous outrages on females in particular. Business remarkably dull, amounting almost to a panic. Many heavy failures and defalcations. People generally will become dissatisfied with the affairs of government, blaming the President and his Cabinet for the stagnation of business. President Johnson's Nativity is greatly afflicted in the latter part of this month. The Sovereigns of England, Russia, Belgium, France, Italy, Turkey, Holland and Bavaria, all have evil planetary influences afflicting their Nativities, also Earl Russell and Lord Brougham's Nativities are afflicted; danger of one or both departing this life during the coming winter.

Fate of the Nation for December.

At the new Moon, from which we make our prediction for December, all the planets are under the earth except Herschel, which is coming to the midheaven. Mercury is lord of the scheme, making a conjunction of Saturn and square of Jupiter. The heavenly portents are still of a gloomy tendency. Business continues dull. The lower classes, and particularly females, will suffer greatly. However, the public health continues good. Congress and the President still at variance. Mr. Johnson has very evil aspects in his Nativity; danger of secret plots against him, or even assassination. Prospects continue gloomy in England, Ireland and the Continent of Europe.