No. 15.] ONE SHILLING. [April, 1847.

THE QUARTERLY CELESTIAL PHILOSOPHER;

OR THE

COMPLETE ARCANA

OF

ASTRO PHILOSOPHY:

COMMENCING WITH

GENETHLIOLOGY SIMPLIFIED,

OR THE

PHILOSOPHY OF THE DOCTRINE OF

NATIVITIES.

ALSO

THE ASTRO METEOROLOGIST.

By W. J. SIMMONITE, A.M., M.B.A., PH. MAT.

FOURTH YEAR'S IMPRESSION.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL AND CO.
Manchester, BENTHAM, MARKET-PLACE; *Leicester*, T. COOK AND J. FOWLER; *Leeds*, BROUGHTON, 6, COMMERCIAL-STREET; AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

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No. 16 will be Published on the 1st of July, 1847.

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EXAMPLE.

Jupiter's declination is 16° 22′.

Sol acquires 16° 22′ in 15 ♒ 3, the Right Ascension	317°	32′
A. R. of the Midheaven	301	8
M. C. *parallel* of Jupiter	16	24

Problem LXXVII.

132. *To direct the Ascendant to the parallel of any Planet's declination.*

Rule 1.—*Any place* in the Ecliptic in which the Sun meets the declination of the star to whole parallel the Ascendant is directed.

Rule 2.—Then find the *Oblique Ascension* of the Sun, by Problem 45, under the pole of the Birth place, from which subtract the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant for (51) the *arc of direction.*

EXAMPLES.

The Sun's declination is 20° 36′.

Sol acquires 20° 36′ in 28 ♋ 5, R. A. of which is	120°	12′
Sol's Ascensional difference	28	14
Oblique Ascension of the Parallel	91	58
Subtract the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant =	31	8
Arc of Direction	60	50

Venus's declination is 8° 28′ N.

Sol acquires the 8° 28′ in 8 ♍ 37, this Right Ascension is	116°	15′
Take from this the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendant	31	8
The *Ascendant to parallel of Venus in zodiac*	85	7

Problem LXXVIII.

133. *To direct the Sun, Moon, and Planets to aspects of their own places in Mundo.*

Rule.—Take the proportional part of their own Semi-arcs for the Arcs of Direction.

EXAMPLE.

The Sun to his own semisquare.

Sol's semi-arc is 61° 40′, the half is 30° 50′, the Arc of Direction.
Sol's sextile, take two-thirds of 61° 40′, equal ☉ ✱ ☉, 41° 6′.

The Moon to her sextile—her semi-arc is 61° 46′, two-thirds ☽ ✱ ☽, 41° 11′ Arc of Direction.

Problem LXXIX.

134. *To direct all the Planets to their own aspects, also the time of aspect as they form by their daily or secondary motion.*

Rule 1.—Look to the *Ephemeris* when the *Planet* directed passes the *degrees* and *minutes* of the slower Planets.

Rule 2.—Subtract the place of the swifter Planet from that of the slower on the *noon previous* to the formation of *aspect*, which difference retain.

Rule 3.—Then *subtract* the *place* of the slower Planet from that of the swifter on the *noon after* aspect; *add* the two differences together; the *sum* call the second distance.

Rule 4.—Then, by *diurnal* logarithms, take out the first difference, from which subtract the 2nd, and the remainder will be the *log.* time of aspect.

Rule 5.—Account one day's motion a year; two hours a month; four minutes a day.

EXAMPLE.

When will Mars arrive at the square of Jupiter, by Ephemeral motion, which is 16 ♒ 57?

Now, Mars moves to 16 ♉ 57 at 12 minutes past midnight of July 2nd, which is equal 38 days, 20 hours, 12 minutes after birth, the time answering to this is 38 years, 10 month, 3 days, or March 28th, 1858.

Mars, from noon, July 2nd, to 3rd, moves 43 minutes, and before he comes to 16 ♉ 57, has to move 22 minutes.

The Diurnal log. of 22 minutes is	1,8159
Subtract Mars log. of daily motion, 43 minutes	1,5249
This log. answers to 12 hours, 16 minutes	,2910

Problem LXXX.

135. *To direct the Sun or Moon to parallel in mundo, direct direction.*

Rule 1.—Take that Star's meridian distance which moves conversly, and call it the primary distance.

Rule 2.—Add the Arithmetical Complement of the Proportional Log. of the *Sun* or *Moon's* semi-arc and the Proportional Log. of the Sun or Moon's Meridian distance to the Log. of the Planet's semi-arc, and the sum of the three lines will be the Planet's *second* distance.

Rule 3.—The difference between the Planet's M. D. and its second distance; or, if the Planet pass the Meridian to form the parallel, their sum will be the Arc of Direction.

EXAMPLE 1.

Find the arc of ☉ Par. ♅. D. D.

N. B. As the ☉ is below the Earth ♅ will form the parallel below; therefore ♅'s semi-nocturnal arc must be used.

As the ☉'s S. N. A.	61°	46′	log. Ar. Com.	9,5355
Is to ☉'s dist. below the Earth	0	37	log.	2,4652
So is ♅'s S. N. A.	123	4	log.	0,1651
To second distance of ♅ below the Earth	1	14		2,1658
And ♅'s distance from	18	32		
Arc of Direction ☉ Par. ♅. D. D.	19	46		

EXAMPLE 2.

Find the Arc of ☽ Par. ♅. D. D.

As the ☽'s S. D. A.	124°	42	log. Ar. Com.	9,8406
Is to ☽'s. Mer. distance	119	37		,1775
So is ♅'s. S. D. A.	56	56		,4999
To ♅'s. 2nd distance from Mer.	54	36		,5180
Sub. ♅'s. true Meridian distance	38	24		
Arc of Direction ☽ Par. ♅. D. D.	16	12		

PROBLEM LXXXI.

136. *To direct the Sun or Moon to mundane Parallels (converse).*

This is reversing the operation of the last Problem.

RULE 1.—Add together the Prop. Log. (Ar. Co.) of the Planet's semi-arc and the Log of the Planet's M. D. to the Sun or Moon's semi-arc, and the sum call the *second* distance of Sun or Moon from the Meridian.

Rule 2.—The *difference* between the Sun or Moon's Meridian Distance and Second Distance is the Arc of Direction: or if it pass the Meridian to form the parallel, the *sum* must be taken.

EXAMPLE.

Direct ☉ to the Par. of ♅ converse.

As the semi-diurnal arc of ♅	56°	56′	log. (Ar. Co.)	9,5001
Is to ♅'s Mer. Dist.	38	24	log.	,6709
So is ☉'s S. D. A.	118	14	log.	,1825
To ☉'s second distance from 10th house	79	45		10,3535
Subtract from ☉'s distance from 4th	118	51		
Arc of Direction ☉ P. ♅ con.	39	6		

Problem lxxxii.

137. *To direct the Sun or Moon to any aspect in mundo, direct direction.*

When the Sun or Moon are supposed to remain fixed in the place they were at birth, and the planets Herschel, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, or Mercury, are moved on to form the aspects, according to the regular motion of the heavens, the direction is called *direct direction.*

Rule 1.—Add together the Pro. Log. (Ar. Co.) of Sun or Moon semi-arc and the Log. of the distance of Sun or Moon from the cusp of the preceding or succeeding house, to the log. of semi-arc of the *planet* and the sum is the *second* distance of that Planet.

Rule 2.—Add or subtract it from the Planet's primary distance, as (100).

EXAMPLE 1.

Direct the ☉ to the □ of ♃ by Direct Direction.

As ☉'s semi-nocturnal Arc	61°	46′	Prop. log. (Ar. Co.)	9,5355
Is to ☉'s distance inside 1st	0	37		2,4652
So is ♃'s semi-diurnal Arc	68	18		,4209
To ♃'s second distance from 10th	0	41		2,4216
Subtract from ♃'s Meridian distance	18	30		
Arc of Direction ☉ □ ♃ D. D.	17	49		
Add one-third ♃'s semi-diurnal Arc	22	46		
Arc of ☉ △ ♃ D. D.	40	35		

Thus you may obtain, by adding or subtracting, as the case may be, the Proportional part of the Semi-arc of the Planet directed, all the other directions after one direction is obtained.

EXAMPLE 2.

Find the Arc of ☾ ✳ ♄ D. D.

As ☾'s semi-diurnal Arc	124°	42′	Prop. log. (Ar. Co.)	9,8406
Is to ☾'s dist. outside 1st	5	5		1, 491
So is ♄'s semi-diurnal Arc	86	56		,3161
To 2nd distance of ♄ from 11th	3	33		1,7058
Add Arc of Asc. ✳ ♄	29	35		
Arc of Direction ☽ ✳ ♄ D. D.	33	8		
Subtract one-half the space of ♄'s house	14	29		
Leaves *Arc of Direction* ☽ S□ ♄ D.D.	18	39		
To this add ½ of ♄'s semi-arc	43	28		
Gives the *Arc of Diraction* ☽ □ ♄ D.D.	62	7		

EXAMPLE 3.

Direct the Moon to the opposition of Herschel, Direct Direction.

N. B.—When Herschel comes to the opposition of the Moon's direct motion in this Nativity, he will be below the Earth, consequently his *semi-nocturnal* arc must be used.

As the ☽'s semi-nocturnal arc	124°	42′	(Ar. Co.) 9,8406
Is to ☽'s distance outside 1st	5	5	1,5491
So is ♅'s semi-nocturnal arc	123	4	1651
To ♅'s 2nd distance below the 7th	5	1	1,5548
Add arc of Asc. ☌ ♅	18	52	
Arc of ☽ ☍ ♅ D. D.	23	53	

PROBLEM LXXXIII.

138. *To direct the Sun or Moon to any aspect in mundo (converse).*

When the Sun or Moon, *above the Earth*, is moved onwards to form the aspect, from the East towards the West, or *below the Earth*, from the West towards the East, it is termed a *Converse Direction.*

RULE 1.—*Add* together the Pro. Log. *(Ar. Co.)* of semi arc of the Planet to which the Sun or Moon is directed, to that Planet's distance within or without a certain house (94 and 96), and the semi-arc of the Sun or Moon, and the *sum* is the *second* distance of Sol or Luna from the house which forms the required aspect.

Rule 2.—If this *second distance* be on the *same side* of the cusp whence the *primary* was taken, the *difference* will be the *arc of direction;* but if the Sun or Moon pass the cusp to form the aspect, the *sum* will be the *arc of direction.* (100).

EXAMPLE 1.

Required the arc of ☉ △ ♅ converse.

As the semi-arc of ♅	56°	56′	Prop. log. Ar. Co. 9,5001
Is to ♅'s distance from 8th outside	0	26	2,6184
So is ☉'s semidiurnal arc	118	14	,1825
To ☉'s 2nd distance outside the 12th	0	54	
Add ☉'s distance from 12th	40	2	2,3010
Arc of Direction ☉ △ ♅ con.	40	56	
Sub. half space of ☉'s Diurnal house	19	42	
Arc of ☉ *sesquisquare* ♅ con.	21	14	
Add half ☉'s semi-arc	59	7	
Arc of ☉ □ ♅ con.	80	21	

Thus you will perceive, that having worked one direction, others may be generally obtained from it, by the proportional parts of the semi-arc of that luminary directed.

N. B.—That semi-arc, whether diurnal or nocturnal, must be taken where the planet or luminary is, when the aspect is completed. The Sun, at the Queen's birth, was *under* the Earth, but when he formed the above aspects converse with Herschel he was *above* the Earth, consequently his semi-diurnal arc must be taken.

EXAMPLE 2.

Direct Moon to sesquisquare Sun converse.

As the semi-nocturnal arc of ☉	61°	46′ log. Ar. Co.	9,5355
Is to ☉'s distance inside 1st	0	37	2,4652
So is ☽'s semi-diurnal arc	124	42	,1594
To ☽'s second distance	1	15	2,1601

If we subtract this second distance from the arc of Asc. semisquare Moon mundo 57° 16′, it leaves the arc of direction Moon semisquare Sun converse 56° 1′, it is also Sun semisquare Moon direct direction, and by adding the proportional parts of Moon's semi-arc, the other aspect's arcs may be found as we did with the Sun's.

PROBLEM LXXXIV.

139. *To direct the Sun, Moon, or any Planet, to any aspects of the Part of Fortune.*

From the manner in which we have taught the calculation of this mundane point, and what we have before spoken about it, it will be seen, that as the degrees of distance from the Part of Fortune from a house are those on the Equator, it may justly be allowed 90 degrees for its semi-arc in all cases, and it will bring out the corrections correctly (98).

RULE 1.—Add the log. 9,6990 (Ar. Co. of 90 degrees) to its distance from any house it may be near, and the log. of the semi-arc of the Planet *directed*, and the sum will be the log of the Planet's *second* distance.

Rule 2.—Add or subtract the second distance, (100).

EXAMPLE.

Required the arc of ⊕ □ ♃, in Queen Victoria's nativity.

As Prop. Log. of 90°, its Ar. Co.			9,6990
Is to ⊕ dist. from 1st	4°	34′ Prop. log.	1,5957
So is ♃'s semi-arc	68	18	,4209
To ♃'s dist. past 13th	3	28	1,7156
Add ♃'s Mer. dist.	18	30	
Arc of Direction ⊕ □ ♃	21	58	

EXERCISES.

1. What is the Part of Fartune to the body of Sol? *Ans.* 6° 36′.
2. What is the Part of Fortune to the semisquare of Saturn? *Ans.* 19° 31′.
3. What is the Part of Fortune to the semisquare of Mars? *Ans.* 31° 48′.
4. What is the Part of Fortune to the semisquare of Venus? *Ans.* 37° 57′.
5. What is the Part of Fortune to the sextile of Mars? *Ans.* 48° 2′.
6. What is the Part of Fortune to the square of Saturn? *Ans.* 62° 59′.

Problem lxxxv.

140. *To direct any Planet to the parallel of the Part of Fortune.*

Rule 1.—Add the log. 9,6990 (Ar. Co. of 90 degrees) to log. of *pars*. M. D., and the log. of Planet's semi-arc, and the sum will be the log of the *second* distance from the Meridian.

Rule 2.—Take the *second* distance from the Planet's M. D., or add it to *for the arc of direction*, (100).

EXAMPLE.

Direct ⊕ to parallel of ♅.

As Prop. log. of 90°, its Ar. Co.			9,6990
Is to ⊕'s Meridian distance	85°	26′ Prop. log.	,3236
So is semi-arc of Herschel	56	56	,4999
To ♅'s 2nd distance from Meridian	54	3	,5225
From Herschel's 2nd distance from Meridian			54° 3′
Subtract Herschel's true Meridian distance			38 24
Arc of direction ⊕ Par. ♅			15 39

Problem lxxxvi.

141. *To direct the Sun or Moon to Rapt Parallels in Mundo.*

Rapt parallels—meaning being carried away—are the joint approach of two Stars conversely to the 10th and 4th houses—an arc of extraordinary strength, even where life and death are concerned.

Rule 1.—Add the semi-arcs together, *diurnal* if *above* the Earth, and *nocturnal* if *below*, of the Sun or Moon and Planet, and take *half*—as the sum may not exceed 180 degrees.

Rule 2.—Take *half the difference* between the A. R. of the Sun and Moon and that of the Planet—as the parallel is always formed by Right Ascension.

Rule 3.—Take *half* of the semi-arc of the body that *applies* to the Meridian when the parallel is formed, which is the *primary* distance.

Rule 4.—*Add* the log. (Ar. Co.) of the sum of *half* the semi-arcs and the body applying to the Meridian; and *half* the difference of their A. R. and the sum will be the *second* distance of the body applying to the Meridian; which *double*.

Rule 5.—From the distance of the applying body from the Meridian subtract the *second* distance, which will be *the arc of direction* (100).

EXAMPLE 1.

Bring the ☉ to the Rapt Parallel of Herschel in the Queen's Nativity.

Add S. D. A. of ☉	118° 14′	R. A. ☉ + 360° =	420° 0′
To semi-arc of ♅	56 56	R. A. ♅	262 44
Then, as	175 10 : 118 14 :: difference R. A.		157 16

As Prop. log. of sum semi-arc (Ar. Co.)	175 10	=	9,9882
Is to Prop. log. of ☉'s semi-diurnal Arc	118 14	=	,1825
So is difference of Right Ascension	157 16	=	,0586
To second distance of ☉ from 10th	106 10		,2293
Take from ☉'s distance from 10th	118 52		
Arc of Direction ☉ R. P. ♅	12 42		

EXAMPLE 2.

Direct the Moon to the Rapt Parallel of Jupiter.

To S. D. A. of ♃	68° 18	R. A. ☽ + 360° =	420° 45′
Add ☽'s S. D. A.	124 42	R. A. ♃ =	319 38
Then, as	2)193 0 : 124 42 :: difference R. A.		2)101 7
As	96 30		50 33

As the first of those three terms is greater than the Prop. logarithms extend, since they only go up to 180 degrees, we will take half the first and third terms, and the result will be the same.

Then, as Prop. log. of half 1st terms	96° 30′	Ar. Co. =	9,7293
Is to Prop. log. of 2nd term	124 42		,1594
So is the Prop. log. of half 3rd term	50 33		,5516
To Prop. log. of 2nd distance from Meridian	65 18		,4403
Which take from ☽'s Meridian distance	119 37		
Arc of Direction ☽ R. P. ♃	54 19		

EXERCISES.

1. What is the R. P. of Moon and Herschel? *Ans.* 11° 8′
2. What is the R. P. of Sun and Herschel? *Ans.* 12° 42′.
3. What is the R. P. of Sun and Jupiter? *Ans.* 55° 15′.

Another Problem.

There is a Rapt Parallel which is sometimes formed by one Planet being above the Earth and another below, when it is formed; but as both semi-arcs must be worked of one denomination, viz. either both Diurnal or both Nocturnal, then, in such cases, we have to work with one of the Planets exactly as though it was in its opposite place.

EXAMPLE.

As there is not such a position in the Queen's nativity to illustrate the Rule, we must imagine one.

Suppose Herschel, in the Queen's nativity, had been in 23° ♊ 20′ with 0° 8′ North latitude, but the Sun and all the other positions the same as they are; then the Rapt Parallel would still have been exactly the same as it is, and we should have calculated it in the same way as we have done in the *last* Problem.

PROBLEM LXXXVII.

142. *To find the Place of the Zodiacal Aspects of the Sun, and his declination at that place.*

RULE.—Find, as in a Speculum, the aspects the Sun can form during a life time, and mark *his declination* at that Zodiacal point where the aspect falls, by either Problems 30, or 28, or 31.

The Sun to the

Semisquare of Mars falls in 2 ♊ 38, R. A. 60° 33′, its Dec. 20° 46′, its tangent 9,57886.

Semisquare of Venus falls in 11 ♊ 35, R. A. 70° 2′, its Dec. 22° 15′, its tangent 9,661184.

Trine of Jupiter falls in 16 ♊ 57, R. A. 75° 49′, its Dec. 22° 53′, its tangent 9,62538.

Sextile of Mars falls in 17 ♊ 58, R. A. 76° 33′, its Dec. 22° 57′, its tangent 9,62679.

Semisquare of Mercury falls in 23 ♊ 15, R. A. 82° 39′, its Dec. 23° 21′, its tangent 9,63518.

Opposition of Herschel falls in 23 ♊ 20, R. A. 82° 44′, its Dec. 23° 21′, its tangent 9,63518.

Sextile of Venus falls in 26 ♊ 36, R. A. 86° 17′, its Dec. 23° 28′, its tangent 9,63761.

Parallel of Herschel falls in 27 ♊ 0, R. A. 86° 44′, its Dec. 23° 26′, its tangent 9,63692.

Square of Saturn falls in 28 ♊ 46, R. A. 88° 40′, its Dec. 23° 28′, its tangent 9,63761.

Sesquisquare of Jupiter falls in 1 ♋ 57, R. A. 92° 62′, its Dec. 23° 28′, its tangent 9,63761.

PROBLEM LXXXVIII.

143. *To direct the Sun to any conjunction, parallel, or aspect of any Planet in the Zodiac, direct.*

RULE 1.—If the birth be between midnight and noon, find the Oblique *Ascension* of *Sol* under his *own* pole; or, if birth took place between noon and midnight, find his Oblique *Decension* under his pole.

Rule 2.—Find the *declination* of the place of the aspect—add the *tangent* of *dec.* to the tangent of Sol's pole. The sum is the *sine* of the *aspects asc.* difference under that pole, by which *asc. diff.* find its

oblique ascension or oblique decension. *Work by Table of Asc. Difference.*

Rule 3.—Subtract that of the *Sun* from that of the aspect for *the arc of direction.*

EXAMPLE.

Direct the ☉ to a □ of ♄ in the zodiac in Queen Victoria's nativity.

Saturn is in 28 ♓ 46, the ☉ comes to his □ in 28 ♊ 46, by the Tables the R. A. of that place is 88° 40′, its declination is 23° 28′.

To the tangent of	23°	28′	= 9,637611
Add tangent of ☉'s pole	51	16	= 0,095852
Sum is sine of Asc. Diff.	32	46	= 9,733463

As we want the Oblique Ascension, and the Declination is North, we subtract the Asc. Diff. from the Right Ascension 88° 40′

Subtract Ascensional Difference	32	46
Oblique Ascension under ☉'s pole	55	54
Subtract ☉'s Oblique Ascension	32	2
Arc of Direction ☉ □ ♄ zod.	23	52

By the following method the Sun may be directed in the Zodiac without having recourse to Tables of R. A., Declination, &c.

Rule.—Note the longitude of the aspect and take its longitudinal distance from the nearest equinox, add its tangent to the cosine of Obliquity of Ecliptic, the sum is the tangent of Right Ascension. Then to the sine of R. A. add the tangent of Obliquity, also the tangent of Sun's pole; the sum of these three Logarithms gives the sine of Ascensional Difference, which apply as before taught.

EXAMPLE.

Direct the ☉ to the sesquisquare of ♃ in the zodiac.

The sesquisquare falls in 1 ♋ 57, its distance from that ♎ 88° 3′.

To the tangent of ♎	88°	3′	= 1,467920
Add cosine Obl. of Ecliptic	23	28	= 9,962508
Sum is tangent of R. A. from ♎	87	52	= 1,430428
Then, to the sine of R. A.	87	52	= 9,999699
Add tangent Obliq. of Ecliptic	23	28	= 9,637611
Add tangent of ☉'s pole	51	16	= 0,095852
Sum is sine of Asc. Diff. under ☉' pole	32	45	= 9,733162

Then, by subtracting 87° 52′ from 180° we have

the R. A. of ♃'s sesquisquare aspect	92°	8′
Subtract, as declination is North	32	45
Ob. Asc. of aspect undect under ☉'s pole	59	23
Subtract ☉'s Oblique Ascension	32	2
The Arc of Direction ☉ sesquisquare ♃ zod.	27	21

Problem LXXXIX.

144. *To direct the Sun to parallels in the Zodiac.*

Rule 1.—Find where the Sun meets with the Declination of the Planet in the Radix, by Problem 20, or the two last Rules.

Rule 2.—Find the A. R. of the *longitude* the Sun is in at that declination *without latitude,* by Problem 26.

Rule 3.—Add the tangent of the declination to the tangent of Sun's pole, and the sum is the *sine* of Asc. Difference of the aspect under that pole. *Hence, you see, all you want is the Asc. Diff.*

Rule 4.—Find the Ob. Asc., or Ob. Dec., as before; from which subtract that of the Sun for *the arc of direction.*

EXAMPLE.

Direct the Sun to the Zodiacal parallel of Herschel, in the Nativity of Queen Victoria.

Note.—The Sun will touch the parallel of Herschel twice, once before he arrives at his greatest Declination, which is 23° 28′, and once after: we will work the first by the first Rules, and the second by the other. The Sun will touch the first Par. in 27 ♊ 0, its R. A. is 86° 44′, then to the tangent of Declination add tangent of Sol's pole, sum is sine of Ascensional Difference.

Tangent of Declination	23°	26′	= 9,636919
Add tangent of ☉'s pole	51	16	= 0,095852
Sum is sine of Ascensional diff.	32	43	= 9,732771

From R. A. of Par. Decl. of ♅	86°	44′
Subtract the Asc. diff. under ☉'s pole	32	43
Oblique Asc. of ♅ Par. Decl	54	1
Subtract Oblique Asc. of ☉ under his pole	32	2
☉ Par. of ♅ =	21	59

The next Par. we shall calculate by the other Rules of the last Problem.

To the tangent of ♅'s decl.	23°	26′	= 9,636919
Add the cotangent of	23	28	= 0,362389
Gives sine R. A. from ♎	86	46	= 9,999308
Then, to sine R. A.	86	46	= 9,999308
Add { Tangent of Obl. of Ecliptic	23	28	= 9,637611
{ Tangent of ☉'s pole	51	16	= 0,095852
Gives sine of Asc. diff.	32	43	= 9,732771

Then, from 180° subtract the distance in R. A. from ♎ 86° 46′, it leaves the R. A. of Par. ♅ 93° 14′.

From this R. A.	93°	14′
Subtract the Asc. diff.	32	43
Leaves Ob. Asc. of Par. ♅ under ☉'s pole	60	31
Subtract Obl. Asc. of ☉ ditto	32	2
☉ Par. of ♅	28	29

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