

THE
STRAGGLING ASTROLOGER;
 OR,
MAGAZINE
 OF
CELESTIAL INTELLIGENCES:

BY
 MINIME NOSTRA-NOSTRADAMUS:

ASSISTED BY
Several Artists of First-rate Eminence:

AMONG WHOM IS
 T. C. R.

A principal Calculator of the Predictions in that popular Work,
THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK.



HIEROGLYPHIC—No. XI.
THE FIRMAMENT FORETOKENS WHAT TIME UNFOLDS.

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AN
EPITOME
OF
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 138.)

THE champions and promoters of astrology have, in every age, been men of the most extensive philosophical inquiry, and of the deepest erudition: it has also had antagonists of no small fame and reputation, but they happen to have been either persons who did not understand it, or bigots to some tenets which it may have seemed to oppose. Now, it opposes no tenets that are virtuous; and it is weakness of mind to fancy, that faith in rational science is at variance with faith in divine revelation.

After reading the course of arguments which has been already followed on the theory of astrology, no man that is perfectly sane will venture to deny, but that the heavenly bodies operate upon this inferior world, and all things material and immaterial which it contains, by their influential qualities and natural virtues; since nature and experience combine to testify, as before proved, That the change of air alters our bodies and minds—that the humours of men are all moved by celestial influences—and that, according to the changes of mutual position in the stars, every being on earth is sensible of consequent fluctuations of the essentials of existence.

He that would become proficient in this eminent and almost boundless province of natural philosophy, must not expect to accomplish his desires without much laborious study, and intense application of his rational faculties. He must have the map of the whole universe depicted in his mind, and watch nature, with a scrupulous eye, in all her secret operations. It is not sufficient for him merely to be able to run over the names of the twelve signs of the zodiac: he must examine minutely the signs themselves, and weigh their constituent members, and their proportions of matter—their relative positions, and proximity to, or remoteness from, all other powerful constellations without the zodiac. He must not suppose that a knowledge of the several degrees that constitute sextiles, trines, quartiles, and oppositions, makes up much towards a proficiency in astrology: and yet it is, nevertheless, necessary

for him to perfectly understand these as a part of the rudiments. Nothing in the fundamental progress is certainly more requisite than for the student to make himself perfect in the qualities of the signs and planets and the several significations of the twelve houses of a figure: he should be also expert in setting a scheme, and in varying the significations of the houses according to the subject-matter which he may, at any time, have under contemplation.

In seeking to obtain, in as perfect a manner as possible, the preparatory steps, he will have the greater difficulties to surmount in consequence of the discrepancies and conflicting opinions which he will find in the authors he consults, who have, for the most part, advanced many idle conceits of their own; and from which none but a judicious mind will know how to select, and form his system. There is not to be found, from Ptolemy downwards, any one regularly written treatise which, of itself, can be taken as a standard, and will admit of being followed, and yet all contain something worthy to be received. The only way, therefore, is to examine as many of the best masters as can be readily laid hold of, and by philosophically investigating their principles, a person conversant in physiological study will be able to deduce a theory free from obsolete tenets, and fantastic notions. Among the works on this subject it is necessary, as original writers, and our first leaders, to consult the *De Judiciis Astrologicis*, of Ptolemy—the *Astronomicon* of Manilius—Baptista Porta's *Speculum Astrologiæ*—with the subsequent works of Placidus, Morinus, Regiomontanus, Campanus, Alcabitius, &c.—and these as they have been severally understood and copied by Lilly, Wharton, Coley, Partridge, Parker, &c. who, most of them, have furnished us with collections and cullings enough, but without any well-digested system. But a still more modern compilation, and one evidently put together by a gentleman of the greatest proficiency in the subject, is the “Astrological Dictionary,” by James Wilson, Esq. This, as a general explanation of the whole that belongs to the science, is far superior to any work which has ever appeared in this or any other country; and is a book indispensable to every person in pursuit of astrology. The author, however, is singular in many of his opinions; and particularly so in his philosophical principles concerning the locomotive capacity of inanimate matter: and though astrology wants reforming, I trust he will not think me out of order in stating, that the reformation he has laid out is in

many respects, as far as my opinion of the subject goes, rather "*beyond the mark.*"

Having here shewn the channel through which astrology has most purely streamed to us, it may, in the next place, be stated, that many of the authors mentioned have differed most materially in the very essential mode of constructing a figure. There certainly can be but *one right way*; and consequently, if one of them is right, all the disciples of those who follow other methods must be wrong. But as we are obliged to break our subjects off in order to admit the greater variety of matter, we must defer, till next publication, such directions as belong to erecting schemes, and other parts of practical astrology.

(To be continued.)

ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

FOUNDED ON

THE TESTIMONY OF AGES OF EXPERIENCE,

RELATIVE TO

MARRIAGE AND PROCREATION.

(Continued from p. 116.)

It was signified in a former number, that when these subjects were resumed some important secrets would be disclosed concerning things relative to which persons about to engage in matrimony are most anxious and inquisitive, and of which there is no other mode of informing themselves except through the medium of astrology: it was also farther promised, that a method should be divulged concerning the production of beautiful children; and we now return to the subject for the purpose of fulfilling these engagements.

Every one about to enter the state of wedlock is naturally desirous to ascertain whether the party with whom they are about to marry is really sincere in the affections professed, or whether they have predilections for some other person, and only consent to marry for the sake of something else besides love.

In questions of this nature, if the lord of the ascendant is in no aspect with the lord of the seventh house—or if the lord of the seventh is in no aspect with the Moon, but in sextile or trine to some other pla-

net, rely upon it that the party, say, for instance, the lady, hath an affection rather for some person signified by that planet than for the gentleman she consents to marry. It may be farther discovered, that, if the lord of the ascendant, or the Moon, apply to some friendly aspect of the lord of the seventh house, and before they come to a perfect aspect Saturn or Mars interpose his malignant beams, and thus frustrate the good hopes portended by the aspects before mentioned—if such an intervention happen, you may conclude that the intended match will be broken off by the artifices of that person denoted by the frustrating planet. Now, if you next consider what house such disuniting planet is lord of, you may point out the general appearance of the secret enemy, and perhaps discover his peculiar objects in rivalling the person he had supplanted, and hence you will probably arrive at *the cause* of separation of the two lovers.

For instance, if the frustrating planet be lord of the second or eighth houses, then infer, that the consideration of money, on one side or other, is the cause. If the lord of the third be the ascendant, or the lord of the seventh have interposed, then conclude that some brother, sister, or some such relation, or some busy neighbour, had influenced the change. Thus, by consulting the quality and character of the houses and their lords, you will order your judgment according to the signification made by your figure; and will be able to ascertain pretty correctly by what unfortunate circumstance the match was broken off.

TO DISCOVER IF THE FEMALE YOU ARE ABOUT TO WED BE A VIRGIN.

This being a consideration of the most delicate nature should be proceeded upon with the utmost caution and circumspection. The figure should be erected by an artist of the most scrupulous mind; for if a small error were to arise in computing the cusps of any of the houses, the consequences would be, that a person of the chastest character might be unjustly accused: and, on the other hand, one of easy virtue would pass for modest.

The mode of examining a question such as this is, to take notice if the significators of the female are posited in fixed signs. See, also, if they be free from the inhospitable and dangerous beams of Mars, and whether her significator, namely, the lord of the ascendant, or Venus, or the Moon, be *alone* in the ascendant, or fifth house, free from the aspects of infortunes: and then, if her significator be in good aspect

with the Sun or Jupiter, decide at once that she has not violated the purity of the single state: and is a most desirable partner, on account of her chaste and uncorrupt mind. But, in passing through the examination, if you meet with contrary testimonies—if you find her significator connected with Mars, and in no good aspect to the Sun and Jupiter, you must conclude that she has been tempted, and that she has consented to be deflowered.

After the same manner may be also discovered, by a discreet and correct artist, whether a married woman be concerned with any man besides her husband: but lest innocent women should receive prejudice from the judgments of those not well experienced in the art, and should thus be made the victims of jealous and captious husbands, it is better that artists should decline answering such delicate questions as these.

ON THE MEANS OF PREVENTING DEGENERACY IN FAMILIES, AND OF HAVING FINE HANDSOME CHILDREN.

There is not, perhaps, more emulation manifested in any thing among us, at the present day, than in men endeavouring to excel one another in their breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, pigs, &c. and yet how few are there that study improvement in breeding the human species. Every thing, in this latter case, seems left entirely to chance, and hence we see, in many families, a total degeneracy from their ancestors both in personal appearance and in mind.

We daily see, in walking along the streets, all varieties of form, various complexions of skin, hair of almost every hue, and other odd characteristics, until we almost stand amazed at the extraordinary diversity which we behold among us: and this without ever, perhaps, looking into the natural cause of such variations. The fact is, that every planet, and every zodiacal sign, according as they happen to be disposed at any geniture, combine to stamp the features and every part of the human body with some peculiarity.

Now a person having a dark swarthy complexion, with dark hair, should never marry one at all near his own planetary distinction, but should, if possible, choose a person of ruddy, clear countenance, and hair of a bright brown, or rather flaxen; and by this means the varieties denoted by two distinct planets become properly blended, and in the offspring will be united the strength of the two orbs.

Again, every attention ought to be paid to stature. Some planets confer a tall, upright, well-proportioned body, while others give a mi-

niature of perfection in shape, &c. and in all cases, by attending to the colour of the hair, eye, and skin, as external guides, a person may soon convince himself of the improvement that is capable of being made in this most important branch of physiology.

As it is intended, at some future opportunity, to specify, in a particular manner, the several peculiarities of person that the various planets and signs confer, we shall here content ourselves with the general remarks already made on this particular matter; and shall conclude the present article with describing a method used in some eastern countries to occasion a person in a state of pregnancy to produce a beautiful child.

AN EASTERN DEVICE SAID TO BE PRACTISED FOR THE PURPOSE
OF HAVING HANDSOME CHILDREN.

The many instances we meet with of marks communicated to the child in embryo, and the proofs that these furnish of females having involuntary emotions of mind during the time of conception with which they stamp the foetus, prevents us from doubting, for a moment, the possibility of making impressions at that juncture which may improve rather than injure the personal appearance of the offspring.

In order to accomplish something of this nature, some of the grandees of the east cause the human form, in a state of nudity, and with all the charms that constitute perfection and beauty, to be painted, and placed in the room where the pregnant female sleeps, at the time of conception; and so placed, that it may be the first thing to attract the attention of the female upon her first waking in a morning. The figure thus introduced, possessing all the fascination with which art can rouse the imagination, never fails to rivet the attention before the faculties have had time to shake off the effects of sleep; and it is said that, in many instances, the child when born strongly resembled the beautiful picture.

(To be continued.)



ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENTS,

BY

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

FRAGMENT II.

IN astrological studies the situation, motion, and aspect, of the Moon should be minutely observed, as her approach to the other planets has great effect on mundane affairs. It is also known, that the power of the angles is varied by the situation of the lunar orb: and as these are the places which are referred to concerning the fortunate and unfortunate periods of a person's life, when rays of a beneficent tendency are diffused from them, and the significator at a birth is propitious, and well dignified, much good may be augured.

The planet Mercury should also be well examined at the time of birth, being, as he is, considered a potent minister of either good or evil, as he happens to be associated. At such time, if he is proceeding to Jupiter or Venus in sextile or trine aspect, he promises fortune, honour, and health; but in square or opposition, or in conjunction with either Saturn or Mars in an evil house, the reverse.

The late celebrated Cornelius Agrippa writes, That when Mercury is in evil aspects and communication with Saturn and Mars, beware of such configurations in the *nativities of kings*, as he stirs up the persons so born to the commission of great crimes; and renders them not only cruel and profligate, but faithless and irreligious.

Planets combust, or in conjunction with the Sun, are in detriment, and the reverse of what they may be considered to be in their own dignities. The trine of the Sun and Saturn (as in his present Majesty's nativity) may be supposed to have elevated him above his enemies: and the trine of that planet with Jupiter, Mars, Venus, or the Moon,

augurs prosperity and greatness. The sextiles of the Sun with these planets frequently produce fortune in various ways, and bestow health.

Several learned characters are of opinion, that a trine of Saturn and the Moon, at the time of birth, gives a memory exceedingly retentive. The Sun and Saturn in trine, at such times, ever promise power, popularity, and triumph over enemies. The trine of the Sun and Jupiter bespeaks dominion over others, with health and gain. To discover what sort of dignity or fortune the native is to enjoy, you must examine, with attention, the houses in which Jupiter and the Sun are posited, and well observe *the second house, the sixth, and the eighth*.

The trine of the Sun and Mars bestows great courage and martial success. That of Mercury and the Moon, gives extraordinary mental endowment; and more especially, if Mercury, at the time of birth, is parting from such trine to proceed to a sextile or trine of Jupiter or Venus, any of these planets being fortunately placed in the angles, or in their own houses, terms, exaltations, or triplicities, and free from combustion, and in no way impeded by the malignancy of Saturn or Mars.

The ascendant, in a nativity, is a very important quarter of the heavens, as it signifies the state of health and disposition of the individual. The seventh and tenth houses are also extremely powerful, with good planets seated in them; but occupied by evil planets, every calamity is threatened. If the fortunes, in a nativity, fall in the tenth house, and the Moon has good latitude, and is free from affliction, the native will become eminently great. Several planets being in sympathy, and terms of amity, it declares that success will distinguish a person whose nativity is so marked. The substance of the native being considered from the second house, if the lord of that house, or the planet located therein, be well understood, it will point out how the native will gain his property. The Moon, in the second house, has been deemed a token of mutable fortune; but I am of opinion, if she be in sextile or trine with Jupiter or Venus, the person will enjoy great wealth in the decline of life.

The Moon is considered to be the significator of *the people* in every kingdom or state, and the Sun is that of the head or ruler of such state. Thus, when the Sun or Moon is eclipsed in houses which are occupied by the ascendants of any kingdom, and are in square at the same time to Saturn or Mars, much dissatisfaction may be expected to prevail in

the state signified by the constellation; and more so, if Mars and Saturn be in conjunction or opposition.

The opinions of the ancients, on this point, appear to have been united, and from my own observations (this study having been resorted to sometimes as an amusement in my solitary hours) I can attest, that not only the seasons, but the passions of men, are influenced by the configurations upon which I am touching. Nor does this opinion of mine take away from the wisdom and omnipotence of the Almighty, whose agents the planets are. Do we not see how the Moon regulates the tides, and affects the minds of lunatics—how, also, almost all creatures bring forth their young about the change of the Moon? Even physicians, of modern times, calculate by the Moon concerning the birth of man. Thus, the farther we proceed in natural and occult philosophy, we are led to more gratefully adore the Great Creator in his works. Ignorance generally goes hand in hand with superstition and wickedness; while a moral and religious education fortifies man in the hour of affliction, and inclines his soul to benevolence, virtue, and wisdom, which are ever enemies to dissipation and injustice.

I am assured of one thing—that natural causes and effects were better understood in the time of Moses, than they now are. Luxury and superficial education have placed the axe to the root of the tree of knowledge. True wisdom cannot flourish in ages of despotism and folly; but let us hope that things will, in most nations, mend: and that universal reason, charity, and good-will, will prevail—then the intentions of the Supreme in creating man, will not be opposed by the malevolence and despotism of the great.

As all are from one common Parent Great---

Alike the beggar and the prince of state!

Celestial matter ever on its course---

One life---one spirit---and eternal source!

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.



A PROPHECIC FABLE

BY

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

A SHOCK from heaven will descend,
 And the spreading branches rend
 Of a high tree---the root is taken,
 And the locusts part have eaten!
 A serpent crawling up the steep
 Will undermine, and basely leap,
 But falls still lower---down he goes,
 And around him terror throws:
 Whilst a lion just shall pause,
 And uphold the ancient laws:
 And if such lion e'er should see
 Each evil act of treachery,
 And provide a blessed solace,
 In every heart he'd find a place.

ADDRESS TO THE FAIR SEX.

Ye fair, attend! the field again is your own; for love will now prove triumphant! Taurus, the house of Venus, is relieved from the chilling influence of Saturn, who proceeds to the throne of law, and will there soon manifest his iron rule. Cupid is inviting to hymeneal joys. The fair of Britain once more repoint his fatal arrows. Delighted with the season, the rosy boy seeks the Idalian groves, as Venus, from her roseate bowers, welcomes his return, declaring that the rose and violet are once more entwined to decorate the shrine of love and beauty.

See upon the crystal tide,
 The birds of Venus sportive glide!
 Maids, your temples bind with care;
 And of fatal love beware:
 As all around is bright and gay,
 Now plodding Saturn is away.

POLITICAL PREDICTIONS.

The constellation, Taurus, is the house of Venus, and is also the ascendant of Ireland and of Poland. The departure of Saturn from this

sign will leave these countries to the turmoils which Mars will soon kindle. If, in Ireland, the most clement measures do not check the spiritual rage that has been manifesting itself of late, much tribulation and sorrow may be expected : and however the overbearing policy of *the eagle* may be evinced in Poland, yet things are not settled there. The rights of subjects may rouse them to unexpected action, and Heaven sending forth its arm in the cause of justice, Poland may league with a neighbouring state, which is likely to happen in 1825, if not before, when she will boast more glorious laurels than she has of late years possessed.

Time rolls on, and dire oppression
 Shall receive a serious lesson !
 The mighty lever takes a turn---
 Again the flames will fiercely burn
 Upon the borders of the north ;
 From thence, proceeding to the south :
 And eastern news of direful kind
 Shall cause amazement---*more behind !*
 Yet *accusations* shall enforce,
 And reveal a venal source
 Of dire ambition---on a rock
 Shall be felt the eastern shock !
 Amid the ocean one will go,
 And like Napoleon sink with woe ;
 Less deserving---his condition,
 Was for fleeting joys---ambition !

From the configurations of this month, there is reason to expect, that there will be extraordinary perplexity in one or two states. Russia is plotting, and will soon spread forth her eagle-wing ! Her navy is preparing, and important political events may be expected to claim the attention of all Europe.

It is not unlikely but that there will be a marriage in England, on one side rank, the other fortune. Time will develop this---the configurations do not promise privacy---but so it seems to be.

The dice will rattle, and the loss
 Will one on shores of quicksand toss ;
 A venal hero seals his fate---
 A blot to honour and estate.

Thus speak the harbingers on high ! Time, on its rapid motion, will, I fear, fatally illustrate *the rest !*

THE ROYAL MERLIN.

DIRECTIONS
RELATIVE TO
BOTANICAL ASTROLOGY.

(Continued from p. 148.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO GATHERING AND
PRESERVING LEAVES.

THE virtues of some plants reside wholly in the leaves—in others, the whole plant is cut off close to the root—some, again, are only cultivated for the flowers—others, for the fruits—others, for the seeds—others, for the roots—while sometimes the bark, the wood, the excrescences, &c. are alone efficacious. Now, according as the nature of the plant is, so are these parts to be selected, and used as medicinals, either fresh gathered, or to be dried and preserved for use.

When the leaves of any plant are the part fittest for use, they are never to be gathered from the stalk, but are to be chosen from the most vigorous of those springing immediately from the root; and the virtue of these is most powerful when there is no stalk; for in many plants, although the leaves growing from the root were very vigorous before the stalk grew up, yet, as it rises, they lose their essence, and wither, and die. When the juice is required, these are the leaves from which it is always to be pressed; and for this and all other purposes, they should be cut up close from the root, and only shook clean, not washed. Washing them carries off, in many, much of the virtue.

If such leaves are to be dried, they must be gathered when most vigorous; the same caution not to wash them being enjoined. The best way of drying them is in an airy room, prepared with proper lines. They should then be threaded on coarse thread, with a needle, in convenient lengths, and hanged along the lines; but never laid on the open ground, which draws from them much of their juice. When thoroughly dried, they should be put up in a drawer; pressed down very compact, and covered with clean paper, to be used at any future time; as they may be wanted at a season when not to be had from the field or garden.

When the entire plant, except the root, is to be used, care must be taken to gather it just when in season. Nature, in the whole growth of plants, tends to the production of their flowers and seeds: but as these are arriving at perfection, the other parts begin to decay. The exact

time, therefore, when the entire plant is in perfection, is, when the buds are formed for flowering, and previous to a single flower having disclosed itself.

If the entire herb is to be dried, it is especially necessary that it be gathered just in bud; and the best time of day, on all occasions, is just as the morning dew is dried away. This is an important thing to be observed; for if herbs be cut in a state of wetness with either dew or rain, they will not dry well, nor retain their proper virtues. It is also well to observe, that the leaves of many plants which belong to Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus, in particular, droop in the middle of the day, if the Sun is very powerful; and, when its leaves at all flag from this or any other cause, on no account must the plant be gathered for keeping.

When herbs are to be used fresh, it is best not to take them entire, but only to cut or nip off the tops. If for infusion, they may be used three or four inches long: if for other purposes, less: if to be beaten up with sugar, &c. the freshest and very tender parts, not more than an inch in length, should be chosen.

In drying herbs with their stalks, let the dead end of the stalks be cut away, and all the dry or withered leaves be taken off; then tie the herbs in small branches, the smaller the better, and hang them along your lines in your drying room, six inches asunder. When perfectly dry, take them softly down without shaking off the buds of the flowers; and laying them evenly in drawers, press them down, and cover them with paper. They are thus ready for infusions or decoctions; and for distillation they are even better than when fresh gathered.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON GATHERING FLOWERS, SEEDS, AND FRUITS.

For the most part, the flowers of plants are used fresh, though several kinds retain their virtues very well dried. Among these are the Lavender and Stœcha flowers. Those of the Lavender require to be simply stripped off from the stalk, and spread upon clean sheets of paper until perfectly dry. Of the Stœcha flowers the whole head is to be cut from the stalk, and dried in like manner; and these, when dry, are to be kept as directed concerning herbs.

Rosemary flowers are generally taken with some of the leaves about them, and as the leaves near the flower retain considerable virtue, it is desirable that plants of this nature should be thus gathered.

Rose-buds are sometimes dried, but more frequently the leaves of the full-blown flower. If the buds are chosen, they must be cut from the stem, and cleared from the husks, and afterward dried thoroughly, as before directed. The leaves of the full-blown rose may be picked from the husk, and dried in like manner; and it is the red garden rose that is always used for these purposes.

Flowers that admit not of being thus preserved, are formed into syrups and conserves, such as the syrup of cloves, or of poppies; the conserve of cowslips, and the like; and as these remain only a very small part of the year in a state of perfection, it is necessary to be very particular in the time of using them.

Nothing is more easy than to preserve the seeds of plants, which are all required to be perfectly ripe before gathered; and Nature having performed her part, they are delivered to our hands in a state almost fit for use. They only require to be spread for a few days, after being collected, where the air has a free passage, but where the Sun cannot reach them; and having turned them over a time or two while drying, they will be fit to put up for use in drawers or boxes.

The seeds used in medicine may be classed under three general kinds: first, Such as grow in naked heads or umbels, as fennel, parsley, &c.; secondly, Those in pods, as mustard, cresses, &c.; and thirdly, Those enclosed in large fleshy fruits, such as the melon, cucumber, &c. In each case, being perfectly ripe, the two first kinds may be beaten out of the pods or heads by a smart stroke upon a table; and thus separately spread to dry. In the last instance, the fruit must be cut open, and the seed separated from the moist and membranous matter that surrounds them: and being spread on a convenient place for drying, according to the foregoing precautions, as they gradually grow dry they must be repeatedly turned and rubbed, that they may, in the end, be perfectly dry and clean.

Among the fruits of plants several require to be used fresh; as the quince, mulberry, currant, &c. from the juices of which syrups are to be made; and hips, also, and all from which conserves are prepared. Juniper-berries, Bay-berries, and the like, are only to be gathered when turning ripe, and not when mellow; and being then spread on a table or clean floor, are often to be turned until quite dry.

We ought to bear in mind that every one of the most common herbs in nature is endued with some special property; and that, while we are seeking remedies for diseases in dangerous drugs, we might, by a little study, find more safe and certain ones in our fields and gardens.

PLANETARY POSITIONS TO BE REGARDED IN THE
GATHERING, &c. OF HERBS.

The planet that governs any plant or herb, should, at the time any part of such plant or herb is to be gathered, be in his own house, or his exaltation, and in good aspect to the Moon. These are the chief points to be attended to. But if a planet be in controversy, or be assigned to two different plants, it is better, if possible, that one of them be on the mid-heaven at the time of gathering; and that both be clear from affliction by the malefics, and in good aspect with the fortunes. Some plants will wait very well for a few days, without declining in vigour; and hence, an opportunity may be obtained of getting the Moon into a good aspect with their ruling planet, which is one of the main things to be observed. It is also better that their respective planets be oriental than occidental: which may be known by consulting "The Prophetic Almanack," as it gives the time of their southing; and twelve hours previous to their southing, they are oriental; each being occidental during the other twelve hours.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES.

We alluded in our last to a valuable accession of Astrological talent. A society of Scientific Gentlemen has been some time privately established for the promotion of Occult Science, under the appellation of the "MERCURI;" who, in addition to those of our stated contributors, have promised their valuable researches and co-operation! In the unlimited range of this SUBLIME and CELESTIAL science—surely—surely, the experience of MEN of WEALTH and GENIUS—who have, for years, intensely and indefatigably applied themselves unceasingly to this study, and have patiently toiled through the MSS. and voluminous labours of the WISE—the GOOD—and the GREAT, of all ages, and in all languages!!!—will not only meet with universal approbation—but irrefragably prove, the learning and talent with which the future sheets of the Straggling Astrologer will be enriched.

The nativity of

His Majesty George the Fourth,
cast by a most celebrated Astrologer!—with a variety of other important articles—will appear in our next.