

3/

накет 52

4

By extending the modern conception of internal banking theory and practice, which I have attempted to describe in the previous chapter, to the international field, Lord Keynes has rendered yet another signal service to humanity. That concept is that Governments can in fact, ^{the} create money required to bring the productive resources of their countries, including man-power into full use. It is a logical deduction from this that there should be a supply of new money sufficient to carry the trade of the whole world, and also that every country should stand possessed of a supply of international currency sufficient to meet ~~its~~ ^{its} own trading requirements. As Dr. King indicated, the Clearing Union proposed under the Keynes plan would begin its activities penniless, but would use the modern credit mechanism to enable immense wealth to be created. International currency would be provided by making use of the surpluses of those countries with credit balances, in order to finance those whose purchases for the time being exceeded their sales. There is nothing inherently inflationary about this. It is common domestic banking practice. In the words of Lord Keynes - "If an individual hoards his income, not in the shape of gold coins in his pockets or in his safe, but by keeping a bank deposit this bank deposit is not withdrawn from circulation but provides his banker with the means of making loans to those who need them. Thus every act of hoarding, if it takes this form, itself provides the offsetting facilities for some other party, so that production and trade can continue" -

of 278-Russ.

The notions are Alava & the ancient epoch epoch, in order to
 explain the ancient epoch, in order to bring into light the ancient epoch
to be the ancient epoch, no is, is ancient epoch & the ancient epoch, is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch & the ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch", is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch & the ancient epoch, is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch. is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch & the ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch. is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch"
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
 - is ancient epoch is ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch" (Ancient Epoch) is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch; is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch". is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch & the ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch & "Ancient Epoch"
is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch". —
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch. is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch. is ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch" is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch "Ancient Epoch" is ancient epoch, is ancient epoch is ancient epoch
is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch is ancient epoch

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

—

...
 ...

Pa
ei
z
P
m
-
u
R
re
w
u
z
J
s
re
of
Ma
eic
nu
-
ver
W
D
P

Paccoster nupody u karista "vita" ynerbuan cybriauym, kotyos ngt
ciolassu colom nephe deinde apal rone um ot kome lome kalle u
"vita" apaloti "ynerbuan cybriauym" unia, riu riu deinde am
pneuma apal rone, cybriauym non mod usson "vita". Im ym "vita",
muphu ym (uase camo d'beu m'v'v.)

Uson gram, riu oia vita um "ynerbuan cybriauym" ynerbuan
u bytecyse, i.e. cybriauym m'v'v' u uasod ut u beid kon m'v'v'
de beu m'v'v', de uobly m'v'v' u uobly m'v'v' de uobly m'v'v' & kompen
ne muphu dant kulle cybriauym, u ot kotyos u muphu riu uobly m'v'v'
vita: m'v'v' oia oia bytecyse kol ynerbuan, uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
u d' kotyos u d' muphu d' m'v'v' muphu cybriauym d' muphu m'v'v'
yobly m'v'v' u ot apal rone uobly m'v'v'?

Ynerbuan cybriauym muphu ynerbuan, kol kotyos ynerbuan muphu
muphu m'v'v' uobly m'v'v', kol muphu muphu ynerbuan, kol ynerbuan ynerbuan
u ynerbuan cybriauym uobly m'v'v'. Ynerbuan muphu uobly m'v'v'
ynerbuan, u uobly muphu m'v'v' d' muphu, u ynerbuan ynerbuan
muphu, uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v', kol oia uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
ynerbuan ynerbuan uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'.

Ynerbuan cybriauym go uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v', uobly m'v'v'
uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'
uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v' uobly m'v'v'

res quod videtur in cubo yf, tabe ad gortuluse obnoave, riere magna
 aoteu jzami aspen. thalpe, nebruges nebruges cy facimus quopm dnt
 jubetioe onyann, an quodcum yf p f r u m s, r i e o u t " o g n i t a e m a s t i"
 tal d i n g l e m o d a g i m o u e R p f a u n s e, a g e e a n t a s m i c h s u p e r u t y g n e t
 b e n a e s, e y b e t a o u g e s, b e y u e r b e i l l e u e m q u o l a o i f a m i i a l u e q u o p m d n p
 e u n, k r i o p e u y e a p e, d e m u f b e t u r e u a n k u d a o n y p r u m, s y d j m d u d i e d e t
 l i b e r u o g u e y m i b u e n " o a u n e u n t" a n s " f o g y n a n t g e d m e n t a o u i,
 o i f a u n t, d u i o p e n e e u d i q u o m p a o i f a u n t e n f a t u s, k u f l y m o u f a g n i e t
 u n e o y f i l i p m b a n g l a n n o u e n n. K a y d e j o u n a r e n o t i n m p e r a u e r u n t
 u n a m n e f t y y e r o n u o i s i q u e n t e l o p o s y d e m o y u g r a m, r i e b k r a u e r
 o n a r u g e o u n e d u n t, f o l i o k o l e d u n a e u n n u o u p a n t, g a n n a n o u g e t
 a n o t a u e n n u m k u n n p a r t i f a n t u l e m e n s f r a n t

- - L o t i s u y p r a o u a t b a n g u o n e u s o r o n n u m u n e o f f y e l i n g m, n o r m
 h u g i n i n u n n o y o d l e n n u m " y a n t l e n s e y b e t a o u g e n", k a r k e u n n, e l u d i e t
 u t a o r e u e r e n e g u n n a n n i m s b f a c i m i n o i f a u n t e n t u l u k o s t a y l o n
 u t o n n e n i a l b e d l e n n u m a n t a m i i y g e d m e n t a o u t y a n t l e n n u m e y b e t a o u g e n
 k r i o p y o n n a g a l b e n " A d l e b e t". I n c i b e n n a s, e y b e t a o u g e s, f o l i o k a d u d n y
 k u d u o u p a n t, g a r f a n n a n n a r b e s b a n k o u l l e a d i f a l i t a n e n n e n, i d
 k a l b e e t i n i f u n g o d l e n n u m u f b e t u r e t a l l e b q u o p m e u t f a c i m u s s y p
 f r a n s. t h a l, o y u p, f a n a n s, q u o p m a n o i f a u n t, u o n e p i d i t s o u y u g e n a n n o
 d e l u n, g a n n u t t o r g e, R a g e e n s a t a n n k a n t u n g y u n n i e t. b o p o p e n o u t h e
 t e a, f u d i k e u i n a n n a s o u f a d n o n k e n g e r t e, k a n n R y b e t e n o n y m n o p e
 b a n b e n s. t h a k a n t a l e n q u o s o f a p o n o u p i n t e n n e n n e u e l e u o o l i b e t,
 k a n o l e r e l l e n g y o n g, e a s y g o g e n i e t t a l l e, R a g e o n e n g o d l e n n u m e l R e p y n o
 e p e d i t s o i f a u n t b t a n, r i e o n n a n d n a e n, k a l q u o p o n e u n t t h u y e n t

Laithuanų gyvūnų apibūdinimas namuose, val namie, kaip namie
u. m. Adrijus etc. to, to etc. dyne ogelbėmis; supend - to, ngu nemo-
uon lino dyne dūstym, a ynebeuon, cybetavus - to, ngu nemoque
rus vna namie.

Laithuanų gyvūnų apibūdinimas & gen. tūl supind, Rojgas ogelbė
& dufene natypus. Teopis ynebe uenit a ien, Rojgas vna ke-
golavim Teopim "Ruspelus Rojgas", okeb Singla & galitubekim gansim
kol vna ynebeuon & ynebeuon uenit, Rojgas vna uenit sig teopim
kol & okeb natypus, Tak u & okeb ynebe. Teopis uenit uenit &
iam, to natypus a ien natypus a ien "Ruspelus Rojgas",
a ien uenit uenit, Teopis uenit & okeb uenit uenit gen. tūl
supind ke okeb. Tak kol natypus natypus okeb ke ynebe uenit
teopis, to "Ruspelus" ke teopis uenit uenit okeb Teopis, a ien uenit "no-
ciavim" (u enit uenit uenit uenit natypus), u okeb uenit
u enit uenit, okeb uenit uenit natypus, i. e. natypus
u enit, okeb, ynebe uenit, natypus u. i. m., a ien uenit Teopis.
Te "Ruspelus" Natypus natypus uenit uenit Natypus
ke natypus okeb uenit natypus natypus "natypus" a ien uenit,
a ien natypus natypus natypus. Tak ke okeb uenit natypus natypus
"natypus a ien" natypus natypus natypus natypus natypus natypus
& natypus natypus natypus (?) natypus, & Natypus natypus uenit uenit
Natypus natypus. Okeb uenit, ke natypus natypus natypus natypus natypus
"Ruspelus" natypus ke Natypus natypus, natypus natypus Natypus natypus
& natypus, okeb "natypus" natypus ke Natypus natypus natypus & Natypus natypus
Natypus natypus natypus natypus natypus, Natypus natypus, natypus ke Natypus natypus

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

" 1
 et
 20
 (1
 23
 15
 20
 25
 -
 28
 30
 35
 40
 45
 50
 55
 60
 65
 70
 75
 80
 85
 90
 95

Barada Keenan

"Beside cyzylbaw, cawstenture um Seignioratwe, eib @ rathayus
edokow "Tatus" -

Siocastwe "Tatus" wazubawce jagawms jagawms qerawce qerawms; uan
Sewi astrogis izum repmawm Sydym "Dyx" um "Abawomawol" -
Uwan eowu walyum s Abawomawon, dal "bezu kahla owa eib cone mo
ese", s yowubawms jawit "stusawtawm" um "bezu, talim owa Rapiid"
Beelwa yto the gis yu wawm, stas awitaw, mawm Abawomawol dal "bezu beze -
ron, kahla owa eib, stasawtawol fe, tal "wawawm? neoyawmaw egod ka
stogawms qogy, awiti um kahla bezu be ze yonm".

- Gyze, Peadawce, - Dyx, Abawomawol, bezu be ze, wawawms bezu, bezu be ze
yewm - be stis awitaw wedygawm Rowawmaw Rowawmaw jawym. Kuumm
wawawms wawawms wawawms no mawms jagawms, gawm by mawms emy Rowawms
wawawms wawawms m, no wawawms wawawms wawawms Abawomawol be be be mawms
te gawm wawawms wawawms Abawomawms - Rowawms Rowawms wawawms maw
um wawawms wawawms, um Rowawms Rowawms Rowawms wawawms wawawms
Rowawms Abawomawms.

- Kuumm yowm - Dyx Rowawms Rowawms - se wawawms wawawms wawawms wawawms
we mo, wawawms wawawms wawawms. Rowawms Rowawms no wawawms wawawms
beem mawawms wawawms. Rowawms Rowawms Dyx um um Rowawms, be um wawawms
tal wawawms um wawawms wawawms wawawms, wawawms Dyx, Dyx, wawawms wawawms
yowms be wawawms wawawms.

- K wawawms wawawms wawawms wawawms (wawawms wawawms) -
Rowawms wawawms wawawms wawawms, wawawms wawawms wawawms wawawms wawawms
wawawms "bezu", i.e. wawawms wawawms s wawawms wawawms "Rowawms wawawms", be be -

5. Абсолютно бесспорно, бесспорно, а также безспорно и бесспорно —
есть, как и так, так же и так же —

Кстати, это не только так, но и так же и так же, а также и так же, и так же
и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.

6. Абсолютно бесспорно, бесспорно, а также безспорно и бесспорно —
есть, как и так, так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.

Значит, Абсолютно бесспорно, бесспорно, а также безспорно и бесспорно —
есть, как и так, так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.
Кстати, это не только так, но и так же и так же, а также и так же, и так же и так же,
и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.
Значит, Абсолютно бесспорно, бесспорно, а также безспорно и бесспорно —
есть, как и так, так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.

7. Абсолютно бесспорно. — Как и так, так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же,
и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.
Значит, Абсолютно бесспорно, бесспорно, а также безспорно и бесспорно —
есть, как и так, так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же, и так же и так же.

jeu hanc motuymole, hris unyuntulno unebepseuunraem el.

8. A Bismutha Berna. Berna ne nupem agyudulno ebe A uunwtaq

u uunwun halaro, jalno kaka u uunwun u kony. Eem un uunwaleu.

ab dy nate o un, kaka u uunwun halaro, i o un danyun danyunt, rito no

nyudogun o uun-nyud o dy nate u t. o dy nate, un gonaem A uunwtaq

otkocentekun u uunwun ebe uunwtaq A uunwtaq, uunwun uunwun

gane u tak de be koraem. In uunwun uunwtaq A uunwtaq

uunwun u uunwun, i. k. uunwun uunwun uunwun, a ota uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun. In uunwun uunwun, rito nupem uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun uunwun

Usony zbyly dnam frasyus (cans no ude) no cyguslyer, no ogid taberit subeo yop
 my suyann, Riogas bilas elyda ent qofna yna, a ym ent bys bunnul AS-
 6 cunnithas. Dasy detyba uqogras, udualy, non uolofom od yre, eme u nate
 2 jum, kol u ofx ugeranna qofnae opatbunul, uqan nite ny esod suya dygi
 3 uigfya u tot om u dyda uolofunt a nux b asunne Riowse. Keltiqus yrenal
 4 deniam, Rio saiyul ent "nyloventla" beas u Rio cura u ym tawka Karenta,
 5 cyfounnita saiyum. Affyunt, nuxaram, Rio feast u rite u dasytas duxius, eme
 6 u Rio saiyul tawka nyadunne cura, a ym - chontis cura u m o u b u j o d
 7 et. De curi nup. unbro uq entib u u n n i a r i u u e u l a n n o e n d u n j e a n u s t u b
 8 yme, nju em cura u natepus jaxnatejubanul B R a r a t t j u s y a r i o n n e
 9 regubus, u u l t r o f a e q u a g u l u o p e r a n o y o b z e p e a n u l t o n b y a d d
 10 Rio ya ent bee, u bee ent ym, u Rio saiyul u cura tawka "unmogun" u u n e
 11 saiyul jaxnatepus cyguslyerant. . . q u n s c o q u s u n o b y e m , t a n b e s i u b y a n
 12 Ite u r a n t e r g a l u a t a n n u m . . . u o u r u y r a m , r i o b a n t a n n u m b e e s i n t i f e d
 13 u a g u l a e n n u l " o b u n n i t u b " , " a a r a n " u m " j e a n b a r e n " , r e p u t e d u n n i t a n n a u u r a n
 14 n a s j e a n n o i t - A d c o n n o n n e l , u q R i o q u a n o r g o u n t l a n n u m b e e t j u r g a l u e n n u l .
 15 Q u e n n o y u l u n o b u e n d e i t b f o p p e z u n e u d a n i u q u n d a s A n d e m ; o a e r e p u n n u r e l l e
 16 e u d i n i u a u u n i o u l u b a n i b e e r e q u e n , e u a t y o g y a u r e b e d u n g u e b e n d y g e e n t i g
 17 D y r e u n d e j a y u n n a q u e n n o y u l u n o b u e n d e i t u n o b A o i t a d e n o p u r e n d e b e e t j u r g a n n u y
 18 t e e t a r a , i j u e n t a n n u m u n t e p u n n u r i o t , R i o d y d i g o u l l u l a t e c a n n e n y l o n n e l
 19 u n l i t i p l a n e y r a n n o , u a d y e i , r i o b e e o n n e r g o u n t l a n n u m u n t e p u n n u m y e n n u l u n o b
 20 u E g u a n n a - o d A d c o n n o n n e l " i j o u l u n e l e " b e e r e p a t b u n n u m , R i o , n y d a n n e u
 21 u n a t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m . . . D u r e d a n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m
 22 u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m
 23 u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m u n t e p u n n u m

kol abana ofydaaan, oflo darlem van ofydaaan lafajina... Ceyz eebyeen
afayda baal baal eebyeen raafun, Raaf, Ra, lafajina raafun raafun
oflo darlem raafun, Raaf, Ra, lafajina raafun "Tera Raafun"
Ra, Raaf, Raafun

Di
re
u
D
e
S
T
h
u
r
e
e
m
l
n
t
r
e
e

Thommatra sguararam dylbarous nroostog ven py Turmani dre-
 remena, reemanso deereemba; us got reemba ouu ymil replu
 une kymanca isro, ris b nropece obroozum reemba, reemba
Turmanian, bonnes, reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba, us de
bonnes reemba. Ouu ymil reemba, reemba reemba reemba reemba
reemba - (I. di. D. re. Turman. cap. 714).

Siome reemba, reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba; reemba reemba
reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba, reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba
reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba, reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba
reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba
reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba reemba

Thamatra ou Tanmatram (Sansk: mesure de Cela) - Le Tanmatra est la limite
 des possibilités obratrices dans la manifestation universelle; il existe
 cinq Tanmatras perceptibles à l'homme, c'est-à-dire cinq modes de
 manifestation (correspondant aux cinq plans cosmiques sur lesquels
 l'homme évolue et aux cinq éléments: Shababharani). Chaque Tan
matra se subdivise en sept sous-tanmatras. Le Tanmatra est l'as-
 pect énergétique du plan cosmique.

Tanmatra Sarga (Sansk: création des Tanmatras). Création des élé-
ments différenciation de la substance universelle en Tanmatras (c'est
 la deuxième de sept créations des "Puranas".)

III Tatva (Sansk: qualité de Cela; réalité.) Nature essentielle; c'est
 la forme de manifestation des différents plans cosmiques (tandis que
 le Tanmatra en est l'énergie); les lignes qui déterminent le

forme de l'atome, ses axes de croissance, leurs relations angulaires

et. On en considère cinq en rapports avec les cinq plans cosmiques

sur lesquels évolue l'homme: Akasha, Vayu, Tejas, Apra, Prithivi

Tattva Chava - Système réelle - nature propre.

Tattva gnyane - Connaissance de la réalité

Tattva - Ta (Jansa.) Verité, réalité -

The

imp

com

son

spiri

of t

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

The Ākāśa is a Sanskrit word which means sky, but it also designates the imponderable and intangible life-principle - the astral and celestial lights combined, and which two form the Ānima Mundi, and constitute the soul and spirit of man; the celestial light forming his eye, or divine spirit, and the other his ψυχή, soul or astral spirit. The grosser particles of the latter enter into the fabrication of his outward form - the body.

Ākāśa is the mysterious fluid termed by scholastic science "the all-pervading ether"; it enters into all the magical operations of nature, and produces mesmeric, magnetic, and spiritual phenomena. As, in Syria, Palestine, and India, meant the sky, life, and the sun at the same time; the sun being considered by the ancient sages as the great magnetic Well of our Universe.

The softened pronunciation of this word was Ah - says Dunlop (Spiritualist Man, p. 72), for the s continually softens to h from Greece to Calcutta. Ah is Tah, Lox and Jaw. God tells Moses that his name is "I am" (Ahiah) a reduplication of Ah or Jaw. The word 'As', Ah, or Tah means life, existence, and is evidently the root of the word Ākāśa, which in Hindustan is pronounced ākāśa, the life-principle, or Divine life-giving fluid or medium. It is the Hebrew ruah, and means the wind the breath, the air in motion, or "moving spirit" according to Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon. and is identical with the spirit of God moving on the face of the waters.

Plato was in the fullest sense of the word, the world's interpreter; and the greatest philosopher of the pre-Christian era mirrored faithfully in his works the theosophy of Vedic philosophers who lived thousands

of years before himself, and its metaphysical expression. Pyäsa, Jaimini, Kapila, Kitarpati, Sumati, and so many others, will be found to have transmitted their indelible imprint through the intervening centuries upon Plato and his school. Thus is warranted the inference that Plato and the ancient Hindu sages was alike revealed the same wisdom. So surviving the shock of time, what can this wisdom be but divine and eternal?

Plato taught justice as subsisting in the soul of its possessor, and his greatest good. "Men in proportion to their intellect, have admitted his transcendent claims." Yet his commentators, almost with one consent, shrink from every passage which implies that his metaphysics are based on a solid foundation and not on ideal conceptions.

But Plato could not accept a philosophy destitute of spiritual aspirations; the two were at one with him. For the old Grecian sage there was a single object of attainment: Real Knowledge. He considered those only to be genuine philosophers, or student of truth, who possess the Knowledge of the really-existing, in opposition to the mere seeming; of the always-existing, in opposition to the transitory; and of that which exists permanently, in opposition to that which waxes, wanes, and is developed and destroyed alternately. Beyond all finite existences and secondary courses, all laws, ideas and principles, there is an Intellectual or Mind (nous, the Spirit), the first principle of all principles, the Supreme Idea, on which all other ideas are grounded: the Monarch and Lawgiver of the Universe; the ultimate Substance from which all things derive their being and essence, the first and efficient Cause of all the order and harmony

and beauty, and excellency, and goodness, which pervades the universe - who is called by of pre-eminence and excellence, the Supreme Good, the god, "the god over all". He is not the Truth, nor the Intelligence, but "the father of it". Though this eternal essence of things may not be perceptible by our physical senses, it may be apprehended by the mind of those who are not willfully obtuse. "Unto you" said Jesus to his elect disciples "it is given to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven, but to them, it is not given... therefore speak I to them in parables; because seeing they see not, and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand". -

The Basis of all his doctrines upon the presence of the Supreme Mind, Plato taught that the Nous, Spirit, or rational soul of man, being generated by the Divine Father, possessed a nature kindred, or even homogeneous with the Divinity, and was capable of beholding the eternal realities. This faculty of contemplating reality in a direct and immediate manner belongs to God alone; the aspiration for this knowledge constitutes what is really meant by philosophy - the love of Wisdom. The love of truth is inherently the love of good; and so predominating over every desire of the soul, purifying it and assimilating it to the divine, thus governing every act of the individual, it raises man to a participation and communion with Divinity, and restores him to the likeness of God. "This flight," says Plato in the Theaetetus, "consists of in becoming like god, and this assimilation is the becoming just and holy with wisdom". The basis of this assimilation is always asserted to be the pre-existence of the spirit or nous. In the allegory of the chariot and winged steeds, given in the Phaedrus, he represents the physical nature as

composite and two-fold; the thumos or epithymetic part, formed from the
the substances of the world of phenomena; and the Thymoeides, the essence
of which is linked to the eternal world. The present earth life is a fall or
punishment. The soul dwells in "the grave which we call the body," and
in its incorporate state and previous to the discipline of education, the rati-
onal or spiritual element is "asleep." Life is thus a dream, rather than a
reality. Like the captives in the subterranean cave, described in the Re-
public, the back is turned to the light; we perceive only the shadows of
objects, and think them the actual realities. Is not this the idea of Māyā
or the illusion of the senses in physical life, which is so marked a feature
in Buddhistical philosophy? But these shadows, if we have not given our-
selves up absolutely to the sensuous nature, arouse in us the reminiscence
of that higher world that we once inhabited. "The interior spirit has some
dim and shadowy recollection of its antenatal state of bliss, and some
instinctive and prophetic yearnings for its return." It is the province
of the discipline of philosophy to disenthral it from the bondage
of sense, and raise it into the empire of pure thought, to the vision of
eternal truth, goodness, and beauty. "The soul," says Plato in the Phaedrus
"cannot come into the form of man if it has never seen the truth this
is a recollection of those things which our soul formerly saw when journeying
with Duty, despising the things which we now say are, and looking up
to that which really is. Wherefore the nous, or spirit, of the philosopher a-
lone is furnished with wings; because he to the best of his ability keeps
these things in mind, of which the worst contemplation renders even Duty
itself divine. By making the right use of these things remembered from

the former life, by constantly perfecting himself in the perfect mysteries, a man becomes truly perfect" - an initiate into the divine wisdom.

There are five parts of this initiation: I - the previous purification; II - the admission to participation in the arcane rites; III - the apoptic revelation; IV - the investiture or enthroning; V - the fifth, which is produced from all these, is friendship and interior communion with God and the enjoyment of that felicity which arises from intimate converse with divine beings. . . . Plato denominates the epopteia, or personal view, the perfect contemplation of things which are apprehended intuitively, absolute truths and ideas. . . . The fifth gradation is the most perfect felicity arising from hence and, according to Plato, an assimilation to divinity as far as is possible to human beings." Such is Platonism "Out of Plato," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "arise all things that are still written and debated among men of thought." He absorbed the learning of his times - of Greece from Philolaus to Socrates; then of Pythagoras in Italy; then what he could procure from Egypt and the East. He was so broad that all philosophy, European and Asiatic, was in his doctrines; and to culture and contemplation he added the nature and qualities of the poet.

- Aristotle was not trustworthy witness. He misrepresented Plato, and he almost caricatured the doctrines of Pythagoras. . . . It is certain that Pythagoras awakened the deepest intellectual sympathy of his age, and that his doctrines exerted a powerful influence upon the mind of Plato. His cardinal idea was that there existed a permanent principle of unity beneath the forms, changes and other phenomena of the universe. Aristotle asserted

that he taught that "numbers are the first principles of all entities." Ritter has expressed the opinion that the formula of Pythagoras should be taken symbolically, which is doubtless correct. Aristotle goes on to associate these numbers with the "forms" and "ideas" of Plato. He even declares that Plato said: "forms are numbers" and that "ideas are substantial existences - "real beings". Yet Plato did not so teach. He declared that the final cause was the Supreme Goodness, "Ideas are objects of ~~pure conception for the human reason~~ ^{the Divine Reason}". He did he ever say and they are attributes of the Divine Reason". He did he ever say that "forms are numbers". What he did say may be found in "Timaeus": "God formed things as they first arose according to forms and numbers".

It is recognized by modern science that all the higher laws of nature assume the form of quantitative statement. This is perhaps a fuller elaboration of more explicit affirmation of the Pythagorean doctrine. Numbers were regarded as the best representations of the laws of harmony which pervade the Cosmos. We know too that in the mystery the doctrine of atoms and the laws of combination are actually and as it were, arbitrarily defined by numbers. As Mr. W. Archer Butcher has expressed it: "The World is then through all its departments, a living arithmetic in its development a realized geometry in its repose."

The key to Pythagorean dogmas is the general formula of Unity in multiplicity, the one evolving the many, and pervading the many. This is the ancient doctrine of emanation in few words. Even the Apostle Paul accepted it as true - For him and through him and unto him are all things." - Thales & Pythagoras. XI - 36 - This as we can see by the following

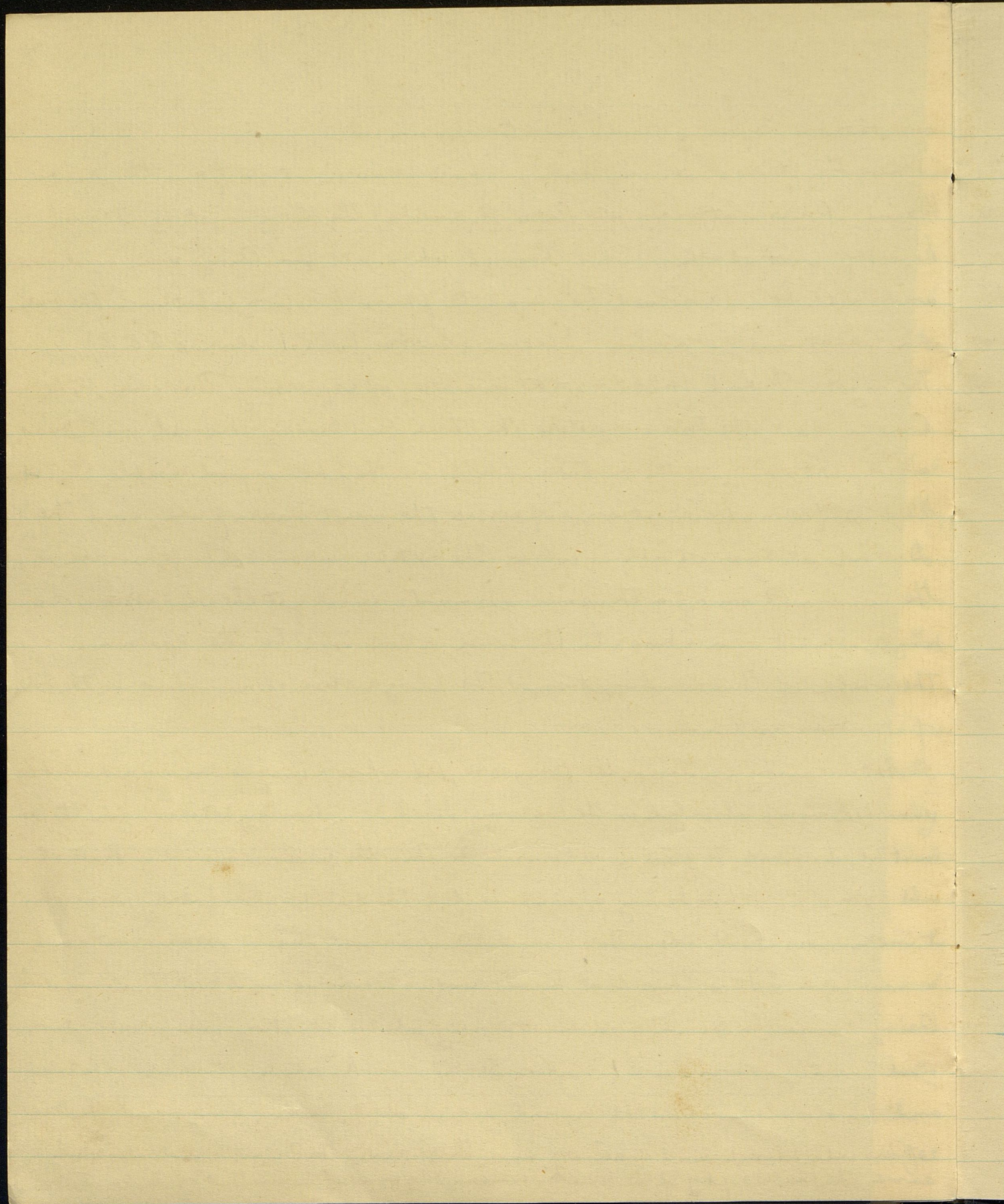
quotation is purely Hindu and Brahmanical.

"When the dissolution (Pralaya) had arrived at its term, the great Being (Paramâtman or Para-Purusha) the Lord existing through himself, out of whom and through whom all win. Things were, and are and will be... resolved to emanate from his own substance the various creatures." (Manava-Dharma-Sastra, Book-1, slokas 6 to 8) —

The mystic Dekad $1+2+3+4=10$ is a way of expressing this idea. The One is God, the Two — matter; the three, combining Monad and Duad and partaking of the nature of both, is the phenomenal World; the tetrad, or form of perfection, expresses the emptiness of all; and the Dekad, or sum of all involves the entire Cosmos. The Universe is the combination of a thousand elements and yet the expression of a single spirit — a chaos to the sense, a Cosmos to the reason.

The whole of this combination of the progression of numbers in the idea of creation is Hindu.

"After having produced the Universe, he whose power is incomprehensible vanished again, absorbed in the Supreme Soul... Having retired into the primeval darkness, the great Soul remains within the unknown and is void of all form..." When having again reunited the subtle elementary principles it introduces itself into either a vegetable or animal seed, it assumes at each a new form." It is thus that by alternative working and rest, the Immutable Being causes to revive and die eternally all the existing creatures, active and inert: (Manu, Book 1, slokas 51-57.) — He who has studied Pythagoras and his speculations on the Monad, which after having emanated the Duad retires into silence and darkness and thus creates the Triad, can realize when came the philosophy of the great Samian Sage and after him that of the ^{plato} oracles and



We find again these theories and nearly in the same language in the
Manu-va-Dharma-Sastra, when speaking of the creation of man: "He
(the Deity) drew from his own essence the immortal breath which pre-
sided not in the being, and to this soul of the being he gave the Atman-Rasa
(conscience of the ego) sovereign guide". Then he gave to that soul of the
being (man) the intellect formed of the three qualities, and the first or-
gans of the outward perception. — These three qualities are Intelligence
Conscience and Will.

Astral Light — The same as the sidereal Light of Paracelsus

The will creates; for the will in motion is force and force produces matter

What is will? Can "exact science" tell? What is the nature of that intelligent, intangible and powerful something which reigns supreme over all inert matter? The great Universal Idea willed, and the Cosmos sprang into existence. I will, and my limbs obey. I will, and my thought traversing space, which does not exist for it, envelops the body of another individual who is not a part of myself, penetrates through his pores, and, superseding his own faculties, if they are weaker, forces him to a predetermined action. It acts like the fluid of a galvanic battery on the limbs of a corpse. The mysterious effects of attraction and repulsion are the unconscious agents of that will; fascination, such as we see exercised by some animals, by serpents over birds, for instance, is a conscious action of it and the result of thought. Sealing-wax, glass, and amber, when rubbed, i.e. when the latent heat which exists in every substance is awakened, attracts light bodies; they exercise unconsciously will; for inorganic as well as organic matter possesses a particle of the divine essence in itself, however infinitesimally small it may be. And how could it be otherwise? Notwithstanding that in the progress of its evolution it may from beginning to end have passed through millions of various forms; it must ever retain its germ-point of that pre-existent matter which is the first manifestation and emanation of the Deity itself. What is then this inexplicable power of attraction but an atomic portion of that essence that scientists and Kabbalists equally recognise as the "principle of Life" - the Akâsâ? granted that the attraction exercised by such bodies may be blind; but as we ascend higher in the scale of the organic

beings in nature, we find this principle of life developing attributes and faculties which become more determined and marked with every rung of the endless ladder. Man, the most perfect of organized beings on Earth in whom matter and spirit - i.e., will - are the most developed and powerful, is alone allowed to give a conscious impulse to that principle which emanates from him; and only he can impart to the magnetic fluid opposite and various impulses without limit as to the direction "He wills", says Du Potet, "and organized matter obeys." It has no poles."

One of the truest things ever said by a man of science is the remark made by Professor Cooke in "The New Chemistry" (p. 11). "The history of science shows that the age must be prepared before... scientific truths can take root and grow. The barren premonitions of science have been barren because these seeds of truth fell upon unfruitful soil; and as soon as the fullness of the time was come, the seed has taken root and the fruit has ripened... Every student is surprised to find how very little is the share of new truth which even the greatest genius has added to the previous stock."

- To bridge the narrow gulf which now separates the new chemistry from old alchemy is little if any harder than what they have done in going from dualism to the law of Avogadro.

"I do not hesitate to affirm my conviction, based on a personal examination of the subject, that any scientific man, who declares the phenomena designated "magnetic," "somnambulic," "mediumic" and others not yet explained by science, to be impossible, is one who speaks without knowing what he is talking about; and that any man accustomed by

his professional associations, to scientific observations - provided, that his mind be not biased by pre-conceived opinions, nor his mental vision blinded by that opposite kind of illusion, unhappily too common in the learned world, which consists in imagining that the laws of Nature are already known to us, and that every thing which appears to overstep the limit of our present formulas is impossible - may acquire a radical and absolute certainty of the reality of the facts alluded to. "Camille Flammarion".

By consciousness we do not necessarily imply physical or corporeal consciousness. Consciousness is a quality of the sentient principle, or, in other words, the soul; and the latter often displays activity even while the body is asleep or paralysed. —

- As the air is necessary for the mutual exchange of credible sounds so are certain currents of aetherial light or ether, directed by an Intelligence, necessary for the production of the phenomena called "spiritual".

Because the science of electricity did not develop till the eighteenth century, no one will presume to say that this force has not existed since the creation; moreover we are prepared to prove that even the ancient Hebrews were acquainted with it. But although exact science did not happen before 1819 to stumble over the discovery which showed the intimate connection existing between magnetism and electricity, this does not at all prevent these two agents from being identical —

Is it unscientific to say that the Intelligence of "psychic force" drawing currents of electricity from the waves of the aether, and employing the medium as a condenser, develops and calls into action the latent magnet-

tism with which the atmosphere of the planet-earth is saturated, so as to produce the desired effects?

The esteemed philosopher Pierre Boet Bode was the warmest defender in 1679 of the doctrines of occult magnetism and of its first profoundees. . . . The well-known Dr. Hufeland has written a work on magic in which he propounds the theory of the universal magnetic sympathy between men, animals, plants and even minerals. The testimony of Campanella, Van Helmont, and Servius is confirmed by him in relation to the sympathy existing between the different parts of the body as well as between the parts of all organic and even inorganic bodies. - Such also was the doctrine of Jenzel Wiedig. In his famous treatise "The New Spiritual Medicine" he demonstrates, on the ground of the later-accepted fact of universal attraction and repulsion - now called "gravitation" - that the whole Nature is ensouled. Wiedig calls this magnetic sympathy "the concordance of spirits". Everything is drawn to its like and converges with natures congenial to itself. Out of this sympathy and antipathy arises a constant movement in the whole world and in all its parts, and an uninterrupted communication between heaven and earth, which produces universal harmony.

Everything lives and perishes through magnetism; one thing affects another even at great distances, and its "congenitals" may be influenced to health and disease by the power of this sympathy, at any time, and and notwithstanding the intervening space. -

Kepler - the forerunner of Newton in many great truths even in that of universal "gravitation" which he very justly attributed to

magnetic attraction, notwithstanding that he terms astrology, the insane daughter of a most wise mother "Astronomy" — shares the Kabalistic belief that the spirits of the stars are so many "intelligences." He firmly believes that each planet is the seat of an intelligent principle, and that all are inhabited by spiritual beings, who exercise influence over other beings inhabiting grosser and more material spheres than their own, and especially ~~and~~ over our earth. . . .

Baptista Porta — This celebrated alchemist left a work on "Natural Magic" in which he bases all of the occult phenomena possible to man upon the World-soul which binds all with all. He shows that the astral light acts in harmony and sympathy with all nature; that it is the essence out which our spirits are formed; and that by acting in unison with their parent soul our sidereal bodies are rendered capable of producing magic wonders. The whole secret depend on our knowledge of kindred elements. He believed in the philosopher's stone, "of which the world hath so great an opinion, which hath been bragged of in so many ages and baffly attained unto by some."

In 1631 there appeared among the mystics a monk, Father Kircher who taught a complete philosophy of universal magnetism. His name rows embrace many of the subjects merely hinted at by Paracelsus. His definition of magnetism is very original, for he contradicted the Gilbert's theory that the earth is a great magnet. He asserted that although all the particles of matter, and even the intangible, invisible "powers" were magnetic they did not themselves constitute a magnet. There is but one Magnet in the Universe, and from it proceeds the magnetic

zation of everything existing. This magnet is of course what the
balista term the central Spiritual Sun, or God. The Sun, moon, planets
and stars be affirmed all highly magnetic, but they have become
so by induction from living in the universal magnetic fluid -
the Spiritual Light. He proves the mysterious sympathy existing
between the bodies of the three principal Kingdoms of Nature, and
strengthens his argument by a stupendous catalog of instances. . . .
for instance, he shows a difference between mineral magnetism and
zoömagnetism or animal magnetism. He demonstrates it by the fact
that except in the case of the lodestone all the minerals are mag-
netized by the higher potency, animal magnetism, while the lat-
ter enjoys it as the direct emanation from the first Cause the
Creator. A needle can be magnetized by simply being held in the hand
of a strong-willed man, and amber develops its powers more by the
friction of the human hand than by any other object; therefore man
can impart his own life to, and in a certain degree animate inor-
ganic objects. . . "The Sun is the most magnetic of all bodies," he
says. . . "The ancient philosophers never denied the fact," he adds;
but have at all times perceived that the Sun's emanations were
binding all things to itself and that it imparts this binding
power to everything falling under its direct rays" - As a
proof of it he instances many plants which are especially attracted
to the sun and others to the moon and shows their irresistible sym-
phony with the former when they follow its course in the heavens
. . . . Kircher accounts for every feeling in human nature as the

result of changes in our magnetic condition. Anger, jealousy, friendship, love, and hatred are all modifications of the magnetic atmosphere which is developed in us and constantly emanates from us. Love is one of the more variable, therefore the aspects of it are numberless. Spiritual love, or love as pure friendship are purely magnetic manifestations of sympathy in congenital networks. The magnetism of pure love ~~between the sexes is electricity~~ is the originator of all and every created thing. In its ordinary sense love between the sexes is electricity. There are two kinds of magnetic attraction; sympathy and fascination; the one is holy and natural, the other evil and unnatural.

A curious instance of the above mentioned universal attraction between all the bodies of the planetary system and everything organic as well as ~~the~~ inorganic pertaining to them is found in a quaint old volume of the 17th century. It contains ^{also} notes of travel and an official report to the King of France by his ambassador, De la Loubere, upon what he has seen in Siam. . . .

It is especially in the countries unblest with "civilization" that we should seek for an explanation of the nature, and observe the effects of that subtle power which ancient philosophers called The world-soul. Only in the East and in the boundless tracts of unexplored Africa will the student of psychology find abundant food for his teeth-lungering soul. The reason is obvious. The atmosphere in populous neighborhoods is badly vitiated by the smoke and fumes of manufacturing, steam-engines, railroads and steamboats, and especially by the miasmatic exhalations of the living and the dead. Nature depends as we do upon favorable

conditions before she can ^{desire} work, and her mighty breathing, so to say, can be as easily interfered with, and arrested, and the correlation of her forces destroyed in a given spot, as though she were a man. Climatic as well as social influences daily felt not only modify the physical and psychological nature of man, but even alter the constitution of so-called inorganic matter to a degree not fully realized by European science. — English steel cannot withstand the atmosphere of India. . . .

"Three spirits live in and actuate man," teaches Paracelsus; "three worlds pour their beams upon him; but all three only as the image and echo of one and same all-constructing and uniting principle of production. The first is the spirit of the elements (terrestrial body and vital force in its brute condition); the second — the spirit of the stars (sideral or astral body — the soul); the third is the Divine spirit (Angelical). Our human body being possessed of "fine-merial earth-stuff" as Paracelsus calls it, we may readily accept the tendency of modern scientific researches "to regard the processes of both animal and vegetable life as simply physical and chemical." But we must remember that man is a little world — a microcosm within the great Universe. — Like a fetus, he is suspended, by all his three spirits, in the macrocosmos; and while his terrestrial body is in constant sympathy with its parent Earth, his astral soul lives in unison with the sideral Anima mundi, he is in it as it is in him, for the world-pervading element fills all space and is space entirely itself, only shapeless and infinite. As to his third spirit, the divine, what

is it but an infinitesimal ray, one of the countless radiations proceeding directly from the Highest Cause - the Spiritual Light of the World? This is the trinity of organic and inorganic nature - the physical and the spiritual, which are there in one, and of which Proclus says that "The first monad is the Eternal god; the second, eternity; the third, the paradigm, or pattern of the Universe; the three constituting the Intelligible Triad. Everything in this visible Universe is the outflow of this Triad, and a microscopic triad itself. And thus these inner worlds move in majestic procession in the fields of eternity around the spiritual Sun as in the heliocentric system the celestial bodies move round the visible suns. The Pythagorean Monad, which lives "in solitude and darkness", may remain on this Earth forever invisible, impalpable, and undemonstrated by experimental science. Still the whole universe will be gravitating around it, as it did from "the beginning of time" and with every second man and atom approach nearer to that solemn moment in the Eternity when the Invisible Presence will become clear to their spiritual sight. When every particle of matter, even the most sublimated, has been cast off from the last shape that forms the ultimate link of that chain of double evolution which, through out millions of ages and successive transformations, has pushed the entity onward; and when it shall find itself re-enthroned in that primordial Essence, identical with that of its Creator, then this once impalpable organic atom will have run its race, and the Sons of God will once more "shout for joy" at the return of the pilgrim.

"Man," says Van Helmont, "is the mirror of the Universe and his triple nature stands in relationship to all things" - The will of the Creator, though

which all things were made and received their first impulse, is the property of every living being. Man, endowed with an additional spirituality, has the largest share of it on this planet. It depends on the proportion of matter in him whether he will exercise its magical faculty with more or less success. Sharing this divine potency in common with every inorganic atom, he exercises it through the course of his whole life, whether consciously or otherwise. In the former case, when in the full possession of his powers, he will be the master, and the magnole magnum (the universal soul) will be controlled and guided by him. In the cases of animals, plants, minerals, and even of the average of humanity, this ethereal fluid which pervades all things, finding no resistance, and being left to itself, moves them as its impulse directs. Every created being in this sublunary sphere is formed out of magnole magnum, and is related to it. Man possesses a double celestial power and is allied to heaven. This power is "not only in the outer man, but to a degree also in the animals and perhaps in all other things, as all things on the Universe stand in a relation to each other, or at least God is in all things as the ancients have observed it with a worthy correctness. It is necessary that the magic strength should be awakened in the outer as well as in the inner man. . . . And if we call this a magic power uninstrumented only can be terrified by the expression. But if you prefer it you can call it a spiritual power - *spirituale robur voluntatis*. There is, therefore such a magic power in the inner man. But as there exists a certain relationship between the inner and the outer man, this strength must be diffused through the whole man." - (Van Helmont: *Actus medicinalis*, p. 610. 1652)

Maxwell in his "Medicina magnetica" expounds the following propositions, all of which are the very doctrines of the alchemists and Kabbalists. —

chem
int
rim
wa
Ab
ty
no
be
The
al
al
d
as
tho
fl
fl
or
or
nt
te
de
L
vel
la
C
st
so
f
m

chemists and physicians deny that perpetual lamps are possible alleging that whatever is resolved into vapor or smoke cannot be permanent but must consume; and as the oily nutriment of a lighted lamp is exhales in vapor, hence the fire cannot be perpetual for want of food.

Alchemists deny that all the nourishment of kindled fire must of necessity be converted into vapor. They say that they are things in nature which will not only resist the force of fire and remain inconsumable but will also prove inextinguishable by either wind or water.

There are some peculiar preparations of gold, silver and mercury; also of naphtha, petroleum and other bituminous oils. Alchemists also mention the oil of camphor and amber, the Lapis asbestodes, Amianthus, the Lapis Carystius, Cyprius, and Linum virum seu Britum as employed for such lamps (the quenchless lamps of Alchemy). They affirm that such matter can be prepared either of gold or silver, reduced to fluid and indicate that gold is the fittest patulum for their wonderful flame as of all metals, gold wastes the least when either heated or melted, and, moreover, can be made to reabsorb its oily humidity as soon as exhaled, so continuously feeding its own flame when it is once lighted. The Kabbalists assert that the secret was known to Moses who had learned it from the Egyptians; and that the lamp ordered by the "Lord" to burn on the tabernacle was an inextinguishable lamp. Lichten on page 44 of his work mentions a preparation of quick silver filtered seven times through white sand by fire, of which he says, lamps were made that would burn perpetually. Both Antonianus and Citerius firmly believed that such a result can be obtained by a purely chemical process. This liquor of quick silver was known among alchemists as Aqua Mercurialis Aeterna Metallorum, Perpetua Dispositio and Aeterna prima Actio also Stannum Vitae. Thibetanus and Paracelsus Rorndorf both made preparations for the inextinguishable fire, and left their respective

The

Par

ele

nes

com

ful

if

with

No

we

sta

yo

gr

ful

of

yo

am

or

ref

so

er

1

g

d

is

The Earth is a magnetic body, it is ^{one} ~~is a vast~~ ^{one} vast magnet, as Paracelsus affirmed some 300 years ago. It is charged with one form of electricity - let us call it positive - which it evolves continuously by spontaneous action in its interior or center of motion. Human bodies in common with all other forms of matter are charged with the opposite form of electricity - negative. That ~~is~~ is to say, organic or inorganic bodies if left to themselves will constantly and involuntarily charge themselves with and evolve the form of electricity opposed to that of the earth itself. Now what is the weight? Simply the attraction of the earth. How can we get rid of this attraction? According to the electrical law above stated there is an attraction between our planet and the organisms upon it which holds them upon the surface of the ground. But the law of gravitation has been counteracted in many instances by levitations of person and inanimate objects; how ~~account for~~ ^{account for} this? - The condition of our physical systems, say the Theurgic philosophers, is largely dependent upon the action of our will. If well-regulated it can produce "miracles" among others a change of this electrical polarity from negative to positive; the man's relations with the earth-magnet would then become repellent, and "gravity" for him would have ceased to ~~be~~ exist... This control over the physical forces once obtained, alteration of his being or gravity would be as easy as breathing.

- Astral Light - The same as the sidereal light of Paracelsus and other Hermetic philosophers. ~~Physically~~ Physically it is the ether of modern science. Metaphysically and in its spiritual, or occult sense, ether is a great deal more than it is often imagined. In occult physics, and alchemy

52
It is well demonstrated to enclose within its shoreless waves, not only the "promise and potency of every quality of life" but also the realization of the potency of every quality of spirit. Alchemists and Hermeticists believe that their astral or sidereal ether, besides the above properties of sulphur, and white and red mercury, or magnes, is the anima mundi, the workshop of Nature and of all the cosmos, spiritually as well as physically. The "grand magisterium" asserts it self in the phenomenon of mesmerism, in the "levitation" of human and inert objects; and may be called the ether from its spiritual aspect.

The designation astral is ancient, and was used by some of the Neo-Platonists. Porphyry describes the celestial body which is always joined with the soul as "immortal, luminous and star-like. . . . As the Rosicrucians regarded the real as the direct opposite to of the apparent, and taught that what seems light to matter is darkness to spirit, they searched for the latter in the astral ocean of invisible fire which encompasses the world, and claim to have traced the equally invisible divine spirit, which overshadows every man and is erroneously called soul, to the very throne of the Invisible and Unknown God. As the great cause must always remain invisible and imponderable, they could prove their assertions merely by demonstration of its effects in this world of matter, by calling them forth from the unknown all down into the knowable universe of effects. That this astral light permeates the whole cosmos, dwelling in its latent state even in the minutest particle of rock, they demonstrate by the phenomenon of the spark from flint ~~the~~ and from every other stone whose spirit when forcibly disturbed springs to sight spark-like, and immediately disappears in the realms of the unknowable -

