e Star depart from blank, as the case will continue beit in the direction cass-sight be now be necessary to holding a candle

distance of thirty h it and the comridian, an angle agle, for the prefor the Province

above obtained, ourpass upon this a by the needle, a, and the needle plus the azimath ade at the time then the angle When the eloue angles is the ttill points to the m, east or west, an the azimuth

et the magnetic ifferent lines at dy in the mornthat the needle about the time about the time aing will make variation, and egree.

rear 1781, six s, Jupiter, and orbits of Mars und the disconalogy among apon Astronoty-four obserer engaged to Planet. On discovered in 8th of March, called Pallas. Jupiter, but lanet, which en shattered t there wore a the 1st of emen, disco1807,

vered Juno ; and on the 29th of March, 1807, Dr. Olbers, succeeded in finding Vesta. The two last mentioned were ascertained to move at about the same distance from the Sun as the preceding. Thus, within six years, four Planets were discovered; and although the search was rigorously kept up till 1816, no other Planetary body was letected. But on the 8th of December, 1845, M. Hencke, of Driessen, saw a star occupying a position where, he felt assured, no star previously existed. This object proved to be a Planet, which was named Astrea, and was found to be one of the remarkable groups situated between Mars and Jupiter. The perturbations of Uranus having excited the attention of Astronomers, their cause was diligently investigated hy Adams and Leverrier, and each of these eminent mathematicians came to the conclusion, that they were owing to the disturbing force of an exterior Planet. On the 23d of September, 1846, Dr. Galle, of Berlin, directed by such theoretical investigations, discovered the Planet Neptune in the very spot where he was desired to search for it, and thus confirmed, in the most striking manner, the theory of universal gravitation. On July 1st, 1847, M. Hencke discovered Hebe, and on August 13th, 1847, Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, discovered Iris. On the 18th of October, of the same year, Mr. Hind detected Flora, and on the 25th of April, 1848, Mr. Graham, at Mr. Cooper's Observatory, discovered Metis. On the 12th of April, 1849, a tenth Planet, named Diana, was added by Signor de Gaspari, at Naples, to the interesting group between Mars and Jupiter. The dimensions of all Naples, to the interesting group between Mars and Jupiter. The dimensions of all these Planets are so small as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye; and the most powerful telescopes have hitherto failed to measure their apparent diameter with even tolerable accuracy. M. Encke, speaking of the manner in which the presence of the new Planets has become known to us, says, "that the perfection of optical instruments led to the discovery of Uranus—precision of observation to that of Ceres—a remarkable acquaintance with the position of the heavenly bodies to that of Pallas-the perfection of the stellar maps of Harding to that of Juno-a bold but ingenious hypothesis, leading to the closer examination of a particular part of the sky, to that of Vesta-and the remarkable perfection of the Astronomical Maps of the Academy of Berlin mainly contributed to the discovery of Astrea." Diligent search, combined with an intimate acquaintance with the Heavens, has enabled Astronomers to detect the additional Asteroids. M. Hencke, however, regards the discovery of the Planet Neptune, in the exact spot predicted by theory and calculation, as displaying one of the most remarkable combinations of sound theory and careful observation that Astronomical science has ever presented. These several discoveries of Telescopic Planets lead us to suspect the existence of many such bodies yet unknown to us ; and there seems good reason to believe, that in a few years we shall have a large addition to the Solar system.

Norg .-- For a tabular view of the Solar system, see the N. B. Almanac and Register for 1849.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

That the Moon affects the Tides, and, in like manner, acts upon the Atmosphere, all ought to know; but if any think it exerts a controlling influence over the weather, or the growth of vegetation, it is well to remind them of the results to which the late Dr. Olbers, the distinguished Astronomer of Germany, who discovered the Planets Pallas and Vesta, was led by an examination founded on careful meteorological observations for fifty years, in different countries. "I believe," he says, "that I have demonstrated that the influence of the Moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere, and that its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is, all of it, due to illusion or prejudice."