

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834.	1834.	1834.	1834.	1834.	1834.
OCT.	1834.	1834.	1834.	1834.	1834.
1	21 16 45	5 15	9 52	1 52	15 32
2	21 16 46	5 14	9 50	2 45	15 40
3	21 16 48	5 12	9 57	3 40	15 47
4	21 16 50	5 10	10 00	4 35	15 53
5	21 16 51	5 9	0 10	5 29	15 59
6	21 16 52	5 8	1 25	6 24	16 04
7	21 16 54	5 6	2 42	7 19	16 10

SUN'S DECLINATION.	23d 11' 24" 34" South
DO. RIGHT ASCENSION.	13h 50m 51s Ap. N.
MOON'S RISE.	6h 15m P. M.
MOON'S SET.	9h 15m P. M.
JUPITER.	6h 54m P. M.
SATURN.	7h 34m P. M.

PERSEUS, commonly called the hunter or sovereign.	Rise 6h 01m P. M.
DO. SET.	11h 47m A. M.
MOON'S EAST (Q.).	2h 11m 48m A. M.

## PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(9.) PERSEUS, ET CAPUT MEDUSÆ.—Perseus and the Head of Medusa. According to the fables of the Greeks this constellation represents Perseus the son of Jupiter, and husband of Andromeda, who signified himself at the court of Cepheus, by rescuing the princess from a marine monster, by means of Medusa's head.

Perseus is usually represented with a sword in his right hand, the head of Medusa in his left, and wings at his ancles. When he set out to vanquish the Gorgons, Pluto, the god of the infernal regions, lent him his helmet, which had the power of rendering its wearer invisible; Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, furnished him with her buckler, which was resplendent as glass; and he received from Mercury wings and a dagger, or sword, thus equipped, he cut off the head of Medusa, and from the blood which dropped from it in its passage through the air, sprang an innumerable quantity of serpents, which ever after infected the sands desert of Libya. Medusa was one of the three Gorgons, who had the power to turn into stones all those on whom they fixed their eyes; Medusa was the only one subject to mortality; she was celebrated for the beauty of her locks, but having violated the sanctity of the temple of Minerva, that goddess changed her locks into serpents. Returning from this victory, Perseus found Andromeda chained naked to a rock, near Joppa, near Jaffa, in Syria, to be devoured by a sea monster, in order that her father Cepheus might still preserve his kingdom. Perseus turned the monster into a rock by showing it the head of Medusa, and thus rescued Andromeda, whom he immediately took to wife, as the reward of his patriotism and filial piety.

Several famous poets of the skies respecting Perseus and Andromeda. The table, however, delineation when we consider that Perseus wrests with Pegasus the countries where astronomy was first cultivated, and that Andromeda is directly a personification of the Fates, which will appear when we treat of the zodiacal signs Cancer, Magistarius, and Pisces.

When the celestial luminaries which were created "for signs and seasons," became in their movements connected in the mind of mankind with the fate of individuals and the destinies of nations, the conjunction and opposition of the planets were made subjects of joy and lamentation; for blessings or misfortunes were supposed to follow the risings or the settings of the unconscious constellations, and the science of the ancient Chaldeans and Egyptians, which was also their religion, introduced a mob of deified morals, composed of heroes, tyrants, women, and lava. The fears of men were changed into reverence and love, their reverence into the worship of the host of heaven, when mythology reduced them from the religion of a Supreme Being.

Cepheus, Perseus, and Hercules, were stationed in the starry heavens, where Cassiopeia and Andromeda have each a portion of the celestial sphere, where Orion leads on the most brilliant of the constellations, and where his eagle had borne the Gorgone of Jupiter, ages before a place was assigned to the minor of Andromeda. Thus may we account for the Egyptian fragments, concerning the dynasties and the wars of the gods; for the marvels and the monsters which spring from the allegorical mythology; for the hero worship of the Greeks, and all the clumsy invention of a degraded superstition among the conquerors of the world.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. by Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, E. by Camelopardalis and Auriga, S. by Taurus, and W. by Triangula and Andromeda. There are 59 stars in this constellation, two of which are of the 21 magnitude, four of the 3d mag., and twelve of the 4th, &c. The right ascension generally of Perseus is 45° the declination 49° N. and it is situated chiefly in the Milky Way.

The Milky Way around Perseus is very vivid, being undoubtedly a rich stratum of fixed stars, presenting the most wonderful and sublime phenomenon of the Creator's power and greatness. Kohler, the astronomer, observed a beautiful nebula near the face of Perseus. But the most remarkable phenomenon in this constellation is the variable star Algol, which changes continually from the 2d to the 4th magnitude. This star is situated about 9° below Algol at its rising, but comes to the meridian before setting, so that the latitude of St. Andrews being taken at 56° 53' our zenith is directly in the middle between these stars, 7 1/2 minutes before setting, and 7 1/2 minutes after rising, before Algol reaches it. This star is 2h 40m 40" right ascension in time, and 49° 14' declination N. The time taken on from its rising to its least light, is 2 days, 20 hours, 5 minutes or about 69 hours. During four hours of this period it gradually diminishes in brightness, which it recovers in the succeeding four hours; and in the remaining part of the time, it invariably presents the greater

SAINT ANDREWS  
ST. ANDREW,  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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lustre; and after the expiration of this term its decrease commences. Many Bode allows seven hours for Algol's reduction from the 2d to the 4th magnitude.

present Algol may be seen after sunset a little to the east of north and at a slight elevation over the horizon. About seven o'clock it may be seen north east, and the star to the left of it and not so high, is Capella. Algol never sets to any part of New-Brunswick; it has at this time 49° 15' 55" North declination, 23h 12m 34s Right ascension, and 85° 50' meridian altitude when above the pole; and when it culminates being the pole, its altitude to most part of the County of Charlotte is 42° 40'. Its semidiameter is the same as that of the sun; so that it always seems as soon as the sun sets, and disappears at sun rise. It is on the meridian on the 15th of each month as follows:—

Ho. Min.	Ho. Min.
Jan. 7 25 P. M.	July 7 25 A. M.
Feb. 5 15 P. M.	Aug. 5 25 A. M.
Mar. 5 30 P. M.	Sep. 4 40 A. M.
April 1 40 P. M.	Oct. 1 50 A. M.
May 11 45 A. M.	Nov. 11 50 P. M.
June 2 40 A. M.	Dec. 9 40 P. M.

## ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE.

(Continued.)

Taking a superficial view of the continents and islands we have just been considering, they awaken no further idea than that they are a mass of rocks, sands, clays, and other substances, confusedly mingled together with out order or arrangement. More careful inquiry, however, soon shows this conclusion to be erroneous. Phenomena of a very singular and unexpected character display themselves when we take a survey of the side of a mountain which has been rapidly, or slowly, the interior of a hill, or a quarry. Instead of the miscellaneous accumulation of heterogeneous substances anticipated, we find a remarkable degree of order and arrangement. Several layers of rocks appear regularly disposed, one above another, like so many volumes of books piled horizontally. Further inquiry shows that this is not an accidental and rare occurrence, which is confined to particular and far separated localities; for such an order is found to prevail universally over the whole surface of the globe; and even where it would appear to fail, the exception proves the rule, as there will always be discovered, in such cases, ample evidence that violence from beneath has been exercised in breaking the continuous and horizontal lines of rocks, thereby introducing anarchy and confusion; and we need not travel far for an explanation of all this. We can be ignorant of the fact, that at the present moment, volcanoes are at work in belching forth rivers of liquid fire through the solid floors of the earth, and not only destroying its internal organization, but changing its external appearance.

This however is not all. When we come minutely to inspect what sort of substances compose the various rocks, we find that many of them are as thickly studded with the remains of animal and vegetable life, as is the midnight sky with stars. The strata thus cease to be, but accumulations of particular kinds of matter, interesting only in so far as their own origin and disposition is concerned; and we recognise them as tablets, wherein are inscribed in hieroglyphics, which are universally understood, and can neither become obsolete nor perish, the records of nature's history. The decay of man is hereditary in his works; and when these become dust like the hands which fashioned them, it is once and for ever. They are destitute of the elements of renovation, which we see in nature's works; they are made to reappear again, "another and the same," or of that perpetuity of being which saves the lapse of indefinite periods of time at defiance, and to which, emphatically, a thousand years are as one day. The grapes of Zeuxis, and all the splendid pictorial achievements of antiquity, have long since been gathered up with the other spoils of time. But the myriads of animals imbedded in the bowels of the cold rock, uncounted ages before the creation of man himself, still exist, completely entire—all but alive—and reveal to us not only the minutest parts of their organic structure, and sometimes also their various shades of colour, but their habits and modes of life, as they lived, and what they fed upon. Such is the state of perfection in which the process of embalming is carried on in the grand museum of nature. We shall now proceed to give a more particular account of the

stratification and other characteristics of rocks.

Rocks are said to be stratified when they occur in layers parallel to, or above each other. When they are found, as granite is, in a mass, without any such form or order, they are called unstratified. Strata differ in being more or less distinct, regular or irregular, straight or undulating; they are seldom found perfectly horizontal, and are of very unequal thickness.

Rocks, taken in the mass, are very nearly related to each other; nineteen-twentieths

of the whole mineral contents of the earth being composed of five substances, namely, silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, and iron—for a description of which, see below.—There are other minerals found in the solid parts of the globe, but they occur usually in veins, and are more especial objects of attention to the mineralogist.

To those unacquainted with the subject, many of the terms which we must necessarily employ will appear as unintelligible as Egyptian hieroglyphics, and to obviate this difficulty, the following alphabetical list of them, with explanations, is prefixed:—

Acids are compound substances, which have a sour taste, and, among other properties, they dissolve alkalies, earths, &c. &c. Alumine is one of the earths, and enters most largely into the composition of rocks, clays, and sands, of which it is the plastic principle. When washed and thoroughly dried, it is of a white colour, and destitute of taste or smell. It is the base of alum, and hence its name.

Acetum, formed of sand. Argillaceous, formed of clay. Bitumen is an inflammable mineral substance, which burns with blue and green flames. There are numerous varieties of this substance which have obtained distinct names, such as asphaltum, which resembles common tar, and asphaltum, similar in consistency to common pitch. All the varieties of pitch contain more or less of this substance.

Calcareous, formed of lime. Calx is the Latin name for that substance. Carbonaceous, Carboniferous.—Carbon is a simple body, of which the purest and most valuable specimen is the diamond. Combined with oxygen, one of the gases composing the atmosphere, it forms charcoal, and in air which is too humid to burn, it is formed into a soft coal, or anthracite. For instance, of lime is carbonic acid in combination with lime. A carboniferous body is one in which carbon prevails.

Chemical action differs from mechanical action thus—when a river washes away and carries any portion of the earth to the sea, the waste thus borne down is only mixed in the water, not intimately united with it by any chemical affinity; when, however, oxygen, or an acid combines with any of the substances composing rocks, and forms a body different from either of the former two, then this is a case of chemical action. In the first instance, the integral particles were only separated from each other; in the second, they are both separated and united again with the solvents. In the one, a sediment is deposited; in the other, a precipitate.

Conglomerate is a mass of rounded pebbles cemented together. Crystalline, having the properties of chalk. Crystals.—When fluid bodies are allowed to cool with such a slowness, their particles are arranged in regular figures, which are called crystals. Ice, for instance, is a crystal.

Decompose, to separate into more simple parts; to decay. Detritus, or Débris, the waste of rocks and other substances.

Fracture, a cleft, or chasm, where a breach has been made. Formation, a certain series of rocks, supposed to have been produced under certain general circumstances, and at about the same epoch.

Fossils, organic remains. Road between Quebec and Augusta (Maine).

MR. EDITOR.—This road is now beginning to be travelled in the summer time, and will be in permanent use, affording a communication by Post and Stage between Quebec and Augusta in two days, and Boston and Quebec in four.

The Commissioners appointed under an act of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada to visit the United States, to obtain information relating to the Penobscot, have lately come through this road in wheel carriages. They were 3 days between Quebec and Augusta, only five hours of which were spent in travelling.

After crossing from Quebec to Point Lévi, the road is by St. Henry across the Etchemin to the Chaudière at St. Mary's, along the east bank of the Chaudière, to the River du Loup, where it falls into the Chaudière, thence along the east bank of that river, to Daniel Bel's, about 75 miles from Quebec; thence to the boundary of the United States, and across the Penobscot to the Forks of the Kennebec at Augusta, 87 miles; in all 212.

From Quebec to the Boundary of Maine, 95 Thence to Augusta 119 Thence to Portland 60 Thence to Boston by land 110 From St. John's Falls, 130 miles on this route from Quebec, Stages run daily, and from Portland Steam boats run four times a week to Boston, and make the passage in 12 hours.

An United States mail is sent once a week to Hilton's, near the boundary. The British mail comes only once a week to St. Mary's, 30 miles from Quebec.

About nine miles of the road on the Canada side, the nearest to the boundary is bad. The worst road is through the mud-beds of Bingham's purchase, for about thirty miles; then a low Capt. Jackson's, about 15 miles without a house. The road above, through the State

is very good; but the tract already mentioned renders the whole experience of the State road nearly useless.

The land on the road, both on the Canada and Maine side, is fit for settlement, and to an immense extent, still in a state of wilderness. The Maine lands towards the Canada line are better than those of New Brunswick. On the Canada side, particularly on the Chaudière between the River du Loup and Lake Mégantic, the land is excellent. The whole tract, however, as far as the eye can reach, in every direction, from the highest grounds on the River du Loup, are fit for settlement, covered with timber, and watered, and may be had cheap—in about three dollars for many acres, per annum, in the Seigneuries, and half a dollar per acre and common sillage in the Townships.

Mill sites, and pine and spruce timber, are in great abundance; some Americans are now opening saw-mills on the River du Loup, and have begun to float down the Chaudière to Quebec. The road will probably soon be opened from near Bel's, in Jersey, to the adjacent settlements in (Maine and) Franconia, which will shorten the distance to Quebec, about ten miles, and take it through a more level country.

By the Warrant of the JUSTICE OF THE GENERAL Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte at Saint Andrews conceived September 18th.

YOUR PETITIONERS, inhabitants of the village of MILLTOWN in the Parish of Stephen, beg leave to represent to this Honourable Court, that they have, by an almost unanimous effort, succeeded in obtaining the sale of adient spirits in large or small quantities, within the precincts of the said village, except in a Public house, kept by Mr. William Harvey. That they are apprehensive that other retailers, and probably strangers, may from considerations of private interest, and in defiance of the good of the community, and against the provisions of the Statute in this behalf made, be induced to supply to this Honourable Court for License to sell adient spirit.

That the results of the temperance reform in this village within the last few years, have given encouragement to its promoters, as it is now, in a victory, where it has once been, an insuperable progress in banishing from the community a consumption of evils, which are created and fostered by the use of adient spirit as a common beverage, or mixed beverage, and as a stimulant to the passions.

Your Petitioners recognize the propriety of the said Statute, and they are, therefore, desirous to prevent the sale of adient spirit in their village. They would therefore beg that your Honours may not grant any license, either retail or Tavern to any person, whatsoever, to sell adient spirit within the said village or its immediate precincts.

Your Petitioners latter themselves that a request so reasonable in itself, and so well calculated to advance the best interests of the community, will be cheerfully complied with by your Honours. By so doing your Honours will mark the number of efforts of your petitioners with the seal of your approbation—give to them a greater efficacy, and to your petitioners an additional incentive to perseverance in the work of Temperance reform within the sphere of their industry.

And as it is duty bound will ever pray.

Stephen Hall, Asa Smith, William Todd, J. G. M. Parier, R. M. Todd, Z. B. Haywood, B. F. Wain, H. N. Hill, S. Dunning, Daniel Hill, John Hill, Thomas Bowles, Stephen Hall, John Hill, Samuel Crockett, J. K. Strong, Samuel Hill, James Houghton, Francis Newell, W. Ham, W. N. Dickey, Robert Denton, G. B. A. Ward, S. H. Hitchens, Wm. Hitchens, Richd. Foster, Robt. Hitchens, Alfred Berry, A. D. Allen, James Apple, John, Townsend, R. Doughty, W. E. McAlister, J. H. McAlister, J. McAlister, J. McAlister, J. H. McAlister, H. P. McAlister, E. Whitney, D. Hamilton, F. Mackay, E. Johnston, Wm. Stuart, Jas. Bean, S. M. Todd, Daniel Finley, Peter Finley, Corp. Austin, J. D. Andrews, B. Whitney, T. J. Cowell, Joshua Lyle, S. Smith, Jr. G. W. Whitney, Jas. Akey, J. E. Eaton, John Austin, Oliver Randall, Wm. Lacey, John Tolson.

MAINE AND LOWER CANADA.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR.—The mutual connexion and probable relations between Lower Canada and the State of Maine seem not to have been sufficiently considered.

From the St. Lawrence to the sea coast of Maine, through its extent east and west of 120 miles, the distance rarely exceeds two hundred miles. The settlements in both countries are now fast coming up to the boundary line, and country generally is susceptible of settlement and good roads. The highlands so much talked of as the boundary, can hardly be said to exist north of the St. John's, the Penobscot and the Kennebec. The boundary between the two countries is indeterminate from the eastern sources of the Penobscot eastwardly; but wherever it may be fixed, it will not alter the natural connexion of the territory nor materially retard the relations between its inhabitants. From the western branch to the westward, there is no disagreement as to the boundary, and it is here the settlements of Lower Canada and Maine are nearly come into contact.

Maine is one of the most thriving of the Northern States, and contains a greater extent of cultivable territory than all the other New England States put together, which now contain

## SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

Depart for	Depart for
St. John,	Tuesday, at 10 a. m. and by Steam Boats.
Saint Stephen,	Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m.
United States,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 10 a. m.
Arrives from	Arrives from
St. John,	Monday, 10 a. m. and by Steam Boats.
St. Stephen,	Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m.
United States,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 2 p. m.
Geo. Fred. Campbell, P. M.	

more than a million and a half of inhabitants. Its population at present cannot be much short of half a million. In 1763, it contained only twenty thousand souls. The increase from 1820 to 1830, was about a hundred thousand souls. The mass of the population are the descendants of emigrants from England, and are homogeneous with those of the adjoining States of New England generally. Their benevolent and useful character of the original English settlers in Massachusetts, with a greater degree, perhaps, of that hardy and adventurous spirit which characterizes colonists; Maine, properly speaking, having been a colony of Massachusetts.

The inhabitants of Maine have long supplied the Lumberers of New Brunswick on the waters of the St. John and the Miramichi, and even Pictou, in Nova Scotia, with cattle; much of their provisions and several of their handicrafts, illustrating through hundreds of miles of wilderness. They have shewn themselves at Quebec and along the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, and wherever a profit is to be made; that is to say, where their presence is mutually advantageous there they will penetrate. They are the most expert woodsmen and lumberers, and excel in mechanical ingenuity and invention. Shipbuilding and navigation are favorite and successful pursuits with them. Horses and neat cattle, and salt provisions, of which they have a superabundant supply, are the only produce of their farms. These and fish, and lumber in immense quantities they send to the West Indies and to other States, with lime and cut stone to New Orleans and the Southern States, and import part of their household stuff. They are all industrious and enterprising, and occasionally spend a leisure hour on politics, anti-masonry, religious controversy, the Temperance cause, wonderful inventions, or wonderful stories; but as not to lose any time that can be more profitably employed.

With such a people for immediate neighbours, we may say, living amongst us, (if the boundary as proposed is conceded, bring them to within eighteen or twenty miles of the St. Lawrence, for a distance of many miles,) we must and will have something to do.

There is a road already from the Penobscot to the waters of the St. John. They will want one to the St. Lawrence, probably, at Rivière du Loup. They have one from the Kennebec to the Chaudière, and the St. Lawrence at Pointe Lévi. To live without trading, is to them not to live at all; to be prevented from trading where they find advantage, is to them the most horrible exercise of tyranny and barbarism. All that we can do, to meet them as that the advantages may be mutual.—The day is perhaps not far distant, when some of the supplies of the lower part of this Province, during the winter months, will be taken from the towns and seaports of Maine. There are already in operation, in some parts of the United States, rail-roads nearly as long as between Quebec and Portland, one of the finest harbours in America. A rail-road conveyance from Quebec to Portland, would give us in winter an open season, day's travel from Quebec, and a trifling cost. Supplies of goods from every part of the world, might come into Quebec during the winter, at probably a less cost from Portland than from Quebec to Montreal by steam; and a market be offered for any thing of which we might have an over-abundant supply.

Thus, Mr. Editor, is perhaps gone too far in the world of anticipation; there is, however, no natural obstacle to prevent it, and far greater changes have already taken place. It is only about a century since the French and Indians proceeded on expeditions of several months duration up the Etchemin or the Chaudière, and down the Kennebec to the tide waters for this purpose, burning or destroying the incipient settlements there. It is only about half a century since Arnold was more than a month in coming up the Kennebec, through Lake Mégantic and down the Chaudière to Pointe Lévi, to lay siege to Quebec. The same distance may now be easily traversed in four or five days; and, thank God, for no such destructive purposes.

LONDON JULY 21st 1834.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th of March, transmitting a copy of a petition from the principal inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, against the threatened alteration of the timber duties, and the resolution voted at the same time by a numerous and respectable meeting, at which you were called upon to preside.

I request you will take an early opportunity of making known to the persons who composed that meeting, that I have much satisfaction in the reflection that the Shipping and Commercial interests of New Brunswick still consider me a staunch advocate of those interests; that I receive with much satisfaction, the expression of their thanks for what I have done, and will further afford me great pleasure, founded on a sense of public duty devoted to the highest considerations of imperial policy, if, by any exertion or influence, I should have it in my power to prevent, or gain defeat, a measure so injurious, in principle and in detail, to the security and power of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

Colonele Colin Campbell, &c.

SAINT ANDREWS, 9th October, 1834.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to include a Letter just received from Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, in reply to mine of the 20th, March last, covering a petition of the Inhabitants of Charlotte on the subject of the Timber Duties, from which you will be gratified to perceive that our late much-exercised Lieutenant Governor still cherishes the same friendly feeling, and paternal solicitude for the welfare of the Inhabitants of this Province; that so strongly marked his conduct during his administration of the Government.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully

Colin Campbell, Chairman, &c.

To John Wilson, Esq. and James Douglas, Esq. Equities Committee &c.