

dian—the time of its rising may be known by subtracting therefrom its semi-diurnal arch : if the number to be subtracted is the largest, add 12 hours to the numbers you take from, and the remainder will be the time of the star's rising—in like manner by adding the semi-diurnal arch to the passage in the meridian you will have the time of the star's setting, if the sun does not exceed 12 hours ; but if it exceed 12 hours the excess of 12 hours will denote the time.

How to find a true Meridian Line.

Calculate from the foregoing table, the time of the pole star's coming on the meridian, and you may also have the time of its being below the pole, by adding 11 hours 58 m. to the above—at any time as above calculated when the star is exactly above or below the pole—having a couple of plummetts suspended by two threads of silk or hair, at some distance from each other, and at sufficient height to view the star in the direction of these threads—let them be brought in alignment with the pole star. A line or the movement in the same direction will be a true meridian line—You may find when the pole star is on the meridian nearly without calculation, by the following method :—observe when the first star in the tail of the Great Bear, or that which is nearest the square, is in a vertical line with the pole star, by a plummet hanging at liberty—the thread of which will cut the two stars at the same instant. 11 m. and 1 quarter of a m. after this measured on a common time piece will denote the true time of the pole star's being on the meridian.

Fable of Apollo from Fenelon's Telemachus, book 2d.

Apollo provoked at Jupiter's disturbing the heavens with his thunder, determined to revenge himself on the Cyclops who were forging the bolts, and slew them with his arrows. Mount Etna immediately ceased to disgorge its stores of curling flames ; no longer were heard the strokes of the terrible hammer, which striking the anvil excited the groans of the deep caverns of the earth, and of the abysses of the sea. Iron and brass, being no longer polished, began to rust. Vulcan quits his forge in a rage, mounts, though lame, with speed, towards Olympus, and makes bitter complaints. Jupiter is provoked at Apollo, drives him out of heaven, and hurls him headlong to the earth—His empty chariot performs of itself its usual course, to give the day and night to men, with a regular change of seasons. Apollo stript of his rays, was forced to turn shepherd, and tend the flocks of king Admetus. He played on the flute, and all the other swains came to shady glens on the border of a limpid fountain to hear his songs. Till then they had led a savage and brutal life, they knew not to tend flocks, and milk sheep, and make their cheeses ; the whole country was like a frightful desert.

Apollo taught all the shepherds the arts which can render life agreeable ; he sang the flowers with which the spring is crowned, the perfumes, the shades, and the verdure which rises under her steps. He afterwards sang the delightful night of summer, when the zephyrs revive mankind, and the dew quenches the thirst of the earth. He likewise mingled in his songs the golden fruits, with which autumn rewards the husbandman's toils, and the repose of winter, when the sportful youth dances before the fire ; at last he represented the gloomy woods which cover the mountains, and the hollow valleys where rivers by a thousand windings seem to shoot amidst laughing meadows ; thus he taught the swains what are the charms of a country life. When they know how to taste the bonnies of simple nature, the shepherds with their pipes soon saw themselves happier than kings, and their cottages attracted in a word the uncorrupted joys which fly the gilded palaces—the smiles, the graces, everywhere attended the innocent shepherdesses. Every day was a festival—nothing was now heard but the warbling of birds, or the soft breath of the zephyrs sporting in the branches of the trees, or the murmurs of the rill falling from the rocks, or the songs with which the muses inspired the swains who attended Apollo. This God taught them to obtain the prize in the race, and to pierce with arrows the birds and the stags. The Gods themselves grew jealous of the shepherds, and thinking their life sweeter than all their own glory, recalled Apollo to Heaven.