

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834	SUN.	MOON	H.W.	Watch
OCT.	1	1	1	1
NOV.	1	1	1	1
THURS.	30	6 56	5 4	4 0
FRIDAY.	31	6 53	5 2	4 0
SATUR.	1	7 0	5 0	4 0
SUNDAY.	2	7 1	4 59	4 0
MONDAY.	3	7 3	4 57	4 0
TUESDAY.	4	7 5	4 55	4 0
WEDNES.	5	7 6	4 54	4 0

SUN'S DECLINATION, 30th 13° 47' 32" South.
 DO. RIGHT ASCENSION, 14h 17m 43s Ap. N.
 VENUS—SETS, 6h 49m P. M.
 MARS—RISES, 8h 57m P. M.
 JUPITER—SETS, 7h 25m P. M.
 SATURN—SETS, 7h 6m P. M.
 PARADES, FISH, 5h 31m P. M.
 MOON NEW, Nov. 1 3h 27m A. M.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY

(10.) AURIGA, the Charioteer. There are two accounts of the origin of this constellation and as one fable is as probable as another, we will present both tales.

Auriga is represented on celestial maps under the figure of a man, holding in his right hand a bride, and in his left a goat attended by two kids. The bride-reins in his right hand say some of the poets, intimate Erichonius a king of Athens, who was deified and placed among the stars for his invention of chariots; the goat, with her kids in his left hand, solve the other fable. Others tell us that Auriga is Mithras, a son of Mercury and Phætonus. He was charioteer to Oenonius, king of Pisa, in Elis, and so skilled in riding and the management of horses, that he rendered the steeds of his lord the swiftest in Greece; but his fidelity to his master proved at last fatal to him; however, being a son of Mercury, he was made a constellation after his death. But as neither of these fables accounts for the goat and her kids, the poets refer them to Amalthea daughter of Melisseus, king of Crete, who, with her sister Melisse, fed Jupiter during his infancy with goat's milk. This, however, is at variance with another supposition, which makes Amalthea a goat, called also Olenia, from its residence at Olenus, a town of Peloponnesus. If we cannot reconcile these contradictions, we may be pardoned their repetition, seeing it is harmless and amusing. It has been asked, "May not Auriga be Phæton?"

The position of this constellation may at least warrant the question, and I beg leave to answer it as follows:—Auriga is a paragon to tell us of the year, when the Bull at the vernal equinox opened the year, the Sun received the adoration of men. Auriga would then be no improper personage to drive the chariot of the Sun round the heavens. For it is to be observed, in proof of this supposition, that the commencement of new cycles introduced new changes in the calendar; the Sun in his annual course was hailed by new names, and worshipped under different attributes, as he advanced through the signs of the zodiac.

Thus, the Sun in Leo was adored by the Egyptians, as the king Osiris; by the Syrians as the lord, Adonis; by the Tyrians as Melcharets, king of the earth, and by the Greeks as Hercules, vanquisher of the Nemean lion. Osiris, as we learn from Herodotus, was the same with Bacchus; and when the Sun is in Leo, he clothes the skies with fire, he ripens the grapes, and gilds the ears of corn. At the winter solstice the Sun was feigned to be born anew, and the Egyptians worshipped him under the form of the infant Harpocrates. At the vernal equinox he passed to the upper hemisphere into the region of light, which was a happy epoch, and he came to be adored as Baal-Gad, "the fortunate," presiding over events that were crowned with success. The astronomers were called Baal Berith, "lords of the purification," or those by whom the calendar was rendered clear; and the Baal Mispot were the men of observation, "the astrologers." The Sun in Aries was typified by Ammon, a man with a ram's head. In his progress through the zodiac, the Egyptians called the Sun Chen, "the god of Time."

The constellations were denominated giants, terrible ones, the mighty ones, &c. The deities adored by the vulgar were, then, merely scientific symbols, fictions of the brain conventional marks and signs, intended to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge to those who were initiated; but contrived to impede the progress of the multitude who were thought unworthy of it. The lives and the deaths of those gods, their victories and defeats, all the changes which they underwent, and all the forms which they wore, were mere types and emblems, by which, in all probability, the history of astronomy was recorded.

It may then be allowed, perhaps, that Auriga was a mere type or scientific symbol of that beautiful fable which is given us of Phæton, or more properly he may be the attendant of Phoebus at that remote period when Taurus opened the year.

Capella is on the meridian of St. Andrews on the 15th of each month as follows.

Ho. Min.	July 17 P. M.	Aug 17 A. M.
Jan. 9	17 P. M.	July 17 A. M.
Feb. 7	19 P. M.	Aug 7 A. M.
Mar. 5	24 P. M.	Sept. 5 A. M.
April 3	32 P. M.	Oct. 3 A. M.
May 1	38 P. M.	Nov. 1 A. M.
June 11	31 A. M.	Dec. 11 P. M.

Capella is that beautiful star which is almost due N. E. at 6 o'clock in the evening, and ascends from a short way over the horizon in an apparent oblique course upwards to the right. It has 5h. 49m. 24s. Right ascension, and 45° 49' 15" North declination, which makes its meridian altitude 89° 15' 45" and therefore to an observer in St. Andrews it will appear to pass exactly over our zenith, being in truth only 44' 15" to the north of it. This can only be observed from the end of Sept. to the middle of March, as during the rest of the year it is on the Meridian above the pole in the day time.

SAINT ANDREWS ST. ANDREW, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 6. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, October 30, 1834.

EMIGRATION NOT THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.

It has been alleged and stoutly argued that cholera owes its re-appearance amongst us to emigrants, and that the only effectual security against its ravages is, for our Legislature to adopt some rigorous precautionary measures on the introduction of emigrants hereafter. The argument stands thus:—Cholera, in most of our towns and villages, where it has appeared, may be traced to emigrants, therefore it is introduced by them. We think that the conclusion does not necessarily follow from the facts stated, were they even true to the extent asserted. The mere circumstances of this disease first attacking emigrants, either on our shores or on our coasts does not, we think, prove it to have originated with them. They might inherit the charge, and say that they received the infection from our shores, as they did not feel the symptoms of it until they reached our coasts or towns. It is well known that emigrants and new comers have generally been attacked first and most extensively and obstinately, by agues, fevers, and other epidemic diseases of the country, yet, no one ever pretended that such diseases owed their existence to emigration. The fact is that emigrants exposed as they are to fatigue, all kinds of weather, change of food and often unwholesome diet, and to them a new time are more predisposed and liable to any epidemics or atmospheric infections than the resident inhabitants. It is to be admitted that the immediate or natural cause of cholera be exhalations from the earth which are perhaps conveyed upon the wings of the wind from the hemisphere to another, originating in and directed by agencies only known to Him who employs the whole apparatus of natural phenomena as ministers of his goodness or displeasure, if this be admitted, then the objection to emigration on this score will be removed, and the difficulties involved in the hypothesis we are inclined to call in question, will be avoided. It is true that the cholera has not appeared in any of our towns or villages where there have been no emigrants; for there is not a town or village in the Province in which more or less emigrants have not arrived, or visited, during the season, and from the circumstances above mentioned, as well as from the circumstances under which the disease is known in general to attack its victims, emigrants might naturally be expected to be among the first and greatest sufferers. But it is equally true that a majority of the villages and neighbourhoods to which emigrants have resorted, and in which more or less of them have settled, have not been visited by the cholera at all. Another circumstance, fatal to the truth of the hypothesis we oppose, is, that there was no more cholera this year than last year, at the several European ports from which emigrants sailed, yet no cases of cholera occurred in the Province last year, either among the emigrants or the resident population. If emigrants are the instruments of introducing this pestilence amongst us, why did we not experience the dreadful effects of it in 1832 and 1834?—Again—the morbid state of the atmosphere previous to and during the existence of the cholera, argues a cause, whatever the cause be, foreign to emigration. This was observed by physicians as early as June last—weeks before the cholera appeared in either Province. A physician of the highest reputation in this city remarked to us, some time between the 20th and 25th of June, that there was something in the state of the atmosphere of which he could give no account, and a peculiarity of character in the cases of diarrhoea which then began to be numerous in the town, which led him to apprehend the re-appearance of cholera amongst us, and under that impression, he gave us cautions in regard to diet, &c. It is known that a diarrhoea, which in towns and places where the pestilence has raged, has been termed its premonitory symptom, has prevailed throughout the Province, irrespective of emigrants, or the settlements of emigrants. This no one has pretended to attribute to emigration. If then the infection in its incipient stages of milder forms cannot be attributed to emigration?—If the emigration, on his inhaling our atmosphere, becomes infected by it, previous to the settled inhabitants generally, (not always) it is what takes place in the prevalence of other epidemics, and calls for sympathy to the emigrant, instead of blame to emigration. Many facts might be adduced to show that gross extravagance, in either eating or drinking, or both, has been immediately followed by a fatal attack of cholera, though the unhappy subject of it had never been within twenty miles of a cholera case. This is an important subject, and we invite the discussion of it on the part of correspondents. It does, however, appear to us that the attempts to ascribe all the evil of cholera to emigration, have originated unconsciously perhaps, in an unwillingness to acknowledge a natural cause of it, and a Divine hand and purpose in it. —Toronto Christian Guardian.

PUBLIC FAVOURS, LOWER CANADA.

The following detailed list of public offices, and of those who fill them, as also of their relationship and the amount of their salaries, is certainly striking. It may have been the result of accident; but that accident is much to be regretted.

- No. 1.—Joseph F. Perrault, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec; the emoluments of this situation are about £2500
- No. 2.—Edmond Burroughs, cousin of No. 1, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec; emoluments about 2500
- No. 3.—Joseph F. X. Rivault, son of No. 1, cousin of No. 2, one of the Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions; emoluments about 350
- No. 4.—Stewart Scott, nephew of No. 3, related to No. 1 and 3, one of the Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions; emoluments about 350
- No. 5.—Francis Fortier, son in law of No. 1, brother in law of No. 3, related to No. 2 and 4; Health Officer at Grosse Ile; emoluments about 270
- No. 6.—François Vassel de Monville, cousin of Nos. 1, 3 and 5, and uncle to Nos. 2 and 4, Adjutant General of Militia; salary 500
- No. 7.—Jacques Voyer, cousin to No. 1, related to No. 3 brother in law to No. 17, uncle to No. 4 related to No. 5, nephew of No. 6, assistant clerk to the legislative council; salary 380
- No. 8.—Edmond Desbarats, nephew to Nos. 2, 6, and 7, cousin to No. 4 related to Nos. 1, 3, and 5, clerk of the Court of Appeals; emoluments about 400
- No. 9.—Jasper Breuer, nephew of Nos. 2, 6, and 7, brother in law of No. 2, 6, cousin of No. 8, related to Nos. 1, 3, 5, Clerk of the Comptroller of the House of Assembly; emolument 200
- No. 10.—Peter Sheppard, nephew of

he has never been recognised by WILLIAM of Holland, and we are inclined to think that he will never be so recognised by any great power in Europe, unless England and France can be called great powers, which now we dispute. The world has witnessed a prodigy in this singular person. The despotic people who call him king well know that he is a pensioner of England. They call themselves independent! He came into England a beggar; expediency made him the husband of the Princess Charlotte; and the virtue of this expediency was, that he was a protestant prince, whose principles were congenial with our own, and that he would maintain with unflinching honour the noble ties cemented by religion, which have been deemed so estimable in the princes of the house of Brunswick. It was the will of Divine Providence that he should prematurely lose his illustrious consort. That was a signal affliction and a national calamity. But domestic deprivation can be no excuse for the abandonment of sacred principles. Leopold did abandon them. He married a daughter of Louis Philippe; and, forgetting his former professions, he dedicated his first child to that religion which he considered damnable. This in the eyes of some, will be deemed a venial offence. We look at it in a very different light, and there is a divine finger in the sad record. He is to this hour a beggarly king, powerless, contemptible—a king by sufferance on the part of France—a king ready to be expelled at the first outbreak of war.

We need hardly glance at the involved situation of England with the Emperor of Russia and the government of the Ottoman Porte. We are in this present predicament, that we know nothing about it, further than that Turkey is in the hands of Nicholas, and that, although we pay him, we have not a representative at the imperial court. Was there ever such an anomalous state of things? According to the facts, England and Russia are virtually in a state of hostility. The Russian ambassador has been recalled. Our ambassador has been refused by the Czar. The two countries do not recognise each other according to the ordinary terms of courtesy and civility. We are in a most awkward position. We are excluded from the southern shores of the Bosphorus, and when ever the necessity comes the road to our Indian empire is open. It is mere nonsense to talk of the difficulties of such an enterprise. Every man of experience knows that it is perfectly practicable. The plans are laid—the route is marked out—the advance guard is posted—the supplies are collected and contracted for, and at the first opportunity, when we are embroiled elsewhere there will be three hundred thousand Russians in the centre of British India. If WILLIAM PITT could rise from the grave and see this, he would be say of English degeneracy! —Liverpool Standard.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—THE LIBERAL PRESS.

We have more than once called the attention of the public to the shameful conduct of the present ministry in regard to the press, and the mode in which the government advertisements are distributed. On this subject we confess that we have nothing to expect for ourselves; we have been too strenuously and too consistently, every to hope that the number and character of our readers will counterbalance the strong hatred with which we rejoice to think we are regarded by the humbly as well as the highest of the whig placemen. But we may ask in the name of the public, why the advertisements are not sent to the papers with the largest circulation, party papers being set aside? In fact the executive have no right to prefer a publication with a small circulation to one with a large circulation, any more than they have to dispense with the services of a sheriff, because he is a Tory, and appoint a whig to do his duties. Yet it is notorious that the government advertisements are exclusively confined to the columns of the slavish whig ministerial papers. We can also state with the utmost confidence of instructions from head-quarters. The fact is, that orders have already been issued to the officials throughout the country, commanding them to insert the list of the game certificates only in the local whig papers no matter what should be their circulation compared with their Tory contemporaries. This is a fact; we know it, and challenge denial. What system can be more despicable than that which has recourse to such unparalleled means of corrupting the press? —Edinburgh Evening Post.

The following curious paragraph is copied from the Standard:—"It is a singular fact that of four successive Lord Chancellors, Thurlow, Loughborough, Eldon, and Brougham, no one was ever seen on horseback. The same may be said of the two Vice Chancellors, Sir Anthony Hart and Sir Lancelot Shadwell. Sir John Leach, the Master of the Rolls, is the only equity equestrian of any note." As regards Lord Brougham our contemporary has fallen into a mistake; for we remember to have seen his lordship (then Mr Brougham) appear on horseback in the castle-yard at York, with a sword by his side and otherwise arrayed as "knight of the shire," on the occasion of his election as member for Yorkshire, in 1830. True it is that his lordship, when mounted, cut a sorry figure, for no sober citizen ever seemed a more perfect beau ideal of Don Quixote. This gave occasion for the Yorkshire wags to declare, that although Harry Bro'm might suit very well as a representative of the country, he would never do for a Riding member. His lordship, however, got through his equestrian performance without accident; and he very soon contrived to jockey his knowing Yorkshire friends, by leaving them in the lurch, and "mounting" the woolsack—Newcastle Journal.

RIPE BREAD. (From the New England Farmer.)

Bread made of whey flour, when taken out of the oven or skillet is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change or ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked without any sensible injury from it, but weakly and aged persons cannot and

- Nos. 2, 6, 7, brother in law of No. 8, cousin of Nos. 4, 9, related to Nos. 1, 3, 5, Clerk of the Comptroller of the House of Assembly, and writer in the offices thereof; emolument 75
- No. 11.—Henry Voyer, nephew of Nos. 2, 6, 7, cousin of Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10, assistant French Translator to the House of Assembly; emoluments 150
- No. 12.—E. B. Lindsay, cousin of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, nephew of No. 6, Clerk to the Trinity House; emolument 300
- No. 13.—W. B. Lindsay, brother of No. 12, Clerk of the House of Assembly; salary 500
- No. 14.—Marion Sheppard, brother of No. 10, Sheriff of the District of Gaspe; salary and emoluments 250
- No. 15.—Geo. Desbarats, nephew of Nos. 2, 6, 7, father to No. 8, brother in law to No. 10, cousin of Nos. 4, 9, 11, related to Nos. 1, 3, 5, one of the printers to the Legislative Council; nett annual emolument supposed about 100
- No. 16.—Louis A. Thomas, son in law to No. 6, nephew to Nos. 2, 7, cousin to Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, assistant in the office of the General of Militia; salary about 150
- No. 17.—Louis Piquet, Captain of the Watch, brother in law of No. 7; revenue about 100
- No. 18.—Dile Desbarats, aunt to Nos. 8, 10, 15, government pension of 18

Total £2993

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE

Continued.

Ignorant origin, and aqueous origin; the first results from the agency of fire, and the second, from that of water. Lime, a well known earth, which exists in great abundance, and under various forms in nature. It is a metallic oxide that is a metal in combination with oxygen. Common limestone is a carbonate of lime; gypsum a sulphate of lime, that is, sulphuric acid, or vitriol, widely distributed in nature, and frequently occurs in beds of immense extent. There are a great number of other calcareous minerals, such as colite or roestone, which will be described as they occur. Chalk is a very common species of calcareous earth. Magnesia is another earth, which has also a metallic base. It exists in nature under various states of combination, with acids, water, and other earths, and is found in various mineral springs, and the water of the ocean, united with sulphuric and muriatic acids. Marl is essentially composed of carbonate of lime and clay, in various proportions. Marl frequently contains sand and other foreign ingredients, and some of them are more or less hardened, while others are friable and earthy. Organic, having the structure peculiar to living bodies converted into earth, stone, bitumen, &c., but preserving the appearance of their original forms. Oxides are metals and other substances, combined with oxygen. They differ from acids, in having less oxygen. Oxygen gas forms about a fifth part of the atmosphere, and water contains about eight-ninths of it. It is more simply diffused in nature than any other material body, its attractions being very numerous and powerful. Slate is slate clay and bituminous slate clay. Siliceous, or silica, is an earth; it is a crystalline substance, and presents itself in nearly a pure state in the varieties of flint, agate, &c. &c. Strata [singular, stratum], layers of substances placed above or beneath each other, as slates &c. Supracretaceous (supra, over or above cretaceous chalk,) above chalk. Trauertine, one of the varieties of lime. Vertebra, back-bone. CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS.

To facilitate the acquisition of knowledge regarding rocks and their organic contents, they have been classified by various philosophers. No classification that we have seen, after consulting a great number of authors, seems to be either free from theory, or to come so closely up to the present state of the science as the following, which has been employed by de la Beche in his recent valuable work on geology. This author, in his classification of rocks, has divided them into groups. For the accommodation of those who may prefer what is termed the improved Wernerian classification, it is also given, in the second column.

Modern Group.	Aluvial.
1 Modern Group.	1 Alluvial.
2 Eruptive Block ditto.	2 Diuvial.
3 Supracretaceous ditto.	3 Tertiary.
4 Cretaceous ditto.	
5 Oolitic ditto.	
6 Red Sandstone ditto.	
7 Carboniferous ditto.	
8 Grauwacke ditto.	
9 Lowest Fossiliferous de	
10 Inferior stratified, or non-fossiliferous Primitive.	
11 Unstratified Rocks.—These in the improved Wernerian are arranged among the stratified rocks, according to the order in which they are supposed to occur.	

In our next we shall begin the explanations of this classification with No. 1, the Modern Group.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

Departs for	
St. John,	Tuesday, at 10 a. m. and by Steam Boats.
Saint Stephen,	Tuesdays and Thursday at 10 a. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 10 a. m.
Arrives from	
St. John,	Monday, 10 a. m. and by Steam Boats.
St. Stephen	Wed and Fri. at 4 p. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 p. m.

Geo. FRED. CAMPBELL P. M.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available