

The planet **HERSCHEL**, the most distant in the system, was discovered on the 13th of March 1781 by Mr. Herschel, who gave it the name of the **GEORGIUM SIDUS**, but it most generally passes by his own name. It is at so great a distance from us as seldom to be seen but by means of a telescope, although its diameter is about thirty-five thousand two hundred miles. Its distance from the sun is one thousand eight hundred and sixteen million, and four hundred thousand miles : it moves in its orbit at the rate of seven thousand miles in an hour, and completes its annual revolution or year, in about eighty two of our years. The length of its day and night, or of its diurnal revolution has not, on account of its great distance, been yet ascertained. Herschel is attended by six moons.

Of the four other planets, which, as we have mentioned, are usually called Asteroids from their inconsiderable size, **PALLAS** is the largest, and is about the size of our moon. It revolves round the sun in four years and eight months, at the distance, from that luminary of two hundred and eighty eight millions of miles. The others are so small and so little known, that no account yet given of them can be generally interesting. Still however what is known of them demonstrates them to be worthy of the wisdom of the Creator of

all, in the rich variety of his great creation.

Who, knowing the circumstances now mentioned, can withhold the belief that all these planets are inhabited by intelligent beings? Globes of immense size, some of them as we have seen, far, very far surpassing that of the earth, having day and night, the revolution of seasons, and not only attended with a great number of moons, but also possessing additional means of light and heat, must have been created to be the habitations of beings capable of enjoying the bounties of the Divine Creator, and of adoring Him for the wonderful displays of wisdom and beneficence so conspicuous throughout the whole.

I shall conclude this paper with the beautiful language of Thomson :

With what an awful world-revolving
pow'r
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd
along
Th' illimitable void ! There to remain,
Amid the flux of many thousand years,
That oft has swept the toiling race of men,
And all their labour'd monuments away.
Firm, unremitting, matchless in their
course,
To the kind temper'd change of night and
day,
And of the seasons ever stealing round,
Minutely faithful : such th' All-perfect
Hand,
That pois'd, impels, and rules the steady
Whole. **URANIUS.**
Windsor, June, 1827.

FOR THE ACADIAN MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT TO GEOMETRICIANS.

A NEW AND CORRECT METHOD OF FINDING THE QUADRATURE OF A CIRCLE.

[WE submit the following communication to our learned readers in the full assurance that, if they do not find it, on mature investigation, perfectly correct, they will at least give due praise to the new, ingenious, and learned demonstration of our correspondent, to solve a difficulty which has employed the attention of mathematicians, during many ages. Though, from the shortness of the time we have had to consider it, and other avocations, we cannot be sure that it is absolutely correct, yet we see it displays much deep thinking, extensive knowledge of geometry, and a greater simplicity in demonstration, than we ever saw on the same problem.—We hope it will attract the attention of our learned friends in another part of the province, to whose lucubrations on similar subjects, we shall pay equal respect. We invite our friends to consider it, and transmit us the results of their investigations.]—ED.

THE quadrature of a circle, is equal to a square described upon the chord