SAINT ANDREWS

STANDARD,

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 10. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. *Thursday, November 27, 1834.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834. NOV.		SUN. rises h. m.	sets. h. m.	Moon sets. h. m.	H W. morn. h. m.	Watch slow m.
THURS.	27	7 27	4 33	2 54	8 10	12
FRIDAY.	28	7 28	4 32	4 13	9 5	12
SATUR.	29	7 29	4 31	5 35	9 50	11
SUNDAY	30	7 30	4 30	even	10 40	11
MONDAY.	1	7 30	4 30	5 2	11 20	11
TUESDAY	2	7 31	4 29	6 6	even.	10
WEDNES.	3	7 32	4 28	7 8	0 50	10

SUN'S DECLINATION, 27th 2deg 9' 01" South
DO. RIGHT ASCENSION, " 16h 42m 15s Ap. N.
JUPITER SOUTH — " 11h 53m 57s P. M.
MOON new, 30d. 2h 7m — P. M.

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.

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE.

Continued.

6. RED SANDSTONE GROUP.

Red or Variegated Sandstone, or new Red Sandstone of English authors, varies in colour, being red, white, blue, and green; the former, however, predominating. In France and other countries, this rock is sometimes used for building. A bed of it runs from Nottinghamshire into Yorkshire, but it is generally coarse, and often incoherent. A variety of vegetable and animal remains have been found in this rock.

Zetchstein, or Magnesian Limestone.—This rock has been variously divided in Germany and England. In the latter country, Professor Sedgwick has separated it into, 1 Marls, slate, and compact limestone, or compact or shelly limestone. 3. Red marl, and gypsum. 4. Thin-bedded limestone. Like the rest of the group, it is plentifully supplied with organic remains.

Red Conglomerate.—This rock is sometimes called new red conglomerate, and Exter red conglomerate. As its name implies, it is composed of various substances, a detail of which would be but of little interest here; it occupies the lowest position of the group, and seems, for the most part, to have been formed from the partial destruction of those rocks upon which it reposes.

These five various kinds of rock are not always all present at the same in the group, sometimes more than one being wanting.—Taken as a mass, the group may be considered as a deposit of conglomerate sandstone and marl, in which limestones are occasionally to be found. The conglomerate commonly occupies the lower, the sandstones forms the central, and the marls the higher part.—"When we look for the causes which have produced this mass," says De la Beche, "we may perhaps in some measures approach them, by observing the state of the rocks on which it rests. These are found, in the greater number of instances, highly inclined, contorted, or fractured, evidences of disturbance which the inferior and older rocks have suffered previous to the deposit of the red sandstone group upon them. These appearances are not confined to particular districts, but are more or less general in western Europe. From an examination of the lower beds, no doubt can exist that the fragments of rocks contained in them have, for the greater part, been broken off from the older rocks of the more immediate neighbourhood.

It therefore does not appear unphilosophical to conclude, that, as far at least as regards these lower conglomerate beds, we have approached to something like cause and effect—the cause being the disruption of the strata, the effect being the dispersion of fragments consequent on this violence over greater or less space, by means of water, probably thrown into agitation by the disturbing forces. That these forces have, in some places at least, not been small, is attested by the large size of the fragments driven off, and the rounded condition of some of them, as may be well seen in the vicinity of Bristol, where the rolled masses of carboniferous limestone are sometimes considerable. Of the evidence of the great force employed, I know of no better or more easily observed example, than that at the cliff named Petit Tor, in Babbacombe Bay, Devon, whence so large a portion of Devonshire marble is obtained."

"This group," says the same author, "would seem to constitute the base of a great system of rocks, which, when not deranged by local accidents, has filled numerous hollows and inequalities of land of considerable parts of Europe. Such a hollow is well seen in Great Britain, where the central counties are occupied by the red stone series, apparently filling up a previously existing depression in that situation, but is here without that great capping of the oolitic group, which, for the most part, rests so conformably upon it; so that, taken as a whole, and abstraction being made of minor derangements, they would both seem to fill up great depressions in Europe; sometimes, as is the case in Normandy, the oolitic rocks overlapping and coming in contact with strata older than the red sandstone group, upon which the latter they nevertheless rest so conformably, that the one seems a tranquil deposit on the other. We must of course consider that numerous local disturbances would produce a marked difference in the deposits, even amounting to a perfectly unconformable position; yet the conformable nature of the two groups, taken in the mass, is somewhat striking. During their deposit, great and remarkable changes were effected in animal and perhaps vegetable life; and it seems somewhat necessary to admit, that considerable in the relative levels of sea and land were produced at various times, causing changes in the character of the inhabitants of the sea, from variations of pressure, and other circumstances, while no small difference might be effected from filling up and rise of the bottom."

7. COAL OR CARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

There are three kinds of rocks comprehended in this group, namely, Coal Measures, Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone, and Old Red Sandstone.

Coal measures are composed of various beds of sandstone, coal, and shale. Coal is certainly the most valuable mineral product of the globe. To Britain, it has been, and still is, of inestimable importance, inasmuch as the commercial prosperity of the country in a great measure depends upon it. The British coal is not only the best in the world, but the quantity seems to be almost inexhaustible. It has been ascertained that the coal mines in South Wales alone, which are yet nearly unwrought, would supply the present demand for the article for 2000 years to come. Coal measures abound in vegetable remains, and their origin is universally ascribed to an immense accumulation of plants and other vegetable matter at some remote epoch. They were distributed upon a previously deposited surface of sand or mud, but principally the latter, which is now compressed into shale. Sands and mud were again accumulated upon the vegetables, and this process went on irregularly for a considerable time, during which successive tribes of the vegetable world sprung up upon the detritus which covered plants formerly entombed, thus giving rise to those irregularly interstratified beds of coal, sandstone, shale, &c. of which this group is composed. At Newcastle, there is a mine containing forty successive coal beds, all separated from each other by layers of sandstone and other rocks. The length of time required for such accumulations must have been immense.—The transporting power, which deposited these vegetables appears to have been moderate, and the distinct intervals of vegetable growth would require considerable time; for coal beds now only six or ten feet thick, must, before pressure was applied to them, have occupied a much greater depth. The terrestrial vegetable remains so abundantly preserved in the coal strata, are for the most part laid flat. But there are cases where they occur in a more upright position, and some are found vertical, with their roots downwards. This is precisely the manner in which submarine forests are found; and if several of such forests were discovered above each other, we would thus have a series of deposits similar to the coal strata, in so far as vegetable remains were concerned. From the state of preservation in which some of the delicate leaves of plants are found, there is some difficulty in reconciling their deposition with the supposition that strong currents of water bore them down, and distributed them over the extensive areas where we now find them.—Such rough transport must greatly have injured the leaves; and how are we to account for vegetables occurring with their roots downwards? On the other hand, De la Beche remarks, "If we are to consider parts of the coal measures as in any way resulting from a series of similar deposits" (to those of submarine forests,) "we are certainly called upon to admit a very remarkable series of changes in the relative surface-levels of land and water." There is no doubt of this, but how are we otherwise to account for phenomena? The deposits of the Paris basin already adverted to are quite as remarkable, and they both in a general sense seem to have resulted from similar causes.

The vegetable remains found in coal measures are sometimes of considerable size.—Stems of plants fifty or sixty feet long are not uncommon, and in Craigleigh quarry one was discovered forty-seven feet in length, the bark of which was converted into coal. With respect to the character of the vegetation in the coal group, botanists inform us that it is insular, and not continental; and that many plants unequivocally indicate an extremely hot climate even greater than that of the torrid zone. This is another indisputable proof that the temperature of the earth has decreased. The remains of both terrestrial and marine animals have been found, and amongst them were some palates of fish—a very remarkable circumstance.

The coal strata are frequently twisted and shattered, and these dislocations, in the technical language of the miner, are called faults. The occurrence of these, although they may interrupt mining for a time, are highly advantageous. Fractured strata are often bounded by faults, which prevent the passage of water from one mass into another, and thus prevent an overflow of water, which would otherwise paralyze the operations.

Mountain Limestone.—This is a very prevalent rock, and many picturesque mountains of Britain, and other parts of the world, are composed of it. It is frequently traversed by beautiful veins of calcareous spar, at times appearing to be principally composed of organic remains; while at others not a trace of these can be detected. This rock is of various colours, but mostly grey, varying in intensity of shade. In some situations it affords good marble, which is susceptible of a considerable degree of polish. From its durable nature, it is likewise used in building. That stupendous work, the Breakwater at Plymouth, is composed of it. Many valuable mines of lead are occur in this rock. Shellfish, and other organic remains of the lower class of animals have been discovered in this rock.

Old Red Sandstone.—This rock consists of grains of sand, or fragments of older rocks, cemented together, and rendered compact; hence it is termed a conglomerate. It derives its red colour from oxide of iron which it contains. It is of very variable thickness, sometimes very thin, and at others swelling to the depth of several thousand feet. A specimen may be seen of it at Hawthorden, where it frequently occurs under coal strata. Few organic remains have been discovered in this rock.

The line of separation between the three members of the carboniferous group is generally well marked; in some parts of Scotland, however, we can scarcely say that this is the case. Considerable difficulty is felt in making distinctions in this country, which is increased by the presence of rocks belonging to another group altogether. This is otherwise in the northern districts of England, where the red sandstone rocks have evidently been deposited upon the limestone and coal after the latter had suffered violent dislocations. A considerable portion of the surface of Ireland is covered by this group, the limestone being very abundant. With respect to the deposition of the series, great changes in the power by which it was effected must have taken place at various times. In some parts it is evidently a mechanical formation, and in others, for instance the limestone, in which myriads of small animals are found, where they have apparently lived and died, there is evidence of a slow, or perhaps a chemical formation. But the subject is still involved in considerable obscurity, and an investigation of it cannot be entered into here.

INTEMPERANCE.

Continued from our last.

The third kind of drunkenness is that which most clamantly demands a remedy, though not that which will be most easily remedied. It seems undeniable that a large proportion of the working people of this country are overtasked, while their pay even for the present excessive labour, is so small, that they could not, without great inconvenience, yield to a curtailment of the working hours. The effect of bodily labour, carried beyond the strength of the individual, is to exhaust the nervous system of its energy and vivacity.—When toil ceases, there is a painful feeling of want and depression, attended with a craving for stimulus, which is nearly intolerable. Thus beset, and unable from his wages to purchase the comforts of good food, lodging, and domestic entertainments, such as compensate a hard wrought professional man for his perhaps equally severe labours, the artizan flee to the public-house, were he can purchase something which forms a kind of substitute for all those enjoyments, and beguiles him of his distresses, physical and mental, at least for a while. It is obvious that nothing can cure men thus affected, but either to take away the causes of the malady, or else to provide something which will fill the void without producing such direful consequences.

To what extent we may hope to see the labours of our manufacturing population abridged within a few years, it would be difficult to say. Certainly we have at least become aware of the absurdity and mischief of the excessive labour system; and that is in itself, perhaps, no small progress towards a remedy. Moral restraint upon the increase of population, emigration and other causes now in cheering operation, may help in a few years to render it possible for our labourers to gain a sufficiency for decent subsistence, without an overstraining of the physical powers; and when this is the case, the chief excuse for occasional drinking will be abolished. While this shall be going on, some less detrimental means of recruiting from hard labour will probably be coming into use. We have been informed by a remarkably intelligent inhabitant of one of our Scottish manufacturing towns, that, in his belief, the public-houses thrive in no small degree on account of the prevailing want of public walks and of places of healthy sport and recreation. Two young workmen, whose natural tastes would lead them to a ramble by some *burn side*, or a game at quoits, as a means of spending the hour that follows the dismissal from labour, meet yawningly on the street, and, there being no outlet from the town except by the dusty and wall-enclosed road, nor any arena of sport that is open to men of their rank, they lounge into the next public house, not because they are willing to go there, but because they can go nowhere else. It is also very clear that public houses are much resorted to on account of the uncomfortable state in which the dwellings of the working men generally are. Their wives, having been early sent to the factory, are seldom good house-keepers: all at home is squalor and discomfort. Of course, when a temporary home of greater elegance can be got for a trifle next door, it is not surprising that working men resort to the latter. Another circumstance to be taken into consideration, is the ignorance of the class of the people. Some well-educated persons affect to think that the common people are too knowing, and make no good use of their knowledge: in reality, it is the imperfect nature of their knowledge that produces any mischief. The excessive labour system has rendered it almost impossible for them to master any branch or kind of knowledge, even the most elementary; and we are credibly informed, that in one manufacturing town in particular, intelligence has made a rapid retrogression, and vice and drunkenness a great progress, since the leisure of the men has been so much abridged. All of these causes, however, must, we think, be gradually diminished from this time forward. The subject of public places of recreation has of late attracted so much attention, that some provision will probably be made ere long for opening both walks, and gymnasia in the neighbourhood of all large towns where they are at present wanting. As articles of household convenience and of aliment become cheaper, through the effects of shorten labour reduced taxation, and the abolition of monopolies, and as increased sense shall show to women the absurdity of neglecting household accomplishments for factory labour, we may expect to see the poor man's house rendered a great deal more attractive to him. Again as the means, of knowledge become more accessible through an improved school system, the diffusion of cheap literature, and the extension of mechanics' institutions, working men will both acquire a more agreeable and innocent kind of recreation after their labors, and penetrate so far into their own interests, that, in morals as well as in every thing else, they will be their own best guardians.

Such, we apprehend, are the causes, and such, we apprehend, will be the remedies of that drunkenness which has of late years engaged so much of public attention. It is enough for the most of those who interest themselves for the abolition of this vice, when they can get a guilty individual to make a profession of contrition, and undertake an engagement of abstinence. But all merely mental impressions are vain in such cases.—Till the circumstances which produce drunkenness are taken away, an engagement of abstinence can be of little more utility, than would a resolution never again to take the great insure a patient against a recurrence of the disorder. In the meantime it is gratifying to think that drunkenness is on the decline. We lately showed in the present paper, that a great improvement on this point has taken place among the artizans of Edinburgh during the last nine years. We observe the same testimony borne by an intelligent individual as to the working men in the metropolis. Mr. Francis Place, senior, in a small treatise just published on the "Improvement of the Working People," makes the following statement:—Formerly, and even within my own recollection, the education and manners of all sorts of workmen in London were so nearly alike, that they may be said to have differed in no material particular. The most skilled and the most ordinary workmen were equally ignorant and dissolute; few could write, none read books of any use to them, and very few ever looked at a book of any sort. Those among them who had even the meanest accomplishment were remarkable exceptions. The whole body was much more dissolute and profligate then than they are now, and drunkenness was their conspicuous and prevailing vice. Without information on any subject, and without any desire for information, their leisure could alone be occupied with the grossest enjoyments, and the most skilled and best paid workmen were, as they have the most means of being so, much more dissolute than the less skilled and worse paid workmen, whose means are less. Now the difference between skilled workmen and common labourers is as strongly marked as was the difference between the workmen and his employer; and in many cases the differences nearly as great and as well defined between the skilful and unskilful workmen in the same business. Drunkenness is no longer the prevailing and conspicuous vice among workmen, the very meanest and least informed being much more sober as a class, much more orderly and decent, and much more clean y in their persons, than were those who, in former times, were far above them in respect to the amount of wages they received; whilst the most skilled and best paid are, as classes more sober, more moral, and better informed, than were the generality of their employers at the time alluded to. The most remarkable and at the same time the most commendable and praiseworthy part of the case is this—that until lately the acquisition of knowledge and the reformation of manners are almost wholly attributable to their own unaided exertions. It must not, however, be concluded that workmen were, at any time, drunkards to the extent it has been common for writers and talkers to represent them as being. * * * Drinking to excess should be considered rather as the error than the crime of the working man, which however much it is to be lamented admits of a better apology than many, and indeed than most of the vices of those who are not compelled to labour with their hands for a scanty subsistence. * * * Drunkenness ought no doubt to be discouraged; but the only cure is an increase of knowledge, and a consequent increase of the means of producing pleasurable ideas: every new idea which the working man acquires necessarily increases his means and his desire for rational enjoyment, and thus adds to his permanent prosperity and happiness. That this is so, we have practical proofs: it has been observed that those workmen, taken in classes, who were in former times the best paid, were the most dissolute, and that this was the consequence of their ignorance. The contrary may now be observed; the best paid classes are the best informed and least dissolute; and as the older members of these classes die off, and the younger ones succeed them, improvement, in all respects will be more and more apparent."

Such testimonies, however, ought by no means to induce either the working men themselves, or those who are interested in their welfare, to slacken in their exertions for the abolition of this degrading vice. They ought rather to be encouraged, by such assurances, to greater activity in the good cause which they have taken in hand.*

* We have been indebted for some of the ideas in the above article to the June number of the *Phrenological Journal*, and to a stray number of the *Greenock Intelligencer* newspaper.

A duel has been fought at Allier, between M. Edgard Ney, the son of the celebrated Marshal, and a M. Petitjean Montbelair. The sword of the latter passed through Ney's right hand.

On the 29th of Sept, the tower of Avignon, called *La Vice Gerence*, fell with a tremendous crash. It was anterior in date to the Palace of the Popes, and for a long time had been in a very dilapidated state.

The new government of *Spain* has to contend with severe financial embarrassments; as a consequence the dividend of the loans contracted for by the late King, have not been paid as usual at Paris, and consequently the stability of Christine, the Queen mother, is thought to be considerably affected.—By a stroke of policy, of which we thought him little capable, Don Carlos has availed himself of this, to issue a decree, announcing his adherence to and recognition of all the financial operations of his late brother. As a political measure upon *paper*, this will tell—but the success of his arms is as yet very, and indeed altogether, doubtful.

SINGULAR CURE OF A MADMAN.

A famous watchmaker of *Paris* who had long puzzled his brains about "perpetual motion," at length became insane. He imagined that he had lost his head upon the scaffold, that it was put in a heap with many others, that the judges from a change of opinion, had ordered the heads to be set on their respective bodies again;—but that it had fallen to his unhappy lot to have a wrong head set upon his shoulders. He was admitted into one of the hospitals, where he spent his time in mourning his sad fate, and lamenting the fine set of teeth and wholesome breath which he had exchanged for those of very different qualities.

He had somewhere heard or read the strange story of St. Denys, who after having had his head cut off, took it up in his hands and carried it about, over and anon kissing it. For a while this ridiculous story ran in his mind. One day some one happening to dispute the truth of the story, the madman undertook to defend it. His opponent heard him for some time, at last he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, exclaiming: "What a fool you are to believe such a story! How could St. Denys kiss his head? Was it with his heels?"—This unexpected retort had such an effect upon the madman that he betook himself to watch-making again, and ultimately regained his health.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We have seen a small model of a water wheel, invented by a gentleman of this city, some months since, called the "non-reaction water wheel." The principle is entirely new, and the reaction which is so great, and causes so much loss of power in the wheel at present used in this country, is entirely saved by this simple machine.

Two paddles or buckets are attached to the end of two frames of Iron, which work on the arms of the wheel, by bearings in plumber blocks. These frames and paddles perform about the third of a revolution, and are prevented from turning entirely round, as the wheel revolves by guides attached to the arms, consequently as the wheel turns so do the frames with the paddles and fall into the water edgewise, and both at the same time, causing no reaction. They pass through the water and come out in the same position thereby throwing up no water. They have also this advantage, that they will propel the boat much faster without noise or shaking.

Several steamboats are preparing to use this wheel, and all those who have seen it, among whom were several engineers, engine builders &c., acquainted with the subject have no hesitation in pronouncing it an important and useful discovery. The inventor we understand, has taken measures for securing a patent in England.—*Pittsburgh Advo*

We most readily forgive that attack which affords us an opportunity of reaping a splendid triumph. A wise man will not sally forth from his doors to cudgel a fool, who is in the act of breaking his windows, by pelting them with guineas.

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