SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 9, QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. *Thursday, November 20, 1834.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834. NOV.		SUN. rises h. m.	sets h. m.	Moon sets h. m.	H.W. morn. h. m.	Watch slow m.
30	THURS.	7 20	4 40	7 44	1 0	14
	FRIDAY. 21	7 21	4 39	8 47	1 40	14
	SATUR. 22	7 22	4 38	9 58	2 25	13
	SUNDAY 23	7 23	4 37	11 8	3 20	13
	MONDAY. 24	7 24	4 36	morn	4 25	13
	TUESDAY 25	7 25	4 25	0 22	5 40	12
	WEDNES. 26	7 26	4 24	1 32	7 2	12

SUN'S DECLINATION, 20th 19° 42' 16" South.
DO. RIGHT ASCENSION, " 15h 52m 28s Ap. N.
JUPITER, rises — " 4h 54m — P. M.
PLEIADES, " — " 4h 21m — P. M.
SOUTH — " 11h 55m — P. M.
MOON 3rd qr. " 23d. 10h 56m — 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.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

Continued.

(42.) CORONA BOREALIS, *the Northern Crown.* This constellation represents a beautiful crown given by Bacchus, it is said, to Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, second king of Crete. Bacchus, continues the fable, married Ariadne, after she was basely deserted by Theseus, King of Athens; and after her death, the crown that Bacchus had given her was made a constellation.

This asterism was known to the Hebrews by the name of *Atgroth,* and by this name the stars in Corona Borealis, are so called to this day in the East. As Taurus rises in the E. the crown sets in the W. The crown is the crown of the Virgin, because it rises immediately after Virgo. It is shown that the symbol of this constellation is more ancient than the Greeks' first knowledge of astronomical science; and the "crown of splendour" assigned to the Virgin, will therefore date its origin as far back as the invention of the zodiacal signs. And if Ariadne be not *Virgo Zodiaci,* the celestial regalia did not belong to the daughter of Minos.

(13.) HERCULES, CERBERUS, and the *Apple Branch.* This constellation serves to perpetuate the memory of Hercules, the Theban, son of Amphitryon and Alcmene, famous in ancient times by his wisdom, his heroic labours, and his extraordinary strength.

The zodiac was probably divided into twelve signs by the Egyptians, about the time they introduced the twelve great gods. Now Hercules was one of these. He was not, however, the same with the Grecian Hercules, who introduced the knowledge of the sphere into Greece, for the Greeks appear to have become acquainted with the sphere about two centuries after the time of Moses. This is confirmed by Hesiod and Homer who lived about 879 years before the Christian era. Hesiod desires the farmer to regulate the times of sowing and harvest by the rising and the setting of the Pleiades; and Homer tells us, that mariners navigated their ships by observations upon Orion, and Arcturus.—The Three Headed Cerberus, like the triform Hecate, was a lunar symbol, and Cerberus brought back to the day by Hercules, in his 12th labour, appears to some as an astronomical fable, relating to the arrival of the sun in Scorpius, or *Lesha,* at the autumnal equinox. Thus Hercules is rendered partly an historical and partly an allegorical personage; and this combination is obviously the basis of the ingenious and elegant mythology of the Greeks. A dragon or serpent, guarded the apples of Hesperides, in the fable of Hercules, and this fruit ripens about the time when the sun enters *Scorpius* and verges on the Serpent, as he descends to the lower hemisphere, the region of typhon. Hercules passed the river *Evenus* after he had obtained the golden apples, and it was there that he slew the Centaur Nessus, but *Evenus* is made to signify "the water of the Sun," or *Aquarius,* and *Hercules ingeniculus,* or *serpentarius,* and *Centaurus* set about the time when the river *Aquarius* rises. The *apple,* Tapuah, in the language of the East, was a symbol of one of the deities of the Tsabaists, who had a temple called "Bith Tapuah."

If Cerberus be considered allegorically as the symbol of the earth, or more properly of all-devouring time, his three mouths will represent the present, past, and future. The Victory which Hercules obtained over this monster is thought to denote the conquest this hero acquired over his passions. Dr. Bryant derives this name from *Kir Abor,* "the place of light," and the temple of the sun was called Tor-Caph-El and hence Cerberus, (originally the name of a place,) was supposed to have three heads.

The Lyre that I have drawn is from the ancient picture dug out of Herculaneum, upon which *Chiron* is teaching young Achilles to play; and the following suggestion may perhaps account for the invention of this constellation. Pythagoras imported from the East, and taught in Greece the doctrine of celestial harmony,—the music of the spheres, a doctrine which was common in all parts of the East. "The stars move in their course rejoicing."—"The morning stars sang together." With the Egyptians, who had a symbol for every mystery in which they enveloped science, the celestial harp might be no inappropriate hieroglyphic of that divine music so beautifully referred to by Euripides.—

"Thee I invoke, thou self-creating Being,
who gave birth to Nature, and whom light and
darkness, and the whole train of globes and
planets encircle with eternal music!"

So also immortal Shakspeare:

"Sit, Jessica; look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patterns of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st
But, in his motion, like an angel, sings,
Still quiring to the young eyed cherubim."
Merch. of Ven.

All who have been great and good without Christianity, would have been much greater and better with it. If there be, amongst the sons of men, a single exception to this maxim, the divine Socrates may be allowed to put in the strongest claim. It was his high ambition to deserve, by deeds, not by creeds, an *unrevealed* heaven; and by works, not by faith, to enter an *unpromised* land.

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE.

Continued.

4. CRETACEOUS OR CHALKY GROUP.

This group, and the three which follow, belong to the secondary rocks of the improved Wernerean classification. Throughout a large portion of Western Europe, the cretaceous group occurs in the well-known form of chalk. Chalk is a carbonate of lime. It is very plentiful in England; and at Dover and other places, it runs along the coast in cliffs and mountains of considerable size. It is well known that nodules or masses of flint are abundant in chalk, and it is extremely difficult to account for their presence there.—These nodules often contain the remains of shells and animals. In the lower parts of the English chalk deposits, the flints disappear, becoming gradually more rare in the passage downwards. From this circumstance the group has been divided into upper, or chalk with flints, and lower, or chalk without flints. But this characteristic does not universally prevail. Beneath the chalk, there is a rock called greensand, which in Normandy is used as a building stone. An argillaceous deposit called gault also occurs; it is of a blueish-grey colour, and is frequently composed of clay in the upper, and marls in the lower part.

The cretaceous group, taken as a mass, may in England, and over a considerable portion of France and Germany, be considered as cretaceous in its upper part, and sandy and clayey in its lower part. The group is extensively distributed over Europe; and Mr de la Beche makes the following observations upon its mineralogical character in general: "Throughout the British islands, a large part of France, many parts of Germany, in Poland, Sweden, and various parts of Russia, there would appear to have been certain causes in operation, at a given period, which produced nearly or very nearly the same effects. The variation in the lower portion of the deposit seems merely to consist in the absence or presence of a greater or less abundance of clays or sands, substances which we may consider as produced by the destruction of previously existing land, as deposited from waters which held such detritus in mechanical suspension. The unequal deposit of the two kinds of matter in different situations would be in accordance with such a supposition. But when we turn to the higher part of the group, into which the lower portion graduates, the theory of mere transport appears opposed to the phenomena observed, which seem rather to have been produced by deposition from a chemical solution of carbonate of lime and silex, covering a considerable area." Mr de la Beche goes on to state, that no springs or set of springs could have produced the great deposits of chalk which cover immense surfaces. "But," says he, "although springs, in our acceptation of the term, could scarcely have caused the effects required, we may perhaps look to a greater exertion of the power which now produces thermal waters for a possible explanation of the observed phenomena." Mr Lyell states, that chalk must have originated in the sea, in the form of sediment, from tranquil water; and that, before the existence of the rocks above, it must have been raised in large portions above the water, and exposed to the destroying power of the elements.

An immense number of organic remains have been discovered in this group. In various parts of France and England, fish have been observed. Reptiles also have been found; one of them was of considerable size. Shell-fish, and great numbers and varieties of small animals, have been discovered; but the remains of mammalia (animals which bring forth their young alive, and feed them from their breasts or dugs) have not yet been detected. The fossil vegetables in this group are principally marine, and much of the fossil wood is pierced by a boring shell, as if it had been long drifted about in the sea.

A species of rocks called the Wealden rocks occur beneath the lower green sand of the English series, and are characterised by the presence of terrestrial and fresh-water remains in abundance. It would appear that these rocks underwent similar changes to the Paris basin already noticed. Near Weymouth, and in the Isle of Wight in particular, fresh-water and marine remains occur alternately. Amongst the animal remains found in these rocks are varieties of land and fresh-water tortoises, crocodiles, and a species of monstrous terrestrial reptiles.

5 OOLITIC GROUP.

This group is composed for the most part of alternating clays, sandstones, marls, and limestones, many of the latter being oolitic. Oolite stones are a carbonate of lime, intermixed with other ingredients. Those which are found at Bath, Portland, and Purbeck, are much esteemed in building. This group of rocks has been separated by various authors into a number of subdivisions, which, however, can only interest those who have studied the subject minutely. As it occurs over a considerable part of western Europe, there is a general uniformity in its structure. In other parts of the world, however, it differs very considerably, especially in its mineralogical character; and when this is the case, in order to determine whether certain rocks belong to the group or not, recourse has been had to the organic remains contained in them. In some parts of Europe these are very abundant, shallow seas existed: while in those places, such as Italy and Greece, where few remains are found in the formation, the waters were deep.

With respect to the deposition of the oolitic group, nothing very satisfactory can be said. Whence came the immense quantity of carbonate of lime, is a question not easily answered. To account for it by springs, similar in size and saline contents to those we now see, appears to be unphilosophical. Many limestones are nearly altogether composed of organic remains, and this has led to a theory, that these animals extracted lime from the water, leaving their shells, produced through millions of generations, to be gradually converted into limestone. Notwithstanding all that we can suppose was deposited from springs and organic bodies, "there remains," says De la Beche, "a mass of limestone to be accounted for, distributed generally over a very large surface, which requires a very general production, or rather deposit, of carbonate of lime contemporaneously, or nearly so over a great area."

The organic remains in this group of rocks are very numerous, and several remarkable species of animals have been discovered.—There has been one strange reptile, called Ichthyosaurus found; it was of a very large size, as its jaws are occasionally eight feet in length. In shape it somewhat resembles the crocodile, and from its form, appears to have been adapted for buffetting the waves. Another, named the Plesiosaurus, had a very long neck, and probably, from its appearance, fished in shallow creeks and bays. From the indigested remains of vertebræ and other bones found in them, we have become acquainted with the food upon which they lived. They not only devoured fish, but preyed upon each other, the larger devouring the smaller. Most voracious and singular inhabitants of our globe these animals certainly were. Cuvier informs us that the Ichthyosaurus has the snout of of a dolphin, the teeth of a crocodile, the head and breastbone of a lizard, the extremities of cretacea (being, however, four in number,) and the vertebræ of fish; and the Plesiosaurus has, with the same cetaceous extremities, the head of a lizard, and a neck resembling the body of a serpent. It is unnecessary to observe, that no living specimens of these monsters exist.

Mammalia have been found only in one place—Stonesfield. Crocodiles, tortoises, turtles, fish, great varieties of shell-fish, and many kinds of curious reptiles, are abundant. Millions of small animals called Ammonites have been discovered in this series. The shells are shaped something like a ram's horn and they are furnished with various cells, which the animal appears to have the power of filling with air or water, as it wished to rise or sink in the sea. Belemnites are another plentiful class of shell fish to be met with. The destruction of these animals in some places must have been exceedingly great, beds of rock of great size being almost wholly formed of them. From the vegetable remains discovered, it would appear that some parts of the globe were clothed with a vegetation widely different from that which we now see around us.

6. RED SANDSTONE GROUP.

This group, the next in order as we descend downwards, is sometimes of considerable thickness; the rocks composing it are as follows:—Variegated Marls, Muschelkalk, Red or Variegated Sandstones, Zechstein, and Red Conglomerate or Todliegendes.

Variegated Marls.—Those which lie immediately below the oolitic group, sometimes gradually pass into it. As their name implies, they are generally of different colours:—those of the Vosges, a chain of mountains in the east of France, are principally wine red, and greenish or bluish grey. In the central portion of these marls are beds of black clay, bluish-grey sandstone, and a species of greyish or yellowish limestone. The sandstone and clay contain vegetable impressions, and even coal. In Poland, the rocks which immediately succeed the oolitic formation are termed white sandstone, from their colour. The upper part of this alternates with thick beds of grey-blue marls, partly red, and more rarely variegated; beds of limestone, and a valuable one of iron ore, are found in it.

Muschelkalk is a limestone varying in texture, but most frequently grey and compact; it is sometimes so hard as to be employed as marble; it is unknown in England and the north of France, but, in the east and south of the latter country, and in some parts of Germany and Poland, it occurs. Amongst other organic remains found in it, are those of the Plesiosaurus and Ichthyosaurus, already described. Shell-fish are also abundant.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—After the 1st of October next, newspapers duly stamped, may be sent to any of his Majesty's colonies and possessions free of postage, provided the same be sent without a cover, or in covers open at the sides, to be put into the General Post-office within seven days of publication. If they extend beyond that period they are to be charged full duty of letter postage. Newspapers brought from the British colonies and possessions by packet-boats, without or with covers, are to be delivered, free of duty, according to a first direction (or in case of person's removal) to a re-direction, provided in the interim they have not been opened or used; if it should have been opened, such newspaper shall be charged as a single letter from the place of re-posting to that of delivery. Newspapers brought from the colonies and possessions by private ships, and delivered at any post office with the ships' letters, to be charged with the postage of three pence upon each paper as heretofore. If any other paper or thing be enclosed, any words or communication found to have been printed after publication, any writing or mark, other than the name and address of the person to whom the paper is sent, the same to be charged with treble the duty of letter postage, stating the cause of such charge on the cover, to which the official seal is to be affixed. The instructions relative to newspapers to the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, &c. remain in force. After October 1, newspapers duly stamped, may be conveyed from the United Kingdom, by packet boats to foreign parts, on payment of twopence for every paper when put into the post office, provided the date be within seven days next after the publication. Newspapers printed in any kingdom or state beyond sea, not his Majesty's, if printed in the language of that foreign kingdom or state from which it shall be forwarded, but not otherwise, and brought into United Kingdom by packet boats, to be charged with twopence for delivery in Great Britain and Ireland, at place of first address, in addition to any postage charged by the foreign post office. The same rule applies here as in old English newspapers, as to the removal of the person, re-direction, enclosures, writing, &c. All newspapers claiming the aforesaid privilege to be sent without or in covers open at the sides.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—On Thursday morning the expedition for exploring Central Africa, under the command of Dr. Smith, proceeded on its perilous undertaking. The party consists of Dr. Smith, Captain Edye, of the 98th Regt. Mr Charles Ball, Mr. Morrow besides two gentlemen from India, who will accompany them as far as Lattakoo. They were escorted in the morning to a considerable distance on their journey by Sir J. Herschell, Mr. M'Clear, the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Meadows, and Baron Von Ludwige, gentlemen attached to them by friendship and a common zeal for discovery. They started in excellent spirits, making allowance for those feelings the occasion excited, when solicitude for the safe return of these enterprising men was mixed up with sincere friendship and esteem. Indeed the history of all former expeditions to the interior of Africa proves how much hazard must be incurred, even when the rarest prudence and address are exercised. The present has been planned with much care, and considering the talents of those engaged, the best results may be anticipated. The whole expedition will assemble at Graaff Reinet, which will be the point of departure on their bold enterprise. When Captain Edye was leaving the barracks in the morning, the 98th Regt. with the band, turned out, a gratifying token of the respect and esteem felt for him by his brother officers and men.—*South African Advertiser, July* 11.

LONDON, OCT. 3.—The failure of the firm of Messrs. W. & T. Raikes & Co. is attributed to have resulted from speculations on the Stock Exchange; but we have the satisfaction to state *that this failure is not of any importance whatever,* and that beyond the mere holding of the great official situation of Governor to the Bank of England it has been but a misfortune of every day occurrence.

STOCK EXCHANGE, October 2, Twelve O'Clock.—Consols for Account are 88 3-8, and for Money 90 1-8 1-4. The speculation in the Foreign Market is to a very trifling extent. Portuguese Bonds are 80 7-8 81 1-8 Spanish, which in the early part of the morning were at 53 to 1-4, are now 53 57-8.

"Two o'clock.—Consols for Account unvaried. As soon as the intelligence was known on 'Change of the death of Don Pedro and that the formation of Palmella Administration was hailed with satisfaction in Lisbon, Portuguese Bonds rose to 81 1-2 to 3-4, but are now 81 1-4; Spanish 53 3-4 to 54.

"Four o'clock.—Consols for Acc. remain at 90 1-4 3-8.

LONDON Oct 3.—Yesterday a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England took place for the purpose of transacting the business consequent upon the failure of the late Governor, Mr. Richard Mee Raikes, who is disqualified. An opinion has been promulgated that some inquiry should be entered into by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England respecting the condition of the affairs which led to the late failure; while, on the contrary, it is thought that this would be acting beyond the Province of the Court of Directors, as they could have no possible control over the private affairs of the firm alluded to.

The excitement occasioned by the failure Wednesday, was considerably decreased yesterday, and confidence among the mercantile and monied interests appears to be re-established on 'Change. No other failures of consequence were announced, but apprehensions exist that the result of the present scarcity of money will be the declaration of failures in the provinces, fears being indulged that credit will be further limited when the state of the money market in London is more generally known. The engagements in commercial bills for the 4th inst. are very extensive, and much anxiety therefore is felt for the result in the city. We have authority to state that no claim upon Mr. Raikes, the late Governor, exists on the part of the Bank of England, nor did he ever avail himself of a single opportunity to receive pecuniary accomodation or assistance from that corporation.—*Globe.*

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 29.—The steam frigate Medea, for Woolwich, whence she will go to the Mediterranean, Capt. J. Hindmarsh, lately residing in this town, has sailed on board the large steamer built at Limehouse for the Pacha of Egypt. It is said that his visit is for the purpose of assuming the command of the Pacha of Egypt's fleet, with the rank of Admiral and Commander in Chief, on board of which fleet there are already assembled various English and French officers.

INTEMPERANCE.

DRUNKENNESS is too generally treated as simply a moral offence. It is a mischief which in reality arises from a number of various causes, and for which, of course, a variety of remedies must be pointed out. There is one kind of drunkenness which springs from an incontrollable appetite for ardent spirits—a disease, in fact—which is as often found among people of elevated as of inferior station. Another kind may be described as a chief pleasure or recreation of persons of little mental cultivation, or individuals in extreme youth, who see no better way of enjoying themselves. A third kind is that vice of the lower orders, which may be so clearly traced to the hardships and privations of their usual course of life. It would evidently be as wise to prescribe the same *salve* for a cut, a bruise, and a burn, as it is to treat these different kinds of drunkenness with but one moral corrective, and yet do we ever hear of any corrective but one? That *one* consists in a mere moral injunction or preaching, which sets forth the ruinous consequences of the vice to both soul and body: it is administered by men of the best intentions, and with no stint of zeal or care; but we fear it is of little more avail than the charms which the leeches of old said over wounds and fevers, to the neglect of bandages and bleedings.

This must be peculiarly the case where the vice arises from a morbid physical appetite. No person can have fallen a victim to this disease, till the physical had completely gained an ascendancy over the moral: all the better sentiments of his nature—religion, love of the approbation of his fellow creatures, regard for the interests of his family and those connected with him—must have sunk under this passion of his flesh, *before* he could become the slave to it which he now is. We are thus deprived, as it were, of a fulcrum on which to plant the moral engines by which he might be recovered. We work on mortified parts, which defy all chirurgery. In this malady, as in most others, a sudden alteration of system may be advantageous. Change of scene, of circumstances, of employments, something that will tend to create a new spirit within, may have some effect; a vigilant moral regimen taking advantage of every bit of the recovered nature to improve and regain the rest. But merely to preach to an unfortunate of this kind—as well preach to the liquor in which he indulges!

With regard to convivial drunkenness, as the vice is not inveterate, neither is the corrective treatment difficult. The indulgences of the Bacchanal may either be taken as a relief to the ennui of idleness, or as an amusement after the toils of a day otherwise well spent. It is the kind of recreation which best suits the dispositions of good humoured and slightly instructed men. In no very remote age, persons of all ranks were addicted to this vice; but as the superior orders have become more enlightened, they have given it up, and it is now very little encouraged even in the middle ranks. Literature, science, refined domestic amusements, now present themselves to the most of men as equally entertaining, and a great deal more innocent, if not in some measure positively advantageous. Now the course is easy. Let us aid as much as we can in disseminating a taste for intellectual pleasures of a pure kind, and the taste for a rude and tipsy sociality cannot fail to decline. The amusement, observe, *will* be had: the great object is to ensure that it be of a harmless, or, if possible, of an useful kind. The reading of good books is so. Only inspire a young man with a taste for something that will engage him in the cultivation of his moral and intellectual nature, and he is safe from the dissolute habits which marked our unlessed ancestors.—*(To be continued.)*

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