

STATE CONCERNS.

We seize the first opportunity to dispose of some of the matter, accumulated on our hands, which properly ranges itself under this head.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature met on the 12th ultimo. On the 14th the Governor's Message was transmitted to both Houses. The remarks of the Governor on the state of the times induce us to believe that the disorders in business, and the stagnation of trade and commerce, are not quite as great there as in the States South and West of us. The following is an extract from that part of the Message:

"If in some of the great departments of active and lucrative pursuit, especially navigation and commerce, many of our fellow-citizens are suffering depression and embarrassment, our regret is tempered by the reflection, that those evils are partial, and constitute a part of the price of the general peace of the world; a peace, which, as it restored to all nations their rights, and to individuals their occupations, compelled in each a reliance on their own respective resources. The transition of nations from a state of war to peace must always prove disastrous to numerous individuals. At the termination of the late protracted war, more especially, in the course of which the habitual pursuits of a large proportion of the people of the commercial world had been suspended, and they either induced by patriotism, urged by hunger, or forced by power, were driven into the ranks as soldiers, extraordinary changes in the condition of individuals must necessarily have happened. Circumstances, however, exert a salutary influence on nations and individuals. The tranquility of peace diminishes the incitements to uncalculating enterprise, and induces those habits which ensure the highest degree of general prosperity and happiness."

"The restoration of the relations of peace is not chargeable with all the deep embarrassments visible in the United States. They are domestic, and referable to a spirit of bold and unbounded adventure, generated and elicited by specific causes. Over-trading has been wrongfully accused of the mischief complained of. It does not reach the origin of the evil. The facility of commanding funds, at once the incentive and the instrument of speculation, has been the primary source of our deepest calamities. No conceivable occurrence could have more completely cherished that passion, than the sudden and profuse creation of capital. And it is not to be concealed, that numerous banks, in various sections of the United States, have been established, and allowed, or have assumed the ruinous privilege of issuing bills to an indefinite amount, without the means or the obligation to meet the payment of their paper in specie, on demand of the holders, and have been governed, not by the sober maxims of a judicious political economy, nor the dictates of a discriminating self-interest, but by the spirit of legalized monopoly, and the insatiable cravings of inordinate speculation. The over-trading and the immense profusion of foreign products and manufactures, with which seaports are surcharged, are among the unavoidable consequences of a redundant currency, and trading on fictitious capitals. It is not incredible, however, that evils of domestic origin have been aggravated by a relaxation of the monetary system of another nation, whose merchants and manufacturers, intimately connected with our own, from party of causes, have suffered similar effects. The laws of currency and exchange are immutable; and a profusion of paper will every where produce disastrous results."

Besides its inherent tendency to produce pecuniary disappointment and distress, it leads to habits of dissipation and extravagance; and to most of those vices which dishonor society, and overwhelm individuals in ruin."

"Although many of the citizens of this State, who are engaged in navigation, manufactures, and commerce, have participated in the common disasters of the times, we have reason for congratulation that their misfortunes have been comparatively light, and have usually arisen from contingencies beyond their control. Confidence between man and man is strong and active. A spirit of industry, stimulated by a laudable pride of self-dependence, is every where apparent. The credit of the State is unimpaired; and our banking establishments, founded on the stable principles of justice, and administered with an honorable reference to the principles on which they are founded, facilitate the operations of all the great departments of fair enterprise and industry; and furnishing a medium more convenient than silver and gold, always convertible into coin, the labors and products of agriculture are solicited by an equitable and competent circulation. May the time soon come when all the American people shall entertain an unwavering belief, that no partial means can cure, no temporary expedients relieve the embarrassments of the times; but, that their ultimate removal must be sought in the power of just laws and virtuous habits."

The remainder of the Message is principally occupied with a view of the questions presenting themselves, as arising from the severance of Maine from Massachusetts, respecting an amendment of the Constitution, &c.

These topics are the most important which appear to have occupied the attention of the Legislature, since its meeting. Immediately after hearing of the vote in the Senate of the United States for the union of Maine and Missouri in one bill, a joint committee of both houses was, by an unanimous vote, ordered to be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of extending the time limited for the admission of Maine, beyond the 3d of March next, which is the present limitation by the law of Massachusetts. The object is, to guard against the annulment of all the proceedings in regard to Maine, by the protraction of the discussion in Congress of the bill for her admission into the Union.

The Legislature has also turned its attention to the subject of the boundary between it and Rhode Island, and it is calculated that, by a revision of it, 40,000 acres will be taken from the latter and added to the former, to whom, it is said, the jurisdiction thereof rightfully belongs. This may appear a small affair to the people of the extensive territorial states of the South and West, but it is a matter of some importance where land is of great value, and thickly populated, and particularly to Rhode Island, who has not a great deal either of territory or population to spare.

Timothy Bigelow was first appointed Speaker of the House of Representatives; but, being absent from indisposition, William Sullivan was appointed pro tempore; and, his absence becoming necessary, Elijah Mills (a Representative in the last Congress) was chosen Speaker pro tempore.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature met on the first week of the present month. On the 4th, a Message was transmitted to both houses by Governor Holmes, whose term of service has just expired. The following paragraphs of it breathe the patriotic spirit by which that gentleman has always been characterized:

"Notwithstanding, fellow-citizens, the calamities of the past season, referring to the late prevalence of the Yellow Fever at Natchez, and the partial pecuniary embarrassments arising from an unexpected depression in the price of the principal production of our soil, yet, when we reflect that happiness and prosperity are but relative states, we must acknowledge that our unbounded thankfulness is due to the Ruler of the Universe for the numerous favors dispensed to us. Our country has been restored to health, agriculture has been rewarded with abundance, and industry in the various avocations of life continues to meet with a just remuneration. But, among the blessings bestowed, none have a stronger claim to our gratitude than the liberty, safety and tranquility we enjoy under a system of government which has for its sole object, the welfare and prosperity of those from whom it rightfully emanates."

"The success, fellow citizens, that has thus far attended the public institutions established by the people of the United States, must be a source of grateful contemplation to all who justly appreciate the blessings of

liberty. By adhering to the primordial principles upon which the government of the United States, and the governments of the several states, are founded, we can readily discover, that so long as these principles are held sacred, and maintained in the spirit in which they were adopted, that national independence, state sovereignty, and civil liberty, can never be endangered. It is true that our extensive country presents a variety of interests, each section possessing advantages that invite to different pursuits; but, as the government of the Union may be considered in the light of a compact entered into by the several states, wherein reciprocal concessions are recognized, these several interests can never be the cause of important conflicts, while the federal constitution, the charter that binds us together, shall be faithfully regarded by those in whom the people confide, and while encroachments upon powers not granted are cautiously avoided. In the intelligence of the American citizens, in their attachment to the Union which constitutes us a nation, happy at home, and respectable abroad, we have a sure pledge, that no measures materially affecting one portion of the community, for the peculiar advantage or gratification of another, will ever be adopted."

Governor Holmes having, by this message, taken leave of the Legislature on his voluntary retirement to the shades of private life, on the next day Governor Poindexter, his successor, transmitted his first Message to the Legislature. It is an eloquent address, full of sound Republican views, and of sentiments favorable to education and the reign of law and order. The message, being inaugural only, does not contain any specific recommendations.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The enquiry into the conduct of the Governor of the State, or rather his trial before a grand committee—for there are counsel pro and con, and numerous witnesses examined and cross-examined—still absorbs much of the attention of the Legislature. Not that there are not other important, and highly important, subjects before it.

Among other acts, a law has passed both Houses for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, one feature of which is, that no debtor shall be imprisoned who can give security for his appearance at court, and besides delivers his effects for the use of his creditors.

A report of the State Treasurer to the public, makes known, that "the following named associations having been incorporated as Banking Companies, under the act regulating Banks, and not having complied with the provisions of the 10th section thereof, their respective charters are, from and after the first Monday in January, 1820, absolutely null and void, and of no effect whatsoever, and that they are therefore to be deemed and taken as dissolved, unlawful, and unincorporated."

1. The Bank of Washington.
2. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.
3. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle.
4. The Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturing Bank.
5. The Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania.

A Report by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Senate, of the number of the cases referred under the act regulating arbitrations, during the year 1819, affords the following facts: Reports have been received from nineteen counties, from which it appears, that the number of cases arbitrated in 1819, in those counties, are 1595; of which 1149 reports have been filed; 789 judgments; 282 appeals; 157 reports undetermined; 9 tried by jury and reversed; 25 tried by jury and affirmed; 90 tried at bar.

We have no knowledge of the practical operation of this system; but, at the first glance, it appears to have much to recommend it.

MARYLAND.—Having at last got clear of the Calvert county contested Election, the Legislature are, on more serious business. A bill has passed the House of Delegates, staying all executions on judgments until November, 1821. This is a desperate remedy indeed for the present ills. We can only hope, should it pass the Senate, as it is presumed it will, the remedy may not prove worse than the disease.

With regard to the Calvert Election, which has caused considerable excitement in the House of Delegates, and on points arising out of which the Yeas and Nays were taken as often as eighteen times in one day, it has been decided, after a full and fair investigation, that Messrs. Kent and Becket, two Republicans, not returned, were duly elected, and that one of the persons returned, Mr. Reynolds, a Federalist, was not duly elected.

Mr. Kennedy has again attempted to introduce a bill to remove the disqualification of Jews in the State of Maryland; and the leave has been refused, by a vote of 47 to 20! The whole proceeding on the subject shall be published hereafter.

NEW YORK.—The proceedings of the Legislature of this state and of two or three others in the Union, are of little less importance, whether we regard the scale of their legislation, or the extent of the sphere within which it operates, than that of the Congress of the United States.

We have an interesting statement, for example, of the Canal Fund, and its receipts and disbursements during the year 1819. The total receipts are \$619,746; of which the following amounts accrued by taxation, and the remainder by loans:

Duties on goods sold at auction, 111,319 64
Do. on salt manufactured in the western district, 54,410 69
Tax on steam boat passengers, 16,412 44

The payments, during the same period, amounted to \$265,471; of which \$87,467 was for work actually executed on the Canal.

Resolutions have passed both Houses of the Legislature, expressive of their desire that the condition of a prohibition of slavery therein shall be indispensable to the admission of any new states into the Union.

A bill has passed, postponing, for twelve months, the sale of lands for taxes, advertised by the comptroller to be held on the 8th of this month.

An interesting report has been made, in the House of Assembly, on the subject of the state prisons; of which the following is an abstract:

"The committee state, that the actual expense of building and repairing, will exceed \$50,000, for the last year. No deduction, however, has been made for the labor of the convicts at Auburn. The committee state, with regret, that, from the information before them, these institutions (at the same time that they are burdensome and expensive) have failed to answer the purposes of correction, which it was hoped and believed they would do: this fact is but too clearly proven from the number of prisoners that are now confined on second and third convictions, which, in the prison at Auburn, amounts to an eighth part of the whole number confined."

From this view of the subject the committee recommend an immediate revision of the laws, and that a total new system for the employment and government of convicts, be immediately reported to the house. The committee also state, that institutions for the punishment and correction of criminals in the adjacent states, are not only so managed as to answer that great object, but are at the same time rendered profitable, instead of expensive, to the state.

"The committee, therefore, recommend, that they be authorized to send so many of their number as they may think proper, to examine the prisons at Philadelphia,

Trenton, and Vermont, and that they report all the facts relative to their government to the legislature, together with such amendment of the law and police of our prisons, as they shall think advisable; and that, if the above system is approved, the legislature provide for the expense."

The following resolution, for instituting an enquiry into the affairs of the state banking institutions, has passed the Senate, and was at the last accounts before the Assembly:

"Whereas the pecuniary distress and embarrassments of the people of this state have been increased by the default of payment of several of the incorporated banks; and whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to protect and guard the rights of its citizens by every reasonable precaution—therefore

Resolved, (If the honorable the Assembly concur herein) That the President and Cashier of every incorporated bank within this state shall be required to report to this Senate, on or before the first day of March next, a certified statement, on the oath of the president or cashier of any such bank, of the amount of their debts and credits; the amount of their discounted bills and other securities; the amount of their bills in circulation and their tangible funds for redeeming them; the profit and loss account, and doubtful securities, together with a proof-sheet of their pecuniary concerns.

And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Senate to cause a certified copy of this resolution to be delivered to every such president and cashier."

The following report is on a subject so novel, and at the same time so interesting, that we shall be excused for copying it entire:

"The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Mordecai M. Noah, of the city of New-York, relating to the purchase of Grand Island, respectfully report—

That the petitioner applies to the state for a grant of the said Island, for the purpose of attempting to have the same settled by emigrants of the Jewish Religion—that he not only considers the situation of Grand Island as well adapted for the contemplated purpose, but that the obtaining of a title from the state would be very advantageous in inducing the emigration of capitalists as well as others. Your committee do not doubt, but that the recent persecution of the Jews in various parts of Europe may favor the views of the petitioner, and that the settlement of Grand Island would be a desirable object to this state. It is one of the greatest characteristics of the United States, that they offer an asylum to the unfortunate and persecuted of all religious denominations; but, to preserve our equal right, it is essential, as the petitioner states, that we should offer no preference to any sect. Without reference, therefore, to any object of the petitioner, which may be supposed to present a claim for any purpose of religion, but, considering that the legislature has repeatedly declared its intention of affording equal protection and encouragement to all who may inhabit within the state, and that it is for the interest of the state to dispose of the said Island, there can be no objection, in the opinion of your committee, to the grant thereof to Mr. Noah, and have accordingly prepared a bill proposing for the survey and sale of the said Island, agreeable to the prayer of the petitioner, which they have directed their chairman to ask leave to bring in."

Leave being granted, Mr. Ulshoeffer brought in the said bill. We have not heard the fate of the bill.

VIRGINIA.—The investigation into the state of the Treasury has occupied much attention. Partial reports have been made by committees on the subject; but we have yet seen nothing which states any definite amount of defalcation.

The subject of Usury has been before the House of Delegates, in the shape of a bill to repeal the existing statute against usury, and substitute other regulations respecting the interest of money. A substitute was offered for the bill, the object of which was, to tighten, instead of relaxing, the existing law; which was agreed to, by a vote of 98 to 66. A proposition was then made to postpone the whole subject to a day beyond the session, and was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 113 to 58. The House thus decided, by a majority of 65, that they would rather leave the law as it is, for the present, than make any change whatever.

The report of the committee on the Armory is favorable to the state of the Institution, and to the excellence of the arms made within the last year. The whole number of arms belonging to Virginia, and now in her armory and arsenals, including about 10,000 stand in the hands of the militia, is 64,176, and a numerous train of artillery, &c. This is exclusive of 12 or 15,000 stand due from the United States. The militia of the Commonwealth, as reported, is 86,000. From this state of facts, the committee suggest doubts whether, for purposes of the state, it is expedient to continue the establishment, except to work up the materials on hand. The committee recommend the making a contract with the Government of the United States for the making of arms, &c.

The two subjects which have employed the time of the Legislature for several days last past, are the Execution Bill, as it is termed, being a bill for the partial or temporary suspension of executions; and the resolutions respecting the restriction proposed to be imposed on the state of Missouri. The fate of the first of these measures was, during five days' debate, uncertain. But, on Thursday last it was rejected, in the House of Delegates, by a majority of 38 votes.

William Yates, Delegate from the county of Brunswick, is appointed Member of the Privy Council, in place of Jerman Baker, elected Treasurer.

ALABAMA.—The following appointments have been made in this new state:

Henry Hitchcock, Attorney General.
Abner S. Lipscomb, Judge of the 1st Circuit.
Reuben Saffold, Judge of the 2nd Circuit.
Henry Y. Webb, Judge of the 3d Circuit.
Richard Ellis, Judge of the 4th Circuit.
Clement C. Clay, Judge of the 5th Circuit.

KENTUCKY.—The Argus of the 21st ult. gives us the following account of a matter highly interesting to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee:

"The negotiation between the Commissioners of Kentucky and Tennessee in relation to the boundary line between the two states had failed. The ultimate proposition of the Tennessee Commissioners was, that Walker's line should constitute the boundary as far west as the Tennessee river, and the line run by Alexander and Munsell should be the boundary thence to the Mississippi. Mr. Crittenden was in favor of acceding to this proposition with modifications; from which Mr. Rowan dissented. Our commissioners then proposed to refer the matters in dispute to arbitrators; which the Tennessee Commissioners declined for the present, hoping that the Legislature of Kentucky will accede to their proposition."

"On Tuesday last our Commissioners reported separately to the General Assembly, where the subject is now under consideration. It is impossible to predict the result."

On the appearance in the lobby of the House of Representatives, of Gen. Peter B. Porter, who was recently on a visit to that state, it was unanimously resolved, on motion of Mr. R. Wickliffe, that, as a mark of their respect for him and for his eminent services, he be invited to take a seat within the bar of the House, during his stay in the metropolis.

A novel proceeding is mentioned in the Frankfort papers. One of the members of the present House of Representatives in the state of Kentucky, was indicted as guilty of a felony in the state of Indiana, about two years ago, for seizing and bringing away his own slave. Since the commencement of the present session of the General Assembly, the Governor of Indiana has made a demand on the Governor of that state to deliver this gentleman for trial.

The Legislature is earnestly engaged in the discussion of the many interesting subjects be-

fore it, and particularly the subject of a further suspension of executions, which, the reader may recollect, were, at the commencement of the session, temporarily suspended by the Legislature.

In the Senate, a motion to repeal the charters of the Independent Banks, was lost, 16 to 16—two members being absent.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Very interesting.—The following is a summary of interesting intelligence from Calcutta papers received at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Private letters from Mocha mention that the whole of the sea coast of Arabia is now under the control of the Pacha of Egypt.

Dreadful Earthquake.—An article dated Porebunder, June 17, gives the particulars of an Earthquake, experienced in that town and port the day previous. The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer at 86 with scarcely a breath of air. At about 7 o'clock in the evening a distant sound was heard in the west, like that of a cannonade at sea. In a moment a stone parapet was observed to be bending in and out with a quick wave-like motion, and a vibration of about a foot, to the distance of 50 yards in length, with a hissing cracking noise. Two gentlemen, who were within a few feet of the wall, thinking it impossible for the works to stand, the wall being 17 feet high, immediately fled for safety. The motion they experienced in their flight was something similar to running along an elevated and elastic plank, the ends alone of which are supported. They fled to the nearest rampart, which was ten feet thick and twenty-two in height, and yet it waved to and fro like the sea.

On reaching a spot of comparative safety, their attention was directed to a cloud of black dust arising at 300 yards distance, from the sea face of the fort. The shock being over, curiosity prompted an approach, when it was found to proceed from the fall of nine Towers, 36 and 40 feet high, and large parts of the Curtain, 22 and 25 feet high, leaving 21 breaches of 40 and 60 yards wide. Very few houses throughout the city but received injury; some had fallen and blocked up the streets. The earth opened, and water issued from the cavities, which ran over an extensive plain 14 miles distant. The atmosphere was strongly impregnated with sulphur. The same day, between 10 A. M. and two P. M. there were several other shocks, which brought down some old houses, and caused the tenants to seek the open air.

June 18.—The writer states, that on the 17th, while riding on the borders of a lake, in company, they were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur and an appearance of smoke resting on the still waters on the opposite side of the lake, in a range of sand hills, they observed, as they judged, a thick flame three feet high, issuing from the earth—they were inclined to believe it was a flame which they saw, as, at a distance of 40 miles, the earth opened, and a flame issued from the cavity. The next day, on visiting the sand hills, found the shrubbery scorched and divested of its vegetation.

Intelligence from Bhoj, dated the 23d of June, in speaking of the effects of the earthquake, states, that the loss of lives has not been correctly ascertained—bodies continue to be dug out of the ruins, although a thousand had been found, seven thousand houses had been overturned, and few in the city left uninjured.

The city of Kutch has suffered pretty equally in regard to loss of houses, though the lives lost were not equal to those in Bhoj. In Mandavie, 116, and in Luckport, 150 persons were lost.

A number of phenomena occurred. The Run Dhan, on the north of Kutch, between that province and the isolated district of Kawn, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, its breadth about 6 miles, depth 2 feet. In a few hours the water subsided to half the quantity—horsemen who crossed the tract the next day, describe a number of cones of soft sand elevated above the water, the tops of which were bubbling with air and water when they passed.

Mr. Wheelock, a Baptist Missionary, a native of Boston, in a state of mental derangement, drowned himself in India, on his passage from Rangoor to Calcutta.

Horrid effects of superstition.—His Burmah Majesty, the King of Ava, died on the 5th of June 1819, after a reign of 38 successive years. The Prince-Regent, his grand-son, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th—on the 9th, the remains of the deceased King, attended by his successor, were placed on a funeral pile, composed of sandal wood, and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied by the Prince, and the mourners poured out costly oils on the fire, until the corpse was totally consumed. The ashes were afterwards deposited in an urn, as a relic for future veneration.

The day after the above ceremonies, the Prince Regent took measures for the security of his dominions, to prevent commotion and to protect the welfare of his subjects. Having reason to fear his own brother, he ordered him to be arrested with all his children, grand-children, and the rest of his family, and on the 10th, they were put in red bags or sacks, and thrown into the sea, which is considered an honorable mode of death reserved only for the royal descendants. The above was Prince Taunoon. The Prince Prone, the uncle of his present Majesty, charged with being leagued in the treasonable conspiracy, was also apprehended, and the King, after torturing him and crushing his bones, committed him to close confinement, and, on the 12th, strangled him. Other Princes and Prime Ministers also suffered death, and it was estimated, that from ten to fifteen thousand of the lower classes shared the same fate.

The property of Prince Taunoon, which was confiscated, amounted, in gold, silver, diamonds, jewels, and other valuables, to about one million and four hundred thousand taels of flowered silver, equal to nearly two millions of Sicca Rupees. The property of the Prince of Prone, also confiscated, was more valuable, which the King has promised to distribute among his army.

This sanguinary sovereign, who is now on the throne of Burmah, is represented to be 35 years of age, of a mild disposition, of a most liberal mind, just to all, and worshipped with adoration by his subjects.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

A FEW copies of the interesting Debate in the House of Representatives on the Seminole War may be had at the office of the National Intelligencer—600 pages, price \$1 50 cts. Jan 28—

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
DISTRIBUTION OF CALORIC—OF WINDS, &c.
For December, 1818 and 1819.

		Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean for the month.	Winds, W. semicircle.	Winds, E. semicircle.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Calm winds.	N. or S.
Wooster,	1818,	42	10	28.69	31	0	53	55	50	
do.	1819,	54	12	34.33	49	0	35	46	44	
Zanesville,	1818,	60	4	30.94	66	6	52	37	21	
	1819,	59	6	30.05	72	9	47	32	11	

Marietta,	1819,	57	12	34.66			60	24		
Chillicothe,	1818,	48	6	31.04	2	0	52	36	91	
	1819,	60	16	38.63	27	0	33	58	52	
Cincinnati,	1818,	53	8	31.33	24	2	62	12	67	
	1819,	63	12	37.91	23	4	29	52	66	
Jeffersonville,	1818,	58	4	36.61	86	7	51	34	6	
	1819,	58	4	37.16	66	27	49	23	0	
Shawneetown,	1818,									
	1819,	61	5	43.32	60	2	47	38	51	
Huntsville,	1818,	66	18	40.53	15	23	40	45	53	
	1819,	64	18	42.01	14	5	48	39	74	
Calhoun,	1818,									
	1819,	82	30	68.07	35	23	69	13	55	
Monroe, or Port Miro,	1818,									
	1819,	76	31	59.05	48	22	72	3	23	

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

At Cincinnati.—The Ohio closed by ice on the 31st.—P. S. Symmes, R. L. O.

At Jeffersonville.—The Ohio closed by ice on the 31st.—S. Gualthney, R. L. O.

At Shawneetown.—The Ohio had risen 2 or 3 feet on the 11th. The Henderson steam boat arrived—an interesting sight, after so long an interruption of river navigation—a light snow on the 24th, which wholly disappeared by the 28th. The Ohio (the 31st) frozen over, a few miles above this, a circumstance which has happened but once in ten years, viz. since the settlement: if the present temperature continues two days longer, one might, I believe, travel on ice from the mouth of Ohio to Olean, Cataraugus county, N. Y. a distance, following the river, of 150 miles. Eight or ten weeks ago, snow, at Buffalo and Montreal, was a foot deep.—Henry Eddy, Esq.

At Calhoun.—Snow, on the 28th, one inch and half deep; disappeared in three or four days.—A. Pope, R. L. O.

At Monroe, formerly Fort Miro, or Ouachita.—Frost, on the 20th, destroyed vegetation on that day we had green peas, for the last time. Snow on the 24th, which is earlier than I have known. Bears have been more numerous, and fatter, to the south than to the north of this place. We shall not have the usual supply of bear's oil this year, an article which, a few years ago, was exported to the amount of four or five thousand dollars a year. The increase of agriculturists drives off the hunters.—H. Fry, R. L. O.

Wooster, (Ohio), is in lat. 40° 49' N.
Monroe, or Fort Miro, is in lat. 32° 29' 30" N.
Long. W. of the Capitol, 148° 40'.

Calhoun is in lat. 32° 30', N. Long. 10° 12' W.

General Land Office, Feb. 4, 1820.

ON NEW INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The road to science is wonderfully abridged in late times. The acquisition of Latin and Greek is now but the recreation of a few weeks, and Hebrew of a month or two. See, in the Alexandria Gazette, the Professor who warrants to teach Hebrew in 30 lessons. These short cuts were unknown in my youthful days, unfortunately elapsed some time ago. It is no wonder that foreign nations are alarmed at our rapid strides to power and grandeur! The perfectibility, intellectual and mechanical, to which we must soon arrive, if things continue a progressive train, is full enough to alarm ourselves. Already some of our inventions and discoveries are truly terrific, witness the Alligator Horses, and Steam Chariots of Kentucky. Heretofore, only the inhabitants on the borders of the Mississippi river have lived in habitual dread of the incursions of the Kentucky boatmen; but what part of the country will be safe when they are mounted on their Alligator steeds? and what armies in the world, however numerous, in open plains, can resist a charge from a few battalions of those Steam Chariots all armed with scythes, and followed by troops of Alligator cavalry to complete the work of cutting up the panic-struck survivors? What a body of such cavalry may be maintained, as they require no forage. I have hardly slept ever since Captain Symmes discovered that we are living upon nothing but a hollow ball with two holes in it, and that its inner or concave surface is inhabited too. Are not we the convexites in constant danger from the carelessness or malice of those concavites? Are not our volcanoes the effect of some of their mischievous pranks in setting fire to some of the combustible or inflammable patches on the inner surface of the shell, & which have burnt through? and who knows how many more volcanoes they may spring under us? Are not Earthquakes, too, the effect of some of their malicious operations? Quere, is the Aurora Borealis any thing else than a light, cast through the polar openings, from some blazing volcano either on the concave surface of our shell or the convex surface of some of those numerous internal concentric shells that the Captain has discovered? I think the Captain may now easily reach the polar opening by means of alligator draught horses, much preferable to dogs or reindeer, wanting no feed; and, if he can descend into the interior and negotiate a treaty of peace and amity with the concavites, securing us from any more earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, we poor timid sleepless people will be forever grateful. Our vast inventions and discoveries have already much disordered