

From the New York Ev. Post.
On the insects which injure Plums
and Cherries.

New York, June 17th, 1824.
N. GOODETT, Esq.

Sir—When you brought me a few days ago, green and growing plums that had been invaded by an insect, I gave perfect attention to the discourse you made, and the demonstration which accompanied it. You gave me the most conclusive evidence that the skin of the young fruit was divided by a sort of semi-circular incision, or scratch; that within or beneath it, an egg or unit was deposited; and that when the hatching process had gone far enough, there was a worm or larva, which had eaten its way to the surface of the stone, or woody box containing the kernel. Thus there was proof enough that the integuments had been penetrated; the rudiment of the destroyer inserted; and in several specimens, the grub or caterpillar, was actually devouring the pulp.

As soon as I expressed a desire to know what the parent insect or "imago" was, you produced the creature, which you assured me had laid the egg, shy, retiring and difficult to catch; but, which, you had nevertheless, by your perseverance succeeded in seizing and securing on a tree at Harlem.

It instantly became a matter of business, or indeed of duty for me, connected as I am, with agricultural and horticultural societies, to determine the zoological character of the animal with whose history you had made me so far acquainted.

It belongs to the Tetrimeres, or *Portebetas*, a section of the Coleopterous order, having the forepart of the head lengthened into a sort of a muzzle, snout or proboscis bearing the antennae or feelers.

The genus might seem, on superficial examination, to be the *Bruchus*, whose females are noted for laying an egg in the germ while yet tender, and small, of leguminous plants, cereal grains, palm, coffee and certain other seeds, where it feeds and undergoes its metamorphosis; forming on its exit the circular holes which we see in lentils and more especially in peas.

A more correct judgment however, refers it to the tribe of *Curculio*, *Charanson*, or *Weevil*; and to that section comprehending the individuals, whose antennae or feelers are situated near the extremity of a short rump. They had scarcely proceeded further than this point in the enquiry, when you brought me from a neighbouring plantation, a few miles out of town, the twig of a cherry tree bearing fruit assailed and injured in a similar manner, by the semicircular gashes or wounds; and with it the living author of the mischief.

Considering the serious damage man sustains from insects in almost numberless ways, I have always regretted that Entomology, or the branch of natural science treating of their destructive swarms, should be so much neglected; and that the person who cultivated it should be considered as a trifler; a student of bugs and trifles! It is a subject of infinite regret that this highly important branch of knowledge should be vulgarly considered as ridiculous, and even contemptible.

You have set your fellow citizens and contemporaries, a good example. By following it our junior naturalists who are aspiring to usefulness and reputation, may discover there is a very extensive field to be explored; and alluring rewards in store for such of them as perform a worthy service.

And now we know the enemy that mars our expectations of enjoying tasteful fruit, I exhort you and them to prosecute researches, until all its manners and habits shall be known and a mode of preventing its ravages shall be detected.

This is enough for the present. The specific description can be finished at a future day. That part of the task requires the more caution, and delicacy, since the *Curculio*, before us, is not one of the twelve new and until then, undelineated kinds, contained in the Entomological manual of insects, (*fasciculus 1*) published in 1797, in Latin at Nuremberg, by my late correspondent, the distinguished Godfred Christian Reich, Professor at Erlangen, &c.

Until more shall be done, I entreat you to be assured of my thanks and regard.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Such is the power of the new machine applied to deepen the river Clyde, that in the course of a few days it dug out 7,000 tons of earth.

UNITED STATES.
From the Vermont Aurora.
Mr. Editor: The following is a brief statistical view of the United States: Being somewhat interested in matters of this description, and having devoted much time to the subject, I present it you for publication.

A view of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on account of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population. The American government exercises dominion over a country more extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants than any other nation upon earth. The Sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the Eastern shores of Maine until it strikes our waters on the Pacific: It is about four months in passing through the latitudes of the United States, in her northern and southern declination, embracing six varieties of climates. The United States contain twelve hundred millions acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating, then, the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty millions acres, it amounts to eight hundred millions dollars; and the unimproved land at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty millions dollars, which makes, in the whole, for the landed wealth, four thousand one hundred and sixty millions dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, will calculate the cattle at one hundred and twenty millions dollars, the horses at one hundred millions, and the sheep and hogs at eighty millions more, produce an aggregate of three hundred millions dollars; two millions of buildings, make, at four hundred dollars each, eight hundred millions dollars. The whole of the exports of the U. States are seventy-four millions—of the imports, seventy seven millions—tonnage, in foreign and coasting trade, one million two hundred thousand tons. The commerce of the U. States is extended over the whole world; from the barren coasts of Labrador, to New Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and Europe—from the northern region of America to the isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn, and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five hundred millions, which, with the former eight hundred millions, together with slaves, furniture, and implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions.

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labour, and revenue, makes five hundred millions; and the whole amount of national wealth eight thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars!

The population of the United States is now twelve millions, which, with the rate of increase for the past, will double in 23 years. In 1845, the population will be twenty millions. In 1866, thirty-six millions. In 1890, seventy-two millions. There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be two souls to every hundred, which will be in the whole just equal to the present population of Massachusetts.

[It has been said an acre of ground will furnish food for one person.]

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC.
The splendid project of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by a Canal, will now be attempted. The late success of the Patriots in Peru, the settled character of the Mexican Republic, and the entire freedom of South America, and its exemption from foreign control, warrant the immediate execution of a plan, the most desirable, as it will be the most advantageous, for the civilized world. We lately took a hasty glance at the situation of that strip of country called Central America, and we understand that the Mexican and Columbian governments, together with the authorities of Central America, have determined upon the execution of the project, which is at this moment in operation.

The union of the Pacific and Atlantic is an old measure, upon which much has been written and done.

As far back as 1695, a charter was obtained from the British Parliament for a Company, calling itself the Darien Company, and which originated with an enterprising Scotchman of the name of Patterson. The subscriptions to the Darien Company exceeded four millions of dollars; and, notwithstanding the subsequent jealousy and opposition of Parliament, the merchant's of Scotland; in 1699, fitted out five vessels, containing 1200 men, which arrived safe at Darien. They founded a place called St. Andrew, and adopted mild and wholesome regulations. In a short period, the jealousy of the English extended itself to the Dutch, and both countries united to cripple the object in view; and in 1698 the Spanish government opposed the settlement, and the English cabinet would not treat for a passage across the isthmus, and the whole project was abandoned, to the certain and manifest, and, probably, perpetual injury of the British nation, in relation to the union of the Pacific and Atlantic, the key of which they had, or could have had, in their possession.

Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, who has devoted a great portion of his time to a consideration of the subject, avers, that nine different cuts have been spoken of as suitable spots to commence the undertaking; but, from every view we have taken of the project, we are satisfied that the Lake Nicaragua is the spot the most feasible for the canal, and there it will be attempted. From the Lake Nicaragua the river San Juan flows into the Atlantic, in lat. 10 deg. 45 min. It is ascertained that the bar at the mouth of the river has 12 feet water; but Robinson says, that an enterprising Englishman, casually visiting the river, found a channel, rather narrow, it is true, but where there was 25 feet water. After the bar is crossed, there are five or six fathoms water; the river flows into the lake, in which there are, in some places, eight fathoms. Lake Nicaragua joins Lake Leon, by means of a river, in a distance of 32 miles, which can be made navigable. However, the shortest distance from the Lake Nicaragua to the Gulf of Papagayo, in the Pacific Ocean, is 21 miles, and the ground a dead level.

It was well known to the Spanish government that, in the rainy seasons, when the valleys of the Choco were overflowed, that canoes have passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but, in conformity with the dark and jealous policy of the Spanish cabinet, all communication of that nature was prohibited, on pain of death. For a ship channel, the St. Juan and Nicaragua are the places, and the only places, to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Men are now at work on this Canal. Means have been found in this city to forward the project, which, in labour and cost, is nothing in comparison to our grand canal, but its results will be considered as the wonders of the age.

Our government must keep its eye on that section of the country; lose no time in ascertaining every particular in relation to the canal, and no time should be lost in having a Minister at Mexico.

No country will reap greater advantages by this important junction than the United States, if they are properly seized upon. Take, for example, our voyage to India. By the present course, it is near 16,000 statute miles from New York to Canton, but once unite the Pacific and Atlantic, and the voyage will be completed in near 60 days. The British government, with praiseworthy spirit and zeal, is using every effort to discover a northwest passage, but if successful, the benefits must be wholly superseded by this more seasonable and safe union of the Atlantic and Pacific. One thing is certain, we are doing wonders in what may be called the New World, and now that North and South America are independent, they will, in time, outstrip Europe.

Nat. Adv.

A CAVERN
Has recently been discovered in the township of Lanark, in Upper Canada. It has not yet been thoroughly explored, but is said to be of great extent, and to contain an immense quantity of bones, chiefly of the Elk, Buffalo & Moose Deer.

In September last 13 men were employed in getting in the harvest in a field belonging to the house of industry in the Isle of Wight, whose united ages made exactly 1000 years.

London paper.

From the New York American.
UNITED STATES BANK
STOCK.

The stock in the Bank of the U. States having, within a little more than a year, advanced about 20 per cent. the question is often asked whether this advancement has fairly arisen, or is produced by stock jobbing speculators? To such inquiries, the writer begs leave to submit the following observations.

The English consols, bearing an interest of three per cent. were worth in London, at the last advices, about 95 per cent.; in other words the purchaser obtains an annual dividend of 3 pounds on an investment of ninety-five pounds. This is not equal to three and a quarter per cent. The United States Bank charter will expire in twelve years. If they divide five per cent. per annum till the expiration of their charter and refund their principal, the English purchaser of this stock will receive one per cent. and three quarters per annum more than if he invested his money at home in consols.

The present value of an annuity of one dollar and seventy-five cents per annum for 12 years, reckoning money at 3 1/2 per cent, is \$17 1/2.

The Englishman can, therefore, afford to pay \$17 1/2 for the United States Bank stock. But as exchange on London is about 9 1/2 per cent. advance, \$17 1/2, and if in London is the same as \$128 29 in New York. It therefore results from this view of the question, that the stock of the United States Bank, instead of being inflated, has not yet attained fair value in the market. The Englishman can afford to pay a premium of \$28 29. It has, however, been declared in the semi-official paper of the bank at Philadelphia, that they could have divided at the rate of six per cent. in July, and it is said their business is now worth 6 per cent. with a handsome surplus, and every reason to believe it will not be less productive.

Anticipating, then, a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, we have to add to the preceding calculations the present value of an annuity of one dollar a year for twelve years, which is \$9 80, making the stock really worth now in London \$126 96, and in New York \$139 02. It has been stated in the London papers, that such is the abundance of money, that discounts for good paper can be obtained at three per cent. per annum, and heavy bets have been made that consols would soon advance to par.

Supposing, then, consols at par, and the bank to earn six per cent, the Englishman who prefers an investment in the bank will, for twelve years, receive an extra dividend of three dollars per annum, the present value of which, reckoning money worth 3 per cent. is \$29 86; so that when he can afford to pay \$129 86 in London, a railing himself of the Exchange, he can as well pay \$142 19 in New York.

I am aware of the difference between the monies of account in England and in the United States; and I have made no allowance for this difference, because it is probably not equal to the value of the chance of the renewal of the Bank Charter.

This difference may also be saved, by remitting the funds back to England, when the exchange shall have fallen. If there is any material error or fallacy in the preceding statements and calculations, the writer would be obliged to any of your better informed readers who will have the goodness to expose and correct them.

THE TYROLESE ALPS.
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman travelling in Europe, to one of the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated Paris, Sept. 25, 1824.

"It has long been my intention to write to you, but you are so well aware of the difficulty of keeping up a correspondence with one's friends while he is travelling, that you will not be surprised at the postponement of that intention to a late period.

"In returning from Italy, we came through the Tyrol. The journey was delightful; the road was in the narrow valleys, between the mountains, and by the sides of the rivers, which were only continued cataracts. The valleys were generally narrow, but the cultivation extended up the sides of the mountain, as I have often observed it in Italy, with great admiration of its beautiful appearance. In some places, the mountains approached so near to each other, that there

was hardly room for the torrent and for the road, which seemed in danger of being buried under the impending rocks.

"The people of this country, at least of the German part, pleased us more than any other that we met with in Europe. Though remarkably simple, they are wonderfully free from any thing rough or boorish. You know from their history how brave and determined they are in defence of their liberties; but we see nothing of the ruffian or savage in these oppressed mountaineers. They have the Catholic religion, and with them it seems not to be a mere quietus to the conscience, permitting them, after confession and absolution, immediately to commence a new score, in the belief that, like the last, it may be wiped off in a few moments. On the contrary, they seem to have the true devotion, pure morals, and real benevolence, which the Gospel enjoins.

"The capital, Inspruck, is more beautifully situated than any inland town that I recollect. It lies in the midst of a beautiful fertile valley, some five miles broad, and twenty or thirty long, watered by a broad, rapid stream, and surrounded by mountains that rise six, eight, and ten thousand feet above the ocean. While we were there a fall of snow whitened them half way to their bases. A few miles from Inspruck, in the same valley, lies Hall, another considerable town, and some thirty or forty churches are scattered on the feet and sides of the hills which encircle this charming plain. You know to well the effect, in a landscape, of a little church or old monastery, seen afar off in the solitude of the mountains, not to believe that the Tyrol must be an interesting country to the traveller, when I tell you that this exquisite sight is no where found more frequently.

"Excuse me, I find I have been led much farther in giving you an account of this country than I expected; but I thought it even more pleasant than the Appennines between Leghorn and Genoa, which I very much admired. I shall return to the south to spend the winter."

A SABBATH IN BELGIUM.
Most of the people go to church; but as soon as the service is over, some go home to their respective private employments (for there are no public works on Sunday) others particularly the young of both sexes, go to their amusements. Some have a dance, of which they are as fond as their neighbours. Others amuse themselves by meeting in a house & singing altogether. There is something very solemn and elevating in their chorus. But the chief attraction is some mountebank or legerdemain exhibition. Instead of street preaching, as one might see in W. M. chapel or the Borough, I have here seen, just as the chapel door was closed, a man produce his monkey and his camel, and very meritorious performances they were. The latter, unwieldy and dull in all appearance, danced lightly to the tune of an Irish jig, and was applauded by hundreds of zealous spectators. The monkey went through various evolutions on the slack rope.

Pulmonary Consumption.—In the incipient, and, indeed, in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint, the inhaling of the fumes arising from the burning of a composition, the basis of which is supposed to be common Tar, has been of singular utility. A Mr. Timewell of Poole, Dorsetshire, has employed it with extraordinary success; the modus operandi he thus explains:—"The first symptoms of this horrid disease are generally accompanied by an irritating cough which arises from the excoaration of that beautiful and delicate structure, the lining of the air tubes; which no medicine can possibly reach; these excoarations aggravated by the cough, generally degenerate into open and destructive ulcers, whereas the fumigation coming in immediate contact with these excoarations, or, perhaps, small ulcers, it heals them, the cough ceases, the patient gains strength, and ultimately recovers."

THE CANADAS.
The long talked of union between Upper and Lower Canada is said to be given up, and that a plan is now on foot in England for a system of confederation between all the British provinces in America.

On the 29th of October, the snow in Ashtabula, Ohio, was 9 inches deep.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1824.

Maryland Penitentiary.
The Grand Jury of Baltimore City Court, in their return of prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary on the 13th instant, report the whole number to be 322—257 males and 65 females.

Massachusetts State Prison.
From the late annual report of the Wardens of the State Prison of Massachusetts, it appears that the number of convicts now in the Prison is 298. The expenses of the Institution for the past year amounted to \$7,622 dollars; and the receipts to \$8,834 dollars making an excess of receipts or clear profit to the commonwealth, of 1,212 dollars.

The State House was destroyed by fire at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 4th instant. It was said to be one among the finest buildings in the Western country. It was 100 feet in front, 65 in depth, and of a correspondent height. It was built in 1816, by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, and cost about \$30,000 dollars.

The loss of the schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain Grindall of Annapolis, is reported in the Norfolk Herald of Thursday last. The *Mary Ann* was bound from the Rappahannock to Philadelphia with a cargo of wheat, and sprung a leak, and notwithstanding every effort to save her went down about two miles distant from Cape Henry Light on the evening of the 14th inst.—Capt. G. and his crew took to the boat and landed at the Cape without being able to save any thing of consequence.

THE PRESIDENCY.
The Legislature of New York has appointed the 35 electors to which that state is entitled. Twenty-five of them are favourable to Mr. Adams, and the National Intelligencer tells us that the remaining 11 are friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford. This however, is in part denied by the supporters of Mr. Clay, who claim seven of the eleven for their candidate.

NORTH CAROLINA.
From the Norfolk Herald of Monday. A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Raleigh, to another in this city dated on the 9th inst. says, "General Jackson has obtained the vote of this state by a majority of 5,051 votes over Mr. Crawford."

OHIO.
Mr. Clay has succeeded in this state by a majority of 766 over General Jackson. His majority over Mr. Adams is 5,975.

ILLINOIS, is said to have chosen electors favourable to Mr. Clay.

KENTUCKY.
At the close of the first day's election in Louisville, Ky. the vote stood for Jackson 465—for Clay 231.

Return of Citizen Granville to Hayti.
A letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Haytien Emigration Society, at New York, to the editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, at Baltimore, dated November 13th, states as follows:

"Citizen J. Granville, th our great disappointment, will sail, we expect, to-morrow, for Sanana, without affording us the pleasure of a parting adieu. He has experienced so much turmoil from the abundant cares of his mission, in Philadelphia, that we have had but little epistolary correspondence with him. Eighteen vessels have sailed and are about sailing from Philadelphia, which will carry to Hayti about 2000 individuals; and, as far as we can understand, nearly the whole weight of the business, relative to their embarkation, has fallen upon him. This in addition to numerous other calls, has mostly kept him from sunatio until late at night busily employed in his office.

Hayti.—The Boston Patriot says, "Captain Stanwood, arrived here on the 17th instant from Cape Haytien, informs, that an invasion by the French was expected in the Spring, and the greatest preparations were making at the Cape, and throughout the Island, to repel them; every man capable of bearing arms was ordered to be put in requisition.

The famous bone of contention, the Batture, at New Orleans, lately sunk into the river, and disappeared. It was immensely valuable, being in front of the business part of the city, 700 feet long, and 200 wide.