## PHILADELPHIA IN 1852.

## Important Statistical Facts and Figures.

For the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE WEATHER

From 1835 inclusive up to, and including the year

NAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON	18	52.						
The course of th	four hours.	Rain the whose, or nearly the whose of	fell during the year.	Snow, including very slight falls.	those partially overcast.	Total number of Cloudy days.	narv acceptation of the term "Clear."	The state of the s
*Average for Ten Years	200				TOTAL	2 3 1 2		-
immediately preceed- ing 1845.	84	29	113	24	58	195	170	I
Statistics for year 1845,	98	25	123	27	70	220	145	ı
66 1846	90	33	123	22	81	226	139	ı
66 65 1847,	32	94	126	20	69	215	150	ı
" 1848	111	20	SI	21	69	221	145	h
66 1849	93	25	117	29	82	228	137	6
66 1850,	112	27	139	31	57	227	138	E
" 1851,	97	21	118	22	78	218	147	
" 1852,	103	22	125	31	74	230	136	
Making the Average for		100	550			100		
the last Eighteen Years about	91	33	124	26	70	220	145	10
The Average for the	91	99	Lat	20	10	440	120	E
years* 1835 and 1836	18585	100	00 0	THE REAL PROPERTY.			53.0	-
Was	63	28	91	17	37	145	220	
While that for 1851 and		2569	1 11 11	1				
1000 1 1-1-	100	00	100	00	NO	004	1 4 7	

1852 has been		100	1 22	1122	1 26	76	[224	1141
Monthly St	tatistics o	of sa	me	char	acter	, fo	r 185	52.
First month,	(Jan.)	0	1	1	10	4	15	1 16
Second "	(Feb.)	4	1	5	8	4	17	12
Third "	(March)	9	3	12	3	8	23	8
Fourth "	(April)	14	4	18	4	5	27	8
Fifth "	(May)	11	0	11	0	7	18	13
Sixth "	(June)	12	0	12	0	3	15	15
Seventh "	(July)	10	1	11	0	4	15	16
Eighth "	(Aug)	12	2	14	0	9	23	8
Ninth 66	(Sep.)	5	0	5	0	8	13	17
Tenth "	(Oct.)	7	0	7	0	11	18	13
Eleventh"	(Nov.)	10	4	14	4	4	22	8
Twelfth "	(Dec.)	9	6	15	2	7	24	7
		103	22	125	31	74	230	136

\*For particulars of this average see Inquirer of 3d month (March, )849.)

Average temperatures at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock respectively, also the mean temperature of same hours, and that of the extremes of each day.

10s	m Mean of Ext'mes, 12, per Penn 3 Hospital.	6 6 8 27.50 6 6 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	27 53.33
1852.	Mean of of 12, 3 and 3	8 C C 4 4 4 7 7 8 7 5 8 9 9 4 4 8 8 7 5 8 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	.6. 55
18	0	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	nean, &
-	o'clock o'clock o'	000400044 000400044	Average mean, &c.
Commence of the Commence of th	Chair o	420042000000000000000000000000000000000	T P
enak resid	Mean Ext'm Penn Hospit	35.22 39.78 43.05 51.93 62.58 67.46 67.46 67.46 67.46 67.46 67.46 67.46 67.46 67.46	54.
CHA	Mean of 12, and 3	27.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	57.25
1851	z o'clock 9	440078887648 1011418887688	II,
ilgul Mylk	o'clock o'clock o'	8440778877948 8417088887108	the yes
, 1889.	o'eloek 9	8847666776448 8811197704718	ure for
	LOCURINO, SEA	(Jan.) (Mar.) (Mar.) (May.) (June) (July) (Aug.) (Sep.) (Oct.) (Dec.)	mean temperature for the year,
		month	
201000 20100 201	eder in a si der in a de anada de Tan al mai	Pirst Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Sixth Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh	Average

Amount of Rain that has fallen during various

		4000	00			
Average from 1	830 incl	usive u	p to	1835.	41 3-5	inches
" ]	1835	66	- 66	1840.	49	66
66	1840	66	66	1845.	41 1-5	66
66	1845	68	66	1850.	43 2-5	66
Amount during	the ve	ar 1850	the	unusual		
quantity of					54 1-2	66
Amount durin	g the ve	ar 1851	onl	V	35 4-5	66
66 66	66			eached		
		abo	ut		45 4-5	66
7 . 2 4 4	P 1 1	-2	. 7		£	he les

fiften years.

The above is compiled from the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from which we find

the Fennsylvana Hospital, from Whien that from 1830 to 1851, (both inclusive,)
The smallest quantity fell in the years 1834,
""" 1844,
""" 1841,
""" 1850,

It may also be observed by comparing these statistics with previous ones, compiled for this paper,

that
The smallest number of days in any year
since 1834, during some portion of which
rain has fallen, was
The largest do do do was
While the average number during the same
period has been
Since the above was prepared for the press, it
was thought well to introduce the following interesting statistics, "obtained through the courtesy
of Dr. John Conrad, being compiled from the journal kept by him with great care at the Pennsylvania Hospital."
The warmest day in the year was the 16th of June,

The warmest day in the year was the 16th of June, when the highest of the thermometer was 94, and the

lowest 78.

The coidest day was the 20th of January, when the highest of the thermometer was 7 deg. above zero, and the lowest 2 deg. below zero.

The mean temperature of the year is 53.4 deg.

The mean yearly temperature for 26 years is 53.16 degrees.

The temperature of the seasons, as deduced from obser-

	Sente of the	THOUGHT TOL TO	A A SATE S TLOR
1825 to 1851:			
January,	31.9 deg.	July.	75 6 deg
February,	325 "	August.	73.1 "
March,	41.2 "	September,	65.4 66
April,	51.9 "	October.	54.2 66
May,	62.4 66	November,	438 66
June,		December.	34.5 66
Amount of re	ain for each m	onth of 1852: -	
	T. TT.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	T TT

	In.	Hun	The state of the state of	In.	Hun
January,	2	01	July.	4	06
February,	2	71	August.	4	40
March,	4	27	September,	1	29
April,	6	44	October.	2	27
May,	3	04	November.	6	05
June,	4	03	December,	5	18
The total a	mount of	rainf	or the year is	45# ine	hes

The average amount for fifteen years, from 1838 to 1852, is 44 6 inches.

	Amos	unt of	Rain	for en	ch nec	re for	fourteen	2 2101	are.
	100						. Jour reci		
	1838,			11843,			1848.		
	1839,	43		1844.			1849.	44	09
1	1840.	47		1845,	40		1850,	54	54
	1841,	55		1846.	44		1851.	35	50
	1842,	48	53	1847,	45	09	1852,	45	75
	The	greate			11 in 18		5 inches:	the	least

	In.	Hun.	CH SECOND WILL	In.	Hus
January,	3	26	July.	4	22
February,	2	92	August.	5	13
March,	3	78	September.	3	54
April,	3	25	October.	3	42
May,	3	81	November,	3	46
June,	3		December.	4	13

July. 1842, 11 80 inches; the least amount in September, 1846, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch.

1846, ½ inch.

Miscellaneous Memoranda.

1852—Continued from Inquirer of 2d mo. 27, 1852.

First Month, (Jan. 8th.)—Rainbow visible in the
North East about 3 P. M.

18th.—Heavy snow storm all day, drifting in
some places in Camden, N. J., to the height of five
feet. Neighboring cities have suffered more inconvenience thus far from snow, than ourselves. At
Baltimore it has fallen to the depth of ten or twelve Baltimore it has fallen to the depth of ten or twelve inches. At, or near New York, the mail between that city and our own has been detained several hours behind time. Accounts from Gettysburg and Harrisburg also represent it as very deep; while on the 14th, Buffalo is said to have been almost buried with a snow storm. At Savannah, Geo., from one to two inches deep on the same day; and even as far South as New Orleans on the 12th instant, they had the first snow covering for the ground seen there for many years—to all which the following stands in broad contrast:

"The editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has been presented with a fresh shad, the first of the season.—Jan. 15th, 1852."

Query—Where did it come from? Delaware river now closed between Kaighn's Point and Island; heavy teams clossing.

Island; heavy teams clossing.

19.—Much detention between Washington and Baltimore, on account of snow; sleighing in the latter place better than for thirty years previous.

Thermometer at Washington only 7 degrees above

Four unsuccessful attempts were made to-day, with four engines, to reach Lancaster from Harris-

burg. Western mails forwarded to latter place by a sleigh. In New York, thermometer ranged from eight to ten degrees below zero. Rivers and bay bridged with ice four or five inches thick. Before ten o'clock, A. M., it was computed that thousands of persons had crossed the East river, and one man year yeartired to drive a heree and cloich carries. even ventured to drive a horse and sleigh over.— About this time the ice began to move with the tide, while a number of persons were on it. A thrilling scene ensued, but as far as ascertained,

thrilling scene ensued, but as far as ascertained, no lives were lost.

First Month (Jan.) 20.—Intensely cold day—said to be without a parallel in this latitude for nearly half a century! Delaware river fairly closed, the New York passengers crossing the ice on foot. No train of cars between Boston and Portland since 17th inst—road blockaded with snow.

Some idea of the extent and intensity of the cold may be formed from the following gleaned from

may be formed from the following, gleaned from various sources, from which it will be seen that even our southern neighbors have been pretty roughly handled by the Frost King:

Thermometer at St. Louis only 6 deg. above Zero.

do	Washington,	4	66	below	66	
do	Baltimore,	8	65	66	06	
do	Pittburg.	15	66	66	66	
do		18	66	- 66	66	
do	Lowell, Mass.	20	66	- 66	66	
	(Franconia, NH.	33	66	66	66	
do	Some accounts					
ASSEA	Say	40	66	66	66	
do	Beaver Meadow	12	66	66	66	
do	Philada., Pa. 3	to 9	86	66	66	
do	West Philad.	6	66	66	66	
do	Frankford,	12	66	66	66	
do	Burlington, NJ. 1	7 to	20	- 66	66	
00 D:	wand hawhan of D.	M-7-	SOYS.		DE L	å

22—River and haroor of Bullato hearty closed. It is stated the bel of the Potomac river is blocked up with ice to the height of thirty feet.

24—Yesterday and to-day, horses and sleighs have been used for conveying all who may desire such a ride, across the Delaware river, for a certain

25—The City Ice Boat has only to-day, succeeded in breaking a narrow passage from Willow street, to the Navy Yard, a little distance outside the

25—On the 23d inst., a severe shock of an earth-quake visited Holly Springs, Miss., shaking the most substantial buildings for miles round, and

most substantial buildings for miles round, and throwing down several chimneys.

First Mo. (Jan.) 29—This evening there was a splendid white feathery appearance in the clouds, commencing at the horizon in the West, and extending to the zenith—the starting point occupied, by comparison, a small space, which gradually diverged as it extended upward, with the graceful inclination of a feather; lasting probably from 10 to 15 minutes, after which it finally resolved itself into the well known form of a "mackerel sky." The radiation from the lewer point upward was truly beautiful. A passage having been cut for the Ferry boats, they resumed their trips across the river to-day.

The "Sag Harbor Corrector," of the 28thinst., has

an account of the freezing of the Atlantic Ocean on the couth side of that island; some persons stating it is "frozen one and a half miles, others five miles out, while others again affirm that nothing but ice can be seen as far as the eye can reach." Cold as the weather is, this will probably be doubted, but the account further states that "this island has been a constant lee shore, that has kept the sea down, thus giving it an unusual chance to freeze."

Another novelty may now be seen, about which no doubt can exist, viz:—a railroad laid on the ice across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace for the accommodation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or rather its passengers, over which, since about the 10th inst., from forty to sixty cars are stated to have been hauled daily. As the ice is very thick, varying from three to twenty feet, it is supposed the road will continue safe for some time to come.\*

So many bitter complaints have been made about

So many bitter complaints have been made about the severity of the weather, that a number of reminiscences of by-gone times have been revived, probably with a view of reconciling us to it. One reminds us of the great snow storm on the 19th of this month, 1831—another furnishes a list of "old time winters," one extract from which must suffice. "In 1709 occurred the famous winter, called by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genca, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy."

While still another places the present winter in Germany, where they had a severe snow storm for fifty-four successive hours, covering the road between Dresden and Leipzig to the depth of twelve

\*I find the following note in my diary bearing date 3d month (March) 3d.—The steamboat Susquebanna succeeded in crossing the river at Havre de Grace to-day, forcing her way through the ice for the first time since the closing of the river. See additional note in this review of 2d month, 28th.