

RELIEF TO SCOTLAND.

At a large and respectable Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, including many Scotsmen and the descendants of Scotsmen, assembled informally at the Columbia House, on the 22d February, 1847, and by adjournment on the 23d and 25th, Dr. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN was called to the Chair, Dr. GAVIN WATSON, and Wm. J. YOUNG, appointed Vice Presidents, and J. W. WALLACE, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated in an impressive way by the President, to be the condition of a large part of the population in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland; and several letters, and other statements of an authentic and respectable sort, having been laid before the meeting by Mr. David Milne, Wm. Primrose, Wm. Struther, and other gentlemen acquainted with those countries, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the destitute and starving condition of many thousand persons in Scotland, calls for assistance and relief from the people of our own rich and favored land, and in a particular and large degree from Scotsmen, and their descendants residing among us.

That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address on the subject, as expressive of the sense of this meeting, and that it be published in as many papers as will insert the same.

That the following persons be a standing Executive Committee, to act generally in the premises; each one of whom is requested to receive such contributions in money, as charitable persons may be disposed to make, and to pay the same over to QUINTIN CAMPBELL, Esq., who is hereby appointed General Treasurer.—Contributions in produce may be sent to ALLEN CUTBERT, Esq., Lombard street wharf.

The Committee is as follows:—

Dr. N. Chapman, President, 332 Chesnut st.
Robert Soutter, Jr. Vice President, 38 N wharf.
Rev. G. W. Bethune, N. W. cor. Walnut and 12th.
Thomas Biddle, 50 South Third street.
Quintin Campbell, 134 Walnut street.
Robert Bald, 4 south Tenth street.
David Milne, 21 Church Alley.
H. J. Williams, 7 York Buildings, Walnut st.
John Struthers, 360 Market street.
Stephen R. Crawford, 9 Portico Square.
Dr. Gavin Watson, 26 south Thirteenth st.
Adam Ramage, Library street.
E. D. Ingraham, 6 York Buildings, Walnut street.
William J. Young, 9 Dock street.
Peter Notman, east side Broad st. above Locust.
Archibald Robertson, Spruce st. above Eleventh.
Charles Macalester, 50 Walnut street.
Dr. J. K. Mitchell, S. W. cor. 11th and Walnut.
Walter B. Dick, 48 Chesnut street.
John Reid, 40 Chesnut street.
John Inglis, 15 Church Alley.
Peter Walker, No. 6 George street.
George Young, 21 Chesnut street.
John Notman, Spruce above Broad.
Hugh Elliot, 9 north Fourth street.
William Primrose, 48 south Sixth street.
Peter McCall, 190 south Fourth street.
Alexander Symington, 364 Walnut street.
John Hough, Market st. west side Sch. 5th.
William Drysdale, Walnut st. above Third.
J. & H. Wallace, S. E. cor. Walnut and 5th sts.

Ordered, That the Committee meet on each Thursday, at the Columbia House, at 7½, P. M.

N. CHAPMAN, President.

GAVIN WATSON, } Vice-Presidents.
Wm. J. YOUNG, }

JOHN WM. WALLACE, Secretary.

Address.

The accounts which have reached this country of the distress prevailing in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, from the scarcity of food, have induced us to bring the subject more particularly before the public of Pennsylvania.

From the proceedings of a meeting held in Liverpool, February 1st, we learn that out of four hundred thousand persons inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland, sixty thousand are at this moment totally destitute of food, except what is supplied by charity; and that before the next summer arrives, the Highlands and Islands of Scotland will contain not less than three hundred thousand, who must receive relief from other hands, or perish. The potato crop, upon which that population is almost wholly dependent, has failed throughout Scotland. The loss has come suddenly and unforeseen; the Highlands and Islands never

looked brighter and greener than during the past summer; in many localities the blight came in a single night, and the calamity has fallen upon a population without money to buy other food. It may give a more correct idea of the extent which the distress has reached, to state that in the parish of Killmallee alone, according to a letter from the Rev. Archibald Clerk, out of a population of nearly six thousand, there are more than three thousand requiring aid; and in Islay there are upwards of five thousand, whose impending starvation demands immediate relief. Similar accounts have reached us from many other parishes and districts; and, to use the language of the Rev. Mr. Dewar, of the parish of Kilmachin, there is a painful peculiarity marking their present destitution. In past years of scarcity they could calculate on sure prospective relief from the potatoe crop at the end of July; but this year there are no potatoes in store or prospect. Meal must be their sole support. In a word, there are trials awaiting the Highlanders for the next nine months, such as neither they nor their fathers have ever experienced. Never did they require aid or sympathy as much as now."

It may seem somewhat strange, that while the distress in other parts of the United Kingdom has been urged so strenuously upon our sympathies, so little has been said of the sufferings to which the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are at present subject; and Sir Robert Inglis has not hesitated, in his place as a member of Parliament, to rebuke the ministers for the silence of the Queen's speech respecting the destitution in Scotland, which he declared to be, if possible, even greater than that of Ireland. But those who are better acquainted with the character of the people, will readily understand the reluctance which the Scotch have always felt in appealing to charity. Those in the North have been long familiar with hardships, and are prepared to face even famine with the fortitude characteristic of their blood; nor should it be forgotten that for years past the utmost industry and quiet have prevailed among them; neither their time nor their means have been diverted from their own support. There is certainly much that commands deep respect in this tranquil endurance of unavoidable calamities.

The Scottish people have been already very active and liberal in doing what they can for themselves. The amount collected up to January the 6th, by the Free Church alone, was £10,500, which has doubtless been greatly increased since. A meeting, held in Glasgow on the 12th of January, was worthy of the cause; rank and sect were forgotten, and the one great question, the relief of pressing want, was kept in view. Similar meetings have been held in other parts of Scotland.

Large funds have been raised throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain generally, for those suffering from famine in Ireland and Scotland, though comparatively a small proportion of the amount contributed has been sent to Scotland. In fact, the dioceses of Kilmore and Tuam have received more from the Association of the National Club than the Highlands and Islands of Scotland altogether. It is estimated that a million of pounds sterling would not more than suffice to meet the present contingency.

With these facts before us, the undersigned appeal with confidence to the generous hearts of Pennsylvania, believing that those, who have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the destitute, will cheerfully bestow of their abundance for the assistance in this great extremity of a noble people, who are honorably notorious for never becoming burdens upon others at home or abroad, so long as God permits them to eat their bread in the sweat of their face. To those in whose veins runs the Scottish blood, nothing need be said. The call that comes from the land of the Broom and the Heather must make their spirits leap with a filial piety, and fill their hands with gifts worthy to be sent from the children of Auld Scotia to their brethren at home. How sad to think that the once cheerful ingle sides are now places of silent suffering, and that the Scottish mother has not even a bannock to break among her children, while we in this land of plenty, are fed upon the finest of the wheat!

GEO. W. BETHUNE, } N. CHAPMAN,
DAVID MILNE, } QUINTIN CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BALD, } ROBT. SOUTTER, Jr.,
WILLIAM DRYSDALE, } HENRY J. WILLIAMS,

C. MACALESTER, JOHN STRUTHERS,
THOMAS BIDDLE, WILLIAM PRIMROSE,
E. D. INGRAHAM, ADAM RAMAGE.
(Papers throughout Pennsylvania favorable to the measure will please copy.) mar 6 stuth3t

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1845.

NO. L.

To the Editors of the North American:—Very little has occurred during the past year to render it worthy of much comment in a meteorological point of view. The weather at the commencement was cold and pleasant, followed by a long, warm summer. In some places the heat was very great, especially in this neighborhood, (although to the south it was much warmer.) In Europe the winter was very severe, and vast quantities of snow and ice accumulated on the mountains, which in the spring, by melting, caused a destructive flood. This was more especially the case on the Rhine and its tributaries, but was felt more or less all over the country—a great amount of property was destroyed, and much suffering occasioned by it.

There were during the summer two or three heavy storms, although small in comparison with those of the last few years, both in duration and effects. The quantity of rain was not so great as it frequently has been, and if we except the 8th month, (August) in which rain fell on nineteen days, the season may be said to have been rather a dry one.

The autumn has been pleasant, and the weather generally very fine, although not quite so cold as we might have expected; very little snow and but little ice until winter made his appearance, which he did in earnest during the 12th month, (December)—which was the coldest month during the year, and much colder than the same month in any previous year for some time back, the average being 28½°.

The average temperature for the whole year was 53½°; viz: 48° at sunrise, 59½° at 2 o'clock, and 52° at 10 o'clock in the evening. The maximum temperature was 98½° on the 14th of the 7th month (July), and the minimum was 9½° on the 1st of the 2d month (February). Variation of the thermometer 88½°. The greatest variation in temperature in one month, was 54½° in the 2d month (February), and the least was 27½° in the 8th month (August). The greatest variation in one day was 34½°, on the 15th of the 5th month (May), and the least was 1½° on the 15th of the 8th month (August). Rain has fallen on 127 days, and snow to the depth of 26½ inches on 33 days, and in 6 months. Hail fell on 11 days. There have been 222 days clear and 143 days have been cloudy.

The hottest day was the 14th of the 7th mo., (July) the average temperature of which was 85½°; the coldest day was the 1st of the 2d mo., (February) the average of which was 14½°.

The warmest month was the 7th month, the average of which was 75½°; the coldest month was the 12th month, average 28½°.

There was ice in 7 months and frost in 9.

The average temperature of the seasons was:

SPRING—3d month, (March)		44½°	
4th "	(April)	52°	51½°
5th "	(May)	59½°	
SUMMER—6th "		(June)	70½°
7th "	(July)	75½°	73½°
8th "	(Aug.)	74°	
AUTUMN—9th "		(Sept.)	64°
10th "	(Oct.)	54½°	54½°
11th "	(Nov.)	45½°	
WINTER—12th "		(Dec.)	28½°
1st "	(Jan.)	35°	32½°
2d "	(Feb.)	34°	

The maximum temperature in the United States was about 105°; and the minimum was 35° below zero, being a variation of 140°.

There were five small comets visible during the first half of the year, only one of which was distinctly seen with the naked eye.

The wind has blown from the North West 71 days; South West 128½ days; West 61½ days; North 3½ days; North East 40 days; South East 38½ days; East 15½ days; South 6½ days.

FAHRENHEIT.

Philadelphia, 1st mo. 5th, 1846.