

Albany, January 18, 1806.

During the year 1805 a meteorological register has been kept in this place. The height of the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer was noted at Morning, Noon and Evening, each day. Three daily observations were made of the weather, and one of the winds. The following is the result:

*Mean altitudes.*

January, 44. 90	July, 81. 30
February, 47. 25	August, 78. 20
March, 55. 90	September, 77. 50
April, 64. 96	October, 54. 10
May, 69. 64	November, 54. 83
June, 78. 30	December, 52. 45

From the above, it appears, that the mean temperature for the year was 62. 90.

The coldest moment was at sun rising, January 22d, when the mercury was 6 degrees above cypher.—The hottest moment was at noon July 7, when the mercury was 100 degrees above cypher.

January, February and March were the most irregular months; May, June, July and August, the most regular.

The latest Spring frost was on the 29th of April:—the earliest autumnal frost on the 3d of October.

The Thermometer was in the open air on the north side of a house, and about ten feet above the surface of the Earth. By a Thermometer kept in an open arbour of the same house, the mercury was generally, in Summer, at Noon, 8 or 10 degrees lower than the foregoing:

The result of observations on the winds at the Noon of each day is as follows:

North 24	N. West 28
South 35	S. West 113
East 27	N. East 26
West 40	S. East 20

102 + 263

In June we had a south easterly wind for 15 days successively—and in July a south west wind twenty-two days.—These are our trade winds.

Almost two thirds of the winds were South, West and North West;—and, if we include the North and South, nearly five-sixths of our winds were from the Western Semicircle of the horizon.

*Of the Weather for three years.*

Clear 688
Cloudy 166
Rainy 169
Thunder 71
Snow 1

1095

We had, therefore, a clear sky very nearly two thirds of the year.

The clearest month was December,

The cloudiest March,

The most rainy July,

The most thunder was in August.

Our College Building is now finished.—

It is a strong and handsome brick building, 120 feet long—45 feet wide, and three stories high, containing four chimnies, 24 fire places, 24 principal rooms, 48 bed rooms, 48 closets, and 106 windows, with a deep and spacious cellar under the whole, a part of which will make an excellent Laboratory whenever a Professorship of Chemistry shall be established.

This building faces South, 20 degrees East, so that in Summer, in the hottest part of the day the sun scarcely enters the windows. Better accommodations for students cannot be found in any College in the United States.

In the centre of the middle story, on the north, front of this building is a plain slab of white marble, erected at my request, on which is the following inscription:—

“On the 6th day of July, 1801, in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America, the Site of this building was chosen, by GEORGE WALTON, ABRAHAM BALDWIN, JOHN MILLEDGE, JOHN TWIGGS and HUGH LAWSON, a Committee of the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Georgia; and, for the benefit of the Institution, the adjacent land, was, on that day given by JOHN MILLEDGE.

The tract given by Mr. Milledge, contains 640 acres of land, between 2d and 3d quality.

This College stands on a beautiful hill on the West side of the North fork of the Oconee.

The first or lower floor is 176 feet perpendicular above the level of the water in the

River at the Ford, which is 800 yards distant from the College.

The prospect from the College is in every direction, very extensive and beautiful; and its beauty increased with the progress of settlement and cultivation.

When the gentlemen above-mentioned chose this place, there was but one family and one dwelling house: here are now 17 families, 10 framed dwelling houses, and 4 merchant stores. The number of students in the College and Grammar School is about 70. The Senior and Fresh men classes are under the immediate tuition of the President;—Mr. Tutor Lewis instructs the Junior and Sophomore Classes, and the Rev. John Hodge has the charge of the Grammar School. For the accommodation of that School a large framed wooden building containing two rooms and two fire places was erected by the Trustees, in 1804. This building is on the hill about 100 yards South of the College.

The French language is taught by M. Petit de Claville, who was elected professor of that language at the last commencement.

This gentleman is a native of the city of Chartres in France, and after having received a liberal education in the College La Fleche, served nearly thirty years as an officer in the French regiment of Luxembourg both in Europe and in the East Indies.—Those who wish to acquire this very useful language have an opportunity of learning it in elegance and perfection under the direction of an accomplished Scholar and Gentleman.

There is in the College, a valuable Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, with a small Library of Books, almost wholly scientific. Our greatest want, at present, is a Library of *History*—

During the last seven years, but *one white person has died here*; nor have we had any serious sickness—indeed we have not been able to mark a *sickly season*.

This extraordinary healthfulness is doubtless, with the *Divine Blessing*, owing in a very great degree to the pure and very excellent water of the *Rock Spring*, which supplies the Students and Citizens.

This singular Spring issues from a Rock at 220 yards distance from the College and is 44 feet perpendicular below the level of the first floor. Its temperature is very uniform vibrating not more than three degrees above, and below 62,90, is the mean annual temperature of our atmosphere. The quantity of water it discharges is also very uniform—last Christmas day it yielded at the rate of 7,700 gallons in 24 hours.—In May, 1804 it discharged at the rate of *Nine Thousand* gallons in the same time.

Excellent water has been found on the top of the hill by sinking a well about 40 feet.

The country to the North West, West and South West is rapidly settling. The distance from this place to the high shoals of Apalacha or the border of the new county of Baldwin is about 12 miles—to Augusta 90—to Savannah 220—to Milledgeville 55—and to Washington City 617

Mr. Eddy has a Grist and Saw Mill on the Oconee about 800 yards distant from the College—he has also thrown a safe and well made bridge across the River.

We have a mail from the Northward once a week by way of Augusta, we have also a mail once a week from Washington City directly to New Orleans—by this last we obtain the earliest intelligence.

ATHENS is situated in lat. 30° 14' 50" North; and in long. 84° 30' West

J. MEIGS.

(To be continued.)