

is luxuriantly filled with fruit trees, and the beauty and healthfulness need no explanation. The central part is devoted to public uses, and is one of the finest in the United States. On and around it are the college buildings, consisting of a state-house, a library, the college edifices, and four halls, two for Congregationalists, very large, two for Episcopalians, a beautiful gothic hall for Methodists. Besides these, there is a law-house, a custom-house, an academy, a hundred volumes, a museum, two printing-offices, six printing-offices, from four to six are issued, and two other periodicals.

Of the most agreeable towns in the state, the streets are sandy, but are kept clean. The houses are of wood, two stories high, not expensive, yet having an appearance of neatness. The houses recently erected, are of brick and stone. The public squares are finely ornamented with trees, and the houses have gardens in the rear, filling the city a rural and delightful appearance. The north-west part of the city is particularly interesting. It is laid out in rows of family burying places; the monuments are of great taste, and the whole appearance is solemn and impressive.

Yale College, one of the most celebrated in the United States. It consists of several buildings, founded and erected by the state, all incorporated under the general name of the President and Fellows of Yale College. It was originally founded in 1700, and in honour of whom it was named. The name was originally founded in 1700, and it was removed in 1709 to Saybrook, and in 1716. The first building was erected till 1782, when it was taken down and rebuilt on its site. The college library

contains about seven thousand volumes, and three libraries belonging to societies contain together two thousand five hundred volumes. The philosophical and the chemical apparatus are very excellent. A cabinet of minerals was deposited here in 1811 by George Gibbs, Esq., the original cost of which was four thousand pounds sterling; the number of specimens, ten thousand. The college has another cabinet, containing about four thousand specimens. The number of undergraduates in 1821 was three hundred and twenty-five, medical students seventy-eight, total four hundred and three; total number educated, to 1820, three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight; number living, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Leaving New-Haven, and proceeding up the Sound, the first prominent object that strikes us is *Stratford Point*, and six miles beyond, on a little bay, is the town of *Fairfield*. This place, like New-London, was, in the revolutionary war, the scene of a disgraceful invasion by a party of the British. On the 7th of July, 1776, a body of troops, chiefly Tories, under General Tryon, formerly governor of New-York, landed near Fairfield. The women and children, on the alarm, generally fled, with such few articles as they could carry with them; the men, who were mostly in arms, retired to a distance, being unable to make any effectual resistance. The invaders then pillaged the town of what they could conveniently carry away, robbed the inhabitants of their watches, money, and other things, and set fire to every house in the place, to the number of sixty, with the church, meeting-house, school-house, and other public buildings. Several women had remained to secure their property, some of whom had protections from officers of the British forces, who had been prisoners and lodged with them; others were notorious for their affection to the British cause: but they were all treated alike with brutal insult, and their property consumed with the rest. The old people make this event the constant theme of their stories, and say that the town has never recovered its losses. However, it is now rebuilt, with as many or more houses than it originally contained. The inhabitants consist of storekeepers, innkeepers, some lawyers, and a few farmers, who are independent enough to live in the town, or whose farms closely adjoin it. The loss sustained by the burning of Fairfield, was estimated at one