

churches, including 1741 members. The number of communicants of the Methodist persuasion was 6739, of whom 500 were people of color. There are nine congregational churches, with five clergymen. The Friends or Quakers have forty-four meeting houses.

*Agriculture.*—Farming is the great business of most of the inhabitants. The common crops are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax, and potatoes. The buck-wheat is here in general cultivation. About a bushel and a half of seed is sown on an acre, of which, in many parts, the produce is thirty bushels. Bread or cakes are made of it, which is a favorite food. The grain is also employed to fatten hogs and fowl. The straw is fit only for manure. Rye is also sown, and the produce is about twenty from one of seed. Barley is also cultivated, and the produce is from thirty to fifty bushels. The bread corn of this state is more than sufficient to feed its inhabitants. The interior and hilly parts produce a fine natural herbage. The herd grass, (*Agrostis stricta*), now in use, gives four tons an acre of excellent hay, which the cattle prefer to clover or Timothy. The white winter cabbage is found to thrive well. In the gardens, orchards, and open fields, are cultivated apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries. The climate is very favorable to fruit. Saffron was formerly cultivated in the southern parts; but, owing to want of care in the culture and manufacture, the drug was inferior to that of Flanders and Cambridgeshire. The Jersey cider is famed for its superior quality. The peaches are of a fine flavor. In 1815, M. Browning raised 120 water melons, the average weight of which was nearly fifty pounds. They were sold at the Philadelphia market. In the mountainous parts and salt meadows, near the sea-coast, great numbers of cattle are raised. Some of the marshes yield three tons an acre of coarse hay, which is mown twice a-year, in the latter end of May and beginning of September. The meadows on Maurice river are drained by means of ditches and sluice-gates. The return made for the year 1814, shows a rapid increase in the number of sheep. There were, Merinos, 3807; mixed blood, 25,826; common show, 204, 729. Total, 234,362. A flock of full-blooded Merinos was shown at Elizabethtown, in June 1815, the fleeces of which weighed nearly 71 pounds each. Two fine Arabian horses were lately imported into this state by M. Coxe,