

embraces near fifty acres within its enclosure ; a space sufficient to have contained a great army ; with streets and elevated squares at its corners, like the Romans. Dr. Morse, the geographer, says, the war camps of the ancient Danes, Belgæ, and Saxons, as found in England, were universally of the *circular*, while those of the Romans in the same country, are distinguished by the *square* form ; is not this, therefore, a trait of the same people's work in America, as in England ?

Who can tell but during the *four hundred* years the Romans had all the west of Europe attached to their empire, but they may have found their way to America, as well as other nations, the Welch, and the Scandinavians, in after ages, as we shall show, before we end the volume.

Rome, it must be remembered, was mistress of the known world, as *they* supposed, and were in the possession of the arts and sciences ; with a knowledge of navigation sufficient to traverse the oceans of the globe, even without the compass, by means of the stars by night, and the sun by day.

The history of England informs us, that as early as fifty-five years before the Christian era, the Romans invaded the island of Brittany, and that their ships were so large and heavy, and drew such a depth of water, that their soldiers were obliged to leap into the sea, and fight their way to the shore, struggling with the waves and the enemy, both at once, because they could not bring their vessels near the shore, on account of their size.

America has not yet been peopled from Europe, so long by an hundred years, as the Romans were in possession of the Island of Britain. Now what has not America effected in enterprise, during this time ; and although her advantages are superior to those of the Romans, when they held England as a province, yet, we are not to suppose they were idle, especially when their character at that time, was a martial and a *maritime* one. In this character, therefore, were they not exactly fitted to make discoveries about in the northern and western parts of the Atlantic, and may, therefore, have found America, made partial settlements in various places ; may have coasted along down the shores of this country, till they came to the mouth of the Mississippi, and thence up that stream, making here and there a settlement. This supposition is as natural, and as possible, for the Romans to have done, as that *Hudson* should find the