principal ranges of mountains and hills, which constitute the sources of the head waters of the great rivers. After which we shall describe the principal rivers, and give divers other sketches of the natural history of the country.

OF THE HIGH LANDS which give source to the streams running in opposite directions, that feed the great rivers, and constitute the prominent features on the face of the country, the Allegany on the east, and the Rocky and Chippewan mountains on the west, are the principal.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS range from the frozen regions of the north, nearly in a south direction towards the Andes, of which they may be considered a continuation, and to which they are supposed in extent and magnitude to be little inferior. They form the great natural boundary, which separates the head waters that fall into the Pacific ocean from those that flow into the Mississippi valley. The highest peak, which is immensely elevated, is in north latitude 41° and is thought to be the table land of North America. From this point many of the greatest rivers take their rise; among which is the Colerado of Calafornia, the Rio del Norte, the Arkansaw, the La Platte and the Yellow rivers.

A few degrees east of the Rocky Mountains is the CHIPPEWAN RANGE of mountains, which originate near the arctic circle, and extending in a direction nearly parallel to the coast of the Pacific ocean, is continued on and spreads into high table lands in the province of Mexico.

What is denominated the MASSERNE RANGE is that part of the Chippewan mountains which lies between the Arkansaw and Red rivers, near to and parallel with the latter, extending a southwestwardly course from about north latitude 39° to 34°—from thence winding its