

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS. VOL. III.

PAGE 31. Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, has, with his usual love of science, promoted an expedition towards the sources of the Missouri, which was undertaken by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, with about forty attendants. The successful issue may be judged by the following article extracted from the American newspapers.

"*Washington*, October 27, 1806. It is with the sincerest pleasure that we announce to our fellow-citizens, the arrival of Captain Lewis, with his exploring party, at St. Louis.

"The President of the United States has received a letter from him, dated at St. Louis, Sept. 23, at which place himself, Captain Clarke, and their party, arrived that day. They had passed the preceding winter at a place which he called Fort Claifop, near the mouth of the Columbia river. They set out thence on the 27th of March last, and arrived at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, May 10, where they were detained until June 24, by the snows, which rendered the passage over those mountains impracticable until then. He found it 2575 miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the great falls of that river; thence by land passing the Rocky Mountains to a navigable part of the Kookkookke, 340 miles, of which 200 would admit a good road; and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows; then 73 miles down the Kookkookke, into a south-eastwardly branch of the Columbia, 154 miles down that to the main river of the Columbia, and then 413 miles to the Pacific, in all 3550 miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. In this last river the tide flows 183 miles, to within seven miles of its great rapids, and so far, would admit large sloops; and from thence upwards may be navigated by batteaus and periaugurs. He speaks of this whole line as furnishing the most valuable furs in the world, and a short and direct course, for them to the eastern coast of China; but that the greatest part of these would be from the head of the Missouri. He says it is fortunate he did not send back from the head of the Missouri any part of his force, consisting of 31 men; as more than once they owed their lives and the fate of the expedition to their numbers. One man of his party had died before he reached Fort Mandan in 1804; every other one is returned in good health.

"Captain Lewis is expected to remain at St. Louis some days, to settle with and discharge his men, and would then set out for Washington, by the way of Vincennes, Louisville,

Abingdon, Fincastle, Staunton, and Charlottesville. He is accompanied by the great Mandan chief, who is on a visit to Washington. Captain Lewis speaks of his colleague, Captain Clarke, in the most affectionate terms, and declares his equal title to whatever merit may be ascribed to the success of this enterprise."

It needs not be added that the publication of a journey so interesting to geography is earnestly expected.

Page 274. It is said that Velaico, a Spanish commander, having, towards the beginning of the sixteenth century, landed on the coast of Canada, and finding neither men nor metals, he called out *aca nada*, 'there is nothing here,' whence the name of Canada. Others say it is from *Cape di Nada*, 'Cape Nothing' contracted.

Page 533. note \* for Uspat, read Uspallata.

Page 638. To the brief account of the volcanoes of Quito might have been added some circumstances from various letters of Humboldt, published in the French journals. In November 1802, he visited, near Popayan, the basaltic mountains of Julufinto, the mouths of the volcano Puracé, which discharge with a dreadful noise the vapours of sulphureous water, and the porphyritic columns of Piché, resembling basalt, with five or seven sides. Pasto stands at the bottom of a terrible volcano, on a table land which may be said to be perpetually frozen. Since the earthquake of 1797 the climate of Quito is so much changed, that, while Bouguer found it 15° or 16° of Reaumur, it is now generally between 4° and 10°; and the earthquakes are alike continual and terrible. The crater of Pichinca, by his account, is a league in circumference, and contains hills whose summits appear to be two or three hundred fathoms beneath the spectator. Humboldt found the height of Chimborao to be three thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven toises, while Condamine has only computed three thousand, two hundred seventeen. This prodigious mountain, as well as the other chief heights of the Andes, is by Humboldt's description of porphyry from the bottom to the summit, the mass being about nineteen hundred fathoms thick. The bones of the mammoth are found in great abundance, in what is called the Field of the Giants, near Santa Fe, and in many other parts of South America, often at a surprising height in the mountains.

— 649, l. 25. for Audience, read audience.

The typographic errors which do not injure the sense, need not be specified.