

14. Nine tenths of the rice are raised in South Carolina and Georgia. 15. One fourth of the salt are from New York and Virginia.

Questions on the Table.—Which are the most valuable, the agricultural, mineral, or manufactured products of the U. States? Which three are the most valuable agricultural products? Which is the most valuable of the manufactured products? Questions on the Remarks.—1. What states are the greatest producers of Indian corn? 2. of wheat? 3. of cotton? 4. of cotton goods? 5. of woolens? 6. of iron? 7. of lumber? &c.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The domestic produce exported from the U. States in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1840, was \$113,995,534. The following are the principal articles:

Table with 2 columns: Articles Exported, Value. Includes Cotton (\$63,879,307), Flour and wheat, Tobacco and snuff, Cotton goods, Lumber and naval stores, Whale-fishery products, Gold and silver coin, Rice, Skins, bacon, live hogs, &c., Skins and furs, Iron and iron manufactures, Indian corn and meal, Cod and river fishery products, Beef, hides, tallow, &c., Ashes, pot and pearl.

Questions.—Which is the principal article of export from the U. States? Which next? Which next? What articles of domestic produce were exported in 1840 to the value of more than 1,000,000 dollars?

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING OF EACH STATE.

The following table shows the exports and imports of each state in 1840, and the shipping in 1842:

Table with 4 columns: States, Exports, Imports, Tons Shipping. Lists states from Maine to Florida with corresponding values and shipping tons.

Remarks.

- 1. The exports of New York and Louisiana are each more than a quarter of the total exports of the U. States. 2. The exports of New York are the produce not merely of that state, but of parts of New England, of the country on the great lakes, and of some of the Southern Atlantic states. 3. This produce is sent to the city of New York, and shipped from that port to foreign countries. 4. The exports of Louisiana are the produce of a large part of the Western States, sent down the Mississippi and shipped at New Orleans. 5. The foreign goods imported at New York are more than half of the total imports of the United States. 6. The foreign goods which are imported and pay duties in New York are consumed in all parts of the United States, and the consumer really pays the duty. 7. Massachusetts and New York each owns about one quarter of the shipping of the United States; and Massachusetts and Maine together own nearly one third part. Questions on the Table.—Which two states rank first in the value of exports? Name the three next in order. Which state is first in the value of imports? Which next? Which next? In which two states was the most shipping? Which next? Questions on the Remarks.—1. What part of the exports of the U. States is from New York? 2. What states produce the articles exported from New York? 3. What states produce the articles exported from New Orleans? 4. What part of the imports of the U. States is made at New York? 5. Where are these imports consumed? 6. What portion of the shipping of the U. States is owned in Massachusetts and New York? What portion, in Massachusetts and Maine?

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The exports and imports to and from the principal foreign countries for the year 1840 were in value as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Exports to, Imports from. Lists countries like England, France, Cuba and Porto Rico, Amer. Provinces, India towns, Holland, British West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Italy, Russia, Hayti, China, Venezuela, British East Indies, Sweden and Norway, Spain.

Remarks.

- 1. To England we send chiefly cotton, and receive in return cotton goods, woolens, hardware, and porcelain. 2. France sends us silks, woolens, cottons, wine, and brandy, and takes chiefly cotton and tropical produce. 3. To Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, Venezuela, the British W. Indies, and Brazil we send flour, fish, lumber, and manufactured goods, and receive in exchange sugar, coffee, and other articles of tropical produce. 4. From Mexico we receive chiefly specie in return for manufactured goods. 5. From China we import teas and silks, and give in return specie and furs. 6. Russia sends us iron and hamp, and Sweden and Norway send us iron, but, like China, they receive little of our produce in return. Questions on the Table.—With which foreign country do the U. States carry on the greatest amount of trade? With which next? With which next? Questions on the Remarks.—1. What are the chief articles of export and import in our commerce with England? 2. with France? 3. with Cuba? 4. with Mexico? 5. with China? 6. with Russia, Sweden, and Norway?

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

- 1. The chief sources of the revenue of the U. S. government are the customs, or duties, on goods imported from foreign countries, and sales of the public lands. About nine tenths of the whole are from the customs. 2. The amount of the revenue, and of the expenditure, for several years has been about \$25,000,000 annually. 3. About three fourths of the expenditures are for the support of the army and navy, and the remaining quarter for the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses. Questions.—1. What are the chief sources of revenue of the U. S. government? How much of this revenue has been from the customs? 2. What is the annual amount of the revenue? 3. How large a part of the expenditure is for the army and navy?

CANALS.

The following table shows some of the principal canals in the United States, and the places connected by them:

Table with 3 columns: Name, and Places connected, Length. Lists canals like Erie, Champlain, Delaware and Hudson, Morris, Pennsylvania canal and railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio, Miami, Ohio and Erie, Wabash and Erie, Illinois.

Remarks.

- 1. The Erie canal, finished in 1825, was the earliest, and is the most important and profitable of these canals. 2. The Erie and Champlain canals, with the Hudson river, are the great channels of the trade of the city of New York with the interior. 3. The Delaware and Hudson canal, and the Morris canal, connect the city of New York with the Pennsylvania coal mines. 4. The Pennsylvania canal, with its connecting railroads, are the great channel of trade between Philadelphia and the Western States. 5. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, when completed to the Ohio, will open a navigable communication between Baltimore and the great West. Questions on the Table.—What places are connected by the Erie canal? by the Ohio and Erie canal? by the Pennsylvania canal and railroad? What canals are over 300 miles long? Questions on the Remarks.—1. Which is the most valuable canal in the U. States? 2. Of what use are the Erie and Champlain canals? 3. Delaware and Hudson canal? 4. Morris canal? 5. Pennsylvania canal and railroad? 6. Chesapeake and Ohio canal? 7. What is the whole length of canals in the U. States?

6. The aggregate length of the canals in the United States is about 4000 miles, of which nearly 1000 are in New York, 1000 in Pennsylvania, and 800 in Ohio.

Questions on the Table.—What places are connected by the Erie canal? by the Ohio and Erie canal? by the Pennsylvania canal and railroad? What canals are over 300 miles long? Questions on the Remarks.—1. Which is the most valuable canal in the U. States? 2. Of what use are the Erie and Champlain canals? 3. Delaware and Hudson canal? 4. Morris canal? 5. Pennsylvania canal and railroad? 6. Chesapeake and Ohio canal? 7. What is the whole length of canals in the U. States?

RAILROADS.

1. The aggregate length of railroads in the United States is about 4500 miles, of which 600 are in New York, 500 in Pennsylvania, 500 in Georgia, 400 in Massachusetts, and 400 in Virginia.

2. The longest line of railroads is that which extends, with only two interruptions, from Portland in Maine, to Wilmington, N. C., 900 miles, passing through Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Richmond.

3. The next longest line extends, without any interruption (except the Hudson river), from Boston to Buffalo, 550 miles, passing through Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Utica, and Rochester.

Questions.—1. If all the railroads in the U. States were in one line, how long would it be? 2. Which is the longest line of railroads? 3. Which next?

RIVERS.

The following table shows how far some of the principal rivers are navigable for sloops:

Table with 3 columns: River, Place, Place. Lists rivers like Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Cape Fear and their navigable points.

Questions.—2. How far is the Penobscot river navigable for sloops? the Kennebec? Connecticut? &c.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following is a statement of the number of churches, ministers, and members of the principal religious denominations, derived chiefly from their own recent published official documents:

Table with 4 columns: Denominations, Churches of Congreg., Ministers, Members. Lists Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Catholic, Episcopalian, Lutheran, German Reformed, Reformed Dutch, Universalist, Unitarian, Christian.

Remarks.

- 1. It has been sagely estimated that more than a quarter of the population is attached to the Baptists; about a quarter to the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Reformed Dutch; nearly a quarter to the Methodists; and the remainder to other denominations. 2. The Congregationalists and Unitarians are almost confined to New England. The Presbyterians and Episcopalian churches are most numerous in the Middle States; and the Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, and Reformed are most numerous in the South. The Reformed Dutch in New York; the Catholics in Maryland and Louisiana. Questions on the Table.—Which four religious denominations in the U. States appear to be the most numerous? Questions on the Remarks.—1. How is the population of the U. States divided in respect to religious denominations? 2. Where are the Congregationalists most numerous? the Unitarians? the Presbyterians? Episcopalian? Baptists? Methodists? 3. Lutherans? Reformed Dutch? Catholics?

SHIPPING OF THE CHIEF SEAPORTS IN 1842.

Table with 3 columns: Port, Tons, Tons. Lists seaports like New York, Boston, Salem, Belfast, Philadelphia, New Bedford, Baltimore, Portland, Bath, Newburyport.

Questions.—Which port of the United States owns most shipping? Which next? Which next? What others own more than 50,000 tons? How many of the 30 chief seaports are in New England? How many in Massachusetts?