

A general Land Office exists at Washington, which is vested exclusively with the power of contracting with the Indians for the sale of their lands. The business of the Land Office is the survey and sale of the public lands. These lands are purchased of the Indians by treaty with the government of the United States. Private individuals are not allowed to have any transactions of this description with the natives; and the law has been rigorously observed. Sub Land Offices are established at the following places:—*Ohio*, Steubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Wooster, Piqua, Tiffin. *Indiana*, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne. *Illinois*, Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield. *Michigan Territory*, Detroit, Monroe. *Missouri*, St. Louis, Franklin, Cape Girardeau, Lexington, Palmyra. *Arkansas Territory*, Batesville, Little Rock. *Louisiana*, Ouachita, Opelousas, New Orleans, St. Helena C. H. *Mississippi*, Washington, Augusta, Mount Salus. *Alabama*, St. Stephens, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, Sparta. *Florida Territory*, Tallahassee, St. Augustine.

The aggregate of all the unsold and unappropriated public lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurveyed, on which the Indian title remains or has been extinguished, lying within and without the boundaries of the new states and territories, according to a report made to congress in April 1832, is 1,060,871,753 acres. The lands are surveyed and set off into townships of six miles square, each of which is divided into thirty-six sections, of one mile square, or 640 acres. The dividing lines run in the direction of the cardinal points, crossing one another at right angles. One section, or one thirty-sixth part of every township, is allotted for the support of schools, and in the country west of the Alleghenies, seven entire townships have been given, in perpetuity, for the endowment of superior seminaries of learning. The lands are offered to public sale, in quarter sections, of 160 acres, at the *minimum* price of one and one fourth dollar per acre, and whatever remains unsold, may be purchased privately at this price. Formerly, the minimum price was two dollars per acre, payable in four years, by four instalments; but by act of congress, in 1821, it was fixed at one and one fourth dollar ready money. This new regulation was adopted to discourage the practice of speculating in land, and to lessen the litigation arising out of protracted payments.

The title deed is printed on a small sheet of parchment, with the date; the purchaser's name, and the topographical situation of the ground, are inserted in writing. It is subscribed by the president of the United States and the agent of the Land Office, and delivered without charge to the purchaser, who may transfer the property to another person by a process equally cheap and simple.

In a country having so many varieties of soil and climate as the United States, there is necessarily a considerable diversity in the agricultural productions. Agricultural Productions. Maize, or Indian corn, is cultivated in all parts of the country, but succeeds best in the middle states. Wheat is also raised in all parts of the country, but thrives best in the middle and western states. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland and Virginia. Cotton grows as far north as 39°, but its cultivation is not profitable beyond the latitude of 37°. This useful plant was first raised for exportation only in 1791. It is now produced in immense quantities from the river Roanoke to the Mississippi, and forms the leading export of the United States. The best grows upon dry situations in Carolina and Georgia, on the sea-coast. The rice crops, which require great heat, and a soil susceptible of irrigation, commence about the same parallel, and have nearly the same geographical range. The sugar cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as latitude 33°; but the climate favorable to its cultivation does not extend beyond 31½°. Oats, rye, and barley, are raised in all the northern and middle states; in the western states wheat, hemp,