

a purchaser will be enabled to select more understandingly, a spot for a new home, on the unsold public lands; as a correct and particular description of which, as the best sources of information could afford, has been our main design.

That extensive tract of territory, over which the United States now claim jurisdiction, is divided into two distinct portions, by a great natural boundary. The western portion is separated from the eastern, by the long range of high lands, denominated the Alleghanies, consisting of an assemblage of mountains, generally continuous, but occasionally so interrupted, branched out, and depressed, by chasms and valleys, as to permit large tributary streams to flow through in opposite directions, towards the Atlantic ocean, and the waters of the Mississippi. These mountains extend from Angelica, in the western part of the state of New York, southwardly, to Mobile bay, in the state of Alabama.

The tract we assume to describe, is, according to the late British treaty, bounded on the north by a long sheet of lake waters, to and through the Lake of the Woods, and from thence as far north as latitude 49° —thence west over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean—thence, according to the late Spanish treaty, on the west by the waters of the Pacific to north latitude 42° —from thence due east to the source of the Arkansaw—thence on the south bank thereof to west longitude 100° —thence due south to the Red river—thence on the south bank of that river southeastwardly to the northwest limit of the state of Louisiana—thence southwardly on the west line thereof to the Sabine river—thence on the west bank thereof to the Gulf of Mexico—thence to a point about south of the most southwestwardly Alleghany ridge—thence northwardly to said ridge.