

*Carolina*, and *Northern Georgia and Alabama* desirable localities for those who desire to engage in mining, or who prefer to prosecute the timber or lumber trade. But while the principal deposits of gold and silver are found in North Carolina, South Carolina and Northern Georgia, West Virginia and East Tennessee have the most inexhaustible resources in coal, iron and lime in close proximity to each other and to the railways; and the best salt springs and petroleum springs and wells in the country, with large tracts of black walnut and other hard-wood timber. When cleared, the lands with proper tillage yield good crops, and will continue to do so permanently.

East of the Alleghany or Appalachian range there are many desirable localities. In *Maine* the Scandinavians, Finns and Northern Russians will find a climate much like their own, an abundance of timber, and land which, with good farming, will yield fair crops. The other New England States have many old farms which are capable of becoming profitable under intelligent cultivation. There are here also opportunities for employment for mechanics and operatives in manufactories. In Northern New York the vast area known as the "North Woods," "John Brown's Tract," "The Adirondacks," etc., offers some desirable lands to an industrious farmer. The country is well watered, and its numerous lakes abound in fish and its forests in deer and other game. With the completion of some projected roads, it will be easily accessible.

But the best region for immigrants in the State of New York is on *Long Island*, and mainly in Suffolk county. It seems almost incredible that 600,000 acres of land, lying between thirty-five and ninety miles from New York city, the best and most inexhaustible market in the world, with a good soil, a very healthful climate, well watered, and having a sufficient but not excessive annual rainfall, should, from the apathy of its owners lie unimproved, and be at the present time for sale at from five to fifteen dollars per acre. And the wonder is all the greater, when we find that a railroad passes through the whole length of this tract, with several branches, and that no part of it is more than twelve miles from the railroad, and much of it within from one to