

Currituck Inlet.  
d Meherrin riv-  
into it from the  
Inlet.

name given by  
California, and  
of America,  
of it. A large  
it is thus called.

a part of this  
March, 1778, in  
235. 10. which  
The land is full  
s of which are  
while the vallies  
grounds on the  
s low, are cov-  
form a beautiful  
forest. At first  
prefer iron to  
commerce; at  
s. They were  
property than  
tions that had  
; so that they  
od, water, grass,  
ticle without a  
sometimes very  
mands."

erry Valley, in  
lake northward

ynship in Graf-  
shire, containing  
porated in 1782.  
ynship in Hun-  
fey, containing  
ve of 40 slaves.  
town in Hunt-  
vania, on the  
uniatta river;  
Philadelphia.

ly called Bel-  
a, situated on  
the Patowmac  
about 5 miles  
City, 60 S. W.  
om Frederick-  
amsburgh, and  
5. N. lat. and  
tuation is ele-  
soil is clayey.  
nticipating its  
tance, laid out  
Philadelphia.  
ouses, many of  
uilt, and 2748  
upon opening  
the

the navigation of Patowmac river, and  
in consequence of its vicinity to the  
future seat of the federal government,  
bids fair to be one of the most thriving  
commercial places on the continent.

ALFORD, a township in Berkshire  
county, Massachusetts, containing 577  
inhabitants; 145 miles westward from  
Boston.

ALFORDSTOWN, a small town in  
Moor county, North-Carolina.

ALGONQUINS, an Indian nation in  
Upper Canada, on the north side of  
Lake Huron.

ALKANSAS, or *Arkansas*, an Indian  
nation in Louisiana, on the west side of  
Mississippi river, near the river of the  
same name, in N. lat. 34. See *Arkan-  
sas River*.

ALLBURG, a township in Franklin  
county, Vermont, containing 446 inhab-  
itants; situated on *Missisque Bay*.

ALLEGHANY Mountains, between  
the Atlantic ocean, the Mississippi river,  
and the lakes, are a long and broad  
range of mountains, made up of a great  
number of ridges, extending north-east-  
erly and south-westerly, nearly parallel  
to the sea coast, about 900 miles in  
length, and from 60 to 150 and 200  
miles in breadth. Mr. Evans observes,  
with respect to that part of these moun-  
tains which he travelled over, viz. in  
the back parts of Pennsylvania, that  
scarcely one acre in ten is capable of  
culture. This, however, is far from  
being the case in all parts of this range.  
Numerous tracts of fine arable and  
grazing land intervene between the  
ridges. The different ridges which com-  
pose this immense range of mountains,  
have different names in the different  
states, viz. the *Blue Ridge*, the *North  
Mountain*, or *North Ridge*, or *Devil's  
Back-bone*, *Laurel Ridge*, *Jackson's  
Mountains*, and *Kittatinny Mountains*;  
which see under these names. All these  
ridges, except the *Alleghany*, are broken  
through by rivers, which appear to have  
forced their way through solid rocks.  
This principal ridge is more immedi-  
ately called *Alleghany*, and is descrip-  
tively named the *Back-bone of the United  
States*. From these several ridges pro-  
ceed innumerable branches, or spurs.

The general name of the whole range,  
taken collectively, seems not yet to have  
been determined. Mr. Evans calls them  
the *Endless Mountains*; others have

called them the *Appalacia Mountains*,  
from a tribe of Indians who live on a  
river which proceeds from this moun-  
tain, called the *Appalachicola*; but the  
most common name is the *Alleghany  
Mountains*, so called, probably, from  
the principal ridge of the range. These  
mountains are not confusedly scattered,  
rising here and there into high peaks,  
overtopping each other; but run along  
in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile  
high. They spread as you proceed  
south, and some of them terminate in  
high perpendicular bluffs: others gradu-  
ally subside into a level country, giv-  
ing rise to the rivers which run south-  
erly into the Gulf of Mexico.

ALLEGHANY River, in Pennsylva-  
nia, rises on the western side of the Al-  
leghany Mountain, and after running  
about 200 miles in a S. W. direction,  
meets the Monongahela at Pittsburg,  
and both united, form the Ohio. The  
lands on each side of this river, for 150  
miles above Pittsburg, consist of white  
oak and chestnut ridges, and, in many  
places, of poor pitch pines, interspersed  
with tracts of good land, and low mea-  
dows. This river, and the Ohio like-  
wise, from its head waters until it en-  
ters the Mississippi, are known and cal-  
led by the name of Alleghany River, by  
the Seneca, and other tribes of the Six  
Nations, who once inhabited it.

ALLEGHANY County, in Pennsylva-  
nia, extends from the junction of the  
river of that name with the Ohio, where  
its chief town, Pittsburg, is situated, to  
the New-York line. It contains 10,309  
inhabitants, including 159 slaves.

ALLEGHANY, is the most western  
county in Maryland, and has Pennsyl-  
vania on the north. The windings of  
the Potowmac River separate it from  
Virginia on the south, and Sideling-hill  
Creek divides it from Washington coun-  
ty on the east. It contains 4809 in-  
habitants, including 258 slaves. Cum-  
berland is its chief town.

ALLEMAENGEL, a small Moravian  
settlement on Swetara River, in Penn-  
sylvania.

ALLEMAND, a river which falls into  
the Mississippi from the S. E. about 43  
miles S. of the Natches.

ALLENSTOWN, a town in New-Jer-  
sey, in Monmouth county, 15 miles N.  
E. from Burlington, and 13 S. by E.  
from Princeton.

ALLENSTOWN,