

came in periods of ten or fifteen years; that is, there were ten or fifteen warm summers, and then as many cool ones, and then the same course of winters. He considers the mildness of temperature of the western part of New York to be caused by the near approach to the great lakes. Our own experience, as well as the opinions of all whom we consulted on the subject of the difference of temperature between this part and the cities of Albany and New York, corroborate the accuracy of the views taken by President Dwight; for both at Buffalo and Rochester, the heat of the month of August was five or six degrees less, by the thermometer, than at New York or Albany at the same period of time; while the freshness of the air from Lakes Erie and Ontario made the difference in the feeling of heat at least ten degrees less; that is, with the thermometer at eighty, in either of these places, persons would feel no more inconvenience from that than they would at Philadelphia with the thermometer at seventy degrees. And in each of the towns of Buffalo and Rochester, throughout the month of August, we slept under a blanket, and found it comfortable, while in all the sea-bordered cities, and from New York to Saratoga, during the whole of June and July, we found a single sheet as much as we could bear, with all the windows open; and here a sheet, blanket, and counterpane were not found too much. A very characteristic extract of a letter is preserved from Governor Morris to a friend of his in England, who had often urged him to come over and reside in some part of Britain—which the former had always resisted, but at length finding it necessary to support his refusal by adequate reasons, he says to his friend, 'Compare the uninterrupted warmth and splendour of America, from the first day of May to the last day of September, and her autumn truly celestial, with your shivering June, July, August, sometimes warm, but often wet, your uncertain September, your gloomy October, and your detestable November—compare these things, and then say how a man who prizes the charms of nature can think of making the exchange. If you pass one autumn with us, you would not give it for the best six months to be found in any other country, unless, indeed, you were to get tired of fine weather.' It is undoubtedly true, that the climate of America, as far as we have yet experienced it—and we have passed very nearly through an entire year—is much more pleasurable to the sight and feelings than the climate of England; whether it be as favourable to health and longevity may be doubted, although there are other circumstances, and particularly that of the diet and mode of life among the Americans, which may sufficiently account for their inferior health, without regarding the agency of the climate as in any degree contributing to its deterioration. But the brightness of the American winters, with a brilliant and glowing sun beaming from a cloudless sky, while the surface of the earth is covered with snow, and the gay and lively equipage of the sleigh, with the warm buffalo-skin of the closely-wrapped party, and the jingling bells of the delighted horses as they glide along the streets and roads, makes the season far more cheerful than a winter ever is in England.

"The spring is shorter; for summer seems to burst at once upon us, and when it comes, the full and gorgeous foliage of the woods and the exuberant luxuriance of the fields give an idea of abundance and fertility which is delightful. The autumn, however, is the most delightful season; and the very finest days of an English September or October are inferior, in the richness and glow of their mellow atmosphere, to the weather of these two months in America, while the sunsets of the autumn surpass those even of Italy and Greece."

Judge Hall, speaking of the healthiness of the western states, says: "Facts of such grave import as health or no health should not be considered as settled by that common rumour whose want of veracity is so notorious. The result of patient and careful investigation by competent men of science and experience will hereafter decide these points, and will, in our opinion, show that the current reports in relation to these matters have been in direct opposition to the truth. When we speak of the present advantages and future greatness of the west, it is proper that we should discriminate, so as not to deceive those who have not the means of judging for themselves. The climate differs little from corresponding