

Reserve Company. During the early settlement of the place, the people suffered severely from sickness; and the difficulty of getting supplies through the wilderness, rendered their situation unpleasant in the extreme. The bilious fever, and fever and ague, were the diseases with which nearly every one of the settlers was afflicted; and he who was fortunate enough to have only one at a time, was deemed a remarkably lucky individual. This state of affairs lasted several years, until the settlement began to grow, and through the agency of civilization improve the face of the country, from which the miasmatic influence arose.

The appearance of Cleveland as viewed from the lake, is not so prepossessing as one would naturally expect to find it, from the accounts generally given of the beauty of the city. On arriving in the upper part of the city, however, the traveler finds his anticipations fully realized. The streets, few of which are less than 100 feet wide, and some even more than that, cross each other at right angles, and are generally handsomely ornamented with shade trees. In the center of the city there is a fine public square, of ten acres, divided into four parts by intersecting streets. The court-house, county offices, and several handsome churches front on this square.

The business of Cleveland is very extensive, and it ranks as the second commercial city in Ohio. Its natural advantages for commerce are not surpassed by any other place in the West. Besides having the best harbor on Lake Erie, it is connected with the Ohio river by means of the Ohio canal, and with the interior of Pennsylvania by the Erie canal, and with the interior of Ohio, by the Cleveland and Columbus, and Cleveland and Wellsville railroads. The value of exports and imports is estimated at about \$15,000,000, and the number of vessels of all kinds owned here is more than 100.

The public buildings are generally handsome structures, and some display a considerable degree of architectural beauty. Among these are the Merchants' Exchange, the Cleveland Medical College, the hotels, churches, &c. The churches are 26 in number, viz: 3 Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Bethel, 1 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 German Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1 Evangelical Association of North America, 1 German Evangelical Lutheran, 1 Seceders, 2 Universalist, 1 Disciples, 1 Jewish, 2 Second Advent, and 2 Catholic. The hotels are generally well conducted, with every arrangement for the convenience and comfort of the traveling community. The population of Cleveland shows a remarkably rapid growth. In the year 1796, the population was 3; in 1800, 20; in 1825, 500; in 1830, 1,000; in