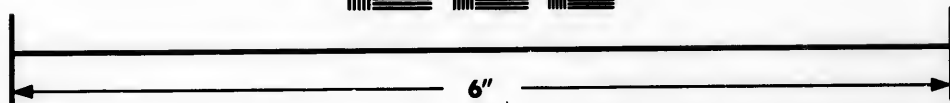
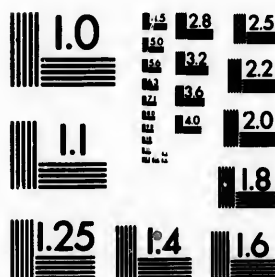


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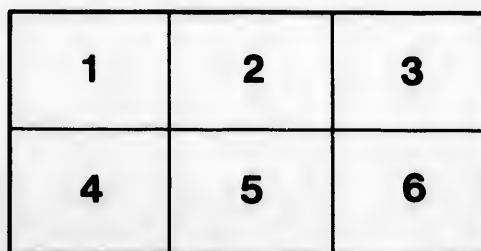
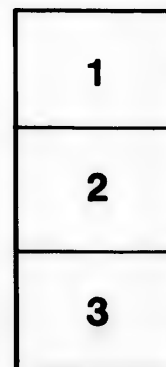
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THE
UNITED STATES
AND
THE OTHER DIVISIONS
OF
THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

By Timothy Flint,
AUTHOR OF "RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS IN THE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY."

'SALVE MAGNA PARENS.'

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II.

Cincinnati:
E. H. FLINT AND L. R. LINCOLN.

1832.

ADVERTISEMENT
TO
VOLUME SECOND.

It will be sufficiently obvious, that the preceding physical geography of the Valley of the Mississippi, modified to meet the recent changes occasioned by its rapidly increasing population, originally made the chief part of an entire work, intended simply for readers, who wished to acquaint themselves with that vast country, constituting the greater portion of the surface of the United States; and at no distant period to contain the greater part of our entire population. It was objected to the original work,* that it was too sectional. In attempting to obviate that objection, a brief view is here presented of the United States, of each one of the Atlantic States, and of the whole continent of America from the latest and most approved authorities. Our object has been to find a way, if we could, between the unsatisfactory dryness of a mere abridgement, and the prolixity of uninteresting detail; in a word to present all the important and interesting information, touching our country and continent, that could be compressed into the limits of our pages.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year eighteen hundred and thirty one by
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Press of L. R. Lincoln.

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BRIEF GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THE United States are bounded N. by British America; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Mexican Republic; W. by the Pacific Ocean. The length of the line of the sea coast, from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, is about 2800 miles. The northern line from Nova Scotia to the Pacific is more than 3000. The present number of states is 24; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

There are three organized territories, that send delegates to Congress; that is, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida. These will shortly become states, increasing the number to 27. Beside these, there is the North Western Territory, between Michigan, and the Mississippi; at present included in the limits of Michigan; but very remote from it, considerably settled, and soon to become an organized territory; the preliminary steps for that purpose having already been taken by congress. West of the Mississippi, and Northwest of the state of Missouri is the Missouri Territory, as yet unorganized, having few civilized inhabitants, except hunters and trappers; extending from the Mississippi and Missouri,

west and northwest, to the Rocky Mountains, South of White River, and west of the Territory of Arkansas, spreads another immense territory of prairies, bounded south by the Mexican Republic, west by the Rocky Mountains, north by the Territory of Missouri, and east by the Territory of Arkansas. The Territory of Oregon, as yet unorganized, but containing a considerable number of actual American settlers, includes the country belonging to the United States, between the territorial limits of the Mexican Republic, in California, on the south, the Pacific Ocean on the west, the country claimed by Great Britain on the Northwest Coast on the north, and the Rocky Mountains on the east. Beside these, there is the District of Columbia, containing the seat of the general government, and under the jurisdiction and legislation of that government.

This vast country spreads from 49° to $24^{\circ} 20'$ N. L.; and from 10° E. L. to $48^{\circ} 25'$ W. L. from Washington; comprising an area of more than 2,000,000 square miles. No government exercises territorial jurisdiction over so much extent of compact surface, except that of Russia.

The United States are divided either by physical landmarks, or by distinct climates and productions, into northern, middle and southern, and eastern and western states. The northern states include New England, or all the states east of Hudson River. The middle states include all the states between Hudson River on the east, and Potomac on the south and west; including, west of the Alleghany Mountains, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The southern states include the country south and west of these limits.

Mountains. The United States are physically divided by two great, and two lesser chains, of mountains. The two great chains are the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. The lesser chains are the Green and the Ozark Mountains. The Green Mountains stretch from Canada through Vermont, and Connecticut to Long Island Sound. The Alleghanies commence in two continuous and parallel ridges in New York; become three parallel ridges in Pennsylvania; and preserving this conformation, stretch through Virginia and the southern states to the Gulf of Mexico. The Ozark Mountains commence near the Warm Springs, in the Territory of Arkansas, and stretch northwardly along the sources of White River and St. Francis; and pass through the state of Missouri in the mine country. The Rocky Mountains preserve a general distance of about 1,200 miles in a right line west of the Alleghanies. They rise in the Mexican Republic, and stretch northwardly on the western boundary of the Mississippi Valley; and running parallel with the Mississippi on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west they terminate in the arctic regions of British America. Groups of isolated and detached mountains spring up near these grand ranges, which to common observation, seem

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independent; but which are easily traced, by the eye of the geologist, as connected branches of these ranges. The Rocky Mountains are by far the longest, loftiest and broadest belt of these chains, showing numerous peaks of a much higher elevation, than has generally been assigned to them, many of them being above the region of perpetual congelation. From one point in this range, and at no great distance from each other, are the head sources of the southwestern branches of the Missouri, Columbia, the great lake and river Bueneventura, the Yellow Stone, Platte, Arkansas, Red River of the Mississippi, Rio del Norte, and Colorado, or Red River of California, recently explored from its head springs to its junction with the Pacific in the gulf of California by James O. Pattie.

Lakes. See Michigan Territory and Canada.

Rivers. For those that belong to the Mississippi Valley, see Western States. The chief rivers of the Atlantic States, as we pass from north to south, are Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, Roanoke, Pelee, Santee, Savannah and Chattahoochey. Of these the Susquehannah is the largest.

Geology and physical aspect. The northern division of the Atlantic belt of the United States is primitive in formation, and abounds in rock of granitic character. Towards the Alleghany Ridges is a belt on either side of them of transition character. We have seen, that the western valley is of secondary formation. The Atlantic country is a long belt of a gentle and equable slope from the foot of the Alleghany Ridges to the sea. It is subdivided into a long and narrow line of soil of sandy character, apparently won from the sea; or alluvial, and of a more fertile character, the formation of rivers. This belt extends from the sea shore to the upper limits of the tide waters. It is, for the most part, an extended plain. The next division stretches from the sandy belt to the foot of the Alleghany Ridges. It is of a loamy and more fertile soil, pleasantly variegated by hill and dale, and comprises the more wealthy and productive agricultural division of the Atlantic country.

Climate. To pursue the details of this article would alone require a volume. The United States embrace every variety of temperature, from the cold sea air of Passamaquoddy to the dry, elastic and severe temperature of the White and Green Mountains; softening through all the degrees of Fahrenheit's scale to the climate congenial to the olive, sugar cane, and sweet orange. The variableness of the climate has generally been overcharged. The range of the mercury in the thermometer is indeed great and sudden; sometimes amounting to 25 and 30 degrees in a day. This rapid mutability of temperature, probably, produces a beneficial corresponding flexibility of constitution. The American people, from some cause, are more excitable, and rapid in muscular movement, than the European

stock, from which they are derived. Many of our wealthier invalids cross the Atlantic, for the benefit of climate; generally, it is believed to a disadvantage. There can be no doubt, that every species of malady, and physical infirmity, upon which climate operates, may find in the wide and strong diversities of climate, furnished by some portion of our vast country, all the alleviation, which can be reasonably hoped from this source. The best, as well as the most favorable judges of American climate, are those, who have longest experimented the widest range of foreign climates. Our country and climate, in configuration, character and productions, correspond more nearly to that of China, than any other; and are probably, as favorable to population, comfortable occupation in the open air, and longevity, as those of countries much more vaunted in these respects.

Soil. The Atlantic country has every variety of soil, from the poorest to the best. The sandy belt, from the river estuaries to the head of tide waters, is principally a thin and meagre, though a warm soil; and is capable of great fertility from artificial cultivation. The belt between this and the mountains is variegated, though generally fertile and loamy. We trace this belt through the western part of New York, the middle region of Pennsylvania and Maryland; a more pleasant, fertile, and productive country, than which could scarcely be desired. This belt is warmed, and enriched by dissolved lime stone intermixed with the soil. The estuary belt of New England, is narrow; and, almost immediately from the sea, it swells into hills indented with innumerable vallies, furnishing charming landscapes, and a productive, though generally hard and rugged soil.

Productions. An infinito variety of plants, shrubs and trees are indigenous to this wide country. In New England, and as far south, as Virginia, the most common fruits are apples and pears. Contrary to the general impression at the south, cultivated grapes and the silk mulberry succeed perfectly well, as far north as Boston. The peccan and catalpa will undoubtedly, naturalize there. Peaches do not succeed well north of New Hampshire. The common garden fruits are abundantly raised in this whole extent. Maize and rye are the chief grains cultivated north and east of the Hudson; maize and wheat in the middle states; tobacco and cotton in the southern states of the Mississippi Valley. The sweet potatoe, with care in the cultivation, is raised in abundance and of excellent quality in New Jersey.

Articles of Export. In Maine, lumber, vessels, butter, cheese, beef and pork. New Hampshire is chiefly a grazing state. Having but a very narrow line of sea coast, her facilities for the lumber trade are comparatively small. Vermont is famed for the finest beef, and the richest

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grazing in the United States. Since its connection with New York by the Champlain canal, Vermont has come in for a share in the lumber business. Massachusetts furnishes the general products of New England, together with a great amount of salted and pickled fish, the product of her extensive fisheries. She has, also, a natural aptitude for various sorts of manufactures, being the greatest manufacturing state in the union. The middle states add to the productions of New England wheat and flour. From the southern Atlantic States the chief exports are tobacco and cotton: and from the Southern States of the Mississippi Valley sugar and cotton. Since the home trade of the United States has become one of the most important elements of our prosperity, our foreign trade has not advanced in a ratio so great, as in past periods. The exporting states rank in the following order; New York, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina; and the whole amount generally ranges from 60 to 70 millions of dollars. In 1829 it was 72,558,671 dollars.

Chief Towns will be noted under the head of their states. They rank in the following order; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati.

Canals are bisecting the country in every direction. So strong has the impulse of the public mind recently become, in the direction of making canals and rail roads, that timid legislators have shrunk from these enterprises; as fearful, that the spirit was running beyond the limits of sound calculation. But the community is daily becoming enlightened upon the subject, by the sure and unmerring teaching of experience. If some great calamity do not arrest the onward progress of our country, fifty years will not elapse, before wagons drawn by animal power will generally have given place to canal boats, or rail-road cars impelled by steam; and the whole country will be chequered by canals and rail-roads, as it now is by the bad and deep common roads of the country. Details in regard to the names, number and extent of the canals, will be presented hereafter in a tabular view. There are not far from 1500 miles of canal now in actual use, and 500 miles more are laid out, as in actual progress towards completion. Of these the longest and most important, in complete operation, is the New York and Erie canal, 360 miles in length. The canal connecting Philadelphia with Pittsburgh, in a continuous chain of a number of different canals, will comprise when completed, an extent of between 3 and 400 miles, being by far the longest in the United States. The Ohio and Erie Canal is a stupendous work 306 miles in extent, uniting the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, now in progress, is intended to unite the waters of the Potomac at Washington city with the Ohio river, and Pennsylvania canal

at Pittsburgh. Of thirty canals in operation, or progress, these are the most important.

Rail Roads though less experimented, are becoming common objects of contemplation. One for a short distance in Quincy in Massachusetts conveys granite from the quarry to tide waters. One from the summit of Mauch Chunk coal hill, connecting it with a branch of the Pennsylvania canal, is in successful operation. A rail road is constructing at Charleston, South Carolina. One is completed connecting Albany with Schenectady in New York. A rail road connects New Orleans, with lake Ponchartrain. One of gigantic features is in progress, and two considerable sections of it finished, to pass from the Chesapeake to the Ohio. Loco-motive rail cars have been driven upon this with a speed and facility to justify all the reasonable expectations, that have been raised by accounts of their success in England. Others are commencing in points too numerous to mention. A project still more Herculean, than any yet commenced, has excited much attention in New York. It proposes to make a rail way from that city over the Alleghany mountains, through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the Mississippi. Rail roads, though growing into public favor, from their rapidity of transport, and the great effect of the power applied upon them, together with the advantage that they are not liable like canals, to be impeded by frost, are still in comparison with canals, matters of question, in regard to their comparative cheapness and utility.

These projects would have seemed visionary and chimerical, had not many works, which were viewed, but a few years since, equally so, been carried into execution, with results outstripping the most sanguine calculations. It has been discovered, as a new demonstration in political economy, that such works, if wisely executed, enrich instead of impoverishing a country. Nothing but physical impossibilities, are beyond the sober hopes of a great and growing people, whose national wealth is accumulating, and whose physical resources, are constantly developing by new discoveries of the materials necessary to bring those resources into play. The number of miles of canal and rail road, which will be in use, when the public works of this sort, now under contract, shall be completed, will exceed 4200 miles.

Population advances with a steady step with these improvements; or rather they are the scale by which its advance may be measured. Fresh, cheap and abundant lands together with the protection and encouragement of free institutions are the natural elements of a rapid increase of population. Instead of any other attempt at illustrating our increase, we present the following view of it, as presented by the census of different years. In 1790, it was 3,929,827. In 1800, 5,305,925. In 1810,

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7,289,314. In 1820, 9,638,131. In 1830, 12,856,487. Of this population, the greatest amount on a given space is found in New England, particularly in Massachusetts and Connecticut; if we except a parallelogram of equally dense, or greater population, extending westwardly from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, 70 miles in length, and 60 miles in breadth. Massachusetts has 72 persons upon each square mile of its surface. Some of the western states have not more than one person, on an average, in the same extent.

Schools. The noble and truly republican system of free schools exists in New England, and in Ohio. It is extending its influence in all the northern and middle States. New York has devised another plan of general education, of great efficiency and sustained with a munificence, in which this great state stands alone. Schools supported by private contribution, seminaries, academies, high schools for both sexes, lyceums, medical, law and theological schools are springing up with each new session of the legislatures. Assuming the number of children taught in the different schools in New York, as a basis, we may calculate the number of actual pupils in the United States at one million. Another million are as yet untaught. There are 50 incorporated colleges in the United States; and in New England and New York 220 incorporated academies. Supposing this division of the union to contain half of those in the United States, there will be a total of 458. The standard of the requisite character and qualifications of instructors has been elevated by the great and laudable exertions of associations of teachers. The school books are of a higher and more instructive stamp. In no department of the improvements of the age has more been done, than in the cause of general education; and in none does more yet remain to be done. Our institutions can never be based on the right foundation, until the whole community receive a substantial and virtuous education.

Religion is left to the voluntary choice of the people, no sect being favored by the laws beyond another, it being an essential principle in the national and state governments, that legislation may of right interfere in the concerns of public worship only so far, as to protect every individual in the unmolested exercise of that of his choice. Hence all the sects of Christianity are abundantly represented in our country. The methodists are, probably, the most numerous denomination. The presbyterians, congregationalists, baptists, episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, probably, rank, in point of numbers, in the order, in which they are here mentioned. The Cumberland presbyterians and Christians are growing denominations. There are nearly 10,000 fixed congregations of the different denominations. The income of the different religious, charitable, missionary, bible, tract, education and Sunday school societies is about

500,000 dollars annually. There are 25 theological seminaries, in which young gentlemen of the different denominations are trained for their respective ministries, from which between 2 and 300 are annually graduated.

Military Force. Beside an organized militia of about a million, the General Government keeps up a small standing army, distributed in stations along the sea board, and the extensive frontier. The remotest posts are at St. Peters on the Upper Mississippi, at the Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at Kiamesia, or Kimaichie, on Red River, and at Cantonment Jessup not far from the Sabine. The naval force consists of 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 7 armed schooners, and is as powerful and efficient a force, measured by the number of guns, as can be shown by any country. In 1829 the whole tonnage of the United States shipping was 1,741,391. The same year there was freighted from the United States 133,000 tons of foreign shipping. One-fourth of the shipping is owned in Massachusetts; and the next largest amounts in New York. Maryland and Pennsylvania rank next in order, as ship-owning states.

Revenue—Has been chiefly derived hitherto from customs, or duties paid by merchants on goods imported, and from the sales of public lands. It is in common years, not far from \$25,000,000. This amount, in the ordinary and peaceable progress of the government, exceeds the expenditures, and the interest of the national debt, leaving a considerable unappropriated balance in the national treasury. The national debt, in the present course of things, will be extinguished in a few years. It has already become, in anticipation, a question of congressional discussion, in what manner the surplus remainder shall be appropriated, after the national debt shall have been liquidated.

Federal Constitution. This instrument contains the compact of our national confederation. It guarantees religious and political freedom; and is probably the most simple and well digested charter of political liberty, that was ever penned. This instrument is too well known to require us to give any thing more than some of its prominent features. The legislative power is vested in Congress, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The judicial power is in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, presided over by judges appointed during good behavior. The executive authority is in the President. Each state furnishes two Senators; and Representatives in number and ratio as follows: they are chosen by the people biennially, each state being entitled to a number proportionate to its population, in a ratio in the states, which do not admit slavery of 1 to every 40,000 souls; and in the states where there are slaves of 1 for every 40,000 of the free population, and one for every

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66,666 of the slaves. The relative proportions of the representation are settled every tenth year, immediately after taking the census.

It is an unfortunate fact, that the purest efforts of abstract reason and wisdom cannot be divested of the taint of the passions. This instrument, devised by as enlightened men and as pure patriots as have lived, is still a human production, and could not exercise a prophetic ken, to settle questions growing out of relations which no foresight could have foreseen. It has become as the apple of discord, a question, how far it grants powers by construction? where its power terminates, and that of the state constitutions commence? And what umpire shall determine what are infractions of its authority? And how the penalties of those infractions shall be inflicted? No community has existed that could fairly trace a greater amount of political prosperity and happiness to a charter of government, than the United States to the operation of the federal constitution. Every patriot will carry it by acclamations, to which all but Catalines, and those who delight in political storms for the plunder of the wrecks, will respond—esto perpetua!

Aborigines. From the apparent incompatibility of the Indian character with the modes and requirements of civilized life, this ill-fated race is every where wasting away, when brought in contact with people of municipal and industrious habits. The whole number existing at present within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, more probably falls short of 300,000, than exceeds that number. Of this number half reside east and half west of the Rocky Mountains. The most humane exertions have constantly been in operation, on the part of the General Government, to preserve the race from extinction, by severe provisions to prevent their obtaining ardent spirits, and by unwearied efforts to train them to the the arts and agriculture, and to impart to them the blessings of education and Christianity.

Under the system adopted by the government, 140 agents and sub-agents, interpreters and mechanics are employed among the different Indian tribes, to carry these purposes into effect; and the President is authorized to cause the stores of the licensed traders to be searched, and if ardent spirits are found among the articles for sale, the whole goods are forfeited to the government.

The whole number of Indian schools established among them, partly by charitable associations of the different religious denominations, and partly by pecuniary aid from the government, is 44. The government bestows upon the maintenance of these schools, about \$10,000 annually. The whole number of Indian children receiving instruction, amounts to 1,500.

Public Lands. The greatest portion of the unoccupied lands of the United States constitute the national domain, and is the property of the United States. The property of these lands has been acquired by the United States by cession of the individual States, by acknowledged territorial jurisdiction, by purchase or cession from foreign states, and by the extinction of the Indian title to them. The officers of the Land Office are a Register, and Receiver of public monies.

The lands are surveyed before they are offered for sale, and are divided into townships six miles square, which are subdivided into 36 sections, each a mile square, and containing 640 acres. These are again subdivided into half, quarter, and half-quarter sections, the smallest tracts sold by the government. The credit system is abolished, and the terms of sale are cash previous to the entry, or government deed. The lands are first exposed to sale at auction, by proclamation of the President. The highest bidder at this sale failing to pay, the tract is offered again, and the failing bidder is declared incapable of purchasing at the sales. The minimum price of land is one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. Lands forfeited for non-payment must be offered first at public sale. Choice tracts and favorite positions command good prices at the public sales. But the greater portion of the lands remain unsold, after the public sales, and are entered at private sale. Those lands for which \$1 25 are not offered, remain unsold, and the property of the United States. Salt springs and lead mines are reserved from this sale; but may be leased by the President. One section of 640 acres is reserved in every township for literary purposes. In cases of different applications, at private sale, for the same tract, the highest bidder is to have the preference. By this admirable system all the townships and subdivisions are in regular mathematical forms, precluding the fruitful source of litigation, arising from the uncertainty of butts and bounds, in forms with curve, meandering, or zigzag lines. Those forms so universal in the farms of the old settlements, are not only difficult matters of adjustment between contiguous owners, and exceedingly inconvenient for fencing, but are unsightly and offensive to the eye. It is inconceivable that the beautiful square forms of the present land system should not have been suggested to the first settlers of the United States.

The land sales unite three essential objects, the right of selection by the highest bidder at the public sales, extreme cheapness at the private sales, and a title of a clearness and unquestionable surety commensurate with the stability of the government. The convenience and excellence of this system constitute an essential element in the rapid population of the new states.

Public Debt. In 1830 the unfunded debt amounted to \$40,729,000; and the whole national debt to \$48,563,406; and at the ratio of redemption, in seven preceding years, will all be paid in 1834.

Appropriations. The whole amount of appropriations, in the year 1830, for the current expenses of the year, was \$13,528,845. This, of course, does not include the appropriations of former years for the payment of the public debt, and various instalments due from the government, amounting to \$12,315,245—making the total estimated expenditures of the year \$25,844,090.

Manufactures. Under this head we only mention in this place the two recent establishments of the cotton and woollen manufactures. There are 400 cotton factories in New England, and 280 in the remaining portion of the United States; 680 in all. Of these 135 are in Massachusetts; 110 in Rhode Island; 80 in Connecticut; and 50 in New Hampshire. It is calculated, that 32,000,000 lbs. of wool were manufactured in the United States in 1829, giving full or partial employment to 100,000 persons.

General Remarks. The Canal and Rail Road system has already presented the resources of our great country in an entirely new aspect. The rich and the poor of the northern cities, instead of banishing the inclemency of winter by fuel from the forests of Maine, rafted down the rivers, and shipped over a stormy sea, are warmed by coal dug from mountains in the interior of Pennsylvania, which, a few years since, could not have been transported to New York or Boston for four times its value. It is now, in those places, a cheaper fuel than wood. The cities are building up with stone and marble from remote points of the interior, where, according to the former modes of transport, they would have remained forever unmoved. The wood cutter of the shores of Lake Erie finds in its forests cabinet woods for the city of London. The northern shores of Ohio send their cherry, black walnut, and maple timber to the interior of Massachusetts. The rugged mountains of the Alleghanies, along the path of the Pennsylvania Canal, will send their vast piles of nature-hewn cubic blocks of beautiful white sand stone to build up the streets of Philadelphia.

Every month is disclosing discoveries of minerals, the precious metals, the important and useful fossils, pit coal, beautiful marbles, quarries of building stone, clays and earths for porcelain, and an exhaustless abundance of ores of iron and lead, and salt springs, evincing that a country, originally pronounced destitute in these respects, compared with the mother country, is singularly rich and fortunate, possessing, in great abundance those materials, hidden in the earth, which are essential elements in developing national wealth and power.

A wide belt, commencing on the southern slopes of the mountainous country in Virginia, and running thence through North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia into the highlands of Alabama, inhabited by the Creeks and Cherokees, has been discovered within a few years to be rich in ores of gold. It is found, too, in lumps of native gold. Some of the largest masses of native gold that have ever been discovered, have been found here. This extensive belt is covered with thousands of miners and adventurers. Great amounts of gold are already furnished to the national mint, and this region may hereafter vie in productiveness with the mines of Mexico and Peru. Whether these mines will be a national resource and advantage, is an experiment that remains to be tested. In Missouri, Illinois, and the new Territory of Huron are as rich lead mines as the world can offer. The northern parts of the latter territory abound, also, in copper. The great proportion of the American people are farmers, comparing with the total of those engaged in all other pursuits, as five to one. The number of merchants at present engaged in commerce is about 80,000. Of these, in proportion to the whole population, Michigan Territory furnishes the largest proportion, from the number of persons engaged in the fur trade, the trade on the lakes, and as trapping woodsmen. Massachusetts has the greatest proportion of any one of the states, and Louisiana the next largest relative proportion. The number of manufacturers amounts to nearly 500,000. The number of farmers exceed 2,000,000.

The means of information possessed by the people of the United States may be inferred from the fact, that more than 1,500 periodicals, chiefly newspapers, are circulated in every town and village, from Maine to the Sabine, being a greater number of periodicals than circulates in any other country. Of the character of these periodicals it is unnecessary to speak. In a perfectly free country, it is a misfortune inseparable from freedom, that ignorance and deception, and the passions will speak along with truth. But where truth is left perfectly free to combat error, the balance must always incline to the aid of the diffusion of useful information and truth. From this immense number of papers and periodicals, it follows, that every body is, or assumes to be a politician and legislator. The dispatch of the mails over more than 100,000 miles of post roads is rapid; and the best proof of the security of mail conveyance is, that the conveyance of money is safe. The official catalogue of the post offices is a considerable volume, showing some thousands of post offices. The people of the United States ought to be a nation of orators. From the session of congress to that of each state legislature, every constituent assembly, every one of the almost innumerable meetings of the people furnishes a call for public speaking. More voice and breath are expended

in this way by the people of the Union, in proportion to their numbers, than in any other country. Tediousness, prolixity, and an unspurring superfluity of words are evils generated by this order of things. But while it gives birth to multitudes of windy, imine and impudent demagogues, it forms at the same time an uncommon proportion of the community to fluent and graceful public speaking.

The tendency of the age in general, and of our country in particular, is to achieve great works by corporate associations. Men have learned that their individual power is increased by making a part of corporate power. It is an age of associations for literary and charitable purposes. The vocabulary of terms has been exhausted to find names for the numerous societies that have sprung up within the few past years. Among them every philanthropist will notice with pleasure those that have been formed for the suppression of intemperance, for the advancement of education, and for the melioration of the condition of the poor. A more striking illustration of the tendency of such societies, and which is worth a volume of declamation on the subject, cannot be given, than is furnished by the fact, that in the single city of Boston, within 30 years past, there have been collected, chiefly by these associations, for charitable purposes, \$1,800,045.

In regard to the general appearance of the United States, New England is dotted in every direction with neat and populous villages. All the great manufacturing establishments collect villages round them; as effects of course. Lowell, Waltham, and Pawtucket may serve as striking examples. Every hill side opens to view these noble erections, and gladdens the eye with the spires of churches. New York, in its whole extent, especially the western part, offers a sample of this order of things particularly to those, who can remember, when the country on the line of the canal, and the beautiful country of the small lakes was all a continuous and unbroken forest. Rochester rises, a proud index of the astonishing changes wrought in this country in a few years.

Pennsylvania and Ohio have not fallen behind, in this march of improvement. Many neat, new, and cheerful looking villages are won from the forest every two or three years. The prodigious extent of travel, for business or pleasure, establishing an intercourse of kindness between the remote points of the union, have more than kept pace with the improvement of roads, canals, steam boats, hotels, carriages, and every thing connected with transport and travel. This order of things is visibly less perceptible in the slave states, than the free states; and least of all in the Atlantic states south of the Potomac. In proceeding in this direction, it is distinctly seen, that the influence of slavery is adverse to great national works, to neat and flourishing villages, and compactness of an industrious

and intelligent population. Villages and church spires become rare objects. Isolated mansions arise at great distances from each other, surrounded by the singular contrast of negro hovels. These mansions, it is true, are generally the abodes of the most sensitive honor, intelligence, and hospitality. But the contrast of the hovels and the mansion can never cease to be a painful spectacle to the eye.

The Colonization society is calling the public attention to the gradual and ultimate removal of this evil, acknowledged by every one to be of portentous aspect. It could be wished, that writers and declaimers upon the subject of the evils of slavery had been in all cases sensible and sober men of temperate minds and a kind spirit; and in fact, that they had been always honest men. Angry and unsparing declamation and appeals to the vindictive feelings of the unthinking in the free states are not the true remedies for an order of things, which commenced in the germ of our country's growth, and has grown up with it, as a chronic malady, to be cured by slow and gentle remedies; and only to be successfully treated by humane and temperate minded men, who see things as they are. The grand remedy, as it seems to us, is to be expected in the increasing light and humanity of the age. At some distant period, the entire extinction of slavery will arrive, as a certain result of the tendency of the age towards purer reason and more enlightened views of liberty.

The voice of the Peace society is beginning to be heard in the land. It is making great and laudable, and we will hope ultimately successful exertions to inculcate *Peace on earth and good will to men*.

On the whole, it is believed, that no country contains so great a proportion of educated, well housed, fed and clothed population, living in so much freedom and content, as the people of the United States.

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ATLANTIC STATES.

MAINE.

THE states east of Hudson's river and New York are called New England, and comprise Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. We commence with Maine, constituting the northeast extremity of the United States. It lies between $43^{\circ} 5'$ and $48^{\circ} 3'$ N. L. and 6° and $10^{\circ} 8'$ E. L. from Washington. It embraces an area of 32,000 square miles. It is bounded N. and E. by lower Canada and New Brunswick; S. by the Atlantic; W. by New Hampshire.

The soil is generally level and clayey along the sea shore, and moderately fertile. In the interior, and on the banks of the rivers it is fine. The face of the country gradually becomes elevated, as we ascend from the coast. Towards the Canada frontier, it becomes rugged and mountainous. Agamenticus, an isolated mountain of considerable height, and a noted land mark for mariners, rises in York.

Climate is severe, with five months of decided winter; but it is comparatively uniform, and very salubrious.

Productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, grass, pulse, potatoes of the best kind, fine pasturage, and the products of pasturage, immense amounts of timber, masts and spars, staves, boards and plank, wood and lumber. Most of the sea ports of Massachusetts east of Capo Cod are furnished with their chief fuel from this state, and its lumber is exported to all foreign parts, that admit our lumber. The climate, though severe, is so uniform, that the productions are of a class, that could not be expected from its temperature. Apple trees, for example, flourish in the interior; and there are fine orchards of this fruit, and more especially of pear trees. Among the wild fruits are gooseberries, currants, wild plums, cherries and grapes and the greatest abundance of cranberries. The extensive strand of sea coast is supplied by the waves with vast quantities of rock weed, which is an excellent manure. The alluvion of Kennebec

is both fertile and delightful. Noble forests of the terebinthines, evergreens, spruces, firs, and pines spread over the state, wherever the lumberer's or the cultivator's axe has not been plied. The birch and beech forests are exceedingly deep and heavy, and the long line of coast, the numerous bays, and navigable waters give these forests a value, which they have in no other portions of the forest country of the United States.

Harbors. This state has a greater extent of sea coast, and more good harbors, than any other in the union; and in point of amount of tonnage of shipping owned, ranks the fourth among the maritime states. The counties are as follows. York, *York*; Cumberland, *Portland*; Lincoln, *Wiscasset*; Hancock, *Castine*; Washington, *Machias*; Oxford, *Paris*; Kennebec *Augusta*; Somerset, *Norridgewock*; Waldo, *Belfast*; Penobscot, *Bangor*. Population in 1820, 298,335. In 1830, 399,468.

Bays—Are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's and Passamaquoddy.

Rivers. St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, Piscataqua, and many smaller streams.

Lakes. Umbagog and Moose head are the largest. In the northern parts of the state, which are almost unexplored forest, there are a great many lakes, which are as yet but partially known. Deep clear ponds, from two to five or six miles in circumference, abound in the interior, and afford the finest fresh water fish. Immense supplies of sea fish are furnished by the numerous bays and inlets on the sea shore. The salmon and shad of the larger streams are, also, in their season a great resource to the inhabitants.

Manufactures. The avails exceed 3,000,000 dollars and are increasing.

Towns. Portland, the capital, is a neat and handsomely built town on a peninsula projecting into Casco Bay and is 115 miles N. E. from Boston. Its noble safe and capacious harbor is seldom frozen. Its public buildings are ten houses for public worship, a state house, court house, alms house, market house, town house, two banks, an insurance office and an academy. There are a number of fine boarding schools, and private and common schools, a town library, and one for apprentices. A stone light house, 70 feet high, marks the entrance of the harbor. It is defended by two forts, and beautified by a conspicuous observatory on the pinnacle of Mount Joy. Its relative position to the surrounding country is fine. A canal was projected, some years since, which by an excavation of five or six miles, would give this town a command of water communications of 40 or 50 miles with the interior. The principal exports are lumber, fish, beef and butter. It is the eighth town in the United States in the amount of its shipping, owning nearly 40,000 tons. It is a wealthy, handsome and growing place. In 1820 it contained 8,520 inhabitants, and in 1830, 12,601. Bath on the west bank

of the Kennebec, 10 miles from the sea, owns considerable shipping, and is a place of importance. Brunswick, Wiscasset, Hallowell, Augusta, York, Casco, Machias, Bangor and Waterville are considerable towns. Brunswick is on the Androscoggin; Wiscasset, on the Sheepscot; and both Hallowell and Augusta on the Kennebec. These towns are favorably situated for foreign trade. The state abounds in sea ports. A number of fine islands along the coast give the inhabitants the advantage of an interior and protected navigation.

Population. At the close of the late war, the advance of this state was at a pause. Many of the inhabitants, in discouragement, either emigrated, or were preparing to emigrate. But, possessing the essential elements of population, fertile, fresh and cheap lands, and beside, having peculiar advantages for maritime trade, and easy and numerous communications with the interior by large and fine rivers and bays, possessing an excellent soil for hay and pasturage, a salubrious climate, and an adventurous and hardy population, it soon resumed its advancing progress. The natural aptitude of the American people for communications with the sea impelled settlers to this region. The gain, since the last census, is out of proportion greater than any other New England state, being 101,133. The pursuits of a great portion of the people are maritime, and their home on the blue water. The vessels of its mariners are in every sea. The sailors are noted for the reckless daring, with which they commit themselves to small sloops of 30 or 40 tons, to encounter the most remote and stormy seas. They have a habit of affirming, that they have learned their little craft the science of finding their own way amidst the billows. These are the mariners, who in lumber vessels, manned with two hands, and sometimes with a single one, dash away to the West Indies, before they are profoundly acquainted with the occult science of trigonometry, and logarithmic tables, and of whom it is humorously said, that they throw shingles overboard at intervals, as they pass out, by which to find their way back again.

Education. Bowdoin college in Brunswick is a flourishing institution, rich in funds, with respectable endowments and buildings, and a library of 5000 volumes. Theological seminaries are established at Bangor, and Waterville; and lyceums at Hallowell and Gardiner. There are twenty two incorporated academics; and town schools and common schools are diffused, with the New England spirit, over all the towns, villages and settlements of the state.

Religion. In this new state, as happens throughout our country in similar circumstances, the several denominations have emulated each other in efforts to impress an ascendant influence upon the young community.

There are nearly 400 established religious societies, among which the congregationalists are at present most numerous.

Government. Maine was united with Massachusetts, under the name of the District of Maine, until 1820, when the union was amicably dissolved, and Maine was received into the union.

General Aspect. A panorama of this extensive state would show three fourths of its surface covered with a dark and deep forest of birch, beech, and evergreens. A wide belt along the sea shore, and the navigable inlets and rivers, and waters, upon which rafts can float, would be seen denuded of their forests. The cleared squares cut out of the forest would be seen diminishing, as we advance towards the north, until we reach a wide and unbroken forest. Numberless transparent ponds would be seen, dotting almost every township. Far in the interior we should see the peculiar class of interior New England husbandmen, like the people of the west clearing their lands; and in the spring making maple sugar and relying solely on agriculture for subsistence. We should see the adventurous mariners spreading their sails on every sea. Innumerable wood vessels from other states would be seen approaching her shores, to pay their tithe for the privilege of carrying her fuel over the stormy sea, that rolls a tide upon some portion of her shores of 40 feet in height. Her lime, the most beautiful in the country, would be seen transported to the shores of Maryland and Virginia. Rich and productive lead mines, recently discovered, would be seen increasing her commercial resources. If overhung, for a considerable portion of the year, with a leaden and inclement sky, the inhabitants the while, would be seen gaily sliding over their snowy surface in sleighs, breasting the keen air with a spirit, that finds elasticity and vigor in triumphing over the rigor of nature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bounded by Maine E.; Lower Canada N., Massachusetts S. and S. E. for a distance of 18 miles by the Atlantic. Area, 10,000 square miles. Between $42^{\circ} 42'$ and $45^{\circ} 14'$ N. L.; and $4^{\circ} 29'$ and $6^{\circ} 19'$ E. L. from Washington. Its shape is an open fan with the handle to the north.

Divisions. Rockingham, *Portsmouth*; Merrimack, *Concord*; Strafford, *Dover*, *Gilmantown*; Hillsborough, *Amherst*; Cheshire, *Keene*, *Charlestown*, *Walpole*; Grafton, *Hanover*; *Haverhill*, *Plymouth* Coos, *Lancaster*; Sullivan, *Newport*. Population in 1820 241,161. In 1830, 269, 533.

Aspect. A narrow, sandy plain, indented with small sea inlets, skirts the line of coast. At no great distance, the country rises into hills and mountains. New Hampshire may be justly designated the state of hills. The highest peaks of the sublime range of the White Mountains are more elevated, than any other mountains in the United States, except those of the Rocky Mountains. Monadnock, Moose hillock, Kearsarge, Sunnapee, and Ossipee are high, interior, detached mountains. The number of mountains and hills gives the state a harsh and rough aspect; and the immense masses of granite rising upon all sides have procured for it the appellation of the *granite state*. But many of the vallies are beautifully green, sheltered and fertile. The rivers, in particular, have rich, alluvial bottoms. Those of the Connecticut may be given, as a sample. The soil, though often encumbered with stones, has a good degree of fertility, and is particularly fine for pasturage. The country originally was heavily timbered, and in the interior are still considerable extents of forest country. There are extensive plains of a warm, light, sandy and peculiar soil, resembling, when cleared, the poorer of the high western prairies, covered in their natural state with white pine and called *pine plains*. The climate is healthy. The lakes and rivers are ordinarily frozen four months in the year. Winter commences in November, and terminates in April. It is chiefly an agricultural state. Of late years, however, the people have begun to appropriate their frequent and permanent water power to manufacturing purposes. Beside domestic manufactures to a great extent, this state has large manufactures of iron, woollen and cotton. There are 40 establishments of cotton and woollen, 10 of paper, and a number of iron in Franconia, and other places. Glass is also manufactured. Great manufacturing establishments have arisen at Dover, Exeter, Peterborough, Franconia, and Durham. New Ipswich, Keene, Milford, and Walpole are also towns which possess manufacturing establishments to a considerable extent.

The manufactures of this state, in 1810, exceeded \$5,000,000. They must have more than doubled in value since.

Lakes. Winnipissiogee is a romantic and beautiful sheet of water in the centre of the state, 23 miles in length. It is sprinkled with numerous islands, and abounds in the finest kinds of fresh water fish. Umbagog lake lies partly in this state, and partly in Maine. Squam, Ossipee, Sunnapee, and Newfound lakes, are considerable collections of water.

Rivers. The Connecticut separates the western shore of the state from Vermont. Merrimac, Piscataqua, Androscoggin and Saco, all considerable rivers, rise in this state. Piscataqua has almost its whole course in the state. The smaller rivers are Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc,

Sugar, Ashuelot, Margalloway, and Nashua. The smaller mill streams are exceedingly numerous and beautiful.

Turns. Portsmouth, on the south bank of the Piscataqua, three miles from its junction with the sea, has one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the United States. It is never frozen, is strongly defended by two forts, and might easily be rendered impregnable. A light house on Great Island indicates the entrance to it, and the largest ships can come to the wharves. It is distant 56 miles north-east from Boston. It is the only sea port in the state. Its position is pleasant and salubrious, and the greater part of the town, having been rebuilt from a fire some years since, is very handsomely built. It contains 8 houses for public worship, among which the Episcopal church is distinguished for its size and beauty. The other public buildings are a court house, jail, alms house, academy, athenaeum, two market houses, town hall, custom house, an insurance office, and five banks. A very handsome bridge across the Piscataqua connects it with Kittery in Maine. On Navy Island, in the river, is the United States Ship Yard, with all the requisite appurtenances for building ships of war. Two 74 gun ships have already been built here. The town possesses over 25,000 tons of shipping. Many valuable prizes were brought into this harbor during the late war. It has a fine market, more particularly for fish, and it differs from any other New England town in the circumstance, that many females bring articles to market, descending the Piscataqua in skiffs. In 1820 the population was 7,327. In 1830, 8,036.

Exeter is a handsome village, 15 miles south-west of Portsmouth. Small sea vessels ascend to it, it being at the head of tide water on Exeter River. It contains a number of public buildings, and three churches, and is the seat of very considerable manufactures. Phillips' Exeter Academy in this place is one of the most ancient, opulent and useful institutions in the United States, having many of the advantages and endowments of a college.

Concord, situated on both sides of the Merrimac, central to the state, and 63 miles north north-west from Boston, is the political metropolis, and the seat of government. The compact part of the village contains one neat street two miles in length, in which are a magnificent state-house, and a state prison, both of stone. There are a number of other public buildings. Two bridges connect the chief village with the village on the opposite bank of the river. It issues three gazettes, and is a place of large and growing business, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. It has a boatable communication with Boston by the river, and by Middlesex Canal connecting with it.

Hanover, Haverhill, Charlestown, and Wulpole are large and neat villages on the Connecticut; as are Keene and Amherst in the interior. Dover is a large manufacturing village on the west bank of the Piscataqua. The river Cochecho flows through it, having great falls affording admirable water privileges. It is the seat of extensive cotton factories, and of some iron works. It has grown to rapid consequence since it has become the seat of such extensive manufactures. It has a number of public buildings, and is a place of increasing importance.

Literary Institutions. Dartmouth College ranks as the third literary institution in New England. Its endowments, library and philosophical apparatus are respectable, and it has a medical school of deserved reputation attached to it. Phillips' Exeter Academy, of which we have spoken, has funds to the amount of \$80,000. There are a great number of less considerably endowed academies, and the primary and other schools are on the general footing of the New England system.

Character of the Population. The inhabitants are a healthy, tall, robust, industrious, well informed and enterprising people, frugal, religious, and jealous of their rights. The prevailing religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists.

Commerce. Cheese, butter, beef and pork, lumber, linen, beside manufactures, are the chief articles of export. Much of the agricultural products go by the Middlesex Canal to Boston.

Natural Curiosities. The White Mountains afford scenery inexpressibly grand, being of Alpine elevation, and deriving their name from being generally white with snow. The lovers of nature come to these wild retreats from great distances, to contemplate the varied aspects of these sublime peaks, to hear the roar of the mountain winds, and the tumble of their ice-formed torrents. *The Notch, or Gap*, is a striking object of curiosity. The river Saco sweeps by it, forming splendid cascades. An affecting moral interest has been associated with this wild spot. In 1825 a slide, or earth avalanche, in a night of storms, buried a whole family residing here, that had been alarmed by the crashing of its first disruption, and who, in attempting to fly from its path, were arrested, and buried under the superincumbent mass.

The panorama of New Hampshire would exhibit many mountain peaks, innumerable granite-covered hills, much grand scenery, and not a little, especially on the shores of the Connecticut, of surpassing fertility, amenity and beauty. The living part of the picture would show as hardy a race of agriculturists as the world can offer, breasting with the same spirit of defiance the storms and sleets of winter, and the fervors of the dog-day sun. The winter Sabbath would present the sleighs gliding over the snow, bearing the families to the village church. During the long winter

evenings, when the wind howls, and the snow storm pours along, we should see these families around the blazing hearth, the mother and daughters occupied in the quiet domestic occupations, and the favorite reader of the family, in a tone between recitation and harangue, reading aloud from the hardly earned book or gazette.

VERMONT.

BOUNDED north by Lower Canada, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by New York. Between $42^{\circ} 42'$ and 45° N. latitude and $3^{\circ} 39'$ and $5^{\circ} 31'$ E. longitude. It contains 10,200 square miles. It resembles a fan, with its handle towards the south.

Civil Divisions. Bennington, *Bennington*; Windham, *Brattleboro'*; Rutland, *Rutland*; Windsor, *Windsor*; Addison, *Middlebury*; Chittenden, *Burlington*; Franklin, *St. Albans*; Orange, *Newbury*; Caledonia, *Danville*; Essex, *Guildhall*; Orleans, *Derby*; Washington, *Montpelier*; Grand Isle, *Alburgh*. Population, in 1820, 235,764. In 1830, 280,679.

Physical Aspect. Charmingly picturesque, no country showing greater variety of hill, dale, declivity, green, wooded mountain peaks, roaring torrents, subsiding into cool, mountain, trout streams, than the Green Mountains, which run in a broad mountain belt through the whole state from north to south. The highest peaks of this chain are Killington Peak, Camel's Rump, and Mansfield Mountain. Ascutney is a detached mountain, showing to great advantage from Windsor. These peaks have an elevation of from 3 to 4,000 feet. This chain, stretching north and south in a line interminable to the eye, makes a majestic appearance seen in the distance, as we approach the mountains either from the east or the west side. The western declivities are the most precipitous, and are clothed with a dark forest of evergreens. From the perennial verdure of the terebinthine forests, the range and the state have obtained their name.

Forests—Are heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, larch, birch, beach, maple, ash, elm, and white walnut, here known by the name of butternut.

Productions. Maize, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, pulse, grass and fruits prosper here; and wheat on the west side of the mountains, the soil being fine, with small extents excepted, even on the mountain sides and summits. Dark, rich and loamy, and admirably calculated to sustain drought, it affords the finest pasturage of any state in the Union. The world cannot offer finer beef than is fed on the rich, white clover pastures of Vermont, and the butter and cheese are universally known for their excellence.

Climate. The winter is shorter than in New Hampshire, though it is more exposed to sudden alternations and extremes of heat and cold. The snow on the north sides of the mountains falls deep and lies long. The winter commences with December, and ends with March.

Character of the Population. The Green mountaineers, the Scotch of the United States, are remarkable for their strength and robustness of body, and acuteness of mind. They are a determined, adventurous, wandering people, little afflicted with the malady of bashfulness, and are found in all the other states as immigrants. The uneducated are distinguished by a peculiar dialect, and mode of pronouncing particular words. Their first remove is ordinarily to the north parts of New York, whence they pass, after a short stay, to the states south and west.

Rivers. The Connecticut forms the eastern boundary of the state. It has been recently ascended to the shores of this state by steam boats. Onion River passes through Montpelier, the capital, into Lake Champlain, at Burlington. Otter Creek is a considerable branch of Onion River. Lamoile and Missique are considerable streams north of Onion River. Many smaller rivers rise in the Green Mountains, and assuming in their course a charmingly romantic character, discharge east into the Connecticut, or west into Lake Champlain. The whole state abounds in streams of a size to drive mills and manufactories.

Lakes. Lake Champlain, between the west shore of this state and New York, is a beautiful sheet of water 123 miles long, and from 1 to 20 wide. It discharges, at its northern extremity, by the river Sorel into the St. Lawrence. It contains upwards of 60 islands, of which Motte, and North and South Hero are of considerable size. Beside the rivers which flow into it from the Green Mountains, it receives the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, Bouquet, and Wood rivers from New York, on the western shore. Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Whitehall are the most considerable towns on its shores. The Champlain Canal connects it with Hudson River, and the New York and Erie Canal. It is navigated by a number of steam boats and lake vessels, lying extremely convenient to facilitate the commerce of the state both with New York and Montreal.

Memphremagog is a considerable lake 25 miles long, and 3 broad, lying partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, receiving a number of streams from this state, and communicating by the St. Francis with the St. Lawrence.

Towns. This state is entirely interior. Yet the system of internal improvements, the Champlain Canal, and the lake vessels and steam boats have in some sense brought it in contiguity with the sea. Montpelier, on Onion River, in a position nearly central to the state, is the political metropolis. It is 120 miles S. E. from Montreal, 160 N. W. from Boston,

and 150 N. E. from Albany. It contains, beside the state house, a number of public buildings, and respectable manufacturing establishments. The population is about 3,000.

Bennington, beautifully situated in the south west angle of the state, is a neat village, containing about the same number of inhabitants with the preceding, and is rendered memorable as the site of the glorious victory of Gen. Stark over a detachment of British and Hessians from the army of Gen. Burgoyne, 1777. Windsor is a large and handsomely built village on Connecticut River, containing a number of respectable public buildings, and private edifices, and about the same number of inhabitants with the two preceding towns. Middlebury, on Onion River, is a thriving town, the seat of various important manufactures, especially of marble. Here is Middlebury College, the most considerable seminary of learning in the state. Burlington is a handsome town on the shore of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion River, and is a port of entry. It is 100 miles S. of Montreal, and 198 N. W. of Boston. It contains a number of public buildings, of which the most conspicuous is the college edifice of the University of Vermont, a building 100 feet by 75, and 4 stories high. The falls of Onion River at this place furnish power for a number of flourishing manufactories. Nothing can exceed the romantic beauty of the position of the college, elevated 245 feet above the surface of the lake. Two beautiful churches ornament the place. A number of lake vessels are owned here, and steam boats are frequently arriving and departing. This is one of the wealthiest and most flourishing towns in the state. Population not far from 3,000.

St. Albans, in the north-west angle of the state, is also a considerable village on Lake Champlain, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. There are many other neat villages, dispersed over this state; and great numbers of handsome private dwellings in all directions indicate the opulence and taste of the possessors.

Religious Character. Similar to that of Maine and New Hampshire. The Congregationalists are the prevalent denominations.

Literature. There are two colleges, one at Middlebury, the other at Burlington. There are also 20 incorporated academies. Free schools and social libraries are dispersed over the state. The people possess the traits of independence and inquisitiveness, that generally characterize mountaineers. A child arrived at the age for those acquirements, who could not read and write, would be regarded, as we look upon the misfortune of an insane person or an idiot.

Exports—Are beef, butter, cheese and pork of the first quality, pot and pearl ashes, lumber and marble. Part of the lumber goes by canal to Albany, and part down the lake to Montreal. Much of the trade that

used to go to Boston and Hartford is now drawn by the Champlain Canal to New York. This canal has been of incalculable advantage to the state.

Among the natural curiosities of this state are many of these caves, which are common in all mountainous regions of lime stone formation. The state abounds in beautiful cascades of streams rushing down the declivities of the mountains. A panorama of Vermont would show, in summer, the most picturesque state in the Union, presenting countless mountain, glen, and valley prospects of indescribable beauty. Nine-tenths of the active and robust mountaineers would be seen engaged in the healthful and satisfying pursuits of husbandry. Many delightful dwellings would be seen perched on the hills, or sheltered in the vallies. In point of the entireness of its democratic character, it would compare with Ohio, showing as much of the sensitive and proud claims of a pure democracy, as any other state in the Union.

Population no where advances with greater rapidity. But the state, not being large, and much of its surface occupied by mountains, the arable lands have long since been chiefly taken up. Hence the enterprising descendants of the mountaineers feel an early propensity for range, and wander away to furnish titles of immigration to western New York, and all the states of the west.

MASSACHUSETTS,

Is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut, W. by New York; between $41^{\circ} 23'$ and $43^{\circ} 52'$ N. L. and $3^{\circ} 33'$ and $7^{\circ} 10'$ E. L. from Washington. It is 190 miles long, by 90 broad, and contains 7,500 square miles.

Civil Divisions. Barnstable, *Barnstable*; Berkshire, *Lenox*; Bristol, *Taunton*; Dukes, *Edgartown*; Essex, *Salem, Newburyport, Ipswich*; Franklin, *Greenfield*; Hampden, *Springfield*; Hampshire, *Northampton*; Middlesex, *Cambridge, Concord*; Nantucket, *Nantucket*; Norfolk, *Dedham*; Plymouth, *Plymouth*; Suffolk, *Boston*; Worcester, *Worcester*.—Population in 1820, 523,287. In 1830, 610,014

Aspect. A surface pleasantly undulating with hills and vallies. Towards its western front it is crossed in its whole width, by the chain of the Green Mountains. The south-eastern parts of the state, from Cape Cod along the southern front to Connecticut, are sandy. A belt from the sea shore, extending 20 miles into the interior, is naturally fertile only at intervals; but has been rendered so by industry and a careful agriculture.

But in the interior of the state, the soil, for the most part, is strong, and adapted either to grazing or tillage. The agriculture is generally more scientific than in any other state. The average produce is 30 bushels of maize, 30 of barley, 15 of rye, and 200 of potatoes to an acre. Oxen are chiefly used for the plough and draught. The breeds of domestic animals have been much improved by agricultural societies. This state is the most densely peopled, and the most opulent, in proportion to its numbers, and its inhabitants most amply supplied with the means of a common and finished education of any state in the Union. Common schools are established by law over the whole state. Every town containing 150 families is compelled by law to support a grammar school, and it is deemed a moral offence in a parent not to send his children to school. In no other known community is the education of the whole people considered so entirely a matter within the purview of the law, as in this. Great attention is paid to the character and capability of the instructors, among whom a high and noble spirit of emulation exists, descending in double measures to the pupils. The number of academics, high schools, seminaries, and lyceums established by incorporation, is too great to be particularized. In no other existing community is education more universally diffused.

Harvard university is the oldest and most amply endowed literary institution in the United States. It is situated in Cambridge, three miles from the centre of Boston, on an extensive and beautiful plain. The enclosure of the square is with great taste surrounded with young trees. Among the spacious buildings enclosed in the square, one is singular for its extent and noble simplicity of structure being built of massive granite. The buildings, library and philosophical apparatus are of the most respectable class, the library containing about 30,000 volumes. A botanical garden is attached to the establishment. Twenty professors are connected with the institution. A law, medical and theological school are appended to its academical advantages. Taken together, this university must be classed at the head of the literary institutions of the new world. The average of the students, in all the departments, is between three and four hundred. It is a remarkable trait in the character of this institution, that it was founded in 20 years from the first settlement of New England. William's College, and Amherst College in the interior of the state are both important institutions, called for by the rapid improvement of the western parts of the state. The Andover Theological seminary is richly endowed, and, in point of buildings and professorships, takes rank of all others in the country. Phillips' academy is the most distinguished among the academics.

Religion. The prevalent denomination is that of congregationalists, divided into trinitarians and unitarians. Methodists, baptists and episcopalianes are also numerous. There are about 700 fixed congregations in the state.

Mountains. The Green Mountains range through the central parts of the state from north to south. These mountains, in their whole extent abound in noble elevations, dark green forests, pleasant and sheltered vallies, and an infinite variety of impressive scenery. The mountains show in great beauty from Northampton. Wachuset in Princeton, a detached mountain, is a striking feature in the scenery of the adjacent country. The principal range of the Green Mountains bears the name of Hoosac. The highest peaks are Saddle, Takoumac, Mount Tom, Mount Holyoke, and Toby.

Rivers. Massachusetts has no large rivers, wholly within her bounds. The Merrimac passes out of New Hampshire into the northern division of the state, emptying into the sea at Newburyport. The Connecticut, in traversing it from north to south, nearly bisects the state. The Housatonic, Charles and Ipswich, Neponset and Taunton, though they have short courses, are pleasant streams. Indeed no country of the same extent can show a greater number of clear, quick, sandstone streams, than this state.

Bays. The deep bay between Cape Ann, and Cape Cod, which has given name to the state, has caused it to have been formerly known in the other states by the name of the *Bay State*. Cape Ann bounds it on the north, and Cape Cod, a very long, sandy, narrow elbow running a great distance into the sea, on the south. The adventurous mariners of this long sand bar may with as much propriety, as the people of any other district, be said to have their home upon the sea.

Chief Towns. Boston, the metropolis of the state and of New England, is an ancient, opulent, and beautiful city, built at the head of Massachusetts' Bay, on a peninsula connected with the main land by a narrow neck joining it to Roxbury. Being chiefly built on a hill swelling from the surrounding water, it presents an imposing aspect to the beholder, from whatever quarter it is approached. It has a capacious, safe and commodious harbor, in which 500 vessels may ride at anchor, while the entrance is so narrow, as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is strongly defended by Fort Independence and Warren; and is dotted with a great number of islands; affording in summer beautiful verdure, pasturage and retreats for parties of pleasure. In regard to the extent of its shipping and the amount of its tonnage, it is the second city in the United States. It contains 155 streets, and 80 wharves and quays. The number of

public buildings amounts to 40; and the churches, many of them noble edifices of stone, to about the same number. No aspect of the city is more striking, than the numerous and tall spires of the churches. Among the conspicuous buildings is the state house, built on the most elevated ground in the city, with a front of 173 feet, and a depth of 61. The building is surmounted with a circular dome and lantern 160 feet from the foundation. Our country offers no city scenery to equal that from this elevation. Foreigners have compared it to the view of the Bay of Naples; and the most splendid city scenery in Europe. The new market 536 feet in length, is the most noble building of the kind in the United States. The Massachusetts General Hospital is a beautiful building. Both of these are of Chelmsford granite; as is the Tremont House, containing 180 apartments, and being the most sumptuous hotel in the United States. Most of the new churches, and noble streets, and more opulent mansions of this city are of the same material. The long, high, and massive ranges of buildings of this enduring and beautiful stone give the handsomer parts of the city a most imposing appearance. Tremont Theatre, the new Court House, and Trinity church are among the noble granite erections. A number of the private mansions are sumptuous; and the internal finishing and furnishing in a style of great richness and splendor.

We have not space to enlarge even upon that feature of the city, which constitutes its richest and proudest ornament, its literary and charitable institutions. Its schools, in which 7,500 children are instructed, perhaps, deserve to take rank of all others. The Boston Athenæum is a noble monument of the literary munificence of this place. Its select library contains about 25,000 volumes. Beside this, there are other libraries, the largest of which is the Boston library, containing about 10,000 volumes. The lyceum of this city was among the first establishments of the kind in the country. The periodicals amount to about 40; among which some have an established and well earned reputation. The numerous, long, and magnificent bridges, connecting the city with the mainland, one of which is between three and four thousand feet in length, are appendages that give this town an appearance unlike any other in the union. Nothing can be more beautiful in a dark night, than these numerous, long, straight parallel lines of illumination furnished by the lamps over the water. More capital is concentrated in this opulent city, than in any other American town of its size. Its money transactions are carried on by 18 banks. Chantrey's noble statue of Washington is placed in an apartment prepared for this purpose, in the state house. The common, fronted on one side by a double row of noble trees, called the mall, contains 44

acres, and presents on one side splendid water views; and on the other sumptuous and magnificent dwellings, among which Collonade Row makes a conspicuous figure.

Beautiful villages surround this city in all directions; and are seen in the distance from the summit of the state house, like a continued city. More than 20 spires, beside those of the city, can be counted. Though the size of the city proper does not compare with New York or Philadelphia, the environs of no other American town will vie with it, in point of numerous and compact villages, high cultivation, display of taste and opulence, and especially in the show of the numerous and magnificent country villas, belonging to the citizens. The eye wanders over the bay dotted with green islands, and whitened with sails, takes in the city array of public buildings and spires, and the sumptuous massive granite establishments, and the white villages beyond surmounted with their spires; and is lost in the distant show of towns, cultivation and embellishment.

Among the most interesting points of view beyond the city is Charlestown, itself showing as a city; its consecrated heights, associated with all, that is affecting in revolutionary remembrances, the rising granite column that crowns Bunker hill, the noble navy yard, the dark moral shading cast upon the picture by the penitentiary; and beyond, the unostentatious canal, with its slow moving boats opening to the mind more than meets the eye. As a contrast to the business, life and bustle in this direction, the spacious halls of the university show among their trees, still further in the distance, in that repose and stillness, that belong to literary leisure, and the quiet efforts of thought.

The mill dam bridge and basins constitute a magnificent work, and contribute, with the genius of the people, to render Boston a manufacturing place. It is distinguished among others for the beauty and excellence of its manufactures in glass. Wool and cotton cards and paper hangings are important items in her manufactures; and as a publishing place, in the number and beauty of the books, printed here, this city stands deservedly preeminent. In another place we have touched upon the results of her charitable and humane institutions. For the beauty of her mansions, for her monuments of taste and literature, for her religious and humane institutions, for the munificence of her charities, and for the ample hospitality of her enlightened citizens, the metropolis of New England will be the city admired, and gratefully remembered by the stranger. It is distant 300 miles S. E. from Montreal, and 300 N. E. from Philadelphia. 42° 22' N. L. Population in 1820, 43,298. In 1830, 61,392.

Charlestown is connected with Boston by Charlestown Bridge; and seen at a little distance, to the eye makes a part of Boston; as it does in fact to all other than municipal purposes. Among its public buildings is

the United States Navy Yard, in its dry dock and general appurtenances a noble national monument; the State prison a structure of massive granite, the marine hospital, a hospital for the insane, some handsome churches, and the Bunker Hill monument, on which six courses of stone, amounting to 14,000 tons, are laid. Into the harbor enters the Middlesex Canal, connecting it with the interior of New Hampshire by the Merrimac. Bunker, Breed, and Cobble Hills, identified with the most affecting recollections of the incipient revolutionary struggle, are in this town. It is a port of entry in connection with Boston, and has considerable shipping and trade. Population in 1820, 6,591. In 1830, 8,783. Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton, Cambridge, Watertown, Medford, Chelsea and Lynn are villages, some of them large enough to be classed as towns, in the younger and less settled states, all in the immediate vicinity of Boston.

Salem, 13 miles N. E. from Boston, is built on a projection of land between two arms of the sea, called North and South Rivers. The site is a level and handsome plain. Providence has recently outstripped it in population. But in point of commercial wealth and importance it continues to be the second town, as it is, next to Plymouth, the oldest town in New England. A bridge 1,500 feet long connects it with the populous town of Beverly, and a shorter one with South Salem. It has 16 public buildings, among which is one of the most interesting museums in the United States, amply stored with foreign curiosities; and an athenaeum containing 5,000 volumes. It has 12 or 13 churches, some of them are spacious buildings, and most of them are ornamented with spires. From Gallows Hill in this town, an affecting monument of the horrible delusion of witchcraft, 16 or 17 spires rise upon the eye. This prevalence of spires imparts a beauty and a host of associations to a northern town, that we regret to say, grow rarer objects in the towns farther south. The town is handsomely built, and some of the residences indicate taste and opulence. In 1821 this town owned 23,046 tons of shipping. It was for many years the centre of the East India trade of New England. There are living here 160 persons, who as masters and supercargoes of ships, have doubled the Capes of Good Hope and Horn. These persons are known by the cant appellation of *Old Salts*. Most of the adult males of this town have encountered the gales of all seas, and consider the deep as their harvest and home. A simple and noble hospitality characterize this interesting town; and there are merchants here, who, in enterprise opulence and the noble use of riches, might claim kindred with the princely Antonio of Rialto. A beautiful common of ten acres, surrounded with trees, constituting a public walk, ornaments the town. The entrance to its harbor is indicated by a light house, and defended by two forts. It contains 18 public and 58 private schools; and in its humane, charitable

and literary institutions, sustains an honorable competition with the capital. A *Mill Dam Company*, on the plan of that of Boston and Roxbury, has been incorporated in this town, which will contain, it is contemplated, power for 40 mills; and which, it is hoped, will give a new impulse to the energies of this ancient and opulent town.

Marblehead, 4½ miles S. E. of this place on a rocky point projecting into the sea, is, like Salem, a town subsisting exclusively by maritime pursuits, being the most largely engaged in the fishing business of any other town in the United States. In 1818 it employed in the fisheries 103 vessels. It suffered as severely in the revolutionary war, as any other town in the Union; and at the close of the late war 500 of its mariners were in foreign prisons. It contains 5 places of public worship. The inhabitants are noted for their generous and reckless readiness to jeopard their lives at the call of war or the dangers of the sea. The population in 1820 was 5,630. In 1830, 5,182, being one of the very few towns that shows a diminution of its numbers since the preceding census. Being equally remarkable for its salubrity, and the prolific increase of its inhabitants, this circumstance must be accounted for by its losses from emigration.

Beverly, N. E. of Salem, and connected with it by a long bridge, is a populous, wealthy and mercantile town, containing 4 churches, and being, like Marblehead, largely engaged in the fisheries. The population is between 4 and 5,000.

Newburyport is a handsomely built town on the south bank of the Merrimac, 3 miles from the mouth, and 32 N. E. from Boston. It contains 6 public buildings, and 7 houses for public worship. It has a respectable amount of shipping and foreign commerce, and is largely engaged in the fisheries. Ship building is carried on here to a considerable extent. Its churches, adorned with tall and handsome spires, give it a striking appearance as it is approached. Population in 1820, 6,852. In 1830, 6,275, showing a diminution of its numbers, since the preceding census. Gloucester, 16 miles N. E. from Salem, is a sea port with considerable shipping, 6 churches, and between 6 and 7,000 inhabitants. New Bedford, situated on the estuary of Accushnet River emptying into Buzzard's Bay, has a safe and convenient harbor, and a large amount of shipping. Besides considerable foreign commerce this town is largely concerned in the whale fishery, and the fisheries of cod on the grand banks. It contains 5 or 6 houses of public worship, and is a wealthy and thriving town. Population in 1830, 7,592. It is situated 52 miles S. of Boston. Nantucket is, in many respects, the most striking and singular town in America. It is situated on an island, 24 miles from the main land, 15 miles long, and on an average 8 miles broad. The island

is occupied in common by the inhabitants of this town, who pasture 3 or 400 cows, and feed 1,400 sheep upon it. But their grand pasturage is in the South Seas, at the other extremity of the globe; and the instrument with which they dispatch the unwieldy animals, that have been fattening for them in the pathless depths, is the harpoon. Though they have some respectable manufactories, the whaling business is the grand occupation of the inhabitants. They have not far from 50 ships employed in this business. Most of these vessels, in their fearful pursuit, double Cape Horn. The crews are trained to become a sort of men fish; and in killing the huge sea monsters they encounter perils, and accustom themselves to enterprizes, that are hardly dreamed of by the peaceful agriculturist of the interior.

The town contains 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, a woollen factory, 30 spermaceti works, and 5 houses for public worship. The Friends constitute a considerable proportion of the population. Population in 1820, 7,266. It is 120 miles S. E. from Boston.

Plymouth, the hive of the puritan pilgrims, and the oldest town in New England is situated on the sea, 36 miles S. E. from Boston. It contains a considerable amount of shipping employed in foreign trade and the fisheries. Beside the public buildings, it contains 4 churches, and not far from 5,000 inhabitants.

Lowell, near the Merrimac, 12 miles N. of Boston, is next to Pittsburgh, the largest manufacturing town in the United States. We can well remember coming over the site, when it was an uninhabited and sterile plain. The first erection was in 1813. In 1818 it began to flourish. The water power is convenient, immense and unfailing. In 1828 two and a half millions of dollars were invested in new factories. The number of persons employed was 1,600. The factories were built in compact streets. About that time this, in common with other similar establishments, experienced great depression, from which it has since entirely recovered. It contains a number of churches and public buildings, and has had the most rapid growth of any town in the state. In 1830 it contained 6,478 inhabitants.

Worcester is a beautiful interior town, 40 miles S. W. from Boston. It contains a number of spacious public buildings, 3 churches, and one street more than a mile in length, handsomely built, some of the houses having an appearance of splendor. It contains a number of considerable manufacturing establishments; and since the Blackstone Canal has connected it with Providence and the sea, it has shown the rapid advance which has resulted from similar causes elsewhere. As a fact, illustrating the results of the canal system, it is stated, that cabinet work was manufactured here from timber which grew on the lake shore of Ohio.

Springfield is a large and handsome village on the east side of the Connecticut, 28 miles N. of Hartford, and 88 S. W. from Boston, containing a number of public buildings and manufactories, 2 public libraries, and a great number of elegant houses. The United States arsenal a little east of the village, makes an imposing show. A capital U. S. manufactory of small arms is situated about a mile from the arsenal, employing a number of mills and work shops, and about 250 hands, who manufacture about 18,000 muskets a year.

Northampton is a charmingly situated village on the West bank of the Connecticut, 95 miles west of Boston. It contains a number of public handsome buildings and is noted for two fine hotels; and for being a place of great resort for travellers, from the romantic beauty of the country in the vicinity. A charming stream passes through the centre of the town, on which are manufactories. Round Hill school in this town, under the care of Messrs. Bancroft and Cogswell has gained great reputation.

There is a noted lead mine, visited as a curiosity near this town.

Waltham is known as the seat of a great manufacturing establishment like that at Lowell. Cambridge the seat of Harvard University, is a quiet and beautiful village. Lynn, famous for its charming resort for sea air and scenery in the peninsula of Nahant, and its immense manufacture of shoes, contains 6,130 inhabitants, chiefly occupied in that pursuit. Taunton, a large and beautiful manufacturing village on Taunton River, near Rhode Island, contains 5,798 inhabitants. Andover is an opulent agricultural town, 20 miles north of Boston, and contains two large parishes. The south parish has a number of manufacturing establishments. The theological seminary in this place is richly endowed. Its buildings comprise four dwelling houses for the officers, and three spacious public edifices. The library contains over 5,000 volumes and there are four theological professors. The number of students ranges from 120 to 150. Phillips' academy we have already noted, as one of the oldest and best endowed academies in the United States. Thirty beautiful villages more might be named, containing their white streets, their spires and literary institutions, and at least twenty towns more, in which there are large manufacturing establishments. Among the handsome villages are a number not here specified on Connecticut River, a stream, which in its whole course, from its sources to its estuary, flows by more handsome towns, than any other in the United States. Among those in Massachusetts, we mention Northfield, Deerfield, Hatfield and Hadley, as samples of many more. Concord, 16 miles northwest from Boston is a large and neat village, and noted for being the place, where the British were first attacked on the day of Lexington Battle. Among the considerable manufacturing towns not before mentioned, are Fitch-

burg and Milbury in the county of Worcester, Bridgewater and Middleborough famous for their manufactures of iron, Leominster, Mendon, Troy, Leicester, and various other places too numerous to mention.

Islands. We have mentioned Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard is a considerable island west of Nantucket, which along with the Elizabeth Island, constitutes Duke's county.

Roads and Canals. Turnpikes too numerous to mention intersect the country in every direction. Middlesex canal connecting the Merrimac with Boston harbor, is 28 miles in length; and is noted for having been the first work of the kind of any consequence attempted in the country. The canal round South Hadley Falls, is 712 rods long; but the greater part of the cut being through a solid rock, in some places 40 feet in thickness, it is a work of great magnitude. Blackstone Canal connecting Worcester with Providence, is 40 miles long. It is in contemplation to continue this through the interior to Fitchburg. A rail road is in contemplation from Boston to Hudson's River. Various other public works, both canals and rail roads, have been discussed, and some have passed to the more definite shape of having the stock taken.

Productions. Every thing that the northern states furnish, and much, that it not indigenous to the climate, has been naturalized by horticultural care and skill. It is particularly noted for producing great quantities of the finest fruit. It shares the greater portion of the Bank and whale fisheries in the United States. This pursuit employs many thousands of hands, furnishes one of the most important items in these parts of the United States, and trains vast numbers of the most experienced and intrepid mariners in the world. The ships of this great maritime state spread their sails in every sea. Her manufacturing establishments are too numerous to specify. Her cotton factories employ a vast number of hands and a great amount of capital. A proof of the result of these great establishments may be found in the fact, that twenty years since the cheap cottons of the United States were imported from India. This state now sends her manufactured cottons there, and finds the trade lucrative. Since the manufacturing system has prevailed, this state has rapidly increased in population; and the increase of the bustle of business may be inferred from the fact, that the number of stage coaches, that pass to and from Boston, has tripled. As an example of its industry more than a million pairs of shoes have been manufactured in Lynn in a single year.

History. This state and Virginia are the nursing mothers of the Atlantic States. The English people, who emigrated in 1620 to the dreary and snowy wilderness of Plymouth strand were called puritans. The contest for our independence began at Lexington eleven miles N. W. of Boston. On a plain stone column, near the church on the public square,

is the simple and affecting inscription of the names of the first victims of the struggle. No state in the union has left a more indelible impress of her enterprise, education, institutions and character on the whole country, and on all countries, where the American flag is unfurled, than Massachusetts.

RHODE ISLAND.

LENGTH, 40 miles. **Breadth**, 29. Contains 1350 square miles. Bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts; S. by the Atlantic; W. by Connecticut. Between $41^{\circ} 22'$ and $42^{\circ} 3'$ N. L. and $5^{\circ} 7'$ and $5^{\circ} 54'$ E. L. from Washington.

Counties. Bristol, *Bristol*, Kent, *E. Greenwich*; Newport, *Newport*; Providence, *Providence*; Washington, *S. Kingston*. Population in 1820, 83,059. In 1830, 97,210. In point of area, this is by far the smallest state in the union.

Physical Aspect. Along the sea shore of the main land much of the soil is sterile. Rhode Island, which gives name to the state, has a fine soil, is all under high cultivation, and in the warm months presents a most delightful verdure. The climate, especially of this beautiful island is highly salubrious.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands. The courses of the rivers are short. They are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuc, and Wood River. Narraganset Bay stretches from Point Seaconnet on the mainland to Point Judith on the west; being 35 miles long, and embosoming many islands. Rhode Island, the chief of them, is 15 miles long by an average of three and a half wide. Cannonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, Hog, and Block Islands lie farther west in the Bay. There are few finer sheets of water in the world, furnishing richer and more interesting views of sea scenery, and of towns and spires along the curving shore, than the steam-boat passage from Providence up Long Island Sound to New York.

Productions. The same as in Massachusetts; except, that being further south, parts of the state, particularly the insular portions would yield fruits and productions, that require a milder climate. The islands, and the Narraganset country are celebrated for their fertility and their fine sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. The remainder of the state has a thin soil, in some parts rocky and sterile. Iron and copper ores are found in the state; and it abounds in lime stone. Anthracite coal has

been discovered in the island, that gives the state its name. The shores, bay and harbors abound in the finest fish.

Chief Towns. Providence is situated about a mile from the mouth of the Pawtucket on both sides of it and connected by a bridge over it. Its position is a pleasant one, though on the sharp acclivities of hills. It possesses a fine harbor for ships of almost any burden; and its commerce is extensive and rapidly increasing, its shipping amounting to 25,000 tons. It contains 15 or 16 public buildings among which the buildings of Brown University, and the arcade, a magnificent structure, are the most conspicuous. It has 12 churches for the different denominations. Two of the congregational churches, and a baptist and episcopalian church are remarkable for their beauty. The numerous and respectable manufactories of the city and Pawtucket are, what has given this city its impulse towards prosperity. Few towns have increased more rapidly within the last ten years. Another element of this increase has been its connection with the interior of Massachusetts by the Blackstone canal. Brown University is a respectable and flourishing institution. There are two college edifices, one 150 by 46 feet, and 4 stories high, with wings; and the other 120 by 40 feet. The position of these buildings on a noble elevation is charming. The government of the university is composed of 36 trustees, of whom the president and 21 others must be baptists. The other members of the board are shared among the different denominations, of whom 5 must be friends. This is a most impressive example of the real liberality of the age! Such, according to this charter, must be the components of this corporation, be the spirit of the age what it may! This notwithstanding, it is well provided with the customary appurtenances of such seminaries, and has proved an efficient and useful institution. The friend's boarding school in this city is a noble establishment. Every aspect of this thriving and beautiful town indicates cheerful activity. It is a noted town of steam boat embarkation up the sound for New York for the numerous travellers from the maritime country north of it. It is 40 miles S. W. of Boston. Its population in 1820, was 11,767. In 1830, 17,832, showing a more rapid growth than any other town in New England, with the exception of Lowell, and constituting it in population the second town in that division of the country.

The flourishing town of Pawtucket lies partly in this state, in what is called North Providence; and partly in Massachusetts. It is noted for the number and extent of its manufactories, and the thriving village, that has grown up about them. These factories are at the charming cascade of Pawtucket River. Five or six public buildings, two banks, ten or twelve cotton factories, and as many other factories have here been the

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growth of a few years. The whirling of the mills, the dashing of the water, and the activity of the village, altogether constitute a spectacle of great interest. Population about 4,000.

Newport, which shares the seat of government alternately with Providence, is situated in the southern extremity of Rhode Island, 30 miles S. of Providence. Its harbor for spaciousness, depth, safety and ease of access, has few superior to it in the United States. The town is large and pleasant, and delightfully situated on a lovely island, with a fine climate, a favorite, accustomed, and almost prescribed resort for strangers from the West Indies, and the south of the United States, for spending the summer months. Yet it has an air of antiquity and decay. It is strongly defended by three forts on the seaboard, and is the seat of a military hospital of the United States. Fort Adams is one of the most important fortresses in the U. S. coast line of defence. The poor house of this city is remarkable for the cheapness, efficiency, and humanity of the establishment. Rent is uncommonly cheap, and the fish market is the most cheap, luxurious and abundant perhaps in the world. It has 9 or 10 public buildings, 11 churches, and in 1820 contained 7,319 inhabitants. In 1830, 8,010.

Bristol is a neat commercial town, with a good harbor, and owning considerable shipping, 36 miles S. W. of Boston, and 153 of Providence. It has a number of public buildings, 4 churches and about 3,000 inhabitants. Warren, South Kingston, East Greenwich, Smithfield, Pawtucket, and Warwick are the other considerable villages. The last named town contains 5,529 inhabitants.

The state has 10 incorporated academies, and not far from 300 primary schools. This is the more honorable to it, as public schools are not supported by law as in the other New England States. Baptists are the most numerous religious denomination, and next to them Friends. There are 100 fixed congregations in the state.

The exports of this state in 1829 were \$722,166. The tonnage was 43,406 tons. By the census of 1820, 6,091 persons were engaged in manufactures, chiefly of cotton. The value of manufactured goods was \$4,329,000. It must now amount to \$10,000,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island and Sound, W. by New York. Between 41° and 41° 2' N. L. and 3° 16' and 5° 11' E. L. from Washington. Length 88 miles; average breadth

53 miles. Contains 4,664 square miles. The counties are Fairfield, *Fairfield, Danbury*; Hartford, *Hartford*; Litchfield, *Litchfield*; Middlesex, *Middletown*; New Haven, *New Haven*; New London, *New London, Norwich*; Tolland, *Tolland*; Windham, *Windham*. Population in 1820, 275,248. In 1830, 297,711.

Physical Aspect. There are some beautiful narrow plains along the rivers. The general surface is strongly undulating. Some portions of the surface are rugged. The Green Mountain range passing through this state into the sea, it has a number of mountains, though none of but moderate elevation. The soil is generally rich. Almost the whole surface is under small stone enclosures, an index, we may remark in passing, of New England husbandry in general. The face of the country is chequered by a vast number of roads.

Productions. Every thing indicates a numerous and industrious population, and a great effort to extract all that is practicable from the soil. The point, in which the productions of this state differ from those of the other New England States, is in more abundant orchards, and in greater care and skill in the preparation of what is known abroad by the name of Goshen butter and cheese. The exports are chiefly to the West Indies, and among the products common to the other New England States, the industrious people have gained a reputation abroad for the great amount of onions raised for exportation. The state owns 60,859 tons of shipping engaged in foreign trade; and the value of the exports in 1829 was \$521,545.

Rivers. This state receives its name from the Connecticut, which runs through the state from north to south. This river rises near Canada in New Hampshire, and after a course of 410 miles through a most charming alluvial border in its whole length rendered cheerful by a succession of beautiful villages, it empties into Long Island Sound between Saybrook and Lime. It is navigable for considerable vessels to Middletown; for vessels of 8 feet draft to Hartford, 50 miles from its mouth; and for steam boats to Bath, New Hampshire, 250 miles higher. There are 6 considerable falls in the river, of which the most remarkable are Bellows Falls at Walpole. These falls have been overcome by means of locks and dams. The elevation overcome by these artificial means is 200 feet. The other considerable streams are Housatonic, Thames, and Naugatuck.

Religion. There are 460 fixed religious societies, of which about half are Congregationalists, inclining in their church government more to the forms of Presbyterianism, than the same churches in the other New England states.

Literature. Yale College ranks as the second literary institution in the United States. It is situated on a level square, in the centre of the charming city of New Haven. The centre of this square is occupied by public buildings; and the college buildings, 8 in number, range on one of the sides. The square is shaded with rows of elms; and, though in the midst of a busy and bustling town, wears the aspect of a repose, that befits the meditative retreats of students. The united resources of the libraries furnish about 10,000 volumes. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is excellent and complete. The faculty consists of a president, 10 professors, and 5 tutors. The whole number of students in 1829, divided among the departments of law, medicine, theology and the academic course, was 496. Of this number, the college students made 269.

Of high schools, seminaries and academies, there are 34; of which a school in New Haven, under the care of Messrs. Dwight, on the plan of the Round Hill School at Northampton, has much reputation. There is an asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, which, under the superintendence of Mr. Gallaudet, and Mr. Le Clerc, a pupil of the famous Abbe Sicard, as assistant, has gained high estimation among the lovers of humanity. The system of general education and free schools, is here carried to its utmost extent; and what gives it efficiency is a fund of nearly two millions of dollars, the interest of which, appropriated exclusively to the support of schools, enables parents to give their children a gratuitous education.

Manufactures. The ingenuity and industry of the people of this state in this line, has a reputation coextensive with the union. From the number of articles which they send abroad, known in the south and west by the name of *yankee notions*, especially tin-ware, wooden clocks, and a certain species of books, made especially to sell in particular regions of the country, many a pleasant knavery has been ascribed to them, of which the enterprising and respectable travelling merchants were wholly harmless. Their manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, tin-ware, glass, paper, shoes, clocks, buttons, fire arms, and many other products of their ingenuity. In many of the squares of the villages are heaps of the cuttings of tin, not unlike the parings of leather in the town of Lynn.

Towns. New Haven and Hartford are alternately the seats of the state government. But New Haven is the largest city in the state. Its position is on the head of a bay of Long Island Sound. The area is an extensive plain, bounded on the north by magnificent stone bluffs, 3 or 400 feet high. Two streams of water mark its eastern and western extremities. A square in the centre is laid out as a public ground. It is shaded with trees, kept neat, and is of a dry and absorbing soil, so as

to be generally free from the inconveniencies of muddiness. On this square are the public buildings, the college edifices, and four churches. Taken all together, there is no square in the union to compare with the beauty of this. Three of these churches are very handsome buildings, particularly the Episcopal church. The streets are regular, the squares rectangular, and the town, though the houses are not lofty, and many of them of wood, presents a singularly pleasant and cheerful aspect. The burial ground in the north-west part of the city particularly elicits the interest of strangers. The quiet and narrow city of remembrances in the midst of the city of the living is laid out with exquisite taste, and has often been compared to the famous cemetery of the Pere la Chaise, in Paris. It would be to the credit of our country, if such regard to the monumental abodes of the remains of our fathers was more common. The long wharf is longer than the famous one so called in Boston. It is the largest maritime port in the state, and owns considerable shipping. The city contains 18 public buildings in all. Among the singular ones, is an observatory, after the model of the tower of the winds at Athens. The old state house, which was an indifferent building, has given place to a new and handsome one. Many of the recent erections are handsome structures of brick and stone. It is 34 miles S. W. of Hartford, and 76 N. E. from New York. Its population in 1820 was 8,327. In 1830, 10,180.

Hartford is situated on the west bank of the Connecticut, 50 miles from its estuary. Small vessels ascend the river to this city. It is central to a rich and populous country. It contains 9 public buildings, among which the state house makes the most conspicuous figure, and 9 churches. One of the Congregational churches is a spacious and elegant building. The asylum of the deaf and dumb, a mile west of the town, on Tower Hill, is a building creating striking interest. The retreat for the insane, a little south of the town, is a spacious stone building, 150 by 50 feet, with extensive grounds for the unfortunate patients. Washington Episcopal College has two spacious stone buildings. Montevideo, the seat of Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., perched on a mountain 9 miles distant, adds to the beauty of the panorama of this city. Hartford has a respectable amount of commerce, and numerous manufactures. Considerable of printing and publishing is done here. It is 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Population in 1820, 6,901. In 1830, 9,789. New London, a port of entry on the Thames, 3 miles from its mouth, owns considerable shipping, contains 5 public buildings, 4 churches, and about 4,000 inhabitants.

Middletown, 15 miles S. of Hartford, and on the same side of the Connecticut, is a charmingly situated place, with considerable trade and

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manufactures. It shows a large amount of the shipping of the state, as the shipping of Hartford is registered here. It has a number of public buildings, 4 churches in the town, and 3 others in the vicinity. Population in 1830, 6,892.—Norwich is a considerable place, at the head of the navigation on the Thames, with a number of public buildings, and 6 houses of public worship. It consists of three distinct villages, embosomed in a romantic vale. Population about 4,000. All the forementioned neat and flourishing towns in this state, by a strange and rather ludicrous perversion of language, are written cities. What might be fairly called a *town*, dwindles in the thought to a village, when the name *city* is applied to it. The United States have but five towns, that can with any propriety be called cities.

Beside the cities, East Hartford, opposite that city, on the E. bank of the Connecticut, has respectable manufactures. The other considerable towns are Bridgeport, Stonington, Litchfield, Fairfield, Danbury, Windham, Wethersfield, Stonington, Windsor, East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, Hadham, Derby, Milford, Stamford, and Tolland.

Roads, Canals, &c. In this industrious and populous state, the roads are numerous and fine, and many of them turnpikes. The Hampshire and Hampden canal extends from Northampton, on the Connecticut, to the southern limit of Massachusetts, where it takes the name of Farmington canal, and passes through Connecticut to New Haven. The entire length is 56 miles.

Manners. The people are generally tall, muscular, and robust, and noted for their strong attachment to their native state, their ancient puritanical customs, and a religious faith and observance of the strictest sort. Though they emigrate extensively, they longer remain in their foreign abode a peculiar people, than the emigrants from any other of the New England states. The heirloom of the puritans has descended rather to Connecticut, than Massachusetts. To New Connecticut, in Ohio, a tract in the N. E. extremity of that state, 120 miles by 52 in extent, they have transferred Connecticut strictness, industry, and the church-building and church-going spirit. No person, in becoming acquainted with that country, can fail to observe what a fair transcript it is of the original copy.

Minerals, Fossils, &c. Iron ore is smelted and wrought to a considerable extent. Copper mines have been discovered in different places. There is a lead mine near Middletown. Marble is wrought to a considerable extent. Porcelain clay and black lead are found, and cobalt is discovered in Chatham. The dark red Connecticut freestone is found in abundance in different places. It is quarried with great ease, and hardens in the air; and has an imposing, though rather gloomy aspect, when constituting a large building.

NEW YORK,

Is the most northern of the middle states, and the most populous state in the union. It is bounded N. by lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Lower Canada"; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut ; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara. Between $39^{\circ} 45'$ and 45° N. L.; and $2^{\circ} 51'$ W. and 5° E. L. from Washington.

Length 316 milos. Breadth 301. Containing 47,000 square miles.

Counties. Chief Towns.

Albany, Albany.
 Alleghany, Angelica.
 Broome, Binghampton.
 Cattaraugus, Ellicottsville.
 Cayuga, Auburn.
 Chautauque, Mayville.
 Chenango, Norwich.
 Clinton, Plattsburgh.
 Columbia, Hudson.
 Cortlandt, Cortlandtville.
 Delaware, Delhi.
 Dutchess, Poughkeepsie.
 Erie, Buffalo.
 Essex, Elizabethtown.
 Franklin, Malone.
 Genessee, Batavia.
 Greene, Catskill.
 Hamilton, Wells.
 Herkimer, Herkimer.
 Jefferson, Watertown.
 Kings, Flatbush.
 Lewis, Martinsburgh.
 Livingston, Geneseo.
 Madison, Morrisville.
 Monroe, Rochester.
 Montgomery, Johnstown.
 New York, New-York.
 Niagara, Lockport.

Population in 1820, 1,372,812.

Counties. Chief Towns.

Oneida, Rome.
 Onandago, Onondaga.
 Ontario, Canandaigua.
 Orange, Newburgh and Goshen.
 Orleans, Gaines.
 Oswego, Oswego.
 Otsego, Cooperstown.
 Putnam, Carmel.
 Queen's, N. Hempsted,
 Rensselaer, Troy.
 Richmond, Richmond.
 Rockland, Clarkstown.
 St. Lawrence, Ogdensburgh.
 Saratoga, Ballston.
 Schenectady, Schenectady.
 Schoharie, Schoharie.
 Seneca, Ovid, Waterloo.
 Steuben, Bath.
 Suffolk, Suffolk C. H.
 Sullivan, Monticello,
 Tioga, Elmira, Owego.
 Tompkins, Ithaca.
 Ulster, Kingston.
 Warren, Caldwell.
 Washington, Salem, Sandy-Hill.
 Wayne, Lyons, Palmyra.
 Westchester, Bedford.
 Yates, Penn Yann.

In 1830, 1,913,505.

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Physical Aspect. This state takes rank in the confederacy of the union, not only in population, but extent, wealth, great public works, and its interesting physical configuration. It spreads through the whole breadth of the republic, and while one extremity feels, along the great length of Long Island, the sea breeze, and boasts the bustle, opulence and splendor of the American Tyre, the other extremity sees towns rising among Indian wigwams, along the shores of the vast lakes, and on one of the noblest and at the same time wildest streams of the globe. New York is an epitome of all configurations of surface, all varieties of lake and river scenery, and all conditions of man, from the sumptuous dwellers of Pearl street to the emigrant daubing his log cabin with clay. Granite, slate, and lime stone hills, charming vallies, extensive plains of gently rolling surface, rugged elevations and lofty mountains alternate with streams, cascades, ponds, and beautiful lakes of all dimensions, from the calm and transparent amenity of Skencateles, to the inland seas of Erie and Ontario.

Islands. Long Island is, as its name imports, a long but narrow island, extending east from the city of New York 150 miles, forming a curve parallel to the mainland shore, and leaving a broad and beautiful sheet of water, not unlike a wide river between, called Long Island Sound. It contains 3 counties. The south border is a long belt of sand. The northern has a good soil. Its chief towns are Brooklyn, Jamaica, Sagharbor and Flatbush. Staten island is 18 miles long, and from 5 to 8 broad, and is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, and from New Jersey by a strait, called Staten Island Sound. Manhatan Island, on which the city of New York stands, has already been described.

In the maritime belt of the state the soil is sandy; in the middle charmingly undulating; and in the western and southern divisions remarkable level, rich, and inclining to alluvial formation. The state has a great proportion of first rate land. The richest lands are on the Mohawk, the Chenango, Genessee and Black rivers; between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and generally the western parts of the state.

Mountains. Catskill, and Cattsberg mountains belong to the conformation of the Green Mountains; and may be considered the connecting ridges between them and the Alleghanies.

Rivers and Lakes. The Delaware rises in this state among the Catskill Mountains, and pursues a southern course to Pennsylvania. The Hudson is a noble river, whose whole course is in this state. It rises in the heights between lake Champlain and St. Lawrence, and pursuing a generally southern course between 3 and 400 miles, meets the tide more than 150 miles from its mouth. It empties into New York Bay, and

is navigable for ships as high as Hudson, 130 miles above New York; and for sloops to Albany and Troy 25 or 30 miles farther. Niagara River, which has already been described, as one of the largest and most interesting rivers in the world, forms a part of the northern boundary of the state.

The Mohawk, a principal branch of the Hudson, rises north of Utica, and after a course of more than 100 miles in a rich alluvial valley, joins the Hudson near Lansingburg. Genessee, Oswego and Black are important rivers, that rise in the interior of the state, and fall into lake Ontario. Seneca is the outlet of the small beautiful lakes, which we meet in advancing towards the great northern chain. Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket and St. Regis, discharge into the St. Lawrence. Cataraugus Creek is a river of lake Champlain. The Susquehannah rises in this state, and passes into Pennsylvania. The Alleghany of the Ohio collects its head waters in the southwest angle of this state, and passes through its noble pine forests into Pennsylvania. The Tioga and Chenango fall into the Susquehannah. The Tonnewanta is a stream made subsidiary to the great northern canal. Beside these, there are 50 streams that would be conspicuous in a state of smaller dimensions, and where the configuration was on a less gigantic scale.

We have mentioned Champlain, Ontario and Erie, the great lakes, that bound this state on the north. Lake George is a most romantic and beautiful sheet of water, 37 miles long, and from one to 7 broad, pure, transparent, full of fish, and dotted with islands, having for the outer rim of its basin a line of lofty mountains bounding its whole extent. Lake Canandaigua is 15 miles long by one broad. Seneca is 35 miles long by an average of one and a half to 3 broad. Crooked lake is 20 miles by a mile and a quarter. Cayuga lake is 36 miles long by one and a half broad. Owasco lake is 11 miles long and one broad. Skeneateles, affording scenery of exquisite beauty, is 14 miles long by one broad. Onondaga is 9 miles long by one broad. There are great numbers of smaller ones. These charming sheets of water spread in a general direction from north to south. They abound in fine fish, and no summer scenery can surpass that of this lake country in beauty. The ancients would have peopled every one of them with Naiads and nymphs. Still more; they are navigable, and already connected by lateral cuts some of many miles in length, with the great New York canal.

Canals. This state has taken precedence of all others in the number and extent of its canals, and the immense distances brought by them into water communication. The Champlain and Hudson Canal connects Lake Champlain with Hudson River, and is sixty-four miles in length. The Hudson and Erie Canal connects Lake Erie with Hudson River, and is

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three hundred and sixty-two miles in length. The Hudson and Delaware Canal leaves the Hudson at Kingston, and is continued to the Delaware in Pennsylvania, and along that river seventeen miles up the Lackawaxen, to the coal mines in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and is 64 miles in length. Morris Canal commences at the mouth of the Hudson, opposite New York, passes through the state of New Jersey to the Delaware opposite Easton in Pennsylvania, where it connects with the Lehigh, and opens a passage for the Lehigh coal to New York. The Oswego Canal leaves the Grand Canal at Syracuse, and connects that canal with Lake Ontario, by a side cut 33 miles in length. The whole interior chain of the smaller lakes that have been mentioned, is by different contrivances connected by water communication with the Grand Canal.

Watering Places, Mineral Waters. Those of Saratoga and Ballston are most visited of any in the United States. The Ballston Springs are situated in a valley formed by a small creek. There are a great number of springs, the strongest and most sparkling waters of which were obtained in 1827, by boring 227 feet deep. The principal efficacy of the water consists in a chemical union of chalybeate and saline properties, held in solution, and rendered brisk and pungent by uncommon quantities of carbonic acid gas.

Saratoga Springs are 7 miles from Ballston. The most frequented springs here are called Congress Spring and Flat Rock Spring. A large and compact village has grown up at Saratoga in consequence of the immense summer resort to these places from all parts of the United States, the West Indies and Canada. There are many noble hotels and boarding houses at both places. The opulent, the young, beautiful and gay repair to them in the summer, because fashion has prescribed the indispensable necessity of frequently making summer excursions to these waters. Fifty coaches often arrive, during the season of the waters, in a day. Balls, parties, concerts and excursions are the modes of passing the time. During the same period the feeble, nervous, exhausted subjects of violation of the laws of our nature, the sick, and the dying come here and are seen about the springs, exhibiting one of the most affecting contrasts of young, gay, and unthinking fashionables with the decaying remnants of humanity, that can any where be seen. Saratoga Springs are 32 miles N. of Albany, and Ballston 28 miles N. of the same place. New Lebanon Springs, 20 miles E. of Albany, are visited for bathing, for their cool and elevated position, and the grand and romantic scenery of the Green Mountains, on the western declivity of which they are situated. Here also crowds of fashionables resort, during the sultry months; and there are excellent arrangements for their accommodation and comfort.

Curiosities. Would our limits allow, a volume might be given under this head. From New York to Niagara the whole distance along North

River, up the canal, and thence to the lakes, is the land of mountains, lakes, caverns, cascades, and scenes of moral interest, as consecrated to memory, and identified with impressive events in history. Niagara Falls, the noblest cascade in the world, we have already described. Cohoes is a fine fall in the Mohawk of 70 feet perpendicular descent. The cascade is situated near the stage route from Albany to Schenectady. The Little Falls of the Mohawk, in view of which the great canal runs, present most beautiful scenery. Glen's Falls of the Hudson, and the falls on Genesee and Salmon River furnish a very impressive cascade. These and many other cascades in this country of great rivers and frequent lakes would be grand spectacles, had not most of the spectators witnessed Niagara Falls, a scene to efface the interest of all minor spectacles. A lime stone cavern of vast dimensions, with its falls, columns, and stalactites, exists on the banks of Black River, opposite Watertown.

Productions. The forest trees that love an alluvial soil, are common in the western divisions of the state, and attain a great size. Beside the grains cultivated in the states east of this, wheat is the staple of New York. Genesee flour, unknown before the existence of the great canal, in New England, is now the flour of general consumption there. It is a fine country for grass, pasture, fruits, maize, and all the productions of the northern states. Among the mineral products are iron and lead ores in different places; gypsum, lime stone, marble, slate, porcelain clay, and most of the fossils. The richest salt springs existing in any country are found in various places, particularly at Salina. Petroleum is found in different places, and springs of hydrogen gas.

Exports—Of articles too numerous to particularize, amounted, in 1828 to \$22,777,649.

Climate. In a country of such extent no general view can be given. The northern division has a severe climate. The lake division has a more uniform temperature, with deep snows. The maritime part has a milder air than New England. The S. W. division of the state is also comparatively mild.

Natives. Onondaga was the central region, round which, in the forest periods, the famous *Five Nations* were congregated. A remnant of these races still exists, possessing extensive reservations of land. The spectacle of the red people in their forest costume, is even yet not an uncommon one in Albany, and still less so in Rochester.

Chief Towns. But a sketch only of this extensive article can be given. New York, the most populous city in the Union, and the mercantile capital of the United States, is situated on Manhattan Island, 14½ miles long and from two miles to half a mile broad, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, on a bay of unrivalled beauty. The harbor is extensive,

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deep, safe, not subject to be frozen, and has every requisite for commercial facility and advantages that could be desired. It embosoms several islands, among which the conspicuous ones, Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis' are fortified, and bristled with numerous cannon. On the E. it is defended from storms by Long Island, and on the W. by Staten Island and New Jersey shore. The ship passage from the harbor to Newark Bay, on the New Jersey side, is by the *Kills*, to the Atlantic by the *Narrows*, and by Long Island Sound. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to nearly 300,000 tons. In 1829 it was 355,534 tons. The duties on goods imported here have ranged in common years from seven to eight millions of dollars.

The appearance of the city of New York is unique. There is a visible cast of mercantile opulence, and an aspect rather more sombre than in the gay and uniform streets of Philadelphia. There is, however, nothing in the United States to compare with the imposing effect of Broadway, a street nearly bisecting the city, and extending to the central and higher parts of it from one extremity to the other; being 3 miles in length, 80 feet wide, and generally built up with massive and noble buildings. Next to this in beauty and importance are Wall street, Pearl street, Greenwich street, Water street, and the Bowery.

The public buildings exceed 50 in number, and in magnificence those of any other American city. The mercantile public buildings are chiefly on Wall street, the centre of banking and brokerage business. Pearl street contains the most important mercantile establishments. Broadway is the chief street for retail business. Mean wooden habitations, formerly common in the city have almost disappeared, giving place to spacious and massive brick buildings. The Battery is an extensive public ground in the southern part of the island. Castle Garden is a much frequented public resort. The Park is a beautiful common in front of the City Hall, containing 6 acres, and is finely shaded with trees. We have space only to glance at some of the most conspicuous public buildings and objects of interest. The most striking of these in the most showy part of the city is City Hall of white marble, 216 feet in length, by 105 in breadth. It is in an open square, detached, and in a position to give its imposing aspect full effect. It contains the police office and municipal court-rooms, and the Common Council chamber ornamented with portraits of distinguished revolutionary characters. The New York Exchange, fronting Wall street, between William and Pearl streets, is also of white marble. It is adorned with marble columns in front, of a single block, and contains the Exchange, Post Office, Commercial Reading Rooms, insurance offices, and offices of daily papers. The cupola commands a noble view of the city, and is surmounted with a telegraph,

by which ship arrivals are announced at the distance of more than 30 miles from the city.

The New York Institution is of brick, 260 feet by 44, and is appropriated to associations of literature and the fine arts, such as the literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society with its library, the American Academy of Fine Arts, with its paintings, the New York Lyceum of Natural History with its collections, and the American Museum with its curiosities. The University is in a central point. The building is of stone 200 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The state prison in the eastern part of the city, is 204 feet in length, by 200 in depth, and is built of free stone. The alms house is still further east. It is an enclosure containing the work house and penitentiary. The dimensions of the first are 320 by 50 feet, the next 200 by 25, and the third 250 by 50. Chatham Theatre and the Bowery Theatre are conspicuous buildings. St. Paul's church, containing the monument and remains of Gen. Montgomery, and Trinity Church are spacious episcopalian churches, both in conspicuous points on Broadway. St. John's church in Hudson Square, one of the finest in the city, has the tallest spire in New York. The Medical College is a large and conspicuous edifice. The establishment is amply endowed, and generally contains from 2 to 300 medical students. The following are all spacious public buildings: Clinton Hall, the Bible Society's Depository, the American Tract Society's buildings, both in Nassau street, the Arcade, and the Arcade Baths, the New York Baths, the Public Marine Bath, the Manhattan Water Works, the exhibition room of the National Academy of the arts of Design, Rutgers Medical College and Public School, Masonic Hall, Orphan Asylum, Fever Hospital, House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, Lunatic Asylum, the City Hotel, the Mansion House, the National Hotel, the Franklin House, Tammany Hall, and many other spacious hotels. The city has 10 market houses, 14 or 15 banks, between 20 and 30 insurance offices, over 100 houses of public worship, of which those of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed and Methodists are the most numerous. There are 8 spacious buildings appropriated to public schools, valued with their furniture at \$150,000. The High School of this city is an interesting institution, and the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. There are a number of public libraries. The Sunday Schools and Infant Schools are efficient and useful establishments.

As this is by far the largest importing town in the United States, the stores of course display the greatest show of splendid foreign and domestic goods of every description. Fashion and splendour and sumptuousness, and all the inventions of luxury, and all the enticements to specta-

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cles, and all the temptations to dissipation naturally concentrate, where there is most commerce and wealth, and the most numerous concourse of people. The fair and the fashionable promenade Broadway, to see, and be seen; and here fashion may be noted in its broadest visible assumption, its most hideous distortions, and its most painful imprisonment; and by watching the passing current of life on fine days for promenading, quiet, sensible and reflecting young persons cannot fail to receive lessons adverse to affectation, grimace, and the extremes of the prevalent mode of the week.

Such successive masses of immigrants are constantly arriving from foreign countries, and such multitudes of adventurers of all descriptions consort here, and great cities always congregate such numbers of poor and abandoned people, that it cannot but be understood, that there must be much immorality and dissipation. Commensurate efforts are made to neutralize and heal the evil. The religious, moral, and humane institutions are numerous, and of the most active and energetic character. It issues a great number of respectable periodical publications. New York is situated 210 miles S. W. of Boston, 90 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 227 N. E. of Washington—40° 43' N. L. Population in 1820, 123,706. In 1830, 213,470.

Albany, the political metropolis, is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 150 miles from New York, and has a position equally convenient for communication with that city, and a vast interior country. Most of the ancient Dutch buildings, which formerly gave it such a grotesque aspect, have disappeared. It is now neatly and in some parts handsomely built. It contains 10 public buildings. The capitol, built upon the upper portion of the city, has an elevated position. It is 115 feet in length, and 90 in breadth. The academy, directly north of it, is a spacious and showy building. The Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank and the Albany Bank, at the bottom of State street, are of white marble. The Museum is a handsome building in South Market street. State street, in its whole length, is remarkably wide, and shows to great advantage. The number of churches is 16, of which 6 are of stone, 7 of brick, and 3 of wood. Three of them are very handsome, and others are spacious. Canal Wharf and quay are of great length, and striking show of business and bustle. Few cities present a more beautiful prospect than Albany, when seen from the public square, or the summit of the capitol. The city slopes from the public square to the river, like the sides of an amphitheatre. Two or three of its noble mansions embowered in trees, give it the appearance of having forests in its limits. Sloops and steam boats arrive here from New York in great numbers, and there is seldom a day in which three or four passages do not offer, in steam boats departing to and

from New York. Its canal communications with Lake Champlain, the northern lakes, and the Ohio valley give it unrivalled advantages of this sort. More stages daily arrive and depart from this city, than any other of the size in the Union. Its literary, humane, and religious institutions are of a very respectable class, and it issues 6 or 7 periodical publications. It is situated 164 miles W. of Boston, and 230 S. of Montreal. Its population in 1820 was 12,630. In 1830, 24,216, having nearly doubled its population in ten years. A more emphatic illustration of the tendency of the canal system could not be given.

Rochester, at the falls of Genessee, 7 miles from Lake Ontario, is the third town in point of population in this state, and has had the most sudden growth of any town in America. In 1812 it was one wide and deep forest. In 1818 it contained 1,049. In 1820, 1,502. In 1825, 5,271. In 1827, 10,818. In 1830, 13,836. Parts of the town are very handsomely built. There are 7 respectable public buildings and 12 churches. Thirteen large flour mills with 52 run of stones can annually make 342,000 barrels of flour. Fifteen million feet of lumber are sawed or rafted here. There are a number of factories and mechanical establishments, some on a large scale. The water power is almost inexhaustible. The aqueduct over the Genessee at this place is one of the most gigantic works on the canal line. At the northern extremity of the town the Genessee falls 90 feet. At Carthage, two miles distant, it falls 70 feet. Still another noble cascade of the Genessee close by this town will be long remembered as the place where the famous Patch made his last leap. Merchandise to and from Lake Ontario forwarded from this town is raised or lowered down this great and steep descent of the Genessee by means of an inclined plane, the descending weight raising a lighter one. It is in contemplation to cut a canal from this town to Olean on the Alleghany, a distance of 110 miles, which would bring this place in direct water communication with Pittsburgh and the Ohio.

Troy, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 miles N. of Albany, and 156 N. of New York, is the next largest city in the state to Rochester. Sloops and steam boats navigate the Hudson to this place. In the immediate vicinity are many fine mill seats, on which are erected extensive manufactories. It contains 7 public buildings, and 6 houses for public worship. The state of Massachusetts has surveyed a canal route to this place. A rail road over the same route has also been in contemplation. The Van Rensselaer school in this city has acquired a high reputation. The students deliver mutual lectures, and make extensive excursions, with a view to personal inspection of the objects of their studies in the natural sciences. Any person over 18, certifying that his acquisitions are of a certain extent, and that he is of good moral character, can obtain

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a gratuitous education. An academy for young ladies conducted by Mrs. Willard, has also obtained advantageous notoriety. Mount Ida, a romantic hill near this place, gives rise to the water falls of Poesten's Kill and Wynant's Kill, where the chief manufacturing establishments are erected. Population in 1820, 5,294. In 1830, 11,405. This shows a gain of considerably more than double the population of the preceding census.

Schenectady is situated on the S. E. bank of the Mohawk, 15 miles N. W. of Albany. It contains a number of public buildings, and 5 or 6 churches. It is an ancient and respectable town, and is united to the opposite bank of the Mohawk by an elegant bridge, nearly 1,000 feet in length. Union College in this place, is one of the most respectable seminaries in the state. The building consists of two college edifices and two boarding houses. The college is opulent in endowments, and in 1828, 79 students graduated from this institution. Population supposed to be about 5,000.

Utica is situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, 93 miles N. W. from Albany, and nearly bisected by the great canal. It is a large and showy town, with the usual number of public buildings, and 8 churches. It is on the position of the once celebrated Fort Schuyler, and in the midst of a fertile and charming country. It is a noted point of union for arriving and departing stages. This town has gained its importance by being favorably situated, in regard to commerce and agricultural wealth. Population in 1820, 2,972. In 1830, 8,323, having almost tripled its population since the last census.

Buffalo is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, on Buffalo Creek. The harbor would be fine, but for a shoal at the mouth, which the United States' government are in progress of removing. This obstacle overcome, it has 14 feet water, and is secure from storms. From 60 to 70 vessels, including steam boats, trade with this place. It is the grand point of communication between the Atlantic and the lakes. By the great canal it communicates with New York; by the Welland and Rideau Canals with Lake Ontario and Montreal; and by Lake Erie and the Erie and Ohio Canal with the Ohio and Mississippi valley. Its business is direct with all the vast extent of the upper lakes, and no inland town in America has greater advantages. It is situated on a beautiful terrace plain, affording charming views of the lake, and is in the vicinity of a pleasant and fertile country. Atlantic strangers, who have connected associations of savage nature, and a remote interior wilderness with their notions of this place, will be sufficiently astonished on arriving here, to see sumptuous houses, massive blocks of brick buildings, one of the most beautiful hotels in the country, a number of handsome churches, and two

or three of imposing appearance and magnitude. It was destroyed by the British in the late war so completely, that but one house was left standing in 1814. One of the stores is 90 by 70 feet, and 3 stories high. In a word, Buffalo is one of the handsomest towns in the state. It has the customary public buildings, and 6 or 7 churches. Population in 1820, 2095; in 1830, 8,668, having more than quadrupled its population since the last census.

Manlius, an interior town of Onondaga county, 137 miles west of Albany, is an agricultural but very flourishing place. Population in 1820, 5,372. In 1830, 7,375. Seneca is on the west side of Seneca Lake 192 miles west of Albany. The flourishing village of Geneva is in this township. The shore of the lake abounds in beautifully variegated marble. The lake is of uncommon depth and transparency, and the waters exceedingly cold. It is affirmed that the lake has a regular rise and fall every seven years. This flourishing town contains 6,161 inhabitants.

Returning to the maritime shore of the state, Brooklyn on Long Island is separated from New York by East river. It is a large and flourishing place, being in fact no other than a suburb of the city. It contains some public buildings, and four houses of public worship; and near it is the United States navy yard. Population in 1830, 12,403. Hudson is a considerable mercantile place, with growing manufacturing establishments on the east bank of the Hudson, 28 miles below Albany. Population about 4000. Newburg on the west bank of the Hudson, 59 miles above New York and just above the highlands is a great thoroughfare of travel to the western country and a large and handsome town. Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Catskill, are also considerable towns. Lansingburg 4 miles above Troy, and opposite the mouth of the Mohawk, is a thriving place. Waterford is immediately opposite, on the west bank of the Hudson. It has wide, regular and handsome streets. Gibbonville opposite Troy, is the seat of the United States arsenal. The arms are in fine order and the grounds of great neatness and beauty.

Auburn not far from the northern extremity of Owasco Lake, and 170 west of Albany, is a romantic and beautiful town. It contains a number of public buildings, and 4 or 5 houses of public worship. It is the seat of a respectable theological seminary, and is best known, as being the position of the most extensive penitentiary in the United States. The two great buildings are enclosed in a hollow square 2,000 feet in circuit, surrounded with a stone wall of great strength 35 feet high. The work shops form a continued range of 940 feet. The construction and plan of discipline are of a new and generally approved character. Every conceivable regard is had to the moral improvement, as well as the comfort and security of the convicts. It is calculated to contain 1,100

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convicts. In 1829 it contained 639. Population in 1,820, 2025. In 1830, 7103. Ithaca contains 5,270 inhabitants; Canandaigua in the whole township 5,162; Schoharie 5,146. Salina, Syracuse and Lockport are large and flourishing villages. Plattsburgh, Ogdensburg, Sackett's Harbor, Brownsville, Le Roy, Watertown and Batavia, are flourishing places. This article might be extended to the mention of 50 other considerable villages, of which the forementioned may stand as indexes, in point of neatness and importance.

Scenery. The great thoroughfare of travellers for business or pleasure from New York to Niagara and the lakes, abounds at every stage with interesting scenery. Scarcely has the traveller been wafted out of New York bay, one of the most beautiful in the world, before he has in view the noble elevation of the highlands. Every point along this sublime passage has its tradition attached to it, or its connection in memory with revolutionary events. At one place the traveller is shown, where Andre was taken; at another, where he was executed. Still further up, perched on the declivity of a mountain, are the numerous buildings belonging to the establishment of West Point. Higher still are the Catskill mountains rising into the blue of the sky. *The Pine Orchard* is between 2 and 3,000 feet above the river, at some miles distance from it, and is provided with a house of entertainment. The round top is the highest elevation of the Catskill, being 3,718 feet above the level of the sea.

In passing from Albany to Schenectady we are presented with one of those works of art, which is still a rare object in our country, the Albany and Schenectady rail road, upon which a locomotive steam engine is in operation. Passing through the village of Ballston and Saratoga, at some miles distant from Saratoga, and near Hudson's River, we find ourselves on one of the most interesting spots identified with the history of the American revolution, the place, where Burgoyne surrendered his army. Crossing over to Lake Champlain we are arrested by the remains of the fortress of Ticonderoga, where Gen. Abercrombie was defeated in 1758; a spot as famous in the history of the former French war, as Saratoga is in that of the revolution. Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain are both famous in the history of the late war. In fact, the whole distance from Lake Champlain to Lake Erie, along the line of the canal, is consecrated to remembrances in the history of the Indian, French, revolutionary and late wars. As we ascend toward the lakes, we pass the Cohoes, the Little Falls, Glen's Falls, and the very extensive salt works at Salina. At Lockport we stand astonished, as we contemplate one of the noblest works of art on the canal, and look up the prodigious height, to which boats are raised by the double line of locks; and are scarcely less impressed with the sight of the town itself, which but a few years

since was a solid wilderness, and now is a handsome town, containing four or five thousand inhabitants. The locks at this place, and the deep cut through the solid limestone strike the observer as a more stupendous work, than either the canal aqueduct across the Mohawk or the Genessee.

Trenton Falls are in the town of Trenton, Oneida county, 108 miles N. W. of Albany, and 12 miles north of Utica. The cascade is 2 miles from the village. The surrounding scenery is remarkable for its romantic beauty and grandeur. Petrifications, and organic remains are abundantly imbedded in the limestone bluffs. West Canada creek has here cut itself a prodigious chasm through the rocks, in many places 150 feet deep, and for a distance of 4 miles; the whole extent of which is a succession of striking cataracts. This interesting chasm is much visited; and presents a spectacle not unlike that of many of the rivers of Tennessee and Kentucky, in their passage through their deep beds of limestone.

Whether the traveller contemplate the prodigious work of art presented in this long canal, or the astonishing growth of the new and beautiful towns along its banks, that have replaced the recent solid wilderness, whether he yield his eye and his mind to the sublime in the Falls of Niagara, or to the green, beautiful and romantic in the charming country of the lesser lakes, or the grand and solitary in the seas of fresh water, that spread from Ontario to the interminable deserts of the north, there is nothing of grand or beautiful in nature or art but what may be found between the splendid bay of New York, and the view of lake Erie from the square in Buffalo.

Education. This state has a school fund of \$2,012,113, exclusive of the *local school fund* and the literary fund, the avails of which are annually appropriated towards the support of colleges and academies. In 1829, the whole amount of money disbursed for the support of common schools, arising from all these sources, was \$214,840. The number of school districts is 8994. In the year 1829, 480,825 children were taught in the common schools. There is a college in the city of New York. Union college in Schenectady has already been described. Hamilton college is situated in Clinton not far from Utica. It is a respectably endowed institution with 2 large college edifices, and has an average number of 120 students. Geneva college is at Geneva, and there is a medical college at Fairfield. There is a theological seminary in the city of New York and in Auburn, Hartwick and Hamilton. The number of academies in this state is 55 with 3835 pupils. The high school of the city of New York has 444; Albany Lancaster school 500; Mrs. Wilard's Troy seminary 236. These views more clearly than any general

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remarks, indicate the municipal patronage bestowed by this great state upon literature and common schools.

West Point is a military school, the position of which we have already noticed. It is an establishment under the control of the general government, for the education of young men destined for the army. The number of pupils is limited to 250. The annual expense of the institution to the U. S. is \$115,000. The sum paid for the education of a cadet is \$330 per annum. There are 30 professors, instructors and assistants. The course of education, especially in the exact sciences, is thorough and complete.

General Statistics for 1830. Population 1,934,496. Yards of woollen, cotton and linen cloths manufactured in 1830, 14,466,226. Number of grist mills 2,234. Saw mills 5,195. Oil mills 121. Fulling mills, 1,222. Carding machines, 1,584. Iron works 170. Trip hammers, 164. Distilleries, 1,229. Asheries, 2,105. There are 237 newspapers publishing annually as is estimated, 14,536,000 printed sheets.

Manufactures. There are 88 cotton manufactories, 208 woollen, 200 iron. The cotton manufactories employ about 132,000 spindles. About 22,000 bales of cotton goods manufactured exceeds \$3,000,000. The value of woollen goods annually manufactured, exclusive of those made in families, is considerably upwards of \$3,000,000. The value of the annual manufacture of iron is \$4,000,000. There are about 50 paper mills, and the value of annual manufactures in this article \$500,000. The annual value of the manufacture of hats is \$3,000,000. That of boots and shoes amounts to 5,000,000. Leather is manufactured to the amount of \$2,905,750. The value of window glass made is \$200,000. Manufactured in families, as per state census returns, 2,918,233 yards fulled cloths, valued at \$2,918,323. Flannels and other woollens, not fulled, 3,468,001 yards, value \$693,600. Linen, cotton, and other cloths 8,079,992 yards, value \$1,211,998. The sales of domestic manufactures in the city of New York, during the year 1830, are estimated to amount to \$25,000,000. There are 29,495,720 acres of land in the state. The number of acres of improved land is 7,160,967, valued at \$179,024,175. Value of neat cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, 42,264,137. The amount of salt inspected, on which duties have been paid to the state for 1830, is 1,430,000 bushels. The tolls of the canals for 1830, were \$1,556,799, being an increase of 242,662 over those of the preceding year. There are 52 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of \$26,275,800. There are 75 steam boats (including 6 British boats on Lake Ontario) exclusive of steam ferry boats, &c. with an aggregate of 4,192 horse power. The number of clergy in the state is 1,382. That of attorneys and coun-

sellors at law is 1,741. That of Physicians and surgeons 2,549. The number of militia is 188,526.

NEW JERSEY,

Is 138 miles long and 50 broad, containing 8,600 square miles. Between $38^{\circ} 57'$ and $41^{\circ} 21'$ N. L. and $1^{\circ} 26'$ and $3^{\circ} 9'$ E. L. from Washington. Bounded N. by New York; E. by New York and Atlantic, S.W. by Delaware bay, which divides it from Delaware; W. by Pennsylvania.

Physical Aspect. The maritime belt along the S. E. part of the state is low and rather sterile. The central parts of it between New York and Philadelphia undulate with hill and dale, giving rise to clear and beautiful streams. At a considerable distance from the sea is a chain of mountains east of the Delaware. South mountain traverses the state from north to south, and parallel, and at a little distance farther north the Kittatinny. The country between and beyond these mountains is loamy with a fine verdant turf possessing a rich soil, well adapted to grazing. Lead, copper and silver are among the mineral productions; and in various points it abounds with extensive beds of iron ore.

Rivers. The Hudson, separating the state from New York, bounds it on the north and the Delaware, separating it from Pennsylvania, on the south. It has no other rivers of any great length, though every part of the state abounds in quick mill streams. The names of the most considerable rivers are Passaic, Hackinsac, Raritan, Great Egg Harbor and Musconecunk.

Divisions. Counties. Bergen, Hackinsac; Burlington, Mount Holly Burlington; Cape May, Cape May; C. H., Cumberland, Bridgetown; Essex Newark; Elizabethtown; Gloucester; Woodbury; Hunterdon, Trenton; Middlesex, New-Brunswick, Amboy; Monmouth, Freehold; Morris, Morristown; Salem, Salem, Somerset, Boundbrook; Sussex, Newton; Warren, Belvidere. Population in 1820 277,575. In 1830 320,779

Climate. The mountainous part of New Jersey has a climate not unlike the central parts of New-York, and New-England. In the maritime and southern portions it is milder, than would be indicated by its latitude, and as mild as the adjacent state of Pennsylvania.

Products. The maritime people find great advantage in their extensive oyster beds, and in feeding cattle on the salt meadows, that skirt the sea shores. The central parts of the state abound in the common productions of the middle and northern states. In the mountainous regions the productions compare with those of Vermont; and the inhabitants are

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noted for their excellent butter and cheese. The cider and fruit of the fine orchards of New-Jersey have gained an universal reputation.

Manufactures. Those of iron are prosecuted to a very great extent. Among other common articles of American manufacture, leather forms a very considerable item. Patterson is one of the largest and most flourishing manufacturing villages W. of Massachusetts. It is situated just below the romantic falls of the Passaic, which supplies water power to any extent. The numerous establishments have recently created a very considerable town. It contains 17 cotton factories, a clock factory, an iron factory, manufacturing 900,000 lbs. iron, and 850,000 lbs. nails. The cotton factories annually manufacture 2,000,000 lbs. The flax factory 600,000 lbs. of flax. There is one machine shop employing 150 hands. Connected with it is an iron and brass foundry working annually 600,000 lbs. of iron, and 16,500 of brass. Shoes are made extensively at Newark. Cotton is manufactured at Trenton. The industrious people of this state are rapidly following the example of New England in the extension of their manufactures.

Religious Denominations. About 300 fixed societies, beside the numerous societies of the methodists. Of the fixed societies the presbyterians are the most numerous; and after them the Dutch reformed church. But all the christian denominations are represented in this state.

Literature. There are two colleges, one at Princeton, and the other at New Brunswick. Princeton college is one of the most respectable seminaries in the United States. The position is high, airy and commanding, in the centre of a neat and flourishing village. The college edifice called Nassau Hall is 175 by 50 feet, and 4 stories high. There are two other considerable buildings belonging to the college all of stone, and a number of houses belonging to the officers of the government. At some distance from this group is the spacious building belonging to the theological school. This building is also of stone, and its dimensions 150 by 50 feet, and 4 stories high. The college library amounts to nearly 10,000 vols; and the theological library to 6000. The course of academical studies is thorough and complete. The theological seminary is under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States. The number of students in the college averages about 110, and the theological students about 100.

The Rutgers's college at New-Brunswick is under the care of the Dutch Reformed church. It has a spacious edifice, and respectable endowments, and promises as well as the Theological seminary, to be a very useful institution. There are over 20 incorporated academies, and some seminaries on the manual labour system. The state has a fund of

\$245,404 for the support of free schools. But the system of general education wants the efficiency of those of New-England and New-York.

Chief Towns. Trenton is situated on the East bank of the Delaware, opposite the Falls, on the great route between New-York and Philadelphia, 60 miles S. W. of the former, and 33 miles N. E. of the latter. The Delaware is navigable for sloops and steam boats to this place. It is a neat town; and contains 8 public buildings, among which the most conspicuous is the State house. In the town and vicinity are six houses of public worship. The bridge across the Delaware has five arches, and makes a handsome appearance. The town has some respectable manufactories of cotton. This place is memorable as the scene of one of the most splendid exploits of general Washington in crossing the Delaware, and capturing a large detachment of Hessians. It contained in 1820 3942 inhabitants. In 1830 it is supposed to contain over 6000. Newark is charmingly situated on the west bank of the Passaic 7 miles from its mouth, by the curves of the river. Very few towns of the size make a more showy appearance, being decidedly the handsomest town in the state. It contains 5 or 6 public buildings, 6 houses for public worship, and extensive manufactories of different kinds. In Orange, near this place, is made the famous Newark cider. It is 9 miles W. of New York. Population, in 1820, 6,507. In 1830, 10,705.

Patterson, of the manufactures of which we have already spoken, is situated on the Passaic near the great falls, in a position much admired for its romantic surrounding scenery. It is the chief manufacturing town in the state; and beside the extensive manufactories already mentioned, contains 5 or 6 houses of public worship. The manufactories are massive buildings of stone. The falls of the Passaic are 72 feet in perpendicular descent, and constitute a splendid cascade, much visited by travellers.

New Brunswick is situated on the W. bank of the Raritan at the head of sloop and steam boat navigation, 33 miles S. W. of New York, and 60 N. E. of Philadelphia. The buildings in this town, which has a city incorporation, are sparsely diffused over a considerable extent. It contains 7 public buildings, and 5 churches. We have already mentioned the college and theological seminary here. There are some handsome houses on the hill above the landing. The steam boats from New York with passengers for Philadelphia, land here, who take passage in stages from this point to Trenton on the Delaware, where they embark on steam boats for Philadelphia.

Princeton is a pleasant village, the college of which has already been mentioned. It is situated 10 miles N. E. from Trenton, on the great route

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between New York and Philadelphia. It contains 120 houses, and is consecrated in history by one of the glorious exploits of Washington, in which he defeated a British regiment marching to the relief of Trenton. Elizabethtown, 15 miles from New York, is an agreeable village containing over 200 houses, and is one of the most ancient towns in the state. Bordentown, 7 miles below Trenton, and 28 above Philadelphia, is a neat village, a little north of which the mansion of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, is pointed out, as an illustration of the mutability of fortune. Burlington, on the S. shore of the Delaware, 20 miles above Philadelphia, is a considerable village, showing to advantage to the passengers on the steam boats, as they round to, to take in and put out passengers. Camden, Salem, Morristown, Amboy, and Newton, are the other considerable towns in the state.

Roads and Canals. New Jersey from its position is a great thoroughfare. The chief roads of public travel are turnpikes. The chief canal is the Morris Canal, which leaves the Hudson opposite New York at Powle's Hook. The ascents of this canal, instead of being overcome by locks, are surmounted by inclined planes. At Bloomfield boats are drawn up an inclined plane of 624 feet, in which distance they overcome 52 feet of perpendicular height. To suspend a boat loaded with 40 or 50 tons in this way in the air is one of the triumphs of the modern gigantic application of power. This canal overcomes 890 feet in this way, and opens a direct route from the city of New York to the celebrated coal mines at Mauch Chunk in Pennsylvania. It is 80 miles in length. The Delaware and Hudson Canal may be considered as partly belonging to this state. The scenery of the country through which it passes is of a singularly romantic character. It is 65 miles long, and brings the Lackawanna coal to New York. A rail way with locomotive cars brings the coal to the canal. The Trenton and Raritan Canal is not yet completed. It will open a direct sloop and steam boat communication from Baltimore to New York. A rail road from Camden to Amboy is in progress. It is supposed that with the other improvements contemplated, it will enable the traveller to pass from New York to Philadelphia in four hours!

PENNSYLVANIA.

LENGTH, 300 miles; breadth, 160, containing 44,000 square miles. Between $39^{\circ} 43'$ and $42^{\circ} 16'$ N. L.; and $3^{\circ} 31'$ W. L. and $2^{\circ} 18'$ E. L. from Washington. Bounded N. by New York; N. E. by the Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; W. by Virginia and Ohio.

Counties. Chief Towns.

Adams, Gettysburgh.
 Alleghany, Pittsburgh.
 Armstrong, Kittanning.
 Beaver, Beaver.
 Bedford, Bedford.
 Berks, Reading.
 Bradford, Athens.
 Bucks, Bristol.
 Butler, Butler.
 Cambria, Ebensburg,
 Centre, Bellefonte.
 Chester, West Chester.
 Clearfield, Clearfield.
 Columbia, Catawissa.
 Crawford, Meadville.
 Cumberland, Carlisle.
 Dauphin, Harrisburgh.
 Delaware, Chester.
 Erie, Erie.
 Fayette, Uniontown.
 Franklin, Chambersburgh.
 Greene, Waynesburgh.
 Huntingdon, Huntingdon.
 Indiana, Armagh.
 Jefferson, Brookville.
 Lancaster, Lancaster.

Population in 1820, 1,049,393. In 1830, 1,347,672.

Physical Aspect. A considerable belt along the south-east section of the state is level, gradually rising to an uneven, and from that to an undulating surface. Between the first line of the Alleghanies, called South Mountain, and the second chain, the Blue Ridge, is a broad, fertile lime stone valley. The last western chain of the Alleghanies passes through the state from N. E. to S. W. It is broad, and composed of many detached mountains. West of these mountains, Western Pennsylvania is hill, dale and plain, with a surface not unlike that of New England. The soil of the vallies is almost invariably fertile. The S. E. division of the state, along the Susquehannah, embraces a great body of excellent land. The basin between Alleghany River and Lake Erie is a fine country. A broad belt of the finest country stretches east of the Alleghany Mountains, and spreads with the same extent into Maryland. This midland of Pennsylvania includes as rich and highly cultivated a tract of country as

Counties. Chief Towns.

Lebanon, Lebanon.
 Lehigh, Allentown.
 Luzerne, Wilkesbarre.
 Lycoming, Williamsport.
 McKean, Ceresstown.
 Mercer, Mercer.
 Mifflin, Lewistown.
 Montgomery, Norristown.
 Northampton, Easton.
 Northumberland, Sunbury.
 Perry, Landisburgh.
 Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
 Pike, Milford.
 Potter, Cowdersport.
 Schuylkill, Orwigsburgh.
 Somerset, Somerset.
 Susquehannah, Montrose.
 Tioga, Wellsborough.
 Union, Mifflinburgh.
 Venango, Franklin.
 Warren, Warren.
 Washington, Washington.
 Wayne, Bethany.
 Westmoreland, Greensburgh.
 York, York.

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is in America, and is chiefly settled with Germans. The highest peaks of the Alleghanies are elevated from 2 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from 1 to 2,000 feet above the level of their bases. This region in its mountains, valleys, and cascades, presents all varieties of the grand, rugged, sheltered, and romantic in scenery. Iron in vast quantities, lead, copper, many of the useful fossils, particularly the greatest abundance and variety of coal, marble, free stone, and all the useful earths for building and the arts abound in this state, so variegated in surface, and of geological formations so different from each other.

Soil and Productions. No state in the Union shows to the passing traveller a richer agriculture than this. It is emphatically a grain country, raising the greatest abundance of fine wheat. It produces all the fruits and productions of the Northern and Middle states, and is better adapted for the cultivation of the mulberry and the grape, than most of them. Pennsylvania is famous for the great size, and the strength and excellence of its breed of draught horses. The largest kinds show a prodigious bulk, when compared with the common dimensions of the northern horses. Among the other grains, this state is famous, in some parts, for the cultivation of buck wheat and spelts. Most of the finer fruits of the temperate climates flourish. The cider is particularly excellent. Wheat is the staple article, though parts of the state abound in the finest products of the dairy.

Religion. There are about 700 fixed societies in this state. Of these the most numerous denomination is the Presbyterian. The German Calvinists and Lutherans constitute the next most numerous denomination. The friends have between 60 and 70 congregations. The inhabitants are descended from all the European nations. The Germans, however, are the most numerous race, and next to them, perhaps, the Irish, and the Scotch Irish. In no state in the union is the dialect so compounded of all idioms, accents, tones and modes of framing sentences. Yet, perhaps, there is no state, in which the varieties of origin, opinions, faith, fashion, and modes of life have amalgamated into a more marked and distinct nationality, than in the people of this state.

Rivers. We have already dwelt upon those west of the Alleghanies. The principal Atlantic rivers of the state are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehannah, and Juniata. The Susquehannah is the largest Atlantic river of the United States. It rises in New York near the sources of the Mohawk, and meandering south west, it enters Pennsylvania, and by a sweeping bend returns upon its course, in the state of New York. Still searching a westward course it again enters Pennsylvania, and receives Tioga river, West Branch, and the Juniata. These accumulated waters having swollen it to a broad stream, it passes Harrisburg, enters Maryland, and finds its estuary in Chesapeake Bay at

Havre de Grace; after a course, measuring its curves, of more than 500 miles. Its principal branches are Tunkhannoc, Lackawannoc, Fishing Creek, Anderson's Creek, Clearfield Creek, Mushannon, Sine-mahoning, Kettle, Pine, Lycoming, Lowalsock and Muncy Creeks. These streams have courses from 30 to 70 miles in length. Juniata is the largest tributary. This stream rises in the Alleghanies from two large branches, which rise a little above Huntingdon. The united stream divides again, and by two mouths fall into the Susquehanna 14 miles above Harrisburgh. Below this junction the principal tributaries are Sherman's Conedoguinnet, Yellow Breeches, Conewago and Codorus Creeks from the west; and Swatara, Conestoga and Pequea Creeks on the east. No stream in the United States passes through more grand and romantic scenery, than the Juniata.

Lehigh is an important branch of the Delaware. It has cut its way through several hills, and among others the Blue Ridge. After passing through the Moravian towns, and a beautiful country, it falls into the Delaware at Easton. The canals have enabled the great cities to avail themselves of the rich and exhaustless coal beds near its banks.

Schuylkill rises among the mountains in Schuylkill county, winding through a rich country and the towns of Reading, and Pottstown, supplying Philadelphia with water in its course, it falls into the Delaware 7 miles below that city. It has a long course, and the locks and canals have rendered it navigable, so that the immense beds of anthracite coal on its head sources are rendered available to Philadelphia, and the country on the sea board. The names of many other streams might be given, which furnish admirable water power, and which irrigate and adorn the rich interior of the state.

Canals and Rail Roads. Pennsylvania has commenced a gigantic outline of internal improvements. In 1830 it had 480 miles of canal finished; 250 in progress towards completion, and 368 projected and surveyed. The whole length of the grand Pennsylvania canal would be if completed in a continuous line, about 450 miles. Of this line 260 miles from Philadelphia to a point about 20 miles beyond Huntingdon are completed. The whole line from Johnstown on the west side of the Alleghany, over 100 miles, is completed. An interval of something more than 50 miles from the Juniata over the Alleghany to Johnstown is yet incomplete. It is proposed to unite them by a rail way over the mountains. The Philadelphia and Wyoming canal, connecting that far famed valley with that city, is 268 miles in length. It is intended to unite the Pennsylvania canal at Pittsburgh with a canal through Meadville to Lake Erie. This canal will be between 2 and 300 miles in length. Still another canal route has been surveyed to lead from Pittsburgh to

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the summit level of the Ohio, and Erie canal. Numerous side cuts connected with these canals, which, a few years since, would have been deemed impracticable, now dwindle in comparison with these gigantic works, and are too numerous to find a place in this work.

Forty miles of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail road are nearly completed. At the termination of the Hudson and Delaware canal, a rail way extends over Moosic mountains, reaching from the canal to Carbondale on Lackawanna River. It is 16½ miles in length, and overcomes an elevation of 858 feet. The Mauch Chunk rail way is of wood over laid with iron. It connects the coal mines with Lehigh River, which is rendered boatable by canal boats. The summit of the mountain, where the coal is found, is 982 feet above the level of the river. The length of the rail way is 9 miles. The cars descend the platform, where they unload in a minute and 20 seconds. 132 cars have descended in a day with 198 tons of coal. The loaded cars, in descending, are attached to empty cars at the foot, and draw them up. The coal of this exceedingly rich and abundant mine is anthracite, hard, pure, black, with a beautiful conchoidal fracture, and perfectly clean in the handling. Other rail roads are in contemplation and survey.

Manufactures. This article is too extensive to allow details. In the important article of iron manufactures, Pennsylvania far excels any other state in the union. We have spoken of the manufactures west of the Alleghanies. As long ago as in 1810, there were in the state 375 important iron factories for all operations in iron, from smelting the ores to manufacturing nails. At the same time there were 64 cotton factories; 64 paper mills, and 8 glass works. Some of these manufactures have doubled since that time. It is supposed that the total value of manufactures in this state may be about \$70,000,000. The bank capital is \$10,310,333. The tonnage of the shipping is 104,114 tons. In 1816 the exports were \$7,196,246. The domestic trade has increased prodigiously, since that time. The foreign trade has diminished, as a natural consequence, amounting in exports in 1830 to \$4,089 935.

Education. This great state has made certain constitutional provisions, that the poor shall be taught gratis. Means have been provided in almost all the counties, to carry this provision into effect. The report of the comptrollers of the public schools, states, that in 12 years preceding 1830, 34,703 children had received the advantage of this provision. But general instruction is not diffused so universally, as in New-York. The university of Pennsylvania, after many changes, of the original plan, is organized on the most respectable footing, and the medical school attached to it yields in reputation to none in the union. Dickinson college at Carlisle, is an important institution. Jefferson college at

Cannonsburg, has a medical school attached to it in Philadelphia. Washington college, at Washington, the Western University at Pittsburgh, and Alleghany college at Meadville, have already been named under the head of Western Pennsylvania. Madison college at Uniontown is an institution under the care of the Methodist church. Mount Airy college is fixed at Germantown. There are Theological schools at Gettysburgh, York and Alleghany. The Moravian schools at the beautiful villages of Nazareth, Bethlehem and Litiz sustain a high reputation, and are in the most flourishing condition. The system of instruction is of a peculiar character, and has deserved estimation for conferring on females an efficient and useful education.

Chief Towns. Philadelphia, the second city in the union, is situated on the west bank of the Delaware, 300 miles S. W. of Boston, 90 S. W. of New-York, 100 miles N. E. of Baltimore, and 137 miles N. E. of Washington. It is situated on an isthmus plain between the Schuylkill and Delaware, extending from the one to the other, and is about 6 miles above their junction. It is 123 miles by the curves of the river from the city to the estuary. The Delaware is here a broad, unimpeded and noble stream, affording water for vessels of any size; and furnishes an admirable harbor. The city is built in the form of an oblong square; and is noted for the regularity, with which its streets running north and south, are intersected by others at right angles, running east and west. The streets are from 113 to 50 feet wide, and numbered in one direction first, second, third, and so on; and in the other by specific names: so that no city exists in which it is so easy to find a given point by the direction. The number of squares, it is believed, amounts to about 350.

It is unquestionably among the most manufacturing cities, all things taken into view, in the United States. Among all the extensive branches, for which it is famous, paper, printing, and publishing are important items. A great number of gazettes, periodicals and monthlies are issued; and one quarterly critical, and another quarterly medical journal. This city vies with Boston in the number and extent of its school and classical books. If Boston publishes, as regards material and execution, more substantially, Philadelphia publishes cheaper, a circumstance often as important in the extension of its books. This city has reputation, also for the extent and excellence of its breweries.

Its literary, philosophical and humane institutions are worthy of all praise. The Philadelphia library owes its origin to the illustrious Franklin. It contains a museum, a philosophical apparatus, the Philadelphia library, and the Loganian library; amounting in all to 25,000 volumes. The American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia society for pro-

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moting agriculture, the athenæum and the academy of natural sciences, are all important institutions, and have libraries and collections. The friend's library contains a respectable collection, and the friend's common schools institution is an important and efficient one. There are among the literary institutions great numbers of Lancasterian, Sunday and infant schools. Among the humane institutions is, one for the deaf and dumb. One of the noblest establishments in this or any other state is the Pennsylvania Hospital. It extends a front of 273 feet, and has a large building connected with it, sufficient to contain 50 or 60 patients. Appended to it is a beautiful garden. There are admirable arrangements for every thing appertaining to the comfort, and restoration of the diseased both in body and mind. West's splendid picture of Christ healing the sick is properly kept in this institution, and for a trifling gratuity shown to strangers. There are over 40 public buildings, and about 70 houses of public worship. The names, uses and dimensions of some of the public buildings follow.

The first presbyterian church is a noble building as are the episcopal churches in eighth and tenth streets. The market is a low range of buildings, in the middle of market street, extending from the Delaware to eighth street. The Bank of the United States, in Chesnut street is considered the most finished specimen of pure Grecian architecture in the union. It is of white marble with Doric columns in front. The Bank of Pennsylvania fronts two streets with Ionic columns, and is of white marble. The state house is a large brick building in Chesnut street. Gerard's bank is a beautiful marble building with Corinthian columns. The arcade is an imposing stone structure leading from Chesnut to Lafayette street. It is fitted up with shops, and in the second story with piazzas, and contains Peale's museum. The theatre in Chesnut street has a marble front. The Masonic hall, a little further on, is in the Gothic style. The Academy of arts is in Chesnut street between tenth and eleventh. Among the statues are *the three graces* of Canova; and a gallery of pictures principally the works of American artists. The United States mint is visited, as an object of general curiosity. Most of the visitants purchase gold and silver coins struck under their eye. The amount coined annually varies from two and a half to three million dollars. In 1829, the number of pieces of coin struck amounted to 7,674,501.

The Schuylkill water works are a splendid establishment, and noted especially for the rich and varied prospect enjoyed from them. The building, in which the machinery is contained, is a handsome one, and the machinery is capable of raising 7 million gallons of water in 24 hours. The wheels are driven by a current from a dam above. The reservoirs are on a hill, higher than any part of the city. The pipes extend 34 or

35 miles. This grand work abundantly repays the inspection. Pratt's Garden, in full view of the water works, is a charming place, and well worthy to be visited. The penitentiary has the aspect of a fortress. The wall is of granite 40 feet high, and encloses a square 650 feet each way. The Navy Hospital, 2 miles south west of the centre of the city, has a front of 386 feet, and is 3 stories high. It is built partly of granite and partly of marble. The Navy Yard is of great extent, and fitted up with first rate appurtenances for building frigates, and ships of the line. The Pennsylvania, building here, it is said, will be the largest ship in the world, and it is to carry 150 guns.

The public squares of this beautiful city strike a stranger with pleasing emotions, from their frequency, neatness, verdure; and the number of people promenading them. No city in the union can show such long ranges of uniform and magnificent houses, as this. Chesnut street may serve as a sample. A volume would be requisite to convey details of all the public buildings, churches, literary and humane institutions, and interesting objects, worthy of the inspection of strangers. Uniformity, neatness and utility stand embodied as the characteristics of this great and thriving city. Two men, whose names will be coeval with time, differing in a thousand respects, have been enabled to stamp a blended impress of their own peculiar intellectual character upon the aspect and institutions of Philadelphia. The one is Franklin, the simple and sagacious expounder of the doctrine of utility; and the other, William Penn, the memorable patriarch, the immortal asserter of toleration, a doctrine in his time unknown; and now as universally admitted, and lauded in theory, as it is universally infringed and disregarded in practice. Population in 1820, 108,116. In 1830, 161,412.

The entrance of the estuary of the Delaware is defended by an artificial breakwater, an immense work not yet completed. The artificial communications of Philadelphia with the interior by turnpikes and McAdamized roads, and navigable rivers and canals, are too numerous to be dwelt upon, except in general terms. One communication of permanent importance must not be overlooked. The numerous and beautiful steam boats that formerly plied between Philadelphia and Baltimore used to descend the Delaware to a certain point, when the passengers debarked and took stages from the Delaware across the state of Delaware to Newcastle on Chesapeake Bay. A ship canal is now cut across this peninsula, uniting the Delaware and the Chesapeake by an uninterrupted line of inland canal communication. This canal is 14 miles long, and is 60 feet in width at the water line. It was originally dug 8 feet in depth, but has been increased to 10. The locks are 100 feet in length, and the whole construction is for sloops of the largest class and schooners. The steam boats intended to ply on this route are of the largest and most

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beautiful kind. Three towns, Delaware, Chesapeake, and Bohemia have already sprung up on the route. The harbor on the Delaware is formed by two prodigious piers running into the water. The bridges over the canal are some of them of the class called swivel bridges. Over the centre of the Deep Cut is the Summit Bridge, reaching from hill to hill, 235 feet span, and 90 feet at its key stone above the level of the water. Schooners, and the largest class of sloops pass underneath with their masts standing.

Harrisburgh, the political metropolis of the state, has a pleasant site on the east bank of the Susquehannah, nearly 100 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. It contains 7 or 8 public buildings, and 4 houses of public worship. The state house is a spacious and elegant building, and makes an imposing show. A bridge has been erected across the Susquehannah at this place. An island divides the bridge into two divisions. The whole length of the bridge and cause-way over the island is a mile. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

Lancaster is situated in a delightfully fertile country near Conestoga Creek, which falls into the Susquehannah; and is connected with the great chain of the Pennsylvania Canal. It contains 9 or 10 public buildings, and as many churches. Some of the public buildings, many of the private mansions, and two of the churches are handsome buildings. Many of the buildings are in the substantial German style of building in Pennsylvania, of stone. It is becoming a manufacturing town. Many of the inhabitants are Germans, and the German language is much spoken. Three or four German gazettes are published in this place, and as many in English. The canal system, by connecting Lancaster by water communication with Philadelphia, has given a new impulse to this town. It is situated 62 miles W. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by an admirable road, and is 36 S. E. of Harrisburgh. Population in 1820, 6,663. In 1830, 7,683.

Reading is also central to a fine agricultural country, and is situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill, and contains a number of public buildings, and 5 churches. Being connected with Philadelphia by the line of the Pennsylvania Canal, its trade is rapidly advancing. There are many fine mills in the vicinity. Its manufactures are increasing. Hats constitute a large item in its manufactures. Population about 6,000.

Carlisle is an interior town, 16 miles W. of Harrisburgh, 114 W. of Philadelphia, and contains 5 public buildings and 8 churches. The streets are handsome, and the buildings chiefly of stone and brick. Dickinson College, already mentioned, is in this place. Population is about 5,000. Easton is a very neat town on the west bank of the Delaware, at the junction of the Lehigh, 60 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains a num-

ber of public buildings, a church and an academy. Here is a handsome bridge across the Delaware.

Chambersburgh is situated on Conococheague Creek, with striking views of the Alleghanies in the distance. The stream on which it stands furnishes water power for many manufactories, of which the town already contains a considerable number. It has 6 public buildings, 7 churches, and 400 dwelling houses, of which a great proportion are brick or stone. Blue lime stone, free stone, and marble abound in the vicinity. It has turnpike communications with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. Population, in 1820, was 2,401. The number, in 1830, amounted to 3,233.

York is situated on Codorus's Creek, 85 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 48 N. of Baltimore, and contains 6 public buildings and 8 churches. It is a handsome town in the centre of a fertile and charming country. Population in 1820, 3,546. In 1830, 5,267. Bethlehem is a charming Moravian town on the Lehigh, 54 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. The town is built of stone, and inhabited entirely by Moravians. The two seminaries for instruction in this place enjoy a high reputation. Population 2,000. Lehigh and Litiz are the other principal Moravian establishments in this vicinity. The principal towns in West Pennsylvania have been already noticed. Northampton, on the Lehigh, Norristown, on the Schuylkill, and Huntingdon, on the Juniata, are considerable towns. Bedford, on the south branch of the Juniata, is the seat of the Bedford mineral springs, and surrounded by splendid scenery. A barren catalogue of the names of 30 other considerable villages might be given. A single fact from the late census of 1830, will illustrate the vigorous advance of this great state in population and importance. The aggregate increase of 28 towns and boroughs is at the rate of 60 per cent. In 1829, 297,206 barrels of wheat flour, 39,523 of rye flour, and 1,609 hogsheads and 6,433 barrels of corn meal were inspected in Philadelphia.

It spreads a wide surface in the Ohio valley, rapidly advancing in wealth and population. New towns are springing up in every direction. It abounds in all the elements of wealth and power. Public opinion has given it a strong impulse towards manufactures, and a gigantic system of internal improvements. Its inhabitants, though composed of all nations, are distinguished for their orderly habits, industry, and sober progress of thrift, and a sturdy spirit of political independence. The passing stranger as he traverses the state, is struck with the noble roads and public works, with the beautiful German farms and their magnificent and imperishable stone houses, and often still more magnificent stone barns. An agricultural country, alike charming and rich, spreads under his eye. He not only passes many handsome towns, but is surprised with the frequent re-

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currence of neat and populous villages, the names of which he had met in no itinerary or gazetteer. He sees a country of immense agricultural resources.

DELAWARE.

LENGTH 92 miles. Breadth 23, containing 2050 square miles. Between $38^{\circ} 27'$ and $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. L. and $1^{\circ} 13'$ and $1^{\circ} 57'$ E. L. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. Delaware bay and Atlantic, S. and W. by Maryland.

Physical Aspect. The greater portion of the surface is one extended plain. The upper part of the state is undulating. Christiana heights and Brandywine hills are rough and elevated. On the table summits between Delaware and the Chesapeake bays is a chain of swamps, from which the waters descend in one direction to Chesapeake bay, and from the other to Delaware River. Taken together, it is a fine tract of country for cultivation, and admirably adapted to the growing of wheat, the staple of the state. Delaware flour has reputation abroad for softness and whiteness beyond all other American flour. It is distinctly perceived in this state, that the temperature is softening to that of the southern states. Cypress, the timber of southern countries, abounds in the swamps. The catalpa, persimmon and some of the laurel tribe, are found among the forest trees. Sweet potatoes are raised without difficulty. We know of no ores found in this state, except those of iron, which are abundant.

Divisions. Counties. Kent, *Dover*; Newcastle, *Newcastle*; Surry, *Georgetown*; Population in 1820, 72,749. In 1830, 76,739.

The state owns 13,213 tons of shipping. Its exports, passing through Philadelphia or Baltimore, are chiefly included in the amount of exports from those towns.

Manufactures and Commerce. Brandywine Creek in the upper part of the state furnishes water power for great and growing manufacturing establishments. The chief articles are flour, cottons, woollens, paper and gunpowder. Newcastle county is the seat of the principal of those establishments. In proof of the tendency of manufacturing industry, we give the following facts from a table of the assessed value of lands in this county, in 1828. The whole valuation of lots, houses and lands in it is \$8,086,932. Christian hundred furnishes \$2,710,000, being out of proportion richer, than any other part of the country, in consequence of the extensive manufactures in its beautiful neighborhood. The highest value of land is forty four dollars per acre in Christiana hundred, the most man-

ufacturing district and the lowest is \$7 in Appoquinimink, the least manufacturing part of the state. All the other hundreds approach nearer the highest value, or retire from it, in proportion to their manufacturing industry. The capital invested in manufactures in Delaware in 1827 was \$2,500,000.

Canals. The Delaware and Chesapeake canal runs through this state and has already been mentioned. This state has made great exertions to render the Susquehannah navigable, and has effected it as far as Columbia.

Literature. The state has a school fund of \$170,000. There are academies at Wilmington, New Castle, Newark, Smyrna, Dover, Milford, Lewistown and Georgetown. Schools are established in every district of 4 miles square. No district is entitled to any share of the school fund, that will not raise by taxation a sum equal to its share of the income of the fund. This state furnishes one college student from every 11,000 of its inhabitants.

Religion. The number of fixed congregations is stated to be 55, of these the Presbyterians are said to be the most numerous.

Chief Towns. Dover is the political metropolis. It is situated on Jones Creek, 7 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay. It contains 4 public buildings, of which the state house is the most conspicuous, and 2 churches. The number of its inhabitants is about 1200. Wilmington is the largest town in the state, and is a handsome and thriving place. It is situated between Brandywine and Christiana creeks, 1 mile above their confluence, and 2 miles from the Delaware, with which it has a navigable communication. It is 28 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and 70 N. E. of Baltimore. The position is high, airy and pleasant. The number of its public buildings is 9 or 10, and it has 11 churches. It is supplied with water from the Brandywine by water works, like those of Philadelphia. There is a U. S. Arsenal here, and the Friends have a boarding school of celebrity. A college was incorporated, but has never gone into operation. This town owns more than 10,000 tons of shipping. Its staple article of export is flour. There is a bridge over the Brandywine, and one over the Christiana, connecting it on each side with the beautiful surrounding country, in which it is situated. The celebrated Brandywine flour mills are in a village a little distant from the town. These flour mills were formerly the most numerous and important in the U. S. Those in Rochester, New-York, now vie with them. Within 10 miles of Wilmington there are at least 100 important manufactories, rendering it the largest manufacturing district in the Atlantic country W. of Philadelphia. Great quantities of gun powder are among the articles manufactured. The population in 1820 was 5,268. The

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census of 1830 gives it 6,620. New Castle is situated on the west bank of the Delaware, 5 miles from Wilmington, and 33 S. W. from Philadelphia. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and some public buildings. Before the Delaware and Chesapeake canal went into operation, this used to be a place of embarkation for passengers from Philadelphia on board steam boats for Baltimore. Population in 1830 1,000. The names of the other considerable villages in the state, follow. Newport near Christiana Creek deals extensively in flour. Christiana on Christiana Creek, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, has a similar trade. Smyrna, Milford, Georgetown, and Lewistown near Cape Henlopen light house are towns of some importance.

History. This state was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Fins. It then passed under the authority of the Dutch, from whom it was transferred to the English. Afterwards it was made a part of the peaceful domain of William Penn. Next to Rhode Island, it has the smallest area of any state in the union.

MARYLAND.

LENGTH 119 miles. Breadth 91. Containing 10,800 square miles. Between 38° and 39° 43' N. Latitude, and between 2° 31' W. and 1° 58' E. longitude. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania. E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, and S. by Virginia.

Counties. Chief Towns. Alleghany, *Cumberland*; Ann Arundel, *Annapolis*; Baltimore, *Baltimore*; Calvert, *Prince Frederickton*; Caroline, *Denton*; Charles, *Port Tobacco*; Cecil, *Elkton*, Dorchester, *Cambridge*; Frederick, *Frederick (city)*; Harford, *Belle Air*; Kent, *Chestertown*, Montgomery, *Rockville*; Prince George, *Upper Marlboro*; Queen Ann, *Centreville*; St. Mary, *Leonardtown*; Somerset, *Princess Anne*; Talbot, *Easton*; Washington, *Hagerstown*; Worcester, *Snow Hill*. Population in 1820 407,350—in 1830 446,913.

Physical aspect. The maritime belt of this state is penetrated far into the interior by Chesapeake Bay, as a vast river, dividing it into 2 distinct portions, called the eastern and western shore. These shores include a level, low and alluvial country, permeated by tide, rivers and creeks, and like the same tracts of country farther south, subject to intermittents. The genuine white wheat, which is supposed to be peculiar to this state, is raised on the eastern shore. Above the tide waters the land becomes agreeably undulating. Beyond this commence the different ranges of the Alleghanies with their numerous peaks. The vallies

between them are of a loamy and rich soil, yielding fine wheat, and all the productions of the middle states, together with some of those of the southern country. The national road passes through the wide and fertile vallies, in which Fredericktown and Hagerstown are situated, being broad belts of the same admirable soil, which is seen in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The names of the principal ridges are South Mountain, the Blue Ridge, Ray's Hill, Sideling Hill, Savage Mountain, Evi's Hills and Alleghany Mountains. Between these mountains and hills are clear and transparent waters. The air is elastic and the climate salubrious.

Productions. The great staple of this state is wheat. The second staple is tobacco. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to the cultivation of all the fruits of the temperate climates. The proportion of hickory trees in the forests is greater than in the northern states. The woods abound in that production, called *mast*, on which the swine fatten. Sweet potatoes are raised in abundance, and some cotton for domestic use. In the swamps the cypress is common, and the catalpa is indigenuous.

Rivers. The Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, will be described under the head of that state. The Susquehannah, passing through it, has already been described. The principal rivers, that have their courses in this state, are the Choptank, which rises in Delaware, and falls into the Chesapeake. Nanticoke rises also in Delaware from several branches, and likewise empties into the Chesapeake. Patapsco River might with more propriety be called an inlet. Several branches empty into Patapsco creek, which falls into the bay about three miles below Baltimore. From Baltimore to Chesapeake Bay the Patapsco affords good navigation for vessels of a considerable size. Sassafras River, Manokin, Pocomoke, Deer, Brush, Gunpowder and Black rivers are streams with short courses, that empty into Chesapeake Bay. Severn empties into the bay at Annapolis, of which it forms the harbor. Patuxent river falls into the bay 30 miles below Annapolis. A number of small streams fall in the Potomac into this state. Of these the principal are St. Mary's Wicomico, Port Tobacco, Matawoman, Piscataway and Eastern Branch. The latter stream falls into the Potomac below Washington. The great Cumberland road passes over the Monococy, Antietam and Conococheague, Beside these, Licking, Conoloway, Sideling hill, Town, Evi's and Will's creeks rise in Pennsylvania, and run into this state.

Climate. The maritime belt of this state belongs rather to the southern than the northern states. It is the commencement of that belt of alluvial plain, which spreads to the remotest extent of the southern country. The summer climate of this region cannot be accounted healthy,

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the waters being stagnant, and the surface yielding forth miasm. The higher portions of the state have a salubrious and delightful climate.

Religion. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous denomination. The other sects are fairly represented.

Literature. The University of Maryland, St. Mary's, and Baltimore college are all in Baltimore. There are 20 incorporated academies in the state, each of which receives \$800 a year from the state treasury. A law appointing primary schools and general instruction, was enacted in 1825; but has not been carried into effect so extensively, as could have been desired. The university of Maryland was originally a medical school. An academical department has been added. It has a spacious and elegant building and ample endowments; and the medical college is highly respectable in its standing. St. Mary's college a catholic institution, has a number of buildings, considerable endowments, and about 150 students, much younger than the members of colleges in general. Attached to the institution is a theological seminary.

Exports. In and about Baltimore, and in the richer and more populous districts west of it the products of the customary American manufactures are very respectable in amount. But Maryland, being, a slave owning state, is chiefly devoted to agriculture. The principal exports are flour, tobacco, pig iron, some lumber, and grain. They amounted in 1829 to \$4,804,465. The shipping was 170,947 tons.

Roads and Canals. There are a number of long turnpikes in the state; particularly one connecting with the *national* or *Cumberland road*, and constituting the great thoroughfare to the western country.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal commences at the Potomac in the Federal city, and proceeds along the river near the limits of Maryland and Virginia; and is laid out to pass through the highlands, and over the Alleghanies, not far from the route of the great national road, to meet the Ohio at or near Pittsburgh. Among the three great national works, to connect the Atlantic waters with the Ohio, and two of which are nearly completed, this is by no means the least stupendous. In fertility of the country through which it will pass, in the romantic grandeur of the scenery, and in the importance of the results that may be expected, it will probably equal either. An unfortunate litigation between this corporation and that of the Baltimore and Ohio rail way has retarded the progress of this canal. About 50 miles of the route are completed. The whole surveys have been made, and various excavations on the line beyond commenced. A lateral cut from Fredericktown to this canal has been authorized, and surveyed by the state. The whole length of the route, when completed, must considerably exceed 300 miles.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is by far the most stupendous national work of the kind ever undertaken in this or any other country. The length of the route must be nearly 300 miles. The elevation to be overcome, on the highest central point of the line above the termination at Baltimore, is 885 feet. From Baltimore to Cumberland the inclination will be about 15 feet and 10 inches a mile; and thence to the Ohio about 5 feet 2 inches a mile. The route from Baltimore to the Potomac, of 60 miles, will have but a single summit requiring stationary power. Thence up the Potomac valley, a route 120 miles farther will require none. The first section of the road to Ellicott's Mills, on the Patapsco, 13 miles from the city, has been finished some time, and other sections are in a state of progress near to completion. On this route every mode of passage by horse-car power, and locomotive steam-car power, and wind power by sails has been adopted. Although the speed of a mile in a minute, which has been effected on the Liverpool and Manchester rail way, has not been attempted on this, half that distance has often been attained. A single steam car will transport 8 cars and 150 passengers the distance of 13 miles in about 30 minutes, a speed and power as great as could be desired. To judge of the capabilities of such a rail way, we state a fact in relation to the Liverpool and Manchester rail road. The distance between the two towns is 32 miles. An entire ship's cargo, consisting of 1,200 bales of cotton, was conveyed by two engines from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours!

The route of this stupendous undertaking is through a country abounding in every variety of splendid scenery, that mountains, vallies, cascades, rivers, forests, and the wildness of nature in her mountainous retreats can furnish. Neither Alexander, Hannibal, or Napoleon ever meditated a more gigantic undertaking. What a conception to imagine the thousands of teams that will travel on this road, each conveying half a ship load, continually gliding along the iron rail way, bound in opposite directions, propelled along their everlasting course up the hills and down the vallies, by a power apparently as untiring as the rivers that roll by, or the lapse of time, and with a flight almost to emulate the eagle soaring above! The expense of the route, where it has been completed and double tracked, exceeds the average of \$40,000 a mile. The average expense of the whole route will be much less. The Carrollton viaduct on the route is a stupendous work, and supposed to be the noblest piece of mason work which our country can show. The Jackson Bridge, Deep Cut, Great Embankment, Gadsby's Run Viaduct, Patterson Viaduct, and the cut through Buzzard's Rock are vast works already accomplished. What sublime views will the whole route over the Alleghanies and to the Ohio furnish!

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A rail road from York-Haven to the Susquehannah has been undertaken by the legislature of Maryland. The distance is 60 miles, and the estimated cost 7,500 dollars a mile. This will connect with the Susquehannah and Philadelphia Rail Road. The French Town and New Castle Rail Road is laid out, and the stock taken. Various other rail ways are in contemplation. When these great works shall be completed, Maryland will probably come in for her full share of the trade of the western country. Both the great canal and rail way routes traverse a country of great fertility, abounding in exhaustless beds of coal and iron ore. Marble and free stone sufficient to build up all the cities in the Union, abound on the route. No elements of national wealth can well be imagined, that these works are not calculated to develop to an unlimited extent.

Chief Towns. Baltimore, the commercial capital of Maryland, is the third city in the Union in point of population and extent. It is situated on the north shore of the Patapsco, 14 miles above its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 190 S. W. of New York, 100 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 37 N. E. of Washington. No Atlantic city has had so rapid a growth. It naturally commands the trade of a great and growing interior country, comprising Maryland, parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the western country. Vessels of 600 tons can come to the wharves at Old Town and Fell's Point. But vessels over 200 tons burden cannot come quite up to the compact part of the city shore. Six or seven bridges, some of them elegant and of stone, connect Old Town with the city. In other respects the harbor is admirably adapted for trade, and is remarkable for the number of vessels that arrive and depart. The mouth of the harbor is a strait effectually guarded by Fort McHenry. The marshes in and about the city have been filled up, and various improvements for health and utility adopted, among which may be mentioned supplying the city with water from public fountains.

The area of the town is a square of 4 miles, divided into 12 wards. It contains 25 public buildings, and 40 places of worship, in which the common denominations are all represented.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is a spacious and magnificent building, the largest, it is believed, in the United States. A beautiful painting of *the taking of Christ from the Cross* is shown in it. The Unitarian church is a large and beautiful one, as is St. Paul's church. The Exchange is a vast building 366 feet by 140, with 4 wings. The Athenæum is a spacious and beautiful structure. The Union Bank is one of the most showy buildings of the kind. The Penitentiary is on a great scale, and under excellent management. The hospital is distinguished for the extent and excellence of its anatomical apparatus, having generally from 150 to 200 patients. Among the conspicuous objects are

its monuments. The Washington Monument is a marble column in Howard Park, 175 feet high. The base or pedestal is 50 feet square, and 20 feet high, and the column 14 feet in diameter at the summit, and 20 at the foot. The Battle Monument is raised in memory of those who fell in defence of the city in the British attack of 1814. At the corner of Front and Pitt streets is a shot tower, the most conspicuous object in a distant view of the city. It is 234 feet high. Barnum's Hotel is one of the most splendid in the United States, being 223 feet front, by 100 in depth. The Public Fountain is a spring fountain of water in the western part of the city shaded with trees, and surrounded by a public square. In the sultry months it is a place of great resort. Baltimore has been so recently settled, that its vicinity is mere wooded, and has scenery of more freshness than surrounds American cities in general. The approaches to it are of surpassing beauty; and in regard to position, and the configuration of its area for convenience, show or having its streets cleared by the rains no place in America exceeds it. A considerable part of the city is built up with the same regularity as Philadelphia. A great number of the houses are elegant, and on the whole the city of monuments strikes the eye of a stranger as a beautiful place. It issues 7 or 8 gazettes, and has 100 considerable manufactories of one kind or another. In 1830 were inspected 577,804 barrels of wheat flour, 4,436 barrels rye flour, 558 hogsheds, and 5,458 barrels of corn meal. Population, in 1820, 62,738. In 1830, 80,519. Annapolis is the political metropolis of the state, and is situated on the western side of the estuary of the Severn, 28 miles S. E. of Baltimore, and 40 N. E. of Washington. It has a spacious and elegant court house, which is the only conspicuous building in it. It has 2 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Fredericktown, on a branch of the Monocacy, is a large and pleasant interior town, 45 miles W. of Baltimore, and 43 N. W. of Washington. It contains 6 public buildings and 7 churches. Intermixed with the beautiful and spacious private and public buildings are not a few log houses, memorials of the recent woods, from which their timber was hewn. It is a peculiarity in the modes of this place, that the marketing is finished before sunrise. It is in the centre of a very pleasant and fertile country; and when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall be finished, will have a direct boatable water communication with the Chesapeake. It issues 4 gazettes, and has between 4 and 6,000 inhabitants. Hagerstown is a very neat town, regularly laid out on Antietam Creek. It contains 4 public buildings, and 4 houses of public worship, 2 of which are handsome. The town is built chiefly of wood or stone. Many of the inhabitants are Germans. It issues 2 gazettes, and has about 4,000 inhabitants. Cumberland is a considerable village on the N. bank of the Potomac, at the commence-

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ment of the national road. It is 70 miles W. of Hagerstown, and 130 E. of Wheeling. It contains 4 public buildings, and 4 churches. An immense abundance of stone coal is found in the vicinity. Hancock, on the most northern bend of the Potomac, near the Pennsylvania line, is also, as well as the three last mentioned towns, on the *National Road*, and is an important village. The names of the other considerable villages in this state follow: Elkton, Freetown, Charlestown, Chestertown, Easton, Middleton, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and Snowhill. These are on the eastern shore: Havre de Grace, Belle-Air, Harford, Bladensburg, Port Tobacco and Leonardtown are on the western shore.

Manners of the People. Maryland was originally a Roman Catholic settlement, made by lord Baltimore. Deep traces of the influence of the Roman Catholic worship are inwrought into the manners of the people. The effect of slavery on a large scale is first perceptible as we advance south in this state. The educated citizens have a generous frankness of manners, exceedingly attractive to strangers, and worthy of all praise.

District of Columbia. This is a tract ten miles square on both sides of the Potomac, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the general government, and is the seat of that government. It contains two counties, Washington, *Washington* and *Georgetown*; Alexandria, *Alexandria*. Population in 1820, 33,039. In 1830, 39,588.

Washington, the metropolis of the United States is situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac, by the curves of the river and the bay 295 miles from the Atlantic, about intermediate between it and the Ohio, and not far from intermediate between the northern and southern divisions of the union; in $38^{\circ} 57' N. L.$ and $77^{\circ} 2' W. L.$ from Greenwich. Its position is between the Eastern Branch and the Potomac. Rock Creek divides it from Georgetown, with which it is connected by 4 bridges; and the Potomac separates it from Alexandria, with which it is connected by a bridge of more than a mile in length. A canal following the course of the Tyber, a small stream that runs through Washington, connects the Potomac with the Eastern Branch. The space, on which the city is built, is high, airy, commanding and salubrious; and, as but a small part of it is yet covered with buildings has the aspect of a succession of opulent villages in the midst of the country. The original plan was a regular, but a singular, one. The streets were laid out to radiate in right lines from the capitol, as a centre. This plan has been but imperfectly carried out. Some of the smaller streets are designated by the letters of the alphabet. It presents the appearance of 3 distinct villages, the navy yard village, Capitol hill village; and the Pennsylvania Avenue, which is the most showy and compact part of the city. The Capitol presents an imposing mass of 352 feet front, and the

wings 121 feet in depth. The eastern projection is 65 feet and the western 88. The building covers nearly an acre and three quarters. The centre of the dome is 95 feet high. It is handsomely terraced in front, and occupies a hill, which renders it a conspicuous object for several miles in the distance. It is built of beautiful freestone, adorned with massive stone columns in different styles of architecture. It is too large to have its proportions fully apprehended by the eye, when viewed near at hand. It is seen in the best light at the distance of half a mile, and its white columns illumined by the mild radiance of the setting sun. The representative's chamber is a magnificent semicircular apartment, supported by bluish polished stone columns, lighted from above. The greatest length of the representative's room is 95 feet. The senate chamber is a similar, but smaller apartment 74 feet in length. The height of the former is 60 feet, and that of the latter only 40. In the centre of the building is the Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height. It is ornamented with national paintings, representing the surrender at Saratoga and Yorktown, the declaration of Independence, and Washington resigning his commission. Each of these paintings is 12 feet by 18. There are also relievos in marble representing Pocahontas rescuing Captain Smith from death, the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, one of Penn's treaties with the Indians, and a battle between Boone and two Indians. This noble and magnificent apartment is of white marble, and lighted from the dome. Men on the pediment seem dwindled to atoms, and the slightest noise creates echoes, which reverberate upon the ear with a grand and surprising effect. Its solitude, during the recess of congress, gives these deafening echoes a peculiar impressiveness. It would require no great effort of the imagination, to suppose them the shades of the interminable speeches uttered during the session lingering behind, in the absence of the orators, *like clouds*, in the phrase of scripture, *returning after the rain*. A most splendid view is enjoyed from the top of the capitol, commanding a vast sweep of country, the noble Potomac, and handsome mansions embowered in the distant groves. The beautiful area, in which the Capitol is situated, is surrounded by an avenue of young trees, which will soon give the softening of verdure and shade to the view of this imposing structure. The whole expense of the Capitol and appurtenances was not far from \$2,000,000. The President's house is an elegant mansion, 170 feet front, and 85 deep, and built of the same material with the Capitol. The entrance hall leads into the drawing room, where are the levees, upon which occasions two other magnificent apartments are thrown open, all easily accessible to strangers. The offices for the departments of state are 4 spacious brick edifices, in which are kept the papers, records, archives

and offices of the several departments. The general post office is a large brick edifice, nearly a mile northwest of the Capitol, in which are kept the offices of the post office establishment, the general land office, and the patent office, in which more than 2,000 patents are shown, among which are a great many useful and useless inventions. The Navy Yard is situated on the Eastern Branch, and has all the appurtenances for building ships of the largest size. The city hall is 251 feet long by 50 in breadth. Congress' library is now kept in the Capitol, and contains from 8 to 10,000 volumes. The Columbian college has an extent of 117 feet by 47, is situated on elevated ground, and is a lofty building, calculated to accommodate 100 students. There are a number of other public buildings, and 14 houses for public worship. Population 13,823.

Georgetown is separated from Washington by Rock Creek; and from its proximity seems to the eye to make a part of the city. It contains 8 public buildings and 5 churches. It is a handsomely built and flourishing town with considerable trade. It contains a respectable Catholic literary institution, called Georgetown college, which has two spacious edifices, containing a library of 7,000 volumes, and having an average number of 150 students. Population 8,441.

Alexandria is included in the District of Columbia, though 6 miles distant from Washington, and the Potomac interposing between them in passing to it from Washington, with a bridge over it more than a mile in length. The remaining distance is an almost uninhabited plain. It contains 12 or 15 public buildings, and 8 churches. The streets are regular and the squares rectangular. It is favorably situated for commerce, at the head of tide water on the Potomac. The amount of its trade is respectable, and it has between 15 and 16,000 tons of shipping. The progress of this neat and ancient town has been for a long time almost stationary. It is expected that the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, with which it is connected, will communicate to it a new impulse of prosperity. Population in 1820, 8,216. In 1830, 8,221.

VIRGINIA.

LENGTH 320 miles; breadth 200; containing 64,000 square miles. Between 36° 40' and 40° 39' N. L.; and 6° 34' W., and 1° 20' E. L. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; E. by the Atlantic; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; W. by Kentucky; N. W. by Ohio.

Counties. Chief Towns.

Accomac, Accomac C. H.;
 Albemarle, Charlottesville;
 Alleghany, Covington;
 Amelia, Amelia;
 Amherst, Amherst;
 Augusta, Staunton;
 Bath, Hot Springs;
 Bedford, Liberty;
 Berkley, Martinsburgh;
 Botetount, Fincastle;
 Brooke, Wellsburgh;
 Brunswick, Lawrenceville;
 Buckingham, Ruckingham;
 Cabell, Cabell C. H.;
 Campbell, Lynchburgh;
 Caroline, Bowling Green;
 Charles City, Charles City C. H.;
 Charlotte, Charlotte C. H.;
 Chesterfield, Chesterfield C. H.;
 Culpepper, Culpepper C. H.;
 Cumberland, Cumberland C. H.;
 Dinwiddie, Dinwiddie C. H.;
 Elizabeth City, Hampton;
 Essex, Tappahannoc;
 Fairfax, Fairfax C. H.;
 Fauquier, Warrenton;
 Flucanna, Columbia;
 Franklin, Rocky Mount;
 Frederic, Winchester;
 Giles, Giles C. H.;
 Gloucester, Gloucester C. H.;
 Goochland, Goochland C. H.;
 Grayson, Grayson C. H.;
 Greenbriar, Greenbriar C. H.;
 Greenville, Hicksford;
 Halifax, Halifax C. H.;
 Hampshire, Romney;
 Hanover, Hanover C. H.;
 Hardy, Moorefields;
 Harrison, Clarksburgh;
 Henrico, Richmond;

Counties. Chief Towns.

Henry, Martinsville;
 James City, Williamsburgh;
 Jefferson, Charlestown;
 Kenhawa, Kenhawa C. H.;
 King & Queen, King & Queen C. H.;
 King George, King George C. H.;
 King William, King William C. H.;
 Lancaster, Lancaster C. H.;
 Lee, Jonesville;
 Lewis, Weston;
 Logan, Logan C. H.;
 Loudon, Leesburgh;
 Louisa, Louisa C. H.;
 Lunenburg, Lunenburg C. H.;
 Madison, Madison;
 Mason, Point Pleasant;
 Matthews, Matthews C. H.;
 Mecklenburgh, Boydton;
 Middlesex, Urbana;
 Monongalia, Morgantown;
 Monroe, Union;
 Montgomery, Christiansburgh;
 Morgan, Oakland;
 Nansemond, Suffolk;
 Nelson, Lovington;
 New Kent, New Kent C. H.;
 Nicholas, Nicholas C. H.;
 Norfolk, Norfolk;
 Northampton, Eastville;
 Northumberland, Northumberland;
 Nottaway, Nottaway C. H.;
 Ohio, Wheeling;
 Orange, Orange;
 Patric, Patric C. H.;
 Pendleton, Franklin;
 Pittsylvania, Pittsylvania C. H.;
 Pocahontas, Huntersville;
 Powhatan, Scottsville;
 Preston, Kingwood;
 Prince Edward, Prince Edward;
 Prince George, City Point;

Princess Anne, Princess Anne C H; Stafford, Stafford;
 Prince William, Brentsville; Surry, Surry C. H.;
 Randolph, Beverly; Sussex, Sussex C. H.;
 Richmond, Richmond C. H.; Tazewell, Tazewell C. H.;
 Rockbridge, Lexington; Tyler, Middlebourne;
 Rockingham, Harrisonburgh; Warwich, Warwich C. H.;
 Russell, Lebanon; Washington, Abingdon;
 Scott, Estillville; Westmoreland, Westmoreland C H;
 Shenandoah, Woodstock; Wood, Parkersburgh;
 Southampton, Jerusalem; Wythe, Wythe C. H.;
 Spottsylvania, Fredericksburgh; York, Yorktown.

Population in 1820, 1,065,366. In 1830, 1,211,266.

Physical Aspect. A wide maritime belt from the shore of the sea to the head of tide waters, is of maritime formation, low, level, sandy, and not rich, except the alluvial borders of the rivers, which have a loamy and fertile soil, producing the rankest vegetation. This district, during the sultry months, is exposed to intermittents and bilious complaints. Thence to the Blue Ridge is level, inclining to undulating, and from that to a rough surface. The vallies between the mountains are generally fertile. It has been remarked, that the rich and the poor counties of the state lie in parallel belts. But in such a wide tract of country, stretching from the sea across the Atlantic belt, over the mountains, and thence to the Ohio, embracing more than half the breadth of the Union, and comprising every variety of sea plain, alluvial plain, mountain table summits, and cedar declivities, deep vallies, and large districts of the Ohio valley, and every quality of soil from the best to the worst, every diversity of configuration might naturally be expected to be found. We have already spoken of Western Virginia. Atlantic Virginia will compare favorably, as to fertility of soil, with the states south of her. The mountain peaks of the Alleghanies, which run through the state as in Pennsylvania, are the Blue Ridge, the Peaks of Otter, North Mountain, Clinch, Cumberland, Chesnut Ridge, and Gauley Mountains.

Rivers. The principal Atlantic Rivers are Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannoc, Mattapony, Pamunkey, York, James, Rivanna, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton and Roanoke.

The Potomac rises among the Alleghany Mountains. It runs a N. E. course approaching Pennsylvania, receives the Shenandoah, and makes its celebrated pass through South Mountain. At the city of Washington it is over a mile in width. It empties into Chesapeake Bay about 90 miles below the city. Its course, including its curves, is between 3 and 400 miles. In its whole length it constitutes the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. James River rises in the same range of moun-

tains, 60 miles S. of the sources of the Potomac. It breaks through three ridges of mountains, in its course, and falls into the Chesapeake near Norfolk. It meets the tide at Richmond, and its whole course is over 300 miles. Artificial improvements have rendered more than 200 miles of this distance boatable. Roanoke rises in the Alleghanies near the sources of James River, and pursuing a S. E. direction, enters North Carolina. Rappahannoc rises in the Blue Mountains from two branches, which unite below Fredericksburgh. It falls into Chesapeake Bay 90 miles below that place. York River is formed by the junction of Mattapony and Pamunky, 27 miles above York, and falls into Chesapeake Bay 15 miles below that town. Large vessels ascend it to the junction of the two streams. Roanoke River is formed by the junction of the Dan and Staunton, and runs 100 miles in this state, before it passes into North Carolina. Shenandoah rises near Staunton, and winds near the base of the Blue Mountain, uniting with the Potomac immediately before its passage through the Blue Ridge. The Potomac South Branch rises in the Alleghanies, and after a N. E. course of 100 miles, unites with the other branch below Old Town. This state is traversed by so many considerable streams, that pursue parallel courses through the level Atlantic belt, and the navigation of these streams has been so much improved by artificial means, that most of the transport of the state is by water, and commerce is in this way brought to the doors of the people.

Productions. In this medial climate, and this formation of sea, river, and *detritus* of mountains, embracing all varieties of elevation, from the low sand plain, on a level with the sea, to the Alpine heights of the mountains, a rich flora would naturally be expected. In passing from Norfolk to the Ohio, a naturalist will detect most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that can be found in North America. The unlearned traveller over the Alleghanies will be struck with the view of strange plants and flowers in the vernal months, which will impress him with the pleasure of surprise from the novelty of their form, scent and hues. This is, probably, the richest region in the Union in medicinal plants. Among those most abundant and best known, are ginseng and snake root. To the productions common to the northern and middle states, this state adds the sweet potatoe, the finest tobacco, and in the southern parts cotton, as a crop. The productions of the north and the south, apples and wheat, cotton and tobacco meet here, as in Tennessee in the western country. The temperature, soil, and circumstances, are supposed to be favorable in the highest degree to the cultivated grape and the silk mulberry.

Minerals and Fossils. In these respects Virginia is considered the richest state in the Union. Quarries of the most beautiful marble and freestone, blue lime stone, pit coal and iron ore are found in inexhaustible

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abundance, and in places too numerous to be designated. Black lead, lead ore, rock crystal, amethysts and emeralds are discovered. Porcelain clay and chalk are common, and almost all the useful fossils. At Bath, in the central part of the state, are the *Warm Springs*, the ordinary temperature of which is 96° Fahr. The *Hot Springs*, 6 miles distant, are 112°, and varying in temperature, will sometimes boil an egg. The Sulphur Springs are situated among the mountains. They are resorted to by rheumatic patients with great benefit. The Sweet Springs in Botetourt county are strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, and are also a place of resort. The elastic air, the exciting scenery, and the exercise of climbing the mountains, probably exert more salutary influence upon the numerous patients that resort to these springs, than the healing efficacy of the waters. The public are sufficiently informed, that an extensive belt of hill and mountainous country, in which gold is found in every form, commences in this state, nearly in the midland regions, and extends S. W. many hundred miles. Although this state is not the richest in these newly discovered beds of gold, yet, as the belt begins here, a few general remarks upon the gold region in general belong to this place. Commencing in Virginia, it extends S. W. through North Carolina, nearly bisecting the state, and passing through the northern section of South Carolina, and thence through the upper part of Georgia in a N. W. direction, and through Alabama, ending in Tennessee. The mines in North Carolina and Georgia are most wrought. In North Carolina, in the counties of Burke and Rutherford, are the chief sections where gold *washing* is practised. In Mecklenburgh, Rowan, Davidson, and Cabarras, in North Carolina, are the richest gold mines. In working these mines the ore is perfectly pulverised, and mixed with mercury, which extracts every particle of it, and forms an amalgam. The mercury is then driven off in an alembic, leaving the gold perfectly pure. The gold washing is a simple and easy occupation; but the mining requires great practical knowledge and experience, and not a little science. The sinking shafts and forming horizontal perforations, or fortifying galleries to reach the veins, are operations in which, without much geological knowledge, money and labor will be thrown away to no purpose. The richest veins have a dip of 42 degrees to the horizon, and vary in width from a few inches to several feet. They are not, as in other countries, confined to hills, but are often found in the vallies. The veins are often parallel to each other at unequal distances. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of 120 feet. The mines have not been worked to any extent for more than 5 years.

The mills for grinding the ore, are propelled by water, or steam. They are in great numbers. A single establishment employs 500 hands. The

whole number of miners is estimated to be over 20,000. But a small proportion of the gold reaches the United States mint. The greater part is sent to Europe, particularly to Paris. A considerable proportion of the labouring miners are foreigners. Thirteen languages are spoken at the chief mines. Most of them can earn enough in three days of the week to enable them to spend the remaining four in dissipation. It may be imagined, that the morals of such miners, perfectly free and unrestrained, will be deplorably bad. The opening of the mines indubitably proves, that they were known in past ages. Crucibles and other mining instruments have been repeatedly discovered, under circumstances to preclude the possibility of their having been left there by descendants of the European races. The largest masses of solid gold have been found in this mining district, that have ever been discovered in value from some thousand dollars to 2 or 300. Pieces of 2 ounces weight are not unfrequently found. They are of unusual fineness, and seem to have been thrown off from their ores by fusion.

Canals. Extensive improvements have been made in the navigation of the Potomac, Shenandoah, and James Rivers, by dams and canals round their falls. The *Board of public works* have reported the practicability of connecting James River with the Ohio by a canal. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in almost its whole length, is between this state and Maryland, or through this state. The Baltimore and Ohio railway, it is calculated will pass through the western part of this state. The Dismal Swamp canal opens a water intercommunication between this state and North Carolina. It admits vessels of 7 feet draught and 90 tons burden; and is twenty two and a quarter miles in length. It renders an immense forest of valuable cypress timber accessible. The state has in short canals, and in different sections, a total of 120 miles finished. There are a great number of short turnpike roads; but the country east of the Alleghanies is so level, that good roads, artificially made are not common. The capital employed in internal improvements under the control of the Board of public works, is \$3,263,811.

Climate. In a country so unequal in surface, and extending from the sea to the Ohio, it is obvious, that no general character will apply to the climate of the whole state. The district south of the Potomac is decidedly classed in the southern climate of the United States. The low, maritime belt has a hot, sultry and rather unhealthy summer; but a mild and agreeable winter. The air near the mountains is more pure and elastic. Among the mountains snows and frosts are common in the winter; but the summer temperature is delightful.

Curiosities. This state abounds in caverns of vast extent and variety. Too numerous to be given in detail in this article. The tourist generally

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commences with visiting a point, fertile in the highest possible moral interest, the estate of Mount Vernon, and the tomb of Washington. The estate is situated 9 miles south of Alexandria, and in a position so secluded, as to be found with difficulty, except when visited by a steam boat. The beautiful lawn, the noble trees and the venerable aspect of the mansion, embosomed among woods and hills, seem precisely the spot, where the worthiest statesman and general, that the world has seen, should have found the repose of age and decline, and where his ashes ought to have rested. The tomb is under the shade of a little grove of cedars near the brow of the precipitous shore of the Potomac, humble, simple and unadorned, and from that very circumstance an object of more sublime interest. Monticello, the abode of the late Thomas Jefferson, is a magnificent hill, 80 miles northwest of Richmond, commanding a boundless prospect. The mansion is fitted up with that taste, and those classical ornaments, which the travelled and philosophic statesman knew so well to collect and arrange. The natural bridge over Cedar Creek, 12 miles south west of Lexington, is a sublime curiosity. The chasm, through which the river passes under the bridge, is 90 feet wide, and 250 deep. The bridge is 60 feet broad at the middle and covered with earth and trees. To look down from this immense height upon the foaming waters below inspires in common minds a revulsion of terror and in minds of more self possession the unmingled sensation of the sublime. At Harper's ferry is another sublime spectacle. Though a striking scene, the spectator has formed too high raised expectations from reading the eloquent description of nature's war between rivers and mountains at this place from the pen of Jefferson. The tourist, in search of the watering places and beautiful scenery, takes his departure from Lynchburg. He is successively brought in view of the impressive peaks of Otter, the natural bridge, the canal through the Blue Ridge, the white sulphur springs, the sweet springs, the salt sulphur springs, a place of resort for consumptive patients, the hot springs, and the warm springs. In approaching Staunton, he passes the Blowing cave; and beyond Staunton Weyer's cave, one of the most imposing subterranean curiosities of nature; terminating with the United State's manufactory of arms at Harper's ferry, and the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac. No route of the same extent in our country presents a greater variety of picturesque and grand scenery, or passes through a pleasanter country.

Religion. The Baptists are by far the most numerous denomination in this state. A Baptist report of 1817 makes the number of their congregations 314. Presbyterians and Episcopalians are the next most numerous denominations. There are many Methodist societies, 30 or

40 meetings of the Friends, a number of Roman Catholic congregations, some Jewish synagogues, and more or less churches of all the different denominations.

Education. The famous University, of which Mr. Jefferson was the principal founder, is at Charlottesville. It is amply endowed, and the buildings make a splendid show. William and Mary college at Williamsburg is the oldest literary institution in the state. It has graduated a large number of respectable scholars and statesmen. Hampden Sydney in Prince Edward county, and Washington college at Lexington are respectable literary institutions. There are 20 incorporated academies. The state has a literary fund of \$1,233,522. Other contingent funds are added to the avails of this. \$15,000 of the avails of the fund are annually appropriated to the university of Virginia, and 15,000 to the education of the poor in the respective counties, apportioned among them in the ratio of the white population. In 1828 there were 26,690 applicants for the benefit of this fund, and 12,642 recipients.

Exports. The great exports of Virginia are flour and tobacco. Beside the common productions of the north, it exports some cotton. The value of the produce in 1828 was \$3,773,493, and the state owned 67,302 tons of shipping. In 1828-29, 34,359 hogsheads of tobacco were inspected.

Chief Towns. Richmond is the political metropolis of Virginia, and is situated on the north bank of James River, just below the falls, 150 miles from its mouth, and 123 south West from Washington. The situation is alike picturesque, salubrious and beautiful. The position is favorable for commerce, it being the natural depot of tobacco, wheat, and hemp, raised in the populous country watered by the river. An abundance of mineral coal is cheaply conveyed to it. It contains 13 public buildings, and 8 churches, together with a number of respectable manufactories. The Capitol, the penitentiary, and the beautiful church raised on the ruins of the theatre, in the conflagration of which 70 citizens perished, are beautiful and conspicuous erections. The new court house is also a spacious and elegant building. The Virginia armory is an extensive establishment. The river has been rendered boatable 220 miles above the city. This town owns a respectable amount of shipping, and is one of the most flourishing places in the state. Population in 1820, 12,046. In 1830, 16,085. Norfolk is situated on the east bank of Elizabeth river. Eight miles from its estuary, 32 from the sea, and 102 south east from Richmond. It contains 13 public buildings, and 6 churches. The farmer's bank, the orphan asylum and the Lancasterian school are among the most conspicuous buildings. The position of the town is not pleasant, being low, and in some places marshy; but it affords agreeable society, and the citizens are distinguished for their hospitality. It has a spacious

and commodious harbor, strongly defended by 3 forts. It has more maritime commerce and shipping, than any other town in the state. The handsome marine hospital is on Washington point, one mile distant. On the opposite shore of this river is the town of Portsmouth, and a little farther up the river, the village of Gosport, containing an extensive United States Navy Yard, with all the customary appurtenances. Population in 1820, 8,478. In 1830, 9,800. Petersburg is situated on the south bank of the Appomattox, just below the falls, 12 miles above its junction with James' river, and 25 S. E. from Richmond. It contains 7 public buildings, 15 tobacco warehouses, 8 flour mills, and five churches. It is a neat and commercial town, dealing largely in tobacco and flour. It is amply supplied with good water; and since the great fire of 1815, in which 100 buildings were consumed, it has been handsomely rebuilt with brick. Population in 1820, 6,690. In 1830, 8,300. Fredericksburgh on the Rappahannock, 110 miles from its mouth, is a great depot for grain, flour, and tobacco. It contains 8 public buildings, and 4 churches. There are a number of flour mills within a short distance from the town. It is accessible by vessels of 140 tons, and is central to a fertile and well cultivated country, and circumstances taken together, is one of the most flourishing, healthy, and pleasant towns in the state. Population about 5,000. Williamsburg is situated between York and James river, 60 miles east from Richmond, and was formerly the metropolis of the state. In this place is William and Mary college, formerly an eminent seat of learning. Population in 1820, 1402. Yorktown on the S. side of York river will be forever remembered, as the place where Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. Winchester is an interior town, in the great limestone valley, 30 miles south west of Harper's Ferry, and 70 miles north west from Washington; and is a neat and flourishing town containing 8 public buildings and 6 churches. It has a large number of manufactories and workshops. Being central to many mineral springs, and a place noted for its salubrity and pleasantness, it is a summer resort for strangers. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Staunton is an interior town, 120 miles north of Richmond. It is a healthy and delightful place, containing a number of public buildings and three churches. The sulphur springs, a place of great resort, are not far from this town. Lynchburg is situated 20 miles below the great falls, where James' River breaks through the Blue Ridge, on the south bank of the river. It contains 10 or 12 public buildings, 4 churches and a number of very handsome houses. It has two bridges over the river, a large number of tobacco, warehouses and manufactories, and a great number of commission houses, flour mills and cotton and woollen manufactories. There are 4 mineral springs in its vicinity. It is favorably situated for trade, not

only with the western part of the state, but with the western states generally. Small boats convey the abundant produce, which is brought here, down the river to Richmond. The most important item in the produce is from 10 to 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco. It is almost embosomed in mountains, that have, however, fertile and populous vallies between, and is one of the most flourishing and commercial towns in the state; and probably contains 7,000 inhabitants. Harper's ferry is situated at the junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, and in view of that magnificent junction so well described by Jefferson. It is 65 miles north west from Washington. The United States possess in this place a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of arms. The buildings, taken together, compose a little village. There are 10 large brick buildings connected with the establishment, and from 200 to 300 men constantly employed in the making and repairing of arms. The other considerable towns in Virginia, east of the Alleghany mountains, are as follows, Dumfries, Colchester, Leesburg, Martinsburg, York, New Castle, Hanover, Portsmouth, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, Manchester, Charlottesville, Milton Monticello, Lexington and Fincastle.

Character and Manners. The planters of Virginia east of the mountains are generally large slave holders. The influence of slavery, both favorable and unfavorable, is distinctly marked in their manners. The neat and thriving villages of the northern states, with their numerous mechanics and the village spire, are no longer seen. Towns at wide stages from each other are built up on the navigable waters; and the habitations between are mansions or cabins. The state has, however, recently made munificent and noble exertions to extend general education. It has produced a great proportion of the leading minds in the legislative judicial and military departments of the general government. It has already given three presidents to the nation, and until very recently exercised an ascendant influence in its councils. The distinguishing national traits of the Virginians are frankness, generosity and decision, unshrinking perseverance in the right, and obstinacy in the wrong. Nature has given the state every advantage of position, soil, climate and navigable rivers; but a prevalent political dogma has influenced the councils of the state, that the inculcation of internal improvement and domestic industry is the great heresy of political economy. So far as the returns of the census are known, it appears, that Virginia has increased at the rate of about 15 per cent. in the last ten years—and that the increase of free persons, is in a much greater ratio, than that of slaves.

NORTH CAROLINA.

LENGTH 362 miles. Breadth 121. 43,500 square miles. Between 33° 53' and 33° 33' N. L. and between 6° 20' W. L. 1° 33' E. L. Bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. S. Carolina, W. Tennessee.

Counties. Chief Towns.

Anson, Wadesborough;
Ashe, Jefferson;
Beaufort, Washington;
Bertie, Windsor;
Bladen, Elizabethtown;
Brunswick, Smithville.
Buncombe, Asheville;
Burke, Morgantown;
Cabarras, Concord;
Camden, New Lebanon;
Carteret, Beaufort;
Caswell, Caswell; C. H.
Chatham, Pittsborough;
Chowan, Edenton;
Columbus, Whitesville.
Craven, Newbern;
Cumberland, Fayetteville;
Currituck, Currituck;
Davidson, Lexington;
Dupin, Kenansville;
Edgecombe, Tarboro;
Franklin, Louisburg;
Gates, Gates C. H.;
Granville, Oxford;
Greene, Snow Hill;
Guilford, Greensboro;
Halifax, Halifax;
Haywood, Haywood, C. H.
Hertford, Winton;
Hyde, Germanton;
Iredell, Statesville;
Johnson, Smithfield;

Counties. Chief Towns.

Jones, Trenton;
Lenoir, Kinston;
Lincoln, Lincolnton;
Macon, Franklin;
Martin, Williamston;
Mecklenburg, Charlotte;
Montgomery, Lawrenceville;
Moore, Carthage;
Nash, Nashville;
New Hanover, Wilmington;
North Hampton, N. Hampton C. H.
Orange, Hillsborough;
Pasquotank, Elizabeth City;
Perquimans, Hertford;
Person, Roxborough;
Pitt, Greenville;
Randolph, Ashborough;
Richmond, Rockingham;
Robeson, Lumberton.
Rockingham, Wentworth;
Rowan, Salisbury;
Rutherford, Rutherfordton;
Samson, Clinton;
Stokes, Salem;
Surry, Rockford;
Tyrrell, Columbia;
Wake, Raleigh;
Warren, Warrenton;
Washington, Plymouth;
Wayne, Waynesboro;
Wilkes, Wilkesboro;

Population in 1820, 638,829. In 1830, 738,470.

Physical Aspect. The belt of maritime plain is still wider in this state than in Virginia, extending into the interior more than 60 miles. It is a low plain, with many swamps and inlets from the sea. The greater portion of this district, except along the water courses, is a vast forest of



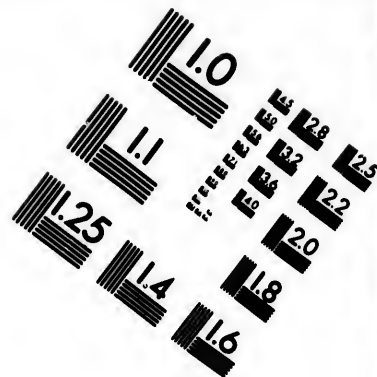
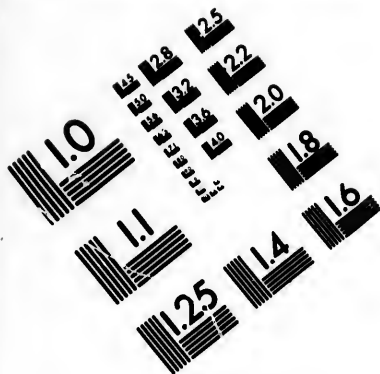
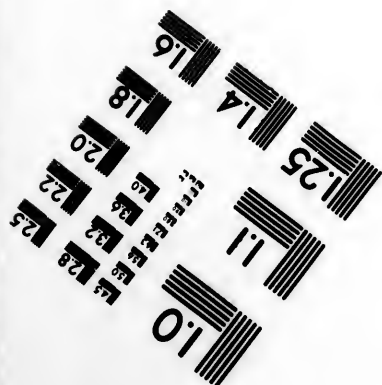
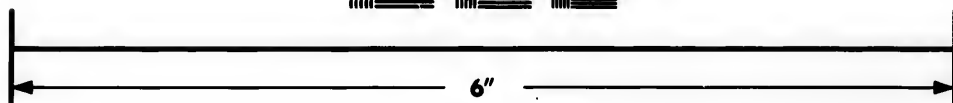
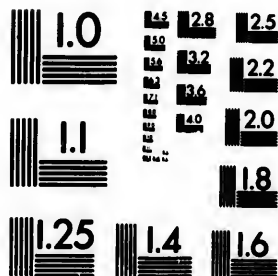


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evergreens. The rich lands near the swamps and rivers are insalubrious. Having passed this monotonous region, we emerge to the pleasant and undulating midland parts of the state, at the bases of the Alleghanies, from whose summits the eye traverses an immense extent of beautiful country to the west; and vision is lost in the agreeable succession of hill, dale, forest and valley, with an elastic and salubrious atmosphere. The great chains of the Alleghanies pass through this state, as through Virginia. The peaks are called Stone Mountain, Yellow Mountain, Iron Mountain, Bald Mountain, Sandusky Mountain, and White Mountain. The Blue Ridge divides the Atlantic streams from the Western waters. Between the chains are numerous detached spurs.

Soil and Productions. The soil resembles that of Virginia. The maritime belt is sandy, and in many places sterile, covered with vast forests of pine timber, and the swamps with cedar, bay and cypress. The alluvial belt of the rivers is generally fertile. Beside the products of the northern states, cotton, tobacco, rice, sweet potatoes and yams abound, and the soil and climate are favorable to the growth of the grape and the mulberry. From their pines the people extract tar, pitch, and turpentine. The exports consist of cotton, tobacco, lumber, tar, turpentine, pitch, pork and tallow. In 1828 the exports were 564,506 dollars. This does not present a fair estimate of exports, compared with that of the other states, as a great part of her exports are sent off from Charleston. Her shipping amounts to 54,094 tons.

Minerals. Iron ore abounds, and the state possesses valuable iron works. Freestone, granite, marble, porcelain clay, pit coal, and most of the useful fossils are found in the state. The belt in which gold is found is broader and more productive than in any of the other states. In Mecklenburgh, Montgomery, Rowan, and particularly Cabarras, gold has been found more abundantly than in any other portion of the gold district. One of the largest lumps of pure gold ever found was dug up in Cabarras. It was worth between 7 and 8000 dollars. Lumps from the value of 300 to 1,000 dollars are not uncommon. Gold is found in great purity in small grains and particles. There are innumerable diggings over all this district, and a host of greedy adventurers, relinquishing all other employments, are digging the hill sides, in pursuit of gold. Sulphate of barytes is found in great abundance in two mines in the state. During 1829, the United States Bank in Fayetteville received 90,803 dollars in bars of gold, the produce of the North Carolina mines.

Rivers. The Chowan River enters this state from Virginia, where it is called Nottaway. By a broad estuary it empties into Albemarle Sound below Edenton. The Roanoke also enters this state from Virginia, and pursuing a very sinuous S. E. course, it falls into Albemarle Sound by several channels. It is navigable by vessels of considerable size 30 miles,

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and boatable to the falls 70 miles. It has an extremely fertile alluvion. Cape Fear River has its whole course in the state. It rises in the mountains in the N. part of the state, and after a S. E. course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Cape Fear. Its estuary is a league in width, with 18 feet water, at high tide, over its bar. It is navigable by vessels of 11 feet draught to Wilmington, and boatable to Fayetteville. Neuse River has a course of 200 miles, and finds its estuary in Pamlico Sound, 18 miles below Newbern. Tar River has a S. E. course through the state of 150 miles, and empties into Pamlico Sound. It is navigable to Washington, 30 miles, and boatable to Tarborough, 90 miles from its mouth. Yadkin River rises in the Blue Ridge, in the N. W. part of the state, and after a course of more than 100 miles in it, passes into South Carolina. Catawba River rises in the Blue Ridge, and after a course of 70 or 80 miles in this state, passes into South Carolina. Broad River also rises in the Blue Ridge, and after a S. E. course of 50 miles in this state, passes into South Carolina. The head waters of Tennessee and Kenhawa rise in this state, but they have already been described. The dangerous and stormy Cape Hatteras is on the shore of this state.

Climate. This great state, like Virginia, spreading from the sea over the mountains, has in summer a sultry climate, a warm climate, a temperate, and a cool climate, according to the elevation and distance of the district from the sea. In the low country the summers are decidedly hot and sultry, and the high and relaxing heats, united with the exhalation from decaying vegetable matter, and the miasm of the swamps, are injurious to health. The highlands of North Carolina are as healthy as any part of the United States.

Chief Towns. Raleigh is the political metropolis. It is a handsome interior town near the centre of the state, 6 miles W. of the Neuse; 140 N. W. of Newbern, and 164 S. W. of Richmond. It contains 13 public buildings, 5 houses of public worship, and about 3,000 inhabitants, of whom half are slaves. Union Square in the centre of the town, containing 10 acres, is a public ground, highly ornamental to the city. Four streets extend from it, dividing the town into four parts. In 1831 the splendid state house of this town was destroyed by fire. The beautiful marble statue of Washington, by Canova, the great Italian artist, which cost the state 25,000 dollars, was placed in the state house, and was supposed at first irreparably destroyed. It has since been discovered to be less injured than was imagined. The artist is dead, and it is a source of melancholy regret, that this *chef d'oeuvre* can never be restored to its pristine beauty. There are two flourishing academies in this town. The most beautiful materials for building abound in its vicinity. Newbern is situated on the S. bank of the Neuse, 30 miles from Pamlico

Sound. It contains 8 public buildings and 3 churches, and has a considerable commerce. Its exports consist of lumber, tar, pitch, grain, and pork. The water distance between this place and Elizabeth City makes a part of the steam boat route between Norfolk and Charleston. It is the best built, healthiest, and most flourishing town in North Carolina upon the sea coast. Population 3,762. More than half are coloured people.

Fayetteville is one of the largest towns in the state. Its position near the W. bank of Cape Fear River at the head of boat navigation, is fortunate, and it was, until recently, one of the most flourishing towns in the state. In May, 1831, it was laid in ashes by one of the most destructive fires ever known in our country. From the material of the buildings and the amount of pitch, tar, and spirits stored in the town, the fire raged with terrific and irresistible violence. Six hundred buildings were destroyed, but strange to tell, not a life was lost. It was a compact town, doing much mercantile business, and with about 4,000 inhabitants. It is rebuilding, like the Phoenix, more beautiful from its ruins.

Wilmington is situated on the E. bank of Cape Fear River, 35 miles from the sea, and 90 N. E. of Fayetteville. It is the most commercial town in the state. It contains 5 or 6 public buildings and 3 churches. Its annual exports have sometimes exceeded \$1,000,000, and it owns 10,000 tons of shipping. The extensive rice fields in its vicinity are supposed to render it unhealthy. The towns of this state have been peculiarly unfortunate in suffering from fires. This town has been visited by two destructive conflagrations, one in 1819, by which 200 buildings to the value of \$1,000,000 were destroyed; and another in 1828, in which 50 buildings, were burned, valued at \$130,000. Population about 3,000. Edenton is situated on the E. bank of Chowan River. Among its public buildings the court house is conspicuous for its elegance. Its commercial position is favorable; but its air is considered insalubrious. It is supposed to own 6,000 tons of shipping, and to contain about 2,000 inhabitants. Washington and Salisbury are agreeable inland towns.—The names of the other considerable towns follow: Murfreesborough, Plymouth, Halifax, Warrenton, Greenville, Tarborough, Smithfield, Avery'sborough, Lumbertown, Rockingham, Huntsville, Salem, Statesville, Charlotte, Morgantown, and Ashville. This last town, having a pleasant position, and being in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, is rapidly growing.

Religion. All the Christian denominations are represented in this state. The fixed congregations are not so numerous as in the other states, but the people are generally addicted to some form of worship. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists are believed to be the prevailing denominations.

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Education. The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, is respectably endowed. There are about 20 academies in the state. The seminary for young ladies at Salem is a Moravian institution of distinguished reputation, to which many young ladies from the southern country resort for their education. The state has provided an accumulating literary fund, which at present amounts to about \$70,000. It is intended that the avails of it shall be appropriated among the several counties, in the ratio of the free population, for the support of common schools.

Roads and Canals. In the level belt of the state nature has done so much towards giving it good roads, that artificial exertions in this direction have been neglected. Considerable extent of canal has been made on Cape Fear River; and the navigation of some of the other rivers has been improved in the same way. The canal between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound through the Great Dismal Swamp, has already been mentioned. The whole extent of canal in this state amounts to 43 miles.

General Remarks. This state holds a large proportion of slaves, especially the planters in the lower part of it. In this district the term *sickly season* is of common use, and has a distinct import. The reed cane, the palmetto and long moss are striking features in the landscape, indicating sufficiently, that it belongs to the southern states. The prodigious forests of long leaved pine strike the eye of a northerner with a peculiar effect. The sound of the breeze in this forest, as he journeys through it, furnishes him a sad, though not unpleasing music. The bright fires of the tar makers in these ancient forests, with their numberless tall columns, and the deep verdure of their tassels half a yard in length, as seen illumined by the bright glare of the burning fat pine, taken together, furnish a spectacle, which, to be apprehended, must be seen.

The people in the interior and western parts of the state have fewer slaves, labor with their own hands, and are more assimilated in their habits and manners to the northern people. The inhabitants of the state in general have a marked character for sobriety and morality, and a sturdiness of independence. In their temperament, they are inclined to religious excitement; and are striving to remedy past neglect of common schools, by fostering private seminaries and Sunday schools. In common with Virginia, this state has a great extent of swamp lands. The 'Great Dismal' of Virginia it is well known to be 30 miles in extent. There are in this state 2,000,000 acres of such land. These are discovered to be easily reclaimable, and to possess a soil of great and exhaustless fertility. They are supposed capable of sustaining a population of 100,000 people, and to be particularly adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, rice, cotton, and hemp. The Scuppernong and Catawba grape indigenous to this state, are extensively cultivated abroad, and yield a wine, which ranks at

the head of our native wines. They are great bearers. The cultivation of indigo has been attempted with entire success. The product is of the best quality. The people are beginning to turn their attention to the making wine from their native grapes, and to raising the silk mulberry. A spirit of improvement is abroad from which the best results must follow.

This state was the theatre of some of the most brilliant achievements, during the revolutionary war. The battle of Moore's Creek bridge, King's Mountain, and Guilford will remain in history, imperishable memorials of the bravery and patriotism of its inhabitants.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LENGTH 188 miles. Breadth, 160 containing 30,000 square miles. Between $32^{\circ} 2'$ and $35^{\circ} 10'$ N. L. and between $1^{\circ} 45'$ and $8^{\circ} 15'$ W. L.

Bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah.

Counties. Chief Towns.

Abbeville, Abbeville;
Anderson, Pendleton;
Barnwell, Barnwell;
Beaufort, Coosawatchie;
Charleston, Charleston;
Chester, Chesterville;
Chesterfield, Bennettsville;
Colleton, Waterboro;
Darlington, Darlington;
Edgefield, Edgefield;
Fairfield, Winnisboro;
Georgetown, Georgetown;
Greenville, Greenville;
Horry, Conwayboro;
Kershaw, Camden;

Counties. Chief Towns.

Lancaster, Lancaster C. H.;
Laurens, Laurensville;
Lexington, Lexington C. H.;
Marion, Marion C. H.;
Marlborough, Marlborough, C. H.;
Newberry, Newberry C. H.
Orangeburgh, Orangeburgh;
Pickens, Pickens;
Richland, Columbia;
Spartanburgh, Spartanburgh;
Sumpter, Statesburgh;
Union, Unionville.
Williamsburgh, Kingstree;
York, York C. H.

Population in 1820, 502 741. In 1830 581,458.

Physical Aspect. S. Carolina shows, still more palpably than the states farther north, the maritime belt of plain, broadening in proportion to the advance towards the south. In this state this broad plain of sea formation, of a uniform and monotonous level, extends more than 100 miles into the interior. It is chequered by swamps and indented by sea inlets. An alluvial belt along the rivers is rich. The remaining portions of the plain are covered with the long leafed pine. Beyond this is

the sand hills. It has been compared usually nothing but a broad extension. It approaches the river. It is fertile. From the cultivated, and from the Su deep forests and varied imperceptible with their the most con the level of t Paris, Glass ny clear and

Climate.

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Production

exported from Next to cotton item in the northern fruit to. The soil yams, and the fruits are peac olives, grapes into several c yields a sea is inland swam The oak and

the sand hill belt, 60 miles in width, the sterile hills of which have been compared to the arrested waves of the sea in a storm. It yields naturally nothing, but stunted junipers and pines. To this distance the broad extent of country is called the lower country. Beyond it we approach the ridge or upper country, the Atlantic ascent of which is precipitous. From the summit stretches a large belt of table country, fertile, cultivated, watered by rivers and irrigated by smaller streams extending from the Savannah to Broad river. Hills and dales alternate. The deep forests with their varieties of trees gratify the eye by their verdure, and varied foliage. The ascent hence to the mountains is gradual and imperceptible. A number of mountains of striking forms here swell with their peaks to a very considerable elevation. Table mountain is the most conspicuous. Its summit is supposed to be 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The names of the other elevated peaks are Oconee, Paris, Glassey, Hogback, and King's. These mountains give rise to many clear and quick streams of water.

Climate. The atmosphere of the low country is sultry, damp, and unelastic. The complexion of the inhabitants is marked with a sallow tinge, and most of the summer and autumnal diseases assume a bilious type. Intermittents are common, and the autumnal fevers severe. In the low country, the season of frost does not comprise more than 3 months, and the ground is seldom whitened with snow more than one night; though the mountains are often white for many days together. The weather in the intermediate seasons between autumn and spring is often fickle, and subject to frequent and great changes. The multiflora rose blooms all the year in Charleston; and yet the extremes of summer heat are not often felt in that city. The hilly and western parts of the state have a climate, mild, delightful, and salubrious.

Productions. The staples are cotton and rice. The value of cotton exported from this state has been as high as \$12,000,000 in a year. Next to cotton, rice, is the most important production. Indigo is a large item in the exports of the state. Tobacco thrives well. Many of the northern fruits and grains would succeed, were they sufficiently attended to. The soil is remarkable for producing the best sweet potatoes and yams, and the largest and finest watermelons in the United States. The fruits are pears, pomegranates, figs, apricots, nectarines, apples, peaches, olives, grapes, almonds, and oranges. The planters divide their soil into several classes, with distinctive names; as the tide swamp, which yields a sea island cotton, of nearly double the value of the upland kinds; inland swamp, river swamp, oak and hickory land, and pine barren. The oak and hickory land is favorable to indigo and cotton. The pine

barren, though the least fertile of all, is overhung by an atmosphere so much more salubrious, that much of it is cultivated; and a sufficient portion for the planter to erect his habitation upon, is deemed an important appendage to every swamp plantation. So various is the climate, that the plants of Canada may be found on its mountains, and on its southern declivities the hardier tropical fruits. In botanical opulence it surpasses any other Atlantic state. It is an extended garden of medicinal herbs, and flowering plants. Among its striking shrubs and beautiful trees, may be mentioned the magnolia azalia, rhododendron rosa, Carolinensis calicanthus, Floridus angelica, robinia fragrans, and different kinds of the adromeda delight the eye with their flowers, and perfume the air with their fragrance.

Minerals. We have already seen that the belt, in which gold is found extends through this state. Although the mines are abundant, and numerous, from some cause the diggings have been less numerous, than in North Carolina. Various ochres, used in painting, are found at Yorkville. Marble, limestone, iron, and lead ore, potter's clay, fuller's earth nitrous earth, talc, pellucid stones, and most of the useful fossils are common.

Rivers. The Pedee rises in Virginia, and flows in a south east direction through North Carolina into South Carolina, and empties into the Atlantic below Georgetown. Its length of course is 300 miles, 200 of which are boatable. Santee is formed by the junction of the Congaree, and Wateree below Columbia. These streams rise in the mountains of North Carolina. It pursues a south east course of 300 miles to the Atlantic, into which it empties 50 miles north east from Charleston. It is boatable 200 miles. The head waters of the noble river Savannah are in Tennessee. Entering this state, it becomes the dividing line between it and Georgia. The direction of its course which is 300 miles, is south east, and it empties into the Atlantic 17 miles below Savannah. Up to this point large vessels ascend. It is navigable by steam boats to Augusta, 127 miles higher. Smaller boats ascend far beyond this place into the interior of the country. Catawba river rises in North Carolina. Passing into South Carolina, it assumes the name of Wateree, and unites with the Congaree 30 miles below Columbia. The stream below the junction is called the Santee. The most splendid cascade in the state is furnished by the Catawaba falls above Rocky Mount. The river which had been more than 180 yards wide above, here contracts to less than 60, and dashes down from cascade to cascade 100 feet. This striking spectacle is easily accessible, and much visited. Broad river is the main branch of the Santee. It rises in the mountains of North Carolina, and is swelled in its course with the Pacolet, Tiger and Ennoree, and unites

with the Santee. The Santee unites with the Congaree by a canal. Edisto, and other streams.

Exports.

rice. In 1850. The total amount owned in South Carolina.

Literature.

Charleston, is a state an ancient city, buildings 3000, a respectable business, present a striking appearance, are also respectable institutions. Charleston, is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, and is the state capital. for the supply of the state, published, in 1850, \$30,716.

Chief Towns.

Charleston, is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, and is the state capital. for the supply of the state, published, in 1850, \$30,716.

with the Saluda below Columbia. Saluda river is the western branch of the Santee. Cooper river rises 40 miles north from Charleston, and unites with Ashley river below that city. It is connected with the Santee by a canal. The little Pedee, Waccamaw, Lynch's creek, Black river, Edisto, Cambahee, Coosaw, Stono and Keowee are all considerable streams.

Exports. We have already observed, that the staples are cotton and rice. In 1830, 183,087 bales of cotton were exported from Charleston. The total amount of exports in 1829 was \$8,175,588. The tonnage owned in South Carolina in 1828 was 33,688.

Literature. The South Carolina college at Columbia, the political metropolis, is a respectable institution, liberally endowed receiving from the state an annual grant of \$15,000. The college buildings proper are 2 buildings 3 stories high, 210 feet long and 25 wide. Five or 6 other respectable buildings for the residence of the officers handsomely arranged present a striking appearance. The library and philosophical apparatus are also respectable. The state has expended \$200,000 upon this institution. Charleston college in Charleston is spoken of as a respectable institution. There are also institutions called colleges at Beaufort, Winnsboro' and Cambridge, and there are 6 or 8 incorporated academies in the state. The state makes an annual appropriation of about \$40,000 for the support of free schools. In 1828 there were 840 such established, in which 9,036 scholars were instructed at the expense of about \$39,716.

Chief Towns. Charleston is situated on a point of land, made by the junction of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, which by their union form a commodious harbor, opening to the ocean below Sullivan's Island, seven miles below the city. The passage over the bar at the mouth of the harbor, though deep and safe, is difficult to find. It is strongly defended by 3 forts on different islands in the harbor. It contains 10 or 12 respectable public buildings and 18 or 20 churches. Most of them are handsome, and some of them magnificent. There are but 3 or 4 larger city libraries in the United States, than that of Charleston. It contains between 13 and 14,000 volumes. The orphan asylum is a noble and munificent charity, which maintains and educates 130 orphan children. There is a fund also for educating at the South Carolina college such boys, as manifest distinguished talents. Many of the charitable institutions of this hospitable city are munificently endowed, and afford ample and efficient relief to the various species of distress, for the alleviation of which they are designed. It is regularly laid out; and handsomely and in some parts splendidly built. The site was originally low and marshy; but the low places have been filled up, and so raised that the

streets are perfectly dry. The houses are spacious and have piazzas to court the breeze. The squares are shaded with the pride of China and other beautiful trees, and the gardens with orange trees, and the inhabitants have had the taste to surround their dwellings with the multiflora rose, and other ornamental shrubs and fragrant flowering plants, which impart to a northern stranger the idea of a tropical flower garden. Though this city has been more than once desolated by the yellow fever, it is considered healthier for acclimated inhabitants, than the surrounding country. The planters from the low country and many opulent strangers from the West Indies come here to spend the sickly months, and to enjoy the elegant and enlightened society, with which this city abounds. The city owns a large amount of shipping, and in the value of its exports is the fourth city in the union. It is 120 miles south east from Columbia, 590 south west from Baltimore, 780 south west from New York, and 533 south west from Washington. By the way of Norfolk and across the bays, it has rapid and easy steam boat communications with the southern cities. In 1820 the population was 24,780 of which more than half were slaves. In 1830, 30,280.

Columbia is the political metropolis of the state. It is situated opposite the junction of the Saluda and Broad rivers, the union of which forms the Congaree. The position of the town is an elevated plain, that slopes beautifully to the river. It is regularly laid out; the squares are rectangular, and the streets 100 feet wide. The town contains 10 or 12 public buildings; and 4 or 5 churches, two of which the Presbyterian, and Episcopalian are handsome. The former has 2 lofty spires, and the latter a bell and an organ. The state house is 170 feet by 60. The college buildings, which we have already mentioned, show to great advantage. Altogether it is a very neat place, and has frequent steam boat communications with Charleston. It is 120 miles north east from Charleston. Georgetown is situated on the west side of Winyaw Bay, into which a number of considerable streams empty, connecting it extensively with the back country. It is 60 miles north east of Charleston. Although the bar at the mouth of the bay prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 7 feet water, it is a port of some importance. It contains 4 or five public buildings, 4 churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

Beaufort is situated on Port Royal island, near the outlet of the Coosaw. It is a pleasant and healthy place, containing 3 churches, and 11 or 1200 inhabitants. It has a literary institution, incorporated as a college which has an endowment of \$70,000.

Cambden is situated on the east bank of the Wateree, at a point in the river to which it is navigable for vessels of 70 tons. It is central to a fertile and populous district of the state. It is a neat and regularly built town, containing 4 or 5 public buildings, and 4 churches. It is a mem-

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orable spot in the history of the revolutionary struggle, two considerable battles having been fought here; one between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis, and the other between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon. It is 35 miles N. E. from Columbia, and 130 N. W. from Charleston. Population about 1,200. The names of the other considerable villages follow: Darlington, Society Hill, Cheraw, Chesterfield, Kingtree, Sumpterville, Manchester, Statesburgh, Lancaster, Chesterville, Yorkville, Cambridge, Laurensville, Greenville, Pickensville, Orangelurgh, Barnwell, Coosawhatchie, Punisburgh, Robertsville, Edgefield, Wilmington, Vienna, Abbeville, Andersonville, and Pendleton.

Roads and Canals. This state has a *Board of Public Works*, under whose exertions public works of considerable extent have been executed. The Santee Canal, 22 miles in length, connects the Santee River with Charleston harbor. A number of short canals, making in all a considerable extent, have been cut around the falls of the rivers, to render them boatable. The whole extent of canal completed, or in progress in this state amounts to 150 miles. But the most important public work it has attempted, is the South Carolina Rail Road. Of this great work one hundred and thirty-two miles and a half in length, the entire line, is under contract, and considerable advancement has been made in the whole extent. Twelve miles are complete, and the rails laid and wedged upon 19 miles more. In 1830 an average of 600 labourers were employed upon the work.

Religion. All the denominations of Christians are represented in South Carolina, as in the other states, but the prevalent denominations are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists.

General Remarks. Some of the most venerated names that the revolutionary annals can furnish, are names of men of the first fortune and highest education in this state, who wrote, legislated, fought and bled, and put every thing at hazard, on the issue of national independence. The state has continued to furnish citizens of the most brilliant talents and distinguished character to represent her in the national councils. The integrity and glory of the American union were, until lately, as fondly cherished here as in any other state. This is not the place to comment upon the new political dogmas, adopted as political orthodoxy by the councils of the state. It is more pleasant to dwell upon the high-minded independence, the frank and generous hospitality, the prompt and charitable regard to distress, and the elegant affluence, which all strangers, sojourning in the state, have concurred to award to its distinguished citizens. Amidst the querulous and menacing spirit of complaint, and the avowal of real or supposed depression and poverty, she is adopting some measures for the amelioration of her condition, which are unques-

tionably wise and expedient. She is cherishing agriculture by the efforts of enlightened agricultural associations. Great exertions are making to extend the cultivation of sea island cotton, the sugar cane, the silk mulberry, and the vine. Manufactures of cotton are established, and encouraged. It is only requisite that this great state should cherish her internal resources, that her large planters should have the knowledge and dignity to practice retrenchment, and inculcate upon their children, that to be trained to industry, to have a pursuit, and in a free and republican country, even to labor with their own hands, would bring neither stain nor indignity, to restore that prosperity, which will be sought for in vain in idle menace and fierce legislation.

GEORGIA.

Length, 300 miles. Breadth 200. Containing 58,000 square miles. Between 30° 10' and 35° N. L. and 3° 52' and 8° 47' W. L. Bounded N. by Tennessee and North Carolina; N. E. by South Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic; S. by Florida; and W. by Alabama.

Counties. Towns.

Appling, Appling C. H.
Baker, Byron.
Baldwin, Milledgeville.
Bibb, Macon.
Bryan, Bryan C. H.
Bullock, Statesborough.
Burke, Waynesboro.
Butts, Jackson.
Camden, Jeffersonton.
Campbell, Campbellton.
Carroll, Carrollton.
Chatham, Savannah.
Cherokee Nation, New Echota.
Clark, Watkinsville.
Columbia, Appling.
Coweta, Newnan.
Crawford, Knoxville
Creek Nation, Creek Agency.
Decatur, Bainbridge.
De Kalb, Decatur.

Counties. Towns.

Dooly, Berrian.
Early, Blakely.
Effingham, Willoughby.
Elbert, Elberton.
Emanuel, Swainsboro.
Fayette, Fayetteville.
Franklin, Carnersville.
Glynn, Brunswick.
Greene, Greenesboro.
Gwinnet, Lawrenceville.
Habersham, Clarkesville.
Hall, Gainesville.
Hancock, Sparta.
Harris, Hamilton.
Henry, McDonough.
Houston, Perry.
Irwin, Irwin C. H.
Jackson, Jefferson.
Jasper, Monticello.
Jefferson, Louisville.

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Jones, Clinton.	Rabun, Clayton.
Laurens, Dublin.	Randolph, Randolph C. H.
Lee, Pendleton	Richmond, Augusta.
Liberty, Riceboro.	Suiven, Jacksonburgh.
Lincoln, Lincolnton.	Talbot, Talbotton.
Lowndes, Franklinville.	Taliaferro, Crawfordsville.
Madison, Danielsville.	Tatnall, Perry's Mills.
McIntosh, Darien.	Telfair, Jacksonville.
Marion, Marion C. H.	Thomas, Thomasville.
Merriwether, Greenville.	Troup, Lagrange.
Monroe, Forsyth.	Twiggs, Marion.
Montgomery, Mount Vernon.	Upson, Thomaston.
Morgan, Madison.	Walton, Monroe.
Muscogee, Columbus.	Ware, Waresboro.
Newton, Covington.	Warren, Warrenton.
Oglethorpe, Lexington.	Washington, Sandersville.
Pike, Zebulon.	Wayne, Waynesville.
Pulaski, Hartford.	Wilkes, Washington.
Putnam, Eatonton.	Wilkinson, Irwinton.

Population in 1820, 340,987. In 1830, 516,504. Of this number between the third and the half are slaves.

Physical Aspect. There is the same broad maritime belt of level country, skirting the sea, as in South Carolina, of nearly 100 miles in extent. The sea shore is dotted with a number of islands. The numerous rivers, inlets and arms of the sea overflow the swamps at almost every return of the tide. Hence the sea marsh swamps, and the swamps near the estuaries of rivers, in order to be reclaimed, require levees. Beyond the swamps commences the extensive belt of pine barrens, closely resembling those of South Carolina. Beyond this belt the country begins to be pleasantly diversified by gentle undulations. The soil is what is technically called *mulatto soil*. This region is bounded on the W. by the Blue Ridge, which here swells into elevations 1,500 feet in height, which thence subside, and are lost in the sea. Beyond the mountains is an extensive and rich table country, with a black soil of great fertility, in which pines and evergreens are more rare, and are replaced by black walnut and the forest trees that denote a rich soil.

Climate. Differs very little from that of South Carolina. The low country planters have their *sickly season* and their summer retreats in the high pine woods. The districts central to the rice swamps in the Carolinas and Georgia are universally insalubrious. There are districts in this state, that approach nearer to tropical temperature, than any portions of South Carolina, and are better adapted to the cultivation of the sugar

cane, the olive, and sweet orange. The hilly and western parts of the state are as healthy as any part of America. As an average of the temperature, winter may be said to commence in the middle of December, and end in the middle of February. The climate of the low country compares very nearly with that of Louisiana.

Productions. The staple is cotton, both the black seeded and sea island. Rice is the next staple. Great extents of rice swamps are sowed with this grain. Sugar cane is cultivated on experiment. Indigo is beginning to constitute a considerable item in the products. Silk and wine are made on experiment. The fruits are melons in the greatest perfection, figs in abundance, oranges, pomegranates, olives, lemons, limes, citrons, pears, peaches and grapes. The forest trees and shrubs are as numerous and as various as in South Carolina, and it produces great numbers of indigenous medicinal plants.

Exports. Consisting chiefly of cotton, rice, deer skins, lumber, &c. in 1828 amounted to \$4,981,376. The tonnage was 13,959 tons.

Canals and internal Improvements. A canal from the Savannah to the Ogeechee is completed. It is intended to extend it to the Altamaha, making in all 72 miles. One hundred negroes are employed by the state, under the direction of 2 superintendents, to work by the direction of overseers on the roads and the rivers.

Education. The university of Georgia has funds to the amount of 136 thousand dollars. Its position is at Athens. The buildings consist of two large college edifices, two chapels, a president's and a steward's house. The library and philosophical apparatus are respectable. An academy, with an average number of 80 students, is connected with the college. There are 80 incorporated academies in the state, 64 of which are in operation, containing 3,008 pupils. The total number of the pupils in the academies and common schools is 4,258. The legislature has appropriated \$250,000, and 1,000 acres of land in each county in such an investment, as that the avails shall be applied to the support of common schools.

Natives. The greater portions of two considerable tribes, the Cherokees and Creeks, reside within the chartered limits of this state. The Cherokees have shown a greater capacity for the improvements of civilized life, and more progress in cultivation and the arts, than any other Indian tribe in our country. They have good houses, live in villages, cultivate farms and have 1,277 slaves. They have carpenters and blacksmiths and the females spin and weave, and make butter and cheese. They number a total of 15,060 persons; and, instead of diminishing, they have increased, during the last 6 years, 3,563. They have adopted a form of government and jurisprudence similar to ours. A half breed

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Cherokee has produced the surprising invention of a Cherokee alphabet, which, in point of utility, takes a high place among the alphabetic inventions of all ages and countries. Great numbers of missionary establishments are fixed among them, in the schools of which 500 children are learning to read and write the English language. This is not the place to vex the question, which has proved of such absorbing interest, of the humanity of their removal west of the Mississippi.

Rivers. The Savannah, which is the boundary between this state and Georgia, has already been noticed. The Ogeechee River pursues a S. E. course through the state of 200 miles. Its estuary is Ossabaw Sound, 17 miles S. W. of Tybee Light House. Canuchee, its principal branch, after a course of 100 miles, unites with it 20 miles from the Atlantic. St. Mary's rises in the great swamp of Okanfanoka, and is the boundary between Georgia and Florida. Alatomaha is a broad and deep stream with many branches. The principal of these are the Oconee and Ocmulgee. The Apulcuhee is a principal branch of the Oconee. The Little Ocmulgee is a branch of the Ocmulgee. After the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, the majestic Alatomaha flows one hundred miles further through the forests, and finds its estuary in Alatomaha Sound. There are 14 feet water over the bar, and the Oconee branch is navigable for boats of 30 tons to Milledgeville, the metropolis, 300 miles from the sea. Ohoopce is an important branch of the Alatomaha, which has a course of 100 miles. Satilla River empties into the Atlantic between St. Symons and the Cumberland Islands. The rivers of Georgia that rise in the Mississippi valley have been already noticed.

Islands. In front of the broad belt of salt marsh, that skirts the sea shore, is a chain of islands of great value for their capability of yielding sea island cotton, and for being retreats, during the sickly months, for the low country planters. The names of the principal islands follow: Tybee, Ossaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Cumberland, Jekyl, Sapelo, and St. Symon's.

Chief Towns. Savannah, the commercial capital, is situated on the west bank of the Savannah, 17 miles from its estuary, 118 miles S. W. from Charleston, and 658 S. W. from Washington. Its position is a low sandy plain. It was formerly built of wood, and insalubrious from its marshy surface and contiguity to rice swamps. It has suffered severely from fires, and the parts destroyed have been handsomely rebuilt. The rice swamps in the immediate vicinity are no longer inundated, and the health of the city is since much improved. It contains 12 public buildings and 8 churches. The Presbyterian church is an elegant and spacious edifice of stone. The Exchange is a large building 5 stories high. The Academy is partly of brick and partly of stone, 180 feet front, 60 feet

wide, and 3 stories high. There are 10 public squares planted with trees, among which the beautiful China trees are conspicuous. It is a place of very great trade, and has exported over 120,000 bales of cotton, beside large amounts of rice and tobacco, in a year. It is defended by two forts and the entrance to the river indicated by a light house on Tybee Island. In 1820, 463 buildings were destroyed by fire, valued at \$4,000,000. Population, in 1820, 7,523, of whom nearly half were slaves. In 1830, 7,473.

Augusta is a handsome town on the west bank of the Savannah, 127 miles above Savannah. It is laid out with great regularity. It is handsomely built, and chiefly of brick. Being midway between the upper and lower country, it is a central emporium of business. It contains 8 public buildings and 5 churches. The public buildings are spacious, and many of the private houses elegant. No town has more business according to its size. It is a great depot of cotton and tobacco, brought down from the upper country. It communicates with Savannah by steam boats. It has suffered, as well as Savannah, severely by fires—but is at present flourishing. It is 73 miles S. W. of Columbia, and 138 N. W. of Charleston. Population in 1820, 4,000. In 1830, 6,696.

Milledgeville is situated on the W. bank of the Oconee, 300 miles by the curves of the river, from the sea. Though in the upper country it is near the borders of the low country. Its situation is elevated and pleasant, and central to a fertile and populous country. The state house, arsenal, and penitentiary, are all large and conspicuous buildings. It contains some other public buildings, 2 or 3 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. It is 87 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 170 N. W. from Savannah.

Athens, on the west bank of the Oconee, is the seat of the University of Georgia. The names of the other principal villages follow: Waynesborough, Louisville, Georgetown, Warrenton, Dublin, Sandersville, Sparta, Eatonton, Greensburgh, Madison, Jefferson, Clarksborough, Watkinsville, Marion, Clinton, Monticello, Sunbury, Darien, and St. Mary's.

Minerals. Near Milledgeville is a bed of yellow ochre. Mineral springs are found in different parts of the country. Copper ores, and the greatest abundance of iron ore have been discovered. The gold region extends in a broad belt through this state. The discoveries have been numerous and productive in the Cherokee country; and collisions of a serious character have ensued between miners claiming to dig under the authority of the Cherokees, the State, and the United States. Many have supposed that gold would be found more abundantly in the highlands of Georgia and Alabama, than in the eastern section of the gold region.

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Religion. The aspect of the religious character and denominations of this state differs little from that of South Carolina. The Baptists and Methodists are the prevalent denominations.

General Remarks. This state, in common with South Carolina, has adopted a tone of querulousness complaining of poverty and depression. The teaching of political economy, in regard to its bearing upon the slave states, indicates alike to them all new views respecting personal labor. The children of the wealthier planters should be taught, that industry is not dishonor; and should be trained to become sufficient to themselves. Retrenchment, economy, and the raising and manufacturing every thing, that domestic industry can supply, which is requisite for the wants of a plantation, are duties imperiously prescribed by their circumstances. The sugar cane bids fair to succeed, as a new species of cultivation. In the remote periods of the colonial history of Georgia, the manufacture of silk on a considerable scale, was practiced with entire success. A single acre in the cultivation of the native grape yielded, on experiment, \$160 nett profit from the sale of the wine. An abundant crop of indigo, of an excellent quality, can be grown in almost every part of the state. Its interior and western parts are peculiarly favorable to manufactures. With mines both of iron and gold, the extent and resources of which can only be measured by the imagination, and being one of the largest states, in regard to extent of surface and capabilities, Georgia has within herself all the elements for becoming one of the first states in the Union. Wisdom, dignity, moderation and forbearance in her councils are alone requisite to produce the desired result.

DANISH POSSESSIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

GREENLAND.

POSITION. Greenland was long accounted a part of our continent, but is now supposed to be an immense island. The most advanced post of the Danes towards the north pole is Uppernavitch in $72^{\circ} 30'$; and the most southern in $64^{\circ} 10'$. Ships have not been known to have doubled its northern extremity. Davis' Straits to the west separate it from America. Its southern extremity is *Cape Farewell*.

Climate. Situated altogether in the polar circle, this country has long winter nights, and short summer days. The flitting glimmer of the Aurora Borealis softens the horror of these polar nights. Eight tenths of the year it is subject to the empire of frost. The contiguous ocean is covered either with fields of ice, prodigious icebergs, or mountains of ice, that are of immense size, rise many hundred feet in the air, brilliant with all the colors of the bow, and having their moveable bases fixed as deep in the ocean. In winter the breath emitted returns in a little cloud of hoar frost, the mercury becomes stationary, and congealed through all the severe weather. The inhabitants of these dreary regions can know nothing of our vernal airs, and soft south breezes. We cannot imagine, how people can endure this period of frost and intense cold, passed in darkness and storms. But the goodness of the Creator is shown, in rendering the people of all lands satisfied with their condition. The terror of the Greenlanders is, lest the inhabitants of more southern countries should immigrate among them, and deprive them of their fancied paradise.

Soil and country. Icy Peak, an enormous mass of ice, rises near the mouth of a river, and diffuses such a brilliancy through the air, that it is seen at the distance of more than 30 miles. The country along the sea shore presents rugged masses of rock interspersed with huge blocks of ice, indicating the conflict of chaos and winter. The interior is covered with a chain of innumerable mountains, most of which are unexplored.

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Coal and various minerals and useful and beautiful fossils have been discovered here.

Smoke of Ice. This arises from the crevices of marine ice. The rare occurrence of rain, the small quantity of snow, and the intense degree of cold produced by the northeast wind lead us to suppose, that the northeast parts of Greenland constitute a great Archipelago, encumbered with perpetual ice which for many centuries has been piled together by the winds and currents.

Animals. Hares, reindeer, white bears, foxes and large dogs, that howl instead of barking, and are employed by the Greenlanders, in drawing their sledges, comprise the animals of this country. Immense flocks of sea fowl frequent the rivers and shores. The rivers abound in salmon and the seas in turbot and herrings. It is a curious fact, that those animals, whose blood is of the temperature of the sea, are found in greatest numbers under these icy fields and mountains. The inhabitants of North Greenland pursue the whale—and those of South Greenland the seal. The flesh of the animals is their chief food. The skins of the seals serve them for clothing, and as the material for their boats. Their tendons are used for thread, their bladders, as bottles, their fat sometimes as butter, and at other times, as tallow, and their blood is considered by the Greenlanders the richest broth.

Exports. In value from 50 to 100,000 rix dollars.

Natives. They are of a low stature, have black hair, small eyes, a flat face, and a yellowish brown skin, evidently assimilating them to the Esquimaux.

Language. It is remarkable for its copiousness, and regular grammatical forms. Its inflections are as numerous and as varied as the Greek. The women employ words and inflections, which none, but themselves, are permitted to use. The Greenlanders call themselves Innouk, or brother; their national name Kalalit, and their country Kalalit Nonnet.

Implements and canoes. They make use of the bladder of the sea dog, distended with wind, and attached to the javelin, with which they strike the whale. The animal, when wounded, feels this bag of wind constantly dragging him upwards to the surface. Their boats resemble a box formed of little branches, and covered on every side with the skin of the sea dog. They are 12 feet long and a foot and a half wide. In the middle of the upper surface, there is a hole, surrounded by a wooden hoop, with a skin attached to it, which admits its being drawn round the body, like a purse by a thong. Supplied with a single oar, which is very thin, three or four feet long, and broader at the two sides, the boatman, paddling rapidly to the right and left, advances in a straight line across the waves, in the midst of the tumult of a tempest, little more

fearful of the surges than the whales. The billows dash over him. He shakes off the water, like a sea-fowl. He is capsized—but not being exactly disposed to live under the water, with a dextrous movement of his oar he rights himself, and becomes the companion and rival of the whales.

Character. Is an undefinable mixture of good and bad. They are ardently attached to their country and its customs, and of course adverse to the Danish system of civilization, which they charge with having brought spirituous liquors among them. They look with abhorrence upon public punishments, and think it enough to load the malefactor, with reproach.

Religion. The Moravians have had great success, of late years, in converting this people. These benevolent men endured every thing, to train themselves to sustain the climate and modes of life of these people. By these labors a certain degree of civilization has been introduced among them. They have learned to make barrels and boats, and to comprehend the use of money. The divinities of the pagan Greenlanders were Torn-garsook, and a malevolent goddess without a name, who inhabited a palace at the bottom of the sea, guarded by terrific sea dogs. They believed in a paradise, where the soul, in a state of happy indolence, was nourished with the heads of sea dogs. Their priests were called Angekok, and their enchanters Iliseets. The Danes have encountered incredible sacrifices and dangers in this region of winter and storms to christianize this people.

Population, Towns. The Danish establishments are Uppernavich, Umanak, Godhavn, Jacob'shavn, Holsteinborg, Sukerstoppen, Gothaab, Friderickshaab and Julian'shaab. The largest of the Moravian establishments is called Lichtenau. In 1802 the population amounted to 5,122 souls. Vaccination has been introduced among them, and will secure them hereafter from the terrible ravages of the small pox. These people wander along a coast of 900 miles. But neither the Danes or Greenlanders have yet passed the icy chain of mountains, which cut off their intercourse with the interior.

ICELAND,

MUST after all be considered, as included in the western continent. It was known seven centuries before Columbus. It is a land of prodigies. Subterranean fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up their fountains amidst eternal snows. The people are free, and in this rude and strange country feel the strong impulses of poetry. The extent of the country is 4,500 square leagues.

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Rocks, Mountains. The whole country is little more, than a chain of immense rocks, covered with snow, while fire burns forever within their subterranean caverns. Various fossils and shining stones and lavas are found here.

Volcanoes. Twelve are known in this island. The most celebrated is Mount Hecla, 4,800 feet above the level of the sea. The volcanoes of Scaptfell made themselves known, in 1783, by terrific phenomena. The river Skapt-Aa was filled with pumice stones and lava. A fertile district was instantly changed to a desert. Sulphureous exhalations and clouds of cinders spread over the whole island, and an epidemic was the consequence. Immediately before this eruption, a volcanic island arose out of the sea, and shortly after sunk again, and its place was no more known.

Hot Springs. Some are tepid, and are called baths; others throw up boiling water with great noise, and are called Hverer or caldrons. The most remarkable is Geyser near Skalholt, in the centre of a plain, and surrounded by 40 smaller springs. The mouth of this spring is 19 feet in diameter, and its basin 39 feet. The column is thrown up from 88 to 92 feet high. It is surrounded by a dense smoke, and falls back upon itself in spray. The lately discovered spring Strok rivals Geyser. Its aperture is smaller, but it presents a better defined surface, is thrown up with greater power, to a higher elevation, and disperses in the air, like artificial fountains. Two other springs near rise, and fall alternately. The whole of this strange valley is filled with springs, and surrounded with lava and pumice stone. In these springs the pagan ancestors of the inhabitants were baptized, and the present Icelanders cook their food; and employ them for various purposes. The cows, that drink of these waters, give an extraordinary quantity of milk. They have many mineral springs, to which they give the name of beer springs.

Fossils. Among the most curious is a heavy inflammable substance, called in Icelandic *Surturbrand*, which burns with a flame. Another kind of mineral wood, heavier than coal, burns without flame, and contains chalcedony in its transverse fissures. A great variety of minerals is found here, together with marble, lime, plaster, porcelain, clay, bole, onyx, agate, jasper, sulphur and slate. Under your feet you see and the clay constantly bubbling up, and hear the din of waters boiling, hissing in the interior of the mountain, while a hot vapor hovers above the surface, from which columns, of muddy water frequently shoot into the air.

Air, Climate. Through the air, which is filled with icy particles, the sun and moon often show double. The Aurora Borealis reflects a thousand different colors. Every where the magic illusion of mirage creates phantom seas, and imaginary shores. The ordinary climate would be

sufficiently temperate, to admit the cultivation of wheat, were it not that the floating ice sometimes fixes between the northern and southern promontories. A frightful degree of cold is the consequence. Vegetation is entirely destroyed, and famine and despair settle upon those mountains, which are heated in vain by subterranean fires. Out of 100 years, 43 were of this character, and 14 years of famine. In 1784 and 1785, when intense cold succeeded volcanic eruptions, 9,000 persons, one-fifth of the whole population, perished, with a great portion of the sheep, horses, and horned cattle.

Vegetation. A species of wild wheat, called *Melur*, affords good flour. The lichen *Icelandicus*, and several other species of lichen, a great number of antiscorbutic roots, and even marine plants are used as food.—Iceland produces an immense quantity of wild berries of excellent flavor. Gardening is practised over all the country. Cauliflowers do not succeed, and potatoes have made but small progress. In former time the vales of the south of the island were covered with extensive forests. But they have been improvidently destroyed. A few birch woods, and many bushes remain. But the wood which the earth denies them is furnished by the ocean. The immense quantity of thick trunks of pines, firs, and other trees, which are thrown upon the northern coast of Iceland, especially upon North Cape, and Cape Langaness, is one of the most astonishing phenomenon in nature. It comes floating down upon them in an abundance to be greater than the demand of the people.

Domestic Animals. The oxen and cows are without horns. The sheep have two and sometimes three, with long wool, and are very large. There are 400,000 sheep, and 40,000 horned cattle upon the island. Pasturage would be their true riches, if they would attend to it. The reindeer has been imported and thrives. The foxes yield most beautiful furs. The white bear sometimes floats upon their shores on the ice. Among many sea fowls is the duck, that yields the cider down.

Fish. Their shores and rivers offer these riches in an abundance, from which they profit little. The salmon, trout, barbel, and other excellent fish swim in their waters unmolested. Eels abound, but the inhabitants are afraid to eat them, fancying them the young of the great sea serpent, which, according to the mythology of Odin, encircles the whole earth. The Icelanders pretend to have seen him lifting his head above the sea upon their solitary shores. Herrings swarm upon the coast,—but it is only recently that the natives have learned the use of the net. Small whales, sea calves, sea dogs, and cod, are the common objects of their fishery.

Divisions, Towns. Iceland is divided into four divisions, corresponding to the four cardinal points. Skullholt and Holum were formerly towns

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that were seats of dioceses. They now constitute but one. Reikiavik is the capital, and formerly contained 100 houses. Besestadr is the seat of an academy with a library of 1,500 volumes, no doubt the most northern library in the world.

Commerce. The exports are fish, train oil, meat, tallow, butter, hides, eider down, wool, worsted thread, and coarse woollens. In 1806 they amounted to 191,236 rix dollars, and the importations to 167,205.

Inhabitants. Are of moderate stature, not strong, seldom have a numerous offspring, and want industry. But they are honest, benevolent, faithful, obliging, and hospitable. The men fish and tend their flocks. The women cure the fish, cook, sew, and spin. They have some manufactures in woollen. They are so attached to their country that they imagine they can be happy nowhere else. They are naturally disposed to piety. Their domestic amusements are reading history and poetry. One of the men gives his hand to a woman, and they sing couplets alternately, the rest occasionally joining in the chorus. They are fond of chess. Their dress is neat and decent. They live more plentifully than formerly. They have literary societies, which have published memoirs. There are many public libraries among them. Every Iclander knows how to write and calculate. Wine, coffee, and spices are not unknown among them. Such is the colony of the Scandinavians, placed between the ice of the poles, and the flames of the abyss.

SPITSBERGEN.

To the north of Iceland three large islands and a group of smaller ones have received this name. On the eastern peninsula of this group, the Dutch whalers formerly had an establishment, called Sweerinburg. The mountains, crowned with snow, flanked with glaciers, and probably composed of red granite, shoot up in portentous brilliance to a great height, and are seen far off over the sea. The deep silence increases the mysterious horror of the approaching navigator. Yet even here nature has its annual resurrection, and a summer day of five months, followed by a night as long of winter. Towards the noon of this long day, the heat penetrates a little into the frozen earth, expanding a few flowers. Here among the marine forests of the Fuci the whales roll their enormous bodies of fat, which the whalers pursue to the regions of eternal ice. Here beneath the mountains of ice they take their gambols and their loves. Here the sea dogs dry their brown furs on the ice. Here the sea morse displays his enormous tusks of ivory. Here, too, is his mortal enemy,

the sea unicorn. Here the whale is pursued, and sometimes destroyed by the sword fish. Among these shapeless and colossal monsters, is seen swimming in the waves, or floating on the ice, the ferocious and terrible polar bear, the enemy alike of all, pursuing every thing that has life, devouring every animal that he encounters; and then, growling with satiated delight, he seats himself on his trophy of carcasses and bones.

Whale Fishery. There have been in these seas 400 large whaling vessels at a time. In 46 years the Dutch caught 32,000 whales, the whale-bone and oil of which were worth £14,000,000 sterling. The whales are diminishing. Sea morses are still abundant. The skin is of use for suspending carriages, and its teeth are more precious than those of the elephant. The horn of the sea unicorn was once an object of superstitious veneration, as a medicine. A margrave of Bareuth accepted one in payment of a sum of 60,000 rix dollars. Here, too, is procured from a species of whale the substance improperly called spermaceti. Countless millions of herrings, of more real value than all the rest, swarm in these seas.

Floating Wood. Here, as upon the shores of the other northern countries, are floated down immense quantities of drift wood. Not only pines and larches, and Siberian cedars accumulate, but even, strange as it may seem, Pernambuco and Campeachy woods, probably brought hither by the gulf stream.

NEW SIBERIA—RUSSIAN AMERICA.

EXTENDS from Cape Prince of Wales, at Behring's Straits, 65°, to Portlock Harbor, 58°. This country interposes between the immense desolate regions of the British North-West Fur Company, and the territory of the United States on the Columbia or Oregon. The Aleutian Islands, lying between the continent of Asia and America, properly belong to this division, though in physical geography, rather to the former continent. We shall omit them here, and speak only of the Russian territories on the American continent.

Physical Aspect. This country presents a most savage and gloomy appearance. The hills are clothed with pines and birches. Above them rise naked mountains, covered with eternal ices, from which often roll down with frightful noise, and carrying ruin in their path, enormous avalanches, that fill the vallies, and dam up the rivers. When these masses roll into the sea, the affrightened navigator far off hears the echo of the concussion, and, in the rising and sinking of the waves, feels the effect

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dashing his vessel to and fro. Between these mountains and the sea the soil is black, and might seem to promise fertility. The country is covered with great extents of spongy morasses, the soil of which seems firm, but into which the traveller sinks. The pine tree obtains its full development here, but the other trees are stunted and dwarfish. On this coast the sea is rapidly gaining upon the land.

Natives. They are more numerous than might be expected, and are not unlike the tribes of the opposite coast, with whom, however, they are at war. The savages, dependent upon the Russians, are computed at 50,000. There are no large rivers in this region. On Behring's Bay the Russians have a small fort. Their chief establishment, New Archangel, is two degrees farther south, in a milder climate. About this place grow large pines and American cedars, and a great variety of berries. Fish is abundant and delicious, and rye and barley succeed. The Kalougians, the chief tribe on this coast, are numerous and warlike. These people possess fire arms, forge iron and copper, work a kind of tapestry, and weave baskets and hats with great neatness and taste.

Commerce of the Russians. The furs obtained are chiefly those of the sea wolf and the sea otter. The latter animals have become rare. From the interior they obtain of the Indians fox skins, blue, black, and gray. Parties of Russian hunters have already crossed the Rocky Mountains. The Russian Company has the large capital of £260,000. The chief seat of this company is at Irkutsk in Siberia.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

NEW BRITAIN.

UNDER this name is comprehended the immense and dreary country, extending from the Canadian lakes to the north-west coast and Hudson's Bay. This bay divides the country into two great divisions, eastern and western. The eastern comprises Labrador, and East Maine, and the western New North and New South Wales.

Physical Aspect. Rivers. This dreary country is intersected with rivers, lakes, and marshes, to a greater extent than any other country with which we are acquainted. Some of the rivers roll into the unknown seas of the north, others into Hudson's Bay. Among the former are Athapescow and Ounjigah, or Peace River. The former loses itself in Lake Athapescow. Slave River empties itself into Slave Lake. Out of this lake issues McKenzie's River, which empties into the Arctic Sea. The adventurous Franklin has surveyed 600 miles of this coast. In this region of perpetual winter, in $67^{\circ} 30'$, he found Esquimaux, diminutive and cowardly, and every where the denizens of polar rigor. Slave Lake is 300 miles long, interspersed with islands, which are covered with trees resembling the mulberry. The lakes and rivers in this region join to form one mighty stream, extending 1,800 miles in length, and resembling the magnificent rivers of Siberia. Copper-Mine and Churchill Rivers empty, the one into the Arctic Sea, and the other into Hudson's Bay. Two considerable rivers unite to form Saschascawin, which falls into Lake Winnipeek. This lake receives, also, the Assiniboil and Red River, and discharges itself into Hudson's Bay, by the great rivers Nelson and Severn. Lake Winnipeek is 18 miles broad by 100 long. Its banks are shaded by the sugar maple and white poplar.

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Climate. Such is the severity of winter here, that even in 57° the lakes freeze 8 feet thick. Brandy congeals. The rocks split with a noise like that of the loudest artillery, and the shattered fragments fly to an astonishing distance. The temperature is capricious, and the changes sudden. The aurora borealis sheds a light sometimes equal to that of a full moon.

Soil. Barrenness and desolation spread on every side. The sea is open only from the commencement of July to the end of September. Even then the navigator is not free from the dangers of encountering icebergs.

Fish. Hudson's Bay affords but few fish. But the most northern lakes abound in the best kinds, such as sturgeon, pike, trout, and salmon. The shores are inhabited by infinite numbers of aquatic fowls. About Lake Winnipeg wild rice is abundant, the favorite food of these tenants of the streams. Franklin found that the Copper-Mine River, even at its entrance into the Polar Sea, yielded an abundance of fine fish, although there were none in the sea adjoining.

Animals. These are the buffalo, reindeer, musk-ox, fallow deer, beaver, wolf, foxes of different colors, catamount, wild cat, white, black, and brown bears, wolverene, otter, raccoon, muskrat, mink, pine martin, ermine, porcupine, hare, varieties of squirrels, mice, &c.

Vegetation. There is a great abundance of berry-bearing shrubs, gooseberries, whortleberries, and culinary herbs. In some parts of the country the terebinthines are common, and other trees obtain a considerable size. On Red River different kinds of culture succeed well.

Trade. Is shared by two Companies, the Hudson's Bay, and North-West Company. The first exports, annually, to the amount of £10,000, and imports £30,000. The other company has been more enterprising, and has extended its efforts to the Pacific, and the Arctic Sea. The limits of the companies being undefined, they have come in collision.

Lord Selkirk. In these remote regions Lord Selkirk settled a very interesting colony, which also had its collisions with the fur companies, which were afterwards happily adjusted. The industrious and moral Scotch of this nobleman's colony, succeeded in raising fine wheat and potatoes. Lord Selkirk has since deceased, and this interesting colony is dispersed.

Natives. The Esquimaux spread over the country from Gulf Welcome to Behring's Straits. Their huts have been met with as far north as 76° . Little, squat, feeble, the complexion of these polar men has little of the copper color of the other American aborigines, and is rather of a dirty, reddish yellow. Their huts are circular, covered with deer skins, and entered by creeping on the belly. Yet these feeble and simple beings

have been taught by necessity many inventions, which do honor to human nature. They make a snow house in a few hours, exceedingly comfortable. Some of the tribes are wholly ignorant of boats and canoes. Many circumstances indicate them to be a peculiar race of people. They seem to be wholly destitute of religious ideas. Some of the tribes have canoes made of the skin of the sea calf, with which they sail with amazing swiftness. They work a gray and porous stone into neat pitchers and kettles. The Chippeways are the enemies of the Esquimaux, and have in their turn to contend with the Knisteneaux. The Chippeways are a much higher order of beings than the Esquimaux. They hold themselves to be descended from a dog. They figure the Creator by a bird, whose eyes lighten, and whose voice thunders. All the northern Indians regard woman as a beast of burden, and their own peculiar countenance and configuration as the highest style of beauty. Murder is rare among them. The perpetrator of this crime is abandoned by parents and friends to wandering isolation. Whenever he is seen issuing from his concealment, the abhorrent and general cry is 'there goes the murderer!'

Knisteneaux Indians. Are the handsomest Indians of the north. They inhabit from the Lake of the Mountains, on the north, to the Canadian lakes of the south, and from Hudson's Bay on the east, to Lake Winnipeek on the west. They hold conjugal chastity of little account, and offer their wives to strangers; but are otherwise, when not corrupted by the use of ardent spirits, mild, honest, generous and hospitable. They believe the fogs, which cover their marshes, to be the spirits of their deceased companions.

LABRADOR,

Is a triangular peninsula, bounded east by Davis' Straits; south by Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Thus removed from the Arctic circle, we might expect to find it partaking of the temperature of the milder climates. But it is to the full as frozen, as the countries just described. It is constantly enveloped in fog. A family of the natives was seen here in a cavern hollowed out of snow; the excavation seven feet high, twelve in diameter, and shaped like an oven. A plate of ice formed the door; a lamp lighted and warmed the interior; at a little distance was a snow kitchen. The inmates reclined on skins. The surface of the country is a mass of mountains and rocks, interspersed with innumerable lakes and rivers. These abound with the best kinds of fish. The bears combine near the cataracts to catch the salmon, that are impeded

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in their attempts to ascend. These voracious animals swallow them with greediness. Some of the bears pursue them 200 paces under water, while the indolent remainder sit and seem to enjoy the spectacle. The country swarms with beavers and reindeer. The interior is more mild, has vallies, trees, wild cellery and other plants. The eider duck frequents the eastern coast. The beautiful spar of Labrador is well known.

Moravians. Have founded three Missionary settlements, Nain, Okkak and Hoffenthal. The heathen Esquimaux sometimes put their widows and orphans to death, to save them from the more dreadful death of famine. The Missionaries besides teaching them many other useful things, built a magazine, in which each of the natives might deposit his useless stores, prevailing on them to set apart a tenth for widows and orphans. This is the true way to convert a savage people, by showing them the palpable fruits of the Gospel.

Icy Archipelago, north of these countries, has been vainly attempted to be explored by various adventurous navigators. Icebergs, fields of ice, or stationary ice have always barred all interior access to these frightful regions. The history of those numerous navigators, who have attempted this terrible passage, is that of the utmost daring of the human mind, and the utmost suffering, that human nature can sustain.

The country still farther north, and between Labrador and Greenland, has been called North Devon by Capt. Parry. He has named the islands of this new archipelago, Cornwallis, Griffith, Somerville, Brown, Lowther, Garrat, Baker, Davy, Young, Bathurst, Byam, Morton, Sabine and Melville. Cornwallis, Bathurst and Melville are the largest. The latter is between $74^{\circ} 25'$ and $75^{\circ} 50'$; 240 by one hundred miles. It is a dreary country of ice and mosses and stratified sandstone. Some vegetation, however is seen. Reindeers, hares, and musk oxen, come here, during the short summer, and innumerable tribes and varieties of water-fowl. The deserted huts of Esquimaux are also noted here. Feb. 20, 1820, the mercury stood below cypher in Fahr. The common phenomena of polar meteorology are seen. The needle of the compass, approaching the pole scarcely traverses.

BRITISH AMERICA,

COMPREHENDS Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. It lies south of the countries just described, and north the United States. These are of regions settled by the whites. The immense and dreary country of New Britain, upon which we have touched, is peopled almost entirely by Indians.

NEWFOUNDLAND

This large island, 380 miles in length, shuts up the northern entrance into the St. Lawrence. The perpetual fogs, that hover over it, are probably, evaporations from the warm current of the gulf stream.

Productions, Climate. The island is generally barren. It furnishes however, trees and shrubs sufficient for curing the fish. The glades occasionally afford pasture. Wolves, deer, foxes, and bears are among the animals. The rivers abound in salmon, and other fish, otters, beavers, and other amphibious animals.

Banks. Fish. This island is chiefly important, on account of its contiguity to the immense fisheries on the banks. These are Grand bank 100 miles south east of the island, and Green bank east of the island 270 by 120 miles in extent. These banks, are, probably, deposits by the sand brought down from the tropics by the gulf stream, which also, bears down under its bosom countless millions, of the animals, on which the fish feed. The temperature of the water is mild, too, and the motion comparatively gentle. The fishing season begins in April, and ends in October. At this time there are generally 400 ships, and thousands of small crafts here. The business is lucrative; dangerous, and an admirable nursery for our hardy and adventurous seamen, and furnishes one of the considerable elements of our trade. Many English and French vessels are here in company. Every part of the process from taking the hungry animals from the water, to curing the fish and delivering it in all parts of the world, is specific, and employs its appropriate process. The English and French dry their fish on the island. We bring great portions of ours pickled to our own ports, and dry them there, particularly at Marblehead, Gloucester and Beverly. A great number of acres around those towns are covered with the flakes or scaffolds on which the fish are dried. A vessel with twelve men usually takes from 20, to 50,000 fish. The whole employment not only rears thousands of men to consider the sea their home, and storms their element; but many other thousands are employed in the business, to which this gives birth; and our share of the proceeds in good years amounts to some millions of dollars. Nothing can be more unique, than the modes of life of these men, whose abode is on the sea. They are hale, healthy, honest, intrepid, and of reckless cheerfulness, of character.

Dog. The animal of this kind, called Newfoundland dog, is remarkable for its great size, fine, glossy hair, and capacity for swimming. It has probably been the mixed breed of the dog and the wolf. At any rate, the species was not known, when the country was first settled.

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Population; Inhabitants. This island has recently doubled its inhabitants. St. Johns, Placentia and Bonavista are considerable places, assuming in their embellishments an European aspect. St. Johns, the capital, contained, before the great fire, 12,000 inhabitants. The whole population may amount to 75, or 80,000, chiefly catholics.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Is a narrow peninsula 300 miles long, from southwest to northeast. Bounded N. W. by New Brunswick, W. by the bay of Fundy, and N. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in other points by the Atlantic Ocean. It was settled by a colony of 300 English, in 1749. In its early periods the colony suffered much from the French and Indians.

Climate. Though severe, the winter never closes the harbors with ice. Like the adjoining countries, it is subject to gloomy and unwholesome fogs; but has a short summer as warm, as that of the north of Europe. The country, though generally rugged and mountainous, has recently made no inconsiderable progress in agriculture. Vast marshes have been drained. Wheat, rye, hemp, flax, and especially the finest potatoes are raised. The gooseberry and raspberry grow in great perfection.

Trees. Oaks attain a considerable size; but the chief timber trees are pine and fir. The birch and the larch also flourish. The chief exports are fish, timber, potatoes, and plaster of Paris. Game, wild fowl, and the finest fish abound.

Chief Towns. Halifax has one of the best kind of harbors. It is strongly fortified, and contains from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants. It is the residence of the Governor General of all the British American provinces, the chief naval station, the seat of a court of admiralty, where a number of ships of the line and armed vessels are always lying, either stationed here or for repairs. A considerable number of troops are also in garrison, who, with the naval officers, give it the air of a military place. It is situated to be in some measure the key to the Atlantic shore, and in our conflicts with the English, has been a place of great annoyance to our ships and seamen. Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, opposite Halifax, has also a fine harbor. Shelburne, on the south side of Port Rose has 9 or 10,000 inhabitants.

CAPE BRETON.

Is separated from Nova Scotia by the Strait of Canso. It has a severe and tempestuous climate, subject, like the other countries in these seas, to fogs. The soil is unfruitful, though oaks of very great size are found here. In the forests a partridge of surpassing beauty is seen. Cultivation would succeed, and the island abounds in mineral coal near the surface.

Louisburgh is on the south-east coast of this island, and was once a place of great importance. The taking this town from the French chiefly by New England troops, under Sir William Pepperell, forms no unimportant passage in the annals of our history. It is now unfortified, and much diminished in importance.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Is near the northern shore of Nova Scotia, and 100 miles in extent. *Charlottetown* is a considerable village.

ANTICOSTI.

NINETY by twenty miles, is covered with rocks, and has no harbor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Is bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, S. E. and S. by Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, and W. by Maine.

St. Johns is a large and deep river, abounding with fish, sea wolves, and sturgeon. Its banks are verdant, lined with lofty trees and fertilized with annual inundations. It affords an easy communication to the inhabitants with Quebec. The exports, timber, fish, and furs, occupy 101 ships. The coribou, moose, catamount, bear, and other Canadian animals are seen here.

Population. Towns. The natives are almost extinct. The white inhabitants amount to 150,000. Frederickton, on the river St. Johns, is the chief town. St. Johns, or St. Ann, also on St. Johns, contains 8,000

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inhabitants. The country was originally settled by German troops in the service of Great Britain, and hence it was called New Brunswick. The coast is indented with a great number of deep and important bays.

GASPEE.

Is a high and mountainous country, lying between the river St. Lawrence and Chaleur Bay. Its native inhabitants differed much from the other Indians, and had some traditions of Christianity among them.—They must have received them from the apostles of Greenland, in 1121.

LOWER CANADA.

Is divided by the great river St. Lawrence, and is bounded N. by New Britain, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, S. E. and S. by New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, S. W. and W. by Upper Canada.

Divisions. Are counties, townships, seigniories, and parishes.

Rivers. The St. Lawrence is the second river in North America. In point of width and depth, below Ontario it exceeds the Mississippi. It begins to collect its waters in the unknown deserts of the North-West, and moves on, accumulating water through all the great chain of Canadian lakes. Where it issues from Lake Erie it is called Niagara. It rushes down the sublime precipice of Niagara falls, and is lost in Lake Ontario. That lake disembogues through the romantic channels of the thousand islands, and is thence called St. Lawrence. From this point the scenery along the river is exceedingly romantic and picturesque. Numerous villages show, as the points are doubled. The houses seem placed on the waters, and the tin covered steeples glitter through the trees. The scenery varies at every advancing league. It is from two miles to a league in breadth, before it reaches Montreal. Below Quebec it is of such immense width, that its banks are hardly discernible from one shore to the other.

Ottawa is the next considerable river. It is a broad, deep, and beautiful stream, passing over many romantic cascades, before it mingles its waters with the St. Lawrence near Montreal. The Sorel is the outlet of Lake Champlain. The St. Francis empties through the south bank of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. The Chandiere also empties into the south side of the river, near Quebec.

Montmorency Cascade. This stream twice forces itself a passage between the rocks, not far from the St. Lawrence. Its rapidity is constantly accumulating in power, as it gradually contracts to the breadth of 100 feet, when at length it falls, almost perpendicularly, in white clouds of rolling foam, from its rock, down a descent 246 feet. The spray is so divided, as to assume the appearance of snow, or hoar frost, before it settles into the abyss below.

Soil and Climate. Though a high, this is not a hilly country. The extremes of heat and cold are excessive. The range of the thermometer of Fahr. is from 102° above Zero, to 36° below. Frost commences early in October. Snow storms begin with the next month; and the snow continues to accumulate till spring. The faces of the persons walking in the streets of Quebec frequently freeze from the driving sleet and snow. Europeans cannot long endure the open air at this season. Boisterous winds heap the snow into moderate sized hills. By mid-winter the weather generally settles into a severe still cold, with a clear blue sky. The surface of the wide and rapid St. Lawrence becomes a mass of floating ice. The lesser rivers are completely frozen over; and thus furnished with glassy bridges, the sleighs and sledges slit over the icy surface in every direction. The breaking up of the ice is accompanied with noise as loud as artillery, and the sweeping masses of ice carry away roots, trees and soil with them, as they dash against the shore. A stranger to this climate is surprised to see the earth covered with snow one day, and in a few subsequent days to note the verdure of high spring. Here the empire of summer and winter is confounded.

Agriculture. The extensive chain of farms along the St. Lawrence, narrow in front, and from half a mile to a mile in width, has the appearance of one immense town. Cornfields, pastures, clusters of trees, snow-white cottages, and ornamented churches show through the rich foliage on the banks. The view thence rises to lofty mountains, and is lengthened out to interminable forests. Wheat, pulse, grain, hay and even tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent. The soil improves progressively, as we ascend the St. Lawrence to Upper Canada, which may be termed a fertile country. But agriculture is little understood. The inhabitants use little manure, and plough shallow. Of course their grain is diminutive, and the soil soon exhausted. They do not give themselves much trouble about gardens, orchards or fruit. Strawberries and raspberries are produced in perfection and abundance. Melons grow and ripen well; but apples, pears and peaches are not common below Montreal. Many of the plants resemble those of the Arctic regions. Wild rice, *zizania aquatica*, grows in the still waters. Forests cover the country, but the trees are dwarfish, compared with those of the United States.

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The terebinthines and evergreens and firs are large, numerous and varied. The sugar maple and the birch are common. The naval timber is inferior. The beautiful mountain ash is abundant.

Animals. The elk, fallow deer, bear, fox, martin, catamount, ferret, weasel, hare, grey and red squirrel are found here. The northern regions furnish plenty of buffaloes, moose and wolves. Otters, beavers, and muskrats are taken for their furs in the lakes and marshes. Few rivers can be compared with the St. Lawrence, for the number, variety and excellence of its fish. The rattlesnake, and some other noxious reptiles are, also, seen on its banks. The wild pigeon, grouse ptarmigan, pheasant, or drumming partridge, and quail are seen here. The humming bird of this country is the smallest of the species, that is known.

Metals. Are not found in abundance; though iron, copper and lead might be smelted from ores discovered in this region.

Chief Towns. Quebec is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, where the river St. Charles unites with it, 350 miles from the sea. The town is naturally divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town is built on a high, precipitous rock, 345 feet above the lower, and is, from its position, and natural fortifications, the strongest military fortress in America, and considered almost impregnable. The lower town is situated at the base of this rock, far below the upper, which seems an eagle's perch, to the inhabitants below. The population in 1800 amounted to 12,000. A traveller approaching the city is dazzled with the glittering of the tinned spires, and is apt to form too high an opinion of the extent and beauty of the city. The lower town is dirty and unpleasant. The French parish church, the college, the chapel of the seminary, the barracks, the convents, the hotel dieu, the castle of St. Louis, the esplanade battery, the citadel, the subterranean passage, and Brock's battery are the principal buildings and works of art in the city, that arrest the attention of a stranger. The plains of Abraham show a battle ground of intense interest, where, in one of the fiercest battles ever fought, Wolfe fell after a victory, which secured the possession of all the northern division of North America to the English. The brave Montcalm also fell in the battle, and was buried in the chasm made by the bursting of a bomb, that killed him. In this city, in a struggle still more interesting to us, fell the brave and lamented Montgomery. Various points of splendid scenery and spots fertile in moral interest are visited in this interesting city and vicinity by the numerous tourists and strangers from every part of the United States, who now make this city a point in the excursion from Niagara falls to Boston. It has numerous and the most easy communications with the country above and below by the beautiful steam boats, that ply on the St. Lawrence. The distance between it and Montreal,

180 miles has been passed in a steam boat in 20 hours and 40 minutes. In 1825 it contained 22,000 inhabitants.

Montreal is built upon an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence, 32 miles long, and at its centre 2 miles in width, at a point in the river just below the junction of the Ottawa. The river is here 2 miles wide, and capable of being ascended by vessels of any burden, although 500 miles from the sea. It is 180 miles south west of Quebec, and 300 north of New York. The town has a beautiful position, and shows to great advantage. The mountain, from which it has its name, rises on the left of the city, and seems placed there, like a rampart to defend it from the blasts of winter. A thick forest covers the greater part of it; though a few neatly built houses show their roofs from the midst of the mountain groves. The new cathedral is, probably, the largest church in America. Its front is 255 feet, and its width 134. There are five public entrances, and the interior will conveniently contain 10,000 persons. There are seven altars, and the eastern window over the high altar is 64 by 32 feet. The circuit of this vast edifice is 1,125 feet. It is built of hewn stone from the mountain. The college is the next most conspicuous building extending in front with the wings 220 feet. It contains on an average 300 students. This is a catholic institution. There are 18 or 20 public buildings. The French style of building, the number of lofty spires and towers and the glittering tin covering of the roofs give the city a majestic and imposing appearance at a distance. The population, by a census in 1825, was 24,000, and is now supposed to amount to 30,000, having advanced much more rapidly than Quebec.

The chief article of its commerce is furs. It is the emporium of the north west Company; and of the trade between Canada and the United States. This company employs 2,000 *facteurs*, *coureurs du bois*, and hunters; as enterprising people of the kind, as are to be found in the world. The clerks are chiefly adventurous Scotchmen, forced by penury to encounter the cold and dangers of the dreary and interminable deserts of the North West.

Three Rivers. Is situated between Quebec and Montreal, with a population of 2,000. Sorel was built by American loyalists, in 1787, and contains 200 souls. There are many other considerable villages.

Commerce. The exports of commerce are furs, lumber, potash, flour, pork, and timber.

Population. In 1814, was 335,000 chiefly French and Roman Catholics. The number is now, probably increased to 600,000. The French colonists are said to have originally emigrated from Normandy. They are a people known not only here, but in the north west and south west country, from the pacific to the mouth of the Mississippi, by very

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peculiar traits. They are gay, satisfied with a little, attached to their religion and native country. With moderate inducements, they will undertake long journies, and encounter inconceivable dangers and hardships. In the management of periognes and canoes, on the lakes and long streams, they have no rivals. They are remarkably ingenious in finishing their own domestic implements. The countenance of the Canadian is long and thin—his complexion sun-burnt and swarthy, and inclining towards that of the Indian; his eyes black and lively, with lank and meagre cheeks, a sharp and prominent chin, and such easy and polite manners, as though he had always lived in the great world, rather than amidst uninhabited forests. Their intercourse with each other is to the last degree affectionate; and a French Canadian village constitutes one family. They are sober, marry young, and have numerous families. Their cheerfulness, whether in prosperity or adversity, is inexhaustible, and more valuable to them, than all the boasted attainments of philosophy.

Amusements. Society. In winter, clothed in tanned skins, with a woollen capote, the head piece of which serves instead of a hat, their dress is that of the Russians. Their social intercourse is that of the age of Louis XIVth. As soon as the penance of their long lent is ended, their feasting begins. The friends and relatives assemble. Turkeys, pies, joints of beef, pork and mutton, tureens of soup, thickened milk, fish, fowl and all the fruits, that can be procured, decorate the board. Coffee is introduced.—The violin is heard, and these gay and simple people are the most inveterate dancers in the world. Their dress, especially that of the ladies, is gaudy: and the morning shines in upon their unfinished hilarity. These people are called ‘habitans,’ and they are generally in comfortable competence, though extremely illiterate. The ‘Quebec Mercury,’ lately, gravely proposed the establishment of a seminary for the instruction of those members of their parliament, that could neither read nor write.

Government. All the advantages of the English constitution and laws have been progressively extended to them. Two houses of parliament, a legislative council and a house of assembly are appointed for legislation, which requires the sanction of the king. Upper and lower Canada unite in forming the assembly. Voters must be possessed of a domicile, five pounds income, and must have paid not less than ten pounds annual rent. The assemblies are quadriennial, and dissolved without day, at the will of the governor. The executive is a governor, lieutenant governor and 17 members of the council.

Revenue. Expenses. The civil list, £45,000, maintenance of clergy, presents to the Indians, and military defence in all £500,000. The ex-

ports are increasing. In 1810, 661 vessels were employed; burthen 143,893 tons, exports £1,500,000 imports £1,050,000.

Military importance. Canada is the chief link in the chain of British possessions in North America, and the only formidable rival of the United States in these regions.

Savages chiefly belong to the province of Upper Canada.

History. Too copious an article to be here discussed. Quebec was among the first settled places in North America. In 1759 it passed from the dominion of the French to that of the English. In our revolutionary war an attempt was made, unsuccessfully, to conquer it from the British. In the late war the frontiers of Upper and Lower Canada were the chief scene of its operations.

UPPER CANADA,

Is peninsulated by the Ottawa, lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron; and separated from the United States by the St. Lawrence on the east, south, and west. Bounded N. E. by Lower Canada and Ottawa River, and N. W. by New Britain.

Divisions. Districts, counties, and townships.

Population is advancing with great rapidity. It has hitherto been confined to the St. Lawrence and the shores of the lakes, but is now diffused over all the interior. New towns are extending in the fertile forest, some of which, in rapidity of increase, vie with those of the U. States. Great extents of fertile land are yet unoccupied, and the parent country is furnishing every facility for transporting to these forests her surplus population; great numbers of whom, however, finally make their way to the United States; while we in turn furnish many emigrants particularly our free blacks of color, for this country. At present it is probable the number of inhabitants equals that in the lower province.

Upper and Lower Canada taken together by a recent census, are found to contain a million inhabitants, 2 Catholic establishments, 200 curates and missionaries, and 1 Episcopal Bishop of the Church of England, with 250 inferior clergy. The Scotch Kirk in Canada contains 10 ministers. Not more than one of five of the whole population can read. Immense numbers of people have recently emigrated to this country; and great districts of Upper Canada are peopling with the same rapidity as the Western Country of the United States. The forests in all directions are levelling, and large and compact villages grow up in two or three years from the building the first habitation.

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Rivers. Besides the numerous rivers that fall into the lakes, the great rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa roll along the two frontiers of this country. By these and the lakes it has as many advantages of inland water intercommunication, as any other country in the world, with the exception of the United States.

Soil and Productions. The soil in this great peninsula is generally a vegetable mould, quickened by mixtures of pulverized lime. Many of the water courses have rich alluvial banks. The country is fertile in wheat, grain, fruits, and generally the productions of the north part of the United States. Excellent peaches, pears, apples, and plums are raised, and great quantities of maple sugar are made in some districts.

Climate. The southern parts are temperate, compared with the other British provinces. The northern shore of Lake Erie compares more nearly with Philadelphia than Quebec.

Animals. The same as described in the other British provinces, with those of the northern parts of the United States. The fish are of the greatest excellence and abundance, and the resort of sea fowls to the lakes during the summer is immense.

Towns. York, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, is the metropolis. It has a fine harbor, is a neat and growing town, and has between 3 and 4,000 inhabitants. Kingston, situated at the outlet of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario, is a handsome and thriving town with 2,501 inhabitants. Niagara is a considerable village at the entrance of Niagara into Lake Ontario, and contains 108 houses. Queenstown is 7 miles above on the Niagara. It contains a beautiful monument to General Brock, who fell here in the late war. Chippeway, a league above Niagara falls, is famous in the history of the late war. Fort Erie is at the outlet of Niagara from Lake Erie. Malden and Sandwich are on the strait, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. The catalogue might easily be increased by giving the names of fifty new and considerable villages.

Lakes. Exclusive of the great lakes which have been already noticed, there is a Canadian chain of smaller lakes, stretching north of them. Simcoe, Shallow, Rice, and Nepissing are the chief. Like the great lakes, they are the summer resort of immense numbers of water fowls, that come to them to feed upon the wild rice, with which they abound. Quinti Bay, an arm of Lake Ontario, 70 miles long, affords fine navigation. The foreign trade of this vast country has hitherto passed almost entirely by Montreal and Quebec. At least 400 vessels, including steam boats, already navigate the northern lakes; and although the navigation and commerce are divided between two countries, the necessities of business, and the sense of the utility of mutual accommodation to the com-

mon interest has brought about an understanding of a good degree of amity and concurrence between the Canadians and Americans.

Canals. The Welland Canal commences near the mouth of Grand River on Lake Erie, 40 miles N. W. of Buffalo. It connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by canal navigation, overcoming all the descent of Niagara Falls, and Niagara River between the two lakes. It admits vessels of 125 tons, being wider and deeper than any other canal in the country, except the Delaware and Chesapeake. The elevation overcome by the locks is 320 feet. The canal required prodigious excavations, in some places through solid stone. The 'Ravine Locks' are said to be the most striking canal spectacle to be seen in America. It is 38 miles in length, and through it large schooners have already ascended from the New York shore of Ontario to the Ohio shore of Erie. The Rideau Canal is intended to effect a navigable communication between Lake Ontario and the river Ottawa. The next object is to secure the transport of military stores by an interior route less exposed to American assault, than that along the lakes. A line of frontier fortresses is to be built in aid of this object; the whole estimated to cost between five and six millions of dollars. This, like the forementioned canal, is a prodigious undertaking, carried over hills and rivers and through morasses. These vast works have wrought the same results as in the United States. Towns have grown up along the line of their course, even before they were completed, as by enchantment. Among the many examples that might be cited, Bytown, at the junction of the canal with Ottawa, was a solid wilderness in 1826. In 1827 it contained a market, a school house, 4 churches and 2000 inhabitants. Magnificent roads and bridges are constructed; and these triumphs over nature in her wildest regions of Canadian forests, cascades, vast rivers, and precipices, have brought to view rivers and lakes, the existence of which, previous to them, were hardly known. The Rideau Canal is a work of greater expense than the Welland Canal, and about the same length.

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MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

PASSING from the British possessions in North America, over the wide extent of our own republic, the first country we meet, south and west of the United States, is the Mexican Republic, a country of deep interest to us in every point of view. It is one of the largest and most beautiful countries on the globe. The inhabitants had long been servile colonists of a great but declining nation, whose boast it used to be, that the sun never went down upon her dominions. The vast regions of Mexico and New Mexico comprehend all the countries inhabited by descendants of the Spaniards, and by their conquered and converted Indian subjects, and the independent aboriginal Indians, from the territories of the United States E. and N. to the Pacific Ocean; and across the Isthmus of Darien to the Atlantic; and thence down the Gulf of Mexico to the territory of the United States again. The various states of this immense country have passed through a succession of revolutionary contests with the parent country. The Spanish authority has been totally annihilated; and although their condition is far from seeming to be a settled one, and they continue to be afflicted with intestine commotions, having designated their government a republic, they have a claim to be geographically described as such.

Physical Aspect. This great country comprises all the varieties of soil, climate and temperature on our globe. Immense level tropical plains, covered with a gigantic growth of evergreen vegetation from the shrub to the loftiest trees in the world; table elevations on tropical mountains, where perpetual spring prevails, and where productions of the tropics grow side by side with those of the temperate climates; mountain summits covered with unmelting snows, or throwing up volcanic fires, immense prairies clothed with ever verdant grass, and feeding innumerable herds of buffaloes and wild cattle and horses; vast tracts of sandy desert, scorched with a cloudless sun and moistened with no rain; other regions, where periodical rains deluge the country for weeks in succession, such are the contrasts of this strange country. African heats are

contiguous to Arctic snows; the wheats and fruits of the United States to the banana, cocoa and pine apple of the tropics. In one district nothing is raised except by artificial irrigation. In another the rank vegetation is thrown up by the richest soil, and a reeking humidity. Ancient and deep forests untouched by the axe, groves of mahogany and logwood the palm and guava rear their columns on the plains. In another, mountains whose summits were never pressed by mortal foot, pour from their cone-shaped funnels into the elevated and frosty atmosphere the flame and lava of never quenched internal fires. It is a scene of continual wonders, strong contrasts, and sublime contemplations, whether we view the grandeur of the vegetable kingdom, or the diversity of the animal races, particularly the splendor and variety of the birds, the beauty and sublimity of the scenery, or the grandeur of the almost numberless mountain peaks.

The Federal Government is composed of a great number of states, which send representatives to the general congress at Mexico.

<i>Northern Provinces.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1803.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Old California,	55,880	9,000	Loreto.
New California,	16,278	15,600	Monterey.
Sonora,	146,635	121,400	Arispe.
Durango,	129,247	159,700	Durango.
New Mexico,	43,731	40,200	Santa Fe.
San Luis Potosi,	263,109	334,900	St. Luis Potosi.
	654,880	680,800	
<i>Southern Provinces.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1803.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Guadalajara,	73,638	630,500	Guadalajara.
Zacatecas,	18,039	153,300	Zacatecas.
Guanaxuato,	6,878	517,300	Guanaxuato.
Valladolid,	26,396	376,400	Valladolid.
Mexico,	45,401	1,511,800	Mexico.
Puebla,	20,651	813,300	Puebla.
Vera Cruz,	31,720	156,000	Vera Cruz.
Oaxaca,	34,664	534,800	Oaxaca.
Yucatan or Merida,	45,784	465,800	Merida.
	302,561	5,159,200	
<i>Northern provinces.</i>	654,880	680,800	
Grand Total,	957,441	5,840,000	

The present population is rated at 8,000,000.

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Divisions. Two thirds of the Mexican republic are under the temperate, and the remaining third under the torrid zone. The first division comprehends the states of St. Leon, and St. Andero, Durango, Sonora, Coahuila, Texas and New Mexico. But the remaining tropical regions, from a variety of causes, enjoy for the greater part, a cool, rather than a torrid temperature. The interior of New Mexico and New Biscay forms an immense elevated plateau, from 6,500 to 8,200 feet above the level of the sea. Consequently, these regions extend from the delightful temperature of the city of Mexico to the regions of eternal ice and snow. This plateau may be classed into four divisions. The lower division is adapted to the sugar cane, the banana, pine apple, and agave. The second is appropriate to cotton and plants, that require the same temperature. The third produces the wheat and apples of the United States. The last is only adapted to alpine cultivation.

Mountains. They are called in this country Cordillera. They are so numerous, and of such an infinite diversity of forms, that this summary cannot notice all the ranges. No doubt, they might be traced to families, or classes of mountains, belonging to a succession of ranges, with a certain degree of parallelism. The most noted chains are the Sierra of the Andes, the Sierra Madre, and the Sierra Membre. In Guatemala these chains bristle with such frequent volcanic summits that volcanic mountains in Mexico are no curiosity. Popoca-Tepetl, or the smoking mountain is nearly 18,000 feet high. Iztacci-Huatl or the white woman, is 16,000 feet high, Citlal-Tepetl, or starry mountain, is 17, 697 feet high. Perote is 13,633 feet high. Columns of smoke, and frequent explosions ascending from them, however noted and sublime phenomena in other countries, are here too common to be remarked, as occurrences, that excite wonder, terror and remembrance. Some of these mountains are granitic, and some porphyritic in structure. The mountain, called by the natives Citlal-Tepetl, or starry mountain, is so called on account of the luminous exhalations that rise from its crater and play round its summit, which is covered with eternal snow. The sides of these colossal furnaces of the internal fires of nature, are often crowned with magnificent forests of cedar and pine. In 1759 the plains of Jorulla, on the shores of the Pacific, experienced one of the most tremendous catastrophes, that the surface of our globe has ever witnessed. In a single night a volcano arose from the earth, 1494 feet high, with more than 2,000 apertures, which still continue to throw up smoke. Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland descended into the burning crater of the largest, 288 feet in depth. The adventure was most daring and dangerous. They found the air strongly charged with carbonic acid.

Mines. Every reader knows, that those of the precious metals are generally found among mountains; and that this is the country of silver and gold. The annual produce, in ordinary years, used seldom to fall below \$22,000,000 of silver. The gold is found in little straw-like fragments and veins. The richest mine, in its yield of native silver, is Bartopilas in New Biscay. In most of them, the metal is extracted from red, black, muriated and sulphuretted ores of silver. In south America, the chief mines are found on the summits of the Andes, in the regions of perpetual frost and ice. In Mexico, on the contrary, the richest, such as those of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Tasco, and Real de Monte are found between 5,500, and 6,500 feet high. The climate is delightful, and the vicinity abounds with forests, and every facility to work the mines to advantage. A catalogue of the names of 50 mines might easily be given, extending from Santa Fe, at the sources of the Rio del Norte, to the Pacific.

Rivers. Nature, as if satisfied with her ample bestowment of mineral and vegetable riches, has denied to this beautiful country the numerous and useful rivers of the United States. Scarcely a navigable stream is found in this vast country; and but two, that would be deemed worthy of name in the United States. These are the Rio Bravo del Norte, and Rio Colorado. Innumerable torrents pour down from the mountains. The smaller streams are Rio Huasteculaco and Alvarado south east of Vera Cruz; the Rio de Montezuma in the valley of Mexico, Rio de Panuco in the same vale, Rio de Zacatula, and the Rio St. Jago, the largest of the whole, formed by the union of the Leonora and Las Taxas.

Lakes. The great lake of Chapala, in New Galicia, covers nearly 160 square leagues. The lakes of the valley of Mexico, and the lake of Puzcuasco in the intendency of Valladolid are among the most picturesque spots in the world. Lakes Mexitlan and Parras in New Biscay, and Nicaragua are large collections of water.

Circumstances give this last peculiar interest. This lake is situated on the Isthmus of Darien, almost equidistant between the two Oceans, Atlantic and Pacific; and is reported to have tides. There have been a hundred different projects to canal this lake from the two extremities, and thus unite these two oceans by a canal of 70 or 80 miles in extent; and thus save a passage round Cape Horn of more than 10,000 miles. But on a full survey of the elevation of this lake above the two seas, the difficulties of digging a ship channel, and constructing the necessary locks up such lofty heights, and the pestilential autumnal air of the river St. John, by which this lake communicates with the Atlantic, the Spanish government deemed the project impracticable, and forbade any one to

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resume it on pain of death. Since the country has been revolutionized, the subject has been resuscitated. The isthmus of Tehuantepec presents the two rivers Huasaculco and Chimilapa, which empty, the one into the one ocean, and the other into the other. A canal of 8 leagues, at furthest would unite these two rivers, and bring the oceans into communication. The Andes at this point have disappeared, and the elevation of the canal above the two seas would be moderate.

Harbors. It will be seen, that this republic has an immense extent of sea coast on both oceans. But there are few good harbors. Most of the rivers are obstructed by bars at their mouth. Violent storms, for considerable portions of the year, render the coast inaccessible. The *Los Nortes* blow from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, and render the coast unsafe of approach. In another part of the year the papagayo and Tehuantepec winds render the roadsteads dangerous. But these circumstances, unfavorable to the navigation, are fortunate to the republic in another point of view as affording protection against hostile fleets.

Climate. The country is divided into the *tierras Calientes*, that is to say hot countries, that produce sugar, indigo, cotton, bananas, and pine apples in abundance. In low and marshy positions in these countries unacclimated persons, in particular seasons, are subject to what is here called *vomito prieto*, black vomit, or yellow fever. Acapulco, Papagayo and Peregrino are places of this description, on the Pacific; and Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico.

The next climate under the tropics is at an elevation from 4 to 5,000 feet. The temperature seldom varies more than 8 or 9 degrees. Intense heat and excessive cold are equally unknown. The countries of this description are called *Tierras templadas*, temperate countries. The oak is a native tree in this climate; and the yellow fever seldom prevails in Mexico, in the region where the oak is a native. This is the delicious climate of Xalapa, Tasco, Chilpaningo, and of Mexico still more elevated. The air is cool and salubrious, and the fruits and productions rich and precious. But every earthly good has its appendant evil. These regions lie in the ordinary height of the clouds, which float at the same altitude in the subjacent plains, and envelope these charming and elevated abodes in frequent and dense fogs. The third belt is the *Tierras Frias*, or cold countries, higher than 7,200 above the level of the ocean. Even in the city of Mexico, in the centre of the tropics, the mercury has been seen, though rarely, to fall below the freezing point. The mountains that raise their summits far above these elevations, to the height of 12,000 feet, are always white with snow,

Periodical rains. In the equinoxial regions of Mexico, and as far as 25° N. only two seasons are known, the *rainy* and the *dry*. The rainy

commences in June or July, and ends in September or October. The rains begin in the low countries, and gradually extend to the elevated regions, descending in unremitting torrents, accompanied, frequently with thunder and lightning. At the elevation of between 6 and 7,000 feet snow and sleet often fall with the rain. Beyond 28° north, the ground at this elevation is frequently whitened with snow. But such snows are earnestly wished. They are deemed salubrious, and exceedingly beneficial to the wheat and pasture.

New Mexico. The vast district of this country, formerly known by the name of New Mexico, has peculiar claims upon the interest and attention of our citizens, as bounding for vast distances upon the territory of the U. States and sustaining a great and increasing trade with some of the Western States. Under the ancient Spanish regime, it was designated by the term *Provincias Internas*. It has a very variable and unequal climate. The summers are sultry, and in the elevated regions the winter is unremitting and often severe. On the whole, the interior of all this vast country suffers much from aridity, and the want of the shelter of trees. Muricates of soda and lime, and nitrate of potash and other Salino substances encrust the soil so as to bid defiance to cultivation. This chemical annoyance is extending its injurious effects in a manner inexplicable. Happily, this incrustation and aridity are confined to the most elevated plains. A great part of the vast republic, situated neither too high nor too low, may be classed with the most fertile countries in the world. The lower declivity of the Cordilleras and the heat and humidity of the coasts, favoring the putrefaction of a prodigious mass of organic substance, display a grandeur of vegetation inconceivable, except to those, who have seen it, and prove a cause of fatal diseases to unacclimated strangers. As a general fact, great humidity, insalubrity, and fertility are found together. Yet on the whole the greater portion of this beautiful country may be considered, as among the healthiest regions in the world; the dry atmosphere being singularly favorable to longevity. Even at Vera Cruz, while the black vomit sweeps away unacclimated strangers, the natives and persons used to the climate enjoy the most perfect health, and live to extreme old age.

Vegetable productions. We can only select the names of a few from thousands. In this country, where all climates run into each other, all classes of trees and plants might be expected to be found. In the low and maritime regions, admiration is excited by the number, the variety and the grandeur of the native forests, and in the mountainous regions by the infinite diversity of the plants and flowering shrubs. The mahogany, the logwood and nicaragua trees are among the cabinet and dye woods. The pepper and cocoa trees are among the native fruits. The

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oak is not found below 6600 feet of elevation. Pines spread from the elevation of 5700 to 12,300 feet.

Edible Plants. Among these the banana deserves the first place. Three species are common. Two are indigenous. The third was brought from Africa. A single cluster of these fruits often contains from 160 to 180 lbs. of fruit. An area of 120 square yards will produce 4,000 lbs., while the same extent will scarce produce 30 lbs. of wheat and 150 of potatoes. The manioc is cultivated in the same region; and with maize forms the principal nourishment both of animals and men, in temperatures too cool for the banana. The European grains are grown abundantly in the temperate regions. The sweet potatoe and the yam are more common in the warmer regions. The country produces indigenous varieties of the cherry tree, apple tree, walnut, mulberry and strawberry. Most European fruits flourish in the greatest perfection. The maguey, a species of the agave, furnishes the most profitable cultivation known in the world. It produces a vinous drink, of which the inhabitants of Mexico drink enormous quantities. The fibres of the maguey furnish hemp and paper, and its thorns are used for pins and nails. The cultivation of the sugar cane is increasing. The best indigo and cocoa are produced in Guatemala. The cultivation of this latter tree is exceedingly profitable. Nor does the earth produce a more useful tree except the bread fruit tree. The nuts of the cocoa are of such prime necessity in Mexico, that they pass for small money. Our term *chocolate*, made from this nut, is derived from the Mexican *chocolatl*. The nopal, or cactus cochinitifer, upon which the insect, that produces cochineal feeds, is raised on a large scale in Oaxaca. The jalap of medicine grows in the region of Xalapa, from which it derives its name. Vanilla imparting its delightful and spicy flavor to chocolate is cultivated. Here, also are produced the balsams of Copaivi and Tolu. Honduras and Campeachy are covered with forests of mahogany and logwood. A species of arum yields a black dye. Guaiacum, sassafras and tamarind trees are abundant in these fertile countries. In the low lands are found wild ananas; and in the rich rocky soils different species of the aloe, and euphorbia. This country has yielded to flower gardens the most rich and splendid flowers.

Zoology. It is very imperfectly known. Along with most of the animals common in the United States, is the coendou, the conepalt wease, the apaxa, or Mexican stag, and a new species of striped squirrel. A species of wolf dogs is entirely without hair; and another species without voice, which, in consequence of being eaten as animal food, is almost entirely destroyed. The bison and musk ox are found in immense

droves in the plains of New Mexico. The reindeer of that country are so large and strong, as to be used in some places as beasts of draught. The prairie dog is a native of the countries near the Rio del Norte. The antelope and mountain sheep are found in California. The jaguar, and the cougar, which are fierce animals, bearing a resemblance to the tiger and lion of Asia and Africa, are seen in Guatemala, and the hot regions of Mexico. Hernandez says, that the Mexican *niztli* resembles the lion without his mane.

Mexico is the country of large and splendid birds, abounding in them, as Africa does in beasts. Domestic, European animals have multiplied in an incredible degree. Innumerable droves of wild horses scour over the plains of New Mexico. Inconceivable numbers of mules are raised. The trade between Mexico and Vera Cruz alone employs 70,000. There are families that possess from 50,000 to 100,000 oxen, cows, and horses, and others with droves of sheep equally numerous.

Population. It is well known, that Mexico has been in a state of revolution, and of civil and intestine commotion for many years. A greater degree of freedom, the removal of monopolies and interdicts, the higher excitements of newly created motives and hopes, the new scope opened to enterprise by free institutions must, necessarily, be highly favorable to increase of population; and must tend rapidly to repair the wastes of civil wars, massacres, and assassinations. All things considered, and taking the basis of former increase, and the diminution of the wars and troubles of the revolution, as elements, the population may be safely rated at 8,000,000. The great impediments in the way of the increase of population, are the ravages of the small pox, which will soon be laid out of the calculation, as vaccination has been successfully introduced into the country. The next impediment is a pestilence peculiar to the climate, and only incident to the Indian race, called *Matlazahuatl*. When it prevails, it is sweeping, like the plague, and carries dismay and death into the healthy interior regions of the high plateau. Happily, it shows itself only at long intervals.

Famine sometimes prevails in this abundant and fertile country. Of all people, the Indians are most indolent and improvident. They seldom accumulate more than suffices for subsistence from week to week. Thousands of the poorer classes are employed in the operations of mining. Consequently the occurrence of a dry season, or a frost produces a famine, followed too frequently by epidemic diseases. In 1804, a frost in August destroyed the maize; and so severe a famine ensued, that more than 300,000 people perished in consequence of the subsequent famine and disease. In the revolutionary movements, 46,000 are calculated to

have perished in small portions of the death.

The population consists of several castes. 1. *Aztec* Indians born in the country. 5. Mixed castes, the *lattees*, the *Indians* and *Indians*.

The *Indians* possess great personal deficiencies, but are stitiously devoted. has remarked, seem extremely dances have a passion; a ment of ver The unsubdu those of the

The Spaniards the high officials have perished. The country descendants are called *Isl* and a half. cular words, an Indian is He has a scarcity of the noted for the The descendants The union of teroons. Wh led *Quintero* ered of puro er than the m

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have perished in battle; but those, who so fall, always constitute but a small portion of the mortality, that is necessarily connected with their death.

The population is divided into four great classes, subdivided into eight castes. 1. Aboriginal Americans. 2. Spaniards born in Europe. 3. Creoles born in America. 4. Negroes, slaves and descendants of negroes. 5. Mixed classes, metis. 6. The offspring of whites and Indians. 7. Mulattoes, the offspring of Whites and Negroes. 8. Zambos the mixture of Indians and Negroes.

The Indians are copper colored, like those of the United States. They possess great muscular strength, and an almost entire exemption from personal deformity; and generally live to a great age. They are superstitiously devoted to the ceremonial of the Catholic church. Every one has remarked their astonishing aptitude to carving and painting. They seem extremely destitute of fancy and imagination. Their songs and dances have a tinge of melancholy. Their taste for flowers is carried to a passion; and the Indian shop-keeper seats himself amidst an entrenchment of verdure, and decks his shop with the most beautiful flowers. The unsubdued Indians on the borders of New Mexico differ little from those of the United States.

The Spanish from Old Spain called *gauchupines* formerly enjoyed all the high offices and consideration. Since the revolution, many of them have perished. The remainder are subject to penalties and confiscations. The country born descendants of the Spanish are called *Creoles*. The descendants of the Spanish of the Canary Islands, who are numerous, are called *Islenos*. The natives of mixed blood comprehend two millions and a half. All the shades of this intermixture are expressed by particular words, incorporated with the language. The child of a white and an Indian is called *Metis*. The complexion is almost a perfect white. He has a scanty beard, and small hands and feet, and a particular obliquity of the eyes. The offspring of the Whites and the Negroes are noted for the violence of their passions, and their volubility of speech. The descendants of Negroes and Indians are called *Chino*, or Chinese. The union of a white with a female Mulatto originates the caste of *quateroons*. When a female Quateroon marries a white the offspring is called *Quinteroon*. The children of a white and a quateroon are considered of pure blood. Those mixtures, by which the child becomes darker than the mother, are called *Saltra-Atras*, or *Back-Steps*.

These distinctions of caste enter into self-estimation, and standing in society. Innumerable quarrels and litigations grow out of these distinctions, and the qualifications or disqualifications annexed to them. It frequently happens, that those, suspected of having mixed blood, claim

in the courts declarations, that they are whites. Rich and dark colored Mulattoes contrive to get themselves *whitened*, as the phrase is. When the applicant is, palpably, dark to the eye, the sentence of the court simply states, that such or such a one may consider himself white.

There are no hot tropical countries, where there are so few negro slaves. There are not more than 10,000 in the whole country; the greater part of whom are confined to Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and the hot country in their vicinity. There are, also, considerable numbers of slaves made by taking prisoners from the independent Indians in the Mexican conflicts with them. The slaves are generally well treated, and are protected by the laws. There is, comparatively, little other than free labor, and the laws have made provision for the complete emancipation of all children born after a certain period.

Languages. More than twenty original languages were spoken in Mexico. The Creoles and the greater portion of the mixed races speak and write Spanish. The native languages are famous for terminations in *li, la, tl, atl, &c.* Many of the words consist of eleven syllables. The complication and richness of the grammatical forms seem to prove the high original intelligence of those, who inverted, or methodized them.

Topography. New California borders the coast of the Pacific Ocean from Port San Francisco to the settlement of San Diego. The sky here, though often foggy and humid, is extremely mild. This picturesque country displays on every side magnificent forests, or verdant savannas, where the herds of deer and elks of enormous size graze undisturbed. The soil is fertile. The vine, olive and wheat prosper. In 1802 the missions were 18, and the permanent cultivators 15,560.

San Francisco, the most northern presidio, is situated upon a bay of the same name, into which the Rio San Felipe, which rises in lake Timpanogas, enters. Wheat here, with very little care, yields thirty-five for one. Beautiful forests of oak, intermingled with winding prairies, give the country the appearance of an artificial park. Monterey is the seat of government. The aspect of the country is charming, and the inhabitants enjoy a perpetual spring. Santa Barbara is situated on a pass, between the continent and two or three small islands. The mission of San Bueneventura is a fertile district, but sometimes exposed to severe droughts. Vancouver saw in the gardens of the missionaries, apples, pears, figs, oranges, grapes, pomegranates, two species of bananas, cocoa nuts, sugar canes, indigo plants, and several leguminous vegetables.

Old California, or the peninsula of California, is bounded S. and W. by the Pacific, the gulf of California, and the Vermillion sea on the coast. Its climate is hot and dry. The sky, of a deep azure, is seldom obscured by clouds. The soil is arid, and the cylindrical cactus is often the only

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vegetable, that relieves the barrenness of the waste. Where there is moisture and a vegetable mould, grains and fruits multiply in a most astonishing manner, and the vines yield a generous wine, like that of the Canaries. The sheep are large, and yield a very fine wool. A great number of wild quadrupeds are named, and a great and beautiful variety of birds. The pearls, that are fished on this coast, are irregular in figure, but have a beautiful water. There are gold and silver mines; but they are not much worked for want of materials. Native salt is abundantly collected on the plains. The inhabitants may amount to 9,000, and are dispersed over a country larger than England. Loretto is the chief town. The inhabitants of all classes may amount to 1,000.

The Indians of these countries were an extremely degraded race. The Jesuits began the task of their conversion, in 1698. The wise fathers collected these wandering tribes, and formed them into a stationary and cultivating people, who built houses, and erected chapels amidst the rocks and brambles. Here the fathers diffused order, peace and plenty among their numerous subjects. They were banished by an unjust and impolitic decree. The Franciscans have succeeded them in the mission. Their simple dwellings have a picturesque appearance. The converted natives are treated with gentleness and affection.

New Mexico includes all the country between California and Louisiana. A narrow belt of country along the Rio del Norte is thinly peopled. The town of Santa Fe contains 5000, Albuquerque 6000, and Taos as many inhabitants. The population consists of poor colonists, whose scattered hamlets are frequently ravaged by the powerful and fierce tribes of Indians, that surround them. Their principal subsistence is by tending their cattle and flocks. They live in walled towns, built as fortresses, to defend them from sudden attacks of the Indians. The houses and walls are built of unburnt bricks in continued ranges in the form of a hollow square. The soil is fertile, but the rains are so unfrequent, that the cultivation succeeds only by artificial irrigation. The environs of the Paso del Norte produce delicious grapes and generous wines. Many of the inhabitants number their cattle, horses and mules by thousands. The plains are naked of trees, while the mountains are covered with forests, among the trees of which pines are predominant. Antelopes, mountain sheep and buffaloes are abundant in this region. There are salt springs, and numerous mines of silver. The people of the United States carry on an extensive trade with this country, chiefly by the way of the Council Bluffs on the Missouri and Santa Fe in New Mexico. The mountains at the sources of the Arkansas are sublime elevations above the point of congelation. Many of them have table summits. That the soil is underlaid with strata of calcareous rock is attested by a

most singular phenomenon. In 1752, the bed of the Rio del Norte became dry for an extent of 150 leagues. It had sunk, and passed through subterranean chasms, and so continued to flow for some weeks, when, no doubt, the chasm became choked, and the river resumed its former course. The town of Matamoras containing 8 or 10,000 inhabitants, is near its mouth.

Savages. Among the numerous tribes, that inhabit New Mexico, the Appaches and the Comanches are the most numerous and important. They hunt, fight and almost live on horse-back. They are exceedingly formidable enemies to the stationary population, and the shock of their charge on horse-back is represented, as being irresistible, at least by their opponents the timid colonists. Some of the tribes, that inhabit the Colorado, that flows into the gulf of California, are represented to have considerable towns. A more recent traveller, who descended the river from its sources to its mouth, describes them, as barbarous and naked. Arispe, the chief town of Sonora, contains 7,000 inhabitants, and Cinaloa, capital of the province of the same name, 10,000. In this province are rich mines. Culiacan, capital of the province of the same name, contains 11,000 inhabitants. Durango is the chief town of New Biscay, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, with some splendid edifices. The country abounds in silver mines. Batopilas and Cosigirachui and Chihuahua are considerable towns, containing from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants. Monclova and Santa Rosa are neat towns in the province of Coahuila. Monterey in New Leon is a considerable place. On the upper courses of the Rio del Norte the country is dry, and seldom visited with rains. The greater part of the cultivation is carried on by irrigation. In Texas San Antonio is the most important town. Nacogdoches, once a village of some importance, has suffered from the troubles of the country, and is in ruins. San Felipe de Austin is the chief town of Mr. Austin's interesting settlement on the Brassos. The lower slope of this country, towards the gulf, has deep forests along the water courses, and much resembles the south western part of Louisiana. This province is chiefly peopled with adventurers from the United States. Potosi is the chief town of the province of the same name, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. One of the richest mines in the world, that of Real de Catorce, is near this city. Zacatecas, chief town of a province of the same name, contains 33,000 inhabitants, and exceedingly rich mines are in its mountainous district. Guadalajara contains a university, is a bishop's see, and has 30,000 inhabitants. Compostella is the chief town of a district abounding in cocoa nut trees. Tonalá and Purification are towns in the south of New Galicia. Their districts are famous for sugar and Cochineal. Cape Corrientes is a celebrated promontory on the coast, where the winds seem to disperse, and

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change the direction of their courses. The port of San Blas is surrounded by deep and beautiful forests, which furnish ship timber; but is almost uninhabited from its lowness, and its extreme insalubrity. The intendencies of Guanajuato and Valladolid are picturesque countries with volcanic mountains. The richest silver mines in Mexico are near Guanajuato. This town is rich, and flourishing, containing 70,000 inhabitants. The mine of the Count de Valenciana, in 1804, had been dug 1000 feet perpendicular, making it the deepest cut known in the world. Valladolid has a delicious climate, is a pretty town, and contains 18,000 inhabitants.

The intendency of Mexico is a rich and delicious country, abounding with mountains, some of them volcanic, and containing mines and precious stones. The level country is replenished with the most delicious fruits, anise seed, sugar and cochineal. A remarkable curiosity in this province is the Ponte Dios, or bridge of God, a rock, under which the water has hollowed itself a canal. The waters have here cut deep and foaming courses, over which, at a vast distance above them, the traveller crosses by bridges suspended by ropes of the agave.

On the very ridge of the great Mexican plateau, a chain of porphyritic mountains encloses an elliptical valley, the general level of which is 6700 above the sea. Five lakes fill the middle of this valley. The ancient city of Mexico stood north of the united lakes of Xochimilco and Chalco, and to the east of lake Tezcucó. Much of the marshy ground, that surrounded the ancient city, has been drained, or filled up. A canal, dug at a prodigious expense, under the mountains, contributes still farther to drain it. The houses are built on piles; and the ground is still soft, and by no means firm. The streets, though wide, are badly paved. The houses in this strange and rich vale on the summits of mountains, are as magnificent and unique, as the position. They are spacious, and built of porphyry and amygdaloid. Many of the palaces and private mansions have an imposing show, and glitter with metallic riches. The cathedral is perhaps, the richest in the world. Altars, candle-sticks and images of the saints are of colossal size, and solid silver, and ornamented with precious stones. Palaces, mansions of great families, beautiful fountains and extensive squares adorn the interior of this city. Near the suburbs, to the north, is the alameda, or chief promenade. Round this walk flows a rivulet forming a fine square, in the centre of which is a fountain, with a basin. Eight alleys of trees terminate here, in the form of an altar. The detestable Inquisition, finally abolished by the ex-emperor Iturbide, was near this square.

This city, in the centre of the country, is the seat of an immense commerce between Vera Cruz on the gulf, and Acapulco on the Pacific. The shops glitter with the abundance of gold, silver and jewels. This superb

city is inhabited by 161,000 people, and is the centre of more scientific establishments, than any other town in Spanish America. The botanical garden, the school of mines, the Academy of the fine arts, and the polytechnic school are noble establishments. Excellent draughtsmen, painters and sculptors have been produced in them. The environs present a scene of pleasure without a parallel elsewhere in America. Hundreds of canoes on the Canal Chalcho, full of Indians, sitting under awnings, having their heads crowned with the gaudiest flowers, with each a musician on the stern playing the guitar, and some of the party singing, or dancing, present a scene of innocent mirth. The people of the city are given to gambling and pleasure. The floating gardens on the lakes, where flowers and vegetables used to be cultivated, are diminishing. The most important arts are here yet in their infancy. Saws driven by water, or hand, are unknown and their planks are hewed out with the broad axe. The ascent to the table plain, on which this city is built, is of immense height, and so steep as to require 19 mules to draw the beam of a steam engine up the steeper parts of the ascent. It is astonishing, that no such thing as a rail road to this city has yet been constructed. A noble road of the common kind has been not long since completed.

Most of the monuments of the ancient grandeur of this country have disappeared from about the present city. Some grand memorials of the empire of Montezuma still remain. To the northeast of the city are the ancient temples of the sun and moon. They are pyramidal in figure, and the former measures at its base 645 feet, and is 175 feet high. That of the moon is somewhat smaller. They are incased by a thick wall of stone.

Queretaro is north east of Mexico, has 40,000 inhabitants, and is one of the handsomest cities of the new world. Zacatala and Acapulco are under a burning sky on the shores of the Pacific.

Puebla is an intendency, very populous and well cultivated, and its chief town, called Puebla de los Angeles, or the angels, is the fourth town in Spanish America, in comparative importance, containing 68,000 inhabitants. Cholula contains 16,000 souls. Tezcuco contains splendid ancient remains, and 5,000 inhabitants. At Atlisco the traveller is shown an enormous cypress 73 feet in circumference.

Vera Cruz is a beautiful town, and the centre of the foreign trade of Mexico. Its position is exceedingly unpleasant, being surrounded by arid sands, or ill drained marshes. The climate is hot and unhealthy; and the only water, fit for drinking, is collected in cisterns. The harbor is insecure and of difficult access. It is often desolated with yellow fever; and yet the position is so important to commerce, that 16,000 people in habit this disagreeable position. It is the seat of an immense trade. The

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inhabitants often repair, for coolness, health, and the beauties of nature, to the delicious town of Xalapa, situated among the shelving declivities of the mountains. This town derives its name from the medicinal root called Jalap, growing near it. The province of Tabasco is thickly wooded, abounding with the Mexican tiger, and when cultivated, is fertile. Tehuantepec has a harbor on the Pacific, with noble ancient ruins at Mitzla in its vicinity. Yucatan has a healthy, though a hot and dry climate, abounding with dye woods, and in ambergris. The coasts are covered with forests of mangrove, and impenetrable hedges of Althea and Camwood. In the dry seasons, the people obtain their drinking water from an incision in the wild pines. Merida, the chief town, contains 10,000 inhabitants. The English cut logwood and mahogany here, and have some small colonies on the coast. Guatemala extends along the Pacific. The plains are exceedingly fertile. Maize brings 300 for one; and the country produces the finest indigo. In the forests are many animals imperfectly known, and many non descript balsamic shrubs. Silver mines and volcanoes abound, and the country is more subject, than any other known, to earthquakes. The ancient city of Guatemala was sunk in 1777. Never was earthquake accompanied with more terrific and destructive phenomena. The sea rose from its bed. One volcano poured out boiling water, and another waves of blazing lava. Eight thousand families were swallowed up in a moment. The spot is now indicated only by a frightful desert. The new town is built four leagues from the old one. Fine cocoa, cotton and figs are produced here. Chiapa is a cheerful town, inhabited by 4,600 families of Indians. The capital of the singular province of Vera Paz is Koban. It rains here nine months in the year. Great numbers of the trees and shrubs yield different balsamic resins. Dragon's blood is produced among them. Reed canes 100 feet in length are found, and of such a thickness, that from one knot to another 25lbs. of water were contained. The bees of this region make an uncommonly liquid honey. Among the wild animals is the Tapir with teeth longer than those of the wild boar, with which, it is affirmed, the animal can cut down a tree. Its skin is six fingers thick, and when dried, resists every kind of weapon.

The province of Honduras is little known. To the west it contains the little Spanish towns of Caymagua and Truxillo. In a lake, near the latter there are said to be floating islands with large trees on them. Caverns have been hollowed out by the waters under several of the mountains. The musquetoe coast is properly so named from the intolerable annoyance of the insects of that name. Some years since, there were exported by the English from this country 800,000 feet mahogany, 200,000 lbs of Sarsaparilla, and 10,000 lbs. of tortoise shell, beside tiger and deer skins.

Nicaragua is a large and important province. The lake of the same name has several beautiful islands, on one of which is a volcano, which continually burns. This great lake discharges into the Atlantic by the river St. Johns, on which there are a great many inconsiderable falls. Towards the outlet of the river, the shore is marshy and pestilential, and the Indians numerous, and perfidious. It is well known, that by this river, and through this lake, it has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific ocean by a canal. This province is not known to have any mines, but is exceedingly fruitful in all the common productions of tropical climates. Leon, the capital, is situated on a lake, that discharges into Nicaragua. Its harbor is at a distance on the south sea. The palmtrees grow, here to a colossal size. Nicaragua, Granada and Xeres are the other considerable towns. Little is known of them.

Costa Rica, or the rich coast, is so called in derision, as having no mines. But it is in fact rich in nature's picturesque scenery, noble woods, a fertile soil, and rich pastures. Cattle and swine swarm in them. In the gulf of Salinas is found the muscleyielding the rich purple, probably, the ancient purple, the dye of which was supposed to be lost. The capital, Carthago, is a flourishing town in the interior. Nicoya is a port on the Pacific, where vessels are built, and refitted. The caoutchoue or India rubber is a well known production of this country.

Veragua is a province still less known, than the former. It has belonged at one time to the government of Guatemala, and at another to that of Terra Firma. It is covered with mountains, forests, and pasture grounds. It has silver mines, that are not wrought. The capital is San Yago. The descendants of Columbus in the female line bear the title of dukes of Veragua.

History. Our plan allows no place for detail under this head. Under the empire of Montezuma and Guatimozin, the Mexican empire had cities, towns, temples—a police—the art of working in gold, silver and copper, a kind of printing—and no small measures of barbaric splendor along with many traces of art and civilization. The empire was conquered by Cortes with a few Spaniards. That of the Spaniards arose upon the ruins of the Mexican dynasty. Stretching over an immense extent, embracing a greater variety of soil, climate and position than any other country—more of nature's wealth, and more of the factitious and false wealth of the precious metals, than could be found elsewhere on the globe, their establishments extended among the mountains, valleys and plains of this immense country in silence, and hidden from the world. Nothing hindered it from becoming one of the most populous and powerful empires in the world, but the bigotry of the religion—the ignorance and mutual jealousies of the population, and the odious monopolies and

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interdictions of a fanatic narrow minded government. The revolutions of the United States and of the old world gradually and imperceptibly began to operate in Mexico. The assumption of the crown of Spain by a brother of Napoleon, who was not recognized in the new world, facilitated revolutionary movements. The revolution here was effected with less bloodshed, than in South America. After a variety of revolutionary movements, Iturbide by military usurpation proclaimed himself emperor of Mexico. His imperial sway was of short date. He was banished the country, and a government was established on a model very similar to that of the United States. The ancient provinces and intendencies form states, that are represented in general congress at Mexico, in a legislature modelled after ours. The chief officer of the government is called president. The last place, which Spain held in the country, was the castle of St. John d' Ulloa, commanding the coast of Vera Cruz. There has been a recent and bloody revolution, the chief scene of which was the capital. Order is restored; but there is a general persuasion not only abroad, but in the country itself, that the institutions of this country are as yet unsettled. It is cause for regret, that one of the most extensive and beautiful positions of the globe, calling itself free, should not have the stability and quiet of real freedom. The great evils to be banished from this fair country are the twin monsters ignorance and bigotry.

SOUTH AMERICA is the richest, healthiest, most picturesque, and excepting Africa, the most extensive peninsula on the globe. Of the two Americas the northern division ought to be called Columbia, and the country now under consideration simply America. This vast country contains 100,000 square leagues. Its greatest length from Point Gallinas in Terra Firma, in 12° N. L. to Terra del Fuego in 56° S. L. is nearly 5,000 miles. Its greatest breadth from Cape St. Roque in Brazil to Cape Froward in Patagonia, is 4,800 miles.

General Aspect. In this wonderful country rivers roll through an extent of 4,000 miles, and are so broad, that the eye cannot reach from one shore to the other. In one point are seen mountain-summits above the clouds, white with snows, that never melt; while their bases rear the banana and pine apple. In a day a man can pass through all climates, from that of the equator to that of Nova Zembla. In other places volcanoes, too numerous to be classed, throw out smoke and flames. Still in other places, are vast and deep forests abounding in all the grand flowering and gigantic vegetation of tropical climates, which spread an immense extent, that has never yet resounded with the wood cutter's hatchet. Nature here shows herself alternately in unexampled magnificence, beauty sublimity, power and terror. To the west spreads an immense chain of

mountains with a plateau 12,000 feet above the sea. East of this is a belt of plains and marshes three times as broad, penetrated by immense rivers with their innumerable branches. To the east is another chain of mountains less elevated, than the western. Descendants of the Spaniards occupy the western chain and belt, and the Portuguese the eastern. Thus South America is arranged into two great political divisions.

Rivers. The Amazon has undisputed claims to be the first on the globe in length, breadth and depth. Its sources are in the Andes. One of its chief branches is the Ucayal. This stream is formed by the Marañon and Apurimac. The other branch is the Lauricocha, or High Marañon. From San Joaquin d'Omaguas, the united stream rolls its broad wave over an immense plain, to which great numbers of rivers bring down their tribute from the mountains. The Napo, Yapura, Parana, Chuchivara Yutay and Puruz would be viewed, as great rivers in any other country. Along with the great Rio Negro from Terra Firma, they are all swallowed up in the Amazon. This prodigious river is known by authors and in poetry by the names Orellana or Marañon. But the better name is that here given, which had its origin from a supposed notion of women on its banks, who were clad in arms, and considered the males, as the women are viewed in other countries. The Madeira is another wide branch of this river. The Topayos and Xingu, also, empty themselves into it. But Araguay ought to be considered an independent outlet, united to the Amazon by a branch of communication. In its upper courses, this river varies from two to three miles in width, and its depth exceeds 100 fathoms. Below the Xingu, the eye cannot discern the opposite bank. The tide is felt between 7 and 8 hundred miles from the sea. At the mouth the conflict between the waves of the sea and the force of this mighty stream produces a violent and dangerous ripple.

The second river of the country, and far surpassing in breadth and depth any other in the world, except the Amazon, is the La Plata, or silver river. Its chief branch is the Parana. This river has a grand cataract not far from the town of Guayra. From the north the Parana receives the Paraguay. The Paraguay receives the Pilcomaya, a great river rising in the vicinity of Potosi. The La Plata receives, also, the Vermejo and Salado from the Andes, and the Uruguay from the Brazils. Its majestic course is to the full as broad, as the Amazon; and its estuary exceeds the British channel in breadth. The Oronoco, though not equaling either of these, is a vast river. It rises in the lake Ypava in 5° 5' N. L. It passes through the great lake Parima. From this lake it issues by two mouths, and receives the Guyavari, and several other rivers and falls into the sea, after a course of nearly 1,000 miles. When it meets the sea, its green colored waves strongly contrast with the blue of the ocean.

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The stream, formed by this river along the gulf of Paria, is a place of most formidable navigation, and it is so swift, that vessels require a fresh breeze to stem it. The aspect of the outlet of this immense river convinced Columbus, that such a body of fresh water could only issue from a continent. Here it was, while feeling the refreshing land breeze, charged with the aromatic fragrance of a boundless wilderness of flowers, and contemplating the ethereal mildness of the sky, that the famous discoverer imagined himself near the garden of Eden, and that the Oronoco was one of the four great rivers, mentioned in the scriptures, as issuing from Paradise. Among the numerous cataracts of this river, baron Humboldt distinguishes two, the Maypures and Astures, as extremely grand and picturesque. Between the Oronoco and the Amazon, there is a singular communication, by means of the Casiquiare. Innumerable smaller streams water this vast country.

South America, like Africa, contains both rivers and lakes, that have no known outlet. Such is the lake Titiaca, connected with the lake des Angelos. In Tucuman, and south west of Buenos Ayres, there is an immense level chain furrowed by torrents and little lakes, which lose themselves in the sands and lagoons.

Mountains. The Andes derive their name from the Peruvian word *Andes*, implying *copper*. These mountains commence on the coast of the Pacific, ten or twelve leagues from the shore. Near Potosi and lake Titiaca, the chain is 180 miles broad. Near Quito under the equator are the loftiest summits of this chain, which until some travellers have recently pronounced the Himalaya in Thibet highest, were universally accounted the loftiest on our globe. At Popayan this great belt terminates, and divides into a number of distinct chains. The Sierra Nevada de Merida has a height of 14,000 feet; the Silla de Caraccas 13,896 feet. Chimborazo in Quito has generally been reckoned at 24,000 feet in height, and is higher than mount Etna would be if piled on the summit of St. Gothard. Cayambe, Antisana and Cotopaxi the next highest summits exceed 19,000 feet. The natives assert, that Capa Urcu, at present an extinguished volcano, was once higher than Chimborazo. After a continued eruption of eight years, the high cone fell in, and the volcano was extinguished. Near Cuzco, Illimani and Cucurana shoot up their summits above the clouds.

The Andes of Chili are not less lofty, than those of Peru, and volcanoes are still more numerous. The most frequented pass of these mountains is the Paramo de Guanacas. But baron Humboldt preferred that of Quindiu between Hagua and Carthago. He first crossed a vast and deep forest, generally requiring ten or twelve days to traverse. Not a cabin is met in all this extent. The pathway over the mountain is not more

than one or two feet in breadth; and resembles a hollow gallery open to the sky.

The Quebradas are immense rents, dividing the mass of the Andes, and breaking the continuity of the chain, which they traverse. Mountains of a great size might be swallowed up in these almost fathomless ravines, which seem so many peninsulas on the bosom of an aerial ocean. It is at the bottom of these Quebradas, that the eye of the terrified traveller can best comprehend the gigantic magnificence of these mountains. Through these natural gates, the great rivers find a passage to the sea.

The greater part of the population of these countries is concentrated on the plateaus of these prodigious mountains. Here the traveller looks round on what seems to be a wide plain, or a deep valley. He forgets, that the villages of these mountaineers, these pastures covered with lamas and sheep, these orchards fenced with quickset hedges, these luxuriant fields occupy a position suspended in the high regions of the atmosphere, and can hardly bring himself to believe, that this habitable region is more elevated above the neighboring Pacific, than the summit of the Pyrenees is above the Mediterranean. Antisana, a village at the base of the mountain of that name, is the highest inhabited spot in our world, being 13,500 feet above the sea. The structure of these mountains is generally granite at the base, and the crests are covered with porphyries, and when there are volcanoes, with obsidian and amygdaloid.

Temperature. In the torrid zone the lower limit of perpetual snow is 14,760 feet. In the temperate zone it is from 6 to 10,000 feet. The temperature is a regular and constant warmth, like a perpetual spring. Accordingly a journey from the summit of the Andes to the sea, or vice versa has a medicinal operation upon the frame sufficient to produce the most important changes. But living constantly in either of these unchangeable zones has a tendency to enervate both body and mind by its monotonous tranquility. Summer, spring, and winter are here seated on three distinct thrones, which they never quit. The palm, the Canana and pine apple, together with the most brilliant and fragrant flowers inhabit the region at the base of these mountains. A single variety of the palm is found from 5,400 to 8,700 feet high. Above that commences the belt of the arborescent fern, and the cinchona, the bark of which is such a precious remedy in fevers. Between 3 and 4,000 feet is a most rich and abundant turf, with various beautiful plants and flowers and mosses, that are always green. A broad belt, from 6 to 12,000 feet, is the region of Alpine plants. This is the country of grasses. In the distance it has the appearance of a gilded carpet. Above this belt to that of perpetual snow only lichens cover the rocks. The banana, jatropa, maize, cocoa, sugar cane and indigo grow in the region of the palm. Coffee and cotton

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extend across this region into that in which wheat grows. This is found in full perfection at 4,500 feet. Barley from that to 6,000. It is however, between 6 and 9,000 feet high, that the various European grains are chiefly cultivated. The chief mines of the Andes are higher than those of Mexico, and are generally, above the region of perpetual snow, away from cultivation and wood, and of course are not so much wrought, as the former.

Animals. In the hot region we find the sloth, the terrible boa serpent the crocodile, and the cavia hides themselves in the marshes. The Tanaya Crax and parrot mingle the brilliance of their plumage with that of the flowers and leaves. The howlings of the alouates are heard, and the sapajou, or marmoset monkeys are seen. The Yaguar, the Felix concolor and the black tiger strive to satiate their sanguinary appetite. Innumerable musquitos sting, and termites and ants annoy the inhabitants; and the oestrus punctures the flesh, and deposits its eggs in the body. Still higher are the tapir, sus tajassu, and the felix pardalis; and the pulex is more numerous and annoying, than lower down. Still higher we find the tiger cat, and the bear; and the fleas are here exceedingly troublesome. From 9 to 12,000 feet is seen a small species of lion, known by the name Pouma, the lesser bear with a white forehead, and some of the weasel tribe. In the region of the grasses, from 12 to 15,000 feet, feed innumerable herds of lamas, vicunas and pacos. In this region culture and gardening cease, and man dwells in the midst of numerous flocks of lamas, sheep, and oxen, which sometimes stray away into the regions of perpetual snow and perish. Some lichens grow under the perpetual snow. Above all, above even the solitary mountaineer in the midst of his flocks is seen the prodigious condor. They have been observed sailing through the air at the immense height of 21,100 feet.

Caraccas. New Grenada, Quito. These countries have been called Terra Firma and Castile d'or. At present they comprehend the provinces or states of Varaguas, Panama and Darien. New Grenada Caraccas, Maracaibo, Merida Truxillo, Varinas, Spanish Guiana and Cumana and the island of Margarita belong to this general division. This country has been the scene of recent and desolating revolutionary wars.

According to the difference of the level and elevation of Caraccas, prevails either perpetual spring or perpetual summer. The rainy and dry season completely divide the year. The rainy commences in November, and lasts till April. During the dry season, the rains are less frequent; sometimes even none. The country is much exposed to earthquakes. Mines of gold and copper are found; but, owing to the recent troubles, not much worked. The pearl fishery on the coast is now in consequence of the late troubles, nearly abandoned. The forests would supply to a

settled and active government inexhaustible supplies of ship and building timber. Dyeing and cabinet woods abound. Cinchona and sarsaparilla are collected. The lake of Maracaibo furnishes mineral pitch in abundance, used for calking ships. The lake is 210 by 90 miles; and the inhabitants prefer living on islands in the lake to a residence on its arid and unhealthy shores. The water of the lake is fresh, though it communicates with the sea, and is of easy and safe navigation. The lake Valencia is a more attractive sheet of water. Its banks have an agreeable temperature from the luxuriant vegetation on their shores. Being 40 miles long by one broad, it receives the water of twenty rivers, and has no visible outlet. Between it and the sea is a belt of mountains six leagues in width. The territories of Carracas are every where well watered, and furnish abundant facilities for irrigation. In some places the river inundates the country, during the rainy season. The northern vallies are the most productive, because there heat and moisture are most equally combined. The southern parts produce pasture, which rears cattle, mules and horses. Cocoa, indigo, cotton and sugar might be produced in great abundance. Caraccas, the capital, before the last earthquake, contained 42,000 inhabitants. The valley in which it is situated, is uneven, and is watered by four small rivers; nevertheless it has handsome streets and well built houses. Being on an elevation of 3,000 feet, it enjoys a perpetual spring. La Guayra, 15 miles distant, is the port. The sea is here as boisterous, as the air is hot and unhealthy. Porto Cavallo in the middle of marshes and an insalubrious air, has some trade. Valencia, half a league from the lake of the same name, is a flourishing place, in the midst of a fertile and salubrious plain. Cero an ancient capital, is built near the sea on a dry and arid level. Cumana has 28,000 inhabitants, and is situated on an arid, flat and sandy shore, where the air is salubrious, though burning hot. Like the other town, it is always in dread of earthquakes. New Barcelona is a dirty town in the midst of an uncultivated, but fertile country. Maracaibo, the seat of government, is built on a sandy plain, on the left bank of the lake of the same name, 6 leagues from the sea. The air though excessively hot, is not unhealthy. The country houses are at Gibraltar, on the opposite shore of the lake. At the upper end of the lake is Merida in the midst of a well cultivated district. Truxillo, once a magnificent town, was ravaged by the buccaniers. In the isle of Margarita is the town of Ascension, formerly celebrated for its pearl fishery; and still more for its abundance and variety of fish.

Population. Before the late revolution, it was rated at near a million. The people present nearly the same mixtures, as in Mexico. The Spanish immigrants prefer a country of mines to one of agriculture, however

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rich. Hence this country has not become populous, in proportion to its fertility. A small colony of French and Irish lead a patriarchal life under the shade of their cocoa trees on the promontory of Paria. The Zambos, or descendants of Indians and negroes, are the scourge of some parts of this country by their lumbers and hostility.

Spanish Guiana extends more than 1,200 miles from the mouths of the Oronoco to Brazil. It is between 3 and 400 miles broad. The population is sparse. The missionaries, before the revolution, had 20 or 30,000 Indians under them. It is a very fertile country, and watered by 300 branches of the Oronoco. Situated very favorably for commerce, it will one day become a country of great importance.

Angostura is the chief town. In this important point, communicating by so many navigable rivers both with the Oronoco and the Amazon, the English have established some military posts, on islands at the mouth of the river, where they cultivated an alliance of the savages, and secured for themselves the monopoly of the cabinet and dye woods of the country.

On the upper country of the Oronoco, between 3° and 4° N. L. is seen the astonishing phenomenon of the 'black waters.' The waters of the Atabaco, Temi, Tuainini and Guainia is of a coffee color. Under the shade of the palm forests, it becomes deep black. In transparent vessels, it shows of a golden yellow, in which the image of the southern constellations is reflected with great brilliancy. In the black rivers there are no alligators, nor fish, fewer musquetoos, and a cooler and healthier air. They are supposed to derive their colors from a solution of carburet of hydrogen from the multitude of vegetables that cover the soil, through which they flow.

Llanos. In Guiana and New Granada are seen these astonishing deserts. Over an extent of more than a thousand square leagues, the burning soil no where varies more than a few inches in level. The sand, like a vast sea, exhibits curious phenomena of refraction and mirage. The traveller is guided only by the stars, or a solitary palm trunk seen at an immense distance. These plains change their appearance twice every year. At one time they are as bare, as the Lybian deserts; and at another they are covered with a verdant turf, like the steppes of Tartary. They have begun to rear cattle on these immense plains, and notwithstanding the alternate danger of the dry season, and the inundation of the rainy, the cattle multiply to an amazing extent. These plains are surrounded by savage and frightful solitudes. Forests of impenetrable thickness cover the humid country between the Oronoco and the Amazon. Immense masses of granite contract the beds of the rivers. The forests and mountains incessantly resound with the deafening noise of cataracts, the roaring of beasts of prey, and the hollow howling of the bearded

monkey, which prognosticates rain. The alligator stretching himself on a sand bank, and the boa, concealing in the mud his enormous coils anxiously await their prey, or repose themselves after carnage.

New Grenada. Under this head we include not only the country properly so called, but the provinces of Panama and Darien. Quito contains the provinces of Quito, Macas, Quixos, and Juan de Bracamoros. Guyaquil is also subject to the same country, and contains Santa Fe de Bogota, and Antioquia, Santa Martha, and Carthagena, San Juan de los Llanos, and Popayan, Raposo. Barbacoas and Choco, Beriquete, Novita and Roposo. New Grenada contains the greatest diversity of climate; and is temperate, and even cold and frosty, but very healthy on the elevated lands. The air is burning, suffocating, and pestilential on the sea shore; and in some of the deep vallies of the interior. At Carthagena and Guyaquil, the yellow fever is endemic. The town of Honda, though elevated 900 feet above the sea, has an atmosphere excessively hot. This is on the river Magdalena. The river Cauca is obstructed by rapids. From Honda to Santa Fe the roads are dangerous through deep forests of oak, Melastome, and Cinchona. The unvarying nature of the climate in each belt, the want of an agreeable succession of the seasons, perhaps, also the frequent volcanic explosions have hindered the country from becoming populous. The cocoa of Guyaquil is in great estimation. Cypress, fir, juniper, the passion flower tree, the bambusas and the wax palm are common. Cotton, tobacco, and sugar are abundant. The inhabitants make use of the expressed juice of the Uvilla instead of ink. It is a blue liquid, more indestructible, than the best ink of Europe. Coal is found at an elevation of 7,680. Platina is met with at Choco and Barbacoas. Choco is rich in gold dust. A piece of gold was found there, that weighed 25 lbs. The country, also, contains extensive and rich veins of silver. At Muzo in the valley of Tunca are the principal emerald mines of Peru. Small diamonds, are also found here. Sulphuretted mercury is discovered in some of the gold mines.

Chief Towns. Santa Fe de Bogota is the seat of government, and of a university. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, many churches and magnificent houses, and five superb bridges. The air is constantly temperate. The grains of Europe here produce abundant crops. Near this place in the Rio de Bogota is the cataract of Tequendama. The river, before it reaches the leap is 270 feet wide; but at the cascade itself it narrows to between 30, or 40 feet. But still there is presented in the driest seasons a surface of 756 square feet. At two leaps the river rushes down 530 feet. There is no where in the world another so large a body of water that has a fall to compare with it. Rainbows glitter with the most brilliant colors. An immense cloud of vapor rises, which may be dis-

tinguished at a distance of 15 miles. This vapor, condensed in moisture, conduces to the exceeding fertility of the vale of Bogota. The people of Santa Fe say, in describing this fall, that the Tequendama is so high, that the water leaps at one fall from the cold region *Tierra Fria* to the hot region *Tierra caliente*. There is an astonishing natural bridge at the vale of Icononzo. The arch is 47 feet long by 41 broad, and the bridge is 317 feet above the level of the torrent, that has pierced its way under the rocks, probably, by the agency of an earthquake. Porto Bello on the Atlantic, and Panama on the Pacific were formerly more flourishing towns, than at present. The precious metals, that now find their way abroad from Buenos Ayres, used to be shipped from these places. Although they are situated on two oceans, they are not more than 35 or 40 miles in a right line apart. The luxuriance of the vegetation is surprising. But the climate is exceedingly insalubrious. In the narrowest part of the isthmus, it is only eight leagues from sea to sea. But the rocky and rugged nature of the soil, probably interposes insurmountable obstacle to a canal. Carthagena on the Atlantic is now one of the chief towns. It has 25,000 inhabitants, a bishop's see, a university, and a deep and safe harbor. The country is fertile in the highest degree; but the air exceedingly insalubrious. To avoid the extremely hot air of summer, unacclimated persons take shelter in the village of Turbaco, surrounded by limpid springs, cooled by the refreshing and deep shade of colossal trees, and 900 feet above the sea. Various splendid trees, plants and flowers adorn the vicinity; and not far from this place, are the celebrated air volcanoes. They issue from 18 or 20 volcanoes from 20 to 25 feet high. These cones are filled with water, and every 18 or 20 seconds a vast quantity of air, and sometimes mud is ejected with great force. The air is found to be azotic gas of a pure quality. Santa Martha has an excellent harbor, and a healthy situation. The district, to which it belongs, is fertile, and has mines of gold and silver, and salt springs. Rio de la Hacha was formerly enriched by being the chief seat of the pearl fishery. Popayan is an important town containing 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly mulattoes. Near it rise two volcanoes covered with snow. Pasto is a town situated at the foot of a terrible volcano, and surrounded by forests and marshes. It is a high table plain in a region almost too elevated and cold for vegetation. The inhabitants are surrounded by ever steaming sulphur pits, and can raise little beside potatoes. When this crop fails, they eat the trunk of a small tree called Achupallo. The bear of the Andes feeds upon the same, and the inhabitants and the bears there come in conflict for their food.⁷

The province of Choco would be richer in the fertility of its hills, and the excellence of its cocoa, than its mines, if human industry were not

interdicted by its cloudy and burning climate. Dark forests, thick clouds, howling winds the roar of thunder, perpetual torrents dashing between bristling rocks, the hollow groans of the waves, torn by tempests, the howling of wolves, the roaring of tigers, the hissing of enormous snakes, crawling under the humid grass of the marshes, and with their vast coils encircling the trunks of the trees, innumerable insects, engendered by the heat and stagnant air—Such is the picture, which M. Marmontel draws of this country. Gorgona and the Pearl islands in the bay of Choco are more inhabitable.

Quito, the ancient capital of the second Peruvian monarchy is celebrated for its manufactures. It is situated nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and too high for the region of perpetual spring. The atmosphere is chilly and lowering, and the climate rather severe. In 1797, an earthquake overwhelmed this province and in a moment destroyed 40,000 people. Since that time earthquakes have been continually repeated. Yet the population, 60 or 70,000 in number, breathes gaiety, luxury and pleasure on this earth heaving under their feet.

Guayaquil is a sea port, with a dock-yard and abundance of ship timber in its vicinity. It contains 18 or 20,000 inhabitants, and is a port of interchange between the productions of Mexico, and those of Chili and Peru.

The provinces of Quixos and Macas in 2° S. L. have their winter from April to September. The vast province of Maynas extends along the Amazon. It contains a very few Spanish establishments—the principal one is San Joaquin de Omaguas.

Ibarra, between 50 and 60 miles from Quito, contains 12,000 inhabitants with considerable manufactories. Otavola, S. W. of this place, contains from 18 to 20,000 inhabitants. The district of Quito is noted for its large caves, the excellence of its cocoa, the variety and beauty of its cabinet woods, and the terribly efficacious poison of the Manzanillo tree, under which, if a person sleep, sickness and death would ensue in consequence. The caoban is a beautiful species of mahogany. The ebony is a very large tree and yields a wood of a deep black, while the porsilde nearly resembles ivory. The Guayacan is a green wood. The bark of the Caoutchouc is used for mattresses, curtains or sails. There is a wood, that petrifies in a few months, to a degree of hardness, that, it is asserted, pieces of it are used for gun flints. There are bees here, which make their nests under ground, from which great quantities of wax are extracted. Fine thread is made in great quantities from the leaf of the Aloe. There is, also, a tree from which a rich purple dye is extracted. There is, probably, no place on the earth where the vegetable kingdom is richer than in Quito.

Volcanoes. Pinchina is, probably, the greatest volcano on the globe. The mouth of the crater is circular, and nearly a league in circumference. The interior, when not on fire, is deep black. The tops of several mountains are seen inside of it. Their summits are 300 fathoms deep in the centre. The crater is probably on a level with the city of Quito. Cotopaxi is the highest of the volcanoes of the Andes, and the most destructive in its eruptions. In 1758 flames arose 2,700 feet above its summit. The roaring was heard at a town on the Magdalena, a distance of 600 miles. The sky continued as dark as night, after noon day. Another eruption occasioned destructive torrents of melted snow. M. Humboldt heard the roarings of this volcano, 150 miles in a right line, like the repeated discharges of artillery.

The group of the Gallipagos, of which 22 islands are known, is situated 5 or 600 miles from this coast. They are directly beneath the equator, and contain volcanic peaks. The Cactus and Aloe cover their sides, and a deep and black mould furnishes the nutriment of large trees. Flamingoes and turtle doves fill the air, and enormous turtles cover the shore. No trace of mortal foot, save that of the crews of ships occasionally touching them, seems ever to have left its print on the soil.

Peru. This country is penetrated by two chains of the Andes nearly parallel to each other. The one is called the Cordillera of the coast. The other is the central chain. Lower Peru is situated between the coast Cordillera and the sea, sloping from the one line to the other. The soil suffers from excessive aridity. Neither rain or thunder are known. The only fertile lands are those capable of irrigation. Nothing can exceed the fertility and beauty of such plains. The climate is remarkable for its mildness. The mercury seldom falls below 60°, and seldom rises above 86°.

Upper Peru is between these two ridges. It is covered with rocks and mountains, with some fertile vallies. This region contains the richest veins of silver in the world. The longevity of the inhabitants of this region is proverbial.

Interior Peru slopes in an eastern direction towards the banks of the Ucayal, and Marañon. The inhabitants denominate it Montana Reale. This country is as humid, as the other division is dry. The forests are charmingly verdant, but subject to the drawback of inundations, marshes, noxious reptiles, and innumerable insects. Peru is thinly peopled, and not much adapted to become an agricultural country. There are neither roads nor canals. All conveyance is by packing on mules. Hence the fragrant gums, the medicinal plants, the precious woods, the musk nut, and the Peruvian cinnamon, the oil, cocoa, cotton, and silk will not pay the expense of transporting them to the coast. So much Cinchona has

been exported, however, as to have given the article the name of Peruvian bark.

But it is chiefly for its precious metals, that Peru is celebrated; abounding in them to such a degree, as to be the figurative term for wealth. A projecting portion of Mount Huanan gave way near La Paz, and a piece of gold was detached from it, that weighed 50 lbs. Most of the gold obtained at present is by washing the sands. The richest silver mines are those of Pasco, near Lauricocha. They furnish, annually, two millions of dollars. They are elevated over 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The next richest mines are those of Chota, Puentestiana, Camolacha, and Pampa de Navar.

Guanca Velica, not far S. W. from Lima, yields quicksilver. Tin, lead and copper mines abound. None, but the wretched Indians, can support working in these cold, damp mines, on such miserable provisions, as the snowy regions furnish. The business of mining is shared between three classes, the *speculadores*, the *habilitadores*, and the *rescatiri*. The exports of Peru consist of gold, silver, wine, brandy, pimento, cinchona, salt, vicuña wool, and coarse woollen goods.

Towns. Lima is situated on the broad and fertile vale of the Rimac, and commands a view of the whole vale with the Andes in the distance. The Rimac flows beneath its walls. The form of the city is triangular, and it extends two miles in length. It is surrounded with walls fortified with bastions. The streets are clean, well paved, and cross each other at right angles. They are watered, and cleansed by aqueducts from the river. There are 355 streets. The houses of the rich have gardens attached to them, watered by canals from the Rimac. It is the seat of an university, and has many churches, convents and hospitals. It is the seat of government, and the chief tribunals. The prison, the Archbishop's Palace and Cathedral form the greater part of the side of the great square. They now have coffee houses and a theatre. But the people are still fond of bull fights and gambling, and superstition, bigotry and vice prevail. The inhabitants are computed at 54,000.

Cuzco is nearly equal in extent to Lima. It contains 32,000 inhabitants, three fourths of Indian extract. Several of the ancient Peruvian monuments remain. The stones in one of these buildings are so immense, and so well joined, as to excite astonishment, how the work could have been done by a people not acquainted with masonry. The better buildings are of stone, among which churches and convents are most conspicuous. The Dominican monastery occupies the site of the ancient temple of the sun. The residence of the virgins of the sun has been converted into a dwelling for the nuns of Cuzco. Puerca and Lambayeque are considerable towns. Each contains 8 or 9,000 inhabitants.

Canetis, Parta, and Arica are, also, places of some importance. At Caxamarca in upper Peru are shown the ruins of the palaces, where the last of the Incas was strangled by order of Pizarro. The population exceeds 12,000. Huano, Pasco, Frontera, Atanjanja and Guanica Velica are towns of importance in Upper Peru. The latter town is elevated more than 12,000 feet above the sea; and though near the equator, rain, snow and sleet frequently fall in the same day. Santa Barbara is still higher, being between 14 and 15,000 feet high. The materials for building in this town are unlike those of any other. The water of a warm spring is cooled; and the calcareous matter, held in solution, falls during the process. The sediment is put into vases, which shape it, and it gradually hardens into stone. Guamanga has 26,000 inhabitants, and a favorable position, but is unhealthy. The inhabitants of Condomora are affected, during thunder storms with sensations, as if stung by insects, produced, probably, by a high state of electricity. Arequipa is situated 6 or 700 miles S. E. of Lima; it is a large and well built city, watered by the Chile, with 24,000 inhabitants. The lake Titicaca is 240 miles in circumference, and subject to violent storms, that rush down from the Andes.

La Plata in Southern Peru, has its name from a silver mine near it. It contains 15,000 inhabitants. La Paz has a mild and salubrious climate, with snowy mountains in the immediate vicinity. Its population is numbered at 20,000.

Potosi, famous for its silver mines, once contained 160,000 souls. The population is now dwindled to 30,000. The discovery of these rich mines is described by tradition, as follows. An Indian named Diego Fluasco pursued a vicuña on the mountain hard by. To prevent himself from falling, he seized a shrub. It gave way with a quantity of turf attached, and disclosed to the astonished Indian a large mass of silver. He entrusted the secret to a slave, who disclosed it. Oropesa is the chief town of a district, called from its fertility the granary of Peru. Parija is the capital of a country abounding in grain and wine. Atocama is a small town capital of a province of the same name. Santa Cruz de la Sierra is a considerable town and capital of a large province of the same name.

We have no space for details of the empire of the Peruvians overthrown by Pizarro. Mango Capac, according to their traditions, was the founder of their worship and civil polity. They, certainly, had reached very considerable degrees of civilization, before the arrival of the Spaniards. They had built a road from Quito to Cuzco nearly 1500 miles. Another of equal length, in the lower parts of the country, extended from the centre to the remotest parts of the empire. The ascent

of hills was graduated by mounds. Granaries were built at equal distances, and charitable houses were ever open to the weary traveller. Temples, fortresses and canals varied and improved the aspect of the country. Some ancient monuments were adorned with gold to the value of several million dollars. Under the empire of the Spanish, they have become indolent, and addicted to drunkenness; but rigid observers of the rules and ceremonies of the Romish church. Since the conquest of Peru, they have much decreased in numbers. Intoxication has been exceedingly fatal among them. And the small pox formerly carried off immense numbers, before the introduction of vaccination. The most recent information, before the revolution, gave to Peru, in all its extent, including Quito, Tucuman and Buenos Ayres, 3,500,000 souls. As instances of the extreme longevity in this country, there were eight individuals in Caxamarca, the youngest of whom was 114, and the eldest 147 years. A Spanish creole deceased, aged 144 years, and seven months. The various savage tribes, that roam over the more unsettled parts of these vast countries, like the Indians of North America, have various languages and customs. They generally admit the immortality of the soul, and believe in a metempsychosis, and receive with strong incredulity the doctrine of eternal punishment in hell.

The Sustillo, or paper insect of the Pampantico and the banks of the upper Uallaga is a great curiosity. It lives exclusively on the leaves of the Pacol. The paper which they make, varies according to the quantity and quality of their food. A yard and a half of this paper was carried to Madrid. It is superior in thickness and durability to the best sort, that is made in China. A Jesuit informs, that he had written several letters on this kind of paper. Chili, Paraguay, Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia.

Precipices and snow-covered mountains form a boundary between Chili and Peru. The climate is mild and salubrious; the natives healthy and robust. The coast consists of a narrow beach, abruptly terminated by lofty hills. Their ridges have a fertile table plain, watered by many streams and covered, occasionally with orchards, vineyards and meadows. However hot the days, the nights are delightfully cool. Rain seldom falls, except between July and August; and the number of days, in which it falls, does not exceed twenty in a year. In the central parts of Chili, thunder showers happen in the winter, and lightning is remarkably vivid and terrific. Like Peru, it is subject to earthquakes, which counterbalance its fertility and fine climate. The volcanoes of the Andes, burning in the midst of snows, heighten the sublimity of the natural scenery. Gold and silver mines are discovered in the Andes. There are whole hills of magnetic iron ore. Vegetation is of surprising grandeur

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The mountain forests are full of lofty trees. All the fruits of Europe and a great many aromatic shrubs grow in the vallies. In no country in America has the culture of the grape ever succeeded so well. There are incredible numbers of odoriferous shrubs and plants; and the cedars of the Andes are compared to those of Lebanon. Every thing of wood that belonged to a chapel 60 feet long, was made from one colossal tree. The olive tree grows nine feet in circumference. The apples are remarkable for their size, and of the great number of kinds of peaches, one sort weighs 16 ounces. There are also many plants and shrubs, useful in dying.

Animals. Molina describes 36 classes of quadrupeds, that are indigeneous to this country.

Towns. The province of Copiapo is 100 leagues in extent. Copiapo, 12 leagues from the sea, has a population of 12,000. The streets of Coquimbo are shaded with myrtle trees. Quillota is in a fertile valley on the banks of the Aconcagua. Valparaíso is the chief town. It is a flourishing and rich place. Santiago has wide and well paved streets. There are a number of respectable public buildings. Before the revolution, the inhabitants amounted to 50,000. They are gay and hospitable; there, as elsewhere in South America, music and dancing are the favorite amusements. Petrorca, celebrated for its gold mines, is situated above the region of perpetual snow. Talca is the chief town of a district abounding in wheat, corn and cattle. In the province of Purchacay the fertility in corn and wine is very great. A fat ox is sold for four crowns; and the price of a sheep is less than a dollar. New Conception is in the valley of Mocha. The population exceeds 12,000. The island of Chiloe is the chief of a group of 47. The population of the whole island is 25,000. The capital is San Juan de Castro. The whole group is subject to earthquakes. The two islands of Juan Fernandez are 800 miles from the coast of Chili. The chief has mountains, woods and fertile vallies and is a resting place for ships. Two persons, whose adventures gave rise to the novel of Robinson Crusoe, resided on one of them. Alexander Selkirk, being left there by his fellow sailors, subsisted five years by hunting. The other, a Musquito Indian, was abandoned by buccanneers.

Cuyo is separated from the rest of the country by the Andes, and is for that reason called Transmontano. It is only recently, that its mines of silver and gold have been wrought. It is not a very fertile country. Some parts are parched with heat, and others blasted with cold. A remarkable species of cocoa palm is not uncommon in the vallies. The centre of its trunk is so soft, that the inhabitants use it for making cloth, which, if it be not very fine, is at least strong and flexible.

The province of Tucuman, a country little frequented, lies to the north east of Cuyo. The Andes penetrate it in the north, and the rest is one immense plain. Many of the rivers, that water the country, spread into lagoons, and are lost. The country abounds in fossil salt. Salt petro is abundantly collected on the plains. The climate is considered salubrious. The forests abound with wild animals and swarms of wild bees. The Aramos weaves on the trees a beautiful silver colored silk. The Quebracho tree is so hard, that the axe sometimes breaks in cutting it. The products are corn, wine and cattle. One valley fattens 60,000 mules for the fair. The chief town is Cordova. San Felipe and Jujui are inconsiderable places. A few villages are scattered over these immense plains. The people live a moral and arcadian life.

The whole country, watered by the La Plata, has generally been called Paraguay. The vallies of Chaco west of that river are impregnated with salt and nitre. These plains are sometimes covered with moving sands, or rendered unwholesome by marshes, where the smaller rivers are lost. The Uruguay flows down lofty and steep mountains, before it reaches the sea. It is more than 3 miles broad 400 miles from the sea. The country, to which Buenos Ayres is central, is fertile, but almost destitute of wood. Its sandy soil is mixed with a rich, black mould. To the south the *pampas* are boundless to the vision. Not a shrub, not a marine plant is seen, in travelling long distances. In 1530, horses and oxen were imported into the country. They now cover the plains in a wild state. Sometimes 10,000 are seen in a single herd. The horses are dark sorrel, easily broken, and no ways inferior to the common horse. The oxen and cattle are of a number of varieties, and are as useful to the inhabitants, as camels to Arabs, or reindeer to the Laplanders. They supply almost every thing, in the circle of their wants. Dragon's blood, cinchona, nux vomica, and vanilla are common productions of the country. The pomegranate, peach, fig, orange, and a variety of palms flourish. The *matte*, or paraguay tea, is made from the leaves of a species of *ilex*. If the laborers are not supplied with this tea, they refuse to work the mines. Paraguay tea is more used in those countries than Chinese in England. Two million dollars worth are sold in South America. An infusion of the leaves and twigs is drunk through a glass or silver tube. Different kinds of apes are seen in the woods. The Armadillo burrows in the forests. The guazon is a new species of wild deer. The Jaguar, *Felis Pardalis*, and the Erva are species of the tiger cat seen here.

Towns. There no large towns in Paraguay. Ascension is on the eastern bank of the Paraguay, 18 miles from the first mouth of the Pilcomayo. The population may amount to 6 or 8000 inhabitants. Curagaty and

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Neembuco contain, the one 2,250, and the other 1,800 souls. The parishes consist, for the most part, of country houses in the vicinity of a church or chapel. In the year 1804, the population was less than 100,000 souls. The government is divided into three districts. The first is that of Corrientes, and the missions between the Parana and Uruguay. The second Uruguay between that river and the Rio Negro and the ocean. The vegetable productions of all these colonies are valuable. Sugar succeeds remarkably. Ship timber, dye woods and the vegetables common in the Brazils, are found here. The population has been calculated from 50 to 60,000, including the civilized Indians and savages. The Guaranis extended their settlements to these remote regions. The Charruas long and bravely defended the banks of the La Plata against the Europeans. They are a silent stern people, who do not practise the universal Indian amusement of dancing.

Towns. Monte Video has its name from a mountain near the town. It is situated on the La Plata, sixty miles from its mouth. The population is, perhaps, 20,000. Maldonado is a place of some importance on the same side of the river.

Missions. The catholic missions of Paraguay have been the theme of eloquence, of history and song. The Jesuits were certainly enlightened and humane; and no parallel to their missionary success is recorded in history. On these beautiful, but remote and unfrequented plains they had gathered a hundred thousand from these ignorant, wandering and fierce tribes, who lived under their sway, paying them a homage bordering on adoration. They were baptized, learned the decalogue, and a form of prayer. They spun and wove the cloth, they wore. But the Jesuits were banished. Part of their country was ceded to the Portuguese. They are now reduced to less than half their former number.

Towns. Buenos Ayres was so named on account of the salubrity of its climate. It is on a plain, on the south bank of the La Plata 210 miles from its mouth. The town is fortified, and the streets broad and well paved. But the harbor road is exposed to the winds, and full of rocks and shallows. Meats are very cheap, though living is not so. Two fowls cost as much as an ox. This town is the great outlet from the interior; and of the produce of Chili and Peru. The population amounts to 60,000 souls. It has been computed, that the shepherds of these plains tend twelve millions of oxen. But in this delicious climate, and on this luxuriant soil, the people degenerate to demi-savages, and are ignorant, indolent and miserable. They live in mud cottages, and gaming is their predominant passion. A pasturage of five square leagues is not thought a large pasture farm. They are always on horse-back, and are strong and healthy, attaining often to extreme old age. They are

brave, and fearless of danger, and reckless of life. Often they form themselves into guerrilla bands of banditti, and subsist by plunder, carrying off the women from Buenos Ayres, who frequently show no disposition to return. The Guachos of Buenos Ayres and the Guasos of Chili make admirable soldiers; and when led by able officers, no Europeans can withstand them. At Mendoza there are extensive vineyards, where excellent wine is made. The population is rated at 13,000. San Juan at 8,000, San Luis at 2,500, and Cordova at 10,000. The country south of Valdivia and Buenos Ayres is thinly peopled by independent tribes. The country between Biobio and Valdivia, in the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its springs, and the temperature of its climate, is even more delightful, than that of Chili. The river Biobio rises in the Cordillera, and enters the sea six miles west of Concepcion. It is a wide and deep stream. The Araucanian Indians, who possess these countries, have remained invincible and independent. The Spanish have even celebrated their heroism in Epic poems. The province of Tuya is situated south of Buenos Ayres, between the two rivers Saladillo and Hucuqu . It is covered with marshes and small lakes. It is probable, that the pampas extend from Tucuman to 40  S. L. The Colorado and Negro rise in the Chilian Andes, and flow through these vast and unknown regions. The Indians are as expert horsemen, as the Tartars. The Comarca Deserta is placed on the Spanish maps from 40  to 45  S. L.

Patagonia. It seems now to be generally admitted, that the Indians, who inhabit the storm beaten shores of Patagonia, are of gigantic size. Their mean height, it is said, varies from six to seven feet. They have had little communication with other people, and have adhered to their immemorial customs, and rude fare. The climate of Patagonia is more rude and stormy, than in the same latitudes north of the equator. Three vast oceans detach it from the rest of the world. Winds and opposite currents here meet in conflict. It is traversed by a broad belt of mountains. The atmosphere on the east of this belt is unclouded and serene, and the soil generally sterile. West of them, the country is covered with forests, and subject to incessant rains. Birches and other trees of northern climates are common. Herds of wild oxen are seen in the interior. The Armadillo and a species of Jaguar have been observed on the coast.

Straits of Magellan. They were discovered by a navigator, whose name they bear, in 1519. The length of the strait is 450 miles, and the breadth varies from two to fifteen leagues. The country near Port Famine on these straits, notwithstanding its ill omened name, abounds in game, and produces different sorts of fruit. Lofty trees are not uncommon. The Archipelago of Toledo is situated farther to the north, and the largest island upon it is Madre de Dios. To the south of Patagonia,

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there is a number of cold, barren and mountainous islands. Volcanoes, which cannot melt, brighten, and illumine the perpetual snow in these dismal regions. The country on the southern shores of the strait, was called Terra del Fuego, from the circumstance, that the Spanish when they discovered the country saw fires on its shores. Narrow channels, strong currents and boisterous winds render it dangerous to enter this desolate labyrinth. Phoci Sport in the bays, or repose their unwieldy bodies in the sand. Flocks of penguins and other antarctic fowls consort here. Most ships now double Cape Horn, as affording an easier and safer passage to the Pacific.

Towards the Atlantic ocean, a rich verdure decks the vallies, and useful animals are found in the woods and pastures. The Indians are so excessively dirty, that travellers can with difficulty distinguish the color of their skin. The Falkland islands are three hundred miles eastward of these straits. They are destitute of trees, but covered with a long grass, in which bask the sea lions, sea calves and sea wolves. The Spaniards left cattle there, which increased rapidly. Georgia, situated 1,200 miles from Cape Horn, is a dreary and frozen country. New South Shetland, and another chain of islands in 62° S. L. were discovered in 1820. The ground is sterile, and the hills and rocks covered with snow. The sea abounds with seals, and other animals common to the Atlantic regions.

History. The regime of the Spaniards in this vast country was exceedingly rigid and oppressive. Trading with foreigners was punished with death. No native born Americans were entrusted with any places of trust or importance. Individuals were imprisoned for instructing the poor. A viceroy gave offence, by establishing a naval school. Whole tribes of Indians perished by working in the mines. The troubles in old Spain under the regime of Bonaparte first roused the inhabitants of Spanish America to a sense of their condition and their strength. A sedition broke out in Venezuela in 1797. The authority of Bonaparte, or his brother, was never recognized. The independence of that state was declared in Tucuman in 1816. The South American countries had long and severe struggles with the royalists. In 1818 the best troops of Spain were annihilated by San Martin on the plains of Maipo. The freedom of South America has been dated from that victory. The rights of the people were purchased by blood, toil, exposure and sacrifices of property, and of every kind. Slavery, after a limited period, is to cease. The mita and tribute money are, also, abolished. Liberty of the press was enacted. Public measures have been adopted for the advancement of a general system of common school education. The censorship of the press has been abolished. The New Testament in Spanish has been dis-

tributed among the people. There can be no more arbitrary and illegal imprisonments, nor opening of letters, nor violation of the private sanctuary of the dwelling house. Monopolies are abolished, and trial by jury will, probably soon be adopted; and it is hoped, that religious freedom will shortly make a part of their institutions.

Government. The electors are chosen by the people on a fixed ratio of the population, and the members of Congress are taken from the electoral assemblies. The legislative forms, bodies, officers and chiefs are modelled much after the pattern of the United States. Bolivar, who was long the master spirit of Spanish South America, was styled *Liberador*, and the powers entrusted to him were in a measure despotic. He has deceased leaving history uncertain whether to class him among deliverers or usurpers.

In regard to the question, whether they will be able to defend their independence, no country on the globe is so strongly fortified by nature against invasion. The immense mountains are impregnable barriers, where in a healthy air the inhabitants have only to guard their defiles, and cause the armies of their invaders to waste away with sickness on the scorching and humid plains. The river Plate has its peculiar difficulties of ascent; and the eastern coast of Mexico is inaccessible to a hostile fleet. The inhabitants enjoy the blessings of plenty, industry and wealth. Private property is held sacred; and these blessings have the zest of being entirely new. The inhabitants are easily trained to become good soldiers, and in many of their battles with their invaders, and with each other, have fought with great gallantry. The population of the Republic of Colombia is rated at 2,500,000, and the annual revenue at something more than 3,000,000 dollars.

Brazil. The boundaries of this immense country are still in question. It stretches almost from the Amazon to the La Plata, and Guyana and the Atlantic are the northern boundaries. The Atlantic bounds it on the east. On the south it comes to a point. On the west it is bounded by Peru and Buenos Ayres. It constitutes two fifths of all South America, and a territory ten times larger than France.

Inhabitants. The population is reputed to amount to four millions, and is chiefly confined to the coast, and the mining districts.

Soil. The maritime districts consist, for the most part of clay covered with a rich mould. Great part of the country is of extraordinary and inexhaustible fertility. On the northern coast is the great chain of Itiapaba mountains. The Marcella forms an interior range. In the very centre of South America are the immense plains and heights of Parexis, covered with sand and a light earth, and resembling at a distance the waves of a stormy sea. Yet the streams Madera, Topayos, Xingu, Jaura, Sypo-

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toba, and Cuioba descend in different directions from this arid ridge, to feed the Amazon, the Paraguay and their tributaries. Most of these rivers roll auriferous sands, and at the sources of the Paraguay is a bed of diamonds. Different salines and salt lakes in the interior supply great quantities of salt. The Paraguay, in its long and mighty course forms by its inundations the great lake *Xarayes*. The noble cataract of the Parana constitutes a most sublime spectacle. The spectator observes six rainbows rising above each other, and the atmosphere is circumfused with the vapor. The coast adjoining the mouth of the Amazon and Tocantins is low and marshy. Many of the streams are precipitous torrents during the rainy season, and completely disappear in the dry. The Maranhao, Rio Grande and Pariaba are important rivers. The Rio Grande de San Pedro is broad near the sea; but has not a long course.

Climate. In a country so extensive, and so diversified by elevations the climate must be various. The regions along the streams, and near the elevated plains and mountains are delightful for their temperature. San Paulo is a town 12,000 feet above the level of the sea and has all the charms of a tropical climate, without any of the inconveniences of excessive heat. Large tracts of the table lands are of this character. The west wind, passing into the interior, over swamps and marshes, is considered unhealthy. But the fragrance of the aromatic plants in the woods partly corrects this unhealthfulness. The rainy season commences in March, and sometimes in February. The north wind blows with little remission, during the dry months. The soil of the mountains is then parched. The nights are cool, and hoar frosts are not uncommon. During the sultriest season, the air along the coast is tempered by the refreshing sea breezes. Dews are excessive. At Rio Janeiro in 1781, the heat averaged by Fahrenheit, 72°. There fell 42 inches of rain. The cloudless days were 112. The cloudy days without rain were 133; and the days of rain were 120. There were thunder storms, during 77 days, and dense mists during 43.

Minerals, precious stones, &c. The chief diamond district in Brazil is that of Cerro de Frio, a territory of the loftiest and most rugged mountains in Brazil, and in extent 16 leagues from north to south by 8 from east to west. The precious stones found there were considered bright crystals, and used as card counters. They were sold to the Dutch before their value was known. In 20 years 1,000 ounces were imported into Europe from Brazil. So great an amount in so short a time, diminished their value, and caused them to be sent from Brazil to India, instead of being imported from that country, as formerly. Cerro de Frio has few attractions for settlers. Sterile mountains and desert plains inform the traveller that he is in the diamond district. Between 1801 and

1806 the diamonds imported from Brazil to Lisbon weighed 115,871 carats. A great amount was, no doubt, sent abroad clandestinely, and many were circulated privately through the country, and received instead of money. They differ in weight from a grain to 17 carats. If a slave find one weighing 17½ carats, he is crowned with flowers, and manumitted. Topazes of different colors, and chrysoberyls, susceptible of a most beautiful polish, are found in this country. There are gold mines in the vicinity of St. Paulo, and Villa Rica, but they have not yet been much worked. Most of the gold from this country is supplied by washing the soil. A bowl full is washed in less than a quarter of an hour, and yields on an average 16 pence worth of gold. A fifth part goes to the crown. Humboldt supposes that the annual value does not exceed five millions of piastres.

Plants. This country, as might be expected, is extremely rich in tropical plants. The tribe of the palms is numerous and splendid. Several of these kinds are more lofty and splendid than even those of India. No words can reach the richness and splendor of many of the fruit and flowering trees. Some flower many times in a year. The *Lecythis olaria* grows in the woods of S. Yoaô Baptista to the height of 100 feet. Its summit is covered with rose coloured leaves, and white blossoms. Its nuts are as large as a cannon ball; and it is not safe to remain under the trees when these nuts are falling. The Indians eat the seeds roasted as a substitute for bread. A writer of the country affirms that no country possesses so excellent wood for ship building. A merchant ship may be had in Brazil for half the sum it costs in Europe. The trade of Bahia and several other sea ports consists chiefly in ship building. The royal navy of Portugal consists chiefly of Brazilian timber. There is an endless variety and profusion in the species of trees and plants, compared with those of more northern countries. But the trees are easily blown up by the wind; and being of an immense length, destroy many others in their fall.

There are many dyeing woods and vegetables in Brazil. The famous Brazil wood is of three species, mirim, rozado, and Brazilletto. Cassada is the principal nourishment of the inhabitants. Ignames, rice, wheat and maize are, also cultivated. Maize yields 200 for 1. Each plant of the mandioca produces from 6 to 12 pounds of bread. The marobi yields a great quantity of oil. Melons, gourds, and bananas abound. Lemons, guavos, and different kinds of oranges grow along the coast. From the fruit of the mangaba they make an agreeable beverage. Pine apples grow abundantly in some provinces. The culture of sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo has of late years made considerable progress. The finest tobacco is cultivated in some parts of the country. The banks of

the rivers are covered with immense forests of cocoa trees, and the tendrils of vanilla are seen clinging, like ivy, round the highest branches. The country produces different sorts of pepper, the wild cinnamon, and the Brazilian cassia. The country is, also, prolific in medicinal plants. All the quadrupeds common to Peru are found here; and a number of others that are peculiar to this region. Various species of apes are seen in the woods. The vampyre bat fixes on the jugular vein of animals, and is supposed to hll the pain of its bite by flapping its wings, all the time it sucks the blood. Two species of sloths inhabit the country, and of all lands under the sun, Brazil has the largest and gaudiest butterflies.

Birds. The Brazilian birds are distinguished for the variety and splendor of their plumage. The red, blue, and green parrots frequent the tops of the trees. The gallinaceous and pigeon tribes haunt the woods. Orioles, manakins, and orioles resound their songs through the forest. The toucan is prized for its feathers, which are lemon, bright red, and black in different parts of the body. The different species of humming birds are more numerous than in any other country in America. There are ten species of wild bees, most of which produce honey of an aromatic flavor. Cochineal might be produced in abundance. A species of murex is found on the coast of St. Catherine's, of the size of a nut, which yields a color at first yellow, but on exposure to the air a rich crimson, supposed to be identical with the purple of the ancients.

Departments. Brazil is divided into nine governments, called capitancias, as follow: Rio Janeiro, Para, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Bahia, San Paulo, Mattogrosso, Goyaz, and Minas Geraes. The primate of Brazil holds the highest ecclesiastical office. There are two supreme courts of justice, one at Bahia; the other at Rio Janeiro. There are also 24 comarcas, in which are established subordinate courts.

Chief Towns. Rio Janeiro has been called by some writers Saint Sebastian. This town has an excellent harbor, defended by the castle of Santa Cruz. The hills in the vicinity are adorned with houses, churches or convents. The entrance to the harbor is confined by several islands, adorned with houses. The beautiful bay is a great ornament to the town. Its calm and transparent waters reflect on all sides the images of steep rocks, thick forests, churches and houses. The most remarkable public buildings are the convents of St. Antonio and St. Theresa, the ancient college of the Jesuits, and the church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria. The town is well supplied with water by an aqueduct. In 1817 it contained 110,000 inhabitants. It has been recently rated to contain 200,000. It is very favorably situated for trade with every quarter of the globe. Its exports are numerous, rich, abundant, and under an enlightened administration it would be a great mart for the most distant countries.

Rio Grande, the most southern captaincy, is watered by many rivers, with well wooded banks; and some of them are rich in gold. Numerous flocks of ostriches wander in the plains, and the forests abound in game. If a better system of agriculture were established, Rio Grande might soon become the granary of the kingdom. Rio Grande, the chief town, is a city of importance.

The island of St. Catharine is embellished by beautiful scenery of rocks and woods. Refreshing breezes temper the solstitial heats. The soil in the interior is of extraordinary fertility. An exuberant profusion of flowers indicates a genial climate. The jessamine and the rose are in bloom through the year. The delightful vale of Picada is thickly studded with white cottages in the midst of orange groves, and coffee plantations.

The plain of Corritiva, perhaps the richest in the world, has been connected with the ocean, by a road made across a lofty ridge of mountains, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Rio Janeiro and San Paulo are supplied with cattle, horses and mules from this fertile district.

The best rice in Brazil is raised in the district of Santos. A paved road has been made from Santos, the port town, to San Paulo in the interior. It is cut in many places through solid rocks, and in others along the edge of precipices. Fine springs form romantic cascades in the midst of the rocks. The traveller ascends under arbours of shade, and half way up the ascent looks down upon the clouds. The summit of the mountain is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, which, though 20 miles distant, seems to wash the base.

On this mountain, in a wide plain, is situated the city of San Paulo, with a climate the most delightful in the world. Its streets are broad and clean; and its population, with its dependent parishes, 30,000. The inhabitants are famous for ornamenting their gardens; and the ladies are equally renowned for their beauty and sprightliness. The term *Paulista* is one of compliment to a lady, as implying that she looks as if she might be an inhabitant of that city. The people are noted for their spirit, enterprize and patriotism.

The population of Minas Geraes has been rated at half a million. The country, though almost unexplored, is rich in agricultural products of almost every sort. The grape yields a delicious wine; but the people in the gold and diamond districts neglect their vines, and drink water. Many of the trees are adapted for dyeing and tanning. The adracanth is here of the best quality, and the sugar cane grows in its wild state.

Villa Rica, the chief town, has been improved of late years. It is well supplied with water, and its principal street is half a league in length. From its elevated situation, it happens that the thermometer seldom

reaches above 82° in the shade, and its range is between this point and 48°. The population amounts to 20,000 souls.

The capitania of Goyez, on account of its inland situation, is seldom visited. Its rivers are well stocked with fish, and its woods abound with game. But the inhabitants are scattered over a vast extent of country. Some of the mines are rich in gold. The diamonds are larger though not of so pure a water as those of Cerro del Frio. Cotton is cultivated near the frontiers. Villa Boa, the chief town, is built in a low situation on the banks of the Vermelho.

The government of Bahia stretches along the coast. The soil is principally a rich vegetable mould, is watered by many streams, and well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane. Its tobacco, coffee and rice are famous. The beautiful Brazil wood, growing here, is equal to that from Pernambuco. San Salvador de Bahia, the chief city, is nearly four miles in length, from north to south. The lower part of the town inhabited chiefly by mechanics and tradesmen, is considered unhealthy. The wealthy inhabit the higher part, nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The population has been estimated at 18,000 souls, of which colored people constitute, perhaps, two-thirds. The city is well built. The chief occupation of the people consists in ship building. The town is better supplied with provisions than Rio Janeiro. Oranges, water melons, pine apples, and different sorts of fruit are plentiful throughout the district. The excessive heat of the climate is moderated by the sea breeze and by the circumstance of the shortness of the days, and the equality of the nights.

The government of Pernambuco is famed for its dye woods, vanilla, cocoa, rice and sugar. Its cotton was a long time considered the best in the world. The lower part of the city is built on two islands, and is called Recife, or Pernambuco. The other part, built on an eminence three miles distant, has received the name Olinda. The population of the two towns amounts to 65,000 souls.

Piahy is 400 miles from north to south, and 70 in medium breadth. Gold, iron and lead have been discovered in this district. The province has been more recently termed Maranhão, and is important for the value of its productions. Annatto, capsicum, pimento, ginger, and the best fruits of Europe grow in great abundance throughout the province. The chief town, Maranhão, contains 30,000 inhabitants.

Grand Para and Rio Negro form the largest government in Brazil, extending 800 miles from east to west, and 400 in breadth. Grand Para, the chief town, is sometimes called Belem. The population amounts to 20,000 inhabitants, who are poor and destitute of employment. The capitania of Matto Grosso abounds with forests of wild cocoa trees, and

the different kinds of wood, which grow in the lower parts of Brazil. Small pieces of gold are collected from the beds of the rivers. The city of Cuiahu is the chief town, and is situated on a river of that name, 240 miles from its junction with the Paraguay. The population amounts to 30,000, and is well supplied with fish, fruits and all sorts of vegetables.

Natives. Various tribes are scattered over this immense country. They are strong, and well made and of the usual copper complexion. They are represented by the Portuguese, as being mostly cannibals. The Jesuits had multitudes of these wandering savages completely subjected to their rule. The Guarini is a language very generally known by the natives. But there are fifty-one dialects, spoken by different tribes of the interior that have no affinity with the Guarini.

Government. This country at present takes the proud name of an empire. The two crowns of Portugal and Brazil are separated. A revolution has recently induced the emperor to abdicate his crown; and the government is in an unsettled state. There are even hopes, that it will throw off its miserable pageant of an emperor, and become like the other American states, a republic. This country, independently of its military resources, which are respectable, might be a great state, both on account of its position, and the extent and fertility of its soil. Its population, like that of Russia, or the United States, might be doubled in a few years. But before this can be effected, this naturally fine country must have a Czar Peter, or free institutions. It has been hitherto bowed down under a yoke of iron.

Guiana is bounded on the south by the Amazon, on the west by the Rio Negro, and on the north and north-west by the Orinoco and the Atlantic ocean. The coast is low, and at several leagues from the shore, subject to inundation. On these low grounds grow the mangrove, in which the water remains stagnant. The marshes and fens are covered with reeds, and afford resorts to innumerable wild fowls, and caymans, or crocodiles. No calcareous rocks have hitherto been observed in this country. The highest inland mountains are not more than 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The mouths of the rivers are broad and shallow. At a distance in the interior they abound in cascades. No fewer than thirty-eight have been counted on the Essequibo. They are observed, also, on the Demarara, Oyapok, Maroni, Berbice, Corentins, Sinamari and the Arouri.

Seasons. The dry season lasts from the end of July to November; and the rainy season corresponds to the winter months in Europe. The most violent rains sometimes fall in January and February. The weather is dry and agreeable, during the month of March and the beginning of May. April and the latter part of May are subject to continual rains.

The climate is not liable to the excessive heat of the East Indies, Africa or the West India. The winds, passing over a vast extent of ocean, temper the sultriness and the oppressive heats. Europeans affirm, that the morning and evening breezes are cold in many parts of the interior.

Diseases. Guiana, has, perhaps, been thought more sickly, than it really is. The climate is certainly humid, and the air rendered insalubrious by thick woods and uncultivated lands. It is supposed, that the cutting down the trees is unfavorable to the health of the first colonists. Tertian and quartan agues, though common, are not dangerous. Epidemic diseases are rare.

Inundations. This country is subject to annual overflow of the rivers. Quadrupeds are forced to take refuge on the highest trees; lizards, agoutis, and pecaris quit their watery dens, and remain on the branches. Aquatic birds spring upon the trees, to avoid the cayman and serpents that infest the temporary lakes. The fish forsake their ordinary food, and live on the fruits and berries of the shrubs, through which they swim. The crab is found upon the trees, and the oyster multiplies in the forest. The Indian, who surveys from his canoe this confusion of earth and sea, suspends his hammock on an elevated branch, and sleeps without fear in the midst of the danger. Oranges, lemons, the guava, the laurus persea, the Sapota, the amiona, and other fruits grow in the cultivated lands, all the year. The wild fruits bear but once in a year. The most remarkable of these are the grenadilla, and the different species of the palms. The mango and other East Indian plants thrive in Guiana; but the fruits of Europe, with the exception of the grape, fig and pomegranate, are not adapted to the climate. Three species of the coffee tree were found here indigenous. The Arabian was afterwards added. The country produces in abundance, cloves, cinnamon and different sorts of pepper. The cocoa tree in some places grows spontaneously. Indigo and vanilla are indigenous to the soil. Manioc and cassada are considered the most important alimentary plants. The potato, the igname, two kinds of millet and the tayove are also very nutritive.

Medicinal plants. The quassia wood is brought from this country. Various other medicinal vegetables abound. The country is, also, equally prolific in poisonous vegetables. The duncane is said to occasion instant death. The Indians dip their arrows in a solution of the bark of the woorari tree. A negro woman, whose skin had been grazed by one of these arrows, expired in a short time, and her infant, though not wounded, lost its life from sucking her breast.

Forest trees. The bananas and mangles are soft and porous. Some of the trees are susceptible of a fine polish, though it is difficult to cut them, on account of their excessive hardness. Various kinds of beauti

ful cabinet woods are found in the forests, which abound in varied and romantic scenery. Great varieties of flowering creepers and shrubs diffuse fragrance through the air. Parasitical plants in many places render the forests impassable. The simira yields a rich crimson dye. The largest canoes are made from the wild cotton tree.

Quadrupeds. The same as those of Brazil and Paraguay. The red tiger of Surinam is less than the jaguar, but resembles it in habits, and is equally ferocious. The tiger cat is a beautiful animal, not much larger than the domestic cat, and is lively, mischievous, and untameable. There are two species of the ant bear. One of the species is almost 8 feet in length, attacks the jaguar; and seldom leaves its hold without destroying it. The dog crab frequents the sea shore, and uses its feet very dexterously in drawing shell fish out of their cavities. There are many species of monkeys in Guiana. The guata is considered to be a striking resemblance to man, or rather to an Indian old woman. Three species of deer are indigenous. The agouti and paca are considered the best game in Guiana. The cabiai is an amphibious animal, armed with strong tusks, and covered with bristles. The peccary, or mexican hog, has an orifice on his back, containing a fetid liquor, not unlike musk. The coati-monda is a great destroyer of poultry, and is said to be as cunning as a fox. The vampyre bat is the most destructive in the country. The boa, or as it is called in the language of the country aboma, is a large amphibious snake forty feet in length, and four or five in circumference. It is indifferent, as to its prey, and destroys, when hungry, any animal, that comes within its reach. The negroes consider it excellent food, and its fat is converted into oil. The rattle snake and dipsas are the most noxious reptiles in Guiana. The sting of the latter is not always fatal, but produces fever, accompanied with excessive thirst whence its name. Guiana is infested with serpents, lizards and cayman. Of the fresh water fish the pacoun and aymara are said to be the best. The *warapper* has been found on the trees. It feeds on them, during the inundations, and remains entangled among the branches, when the waters have subsided.

The Dutch settlements of Essequibo, Demarara and Berbice form, what has been called British Guiana, which is inhabited by 9,000 whites, and 80,000 negroes. The harbor of the city of Essequibo, though situated at the confluence of two large rivers, has not been hitherto considered of much importance. Most of the settlers reside on the banks of the river, near the plantations. Since the thick woods have been cut down, the refreshing sea breeze is not obstructed in its course, and the climate is milder and more salubrious, than that of Surinam.

Demarara is the most flourishing of the British settlements in Guiana. The population of Straboek, the capital, amounts to 10,000 souls. Many of the inhabitants are very wealthy, and the people still retain several Dutch customs. Foreign commodities are very dear. A guinea is frequently given for a pound of tea. New Amsterdam, the chief town, in the colony of Berbice, is situated on the river of the same name. The marshy ground extends two or three leagues into the interior, and the land is supposed to be better adapted for cocoa and coffee, than for sugar plantations.

The fine colony of Surinam is still in the hands of the Dutch; and is, perhaps, the best monument of that industrious people. No part of the West Indies is so extensively, or so well cultivated. Parimarabo, the chief town, is built on the right side of the beautiful river Surinam. The streets are lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind and lemon trees, which appear in bloom, while their branches at the same time are weighed down with fruit. The walks are covered with gravel, and sea shells. The houses are sumptuously furnished. The number of whites in Surinam amounts to 10,000; the negroes to 80,000, and the exports to £100,000 sterling. The Dutch and British settlements, in Guiana present a vast plain, covered with plantations, or enamelled with rich verdure, bounded on one side by a dark ridge of impenetrable forests, and bounded on the other by the azure billows of the ocean. The garden between the sea and the desert is intersected by a great many streams confined by dikes, and separated from each other by excellent roads or navigable canals.

The revolted negroes have established many petty republics in the interior. Although they go naked they live in abundance. They make their butter from the fat of the palm tree-worm, and extract good oil from the pistachio nut. They are expert huntsman and fishermen, and understand the art of curing their provisions. They obtain salt from the ashes of the palm, and when a sufficiency cannot be procured, season their food with red pepper. The palm tree furnishes them with plenty of wine. Their fields are covered with rice, manioc, ignames and plantains. The Manicole supplies them with all the materials, from which their huts are constituted. Their cups are made from the calabash tree, and a sort of net work, woven by an insect, furnished them with their hats. The nebees, so common in the forests, are converted into cordage. They kindle a fire by rubbing two pieces of hard wood, which they call bi-bi, together. Candles are made of their tallow, and their oil is burnt in lamps. The numerous swarms of wild bees, with which their country abounds, yield them plenty of wax and honey. Such are these simple republics of negroes, reduced in other respects to a state of nature.

France has never derived any advantage from its colony in Guiana. Cayenne, from its position, and the thickness of the surrounding woods, and the depth of its marshes, is almost inaccessible. The whole number of whites in the colony amounted to 2,000, and the remainder of the inhabitants to 18 or 20,000. The exports, however have been tripled, since 1789.

Indians. A great many tribes inhabit the deep forests of the interior. They are affectionate, hospitable and simple in their manners to each other, but fierce and warlike to strangers, and unconquerable in their efforts to retain their independence. In the interior of this country was the fabulous El Dorado of adventurers, about the year 1540.

West Indies, or Colombian Archipelago. This is a numerous group of islands, that stretch in the form of an arch, or bow, between the two American continents. They have been called Antilles from the Latin *ante insulas*. They are often called Carribees, and by the North Americans the West Indies. They extend from the gulf of Florida to that of Venezuela, and are divided into the greater and less Antilles, and sometimes into the windward and leeward islands. Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico are the great Antilles. A remarkable current, called the gulf stream, sets through this group of islands. It passes from the gulf of Florida, like a swift river, immensely broad, with most singular ripples, in calm weather, along its points of contact with the still waters. After passing from this chain of islands, it diverges from the American continent, increasing in breadth as it diminishes in velocity. The waters of the gulf are warmer, than those of the still ocean.

This sea is generally in a profound calm, whence the Spaniards call it the *Ladies sea*, and the water is then so transparent, that the mariner can discern fish and coral at 60 fathoms below the surface. The ship seems to float in air, and the spectator is often seized with vertigo, while he beholds through the chrystalline fluid submarine groves, and shining or monstrous fishes darting among them; or beautiful shells glittering among tufts of fucus and sea weed. Fresh water springs issue from the sea on both sides of the channel between Yucatan and Cuba. They rush with such violence from the deep, that it is dangerous for small vessels to approach thence. Boats have been dashed to pieces by the violence of the surges that ensue. The seamen sometimes here draw their supplies of fresh water from the bottom of the ocean. Humboldt says, that some of the fish in these springs have never been found in the salt water.

There are mountains on all the larger islands of this Archipelago. The highest are on the west of St. Domingo, the east of Cuba and the north of Jamaica. Volcanoes have been observed in Gaudaloupe, and some other

islands. Their general geological feature is abrupt transition from mountains to plains, marked by steep and craggy rocks. Coral and madrepore rocks are common on the different coasts. Cuba and the Bahamas are surrounded by labyrinths of low rocks, several of which are covered with palm trees.

These islands are generally situated under the tropic of Cancer, and there is very little difference in the climate; so that the observations touching one of them will generally apply to the whole. The periodical rains, which give birth to the spring of the country, commence in May, and the brown of vegetation changes to a deep verdure. The periodical rains fall about noon, and cause a luxuriant vegetation. The medium standing of the thermometer is 78° Fabr. These showers are followed by the splendor of tropical summer. The sky is nearly cloudless, and the heat would be almost insupportable, but for the sea breeze. The moon emits a light, by which a person can see to read the smallest print by night. The thermometer now often rises above 90°, and suffocating calms announce the re-approach of the great periodical rains. Fiery clouds are seen in the atmosphere, and the mountains seem nearer, than at other times. The rains fall in torrents. It is said, that 87 inches fell in one year. Iron rusts rapidly; humidity is great, and the inhabitants live in a kind of vapor bath. The climate is then relaxing, unwholesome and dangerous to a European. Putrid and yellow fever ensues, as some say from miasm, and others whimsically affirm from lunar influence. It is now generally believed not to be contagious, and less dangerous on elevated, than marshy districts. The temperate zone of the Antilles commences at 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet are subject to mists and rains.

Animals. Most of the wild animals indigenous to this climate are of a smaller size. The scorpion is found only in the large islands. Negroes are sometimes exposed to the murderous bite of the cayman or crocodile. Parrots of various species glitter in the woods, and innumerable aquatic birds congregate on the shores. Humming birds, darting along the bright flowers, vie in their plumage with the flowers, the emerald and ruby. All the tropical plants, shrubs and trees are natives of this climate. A canoe made from a single trunk of a cotton tree, has been known to contain a hundred persons; and the leaf of one species of palm will shade five or six men. The palmetto, or mountain cabbage tree, grows 200 feet high, and its verdant summit trembles from the slightest breeze. A splendid variety of the noblest trees graces the plantations. Lemon, orange and pomegranate trees perfume the air with the aroma of their flowers; while their branches are loaded with fruit. The apple, peach and grape ripen

in the mountains. The date, sapota, sapotilla, mammee, rose apple, guava, mango, different species of spondias and annonas, and most of the oriental tropical fruits ripen on the sultry plains.

We should not have space to enumerate the splendid varieties of flowering shrubs, opuntias, thistles and lianes. The polypodium arboreum, at a distance, might be mistaken for the palm tree, on account of its lofty trunk, and the broad leaves on its summit. Lignumvitae wintera-canela, cinchona caribea, wild vanilla, aloes, arnatto, and pimento are all either indigenous, or cultivated here. The igname and potato, manioc and angola peas are the food of the negroes. Sugar cane of the various species is the well known, and most abundant production of these islands. No conflagration is more rapid, or alarming than a fire in a dry cane field, which frequently occurs. Two varieties of the cotton, the green seed, and the small seed are the most common kinds cultivated. The coffee of the country is a native of Arabia Felix. It seldom bears before the third season; sometimes not till the sixth. It never lasts more than 30 years, and frequently decays, before that time. A single plant produces from one to four pounds.

Inhabitants. The Charibs, represented so fierce, and indomitable, and the mild and timid races, first seen by Columbus, are nearly all extinct. The following may serve as a table of the present population.

	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Whites.</i>	<i>Blacks.</i>	<i>Whole Pop.</i>
Cuba,	54,000	234,000	198,000	432,000
Hayti,	28,000		650,000	650,000
Jamaica,	6,000	40,000	350,000	390,000
Porto Rico,	4,140	94,000	6,000	100,000
Guadaloupe,	670	13,000	88,000	101,000
Martinico,	260	10,000	78,000	88,000
Barbadoes,	166	16,000	65,000	81,000
Antigua,	93	2,100	33,000	35,100
Santa Cruz,	100	3,000	30,000	33,000
St. Christopher,	70	4,000	26,000	30,000
Dominica,	291	1,600	25,000	26,600
Trinidad,	1,600	2,000	23,000	25,000
Grenada,	109	1,100	20,000	21,100
St. Eustatia,	20	5,000	15,000	20,000
Tobago,	140	900	15,000	15,900
St. Vincent,	131	1,500	13,500	15,000
St. Lucia,	220	2,400	11,700	14,100

Margarita,	350	8,000	6,000	14,000
The Bahamas,	5,000	3,000	11,000	14,000
Nevis,	20	1,000	10,000	11,000
Montserrat,	47	1,000	10,000	11,000
Total,		443,000	1,683,000	2,126,000

Cuba is the largest and most important of these islands. It commands the windward passage, as well as the entrance into the gulfs of Mexico and Florida, and is called with reason the key of the West Indies. It is 700 miles in length, and on a medium 70 in breadth. It is equal in size to Great Britain. Its population is rated at 750,000, though we have reason to think, it exceeds that number. A small belt of the island only has yet been cultivated. A chain of mountains, not very lofty, extends through the whole island. The soil is exceedingly fertile; the climate more temperate, than most of the other islands; and Cuba is justly considered the healthiest and most fruitful settlement in the Antilles. It is, probably, the richest island, all things considered, in the world. Gold was formerly found in the island, and copper and iron abound. It is famed, also, for mineral waters, and salt springs. Its chief wealth is derived from its extensive sugar plantations. Coffee is its next most important product. Its tobacco is the best in the world. It abounds in trees, among which are many fitted for ship timber. Bees have multiplied to a great extent. Cattle, as in New Spain, have become wild in the woods, and are killed for their hides and tallow. The people are active and enterprising, and the revenue, formerly reckoned at 2,000,000 of piastres, is now much more than double that sum. The military force, chiefly militia, consists of 20,000, most of whom are ill disciplined.

Havanna, the capital of the island, is on the north coast, and was founded by Velasquez in the sixteenth century. Its population is rated at 70,000, and from that to 100,000. The largest fleet may ride in its fine harbor; but the entrance into it is narrow, and one ship only can pass in at a time. Two forts, one of them the famous Moro castle, defend it. The city contains many fine buildings, and especially some noble and splendid churches, and is by far the largest mercantile port in Spanish America, having always a great show of vessels from all quarters of the world. Puerto del Principe, situated in the midst of rich savannas, contained thirty years ago 20,000 inhabitants. St. Yago was formerly the chief town of the island. Matanzas is a place of considerable and growing importance. La Vega and Trinidad may each contain 5,000 inhabitants. The exports of Havanna have been estimated at \$20,000,000 a year.

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25,000
21,100
20,000
15,900
15,000
14,100

Jamaica, although the third of the Antilles, in point of size, has been rendered by English industry the first in point of consequence. It is 150 miles long, by 60 broad, and towards its extremities much narrower, resembling an ellipse.

The Blue Mountains extend from one extremity of the island to the other. They are rugged, with naked rocks heaped together by earthquakes. From the rocks spring up lofty trees and evergreens. Cascades, fed by a thousand mountain rills, rush down the hills, emerging from the deep and verdant forest, and add to the beauty and freshness of the landscape. From the summits of the hills most splendid views are afforded of the distant sugar plantations. The soil of the savannas is rich, and affords excellent pasturage for cattle. The mountains near Spanish Town are resorted to on account of their mineral waters. Lead is the only metal which has hitherto been discovered in Jamaica. The lowlands in this island are decidedly unhealthy, on account of heat and humidity. The morning sea breeze renders the climate less oppressive, and the refreshing air of the mountains is salutary to invalids. The summit of the highest mountain is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea.

Sugar is the great staple of this island, and although much more abundant in some seasons than in others, is more uniform than in the other islands. But the colonists of late have directed their attention much to the cultivation of cotton. Pimento and ginger are among the products. The finest mahogany abounds. The soap tree is common. The bread fruit tree has been transplanted here, and all the tropical fruits and productions come to maturity.

Jamaica contains three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall. The government is composed of the legislative assembly, and a governor and council appointed by the King. Port Royal, once the capital of the island, was destroyed by a tremendous earthquake. Kingston, the present capital of Jamaica, contains 30,000 inhabitants. Many of the houses in the upper part of the town are spacious, although, like others in these islands and the neighboring continent, they consist only of one story. St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, at no great distance from Kingston, is still the seat of government. Its population exceeds 6,000 souls. In 1815 the whole population amounted to 330,000 souls, of whom 15,000 were mulattoes, and 30,000 of European origin. Thus the blacks were in a ratio to the whites of more than ten to one. The staple exports in the same year consisted of 119,000 hogsheads of sugar, 53,000 puncheons of rum, and 27,360,000 pounds of sugar. Many of the planters are immensely rich.

St. Domingo, or Hayti. Columbus gave to this island the name of Hispaniola, or Little Spain. It extends 330 miles from east to west, and

140 from north to south. The centre of the island is marked by the lofty mountains of Ciboa, consisting of three chains. Most of these summits admit of cultivation, and are comparatively healthy. The low and marshy grounds are exceedingly unhealthy to European constitutions. The stormy season lasts from April to November. The soil is well adapted to all kinds of cultivation proper to the climate. Gold and silver, and the other metals and fossils used to be found here. A very large lump of native gold was found in the mountains; and the Maroon negroes still carry on an inconsiderable trade in gold dust. Before the late revolution the Spanish part of the island contained 100,000 inhabitants, 30,000 of whom were slaves, and they worked 200,000 oxen.

San Domingo was the first town founded by Europeans in America. In the Cathedral of this city are deposited, in two leaden coffins, the ashes of Christopher Columbus and his brother. Hence issued the expeditions that conquered Mexico and Peru, and performed the other Spanish exploits upon the two American continents. The other principal towns in the Spanish part of the island are San Yago and La Vega.

The French formerly possessed in this island an extent of territory equal to 1,700 square leagues. We may judge of the former value of this colony to France, when we are informed that on 121 square leagues the value of the staples raised was supposed to be worth, in France, £7,487,375. At that time there were in this part of the island 450,000 negroes. Cape Francois has been denominated Cape Henry by the Negro King Christophe. Every one has read of the terrible revolution, in which the negroes and mulattoes in turn desolated this island, in throwing off the yoke of their former masters. The whole island is now understood to be united under one head. The colored people have established schools and sound political regulations, and have managed with great wisdom and discretion of policy, and have given unquestionable proofs that they are capable of self-government. The government carries on trade with the Americans, English, and Danes; and possesses a well disciplined army, and efficient revenues, and is supposed to be rapidly growing in wealth and political power.

Porto Rico, situated eastward of Hispaniola, is the next island in the chain of the Antilles. It is 120 miles in length by 40 in breadth. Its mountains are not so high as those of St. Domingo. Herds of wild dogs roaming on the mountains, are supposed to be remains of the same race that the Spaniards employed in hunting down the natives. The wide savannas, in the interior and near the northern coast, are fertile. Many cascades in the mountains add to the beauty of these healthier districts. The low lands are unhealthy during the rainy season. But the land is fruitful, and well watered with numerous rivulets. Gold was formerly

found in considerable abundance. Excellent timber, ginger, sugar, coffee, cotton, flax, hides, and the different kinds of incense so much used in Catholic countries, are among the productions of the island. Its mules are very valuable, and it carries on a very considerable trade in tobacco, salt, rice, maize, cassia, oranges, gourds, and melons. The capital, St. Juan de Porto Rico, is built on a small island on the northern coast. It has a convenient harbor, and is a town of considerable importance. Aguadilla is a place comparatively salubrious. San Germano is inhabited by the ancient and rich families. A few years since the population of the island, slaves and freemen, amounted to 31,000. It has remained firmly loyal to the King of Spain.

Bahamas are separated from the continent by the Gulf of Florida, between which and these isles sweeps the broad and rapid current of the gulf stream. What has been called the old channel divides them from Cuba. Their number exceeds 500. Many of them are no more than barren rocks. But 12 of the most populous and fertile contain 13,000 inhabitants. The larger islands are fertile, and the soil not unlike that of the Carolinas. The slaves are used with great humanity. Cotton, indigo, tortoise shell, ambergris, mahogany, logwood, and different kinds of fruit are exported from these islands. In time of war these islands are situated favorably for the entanglement of prize vessels, and these labyrinths of shoals and rocks at all times bring up vast numbers of wrecks. Turk's Island is owned by the English, and is famous for its salt. The Virgin Islands of this group were so named by Columbus, in honor of the eleven thousand virgins of the Romish ritual.

Santa Cruz belongs to the Danes, whose industry, wisdom, and good policy have rendered their possessions in these seas of great value. St. Thomas is also an important commercial station. The two islands are supposed to contain from 36 to 40 square leagues, with a population of 1,000 souls to each square league. The nett revenue amounts to 100,000 rix dollars. Some of the plantations are supposed to be worth £60,000. The storehouses are loaded with merchandise, brought from Europe and America. Christianstadt is the capital of Santa Cruz. The small island of St. John is fertile, and comparatively healthy. There are said to be 71,459 acres of good land in the Danish islands, of which 32,014 are in sugar plantations, and 1,358 in cotton. The sugar is of the finest quality, and the rum equal to that of Jamaica.

Anguilla, or Snakes island, so called from its long and crooked form, belongs to the English. The inhabitants raise maize and cattle, and make considerable salt. It is ten leagues long by three in average breadth.

St. Martin's, belongs partly to the French, and partly to the Dutch. Its chief revenue arises from its salt. Many of the settlers are of English origin.

St. Bartholomew belongs to Sweden. It lies between St. Christopher, Anguilla and St. Eustatia. Gustavia is the chief town. The exports consist of cassia, tamarinds and sassafras.

St. Eustatia is about two leagues long by one in breadth, and belongs to the Dutch. The population on this small spot amounts to nearly 12,000, including slaves. Saba, adjoining St. Eustatia, is twelve miles in circumference, and is difficult of access, except for small vessels. On the hills in this island is an agreeable valley, watered by frequent showers, which render it in the highest degree fertile. The climate is healthy, and the Dutch affirm, that the European women retain their complexions longer, than in any other of the West India islands. The following islands all belong to the British.

Antigua is seven leagues long by as many in breadth. It contains 59,838 acres, of which 34,000 are pasturage, or sugar plantations. This island has recently been fortified, and has become of importance. The inhabitants amount to 40,000, of whom 33,000 are slaves. The chief town is St. John, in which resides the English governor of the Leeward islands. The exports, which consist of sugar, ginger and tobacco, are very variable, as regards quantity. In 1788, no rain fell for seven months, and the inhabitants would all have perished of famine, had they not been supplied from abroad. Barbuda is 12 leagues north of Antigua, and contains 1,500 inhabitants. The air is so salubrious, that it is a resort for invalids. Turtles are found on the shore, and deer and different sorts of game in the woods.

St. Christopher's is 42 miles in circumference. It affords the finest sugar land of any in the West Indies. It contains 28,000 souls, and the proportion of freemen to slaves is as 1 to 13. Nevis and Montserrat are two small, and very fertile adjacent islands.

Guadaloupe consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow channel. Grand Terre is 6 leagues long by 14 in breadth; and Basse Terre is 15 leagues long by 14 broad. Three small islands, Desiderade on the east, Marie Galante on the southeast, and Isles des Saintes on the south, are subject to the governor of Gaudaloupe. All these islands contain 334,142 acres, and 159,000 souls. There are several volcanic mountains in Basse-Terre, of which one only emits clouds of smoke. Basse Terre is agreeably diversified by hills, woods, gardens, and enclosures, which form a striking contrast with the marshy and sterile land on the eastern island. There is a warm spring near Goave, whose temperature

is sufficient to boil eggs. The bees in this island are black, and their honey of a purple color.

Basse Terre, the chief town, is adorned with many fine buildings, fountains and public gardens. Point a Petre, the metropolis of Grand Terre, is unhealthy, from the contiguity of marshes; but it has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. Desirade is famed for its cotton. Coffee and sugar are cultivated on the hills of Marie, Galante. Dominica so called by Columbus, from being discovered on the Sabbath, is situated between Gaudeloupe and Martinico. The soil is well adapted for the growth of coffee. The hills, from which several rivers descend, are covered with the finest woods in the West Indies. On account of its importance, this island has been raised to a distinct government. The staples are maize, cotton, cocoa and tobacco.

Martinico, formerly the most important French island in these seas, now belongs to the British. The extent of cultivable surface is about 212,142 acres. It has many steep mountains and rugged rocks. Pitou de Corbet is the highest. The loftiest and most abundant palm trees are near its summit. This island is better supplied with water, and less subject to hurricanes, than Gaudeloupe. The productions of both islands are nearly the same. Its population is estimated about 100,000. Port Royal, the chief town, has a spacious harbor. St. Peter's town, in this island, is the most commercial town in the lesser Antilles, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. St. Lucia has a fertile soil, but a warm and unhealthy climate. It has a population of 20,000 souls. Garenage is the best sea port in St. Lucia. Thirty sail of the line might there be sheltered from hurricanes. The town is small, and unhealthy. St. Vincents, south of St. Lucia, is remarkable for its fertility, and produces a great quantity of sugar and indigo. The bread tree, brought from Otaheite, has here succeeded entirely. In 1812, there was an eruption of one of the volcanic mountains of this island. The eastern coast is peopled by the black Caribees, a race descended from the aborigines, and fugitive negroes. The English population amounts to 23,000, chiefly slaves. Kingston is the residence of the governor, whose jurisdiction extends over several of the adjacent islands. The Grenadines are a group of contiguous islands, united to each other by a ridge of calcareous rocks, that appear to have been formed by marine insects. Cariacon and Isle Ronde are the principal. They are small, but fertile and well cultivated. Grenada is situated near the Grenadines, and contains 31,272 souls. A lake on the summit of a central mountain is the source of many rivers, that adorn and fertilize the island. Hurricanes are little known. At this island terminates the chain of the antilles. Barbadoes, Tobago and Trinidad form a distinct group.

Barbadoes, is the easternmost island in the West Indies. It is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, and of great fertility. The population is calculated at 90,000. The governor resides at Bridgetown, the chief town in Barbadoes. This harbor is nearer the eastern continent, than any other in the Antilles.

Tobago is 8 leagues Northeast from Trinidad. The chain of mountains on these islands, from its geological formation, is supposed to be a continuation of the mountains of Cumana. The position of Tobago gives it great importance, and it might become highly productive. The finest fruits of the tropics grow here. Fine figs and guavas, ananas, nutmegs, gumcopal, and five different sorts of pepper are among its productions. A harbor on the east, and another on the west coast are sheltered from every wind. The population amounts to 18,000.

Trinidad lies between Tobago and South America. This island is 65 miles from east to west, and 50 from north to south. It produces sugar, coffee, cocoa, woad, tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fine fruits, maize and cedar wood. There is a remarkable bituminous lake, situated on the western coast. It is 80 feet above the sea, and three leagues in circumference. Small islands, covered with plants and shrubs, arise from its bosom, and often disappear. The bituminous matter of this lake is used for naval purposes instead of pitch. Trinidad is important from its fertility, its extent and position, which commands the Orinoco, and the Dragon's mouth, the narrow passage between it and the mainland, from which it appears to have been torn by some convulsion of nature. St. Joseph de Ouma, the nominal capital, is only a village, and consists of 2 or 300 neatly built houses. Chagacamas, the greatest sea port, contains 28,000 inhabitants. From the size and fertility of Trinidad, it has been supposed, that it might produce more sugar, than the whole of the leeward islands. It possesses, also, with Tobago the advantage of being out of the ordinary reach of hurricanes. The foregoing islands are all under the dominion of Great Britain.

The Dutch own three islands on the coast of South America. The most considerable is Curacoa 12 leagues long and 3 broad. The land is arid and sterile; and there is but one well in the island, the water from which is sold at a high price. On this light and rocky soil the Dutch have planted sugar cane and tobacco. The salt works yield a considerable revenue. But the wealth of the island depends on its contraband trade. Williamstead the capital, is one of the neatest towns in the West Indies. The public buildings are magnificent, and the private houses commodious. The clean streets remind the traveller, that he is in a Dutch town. The port of Curacoa is spacious. The inhabitants of the island amount to 12,890. The great proportion as in the other



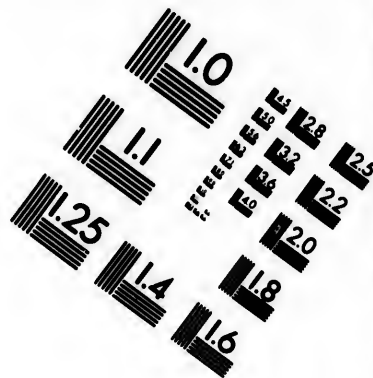
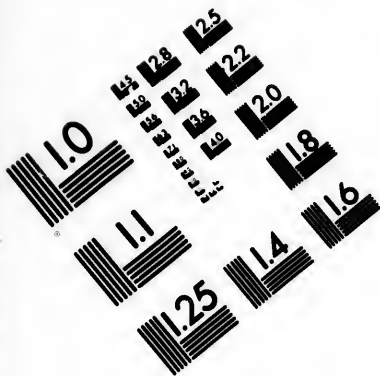
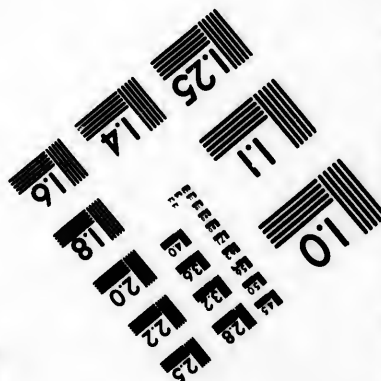
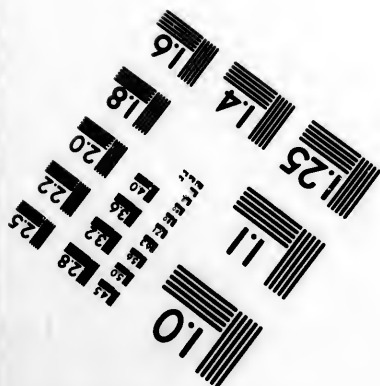
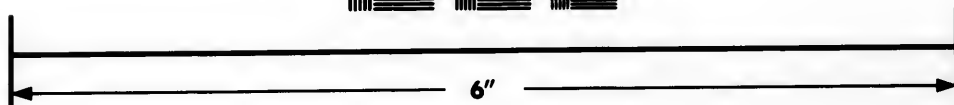
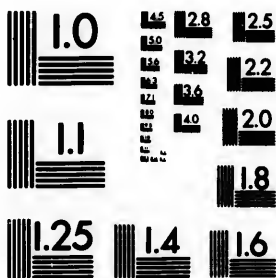


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West India islands, are slaves. The colonists of Bonair and Aruba, two small adjacent islands, employ themselves chiefly in raising cattle.

The trade, which has been carried on in this great Archipelago, above described, has tended more to advance the industry, and extend the commerce of those European countries, which have been connected with these islands, than all the gold and silver of the two Americas. Before the abolition of the slave trade, the British introduced 20,000 slaves, annually, into their colonies. The value of sugar, annually imported into England, is valued at £7,063,265. 1,200,000 puncheons of rum are annually distilled in the British islands. In 1804, that country obtained from the Antilles 20,529,878 lbs. of cotton.

This immense wealth is, however, the price of blood. Notwithstanding the increase of humanity in the laws, and in the planters, the excessive mortality of the miserable slaves shows the nature of their condition. In their native Africa they rapidly multiply, although that climate is more humid and unhealthy, than that of these islands. Interest, it will be easily seen, will tend to impel the planters to do every thing for the preservation of their slaves. But the misery of exile, servitude, and all the bodily torments, to which they are exposed, will continue to shorten their existence; and the race in all these islands is constantly on the decrease. There is no way to supply the deficiency, but the revolting and unchristian enormity of fresh importations.

The negroes, it has been affirmed, are stubborn and revengeful, not to be subdued by mild treatment, but to be driven by the lash. They are, in fact, ignorant, docile, gentle, patient and submissive. Cruel men, malefactors and outcasts from Europe, have been raised to be their overseers, and have treated them as beasts of burden. Spanish writers have seriously maintained, that the negroes and indians have no souls; and there is too much reason to believe, that such reasonings have led to the treatment, they have received. There must be laws to protect the slaves from outrage. They must be rendered capable of acquiring property. Marriage must be rendered a valid and sacred tie, to prevent the vile disease and misery of their present condition. Their children must be educated, and gradually brought within reach of the guidance and hopes of Christianity. Then they might have reason to regard life with cheerfulness and hope, and love; and industriously to cultivate the soil, they have so long watered with their tears.

The following most impressive and graphic account of a bright morning, and of a hurricane in the Antilles is copied entire from Malte Brun.

In order to make our readers better acquainted with this country, we shall attempt to describe a morning in the Antilles. For this purpose,

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let us watch the moment, when the sun, appearing through a serene atmosphere, illumines with her rays the summits of the mountains, and gilds the leaves of the plantain and orange trees. The plants are spread over with gossamer of fine and transparent silk, or gemmed with dew drops, and the vivid hues of industrious insects, reflecting unnumbered tints from the rays of the sun. The aspect of the richly cultivated valleys is different, but not less pleasing; the whole of nature teems with the most varied productions. It often happens, after the sun has dissipated the mist above the crystal expanse of the ocean, that the scene is changed by an optical illusion. The spectator observes sometimes a sand-bank rising out of the deep, or distant canoes in the red clouds, floating in an aerial sea, while their shadows at the same time are accurately delineated below them. This phenomenon, to which the French have given the name of mirage, is not uncommon in equatorial climates. Europeans may admire the views in this archipelago, during the cool temperature of the morning; the lofty mountains are adorned with thick foliage; the hills, from their summits to the very borders of the sea, are fringed with plants of never fading verdure; the mills and sugar-works near them are obscured by their branches or buried in their shade. The appearance of the vallies is remarkable; to form even an imperfect idea of it, we must group together the palm tree, the cocoa nut and mountain cabbage with the tamarind, the orange and the waning plumes of the bamboo cane. On these plains we may observe the bushy oleander, all the varieties of the Jerusalem thorn and African rose, the bright scarlet of the cordium, bowers of jessamine and grenadilla vines, and the silver and silky leaves of the portlandia. Fields of sugar cane, the houses of the planters, the huts of the negroes, and the distant coast lined with ships, add to the beauty of a West Indian land-scape. At sunrise, when no breeze ripples the surface of the ocean, it is frequently so transparent, that one can perceive, as if there were no intervening medium, the channel of the water, and observe the shell-fish scattered on the rocks, and the medusæ reposing on the sand.

A hurricane is generally preceded by an awful stillness of the elements; the air becomes close and heavy, the sun is red, and the stars at night seem unusually large. Frequent changes take place in the thermometer, which sometimes rises from 80° to 90°. Darkness extends over the earth; the higher regions gleam with lightning.

The impending storm is first observed on the sea. Foaming mountain waves rise suddenly from its clear and motionless surface. The wind rages with unrestrained fury; its noise may be compared to the distant thunder. The rain descends in torrents, shrubs, and lofty trees are borne down, by the mountain streams, the rivers overflow their banks, and

submerge the plains. Terror and consternation seem to pervade the whole of animated nature, land birds are driven into the ocean, and those, whose aliment is the sea, seek for refuge in the woods. The frightened beasts of the field herd together, or roam in vain for a place of shelter. It is not a contest of two opposite winds, or a roaring ocean, that shakes the earth; all the elements are thrown into confusion, the equilibrium of the atmosphere seems, as if it were destroyed; and nature appears to hasten to her ancient chaos. Scenes of desolation have been disclosed in these islands by the morning sun—uprooted trees, branches shivered from their trunks, the roofs of the houses have been strewed over the land. The planter is sometimes unable to distinguish the place of his former possessions. Fertile vallies may be changed in a few hours into dreary wastes, covered with the carcasses of domestic animals, and the fowls of heaven.

AREA of
the United

Missouri T
Missouri,
Arkansas T
Louisiana,
North-Wes
Illinois, $\frac{2}{10}$
Indiana, $\frac{1}{8}$
Ohio,
Pennsylvan
New York,
Maryland,
Virginia, $\frac{2}{3}$
Kentucky,
North Car
Tennessee
South Car
Georgia, T
Alabama,
Mississipp

Valley of
Valley of
Valley of
Valley of
Ohio,

APPENDIX.

AREA of the country watered by the principal rivers and branches in the United States.

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
Missouri Territory, $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	698,000
Missouri, - - - - -	60,300
Arkansas Territory, - - - - -	121,000
Louisiana, $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	36,000
North-West Territory, $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	72,000
Illinois, $\frac{2}{3}$ - - - - -	58,310
Indiana, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	34,940
Ohio, - - - - -	30,800
Pennsylvania, $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	14,650
New York, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	460
Maryland, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	110
Virginia, $\frac{2}{3}$ - - - - -	25,600
Kentucky, - - - - -	39,000
North Carolina, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	900
Tennessee, - - - - -	41,300
South Carolina, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	200
Georgia, $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	380
Alabama, $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	7,250
Mississippi, $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	22,670
Total,	1,263,870
Valley of the Missouri, - - - - -	674,000
Valley of the Mississippi above the mouth of Ohio, - - - - -	225,000
Valley of the Ohio and its waters, - - - - -	205,000
Valley of the Mississippi and its waters, below the mouth of Ohio, - - - - -	290,000
	1,394,000

Missouri, from its source to its junction with the Yellow			
Stone,	-	-	680
Do. to its junction with the Mississippi,	-	-	1370
			<hr/> 2050
Mississippi Proper, from its source to its junction with			
the Missouri,	-	-	780
Alleghany River, the highest source of the Ohio, to its			
junction with the Monongahela,	-	-	200
Do. to its junction with the Mississippi,	-	-	680
			<hr/> 880
Mississippi, from the junction with the Missouri to its			
outlet,			910
Greatest length of the Mississippi from its outlet to highest			
point of the Missouri,	-	-	2960
Do. to the highest point of Mississippi Proper,	-	-	1690
Do. to the highest point of the Ohio,	-	-	1790
TRIBUTARY STREAMS.			
Of the Missouri—Yellow Stone,			
	-	-	582
La Platte,	-	-	790
Kansas,	-	-	630
Osage,	-	-	480
Of Ohio—Monongahela,			
	-	-	120
Cumberland,	-	-	400
Tennessee,	-	-	470
Of Mississippi, below Missouri—			
White River,	-	-	470
Arkansas,	-	-	1380
Red River,	-	-	1080

TABLE NO. I.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Sacket's Harbor.			Detroit.			Prairie des Chiens.			Council Bluffs.		
	43 55 N 1 00 E.			42 30 N. 5 48 W			42 33 N. 14 38 N.			41 31 N. 19 45 W.		
	1818.											
1820.	H.	L.	M	H.	L.	M	H.	L.	M	H.	L.	M
Jan.	30	12	23	44	4	24				40	—22	9
Feb.	57	0	32	42	2	17				71	—8	30
March	64	9	33	61	0	32				70	0	34
April	74	22	48	62	88	41	86	12	57	94	24	58
May	70	22	52	81	34	53	90	39	61	90	50	69
June	84	50	65	86	51	70	99	50	75	99	55	74
	1820.											
July	97	58	73	92	65	69	90	54	74	97	58	75
Aug.	85	54	71	94	82	75	94	54	72	105	59	75
Sept.	97	44	66	92	47	71	90	32	64	92	42	68
Oct.	76	30	52	74	30	51	70	20	44	80	22	47
Nov.	60	20	41	60	24	40	60	—6	33	59	—4	34
Dec.	58	9	26	48	6	27	33	—14	16	50	—5	18
Mean of the year.	48° 6'			47° 4'			incomplete			49° 2'		

— Signifies below zero

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Pitts- burgh. 1820.	Zanes- ville. 1819.	Maricet- ta. 1819.	Chilli- cothe. 1819.	Cincin- nati. 1819.	Jeffers- onville 1819.	Galla- tin. 1819.	Hunts- ville. 1819.
40 32 N. 2 46 W.	39 59 N. 4 58 W.	39 30 N. 4 28 W.	39 20 N. 5 45 W.	39 6 N. 7 31 W.	38 12 N. 8 34 W.	36 23 N. 9 38 W.	34 36 N. 9 55 W.
H L M	H L M	H L M	H L M	H L M	H L M	H L M	H L M
42 10 24	68 10 40	67 16 12	64 15 43	70 20 37	66 29 47	74 20 47	70 27 51
32 10 42	34 18 31	32 13 38	35 15 43	61 16 12	61 18 44	72 20 48	70 28 53
54 21 42	32 10 38	37 15 40	38 14 11	63 10 40	68 19 14	80 12 46	76 26 50
81 30 30	83 24 56	82 28 34	78 30 57	79 30 57	78 28 58	82 28 30	81 32 63
82 40 58	88 42 35	86 34 51	86 44 67	86 42 66	88 50 69	90 38 67	87 42 69
90 54 71	90 56 74	86 36 73	88 30 77	91 51 74	97 30 80	92 54 75	92 32 81
92 34 76	93 51 75	88 32 72	74 32 77	91 55 74	94 30 79	90 53 76	90 36 81
89 30 72	96 50 78	93 56 78	72 30 80	92 52 77	94 56 82	90 58 75	87 33 79
89 41 34	92 41 38	88 48 38	89 52 70	90 45 38	94 50 70	94 42 71	86 30 76
76 40 54	76 25 55	81 30 32	86 32 56	83 29 55	72 34 50		83 38 62
32 32 46	71 20 48	72 22 48	72 32 51	76 28 51	88 30 53	80 22 54	79 36 58
48 28 37	51 6 30	57 12 35	50 16 31	63 12 38	58 4 37		34 18 42
54° 2'	55° 7'	55° 6'	55° 8'	56° 8'	60° 3'	incom- plete.	63° 7'
Jan.							
Feb.							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
Sept.							
Oct.							
Nov.							
Dec.							
Mean of the year							

The highest, lowest, and mean heat for each month, at different situations, will be shown by the following table:

NOTE.—N. stands for North latitude, E. for East longitude and W. for West longitude, H. for highest, L. for lowest, and M for mean temperature.

Jan.
Feb.
March
April
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.

Gen.
Mean.

Vor

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Fernandina. Fl. 1820.			Fort Scott. 1820.			N. Orleans. 1820.			Baton Rouge 1820.			Camp Ripley 1820.		
	30 45 N.			30 43 N.			30 00 N.			30 38 N.			31 18 N.		
	4 37 W.			7 23 W.			13 10 W.			15 14 W.			16 50 W.		
	H	L	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	H	L	M
Jan.	79	35	55	74	32	55									
Feb.	78	50	65	72	31	61				78	51	64			
March	70	50	64	78	38	66				78	32	61			
April	85	45	72	89	44	68	78	58	73	86	42	70	97	55	70
May	86	61	74	88	56	74	87	72	79	90	58	75	88	54	76
June	87	67	78	91	50	78	91	72	86	94	30	81	92	57	78
July	87	71	80	91	60	79	90	80	82	90	70	79	93	72	81
Aug.	88	70	79	92	68	80	92	78	85	92	74	83	94	65	82
Sept.	87	73	80	90	65	75	88	71	81	88	34	77	92	50	77
Oct.	85	50	69	89	60	70	84	45	35	88	40	37	85	48	68
Nov.	76	43	54	78	40	60	75	39	57	84	36	51	84	32	60
Dec.	75	50	61	84	32	59	77	39	60	76	40	60	79	28	53
Mean of the year	70° 1'			68° 7'			incomplete.			incomplete.			incomplete.		

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Average at			General Average.	Highest, and place of observation.	Lowest, and place of observation.	Range.
	7	2	9				
Jan.	25	33	21	29	79 Fernandina	†—30 St. Peters	109
Feb.							
March	41	49	44	45	78 Belle Fontaine	10 St. Peters	88
April	56	66	60	61	94 Council Bluffs	10 St. Peters	84
May							
June	70	84	74	76	99 Prairie des Chiens	50 Ditto.	49
July							
Aug.	73	81	75	76	*105 Council Bluffs	30 St. Peters	69
Sept.	67	76	70	71	99 Ditto.	20 Prairie du Chien	68
Oct.	52	60	56	56	88 Baton Rouge		
Nov.	42	50	46	46		—7 St. Peters	91
Dec.							
Gen. Mean.	52	62	56	57	*105 Sunday, 13th of August.	†—30 Sunday, 30th of January.	135

PLACES.	WINDS.								ATMOSPHERE.				In the coldest climate.
	N.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	
Portsmouth	16	147	40	32	22	35	28	41	208	116	23	18	In the coldest climate.
St. Peters, 11 months	19	74	21	12	71	34	70	53	223	32	57	31	
Sacket's Harbor	48	58	47	14	42	25	88	38	186	93	54	37	
Prairie des Chiens, 9 months	11	80	9	2	26	8	81	27	138	51	46	9	Middle climate.
Council Bluffs	41	62	34	23	113	46	27	16	236	73	48	11	
Detroit, 6 months	21	10	9	13	18	76	17	20	84	86	12	2	
Pittsburgh	26	54	36	25	58	26	71	42	210	55	45	20	Temperate climate
Fernandina	15	32	82	25	145	6	41	20	257	68	40	0	
Baton Rouge, 11 months	15	69	35	23	65	17	103	8	162	76	97	0	Hottest climate.

Red flower
 Black sugar
 Box elder
 Peach
 Red lead
 Pawpaw
 Large cane
 Black birch
 Catalpa
 Prickly pear
 Iron wood
 Horn beam
 Chincapin
 Blackberry
 Laurier aln
 Wild cherry
 Palmetto, o
 Sweet oran
 Dog wood
 Swamp dog
 Cypress
 Persimon
 Beech
 Red ash
 Water ash
 Water locu
 Honey locu
 Holly
 Butternut
 Butternut h
 Swamp hie
 Thick shell
 Nutmeg hie
 Black waln
 Pignut hie
 Shellbark h

TABLE, NO. 2.

TREES COMMON TO LOUISIANA

Red flowering maple	Poplar
Black sugar maple	White bay
Box elder	Large laurel
Peach	Mulberry
Red lead	Spanish mulberry
Pawpaw	Common culinary salt
Large cane	Tupeloo
Black birch	Black gum
Catalpa	Buckeye
Prickly pear	Pitch pine
Iron wood	Loblolly pine
Horn beam	Cotton wood
Chincapin	Sycamore
Blackberry	Poke
Laurier almond	White oak
Wild cherry	Water oak
Palmetto, or latania	Spanish oak
Sweet orange	Black jack oak
Dog wood	Swamp white oak
Swamp dog wood	Overcup oak
Cypress	Post oak
Persimon	Willow oak
Beech	Red oak .
Red ash	Black oak
Water ash	Live oak
Water locust	Black locust
Honey locust	Dwarf locust
Holly	Bistinean locust
Butternut	Blackberry
Butternut hickory	Red berried elder
Swamp hickory	Downy Linden
Thick shell bark hickory	Mucilaginous elm
Nutmeg hickory	Red elm
Black walnut	Swamp elm
Pignut hickory	Large leaved elm
Shellbark hickory	Large whortleberry

Red cedar
Sassafras
Spice wood
Red bay
Sweet gum

Tree whortleberry
Cranberry
Muscadine
Parsley leaved water grape vine
River grape vine.

TABLE, NO. 3.

FLORA OF LOUISVILLE.

Amaranth, pellitory leaved
 White
 Clustered
Alamasco, lily
Bastard indigo
Peach, common
Maple, sugar
 red
 Pennsylvania
Box, elder
Althea
Asparagus
Swallow wort, oval leaved
 Virginia silk
 flesh colored
 variegated
Pleurisy root
Spring grass
Squaw root
Bane berry
Angelica tree
Aralia, berry-bearing
 naked stemmed
Pawpaw tree
Ascyrum
St. Andrew's cross
Wall cress, lyre leaved
 Canadian
 common

Nightshade, deadly
Garlic, common
 shallot
Onion, common
Garlic, field, crow
Cane, great
Reed grass
Cockle, corn
Honeysuckle, wild, red, white
Snake root, Virginia
Dutchman's pipe
Dog's bane, tustan leaved
 hemp
Ambrosia, tall
 simple leaved
 mugwort
Arethusa, bulbous
 drooping
Agrimony, small flowered
 wood
 hairy
 smooth
Chamomile, garden
 wild
Beard grass
 nodding
Anemone, wild, Virginia
 meadow
Oats, common

Toad flax,
C
Plantain, w
Buckeye, y
c
Andromeda
Red bud
Moor wort,
Flag, sweet
Columbine,
Burdock, c
Starwort, d
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Millfoil, co
Turnip, Inc
Virginian
Ginger, wil
Cabbage
Turnip
Birch, bla
Hazel, eld
Beet, com
Catalpa, tr
Trumpet, c
Berberry, C
t
Bertolina,
Burr marig
Do. do.
Do. do.

- Toad flax, common
 Canadian
 Plantain, water
 Buckeye, yellow
 common
 Andromeda
 Red bud
 Moor wort, broad leaved
 Flag, sweet, calamus
 Columbine, Canadian
 Burdock, common
 Starwort, divaricat
 solidago-like
 hyssop-leaved
 heath-leaved
 toad-flax leaved
 flax-leaved
 one-colored
 red-flowered
 heart-leaved
 smooth
 large-leaved
 small, white
 P. wort-like
 imperial
 Millfoil, common
 Turnip, Indian
 Virginian
 Ginger, wild
 Cabbage
 Turnip
 Birch, black
 Hazel, elder
 Beet, common
 Catalpa, tree
 Trumpet, creeper
 Berberry, Canadian
 three flowered
 Bertolina, rough
 Burr marigold
 Do. do. nodding
 Do. do. large flowered
- Fennel, common
 Parsley, common kitchen
 Celery, common
 Foxtail grass, meadow
 Pinpernal, field
 Orach, spreading
 Angelica, purple
 common
 Devil's bit, white
 Mugwort, grey
 Arstida, erect
 Chincapin, tree
 Hornbeam, American
 Red pepper, long
 Hazel nut
 Traveller's joy, Virginia
 striato
 Dog wood, Virginian
 Canadian
 upright
 Red rod, American cornell
 Comptonia, fern leaved
 Celandine, great
 Claytonia, Virginian
 lanceolata
 Solomon's seal
 Do. sweet scented
 Red root, New Jersey tea
 Marsh cinquefoil
 Buttonwood
 Wax work
 Love vine, clasping
 Sedge, plantain leaved
 bristly
 erect
 Senna, Maryland
 dwarf
 Bell flower, pointed leaf
 perfoliate
 Sweet weed
 Cunila, mint leaved
 Cockspur

Do. do. bipinnate
 Boehmeria
 Thyme, Virginian
 Quaking grass
 American
 scarlet
 Strawberry blite, slender
 Hackberry
 Red bud, Judas' tree
 Nightshade, common
 Chesnut, common American
 Hemp, common
 Hound's tongue
 Commelina, Virginian
 Collinsonia, two-colored
 common
 Collinsia
 Sweet Potatoe
 Bindweed, field, common
 creeping
 head-bearing
 Thorn grass
 Centaurella
 Centuary, angular leaf
 Hemlock
 water
 Jerusalem oak
 Wild orach
 Chickweek, common
 field
 Cacalia
 glaucous
 Cucularia
 Lady's smock, Pennsylvania
 Do. narrow leaved
 Do. Virginian
 Shrub
 sweet scented
 Coral honeysuckle
 Melon, musk
 Cucumber, common
 Cowslip, meadow

 scarlet
 Hawthorn
 Johnsonia, American
 Horse radish
 Pumpkin
 Squash, knotty
 Melon, water
 Chervil
 Gallingle, yellow
 sm flower
 strigous
 Tooth wort, irregular
 Indian potatoe, villous
 Jamestown weed
 Carrot, wild
 Leather wood
 Teazle
 Dragon's head, Virginia
 Pepper Grass, Virginia
 Larkspur, blue
 Ground Laurel
 Arrow Wood, Indian
 Spindle Tree, evergreen
 Fleabane, Canadian
 Philadelphia
 Hempweed
 nettle-leaf
 purple
 spotted
 Indian Sage
 climbing
 Cotton Grass
 Elephant's Foot
 Dog's Tail Grass
 Spurge, spotted
 hypericum-leaf
 thyme-leaved
 Ipecacuanha, wild
 Elymas
 fringed
 Mustard, hedge
 Beech, rusty leaved

Thistle, par
 Virg
 comm
 Sunflower, t
 r
 Ploughman?
 Do. starlik
 Marigold, co
 Cowslip, Ar
 Skunk cabb
 Persimon, co
 Fox glove, w
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 Hyssop, hed
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 Pea vine, wi
 Ground ivy
 Gonolobus,
 pr
 Bennet, Vir
 Locust, pric
 Gentian, wh
 Crow's foot,
 Goat's rue,
 Cudweed, sl
 pl
 Hudsonia
 Hydrangia,
 Snow ball, r
 Sunflower, r
 s
 Heliotrope,
 Pennyroyal
 Hawkweed,
 Alum root
 Hazle witch
 Swine's suc
 Houstonia, l

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Thistle, parti-colored | Ash, white |
| Virginian | blue |
| common | swamp |
| Sunflower, tick seeded | Strawberry, garden |
| narrow leaf | wild |
| Ploughman's wort | Fennel, giant |
| Do. starlike | Colombo |
| Marigold, common corn | Goose grass, s. |
| Cowslip, American | cross branched |
| Skunk cabbage | dyers, |
| Persimon, common | three flowered |
| Fox glove, wild | Golden thread |
| purple | Hedysarum, m. |
| Hyssop, hedge | clammy |
| varying | naked flowering |
| Pea vine, wild | white flowering |
| Ground ivy | Water leaf |
| Gonolobus, parti-colored | Pennywort |
| prickly | Parsnip, cow |
| Bennet, Virginian | Touch-me-not |
| Locust, prickly | spotted |
| Gentian, white | Holly, American |
| Crow's foot, spotted | Ditch weed |
| Carolina | Flag, common |
| Goat's rue, Virginian | snake's head |
| Cudweed, slimy | Itea, Virginian |
| plantain leaf | Walnut, black |
| Hudsonia | Butternut |
| Hydrangia, arborescent | Shell bark |
| Snow ball, mock | Shag bark |
| Sunflower, rough leaf | Pig nut |
| soft leaved | Peccan |
| Heliotrope, Indian | Cedar, red |
| Pennyroyal | low, dwarf |
| Hawkweed, veiny leaf | Bullrush, soft, r. |
| rough | Laurel, narrow leaved |
| panicked | broad |
| Alum root | Killingia, low |
| Hazle witch | Flax, common |
| Swine's succory | Virginian |
| Virginia | Darnel |
| Houstonia, blue | Willow herb |

varying	whorled
Bastard star flower, upt.	Lindernia
Hydrastis, Canadian	Larch tree
St. John's wort, prolific	Gum, sweet
common	Archangel, hispid
Virginian	Loosestrife
cluster leaved	four leaved
Barley, common	Hoarhound, Virginian
Hop, common	narrow leaf
Hibiscus, meadow	Ludwigia, large, c.
Okra, garden	decurent
Duck's meat, small	Muhlenbergia
L. Cardinal flower	Melanthium, Virginian
Lobelia, blue	Magnolia, great flowering
Tobacco, wild	Do. sweet swamp
Lobelia, pale	Cucumber tree
Claytonian	Hoarhound, common
Pepper grass, Virginian	Scorpion grass, marsh
Lupine, perennial	Virginian
Lily, Canadian	Trefoil, marsh
Philadelphian	Sanicle, bastard American two leaf
great flowering	Cow wheat, American
Privet, common	Gum tree, large, sour
Honeysuckle, Virginian	black
Cromwell	Catnip
Lavender, common	Fennel flower
Lion's leaf	Tobacco, common
Sassafras	Water lily, yellow flower
Spice wood	odorous, Virginia
Leechia, great	Splatterdock, common
Sickle grass	Nelumbium
Poplar	Wood sorrel, upright
Fire weed	violet
Dandelion	Orchis, shewy
Mother wort	Do. fringed, white and yellow
Lentanthus, grass leaf	Do. spiral
Cackold's horns	Beech drops
Mint, Canadian	Orontium, water
horse	Tree primrose
Monkey flower, winged	Night willow herb
Do. ringent	scallop leaved
Miegia, reed	Majoram, wild

Majorem, g
 Rape broom
 woolly
 Cucumber,
 Mitchella, c
 Mulberry, r
 Balm, comm
 Catmint, wi
 Medlar, red
 Pear tree, w
 Chickweed,
 Mallow, sm
 Basil, comm
 garden
 Obolaria, C
 Phyrma, slo
 Alkekengi,
 Feverfew, e
 Passion flow
 Pellitory
 Lung wort
 Cotton tree
 Aspen Tree
 Poplar Lom
 Do. Athenia
 Pond-weed
 Do. perfolia
 Do. grass le
 Do. floating
 Louse-wort
 Phlox, or B.
 Do. hairy
 Do. Smoo
 Do. one fl
 Valerian, G
 Knot grass
 Buckwheat,
 Buckwheat,
 Water Pepp
 VOL.

Majorem, garden
 Rape broom
 woolly
 Cucumber, Indian
 Mitchella, creeping
 Mulberry, red
 Balm, common
 Catmint, wild
 Medlar, red
 Pear tree, wild
 Chickweed, Indian
 Mallow, smooth flowering
 Basil, common
 garden
 Obolaria, Carolinian
 Phyrma, slender spiked
 Alkekengi, Pennsylvania
 Feverfew, entire leaved
 Passion flower, yellow
 Pellitory
 Lung wort
 Cotton tree
 Aspen Tree.
 Poplar Lombardy
 Do. Athenian
 Pond-weed
 Do. perfoliate
 Do. grass leaved
 Do. floating, broad-leaf
 Louse-wort
 lanceolate
 Phlox, or B. Lychnis, spotted
 Do. hairy
 Do. Smooth
 Do. one flowered
 Valerian, Greek, creeping
 Knot grass
 upright
 bearded
 Buckwheat, climbing
 Buckwheat, common
 Water Pepper
 Vol. II.

Water arrow leaved
 Buckwheat, climbing, American
 Shrub trefoil
 Pear tree
 Apple tree
 Quince tree
 Crab apple tree
 Mountain mint
 hairy
 Parsnip, common
 Lettuce, wild
 glaucous leaf
 Plantain, Virginian
 lanceolata
 flattened
 Penthorum, American
 Orange, mock, fragrant
 Do. scentless, common
 Winter Green, spotted
 Pippisseva
 round-leaved
 Penstemon, pubescent
 smooth
 Hemlock
 Cherry, wild
 Sycamore
 Ginseng
 Panic Grass, capillary
 whorled
 glaucous
 crow's foot
 broad-leaf
 Scotch
 Red Grass, canary
 Bean, kidney, common
 lima
 Pea, common, garden
 Timothy, herd-grass
 Meadow Grass
 Do. many-stemmed
 Do. broad-leaved
 Brake

Philostemon, innoxious
 May-apple
 Poke-berry, common
 Alder, black
 Purslane, common
 Mill-wort, red-coloured
 yellow
 Snake Root, seneka
 Self-heal, Pennsylvania
 Paspalum, smooth
 Pickerel-weed, heart-lf.
 Burnet, common
 Potamisia, stinking
 Poppy, garden
 Oakburr
 white
 chestnut
 rock chestnut
 upland willow
 quercitron
 Spanish
 red
 Rudbeckia, jagged
 rough
 purple
 leaf-clasping
 Gooseberry
 Currant, black
 red
 Palmi Christi
 Radish, common
 Crow's Foot.
 Buttercups
 Spearwort
 creeping, n.
 water, n.
 Sorrel, sheep
 Dock, sharp, p.
 Rhododendron, great
 Sumac, red
 stag's horn
 poison vine

 dwarf
 three-leaved
 Rose, Carolina
 small-flowering
 bright
 swamp
 Raspberry, wild, black
 red
 garden
 Dewberry
 Blackberry, tall
 Locust, flowering
 Rosemary, garden
 Rhexia, Virginian
 Bladder Nut
 Broom, Spanish
 Woundwort
 Indian Physick
 Nine-bark
 Silky Spirea
 Saxifrage, Virginian
 Stitch-wort, long-leaved
 oval leaved
 slender
 Green-brier, herbaceous
 deciduous
 arrow-lf
 Sage, lyre-leaved
 garden, common
 Elderberry, red
 black
 Scull-cap, small flowered
 Virginian
 oval-leaved
 Sisyrinchium, bermudia
 Thistle, hog, common
 blue
 whitish
 Lizard's Tail, nodding
 Stone-cross
 Mustard, black
 Mallow, indian

th
 Rye, spring
 Feather Grass
 Nightshade
 Love Apple
 Bitter-sweet
 Potatoes, c
 Egg Plant
 Lilac, com
 Groundsel,
 Willow, bla
 ozie
 Honeywort,
 Snap Dragon
 Stylosanthe
 Golden Rod
 Do. crooked
 Gentian, ba
 Water Pimp
 Arrow-head
 Burr Reed
 Chrysanthem
 Radish, wa
 Figwort, M
 Puccoon
 Sparganium, c
 Cicely herb
 Parsnip, wa
 Club-rush
 sn
 sp
 sp

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| thorny | Bog-rush, round-headed |
| Rye, spring | Pink-root, carolina |
| Feather Grass | Bruisewort, officinal |
| Nightshade | villous |
| Black | Spinage common |
| Love Apple, tomatoe | Thyme, common |
| Bitter-sweet | Fennel, scorching |
| Potatoes, common | Wheat, summer |
| Egg Plant | Germauder, Virginian |
| Lilac, common | Canadian |
| Groundsel, common | Shepherd's Purse |
| golden | Flea-wort |
| Willow, black, rough | Cedar, white |
| ozier | Yew Tree, Canadian |
| Honeywort, three-leaved | Nightshade, three-leaf |
| Snap Dragon | 'Tripsacum |
| Stylosanthes, hispid | Meadow Rue, rough |
| Golden Rod of Canada | Do dioicious |
| tall | Linden Tree |
| 2-colored | 'Toad-flax, |
| woodland | Spiderwort |
| scented | Tansey, common |
| broad-leaf | Tephrosia, Virginian |
| late-flowering | Trichostema, annual |
| elm-leaved | Clover, white |
| oak-leaved | red |
| Do. crooked-stemmed | hare's foot |
| Gentian, bastard | Cat's tail, broad leaved |
| Water Pimpernel | 'Tovara, large-leaved |
| Arrow-head | Nettle, common |
| Burr Reed | Richweed |
| Chrysanthemum, bas. | Bellwort |
| Radish, water | Elm Tree, American white |
| Figwort, Maryland | red, rough |
| Puccoon | Milfoil, water, common |
| Spergula, corn, field | Hellebore, yellow-flower |
| Cicely herb | Indian Poke |
| Parsnip, water | narrow-leaf |
| Club-rush | Viburnum, maple-leaf |
| small, capill | Haw, black |
| spotted | Arrow-wood |
| spiked | leaved |

Speedwell, officinal	multifid
Virginia	lanceolate
Scull-cap	primrose-leaved
Forget-me-not	Mullein, white
slimy	Mistletoe
Creeper, common	Verbisina, Virginian
Grape, fox	Vetch, American
common, wild	Vervain, panicked
chicken	nettle-leaved
Whortleberry	erect
Huckleberry, black	Carolina
Cranberry, American	Cockle Burr
Violet, arrow-leaved	Ash, prickly
pubescent	Yellow Root
delicate	Indian Corn
Canadian	

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

FERNs.

Maiden Hair	Club-moss
Spleenwort, root-leaf	Osmunda, shewy
Do. ivory-stalked	interrupted
Do. hart's tongue	Virginian
Horse tail	Onoclea, sensitive fern
Shave-grass	

MUSCI.

MOsSES.

Thread Moss	Marsh Moss
Water Moss	Earth Moss
Feather Moss	Bog Moss

FUNGI.

MUSHROOMS.

1. Integer	2. Xanthopora
2. Campestris	3. Hematopora
3. Miptica	Cup Mushroom.
1. Cinnabarinus	

Flowering
Buck Ey
Creole
Star Wor
Wild Ind
Anemone
May Wee
Spikenar
Sarsapar
Virginia
Indian T
banks.
Milk Wee
Pleurisy
the yea
Haven,
toches.
Honey Su
Trumpet
Prickly P
Bell Flow
Honeysuc
Sensitive
Chinquap
Catalpa T
Button Bu
Judas Tre
Palmetto.
Worm See
Sweet Po
Morning
Dogwood
Hawthorn
Cypress T
Ladies' Sl
Thorn Ap
Larkspur.
Persimon.

FLORA OF NACHITOCHES.

Flowering Ash. Box Elder: inhabiting the banks of Red River.

Buck Eye. A shrub: Flowers scarlet; inhabiting sandy hills. The

Crookes use the bark of the root as a substitute for soap in washing.

Star Wort, found on the high lands, two miles west of Nachitoches.

Wild Indigo; inhabits borders of swamps and lakes.

Anemone; inhabiting sandy hills near Red River.

May Weed; common on road sides.

Spikenard.

Sarsaparilla; hab. growing in abundance half a mile east of Grand Ecor.

Virginia Snake Root; growing eight miles north-east of Nachitoches.

Indian Turnip; growing four miles west of of Nachitoches, on the river banks.

Milk Weed.

Pleurisy root; growing in abundance. This species was discovered in the year 1819, by Professor Ives, on the plains, two miles east of New Haven, Connecticut, I have since found it in the vicinity of Nachitoches.

Honey Suckle.

Trumpet Flower

Prickly Pear.

Bell Flower.

Honeysuckle: Woodbine.

Sensitive Pea.

Chinquapin.

Catalpa Tree

Button Bush.

Judas Tree.

Palmetto.

Worm Seed.

Sweet Potatoe.

Morning Glory.

Dogwood; grows from five to twelve feet high.

Hawthorn.

Cypress Tree, in extensive swamps and lakes.

Ladies' Slipper; in low ground.

Thorn Apple. Jamestown Weed, common.

Larkspur.

Persimon.

Rattle Snake Plantain.

Coral Plant, hab. on the sandy hills between the Red and Sabine rivers.

Flowers scarlet.

Thorough Wort.

White Ash.

Carolina Jessamine, hab. found growing near a bayou one mile west of Nachitoches. Scarce; flowers deep yellow, very fragrant.

Avens.

Honey Locust; a large tree growing near the Sabine River; pods contain a sweet pulp, which is in large doses a gentle laxative.

Kentucky Coffee Tree: pods large, brown. Called by the French, chicot.

Okra, cultivated in gardens.

St. John's Wort,

Holly An ever green; berries red.

Cypress Vine.

Fleur de luce, in low marshy situations.

Peccan Tree, growing in abundance.

Spice Wood.

Sassafras. Gum is useful for inflamed eyes.

Sweet Gum Tree.

Red Cardinal Flower.

Sweet Bay.

Big Laurel.

Oswego Tea, on the high lands south-west of the town of Nachitoches.

Wax Myrtle.

Sour Gum Tree.

Passion Flower.

Poke Weed.

Mandrake, May Apple.

Butter Cup. Hab. roads and ditches.

Palma Christi.

Locust Tree. A highly ornamental tree.

Poison Sumach.

American Centaury.

Arrow Head.

Willow, on the banks of rivers.

Burnet; hab. on hills; found growing on the bluff near the town of Nachitoches.

Sensitive Briar: flowers red, in globular spikes, very fragrant.

Blue Eyed Grass.

Night Shade.

Golden Rod.

Carolina
Indian P
Spider V
Red Elm
Mullen.
Violet.
Mistleto,

The fo
the anim
sippi Vall
Bison.
Grizzly B
Panther;
Black Be
Black W
Prairie W
Beaver.
Skunk.
Opossum.
Maryland
Prairie D
Musk Ra
Rabbit.
Elk.
Virginia I
Cougar.
Bay Lynx
Wild Cat.
Indian D
Red Fox.
Hare.

A comp
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met betwe

Carolina Pink Root.
 Indian Physic.
 Spider Wort.
 Red Elm, Slippery Elm.
 Mullen.
 Violet.
 Mistleto, a parasitic plant on trees. On the banks of Red River.

TABLE NO. IV.

The following is not intended for a complete catalogue—but a list of the animals most commonly met in the forests and prairies of the Mississippi Valley.

Bison.	Pouched Rator.
Grizzly Bear.	Gopher.
Panther; two or three varieties.	Ground Squirrel.
Black Bear.	White nosed Squirrel.
Black Wolf.	Gray Squirrel.
Prairie Wolf.	Leaping Mouse.
Beaver.	Grey Fox.
Skunk.	Prong Horned Antelope
Opossum.	Mountain Sheep.
Maryland Marmot.	Raccoon.
Prairie Dog.	Badger.
Musk Rat.	Mink.
Rabbit.	Otter.
Elk.	Rustic Mouse.
Virginia Deer.	Meadow Mouse.
Cougar.	<i>Mus Musculus.</i>
Bay Lynx.	Domestic Rat.
Wild Cat.	New York Bat.
Indian Dog.	Carolina Bat.
Red Fox.	Ground Mole.
Hare.	

TABLE, NO. V.

A complete catalogue of the ornithology of the Western Country would transcend our limits. The following are the birds most commonly met between the lakes and the Sabine.

Turkey Buzzard
 Bald Eagle
 Fish Hawk
 American Buzzard
 Marsh Hawk
 Red Eared Owl
 Barred Owl
 Hawk Owl
 Great Owl
 Great American Shrike
 Prairie Hen
 Swallow Tailed Falcon
 American Sparrow Hawk
 Ring Tailed Eagle
 Red Shouldered Hawk
 Mississippi Kite
 Sharp Shinned Hawk
 Slate colored Hawk
 Long Eared Owl
 Virginia Eared Owl
 Pewee Fly Catcher
 Cedar Bird
 Ferruginous Thrush
 Cat Bird
 Brown Thrush
 Mocking Bird
 Golden Crowned Thrush
 Red Breasted Thrush
 Water Thrush
 Red Bird, or Virginia Cardinal
 Blue Winged Yellow Warbler
 Blue Bird
 Black Poll Warbler
 Blue Yellow Backed Warbler
 Winter Wren
 Cærulean Warbler
 Great Carolina Wren
 Marsh Wren
 Barn Swallow
 Bank Swallow
 Chimney Swallow
 Purple Martin

Whip-Poor-Will
 Spanish Whip-Poor-Will
 Night Hawk
 Sky Lark
 Red Lark
 Black capped Titmouse
 Black throated Bunting
 Hairy Woodpecker
 Red bellied Woodpecker
 Louisianian Tanager
 Scarlet Tanager
 Tyrant Fly Catcher
 Louisiana Fly Catcher
 Canada Fly Catcher
 Yellow Breasted Chat
 White Eyed Fly Catcher.
 American Red Start
 Red eyed Fly Catcher
 Green Black Capped Fly Catcher
 Towhee Bunting
 Chipping Sparrow
 Cow Bird
 Yellow bird
 Yellow hemp Bird
 Song Sparrow
 Purple Finch
 Lesser red Poll
 Snow Bird
 Cardinal Grossbeak
 Pine Grossbeak
 American Grossbeak
 Purple Grackle
 Red winged Starling
 Baltimore Bird
 Orchard Oriole
 Yellow headed Oriole
 Meadow Lark
 Robin Red Breast
 White breasted Nut-thatch
 Red breasted Nut-thatch
 Raven
 Crow

Magpie
 Bluejay
 Ruby thr
 Belfed K
 Carolina
 Wild Tu
 Pinnated
 Ruffed G
 Virginia
 Passage
 Carolina
 Killdeer
 Golden pl
 Hooping
 Sandhill
 Great He
 Green He
 Night He
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 Little Wo
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Maggie	Pileated Woodpecker
Bluejay	Downy Woodpecker
Ruby throated Humming bird	Great marbled Godwit
Belfed Kingfisher	Horned Grackle.
Carolina paroquet	Common Coot
Wild Turkey	Laughing Gull
Pinnated Grouse	Marshtern
Ruffed Grouse	Lessertern
Virginia Partridge	Rough billed Pelican
Passage Pigeon	Brown Pelican
Carolina Pigeon	Cormorant
Killdeer	Swan
Golden plover	Canadian Goose
Hooping Crane	Barnacle Goose
Sandhill Crane	White fronted Goose
Great Heron	Blue winged Teal
Green Heron	Buffle headed Duck
Night Heron	Wild Duck
Long billed Curlew	Summer Duck
Little Wood Cock	Scaup Duck
Willet	Wood Duck
Stone Curlew	Pintailed Duck
Tell tale Godwit	Golden eye
Solitary Sandpiper	American Widgeon
Semi palmated Sandpiper	Red breasted Merganser
Yellow shank's Snipe	Hooded Merganser.

TABLE, NO. VI.

The methodist church is the most numerous denomination in the west ern country. The number of communicants in 1826 was about 135,000. The Methodist congregations contain upon an average 5 or 6 hearers to every communicant. This calculation will give this denomination between 7 and 800,000 at that time. The number of itinerant ministers 485. The number of local ministers was probably greater. In 1830, the number of communicants was about 173,083, and 618 that of travelling preachers. The superannuated preachers amounted to 40. The Presbyterians had six hundred and fourteen preachers in 1830, 924 churches, and 60,470 communicants. The Baptists in 1830 had 1,063 preachers, 1701 churches and 90,000 communicants. The Epis

copal in the same year 51 ministers, 60 churches and 2,000 communicants. The Cumberland Presbyterians 40 ministers, 70 churches, 7,000 communicants. This denomination is rapidly increasing. The Catholics 130 ministers, 130 churches and between 4 and 500,000 worshippers. The Christians who are Unitarian in their sentiments have 400 flourishing congregations in Ohio and Kentucky. The Unitarians have a few churches. The Tunkers are generally emigrants from Germany and are distinguished by wearing long beards and by holding the doctrine of universal salvation. They have about 40 churches. The Shakers have a number of flourishing societies. There are 100 German Lutheran churches, great numbers of Free will Baptists followers of Mr. Campbell, not a few Mormons, a growing number of congregations calling themselves Emancipators, chiefly of the Baptist denomination. They hold a perpetual crusade against slavery. There are perhaps 20 Jewish synagogues. The 'Quarterly Journal of Education' thus assigns the supposed number of those attached in any way to any Christian society. Methodists 800,000. Baptists 700,000. Presbyterians 550,000. Catholics 450,000. Episcopalians 50,000. Cumberland Presbyterians, 80,000. Other denominations among which the Scotch Reformed have not been enumerated 100,000, making the total number of worshippers in the western country 2,730,000 and of those who do not worship 1,300,000. This estimate is too small. The number of people in the western country who have their religion yet to choose exceeds 2,000,000.

The following is probably a correct statement of the denominations in the United states.

<i>Denominations.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Congregations.</i>	<i>Communicants.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Orthodox Congregationalists,	1,000	1,270	140,000	1,280,000
Unitarians	150	160		176,000
Presbyterians	1,700	2,158	173,329	1,800,000
Dutch Reformed	159	194	17,888	125,000
Episcopalians	500	700		600,000
German Reformed	84	400	17,400	200,000
Lutherans	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Associate Presbyterians	74	144	15,000	100,000
Calvinistic Baptists,	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,453
Methodist Episcopal	1,777		476,000	2,600,000
Cumberland Presbyterians	50	75	8,000	100,000
Swedenborgians	30	28		5,000
United Brethren	23	23	2,000	7,000
Quakers or Friends	—	400		200,000
Associate and other Methodists	350		85,000	175,000

Christ-ia
Emancip
Seventh
Six Prin
Mennon
Tunkers
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Shakers
Universal
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Christ-ians	200	800	25,000	275,000
Emancipators	15		000	4,500
Seventh day Baptists	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six Principle "	25	30	1,800	20,000
Mennonites	200		30,000	120,000
Tunkers	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free will Baptists	300	400	16,000	150,000
Free Communion do.	30		3,500	30,000
Shakers	45	15		6,000
Universalists	150	300		150,000
Roman Catholics	—			500,000
Jews and others not mentioned	150			50,000
<hr/>				
Total	9,941	13,891		1,314, 344

There are probably in the United States 10,000 settled ministers and 14,000 fixed congregations.

TABLE NO. VII.

Exports from New Orleans in 1831 \$12,000,000. Among the items are 157,328 barrels of flour, from 50 to 80,000 hogsheds of sugar and 302,852 bales of cotton. The amount of pork cannot be ascertained, but probably exceeds 2,000,000. The exports from Mobile for the same year amounted to \$1,633,958. From Cincinnati over \$1,000,000. The lead annually exported from New Orleans amounts to about 12,000,000 lbs. The steam boat tonnage of the western country exceeds 50,000 tons. The number of steam boats that have run upon the western waters from 1811 to 1830 is 336. Present number 230.

TABLE NO. VIII.

It is no longer necessary to give the names of the steam boats on the western waters to establish in the public mind abroad the extent to which the increase of steam boats has been carried. The present amount of tonnage in the Western Country is 50,000 tons. About 380 boats have been built or run upon these waters. Of these 132 were built at Cincinnati and about the same number at Pittsburgh. Fifteen or 16 were built

at New Orleans. The rest were built at various places on the Ohio and some of them in the Atlantic ports. It is believed that 35 have been built during the past season, some of them of the largest and most beautiful class. A very great improvement now generally adopted in the western steam boats is to have them built with upper decks as they are called, that is the whole extent of the cabin arrangement occupies the complete length of the boat in the upper story giving the cabin an airy and extensive promenade wholly free from the annoyance of the steam and the noise of the enginery. When the boat and the captain are both good, the passage up and down the rivers is generally made in great comfort. Now and then a ruffian creates annoyance in which case if the captain possess energy and self respect, which is the case with the greater portion of these officers the prompt remedy is adopted of setting him on shore. Prices of passage on an average are as follows. From Baltimore to Wheeling \$14. From Wheeling to Cincinnati by the stage \$14. By the river \$10. From Pittsburgh to Wheeling \$3. From Cincinnati to Louisville \$4. Return \$6. From Louisville to New Orleans \$30. Return the same. From Cincinnati to St. Louis \$16. From St. Louis to New Orleans \$30. From New York to Albany 2\$. From Albany to Buffalo, by the canal \$18. From Buffalo, to Cleaveland \$6. From Cleaveland or Sandusky to Cincinnati by the stage \$13.

TABLE NO. IX.

MILITARY POSTS AND ARSENALS.

Fort Brady,	Michigan Territory.
Fort Mackinac,	" "
Fort Howard,	" "
Fort Dearborn,	" "
Fort Gratiot,	" "
Fort Niagara,	New York.
Madison Barracks,	New York.
Hancock Barracks,	Maine.
Fort Sullivan,	"
Fort Preble,	"
Fort Constitution,	New Hampshire.
Fort Independence,	Massachusetts.

Fort W
Fort T
West P
Fort Co
Fort De
Fort Mo
Fort Se
Fort W
Fortress
Fort Joh
Fort Mo
Ogletho
Fort Ma
Fort Sn
Fort Cra
Fort Ar
Fort Wi
Cantonm
Jefferson
Cantonm
Cantonm
Baton R
Cantonm
Fort Wo
Fort Pik
Fort St.
Cantonm
Fort Mit
Key We
Arsenal
Arsenal,
Arsenal
Arsenal
Arsenal
Arsenal
Arsenal
Arsenal
Arsenal
Arsenal

Fort Wolcott,
 Fort Trumbull,
 West Point,
 Fort Columbus,
 Fort Delaware,
 Fort Mc Henry,
 Fort Severn,
 Fort Washington,
 Fortress Monroe,
 Fort Johnston,
 Fort Moultrie,
 Oglethorpe Barracks,
 Fort Marion,
 Fort Snelling,
 Fort Crawford,
 Fort Armstrong,
 Fort Winnebago,
 Cantonment Leavenworth,
 Jefferson Barracks,
 Cantonment Gibson,
 Cantonment Jesup,
 Baton Rouge,
 Cantonment Atkinson,
 Fort Wood.
 Fort Pike,
 Fort St. Philip,
 Cantonment Brooke,
 Fort Mitchell,
 Key West,
 Arsenal Watertown,
 Arsenal, Watervleit,
 Arsenal Rome,
 Arsenal Pittsburgh,
 Arsenal Frankford,
 Arsenal Baltimore,
 Arsenal Washington,
 Arsenal near Richmond,
 Arsenal Augusta,
 Arsenal Baton Rouge,

Rhode Island.

Connecticut.

New York.

New York.

Delaware.

Maryland.

"

"

Virginia.

North Carolina.

South Carolina.

Georgia.

Florida.

} On the Upper Mississippi.

Michigan Territory.

} Right bank of the Missouri near the
Little Platte.

Missouri.

On the Arkansaw.

Louisiana.

"

"

"

"

"

Florida.

Alabama.

Florida.

Massachusetts.

New York.

" "

Pennsylvania.

"

Maryland.

District of Columbia.

Virginia.

Georgia.

Louisiana.

A GENERAL aggregate, exhibiting the number of each description of States of America, as returned

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE				
	MALES.				
	Under five years of age.	Of five, and under ten.	Of ten, and under fifteen.	Of fifteen, and under twenty.	Of twenty, and under thirty.
Maine - - -	31,034	28,746	25,536	22,410	35,028
New Hampshire - -	19,438	17,590	16,800	14,873	21,147
Massachusetts - - -	40,615	33,054	34,605	32,868	58,431
Rhode Island - - -	6,731	5,788	5,403	5,354	8,425
Connecticut - - -	19,021	17,891	17,773	16,519	26,181
Vermont - - -	21,689	19,410	17,596	15,805	24,200
N. District of New York	118,609	103,663	88,844	74,176	124,787
S. District of New York	39,526	33,686	29,945	27,763	51,728
Total of New York	158,135	137,349	118,789	101,939	176,515
New Jersey - - -	25,073	21,209	19,736	17,132	26,894
E. District of Pennsylvania	60,744	50,321	45,115	41,321	68,379
W. District of Pennsylvania	56,376	45,659	37,476	33,030	52,483
Total of Pennsylvania	117,120	95,980	82,591	74,351	120,862
Delaware - - -	4,747	4,091	3,932	3,179	5,509
Maryland - - -	23,732	19,439	17,888	15,772	29,390
E. District of Virginia	33,156	26,402	22,532	19,813	33,282
W. District of Virginia	32,625	25,394	20,763	17,118	27,543
Total of Virginia	65,781	51,796	43,295	36,931	60,825
North Carolina - -	46,662	35,973	31,171	25,582	39,174
South Carolina - -	25,131	20,267	16,492	13,962	22,166
Georgia - - -	33,011	23,586	18,679	15,098	26,688
N. District of Alabama	9,455	6,737	5,231	4,305	7,039
S. District of Alabama	13,300	8,760	6,905	5,194	10,308
Total of Alabama	22,755	15,497	12,136	9,499	17,347
Mississippi - - -	7,922	5,566	4,581	3,683	7,215
E. District of Louisiana	5,017	4,187	3,339	2,850	7,435
W. District of Louisiana	2,859	2,199	1,891	1,478	3,027
Total of Louisiana	7,876	6,386	5,230	4,328	10,462
E. District of Tennessee	19,606	14,733	11,788	9,598	14,074
W. District of Tennessee	40,045	30,591	24,431	19,927	30,643
Total of Tennessee	59,652	45,324	36,219	29,525	44,717
Kentucky - - -	54,228	41,294	34,515	29,288	45,384
Ohio - - -	96,364	74,813	62,260	51,160	81,016
Amount carried forward	389,717	324,049	265,227	239,258	387,626

persons within the several Districts and Territories of the United States by the respective Marshals thereof.

WHITE PERSONS.

MALES.							
Of thirty and under forty.	Of forty and under fifty.	Of fifty and under sixty.	Of sixty and under seventy.	Of seventy and under eighty.	Of eighty and under ninety.	Of ninety and under one hundred.	Of one hundred & upwards.
21,587	14,543	9,224	5,342	2,630	819	92	1
14,728	10,813	7,202	5,007	2,788	835	85	3
35,417	23,643	15,029	10,284	5,516	1,764	172	1
5,383	3,511	2,153	1,450	854	260	29	
16,418	11,904	7,854	5,493	3,158	871	78	4
15,761	10,416	7,052	5,192	2,204	636	48	3
79,912	49,706	29,273	17,171	7,043	1,756	175	19
33,190	19,518	11,240	6,700	2,996	796	76	16
113,102	63,224	40,513	23,871	10,039	2,546	251	35
17,238	11,036	7,059	4,462	2,022	531	44	1
42,731	27,583	15,555	8,744	3,701	897	98	16
32,110	19,953	12,505	7,161	3,221	1,022	119	21
74,841	46,536	28,060	15,905	6,322	1,919	217	37
3,219	2,036	1,282	609	201	44	9	
18,206	11,072	6,566	3,462	1,373	356	52	7
20,902	13,430	8,778	4,853	1,930	569	88	10
15,626	9,933	6,513	4,114	1,750	535	96	13
36,531	23,363	15,291	8,967	3,680	1,104	184	23
23,080	15,076	10,646	5,947	2,469	650	136	23
13,952	8,330	5,646	3,034	1,211	297	63	14
16,169	9,741	5,682	3,097	1,120	296	62	13
4,457	2,513	1,496	780	249	65	11	
5,936	3,513	2,125	961	342	82	7	4
11,395	6,026	3,622	1,741	591	147	18	4
4,630	2,439	1,585	632	186	47	11	
5,736	3,172	1,445	635	227	61	18	8
2,109	1,146	561	261	91	16	3	1
7,845	4,318	2,014	895	318	77	21	9
7,752	4,731	3,738	1,994	874	292	42	11
17,675	11,038	8,206	3,575	1,243	363	67	18
25,427	15,768	11,944	6,611	2,117	655	106	29
26,384	17,160	10,998	6,275	5,629	723	119	27
49,539	31,051	18,126	10,772	3,628	923	117	21
550,492	346,725	217,551	128,708	55,729	15,508	1,924	256

AGGRE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE				
	MALES.				
	Under five years of age.	Of five, and under ten	Of ten, and under fifteen.	Of fifteen, and under twenty	Of twenty, and under thirty
Amount brought forward	889,717	724,041	625,227	539,258	887,626
Indiana - - -	39,775	28,863	22,923	17,976	27,677
Illinois - - -	18,862	12,747	10,033	7,775	14,708
Missouri - - -	13,508	9,624	7,464	5,465	11,150
Arkansas - - -	3,014	2,022	1,628	1,277	2,832
Michigan - - -	3,036	2,318	1,924	1,553	4,033
E. District of Florida	441	326	261	170	475
W. District of Florida	550	355	273	245	634
Middle District of Florida	923	640	467	356	952
S. District of Florida	18	12	14	18	80
Total of Florida	1,932	1,333	1,015	789	2,171
District of Columbia	2,345	1,681	1,474	1,521	2,705
Total of the U. States	972,114	782,637	671,988	576,614	952,902
FEMALES					
Maine - - -	32,458	27,667	24,079	22,336	35,593
New Hampshire - - -	18,506	16,800	15,584	14,846	24,485
Massachusetts - - -	39,516	34,504	33,366	34,463	60,427
Rhode Island - - -	6,626	5,641	5,209	5,577	9,207
Connecticut - - -	18,246	16,937	16,574	15,985	26,519
Vermont - - -	21,326	18,633	16,877	15,776	25,167
N. District of New-York -	113,755	100,075	85,712	75,251	116,804
S. District of New-York -	37,926	32,949	29,616	30,024	51,638
Total of New-York -	151,681	133,024	115,328	105,275	168,442
New Jersey - - -	23,951	20,481	18,248	16,792	25,839
E. District of Pennsylvania	57,958	48,481	43,563	43,793	66,990
W. District of Pennsylvania	54,127	44,388	36,422	32,856	48,433
Total of Pennsylvania	112,085	92,869	79,985	76,649	115,423
Delaware - - -	4,646	4,012	3,652	3,380	5,474
Maryland - - -	22,355	18,692	17,327	18,021	27,245
E. District of Virginia -	31,405	25,391	22,333	22,474	35,288
W. District of Virginia -	30,999	21,590	19,591	18,036	26,771
Total of Virginia -	62,404	46,981	41,924	40,510	62,059
North Carolina - - -	42,785	34,247	28,792	27,616	41,220
South Carolina - - -	23,727	19,044	15,631	15,132	21,863
Georgia - - -	30,971	22,648	17,847	16,517	24,005
Amount carried forward	867,443	792,066	688,660	652,310	101,890

GATI

WHI

Of thirty, and
under forty.

450,4

17,9

8,9

7,4

1,8

2,5

4

4

5

1,5

1,9

592,5

22,3

16,7

33,1

5,7

18,0

16,2

72,8

31,8

104,6

16,6

41,0

28,5

6,5

3,1

16,6

21,7

14,9

36,9

24,7

13,4

13,3

145,1

GATE—Continued.

WHITE PERSONS.							
MALES.							
Of thirty, and under forty.	Of forty, and under fifty.	Of fifty, and under sixty.	Of sixty, and under seventy.	Of seventy, and under eighty.	Of eighty, and under ninety.	Of ninety and under one hundred.	Of one hundred, and upwards.
450,495	346,725	217,551	128,708	55,721	15,508	1,924	253
17,943	10,345	6,045	3,189	1,483	242	44	10
8,932	4,631	2,850	1,164	386	90	6	4
7,407	3,540	1,925	937	341	58	14	2
1,811	877	435	209	61	12	1	
2,555	1,228	660	264	64	20	4	1
428	190	90	41	22	5		
489	218	157	72	17	1	1	1
547	315	165	68	20	4	1	
72	31	18	5				
1,536	700	430	194	57	10	2	1
1,917	1,168	583	246	71	25	2	1
592,556	369,371	230,500	134,910	58,131	15,945	1,993	274
FEMALES.							
22,362	14,133	9,350	5,929	2,586	909	139	3
16,703	11,908	8,129	5,837	3,036	1,101	170	6
33,184	26,699	18,453	12,919	7,177	2,512	335	2
5,752	4,026	2,828	1,942	1,054	376	44	
18,034	13,003	9,345	6,703	3,765	1,229	153	3
16,257	11,035	7,157	4,723	2,089	656	87	5
72,857	45,245	26,545	15,429	6,282	1,711	201	14
31,813	19,175	11,963	7,109	3,215	957	104	4
104,670	64,420	38,208	22,538	9,497	2,668	305	18
16,633	11,004	7,308	4,717	2,167	584	63	2
41,007	26,236	16,664	9,737	4,292	1,155	132	13
28,568	17,986	11,035	6,231	2,700	877	104	7
63,375	44,222	27,749	16,018	6,992	2,032	236	20
3,183	2,047	1,400	627	233	58	4	1
16,616	10,842	6,985	3,933	1,543	432	65	17
21,706	14,047	9,293	5,195	2,297	620	138	13
14,976	9,706	6,137	3,580	1,552	471	55	13
36,584	23,753	15,430	8,775	3,849	1,091	188	26
24,704	16,455	10,657	5,944	2,470	767	152	26
13,431	8,467	5,454	2,928	1,178	353	79	19
13,386	8,438	5,066	2,681	985	269	66	22
145,155	98,452	175,022	105,877	49,162	15,027	2,091	170

AGGRE

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE				
	FEMALES.				
	Under five years of age.	Of five and under ten.	Of ten and under fifteen.	Of fifteen and under twenty.	Of twenty and under thirty.
Amount brought forward	367,443	792,063	388,630	652,310	101,890
N. District of Alabama -	8,948	6,447	4,930	4,408	6,325
S. District of Alabama	12,171	8,380	6,167	5,548	8,137
Total of Alabama -	21,120	14,827	11,097	9,946	14,463
Mississippi -	7,324	5,254	4,164	3,672	5,235
E. District of Louisiana -	5,012	4,036	3,410	3,148	4,692
W. District of Louisiana -	2,661	2,150	1,734	1,552	2,248
Total of Louisiana -	7,673	6,186	5,144	4,701	6,940
E. District of Tennessee -	18,121	14,022	11,051	10,090	14,801
W. District of Tennessee	37,227	29,275	22,594	20,587	28,057
Total of Tennessee -	55,348	43,297	33,645	30,677	42,858
Kentucky -	50,701	39,515	32,341	29,338	41,576
Ohio -	89,766	71,855	59,501	52,779	75,448
Indiana	37,451	27,426	20,848	18,013	26,170
Illinois	17,411	12,222	9,220	8,211	12,276
Missouri	12,531	9,042	6,789	5,777	8,854
Arkansas -	2,782	1,894	1,495	1,226	2,008
Michigan -	2,727	2,054	1,776	1,433	2,512
E. District of Florida	432	290	263	226	360
W. District of Florida	502	352	262	276	398
Middle District of Florida	858	600	441	407	638
S. District of Florida -	15	9	12	11	24
Total of Florida -	1,807	1,251	981	923	1,441
District of Columbia -	2,182	1,646	1,339	1,843	2,867
Total of the U. States	920,104	751,644	533,033	597,713	915,562

GATI

WHI

Of thirty, and over
415
3
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3
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1
4
7
15
23
23
43
15
6
5
1
1
1
1
555

GATE—Continued.

WHITE PERSONS.

FEMALES.							
Of thirty, and under forty.	Of forty, and under fifty.	Of fifty, and under sixty.	Of sixty, and under seventy.	Of seventy and under eighty.	Of eighty, and under ninety.	Of ninety, and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.
415,152	258,452	175,022	105,877	49,162	15,027	2,091	171
3,654	2,130	1,182	578	182	67	16	7
4,978	2,591	1,511	774	248	75	12	5
8,532	4,721	2,724	1,352	431	142	25	10
3,094	1,729	1,001	457	150	32	7	2
2,938	1,598	853	504	172	63	13	1
1,276	696	404	160	48	15	4	
4,208	2,224	1,257	654	220	72	17	1
7,941	5,150	3,313	1,775	756	224	47	14
15,599	10,121	5,925	2,744	1,055	315	53	18
23,540	15,277	9,238	4,519	1,811	539	100	27
23,763	15,361	9,525	5,349	2,202	576	95	11
43,769	27,461	15,790	8,214	2,908	721	85	6
15,045	8,794	4,540	2,175	815	202	23	2
6,758	3,701	2,021	799	268	71	12	1
5,122	2,715	1,476	773	229	58	8	2
1,089	526	290	108	32	8	3	
1,393	723	385	138	37	8	5	
215	143	60	36	16	3	2	
231	139	83	24	15	4	2	
391	198	100	40	14	2	1	
11	4	4	1		1		
848	484	247	101	45	10	5	
1,751	987	603	250	84	30	4	
555,565	355,425	222,928	130,866	58,034	17,572	2,484	234

GENERAL AGGRE-

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SLAVES.					
	MALES.					
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten, and under twenty- four.	Of twenty and un, thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty five.	Of fifty-five and un. one hundred.	Of one hun. and upwards
Maine -						
New Hampshire -						
Massachusetts -						
Rhode Island		2			1	
Connecticut -	1	2		1	4	
Vermont -						
N. District of N. Y.	3	6	1			2
S. District of N. Y.						
Total of New-York.	3	6	1			2
New-Jersey	4	10	398	379	261	2
E. District of Penn.	7	44	17	4	9	1
W. District of Penn.	13	46	6	1	4	
Total of Pennsylvania	20	81	23	5	13	1
Delaware -	574	856	257	84	44	3
Maryland -	17,878	17,752	8,844	6,185	2,770	50
E. District of Virginia	74,118	60,099	38,411	27,758	11,125	116
W. District of Virginia	9,843	8,835	4,792	2,996	1,032	7
Total of Virginia	83,961	68,934	43,214	30,754	12,157	123
North Carolina -	46,038	39,146	20,270	13,925	5,790	92
South Carolina -	51,866	44,671	23,718	21,993	7,576	98
Georgia -	38,344	34,216	19,572	12,888	3,817	106
N. District of Alabama	8,250	7,322	4,240	1,971	605	6
S. District of Alabama	13,615	12,216	6,836	3,178	887	24
Total of Alabama	21,865	19,538	11,076	5,149	1,492	30
Mississippi -	11,011	10,784	6,957	3,468	829	23
E. District of Louisiana	9,352	12,991	12,182	6,455	1,653	26
W. District of Louisiana.	4,268	4,941	3,577	2,025	428	11
Total of Louisiana	13,620	17,932	15,762	8,480	2,081	37
E. District of Tenn.	3,392	3,116	1,283	713	248	4
W. District of Tenn.	24,617	20,484	9,981	5,332	1,494	55
Total of Tennessee.	28,009	23,600	11,264	6,045	1,742	59
Kentucky -	31,513	27,488	13,386	7,513	2,286	45
Ohio -						
Amnt. carried forward	344,737	305,021	180,745	116,369	40,576	171

GATE—Continued.

SLAVES.					
FEMALES.					
Under ten years of age.	Of ten, and under twenty- four.	Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty five.	Of fifty-five and under one hundred.	Of one hun- dred and up- wards.
1	2	1	1	7	
11	2		7	5	
2	9	9	1	2	2
11	9	9	1	2	2
7	13	435	457	290	
10	63	15	13	30	5
23	45	7	11	14	4
33	108	22	24	44	9
506	611	241	77	49	3
16,904	16,242	8,322	5,327	2,601	53
73,562	58,624	36,306	24,475	11,221	132
9,544	8,353	4,253	2,734	1,057	16
83,106	65,987	40,853	27,205	12,278	148
44,307	37,510	20,169	12,846	5,622	114
51,563	45,534	22,719	22,022	8,117	84
38,071	33,789	20,501	12,331	3,746	78
7,962	7,156	4,206	1,915	515	8
13,398	12,504	6,870	2,900	800	17
21,360	19,660	11,079	4,905	1,315	25
10,857	10,842	7,005	3,171	691	21
9,550	12,110	12,211	4,583	1,246	29
4,163	4,564	2,285	1,630	305	10
13,713	16,704	13,499	6,213	1,551	30
3,258	3,160	1,473	911	321	8
23,331	21,134	10,748	5,712	1,578	26
26,589	24,294	12,221	6,623	1,899	34
30,990	27,224	14,177	8,119	2,560	49
238,618	499,531	181,251	109,336	40,777	659

GENERAL AGGRE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SLAVES.					
	MALES.					
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under twenty-four.	Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty-five and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.
amnt. brought forward.	344,737	305,021	180,745	116,369	40,875	171
Indiana - -						
Illinois - -	103	120	80	49	7	2
Missouri - -	4,858	4,292	2,052	917	196	41
Arkansas - -	850	812	396	187	48	1
Michigan - -	2	5	9	1	1	-
E. District of Florida	627	588	461	289	93	-
W. District of Florida	566	602	496	231	52	-
M. District of Florida	1,301	1,275	862	423	77	-
S. District of Florida	7	17	11	5	2	-
Total of Florida	2,501	2,482	1,830	948	224	-
District of Columbia	794	944	542	375	114	3
Total of the U. States	353,845	313,676	185,651	118,906	41,456	718
	FREE COLORED					
	MALES.					
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under twenty-four.	Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty-five and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.
Maine - -	165	174	116	109	58	1
New Hampshire - -	61	73	63	48	40	1
Massachusetts - -	801	886	726	635	321	5
Rhode Island - -	330	501	314	241	150	3
Connecticut - -	1,022	1,127	779	624	313	2
Vermont - -	125	114	78	63	48	2
N. District of N. Y.	1,576	1,607	1,208	810	374	11
S. District of N. Y.	4,141	4,490	3,690	2,694	993	11
Total of New-York.	5,717	6,097	4,898	3,505	1,367	22
New Jersey - -	3,035	3,247	1,449	1,192	571	4
E. District of Penn.	4,047	4,229	3,392	2,336	897	24
W. District of Penn.	1,140	1,011	625	465	212	6
Total of Pennsylvania	5,187	5,270	4,017	2,801	1,109	30
Delaware - -	2,621	2,260	1,300	1,182	499	13
Maryland - -	8,311	6,101	4,016	4,158	2,285	49
E. District of Virginia	7,111	5,250	3,038	2,289	1,461	24
W. District of Virginia	1,115	884	499	408	258	3
Total of Virginia	8,226	6,134	3,537	2,697	1,719	27
North Carolina - -	3,427	2,961	1,406	1,059	695	22
South Carolina - -	1,315	957	622	424	333	19
Georgia - -	368	354	221	185	117	11
Amount carried forw'd.	36,767	36,256	23,542	18,912	9,623	211

GATE—Continued.

SLAVES.						
FEMALES.						
Under ten years of age.	Of ten, and under twenty- four.	Of twenty-four, and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six, and under fifty five.	Of fifty-five, and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	
332,618	499,531	181,251	109,336	40,777	659	
137	121	60	54	11	3	
4,630	4,583	2,195	988	223	2	
801	835	400	153	50	1	
1	2	3	3			
695	571	471	233	67		
597	605	382	185	36	1	
1,265	1,266	698	346	73		
3	7	10	4			
2,560	2,449	1,561	762	176		
816	1,268	612	411	179	2	
347,566	508,793	186,082	111,753	41,422	668	
PERSONS.						
FEMALES.						TOTAL.
151	172	121	91	51		399,426
72	83	52	71	51	5	269,533
823	956	810	651	385	4	610,014
366	597	448	349	263	3	97,210
1,054	1,233	816	663	420	11	297,711
121	126	78	70	53	4	280,679
1,532	1,851	1,205	811	411	16	1,366,467
3,992	4,973	4,325	3,006	1,316	35	547,041
5,524	6,824	5,530	3,817	1,729	51	1,913,508
2,818	2,900	1,420	1,116	550	5	320,779
4,004	5,099	3,572	2,294	915	23	755,577
1,059	1,030	624	433	182	10	592,095
5,063	6,159	4,497	2,727	1,097	33	1,347,672
2,516	2,366	1,417	1,108	499	18	76,739
7,919	7,314	5,385	4,533	2,782	86	446,913
6,869	6,184	3,859	2,934	1,788	23	832,979
1,111	860	534	410	240	1	378,293
7,980	7,044	4,393	3,291	2,028	24	1,211,272
3,300	3,129	1,630	1,178	711	27	738,470
1,382	1,171	748	544	394	6	581,458
348	329	235	182	127	6	516,567
39,337	30,403	27,690	20,397	11,143	283	9,107,751

GENERAL AGGRE

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE COLORED					
	MALES.					
	Un. ten years of age.	Of ten and un- twenty-four	Of twenty-four and un. thirty	Of thirty-six & un. fifty-five.	Of fifty-five & un. one hun- dred.	Of one hundred & upwards.
Amt. brought forward	36,767	36,256	23,512	18,912	9,623	211
N. District of Alabama	69	50	65	38	19	-
S. District of Alabama	193	144	117	82	36	1
Total of Alabama	267	194	182	120	55	1
Mississippi -	87	79	60	43	22	1
E. District of Louisiana	2,090	1,951	1,007	682	305	9
W. Dist. of Louisiana	432	346	207	115	80	2
Total of Louisiana	2,522	2,297	1,214	827	385	11
E. District of Tenn.	360	256	130	125	90	1
W. District of Tenn.	472	336	227	193	120	6
Total of Tennessee	832	592	357	318	210	7
Kentucky -	717	570	391	478	386	17
Ohio -	1,547	1,469	823	644	335	8
Indiana -	593	533	303	229	127	2
Illinois -	282	243	136	123	44	1
Missouri -	80	73	47	55	16	2
Arkansas -	23	19	19	15	3	1
Michigan -	29	42	45	27	8	-
E. District of Florida	54	40	13	24	19	1
W. District of Florida	65	55	26	25	10	-
Middle Dist. of Florida	6	1	1	1	1	-
S. District of Florida	11	13	6	6	2	-
Total of Florida	136	109	46	56	32	1
District of Columbia	895	650	464	405	229	3
Total of the U. States	48,737	43,126	27,629	22,262	11,475	266

GATE—Continued.

WHITE PERSONS.						
FEMALES.						
Under ten years of age.	Of ten, and under twenty-four.	Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty-five and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	TOTAL.
33,337	30,403	27,090	20,307	11,143	283	9,107,751
51	48	28	22	15	2	125,781
189	158	93	67	37	4	183,425
243	206	126	89	52	6	309,206
72	52	47	49	17		136,806
2,216	2,401	1,724	1,265	657	25	155,318
427	338	208	131	99	3	60,257
2,613	2,739	1,932	1,399	756	28	215,575
346	269	166	112	87	1	196,374
393	343	207	163	105	5	488,448
739	612	373	275	192	6	684,822
639	497	357	389	358	17	688,844
1,559	1,554	788	613	241	5	937,679
587	553	284	235	106	5	341,582
309	231	124	110	49	1	157,575
75	60	45	61	30	2	140,084
17	13	10	7	6		30,383
20	36	27	16	3		31,260
59	53	36	21	23		8,953
71	65	23	34	21	1	9,478
2	2	3	1			15,777
12	16	7	6	4		517
144	136	69	62	48	1	34,725
863	1,033	682	564	368	7	39,858
47,347	48,125	32,504	24,266	13,369	361	12,856,154

AGGRE-

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE PERSONS, included		
	Who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age.	Who are df. and dumb of the age of 14 and under 25	Who are df. and dumb, of 25 and upwards.
Maine - - -	64	62	61
New Hampshire - - -	33	55	48
Massachusetts - - -	57	69	144
Rhode Island - - -	3	30	22
Connecticut - - -	44	151	100
Vermont - - -	37	58	54
N. District of N. Y. - -	195	202	188
S. District of N. Y. - -	77	113	55
Total of New-York.	272	315	243
New-Jersey - - -	64	71	71
E. District of Pennsylvania	116	148	153
W. District of Pennsylvania	94	106	95
Total of Pennsylvania	210	254	248
Delaware - - -	9	10	11
Maryland - - -	47	32	53
E. District of Virginia - -	67	62	96
W. District of Virginia - -	60	64	73
Total of Virginia	127	126	169
North Carolina - - -	69	65	60
South Carolina - - -	61	51	60
Georgia - - -	52	48	47
N. District of Alabama - -	11	12	8
S. District of Alabama - -	32	13	8
Total of Alabama - -	43	25	16
Mississippi - - -	12	10	7
E. District of Louisiana - -	7	7	11
W. District of Louisiana - -	4	6	10
Total of Louisiana	11	13	21
E. District of Tennessee - -	17	19	15
W. District of Tennessee - -	46	44	39
Total of Tennessee. - -	63	63	54
Kentucky - - -	92	109	82
Ohio - - -	161	164	121
Amount carried forward	1,531	1,781	1,692

GATE—Continued

in the foregoing.		SLAVES AND COLORED PERSONS, included in the foregoing.			
Who are blind.	Aliens— Foreigners— not naturalized	Who are deaf and dumb, under four- teen years of age.	Who are deaf and dumb, of the age of fourteen, and under 25.	Who are deaf and dumb, of the age of twenty-five & upwards.	Who are blind.
157	2,830	2			5
117	400	4	3	5	
241	8,735		3	2	4
61	1,110	2	1	1	8
192	1,507	2	2		4
49	3,420		1	1	
438	29,427	4	3	4	15
222	22,780	4	6	7	26
660	52,207	8	9	11	41
176	3,377	6	3	9	22
236	9,218	9	11	9	17
207	6,147	3	4		11
443	15,335	12	15	9	28
18	313		4	4	12
156	4,833	28	30	24	117
214	358	40	35	32	401
160	398	12	7	6	44
374	756	52	42	38	445
215	206	25	27	27	157
99	498	9	27	31	129
143	86	36	19	11	119
30	20	4	4	2	12
40	53	7	3	5	30
70	73	11	7	7	42
25	82	1	8	2	28
31	1,580	4	4	8	65
7	120	4	1	1	15
38	1,700	8	5	9	80
90	56	3	1		13
87	65	10	9	3	28
177	121	13	10	3	41
156	173	12	25	5	78
251	5,524	4		1	4
3,866	103,316	225	241	200	1,364

GENERAL AGGRE-

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE PEOPLE included		
	Who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age.	Who are deaf and dumb, of 14 and under 25.	Who are deaf and dumb, of 25 and upwards
Amount brought forward	1,531	1,781	1,692
Indiana	54	50	-
Illinois	22	24	18
Missouri	17	7	9
Arkansas	5	2	1
Michigan	5	5	3
E. District of Florida	1	-	2
W. District of Florida	1	-	2
Middle District of Florida	-	-	-
S. District of Florida	-	-	-
Total of Florida	2	-	4
District of Columbia	4	5	3
Total of the U. States	1,640	1,874	1,730

RECAPITULATION exhibiting the general aggregate of each

FREE WHITE PERSONS.

MALES under 5 years of age	972,194
of 5 and under 10	782,637
of 10 and under 15	671,688
of 15 and under 20	575,614
of 20 and under 30	952,902
of 30 and under 40	592,596
of 40 and under 50	369,370
of 50 and under 60	230,500
of 60 and under 70	134,910
of 70 and under 80	58,136
of 80 and under 90	15,945
of 90 and under 100	1,993
of 100 and upwards	274
	5,358,769

GATE—Continued.

in the foregoing.		SLAVES AND COLORED PERSONS, included in the foregoing.			
Who are blind.	Aliens— Foreigners not naturalized.	Who are deaf and dumb un- der fourteen years of age.	Who are deaf and dumb, of the age of 14 and under 25.	Who are deaf and dumb, of the age of 25 and upwards.	Who are blind.
3,866	103,316	225	241	200	1,364
72	280	-	1	-	2
36	447	-	-	-	3
28	155	-	1	2	7
8	8	5	-	-	2
4	1,453	-	-	-	-
	8	-	-	2	8
2	106	1	1	1	6
1	11	-	1	1	2
	96	-	-	-	-
3	221	1	2	3	16
14	637	1	2	-	8
3,983	106,544	232	247	205	1,402

description of persons in the United States.

FREE WHITE PERSONS.

FEMALES under 5 years of age	-	-	-	-	920,104
of 5 and under 10	-	-	-	-	751,649
of 10 and under 15	-	-	-	-	639,063
of 15 and under 20	-	-	-	-	597,713
of 20 and under 30	-	-	-	-	915,662
of 30 and under 40	-	-	-	-	555,565
of 40 and under 50	-	-	-	-	355,425
of 50 and under 60	-	-	-	-	222,928
of 60 and under 70	-	-	-	-	130,866
of 70 and under 80	-	-	-	-	58,034
of 80 and under 90	-	-	-	-	17,572
of 90 and under 100	-	-	-	-	2,484
of 100 and upwards	-	-	-	-	234
					5,167,299

Total number of free whites 10,526,058

RECAPITULATION continued.

SLAVES.					
MALES	under 10 years of age	-	-	-	353,845
	of 10 and under 24	-	-	-	313,676
	of 24 and under 36	-	-	-	185,654
	of 36 and under 55	-	-	-	118,996
	of 55 and under 100	-	-	-	41,456
	of 100 and upwards	-	-	-	718
					1,014,345
FEMALES	under 10 years of age	-	-	-	347,566
	of 10 and under 24	-	-	-	308,793
	of 24 and under 36	-	-	-	186,082
	of 36 and under 55	-	-	-	111,753
	of 55 and under 100	-	-	-	41,422
	of 100 and upwards	-	-	-	668
					966,284
Total number of slaves 2,010,629					
FREE COLORED PERSONS.					
MALES	under 10 years	-	-	-	48,737
	of 10 and under 24	-	-	-	43,126
	of 24 and under 36	-	-	-	27,629
	of 36 and under 55	-	-	-	22,262
	of 55 and under 100	-	-	-	11,475
	of 100 and upwards	-	-	-	266
					153,495
FEMALES	under 10 years of age	-	-	-	47,347
	of 10 and under 24	-	-	-	48,125
	of 24 and under 36	-	-	-	32,504
	of 36 and under 55	-	-	-	24,266
	of 55 and under 100	-	-	-	13,369
	of 100 and upwards	-	-	-	361
					165,972
Total number of free colored 379,467					
Total aggregate 12,856,154					
White persons included in the foregoing—					
	Who are deaf and dumb, under fourteen years of age	-	-	-	1,640
	Do. do. of fourteen and under twenty-five	-	-	-	1,874
	Do. do. of twenty-five and upwards	-	-	-	1,730
	Who are blind	-	-	-	3,983
	Aliens. Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	106,544
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing—					
	Who are deaf and dumb, under fourteen years of age	-	-	-	232
	Do. do. of fourteen and under 25	-	-	-	247
	Do. do. of twenty-five and upwards	-	-	-	205
	Who are blind	-	-	-	1,402

I. MAINE.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties,	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.
Cumberland -	-	60,113	Portland	12,691
Hancock -	17,856	24,347	Castine	1,155
Kennebec -	40,150	52,491	AUGUSTA	3,980
Lincoln -	46,843	57,181	{ Wiscasset	2,443
			{ Topsham	1,664
			{ Warren	2,030
			{ Paris	2,337
Oxford -	27,104	35,217	Bangor	2,868
Penobscot -	13,870	31,530	Norridgewock	1,710
Somerset -	21,787	35,788	Belfast	3,077
Waldo -	22,253	29,790	Machias	1,021
Washington -	12,744	21,295	{ York	3,485
York -	46,283	51,710	{ Alfred	1,453
Total	298,335	399,462		

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rockingham -	40,526	44,452	{ Portsmouth	8,082
Strafford	41,415	58,916	{ Exeter	2,759
			{ Dover	5,449
			{ Gilmanston	3,816
			{ Gilford	1,872
Merimac -	32,743	34,619	{ Rochester	2,155
Hillsborough	35,781	37,762	CONCORD	3,727
Cheshire -	26,753	27,016	Amherst	1,657
Sullivan -	18,628	19,687	Keene	2,374
Grafton	32,989	38,691	Newport	1,913
			{ Haverhill	2,153
			{ Plymouth	1,175
Coos	5,151	8,390	Lancaster	1,187
Total	244,161	269,533		

VERMONT.

Addison -	20,469	24,910	Middlebury	3,468
Bennington	16,125	17,470	{ Bennington	3,419
			{ Manchester	1,525
			{ Danville	2,631
Caledonia	16,669	20,967	Burlington	3,526
Chittenden	16,055	21,775	Gildhall	481
Essex -	3,284	3,981	St. Albans	2,375
Franklin -	17,192	24,525	North Hero	638
Grand Isle	3,527	3,696	Chelsea	1,958
Orange	24,681	27,285	Irasburgh	860
Orleans	6,976	13,980	Rutland	2,753
Rutland -	29,983	31,295	MONTPELIER	1,193
Washington -	14,113	21,394	Newfane,	1,441
Windham -	28,659	28,758	{ Windsor	3,134
Windsor -	38,233	40,623	{ Woodstock	3,044
Total	225,764	280,679		

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Colr'd.	Tot. pop.	County towns	Pop.
Suffolk	28,586	31,693	1,883	62,162	Boston	61,392
Essex	39,431	42,929	527	82,887	(Salem	13,886
					(Newburyport	6,388
					(Ipswich	2,951
Middlesex	38,107	39,348	513	77,968	(Cambridge	6,071
Plymouth	20,905	21,678	410	42,993	(Concord	2,017
Norfolk	20,136	21,296	169	41,901	Plymouth	4,751
Bristol	23,366	25,178	930	49,474	Dedham	3,057
Barnstable	13,997	14,363	165	28,525	(New Bedford	7,592
Nantucket	3,339	3,584	279	7,202	Taunton	6,045
Dukes	1,702	1,768	48	3,518	Barnstable	3,975
Worcester	41,545	42,449	371	84,365	Nantucket	7,202
Hampshire	14,999	14,995	225	30,210	Edgartown	1,509
Hamden	15,288	16,003	349	31,640	Worcester	4,172
Franklin	14,447	14,765	132	29,344	Northampton	3,613
Berkshire	18,310	18,510	1,005	37,825	Springfield	6,784
					Greenfield	1,540
					Lenox	1,355
Total	294,449	308,559	7,006	610,014		

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop. 1830.
Providence	35,786	47,014	PROVIDENCE	16,832
Newport	15,771	16,534	Newport	8,010
Washington	15,687	15,414	South Kingston	3,663
Kent	10,228	12,784	East Greenwich	1,591
Bristol	5,637	5,466	Bristol	3,054
Total	83,059	97,212		

VI. CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield	42,739	46,950	(Fairfield	4,226
Hartford	47,264	51,141	(Danbury	4,311
Litchfield	41,267	42,855	HARTFORD	7,076
Middlesex	22,405	24,845	Litchfield	4,456
New Haven	39,616	43,848	(Middletown	6,892
New London	35,943	42,295	(Haddam	3,025
Tolland	14,330	18,700	NEW HAVEN	10,180
Windham	25,331	27,077	(New London	4,356
			(Norwich	3,144
			Tolland	1,698
			Brooklyn	1,413
Total	275,248	297,711		

VII. NEW YORK.

*Table of the Counties and County Towns.
South District.*

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop
Columbia	38,330	39,952	Hudson	5,395
Dutchess	46,615	50,926	Poughkeepsie	7,222
Greene	22,996	29,525	Catskill	4,868
King's	11,187	20,537	Flatbush	1,143
New York.	123,706	203,007	(New York.	203,007
Orange	41,213	45,372	(Goshen	3,361
Putnam	11,268	12,701	Newburgh	6,424
Queen's	21,519	22,276	Carmel	2,379
Richmond	6,135	7,084	N. Hempstead	
Rockland	8,837	9,388	Richmond	
Suffolk	24,272	26,980	Clarkstown,	2,298
Sullivan	8,900	12,372	Suffolk C. H.	
Ulster	30,934	36,551	Monticello,	
Westchester	32,638	36,456	Kingston	4,170
			Bedford	2,750
Total S. Dist.	428,550	537,041		

North District.

Albany	38,116	53,569	ALBANY	24,238
Alleghany	9,320	26,218	Angelica	998
Broome	11,100	17,582	Binghampton	1,203
Cataaugus	4,090	16,726	Ellicottsville	626
Cayuga	38,897	47,947	Auburn	4,486
Chatauque	12,568	34,057	Mayville	
Chenango	31,215	37,404	Norwich	3,774
Clinton	12,070	19,344	Plattsburgh	4,913
Cortland	16,507	23,693	Cortlandville	3,573
Delaware	26,587	32,933	Delhi	2,114
Erie	15,668	35,710	Buffalo,	8,653
Essex	12,811	19,387	Elizabethtown	1,729
Franklin	4,439	11,312	Malone,	2,207
Genessee	39,835	51,992	Batavia	4,271
Hamilton	1,251	1,324	Wells	340
Herkimer	31,017	55,869	Herkimer	2,486
Jefferson	32,952	48,515	Watertown	4,708
Lewis	9,227	14,958	Martinsburgh	2,382
Livingston	19,196	27,719	Geneseo	2,675
Madison	32,208	30,037	{ Cazenovia	
Monroe	26,529	49,862	{ Morrisville	
Montgomery	27,569	43,596	Rochester	9,269
Niagara	7,322	18,485	Johnstown	7,700
Oneida	50,997	71,326	Lockport	2,022
			{ Utica	8,323
			{ Rome	4,360
			{ Whitesborough	

NEW YORK Continued.

Counties.	Pop. 1820	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.
Onondaga	41,461	48,974	Syracuse	
Ontario	35,312	40,167	Canandaigua	5,162
Orleans	7,625	18,485	Albion	
Oswego	12,374	27,104	{ Oswego	2,703
Otsego	44,856	51,372	{ Richland	2,733
Rensselaer	40,153	49,472	Cooperstown	1,115
Saratoga	36,052	36,616	Troy	11,405
St. Lawrence	16,037	36,351	Ballston	2,113
Schenectady	13,081	12,334	Potsdam	3,650
Schoharie	23,154	27,910	Schenectady	4,258
Seneca	17,773	21,031	Schoharie	5,146
Steuben	21,989	33,975	{ Ovid	2,756
Tioga	14,716	27,704	{ Waterloo	1,837
Tomkins	26,178	36,545	Bath	3,387
Warren	9,453	11,795	{ Elmira	2,962
Washington	38,831	42,615	{ Owego	3,080
Wayne	20,319	33,555	Ithica	5,270
Yates	11,025	19,019	Caldwell	797
			{ Salem	2,972
			{ Sandy Hill	
			{ Lyons	3,603
			{ Palmyra	3,434
			Penn Vann	
Total N. Dist.	944,262	1,366,467		
Total N. Dist.		1,913,508	of whom 46 are slaves.	

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

Table of Counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Bergen	18,178	22,414
Burlington	28,822	31,066
Cape May.	4,265	4,945
Cumberland	12,668	14,091
Essex	30,793	41,928
Gloucester	23,039	98,431
Hunterdon	28,604	31,066
Middlesex	21,470	23,157
Monmouth	25,038	29,233
Morris	21,368	23,580
Salem	14,022	14,155
Somerset	16,506	17,689
Sussex	32,752	20,349
Warren		18,634
Of whom 2,446 are slaves.	Total	277,575
		320,779
Population of the Principal Towns in 1830		
Newark	10,952	Paterson 7,731
New Brunswick	7,831	Elizabethtown 3,451
		Trenton 3,925

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Table of the Counties and County towns.
Eastern District.

Counties.	Pop. 1820	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.
Adams	19,370	21,379	Gettysburg	1,473
Berks	46,275	53,357	Reading	5,859
Bucks	37,842	45,740	{ Doyleston Bristol	1,262
Chester	44,451	50,908	West Chester	1,258
Cumberland	23,606	29,218	Carlisle	2,523
Delaware	14,810	17,361	Chester	848
Dauphin	21,653	25,303	HARRISBURG	4,311
Franklin	31,892	35,103	Chambersburg	2,794
Lehigh	18,892	22,266	Allentown	
Lancaster	68,336	76,558	Lancaster	
Lebanon	16,988	20,546	Lebanon	7,704
Montgomery	35,793	39,404	Norristown	1,826
Northampton	31,765	39,267	Easton	1,089
Perry	11,342	14,257	New Bloomfield	3,529
Philadelphia	73,295	108,503	{ Philadelphia	80,458
*Philadelphia city	63,802	80,458		
Pike	2,894	4,843	Milford	
Schuylkill	11,339	20,783	Orwigsburg	773
Wayne	4,127	7,663	Bethany	327
York	38,759	42,658	York	4,216

Western District

Alleghany	27,673	37,964	{ Pittsburgh	12,542
*Pittsburgh city.	7,248	12,542		
Armstrong	10,324	17,625	Kittanning	1,620
Beaver	15,340	24,206	Beaver	914
Bedford	20,248	24,536	Bedford	870
Bradford	11,554	19,669	Towanda	
Butler	10,193	14,683	Butler	580
Cambria	2,287	7,079	Ebensburg	220
Centre	13,796	18,765	Bellefonte	699
Clearfield	2,342	4,803	Clearfield	
Columbia	17,621	20,049	Danville	
Crawford	9,397	16,005	Meadville	1,070
Erie	8,553	17,906	Erie	1,329
Fayette	27,285	29,237	Uniontown	1,341
Greene	15,554	18,028	Waynesburg	
Huntingdon	20,144	27,159	Huntingdon	
Indiana	8,882	14,251	Indiana	433
Jefferson	561	2,225	Brookville	
Luzerne	20,027	27,304	Wilkesbarre	2,233
Lycoming	13,517	17,637	Williamsport	
McKean	728	1,439	Smithport	
Mercer	11,681	19,731	Mercer	656

* Philadelphia and Pittsburgh exclusive of the suburbs.

Total of the former city and suburbs, for 1830, 167,811.

Total of the latter city and suburbs for 1830, 17,000.

Pennsylvania continued.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.
Mifflin	16,618	21,520	Lewistown	1,479
Northumberland	15,424	18,168	Sunbury	1,057
Potter	186	1,265	Cowdersport	
Somerset	13,974	17,441	Somerset	649
Susquehanna	9,660	16,777	Montroso	415
Tioga	4,021	9,062	Wellshorough	
Union	18,619	20,749	New Berlin	
Venango	1,976	4,706	Warren	
Warren	40,038	42,860	Washington	1,816
Washington	4,915	9,128	Franklin	409
Westmoreland	30,540	38,400	Greensburg	810

X. DELAWARE.

Table of the Counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Kent	20,793	19,911
New Castle	27,899	29,710
Sussex	24,057	27,118
of whom 3,305, are slaves.	Total	
	72,674	76,639

XI. MARYLAND.

Western Shore.

Alleghany	8,654	10,602
Anne Arundell	21,165	28,295
Baltimore	33,663	40,251
Baltimore city	62,738	80,625
Calvert	8,073	8,899
Charles	16,500	17,666
Frederick	40,459	45,793
Hartford	15,924	16,315
Montgomery	16,400	19,816
Prince George's	20,216	20,473
St. Mary's	12,974	13,455
Washington	23,075	25,265

Eastern Shore.

Caroline	10,018	9,070
Cecil	10,048	15,432
Dorchester	17,759	18,685
Kent	11,453	10,562
Queen Anne's	14,952	14,396
Somerset	19,579	20,155
Talbot	14,387	12,947
Worcester	17,421	18,271
Total	407,350	446,913

*Maryland continued.**Population of the principal Towns.*

Baltimore	-	80,625	Hagerstown	3,371
Frederick	-	4,427	Annapolis	2,623

XII. VIRGINIA.*Table of the Counties.**Eastern District.*

Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks.	Total Pop. 1830.
Accomac	9,458	4,654	2,544	19,656
Albemarle	10,455	11,689	484	22,618
Amelia	3,293	7,518	220	11,031
Amherst	5,879	5,927	263	32,072
Bedford	11,113	8,790	341	20,253
Brunswick	5,397	9,760	612	15,770
Buckingham	7,172	10,928	245	18,351
Campbell	7,497	7,735	473	15,704
Lynchburg town	2,490	1,751	385	4,626
Caroline	6,490	10,764	520	17,774
Charles City	1,782	2,957	761	15,504
Charlottesville	5,583	9,432	236	15,252
Chesterfield	7,709	10,337	591	18,637
Culpepper	12,044	11,419	563	24,026
Cumberland	4,054	7,309	326	11,689
Dinwiddie	7,709	10,337	591	18,637
Petersburgh town	3,440	2,850	2,032	8,322
Elizabeth City	2,704	2,218	131	5,068
Essex	3,647	6,417	467	10,531
Fairfax	4,892	3,972	311	9,206
Fauquier	13,116	12,612	621	26,379
Fluvanna	4,223	3,765	203	8,221
Franklin	9,728	4,988	196	14,911
Gloucester	4,314	5,691	603	10,608
Goochland	3,857	5,706	795	10,358
Greenville	2,104	4,681	332	7,117
Halifax	12,915	14,527	590	28,032
Hanover	6,526	9,278	449	16,253
Henrico	5,717	5,934	1,089	12,738
Richmond city	7,757	6,345	1,966	16,060
Henry	4,058	2,868	174	7,100
Isle of Wight	5,023	4,272	1,222	10,517
James City	1,284	1,983	571	3,838
King and Queen	4,714	6,514	416	11,644
King George	2,475	3,635	287	6,397
King William	3,155	6,310	347	9,812
Lancaster	1,976	2,631	195	4,800
Loudon	15,517	5,360	1,062	21,938

Virginia continued.

Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks.	Tot. Pop. 1830.
Louisa -	6,468	9,382	301	16,151
Lunenburg -	4,479	7,233	245	11,957
Madison -	4,389	4,873	71	9,236
Matthews -	3,995	3,481	189	7,663
Mecklenburg -	7,443	11,950	874	20,366
Middlesex -	1,870	2,137	118	4,122
Nansemond -	5,143	4,943	1,698	11,784
Nelson -	5,186	5,946	122	11,251
New Kent -	2,586	3,550	342	6,457
Norfolk -	8,180	5,842	966	14,998
Norfolk, borough	5,131	3,757	928	9,816
Northampton -	3,573	3,734	1,334	8,644
Northumberland	4,039	3,357	567	7,953
Nottoway -	2,949	6,985	223	10,141
Orange -	6,456	7,983	198	14,637
Patrick -	5,494	1,782	117	7,393
Pittsylvania -	14,690	10,992	340	26,022
Powhatan -	2,661	5,472	384	8,517
Prince Edward -	5,039	8,593	475	14,107
Prince George -	3,066	4,598	700	8,368
Prince William -	5,127	3,842	361	9,330
Princess Anne -	5,023	3,736	343	9,102
Richmond	2,975	2,630	451	6,056
Southampton	6,573	7,755	1,745	16,073
Spottsylvania -	4,685	6,925	310	11,920
Fredericksburg, town.	1,798	1,125	384	3,307
Stafford -	4,713	4,164	485	9,362
Surry -	2,865	3,377	866	7,108
Sussex -	4,118	7,636	866	12,720
Warwick -	619	892	27	1,570
Westmoreland -	3,718	3,845	848	8,411
York -	2,129	2,598	627	5,354
Total	375,940	416,259	40,780	832,979

Western District.

Alleghany -	2,197	571	48	2,816
Augusta, North -	7,208	1,677	257	9,142
Augusta, South	8,048	2,588	147	10,783
Bath -	2,803	1,140	65	4,008
Berkley -	823	1,919	276	10,528
Bottetourt -	11,808	4,170	386	16,354
Brooke -	6,774	227	36	7,040
Cabell -	5,267	561	56	5,884
Frederick, East -	8,104	5,242	653	14,099
Frederick, West	9,260	2,088	598	11,946
Giles -	4,779	470	49	5,298
Grayson -	7,161	462	52	7,675

Virginia continued.

Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks	Tot. Pop. 1830.
Greenbrier	7,791	1,159	65	9,015
Harrison, East	9,443	626	50	10,119
Harrison, West	4,404	145	10	4,558
Hampshire	9,796	1,330	153	11,279
Hardy	5,408	1,167	223	6,798
Jefferson	8,438	3,999	492	12,927
Kenhawa	7,468	1,718	75	9,261
Leo	5,830	612	19	6,461
Lewis	6,066	163	13	6,241
Logan	3,511	163	6	3,680
Monongalia, East	6,352	233	103	6,688
Monongalia, West	7,223	129	16	7,368
Mason	5,776	713	45	6,534
Monroe	7,033	682	83	7,798
Montgomery	10,212	2,037	55	12,304
Morgan	2,517	153	22	2,692
Nicholas	3,229	119	1	3,349
Ohio	15,033	362	195	15,590
Pendleton	5,750	498	23	6,271
Pocahontas	2,297	227	17	2,541
Preston	4,947	125	27	5,099
Randolph	4,426	259	115	5,000
Rockbridge	10,465	3,908	381	14,744
Rockingham	17,814	2,331	548	20,693
Russell	6,002	679	36	6,717
Scott	5,349	338	15	5,702
Shenandoah, East	7,171	992	164	8,327
Shenandoah, West	96,98	1,431	294	11,423
Tazewell	4,912	820	18	4,104
Tyler	3,991	7108	5	5,750
Washington	12,785	2,568	261	15,614
Wood	5,487	873	49	6,409
Wythe	9,952	2,094	117	12,163
Total of Western District	318,505	53,465	6,123	378,293
Total of Virginia	694,445	469,724	47,103	1,211,272

Population of the Principal Towns in 1830.

Richmond	16,060	Petersburgh	8,322	Fredericksburg	3,307
Norfolk	9,816	Wheeling	5,221	Staunton	1,726

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Table of the Counties.

Counties,	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Anson	12,534	14,081
Ashe	4,335	6,901
Beaufort	9,850	10,949
Bertie	10,805	12,276
Bladen	7,276	7,301
Brunswick	5,480	6,523
Buncombe	10,542	16,259
Burke	13,412	17,727
Cabarras	7,248	8,796
Camden	6,347	6,721
Carteret	5,609	6,607
Caswell	13,253	15,188
Chatham	12,661	15,499
Chowan	6,464	6,688
Columbus	3,912	4,141
Craven	13,394	14,325
Cumberland	14,446	14,824
Currituck	8,098	7,654
Davidson		13,421
Duplin	9,744	11,373
Edgecombe	13,276	14,933
Franklin	9,741	10,665
Gates	6,837	7,866
Granville	18,222	19,343
Greene	4,533	6,313
Guilford	14,511	18,735
Halifax	17,237	17,738
Haywood	4,073	4,593
Hertford	7,712	8,541
Hyde	4,967	6,177
Iredell	13,071	15,262
Johnston	9,607	10,938
Jones	5,216	5,628
Lenoir	6,799	7,635
Lincoln	18,147	22,625
Macon		5,390
Martin	6,320	8,544
Mecklenburg	16,895	20,076
Montgomery	8,693	10,918
Moore	7,128	7,753
Nash	8,185	8,492
New Hanover	10,866	10,759
Northampton	13,242	13,103
Onslow	7,016	7,814
Orange	23,492	23,875

North Carolina continued.

Counties.				Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Pasquotank	-	-	-	8,008	8,616
Perquimans	-	-	-	6,857	7,417
Person	-	-	-	9,029	10,027
Pitt	-	-	-	10,001	12,174
Randolph	-	-	-	11,331	12,400
Richmond	-	-	-	7,537	9,326
Robeson	-	-	-	8,204	9,355
Rockingham	-	-	-	11,474	12,920
Rowan	-	-	-	26,009	20,796
Rutherford	-	-	-	15,351	17,557
Sampson	-	-	-	8,908	11,768
Stokes	-	-	-	14,033	16,196
Surry	-	-	-	12,320	14,501
Tyrrell	-	-	-	4,319	4,732
Wake	-	-	-	20,102	20,417
Warren	-	-	-	11,004	10,916
Washington	-	-	-	3,986	4,562
Wayne	-	-	-	9,040	10,902
Wilkes	-	-	-	9,967	11,942
Total				638,829	738,470

Population of the Principal Towns in 1830.

Newbern	3,776	Raleigh	1,700	Tarborough	971
Fayetteville	2,868	Salisbury	1,613	Warrenton	962
				Plymouth	660

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population of the Districts and other Divisions, as given in the Census of 1830.

Abbeville	District	28,134	Chester	District,	19,182
Anderson	do.	17,170	Chesterfield	do.	8,472
Barnwell	do.	19,236	Colleton	do.	27,256
Charleston	City.	30,289	Edgefield	do.	30,511
Charleston Neck		10,054	Fairfield	do.	21,546
St. Andrew's	Parish	3,727	Georgetown	do.	19,043
St. John's Colleton.		10,045	Greenville	do.	16,476
St. James, Goose Creek		8,632	Horry	do.	5,323
St. Stephen's		2,416	Kershaw	do.	13,545
Christ Church		3,412	Lancaster	do.	10,361
St. James, Santee		3,743	Laurens	do.	20,863
St. Thomas and St. Dennis		3,055	Lexington	do.	9,076
St. Peter's	Parish	3,834	Marion	do.	11,208
St. Helena		8,799	Marlborough	do.	8,578
St. Luke's		9,659	Newberry	do.	17,441
Prince William's		9,040	Orangeburgh	do.	18,455

South Carolina continued.

Pickens	District	14,475	Union	do.	17,908
Richland	do.	11,405	Washington	do.	13,728
Columbia	Town,	3,310	Williamsburgh	do.	9,015
Spartanburgh,	District,	21,148	York	do.	17,785
Sumpter,	do.	28,278			

Population of Charleston and Columbia.

Charleston, 1830, 30,280 Columbia 1830, 3,310

XV. GEORGIA.

Table of the Counties, 1830.

Counties.	Whites.	Colored.	Total Pop.
Appling	1,284	184	1,468
Baker	977	276	1,253
Baldwin	2,724	4,565	7,289
Bibb	4,138	3,005	7,143
Bryan	723	2,416	3,139
Bullock	1,933	653	2,586
Burke	5,066	6,767	11,833
Butts	3,225	1,687	4,912
Camden	1,458	3,120	4,578
Campbell	2,694	629	3,323
Carroll	2,723	696	3,419
Chatham	4,325	9,905	14,230
Clarke	5,438	4,738	10,176
Columbia	4,471	8,135	12,606
Coweta	3,634	1,372	5,006
Crawford	3,591	1,723	5,314
Decatur	2,541	1,307	3,848
Dekalb	8,376	1,671	10,047
Dooly	1,787	348	2,135
Early	1,505	546	2,051
Effingham	1,746	1,223	2,969
Elbert	6,501	5,853	12,354
Emanuel	2,168	513	2,681
Fayette	4,268	1,233	5,501
Franklin	7,712	2,423	10,135
Glynn	597	3,970	4,467
Greene	5,026	7,525	12,551
Gwinnett	10,938	2,202	13,220
Habersham	9,733	915	10,648
Hall	10,573	1,182	11,755
Hancock	4,607	7,215	11,822
Harris	2,831	2,274	5,105
Henry	7,991	2,576	10,567
Houston	5,161	2,208	7,369
Irwin	1,066	114	1,180
Jackson	6,184	2,816	9,000

Georgia continued.

Counties.	Whites.	Colored.	Total Pop.
Jasper	6,767	6,364	13,131
Jefferson	3,603	3,706	7,309
Jones	6,469	6,873	13,342
Laurens	3,188	2,390	5,578
Lee	1,367	307	1,674
Liberty	1,588	5,646	7,234
Lincoln	2,824	3,313	6,137
Lowndes	2,113	340	2,453
Madison	3,365	1,261	4,626
McIntosh	1,095	3,903	4,998
Marion	1,327	109	1,436
Meriwether	3,018	1,406	4,424
Monroe	8,836	7,366	16,202
Montgomery	934	335	1,269
Morgan	5,146	6,877	12,023
Muscogee	2,261	1,247	3,508
Newton	8,131	3,023	11,154
Oglethorpe	5,554	3,004	13,558
Pike	4,362	1,694	6,056
Pulaski	3,117	1,782	4,899
Putnam	5,512	7,744	13,256
Rabun	2,114	61	2,175
Randolph	1,508	683	2,191
Richmond	5,163	6,481	11,644
Scriven	2,387	2,389	4,776
Talbot	3,839	2,101	5,940
Taliaferro	2,162	2,770	4,934
Tatnall	1,519	520	2,039
Telfair	1,569	567	2,136
Thomas	2,127	1,169	3,296
Troup	3,607	2,192	5,799
Twiggs	4,495	3,534	8,029
Upson	4,444	2,569	7,013
Walton	7,763	3,168	10,931
Ware	1,132	62	1,194
Warren	6,044	4,802	10,846
Washington	5,905	3,915	9,820
Wayne	676	286	962
Wilkes	5,265	8,972	14,237
Wilkinson	4,603	1,955	6,558

Population of the principal towns.

Savannah	7,303	Macon	2,609	Milledgeville	1,599
Augusta	6,696	Columbia	2,000	Athens	1,100

XVI. ALABAMA.

Table of the Counties.

Counties	Population 1830.	Counties.	Population 1830.
Autauga	11,872	Lowndes	9,421
Baldwin	2,824	Madison	28,011
Bibb	6,305	Marengo	7,742
Blount	4,233	Marion	4,058
Butler	5,634	Mobile	3,071
Clarke	7,584	Mobile City	3,194
Conecuh	7,444	Monroe	8,780
Covington	1,522	Montgomery	12,694
Dale	2,021	Morgan	9,053
Dallas	14,017	Perry	11,509
Fayette	3,470	Pickens	6,620
Franklin	11,078	Pike	7,103
Greene	15,026	St. Clair	5,975
Henry	3,955	Shelby	5,521
Jackson,	12,702	Tuscaloosa	13,046
Jefferson	6,855	Walker	2,202
Lauderdale	11,782	Washington	2,472
Lawrence	14,984	Wilcox	3,468
Limestone	14,848	Tuscaloosa town 1820	1,600

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

Table of the Counties.

Adams	12,129	Lowndes	3,342
Natchez, city	2,790	Madison	4,973
Amite	7,943	Marion	3,701
Claiborne	9,818	Monroe	3,855
Copiah	7,024	Perry	2,285
Covington	2,549	Pike	5,402
Franklin	4,622	Rankin	2,084
Greene	1,849	Simpson	2,666
Hancock	1,961	Warren	7,861
Hinds	8,619	Washington	1,976
Jackson	1,789	Wayne	2,778
Jefferson	9,755	Wilkinson	11,693
Jones	1,471	Yazoo	6,550
Lawrence	5,321		

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

*Table of Parishes.**Eastern District.*

Ascension	5,400	Feliciana, East	8,247
Assumption	5,670	Feliciana, West,	8,629
Baton Rouge, East,	6,717	Iberville	7,050
Baton Rouge, West,	3,092	Jefferson	6,846
Concordia	4,662	Lafourche Interior	5,500

Louisiana continued.

Parishes.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Orleans -	3,792	St. Helena -	4,027
N. Orleans, city & suburbs,	46,310	St. James -	7,672
Plaquemines	4,489	St. John Baptist	5,700
Point Coupee -	5,936	St. Tammany -	2,864
St. Bernard -	3,356	Terre Bonne -	2,121
St. Charles -	5,107	Washington -	2,286
of whom 80,421 are slaves. Total Eastern District			155,318
<i>Western District.</i>			
Avoyelles -	3,488	Rapides -	7,559
Catahoula -	2,576	St. Landry -	12,552
Claiborne -	1,764	St. Martin's -	7,204
Lafayette -	5,606	St. Mary's -	6,442
Nachitoches -	7,926	Washita -	5,140
of whom 29,210 are slaves. Total Western District			60,257

XIX. TENNESSEE.

*Table of the Counties.**West Tennessee.*

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Bedford -	16,012	30,444
Carroll -		9,378
Davidson -	20,154	22,523
Nashville, town		5,566
Dickson -	5,190	7,261
Dyer -		1,904
Fayette -		8,654
Fentress -		2,760
Franklin -	16,571	15,644
Gibson -		5,801
Giles -	12,558	18,920
Hardiman -		11,628
Hardin -	1,462	4,867
Haywood -		5,356
Henderson -		8,741
Henry -		12,230
Hickman -	6,080	8,132
Humphreys -	4,067	6,189
Jackson -	7,593	9,902
Lawrence -	3,271	5,412
Lincoln -	14,761	22,086
Madison -		11,750
Maury -	22,141	28,153
McNairy -		5,697
Montgomery -	12,219	14,365
Obion -		2,099
Overton -	7,188	8,246
Perry -	2,384	7,038

Tennessee continued.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Robertson	7,270	13,802
Rutherford	19,552	26,133
Shelby	354	5,652
Smith	17,580	21,492
Sumner	19,211	20,606
Stewart	8,397	6,988
Tipton		5,317
Warren	10,348	15,351
Wayne	2,459	6,013
Weakley		4,796
White	8,701	9,967
Williamson	20,640	26,608
Wilson	18,730	25,477
Total of West Tennessee.	287,501	488,448
<i>East Tennessee.</i>		
Anderson	4,668	5,312
Bledsoe	4,005	6,448
Blount	11,258	11,027
Campbell	4,244	5,110
Carter	4,835	6,418
Claiborne	5,508	8,470
Cocke	4,892	6,048
Granger	7,651	10,066
Greene	11,221	14,410
Hamilton	821	2,274
Hawkins	10,949	13,683
Jefferson	8,953	11,799
Knox	13,034	14,498
McMinn	1,623	14,497
Marion	3,888	5,516
Monroe	2,529	13,709
Morgan	1,676	2,582
Rhea	4,215	8,182
Roane	7,895	11,340
Sevier	4,772	5,117
Sullivan	7,015	10,073
Washington	9,557	10,995
Total of East Tennessee	135,312	196,374
of whom 17,890 are slaves.		

XX. KENTUCKY.

Table of the counties and towns, 1830.

Counties.	Pop	Towns.	Pop.
Adair	8,220	Columbia	422
Allen	6,486	Scottsville	180
Anderson	4,542	Lawrenceburg	320
Barren	14,821	Glasgow	617
Bath	8,799	{ Owingsville	241
Boone	9,012	{ Sharpsburg	158
		Burlington	276
		{ Paris	1,219
Bourbon	18,434	{ Millersburg	470
		{ Middletown	195
Bracken	6,392	Augusta	691
		{ Hardinsburg	316
Breckenridge	7,345	{ Cloverport	194
		{ Stephenport	64
Butler	3,055	Morganton	76
Bullitt	5,660	{ Shepherdsville	278
		{ Mount Washington	226
Caldwell	8,332	{ Princeton	366
Callaway	5,159	{ Eddyville	167
Campbell	9,893	Wadesborough	163
		{ Newport	717
Casey	4,342	{ Covington	743
Christian	12,694	Liberty	118
Clarke	13,052	Hopkinsville	1,263
Clay	3,549	Winchester	620
Cumberland	8,636	Manchester	159
Daviess	5,218	Burkesville	340
Edmondson	2,642	Owensborough	229
Estill	4,618	Brownsville	125
		Irvine	9
Fayette	25,174	{ Lexington	6,104
		{ Athens	134
Fleming	13,493	Flemingsburg	642
Floyd	4,266	Prestonburg	81
Franklin	9,251	{ Frankfort	1,680
		{ South Frankfort	307
Gallatin	6,680	Port William	324
Garrard	11,870	Lancaster	570
Grant	2,987	Williamstown	197
Graves	2,503	Mayfield	44
Grayson	3,876	Litchfield	166
Greene	13,718	{ Greensburg	665
		{ Campbellsville	126
Greenup	5,853	Greenupsburg	204
Fancock	1,494	Hawsville	
Hardin	13,148	Elizabethtown	601

Kentucky continued.

Counties,	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.
Harlan	2,928	Harlan C. H.	
		{ Cynthiana	977
Harrison	13,180	{ Leesburg	138
		{ Clayville	48
Hart	5,292	{ Munfordsville	193
		{ Woodsonville	48
Henderson	6,649	{ Hendersonville	483
Henry	11,395	{ New Castle	539
		{ Clinton	81
Hickman	5,193	{ Columbus	186
Hopkins	6,763	{ Madisonville	112
		{ Louisville	10,352
Jefferson	24,002	{ Shippingsport	607
		{ Portland	398
		{ Williamsville	70
Jessamine	9,961	{ Nicholasville	409
		{ North Liberty	62
Knox	4,321	{ Barboursville	139
Laurel	2,182	{ Hazle Patch	
		{ London	15
Lawrence	3,897	{ Louisa	87
		{ Clarksburg	62
Lewis	5,206	{ Vanceburg	93
		{ Concord	34
Lincoln	11,012	{ Stanford	363
		{ Crab Orchard	234
Livingston	6,607	{ Salem	254
		{ Smithfield	388
Logan	13,002	{ Russellville	1,358
McCracken	1,298	{ Wilmington	12
		{ Padauch	105
Madison	18,035	{ Richmond	947
Mason	16,203	{ Washington	868
		{ Maysville	2,040
Meade	4,111	{ Brandenburg	331
		{ Harrodsburg	1,051
Mercer	17,706	{ Danville	849
		{ Perryville	283
		{ Salvisa	78
Monroe	5,125	{ Tompkinsville	220
Montgomery	10,221	{ Mount Sterling	561
		{ Jeffersonville	33
Morgan	2,857	{ West Liberty	50

Kentucky continued.

Counties.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.
Muhlenburg	5,341	Greenville	217
		Bardstown	1,025
Nelson	14,916	Bloomfield	301
		Fairfield	88
Nicholas	8,832	Carlisle	430
Ohio	4,913	Hartford	242
		Westport	314
Oldham	9,563	Bedford	104
		Brownsville	57
		La Grange	27
Owen	5,792	Owenton	143
		New Liberty	161
Pendleton	3,866	Falmouth	207
Perry	3,331	Perry C. H.	
Pike	2,677	Pikeville	49
Pulaski	9,522	Somerset	231
Rockcastle	2,875	Mount Vernon	142
Russell	3,883	Jamestown	67
		Creelsburg	37
Scott	14,677	Georgetown	1,344
		Shelbyville	1,201
Shelby	19,039	Simpsonville	77
		Christianburg	78
Simpson	6,099	Franklin	280
Spencer	6,815	Taylorsville	248
Todd	8,801	Elkton	382
		Trenton	178
Trigg	5,889	Cadiz	168
		Canton	146
Union	4,435	Morganfield	292
Warren	10,947	Bowling Green	815
		Springfield	618
		Lebanon	384
Washington		Mackville	83
		Fredericksburg	58
		Newmarket	43
Wayne	8,731	Monticello	207
Whitely	3,807	Whitely C. H.	
		Williamsburg	50
Woodford	12,294	Versailles	904
		Mortonsville	145
Total	688,844	of whom 165,350 are slaves.	

XXI. OHIO.

Table of the Counties and County Towns 1830.

Counties.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.
Adams	12,278	West Union	429
Allen	5,578	Wapaghkonetta	
Ashtabula	14,584	Jefferson	270
Athens	9,763	Athens	729
Belmont	28,412	St. Clairsville	789
Brown	17,867	Georgetown	325
Butler	27,044	Hamilton	1,097
Champaign	12,130	Urbana	1,102
Clark	13,074	Springfield	1,080
Clermont	20,466	Batavia	426
Clinton	11,292	Wilmington	607
Columbiana	35,508	New Lisbon	1,138
Coschocton	11,162	Coschocton	333
Crawford	4,778	Bucyrus	298
Cuyahoga	10,360	Cleveland	1,076
Dark	6,203	Greenville	160
Delaware	11,523	Delaware	531
Fairfield	24,788	Lancaster	1,530
Fayette	8,180	Washington	300
Franklin	14,766	COLUMBUS	2,437
Gallia	9,733	Gallipolis	755
Geauga	15,813	Chardon, township	881
Green	15,084	Xenia	919
Guernsey	18,036	Cambridge	518
Hardin		Hardy	
Hamilton	52,321	Cincinnati	24,831
Hancock	813	Findlay	52
Harrison	29,020	Cadiz	820
Henry	260	Damascus	
Highland	16,347	Hillsborough	564
Hocking	4,008	Logan	97
Holmes	9,133	Millersburg	319
Huron	13,345	Norwalk	310
Jackson	5,974	Jackson	329
Jefferson	32,489	Steubenville	2,937
Knox	17,124	Mount Vernon	1,021
Lawrence	5,366	Burlington	149
Licking	20,864	Newark	999
Lorain	5,696	Elyria	668
Logan	6,442	Belle Fontaine	266
Madison	6,190	London	249
Marion	6,558	Marion	287
Medina	7,560	Medina, township	622
Meigs	6,159	Chester	164
Mercer	1,110	St. Mary's	92
Miami	12,806	Troy	504

Ohio continued.

Counties.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.
Monroe	8,770	Woodsfield	157
Montgomery	24,252	Dayton	2,065
Morgan	11,796	McConnelsville	267
Muskingum	29,325	Zanesville	3,094
Paulding	160		
Perry	14,018	Somerset	576
Pickaway	15,935	Circleville	1,136
Pike	6,024	Piketon	271
Portage	18,827	Ravenna, township	806
Preble	16,255	Eaton	511
Putnam	230	Sugar Grove	
Richland	24,007	Mansfield	840
Ross	24,052	Chillicothe	2,846
Sandusky	2,851	Lower Sandusky	351
Scioto	8,730	Portsmouth	1,064
Seneca	5,148	Tiffin	248
Shelby	3,671	Sydney	240
Stark	26,784	Canton	1,257
Trumbull	26,154	Warren	510
Tuscarawas	14,298	New Philadelphia	410
Union	3,192	Maysville	142
Van Wert	49	Willshire	
Warren	21,493	Lebanon	1,157
Washington	11,731	Marietta	1,207
Wayne	23,344	Wooster	977
Williams	377	Defiance	52
Wood	1,095	Perrysburg	182
Total	937,679		

XXII. INDIANA

Table of the Counties 1830.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Allen	1,000	Elkhart	935
Bartholomew	5,480	Fayette	9,112
Boone	622	Floyd	6,363
Carroll	1,614	Fountain	7,644
Cass	1,154	Franklin	10,199
Clark	10,719	Gibson	5,417
Clay	1,616	Greene	4,253
Clinton	1,423	Hamilton	1,750
Crawford	3,184	Hancock	1,569
Daviess	4,512	Harrison	10,288
Dearborn	14,473	Hendricks	3,967
Decatur	5,854	Henry	6,498
Delaware	2,372	Jackson	4,894
Dubois	1,774	Jefferson	11,465

Indiana continued.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Jennings	3,950	Rush	9,018
Johnson	4,139	St. Joseph	287
Knox	6,557	Scott	3,097
Lawrence	9,237	Shelby	6,294
Madison	2,442	Spencer	3,187
Marion	7,181	Sullivan	4,696
Martin	2,010	Switzerland	7,111
Monroe	6,578	Tippecanoe	7,167
Montgomery	7,386	Union	7,957
Morgan	5,579	Vanderburgh	2,610
Orange	7,900	Vermillion	5,706
Owen	4,060	Vigo	5,737
Parke	7,534	Wabash	
Perry	3,378	Warren	2,854
Pike	2,464	Warrick	2,973
Posey	6,883	Washington	13,072
Putnam	81,95	Wayne	18,587
Randolph	3,912		Total 341,582
Ripley	3,957		

Population of the principal towns in 1831.

New Albany, about	2,500	Richmond, about	1,500
Madison "	2,000	Indianapolis "	1,200
Vincennes "	1,800	Salem	1,000

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

Table of the Counties 1830.

Adams	2,186	Jefferson	2,555
Alexander	1,390	Jo-Daviess	2,111
Bond	3,124	Johnson	1,596
Calhoun	1,090	Lawrence	3,861
Clarke	3,940	Macaupin	1,989
Clay	755	McLean	
Clinton	2,330	Macon	1,122
Crawford	3,113	Madison	6,229
Edgar	4,071	Marion	2,021
Edwards	1,649	Mercer	26
Fayette	2,704	Monroe	2,119
Franklin	4,081	Montgomery	2,950
Fulton		Morgan	12,709
Henry	2,156	Macdonough	
Knox		Schuyler	1,309
Gallatin	7,407	Peoria	
Green	7,664	Putnam	1,309
Hamilton	2,620	Perry	1,215
Hancock	484	Pike	2,393
Jackson	1,827	Pope	3,223

Illinois continued.

Counties	Population 1830.	Counties.	Population 1830.
Randolph	4,436	Wabash	2,709
St. Clair	7,092	Warren	307
Sangamon	12,060	Washington	1,674
Shelby	2,073	Wayne	2,562
Tazewell	4,716	White	6,091
Union	3,230		
Vermillion	5,836		
		Total	157,575
		of whom 746 are slaves.	

XXIV. MISSOURI.

Table of the Counties.

Boone	8,880	Montgomery	3,900
Callaway	6,102	New Madrid	2,351
Cape Girardeau	7,430	Perry	3,377
Chariton	1,776	Pike	6,122
Clay	5,342	Ralls	4,346
Cole	3,006	Randolph	2,962
Cooper	6,019	Ray	2,657
Crawford	1,709	St. Charles	4,322
Franklin	3,848	St. Francois	2,386
Gasconade	1,548	St. Genovieve	2,182
Howard	10,844	St. Louis	14,907
Jackson	2,822	Saline	2,893
Jefferson	2,586	Scott	2,136
Lafayette	2,921	Washington	6,797
Lincoln	4,060	Wayne	3,254
Madison	2,371		
Marion	4,839		
Monroe		Total	140,074
		Of whom 24,990 are slaves.	

Population of St. Louis.

In 1820	4,598	In 1830	5,852
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XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Counties.	Population	Chief Towns.	Population.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Alexandria	9,608	Alexandria				
Washington	30,250	Washington	Washington	8,208	13,247	18,827
			Alexandria	7,227	8,218	8,263
			Georgetown	4,948	7,360	8,441
Total	39,858					

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Table of the Counties.

West Florida.	{	Escambia	3,386	East Florida.	{	Alachu	2,204
		Jackson				Duwall	1,970
		Walton	6,092			Mosquito	733
		Washington				Nassau	1,511
		Gadsen	4,894			St. Johns	2,535
		Hamilton	553	S. Florida.		Monroe	517
Middle Florida	{	Jefferson	3,312				
		Leon	6,493				
		Madison	525				
				Total			34,723
				Of whom 15,510 are slaves.			

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Table of the Counties, 1830.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Berrien	323	Oakland	4,910
Cass	928	St. Clair	1,115
Jackson		St. Joseph	1,313
Lenawee	1,491	Van Buren	5
Macomb	2,414	Washtenaw	4,042
Michilimackinac	877	Wayne	4,565
Monroe	3,187	Detroit, city	2,222
<i>Counties west of Lake Michigan.</i>			
Brown	964	Iowa	1,589
Chippewa	625		
Crawford	692	Total	31,260
Of whom 27 are slaves.			

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

Table of the Counties.

Arkansas	1,423	Lawrence	2,806
Chicot	1,165	Miller	358
Clark	1,369	Monroe	461
Conway	982	Phillips	1,152
Crawford	2,440	Pope	1,483
Crittenden	1,272	Pulaski	2,395
Hempstead	2,507	St. Francis	1,505
Hot, or Warm Springs	458	Sevier	636
Independence	2,032	Union	640
Izard	1,266	Washington	2,181
Jackson	333		
Jefferson	772	Total	30,383
Lafayette	748	Of whom 4,578 are slaves.	

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL TABLE.

Executive of the General Government. President and Vice-President of the United States. Salary of the former, \$25,000 per annum ; of the latter \$5,000. The president must be 35 years of age, 14 years a resident in the U. S. and a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the constitution. The vice-president is elected at the same time and manner, and for the same term, as the president. He is *ex-officio* president of the senate; and in case of the death of the president, takes his place, until the next term. At the last election there were 261 electors. There have been 7 different presidents, and as many vice presidents.

The legislature of the general government consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The present number of senators is 48. The pay both for senators and representatives, is 8 dollars a day; and 8 dollars for every 20 miles travel, going and returning. The present number of representatives is 213. The present census, on the existing ratio, will increase the number to more than 250.

The Judiciary of the U. S. consists in one supreme court, and such subordinate courts as congress shall from time to time appoint. The judges of the supreme and inferior court, hold their offices during good behaviour. The present supreme court consists of one chief justice, and six associate justices. Salary of the chief justice, \$5,000 and of the others \$4,500 each. Attorney General, salary \$3,500. The district court consists of 30 judges, distributed in the several states, each having an attorney, marshal and clerk, as constituent officers of the court. The government having very extended relations, and acting over a vast surface, has a numerous corps of officers of departments; marshals, clerks, and the like. The officers of the army, now in commission, are 560 ; of the navy about 1000, and of the marine corps 50; 22 ships of war are in commission, and 16 in ordinary. Five ships of the line and six frigates are now building. The militia of the United States amounts to 1,200,000. Extent of the U. S. 2,257, 374 square miles. Of canals there are about 3,000 miles in operation, in progress, or survey. Of rail-road, the extent made or making, is 1,403 miles. Number of post offices in 1831, 8,610. Extent of post roads in 1830, 115,176 miles. We have 60 literary institutions, chartered as colleges, the names of which are given under their proper heads, in the body of this work. The number of academies and high schools amount to between six and seven hundred. The pupils in all the schools in the U. S. amount to

about 1,200,000. Of periodicals there are circulated about 1,550. Of religious societies there are about 14,000 fixed congregations, and 10,000 settled ministers. Advancing in the same ratio of population, as between the census of 1820, and 1830 the U. S. will contain 35 millions of people, of which the valley of the Mississippi will contain more than half. The tides along the coast of the U. S. diminish, as we advance from Maine shore towards Florida. On the Bay of Fundy they rise 40 feet. In the centre of the interior curve of Cape Cod, they rise 18 feet, and on the opposite convex land of the cape, about 9 feet. They thence diminish along the open shore from 9 to 8 and 7 feet, until we pass Cape Florida into the gulf of Mexico, where the tide on the open shore is not more, on an average, than 4 feet. The annual mean temperature of Maine is about 43° Fahit. of the centre of Pennsylvania 55° ; Cincinnati 54° ; St. Louis on the Mississippi 55° ; New-York harbor 52° ; Newport, Rhode Island 51° ; Baltimore 53° ; Richmond Virginia 56° ; Washington D. C. 56° ; Charleston harbor 69° ; St. Augustine 72° ; Pensacola 68° ; New Orleans 79° ; Fort Howard, southern extremity of Green Bay 44° ; Prairie du Chien 45° ; Council Bluffs on the Missouri 50° . Lake Erie is 565 feet above the level of the Atlantic; Pittsburgh 800; Cincinnati 350; Louisville 343; mouth of the Ohio 321. Highest spring source of the Alleghenies 2,509. Foot of the the Rocky Mountains, at the sources of the Yellow Stone 1,870. Middle course of the Illinois 401; Ouisconsin River 1,161; Prairie du Chien 580; Lake Superior 641.

The prevalent winds in the northern states of the Atlantic slope are W. and N. W. In the valley of the Mississippi S. W. Thunder storms in the U. S. generally form in the W. and N. W. and pass off to the E. This general rule has many exceptions. They often descend the Ohio, passing over Cincinnati and Louisville from the E. to the W. They very commonly ascend the valley of Red River from S. E. to N. W. It is a singular fact, that along the whole Atlantic sea shore, those disagreeable and fierce storms, called N. E. storms, commence in the S. W. and travel with a rotatory motion, horizontal to the horizon, in other words as whirlwinds, from the S. W. to N. E. at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. Violent blows, called hurricanes, sweeping forests and buildings from their course, seldom many miles in length, and often less than a half a mile in width, are common, especially in summer, in all parts of the U. S. They are most frequent in the Mississippi valley. Their distinctive ravages are seen in a thousand places. The prostrate forest in their path is technically called a hurricane tract. These gales also move in a rotatory progress, sometimes ascending wholly above the forests, and then descending again with the same unsparing fury.

The U. S. have all the temperatures, that can be requisite for any class of invalids, between the sea breezes of Maine, the mountain breezes of New Hampshire, the climate of the Council Bluffs, Charleston, St. Augustine, New Orleans, or the portion of Cape Florida South of 28° , and beyond the reach of either snow or frost.

The U. S. possess every species of useful building stone and marble in unlimited abundance—all the valuable fossils—particularly the greatest profusion of fossil coal. It has the most ample amount of all the important metals, except platina, tin and mercury. These metals have no where been discovered in such abundance, as to have become of any

utility. Cleveland and Silliman, I know not on what authority, have assigned the greatest abundance of the ores of Mercury to the northern shores of the lakes. We do not recollect to have seen the fact mentioned by Schoolcraft, Long or other mineralogists, worthy of credit. We hold this important fact, if it be one, in entire doubt. Future observation will, no doubt, bring to light these metals in the widest extent of our territory.

The number of signers of American Independence was 56, of whom Pennsylvania furnished 9, the greatest number from any one state. Virginia furnished 7, and Massachusetts 5. The continental army, in 1783, consisted of a commander in chief, 15 major generals, and 21 brigadier generals. The number of continental troops furnished by the different states, during the revolutionary war, was 231,931. The militia called out amounted to 56,163. Of the continental troops, Massachusetts furnished 67,907, that is to say, more than double the number of any other state in the Union. There were 15 different presidents of congress, during the revolutionary war.

The free inhabitants of the free states amount to 6,913,615; leaving to the slave states 5,942,792

Synopsis of the political statistics of the states in their order. Maine settled 1620, 1652 under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Purchased by that colony, 1677. Remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, by the name of the District of Maine, until 1820, when it became an independent state. Constitution went into operation in 1820. The legislative body is entitled the Legislature of Maine. It is vested in a senate and house of representatives, elected annually by the people on the second Monday of September. The number of Representatives cannot be less than 100, nor more than 200. A town with 1500 inhabitants sends one representative. No town can send more than 7. Number of Senators cannot be less than 70, nor more than 31. The legislature meets at Augusta. Governor elected annually by the people. A council of 7 is elected annually by the joint ballot of the Senate and Representatives. The right of suffrage is granted to all persons over 21, but paupers, persons under guardianship, and persons not taxed. A residence of 3 months preceding the election gives the right of suffrage. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Judicial court, and courts, that may be established by the legislature from time to time. The salary of the Governor \$1,500 per annum. The members of the Senate and house of Representatives \$2 per day. Banks 19. Whole capital \$2,175,000, exclusive of the U. S. Bank. Sends 7 Representatives to Congress, and will be entitled to 2 or 3 additional members, by the ratio of the present census. Post offices 397. This is the 12th state in the union, in point of members.

New Hampshire. First settled 1623. Belonged alternately to the Royal government to Massachusetts and New-York. Constitution established 1784. The legislative power, called the General court of New Hampshire, is in a Senate and House of Representatives. 150 voters send a representative and 300 additional voters a second. The members and the officers of the executive power are chosen annually by the people. The General court meets at Concord. Right of suffrage belongs to all

male inhabitants of 21 years, but paupers and persons not taxed at their own request. A Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas compose the judiciary. The judges hold their places, during good behavior, till the age of 70.

Salary of governor \$1,200 per annum. Banks 21. Capital \$2,102, 756, exclusive of the U. S. Bank. Sends 6 Representatives to Congress. 255 post offices. This is the 17th state in the union, in point of members.

Vermont. First settlements in 1724; 1749. Claimed by New Hampshire and New-York. Constitution formed 1777, entered the union 1791. The general assembly of the state of Vermont is the legislative power, composed of a single body, a House of Representatives, elected annually. One member is sent from every town. Montpelier is the place of meeting. The officers of the executive power are chosen annually. Every man of 21 years, having resided one year preceding the election in the state, who is quiet and peaceable, has the right of suffrage. A supreme and county courts constitute the judiciary; all the officers being elected annually by the general assembly. A council of censors, composed of 13, is chosen every 7 years, to see if the laws are duly executed. Salary governor \$1000 per annum. Banks 10. Capital \$1,050,000, exclusive of the U. S. Bank. Sends 5 Representatives to Congress. 253 Post offices. This is the 18th state in the union, in point of members.

Massachusetts. First settlements 1620, 1628. The two settlements remained under separate governments, until 1685—6 when they were united under the royal government. The constitution was formed 1780. The legislative power is styled The General court of Massachusetts, and composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected annually, one for 150 voters, and another for an additional 225. Senate is composed of 40 members. The governor is elected annually. The General Court meets at Boston. Residence of one year in the commonwealth, and six calendar months in the district, and paying a state or county tax within the two years preceding the election, constitutes a person 21 years of age a voter. The judiciary is a Supreme court and court of Common Pleas. Salary governor \$3,666 67 per annum. Banks 66. Capital \$20,420,000, exclusive of the United States Bank. Sends 13 Representatives to Congress. Post Offices 425. This is the ninth state in the Union in point of numbers.

Rhode Island. First settlements, 1636, 1638. Chartered 1644. Rechartered 1666, by Charles II., which charter is the basis of its present government. Unlike all the other states, it has no written constitution. The legislative power is a General Assembly, composed of Senate and House of Representatives, which consists of 72 members, elected from the towns semi-annually; and the Senate of 10. The latter are chosen annually. The Governor is elected annually. The General Assembly meets four times in a year at different towns. Judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas have no salaries, but are paid by entries. Salary Governor \$400. Banks 47. Capital \$6,098,307, exclusive of the United States Bank. Sends two Representatives to Congress. Post Offices 41. This is the twenty-third state in the Union in point of numbers.

Connecticut. First settlements 1635, 1638. Chartered 1665. The charter was suspended, and restored, and formed the basis of the government till 1818, when a constitution was formed. A Senate and House of Representatives form the General Assembly. The members of the latter are chosen by the different towns, and are 208 in number. The Senators must not fall below 18, nor exceed 24. All the officers of government are elected annually. The General Assembly meets once a year, alternately at Hartford and New Haven. A residence of six months, the holding a freehold estate valued yearly at \$7, or having performed military duty for one year, paying taxes for one year, and a good moral character, qualify a voter. A supreme court of errors, a superior court, and such inferior courts as may be created from time to time, compose the judiciary. The Judges are appointed by the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behaviour, till the age of 70. No one is compelled to join in, or support religious worship; but when united to any society, may be obliged to pay his portion of its expenses. Salary Governor \$1,100. Banks 13. Capital, exclusive of the United States Bank, \$4,033,000. Sends 6 Representatives to Congress. 222 Post Offices. This is the sixteenth state in the Union, in point of numbers.

New York. First settlement 1614. Colonial government 1629. Passed from the Dutch to the English, 1664. 1673 returned to the Dutch for a few months, and then to the English. Constitution formed, 1777. A Senate of 32 members, and an Assembly of 128 elected annually from the legislature. Senators elected by districts, and Representatives by counties, in proportion to the population. The executive offices are chosen every two years. The legislature meets at Albany. The right of suffrage belongs to every white male citizen of the age of 21, who has resided one year in the state, and six months in his own county. A man of color cannot vote unless he possess an unincumbered freehold estate, valued at \$250. The Judges are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The Chancellor and Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts hold their offices during good behaviour, or until the age of 60. The Judges of the County Courts are appointed for five years. Salary Governor \$4,000. Banks 44. Capital \$24,969,600, exclusive of the United States Bank. Some other Banks are either in contemplation, or operation. Sends 34 Representatives to Congress. Post Offices 1,462. This is the first state in the Union in point of numbers.

New Jersey contained a few families, 1665. In 1676 divided into two provinces, one under royal government, and the other dependent on New York. East Jersey was transferred to William Penn and eleven associates, 1682. In 1702 both provinces united under the government of New York, till 1738, when a separate government was instituted. William Temple Franklin, a son of Dr. Franklin, was the last royal governor. Constitution formed 1776. The Governor, Legislative Council and General Assembly compose the Legislature. The Legislative Council and General Assembly are elected annually. The former is composed of 14, and the latter of 50. The Legislature meets at Trenton annually. The Governor is chosen by the Council and Assembly at their first meeting after the election. The Governor is President of the Council, which elects a Vice President from itself. The Governor and Council form a court

of Appeals, as the last resort in all law causes, and possess the power of pardoning criminals, after condemnation. All persons of full age, worth £25 proclamation money, having resided one year in the county where they vote, have the right of suffrage. By succeeding acts, it is determined, that paying a tax is equivalent to the former requisition, and that females and negroes are prohibited from voting. The Judges of the Superior and Inferior Courts are appointed by the Legislature, the former for 7 years, and the latter for 5. Both may be re-appointed. Salary Governor, \$2,000. Banks 18. Capital \$5,075,000. Sends 6 Representatives to Congress. Post Offices 242. This is the fourteenth state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Pennsylvania. First settlement, 1682. Governed by deputies of the proprietors, till 1776, when the Constitution was formed. A Senate and House of Representatives form the General Assembly. The Representatives are elected annually, being proportionate in number to that of the taxable inhabitants. The Senate consists of 33 members, and the House of Representatives 100. The Senators are chosen for four years, one and one-fourth being elected at the same time with the Representatives. The Governor is elected for 3 years, and may hold his office 9 out of 12. The Assembly meets at Harrisburgh. The Judiciary is a Supreme Court, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and goal-delivery Courts of Common Pleas, an Orphan's Court, a Court of Quarter Sessions, &c. The Judges are appointed by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour. The right of suffrage belongs to every freeman of the age of 21, who has resided two years in the state, and paid a tax six months before the election. Governor's salary \$4,000. Banks 31. Capital \$10,310,333 84. Sends 26 Representatives to Congress. 961 Post Offices. This is the second state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Delaware. First settlement 1627. From the Swedes and Fins, it passed into the hands of the Dutch, and then into those of the English, with New York. 1682 was granted to Wm. Penn, and included in the government of Pennsylvania. 1701 Delaware withdrew from Pennsylvania, and a constitution was formed 1776. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the latter are elected annually, 7 from each county, amounting in all to 21. The Governor is chosen every 3 years, and he is ineligible for the three years which succeed. Three of the Senators are elected annually. The General Assembly meets at Dover. A residence of 2 years previous to the election, and paying a state or county tax constitutes all white freemen aged 21 voters. The judiciary is composed of a Court of Chancery a Supreme Court, court of Common Pleas, &c. The officers hold their places during good behaviour. Salary Governor \$1,333.33. Sends one Representative to Congress. Banks 4. Capital \$1,050,000. 36 Post offices. This is the 24th state in the union, in point of numbers.

Maryland. First settlement 1634. 1776 constitution formed. The legislature is styled the General Assembly of Maryland, and is composed of a senate of 15 members and a House of Delegates of 80. Each county furnishes 4 of the latter. They are elected annually, and the Senate every fifth year, 9 from the Western, and 6 from the Eastern shore. The

Governor is elected annually, and is eligible 3 years out of 7. The General Assembly meets at Annapolis. A council of 5 form the executive with the Governor. Every white freeman above the age of 21, having resided 12 months in the state, or 6 in the county, is qualified to vote. The chancellor and judges are nominated by the Governor and appointed by the council, and hold their offices during good behaviour. Salary of Governor \$2,666. Banks 14. Capital \$9,450,000. Sends 9 Representatives to Congress. Post offices 221. This is the eleventh state in the union in point of numbers.

Virginia. First settlement 1607. Constitution 1776. It was amended in 1829, and as it now stands. The General Assembly is composed of a Senate and House of Delegates. The number of members in the latter is 134 chosen annually. The Senate has 32 members elected every four years, one and a fourth vacating their seats every year. Voters for all places of trust honor or profit are given *viva voce*. The executive is in the hands of the Governor who is chosen for 3 years, and ineligible for the next term. There is a council of state of 3. The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and the Superior courts are appointed by the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behaviour, or till they are removed by a concurrent vote of the Assembly. Owning a freehold of the value of 25 dollars, or an interest in one to that amount, or possessions equivalent to this, or having been a housekeeper and head of a family for 12 months, and paid taxes, constitutes a free white man of 21 a voter. Salary of Governor \$3,333 33 cents. There are three banks with branches amounting in all to 16, and 1 in Wheeling. Whole Capital \$5,607,000, exclusive of the U. S. Bank. Sends 22 Representatives to Congress. Post offices 778. This is the third state in the union in point of numbers.

North Carolina. First settlement about the middle of the 17th century. 1727 became a distinct province. Constitution formed 1776. A Senate and House of Commons constitute the General Assembly, both chosen annually by the people. Each county furnishes 1 senator and 2 members of the House of Commons and one of the latter from each of 6 large towns. The Governor is the chief executive officer, is elected annually by the 2 houses, and eligible for one term of 3 years out of six. The judges of the Supreme and Superior courts are appointed by the assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior. All freemen aged 21, who have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election, are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons; but to vote for a senator, the possession of a freehold of fifty acres of land is required. Assembly meets annually at Raleigh. Salary of Governor \$2,000. Banks 3 with their branches. Capital exclusive of the U. S. bank \$3,200,000. Sends 13 Representatives to Congress. Post offices 470. This is the fifth state in the union in point of numbers.

South Carolina. First Settlement about 1663. Constitution formed 1775. The legislative power is in a Senate and House of Representatives. 45 members compose the senate. They are elected by districts for 4 years. Half are chosen biennially. The Representatives are 124

in number, and apportioned according to the white inhabitants and taxation. Elected for 2 years. A governor holds the executive power for the term of 2 years, and is then ineligible for 4. The assembly meets annually at Columbia. The chancellor and judges are appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives and hold their offices, during good behavior. Every free white male of the age of 21, who has resided in the state two years, previous to the election, and possessing a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot, or resided in the district, in which he offers his vote, six months before the election, and having paid tax of 3 shillings sterling in support of the governor, is qualified to vote. Salary of Governor 3,900 dollars. Banks 4, and the state bank with 3 branches. Capital exclusive of the U. S. bank \$4,631,833. Sends 9 Representatives to Congress. 278 Post offices. This is the tenth state in the union, in point of numbers.

Georgia. First settlement 1733. Of the states belonging to the union at the time of the declaration of independence, this was the last settled. Constitution formed 1777. The legislative power is the General Assembly composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The members of both are chosen annually. A county furnishes one senator and Reps. in proportion to population, including three and one fifth of the people of color. A Governor elected by the people for two years, holds the executive power. The Assembly meets at Milledgeville. All citizens of 21 years, who have paid required taxes, and resided 6 months in the county, are allowed to vote. The judicial power is a superior court, and such inferior ones, as may be established by the legislature. The superior judges, are elected by the legislature for 3 years, and the inferior quadrennially by the people. The clerks biennially. Salary of Governor \$3,000. Banks 10, beside branches; capital \$5,882,349, exclusive of the United States Bank. Post offices 251. Sends 57 Representatives to congress. This is the sixth state in the union, in point of numbers.

Ohio. First settlement 1788. 1789 territorial government; 1802 independent state; constitution. The legislative power is vested in the General Assembly composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The latter are chosen annually, apportioned among the voters according to the number of the voters. The number cannot exceed 72, nor fall short of 36. Senate elected biennially in proportion to the number of voters. The number cannot be less than a third, nor more than half that of the Representatives. The Governor holds the executive power, and is elected by the people for two years. The Assembly meets at Columbus. Residence of one year, immediately preceding the election, and paying or being charged with a state and county tax, constitutes every white citizen of 21 a voter. The judiciary is a supreme court, courts of common pleas, &c. The judges are elected by both houses for seven years. Salary of Governor \$1,200. Banks 12 exclusive of the United States Bank. Capital not ascertained. Sends 14 Representatives to congress. Post offices 702. This is the fourth state in the union in point of numbers.

Michigan. First settlement 1670. 1805 territorial government under the U. S. 1812 taken by the British under General Brock. 1813

recovered by the United States. The legislative council is composed of 13 members, elected for 2 years. Judges 4. Salary of Governor \$2,000 Banks 2. Capital not specified. Sends one delegate to congress. Post offices 79.

Kentucky. First settlement 1775. A part of Virginia, until 1790. 1790 Constitution formed. Admitted into the Union 1792. A senate and House of Representatives compose the legislative power. It is called the General Assembly. 100 is the highest number of Representatives allowed and 58 the lowest. Elected annually, and apportioned every 4 years among the electors. Senators elected for 4 years, one fourth part chosen annually. They cannot exceed 38, or fall short of 24. A governor holds the executive power, chosen for 4 years, and ineligible for the succeeding 7. Elected by the people *vive voce*. The assembly meets at Frankfort. Every male free white citizen of 21, having resided in the state two years or in the district one year next preceding the election is qualified to vote. The judiciary is a court of appeals and inferior courts. These officers hold their places during good behavior. Salary Governor \$2,000. Banks 2 exclusive of the United States Bank. Capital not specified. Post Offices 322. Sends 12 Representatives to congress. This is the 6th state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Indiana. First settlement near the commencement of the present century. Territorial government, 1800. Constitution formed and admitted into the union 1816. The legislative authority is a Senate and House of Representatives, which compose a General assembly. The Senators are chosen for 3 years, and the Representatives annually. The latter cannot exceed 100, nor fall short of 36. The former must not be less, than one third, nor more than one half the number of Representatives. The members of both houses are apportioned among the voters. The Governor is chosen for 3 years, and may be once reelected. The Assembly meets at Indianapolis. The right of suffrage belongs to all free male citizens of 21, who have resided one year in the state immediately previous to the election. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, circuit courts, and inferior courts. The supreme judges are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate; those of the circuit court by the legislature, and the associate judges by the people. Salary of Governor 1,000. Sends 3 Representatives to congress. Post offices 218. This is the 13th state in the Union in point of numbers.

Illinois. First settlement in the latter part of the 17th century. Passed from France to Great Britain, 1763. Settlements began by the citizens of the United States about 1800. Territorial government 1809. 1818 constitution formed, and admitted into the Union. The legislative authority is vested in a General assembly. Composed of a Senate and House of Representatives until the inhabitants shall amount to 100,000, the number of Representatives is confined within 36 and 27, and the Senators must be not less than one third, nor more than one half the number of Representatives. The governor is the executive power, and chosen for 4 years, ineligible for the succeeding term. The Representatives are chosen annually, and the Senators every four years. The Assembly meets every second year at Vandalia. The requisitions for a voter are the same as in most of the other states, except that only six

months previous residence is necessary. A supreme court and inferior courts constitute the judiciary. The judges are appointed by the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior. Salary of Governor \$1,000. Post offices 217. Illinois sends one Representative to congress. This is the 20th state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Missouri. First settlements 1764. 1804 separated from the rest of Louisiana, and 1820 constitution formed, and 1821, admitted into the Union. A Senate and House of Representatives form a General Assembly. One Representative at least from each county, but the whole number may not exceed 100. The Senators are elected for four years, the seats of half being vacated every two years. Limited between 14 and 33. Chosen by districts, and apportioned among the voters. The Governor is the executive officer, elected for four years, and ineligible for the four succeeding. The Assembly meets every second year at the city of Jefferson. A voter must be twenty one, have resided in the state one year before the election, and 3 months in the county. The judiciary is a Supreme court, chancery circuit courts, &c. The judges are appointed by the Governor with the Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior, until the age of 65. Salary, Governor \$1,500. No bank, but that of the United States. Post offices, 99. Sends one Representative to Congress. Missouri is the 21st, state in the Union in point of numbers.

Tennessee. First settlement between 1765 and 70. Included in North Carolina, till 1790. 1796 Constitution formed and admitted into the Union. A General Assembly composed of a Senate and House of Representatives composes legislative power. The members of both houses are elected biennially. The number of Representatives is sixty. They are apportioned among the voters. The Senate cannot be less than one third, nor more than half the number of Representatives. A Governor is the executive officer, elected at the same time, and for the same term with the members of the Assembly. Eligible 6 years in 8. The Assembly meets at Nashville biennially. Every freeman of 21, owning a freehold in the county, also any freeman, who has been an inhabitant of any county in the state 6 months next preceding the election is entitled to vote. The judiciary is composed of such superior and inferior judges, as the legislature may establish, appointed by both houses. They hold their offices during good behavior. Salary of Governor 2,000 dollars. The United States has a bank at Nashville. Sends 9 Representatives to congress. Post offices 350. This is the 7th state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Arkansas Territory. Separated from Missouri, and made independent, 1819. The legislative council is composed of 5 members. The House of Representatives composed of 23 members, are elected biennially. Judges 4. Salary Governor \$2,000. Sends 1 delegate to Congress. Post Offices 52.

The following specific and important information, touching the settled regions of this interesting and little known Territory, was received too late for insertion under its appropriate head. The writer, Dr. McKay, has been, from the early periods of the settlement of that country, one of its intelligent and respectable citizens, personally acquainted with the country he describes. No apology is deemed necessary for introducing such direct, tangible and important information here in the form of a note.

When this territory was constituted in 1819, a separate government, it constituted only 5 counties, viz: Arkansas, Lawrence, Pulaski, Clarke, and Hempstead. The old counties have been "clipped," and new ones formed by every session of the legislature since, until the number has increased to 23. Arkansas, Phillips, Crittenden, St. Francis, Monroe and Chicot form the eastern judicial district; Pulaski, Conway, Pope, Crawford, the western; Hot Spring, Clark, Hempstead, Miller, Lafayette, Sevier, and Union, the southern; Independence, Lawrence, Jackson, Izard and Washington, the northern.

With regard to the water courses, I barely know the names of the most important, such as Arkansas, White, St. Francis, Washita, and Red River, with their branches. The principal branches of the Arkansas, are the Pawnee, Canadian, or Main, Arkansas, Verdigris, Grand, or Six Bull, and the Illinois. The latter rises near Six Bull, and runs a southern course through the country, now occupied by the Cherokee Indians. It is a clear, swift and beautiful stream, about 150 yards in width, and empties into the Arkansas on the north shore, about 40 miles below the junction of Verdigris and Grand River, which are only half a mile distant from each other at their points of entrance. The Verdigris is the upper branch. Both this and Grand River come in from the north, rising in the Osage country. The next stream of any size is the Poto, coming from the south, and emptying into the Arkansas at Fort Smith. The above mentioned branches all belong to the country assigned to the Indians. Crawford county joins the Choctaw and Cherokee line on the W.

Washington county lies N. of Crawford, and is bounded on the N. by the Missouri line. The county seat is Fayetteville. Lee's Creek rises in this county. It is a fine, rapid stream, affording good mill seats, and discharges its waters into the Arkansas on the N. about 8 miles below Fort Smith. This county is the best watered in the territory. It abounds in the finest springs, bursting from the limestone, and often running off in bold streams sufficient to turn a mill. It is very hilly, and in many places there are precipices from 1 to 300 feet in height. Some of the main branches of White River traverse it.

Pope county is next in descending the Arkansas. It has no streams of any importance, except Illinois Creek, on the N., and Pettijohn, on the S. Neither of these are navigable for any distance. Conway succeeds Pope, and has no stream of note, except Cadron Creek, which empties into Arkansas from the N., and is navigable for a short distance from its mouth. The county seat is Harrisburgh. Pulaski joins Conway, and is also destitute of large streams. Little Rock is the county-seat, and the seat of the territorial government. It is situated on the S. bank of the Arkansas, about 250 miles by water, and about 140 by land from the Mississippi. The position is high and commanding, ascending gradually from the river for one mile and a half. There are no public buildings except a wooden jail and court house; but among the private buildings there are several handsome erections of brick and wood. The town is spread over a considerable extent of ground, and contains 5 dry goods stores, besides groceries and other shops. It is a place of considerable trade, and promises to become a town of consequence. The smaller steam boats are able to reach this point at all seasons. Jefferson county lies below, and E. of Pulaski. No streams of note are found in it, except Plum Bayou, a branch of the Arkansas, putting out on the N. side,

and running such a course, as to form an island between itself and the Arkansas of 30 miles in length, and from 4 to 8 or 10 in width. The county seat has no name but Pine Bluff. This is the first high land seen in ascending the Arkansas. Arkansas county touches Jefferson. Its principal streams are Bayou Metean, which rises in Pulaski county, and runs a S. E. course of about 100 miles, emptying into the Arkansas on the N. about 8 miles above the Post, by land, and 20 by water, and the river Aux Grues, or Crane River, which also rises in Pulaski, and taking an eastwardly course, discharges itself into White River about 15 miles from the mouth of the latter. These two streams run along opposite sides of the Big Prairie, which appears to be the dividing ridge between the waters of the Arkansas and White River. This county reaches to the Mississippi.

Crittenden county touches the Missouri line and extends to island No. 63, I think. Lawrence joins it on the W. Phillips on the S. and the Mississippi on the East. Some of the head branches of the St. Francis pass through the western part of it. The seat of justice is situated at the upper end of a bend of the Mississippi, about 17 miles above Memphis. This county contains large bodies of first rate land; but like all those, which border on the Mississippi, it is cut up by lakes marshes and the overflow of that river. Phillips is south of the latter, East of Monroe and St. Francis, and north of Arkansas. Its streams are St. Francis River, and Big Creek. The St. Francis is about 200 yards wide at its mouth, and affords a considerable length of navigation. Big Creek rises in the high lands back of this river, and runs an eastwardly course, emptying into the Mississippi about 20 miles below the St. Francis. It would admit of navigation for a short distance. This county has large bodies of excellent land. Helena, the seat of justice, is situated on the West bank of the Mississippi, about 5 miles below the mouth of the St. Francis. Here is the only point of high land, that comes into the Mississippi on its west side, in its whole course from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. Chicot county is south of Arkansas, east of Union and Pulaski, and north of the Louisiana line. It contains some good land, but is injured by lakes, marshes and overflow. Villemont is the county town, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, formerly called Point Chicot. Monroe is west of Phillips, north of Arkansas, south of St. Francis and east of Independence. Its streams are White River and Cachee. The former forms its southern limit, and divides it from Arkansas county. Cachee rises in marshy grounds, and runs south and empties into White river, about 50 miles above its mouth. I know of no name for its seat of justice. Such is the mania for speculation in town making, that the seat of justice, particularly in the new counties, changes every session of the legislature. The country is less broken in this county, than in those on the Mississippi, and contains large quantities of fine land for tillage. St. Francis county is west of Phillips, south of Monroe, east of Jackson, and north of Lawrence and Crittenden. St. Francis, and Languile, an inconsiderable stream entering the latter on the S. side are its chief streams. Soil and face of the country much the same as Monroe. Independence is north of Pulaski and Conway, west of Monroe, south of Lawrence, and east of Pope and Izard. It comprises a variety of soil, from the richest bottom lands to the most barren hills. The face of the country at a distance from water courses is very much broken with

hills, covered with rocks—limestone abounds. But the low lands along the streams are not exceeded in the country in richness of soil. It is finely watered by numerous streams, among which are White River and its tributaries, viz. Little Red, Strawberry and Black rivers. Batesville situated on White River, and on the main road leading through the territory from St. Louis to Texas, is the seat of justice. Jackson is east of Independence, south of Pulaski, west of St. Francis and north of Lawrence. It contains but few inhabitants, and resembles Independence in the face of the country. Lawrence is N. of Independence and Jackson, east of Izard, west of Crittenden and south of the Missouri line. Face of the country, soil, &c. same as Independence. Its streams are the Black River and its tributaries, Spring and Current River. Black River is navigable to Jackson, the seat of justice, and empties into White River about 17 miles below Batesville. Steam boats have ascended White River to Batesville; and it is presumed, that small steamers may ascend Black River to Jackson. Above these points, the streams become too rocky and rapid to admit of safe navigation. Jackson is also on the road leading from St. Louis to Texas. Izard is north of Pope, east of Washington west of Lawrence, and south of the Missouri line. Some branches of White River pass through it. The staple productions of these counties at present are cotton and corn. A considerable quantity of beef and pork is also exported from them. Little attention has been paid to the raising of small grain, although wheat and other grain grows well. Want of proper mills prevent their cultivation to any extent. With regard to the mineral and fossils of the part of the country, of which I have been speaking, I know little. An abundance of stone coal is found, and it is known, that there is iron ore in some places.

Hot Spring county is bounded N. by Pulaski and Conway, E. by Union, S. by Clark, and W. by Pope. The surface of this county is uneven, mountainous and rocky, and has but a small portion of land fit for cultivation. Notwithstanding its poor soil, it has some advantages over most of the other counties in the Territory. The springs, from which it takes its name, are becoming much noticed, and of late years have been visited by persons from all the Western States for health, during the summer months. They have, in my opinion, no medical efficacy, separate from that of an equal temperature of increased heat. A salutary effect has been produced in most cases of chronic rheumatism. I have known individuals who have suffered contractions of their limbs from this afflicting and painful disease, completely relieved by bathing in these waters for some length of time. The water appears to contain as little foreign mixture, as the purest springs of the north; and is as limpid. In the neighborhood of the springs is an excellent quarry of whetstone, said by judges to be equal to the Turkey stone. This county contains large quantities of iron ore, some of which is highly magnetic. The springs issue from the foot of two opposite hills of nearly equal elevation, of between 4 and 500 feet. The valley runs from north to south. A small stream passes through it. Upon reaching the springs, it is so much enlarged, as to afford sufficient water to turn a mill. On the east side of the valley about 30 springs boil up, the water of which will harden an egg in 15 minutes. But one comes from the western side. The creek empties into the Washita, about 7 miles south of the springs.

Clark county is joined S. by Hempstead, W. by Crawford, N. by Hot Spring, and E. by Union. It is quite hilly, and affords a considerable

proportion of good land, and is well watered, as the Washita and two of its branches run through it. The names of the branches are the Little Missouri and the Fourche Cado, which empties into it on the S. side, a few miles above the entrance of the Little Missouri. They both come in on the same side, and bear a N. E. course. The road, of which I have spoken, leading from St. Louis to Texas, passes directly through this county. Very little attention has been paid to the subject of minerals in this region. Some salt is made. The seat of justice has been moved almost every session of the legislature. In fact it has been so constantly on the move, that we can hardly find a resting place, or name, for it.

Hempstead is S. of Clark, E. of Miller and Sevier, N. of the Mexican line, and W. of Lafayette. A great proportion of this county is good land. The face of the country is beautifully diversified with gentle swells and vallies. On the highest ridges are found great quantities of muscle shells of a very large size. But it is not abundant in streams. There are some springs of good water, but they are not plenty. The only navigable stream is Red River; and to reach this county by means of it, the Great Raft must be passed. The bois d'arc, yellow, or Indian bow wood, grows abundantly, and to a considerable size here. The Little Missouri runs through the northern part of it. The seat of justice is Washington.

Sevier is S. and W. of Hempstead, N. of the Mexican line, and E. of Miller. No water courses of note, except Red River. Face of the country much like Hempstead. Considerable quantities of salt have been made in it.

Miller is W. of Crawford, E. of the Choctaw eastern boundary line, and N. of the Mexican line. Red River is the only navigable stream. The northern parts are hilly; but near the banks of Red River, there is some very good land. Rio Micha, a considerable stream, runs through the western part of it. The mouth of this stream is the point where the eastern boundary line intersects Red River.

Sevier is S. of the Louisiana line and Red River, W. of Hempstead, and E. and N. of Union and Clark. It is tolerably level, and a great portion of it first rate soil, but not well watered. The only navigable stream is Red River. There is a large savanna, or prairie, called Prairie Long, in it, running E. and W. for a considerable distance, parallel with Red River.

Union joins the Louisiana line on the S. E., Chicot on the E. Clark and Hempstead S.; and Jefferson N. The character of the soil of this county is various. It presents hills, swamps, and a portion of first rate land. The Washita runs through it, and in it receives Saline Creek, a beautiful, clear and rapid stream from the N. W. Seat of justice Corea Fabre.

I have aimed, in the foregoing sketch, to come as near the truth, as possible. Descriptions have been given of detached portions of this territory, greatly overrating its advantages. Persons have visited it upon the strength of these representations, and being disappointed, their estimate has fallen as much too low, as it had been raised before too high. I have neither added nor diminished, concealed any disadvantages, nor blazoned any advantages. I am aware, that the prejudice, originating as I have mentioned, has had a tendency, for some years, to keep the territory in the back ground.

The exports of the territory of Arkansas are cotton, corn, beef hides, peltries, live cattle, cypress timber, plank, &c.

Alabama. First settlement, long before it contained many civilized inhabitants. Since 1810 the increase of population has been rapid. Territorial government 1817. Constitution 1819. Admitted into the Union 1820. The legislative power is similar to that of Tennessee. The Representatives are elected annually, and in proportion to the population. They cannot exceed 100 nor fall short of 60. The Senators are chosen for three years, one-third every year. The Senators cannot be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the number of Representatives. The executive power rests with the Governor, elected for two years, and eligible four years out of six. The Assembly meets at Tuscaloosa. Every white male citizen of 21, having resided one year in the state, and the last three months in the county or town, is qualified to vote. The judiciary is a supreme court, circuit courts, &c. The judges, after 1833, are to be elected by both Houses every six years. Salary Governor \$2,000. Banks 2. Capital \$1,186,927 09, exclusive of the United States Bank. Sends 3 Representatives to Congress. Post Offices 169. This is the 15th state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Mississippi. First settlement 1716. Ceded to the English. Territorial government, 1798. An independent state 1817. Constitution same year. A Senate and House of Representatives form the General Assembly. The Representatives are elected annually, in the ratio of one to every 3,000 white inhabitants. When the inhabitants exceed 80,000 the Representatives cannot be less than 36, nor more than 100. The Senators elected for three years, one-third chosen annually. Their number is limited between one-fourth and one-third of that of the Representatives. The Governor is the executive officer, elected for two years. The General Assembly meets at Jackson annually. The qualifications of a voter are being 21 years of age, residence of 6 months in the county, being enrolled in the militia, and paying taxes. The judiciary is a supreme and inferior courts, &c. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, till the age of 65. Salary Governor \$2,500. Bank of the state at Natchez has 3 branches, and a capital of \$1,000,000. Sends 1 Representative to Congress. Post Offices 108. This is the twenty-second state in the Union, in point of numbers.

The following notices of the state of Mississippi, from Mr. Dunbar, were received subsequently to the publication of the Geography of that state, in the 1st volume of this work. In following an incompetent guide some mistakes crept into that work, in regard to the names and number of the counties. This information, in reference to the interior of a state, about which less is known, perhaps, than the interior of any state in the Union, is deemed too important to be omitted, though some parts of it may have been anticipated. The state of Mississippi is divided into 26 counties. The principal town is Natchez, Adams county, containing 2,790 inhabitants, of which 1,447 are slaves and free colored persons. That part of the town, called "under the hill" is one of the most noted places, in the view of boatmen, on the whole course of the Mississippi; and was formerly the scene of more profligacy and outrage, than, perhaps, any other place in the United States. But, owing to the establishment of a vigilant and severe system of police, and to the decrease of trade by flat boats, it has become comparatively a sober place. Almost all the

produce business of the upper country is carried on there by our most respectable merchants in that line. It contains 4 churches, the Presbyterian, which is a very handsome edifice, the Episcopal also showing taste in the architecture, and a Methodist and Baptist church, one of which is of brick. A Masonic Hall is situated on the principal street, and presents a specimen of good architectural taste.

There are 3 Banks in Natchez; the Branch Bank of the United States, the Planter's Bank, a new institution, created at our last session, and the Bank of the State of Mississippi, dating its commencement in the year 1811. It has branches at Woodville, Port Gibson, and Vicksburgh. Fort Rosalie, commanding a view of the Mississippi, near this place, is strongly identified with the early history of our state, and the cruel wars which ended in the extermination of that gallant tribe of Indians, whose name was given to our town. The health of Natchez is uniformly good, except when the epidemic yellow fever visits us. Its first appearance was in 1817, since which we have been repeatedly scourged by it; though we have escaped it the two last years. The disease has always been of a particularly malignant character here.

The next town in point of population, is Port Gibson, in Claiborne county, which contains 1,500 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable business, and is situated on Bayou Pierre, about 10 miles from its debouche into the Mississippi. It is navigable to this point only in high water; and much of the business is carried on through a small town situated on a point of the Mississippi, called the Grand Gulf. It is sometimes very unhealthy, owing, probably, to the vicinity of extensive swamps. Vicksburgh is in Warren county, and is a flourishing town of recent origin, sustained by an extensive and rich back country, and by being the only convenient site for a town for many miles above and below. Still further up is Manchester, in Yazoo county, on the river Yazoo, a small town, but rapidly increasing. The contiguous county is very fertile, producing large crops of cotton, which are shipped from Manchester on steam boats, which reach that place in high water without difficulty.

Memphis is considered at present as included within the territorial limits of Tennessee, though we lay claim to it; and a resolution of our legislature has empowered the executive to appoint a commissioner on our part, to determine at what point the 35° of latitude, our northern boundary, crosses the Mississippi. The result will soon be known.

As to our seat of government, Jackson, in Hinds county, the less said about it, the better. It is on Pearl River, which is not navigable to that point, except in the extreme of high water. The surrounding country is the picture of sterility. The public buildings are mere temporary structures, and it contains few inhabitants, beside the officers of government. The necessity of removing the seat of government to a more eligible position is so apparent, that no new appropriation will be made for buildings, which would soon be abandoned. Clinton, in the same county, is a pleasant little village, a place of resort in the summer for its salubrity, and for drinking the waters of its sulphur spring. Wadley, in Wilkinson county, is a handsome village, containing about 800 inhabitants, and being the seat of justice for the county. If a projected rail road, to connect it with St. Francisville in Louisiana, should be completed, it will become a place of commercial importance. The population of our state, according to the returns of the marshal, is 136,806. Free white males

38,497. Females 32,121. Total 70,618. Male slaves 33,072. Female 32,587. Total Slaves 65,659. Free colored males 292. Females 237. Total of free colored persons 529. In the appointment of Representatives to Congress, our population will therefore be rated at 110,330; and we are therefore entitled to another vote on the floor of Congress.

Louisiana. First settlement 1699. Purchased by the United States 1803. 1804 set apart, as the Territory of Orleans. Admitted into the Union 1812. Constitution same year. A Senate and House of Representatives form the legislative power, styled the General Assembly. The Representatives cannot exceed 50, nor fall short of 25, and are apportioned according to the number of electors, as ascertained by enumeration every 4 years. The state is divided into 16 senatorial districts, each of which furnishes one Senator. They are elected for 4 years, half chosen every two years. A Governor is the executive, elected for 4 years. The people vote for Governor at the same time with the Representatives and Senators. The two Houses then elect one of the two candidates elected by the people. The Assembly meets annually at Donaldsonville. Every white citizen of 21, who has resided one year in the county next preceding the election, and paid a state tax within 6 months preceding, is entitled to vote. A supreme court and inferior courts constitute the judiciary. The judges are appointed by the Governor with the Senate, and hold their offices during good behaviour. Salary Governor \$7,500. Banks 4. One of them has 5 branches. Whole capital \$8,500,000, exclusive of the United States Bank. Sends 3 Representatives to Congress. Post Offices 63. Louisiana is the nineteenth state in the Union, in point of numbers.

Florida. Conquered by the Spaniards 1739. Ceded to Great Britain 1763, and divided into E. and W. Florida. 1781 recovered by Spain. 1821 ceded by Spain to the United States. 1822 two divisions united under one government, called the Territory of Florida. Legislative council composed of 16 members, meets at Tallahassee. Judges 4. Salary Governor \$2,500. Capital of the Bank of Florida \$600,000. Post Offices 38. Sends 1 Delegate to Congress.

District of Columbia. Ceded to the United States 1790, and is under the immediate government of Congress. The City of Washington within the district became the seat of the United States Government, 1800. The Congress of the United States meets here every year on the first Monday in December, and the Supreme Court of the United States annually on the second Monday in January. Banks in the District 13, exclusive of the United States Bank. Post Offices 3.

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