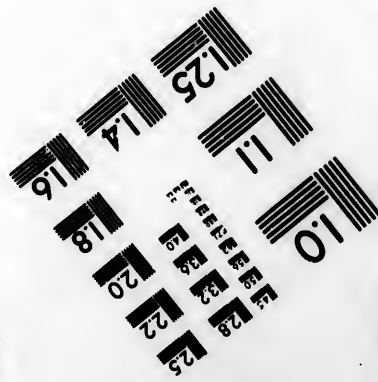
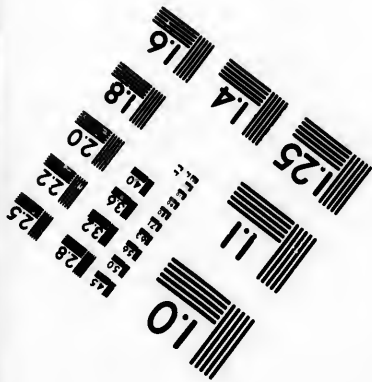
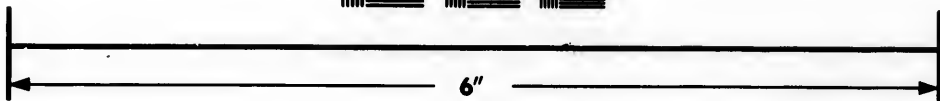
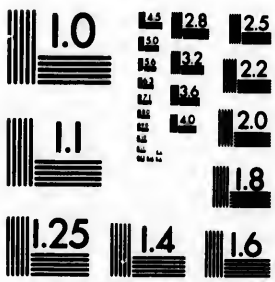


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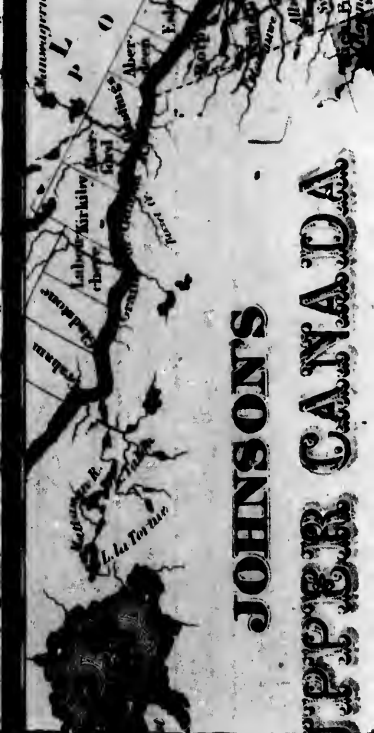
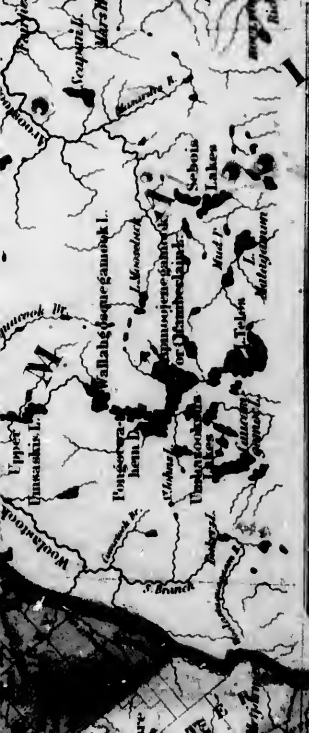
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JOHNSON'S
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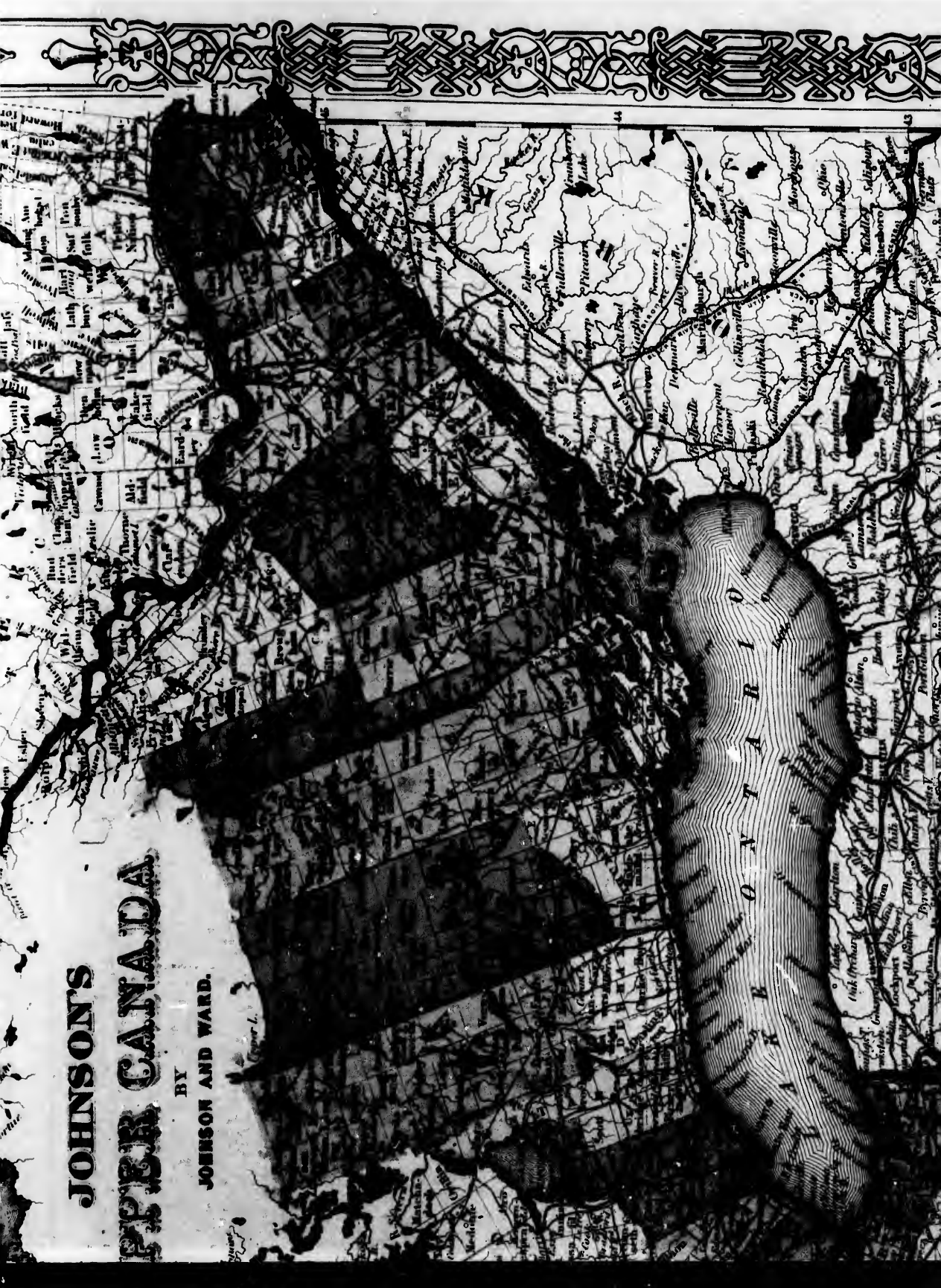
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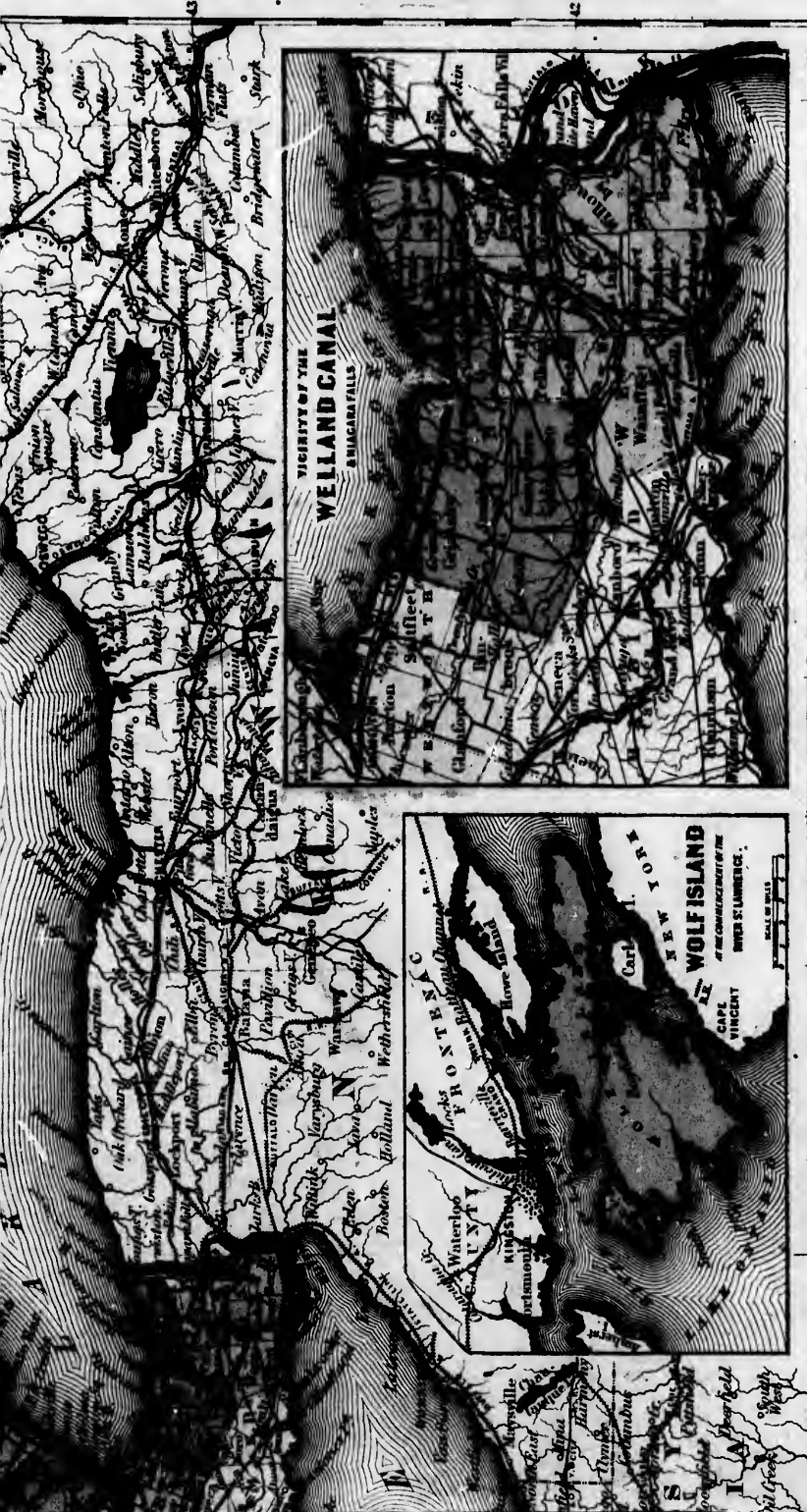


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ONTARIO



LONGITUDE FROM WASHINGTON 0 WEST 1 EAST 1



AMERICAN



AN ATLAS





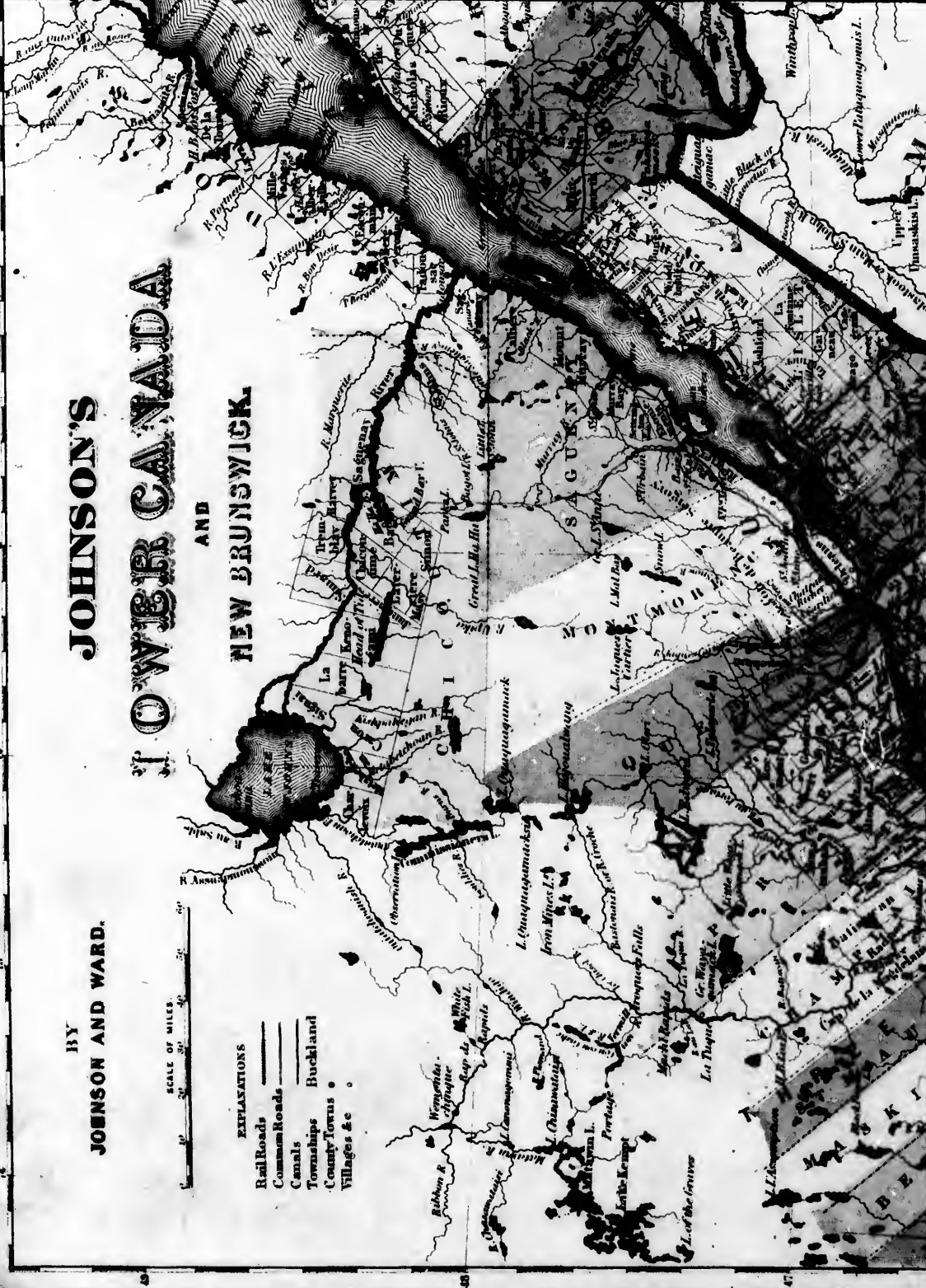
LONGITUDE WEST 69 FROM GREENWICH

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JOHNSON'S TOWER CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.



- EXPLANATIONS**
- Rail Roads ————
 - Common Roads ————
 - Canals ————
 - Townships ————
 - County Towns •
 - Villages &c •





SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

JOHNSON'S UPPER CANADA

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- EXPLANATIONS**
- Rail Roads
 - Common Roads
 - Canals
 - Cities
 - County Towns & Barrios
 - Villages &c. • Oakville

GREAT MOUNTAIN ISLAND
MONTREAL
MANITOULIN ISLAND
MANITOULIN

H U R O N

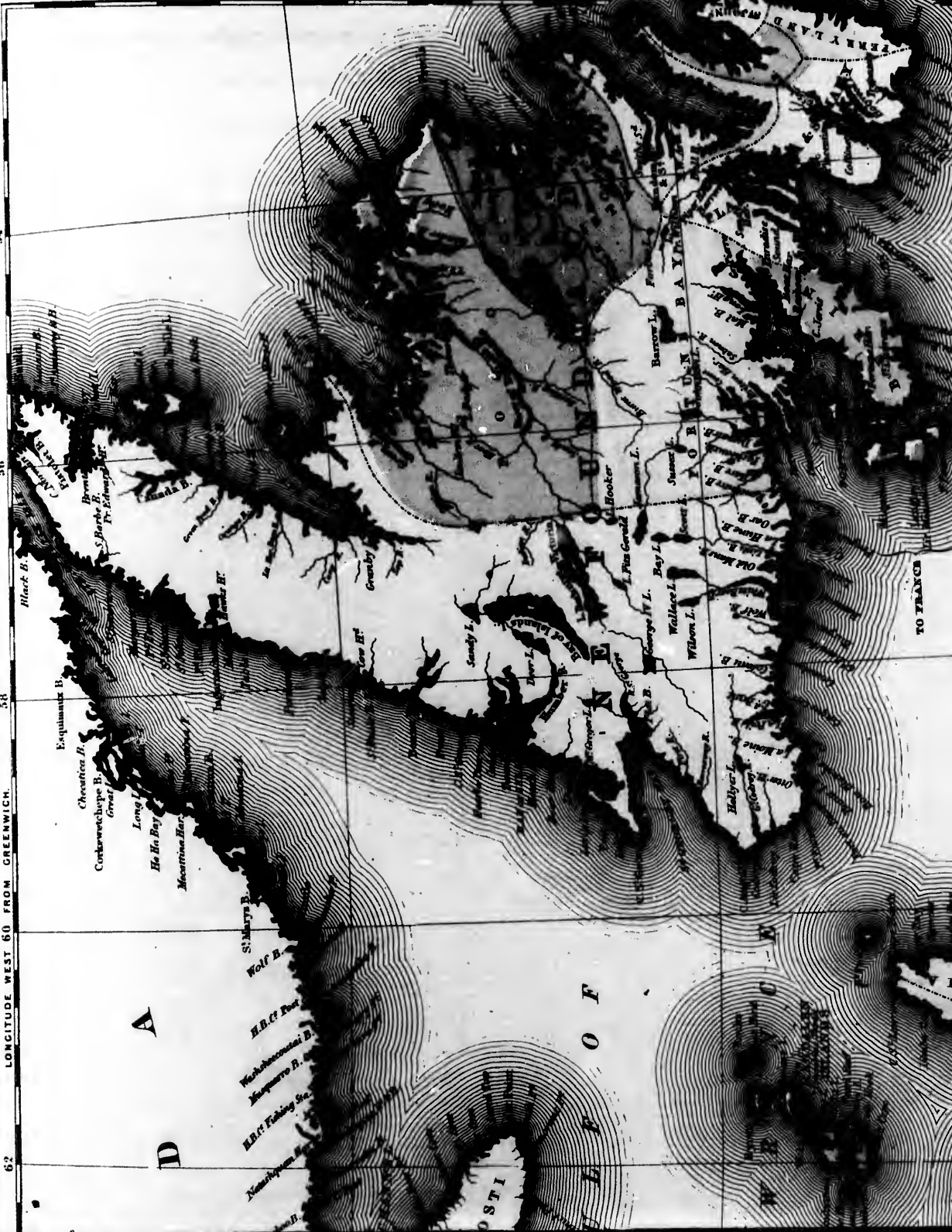
Fort Stanilae



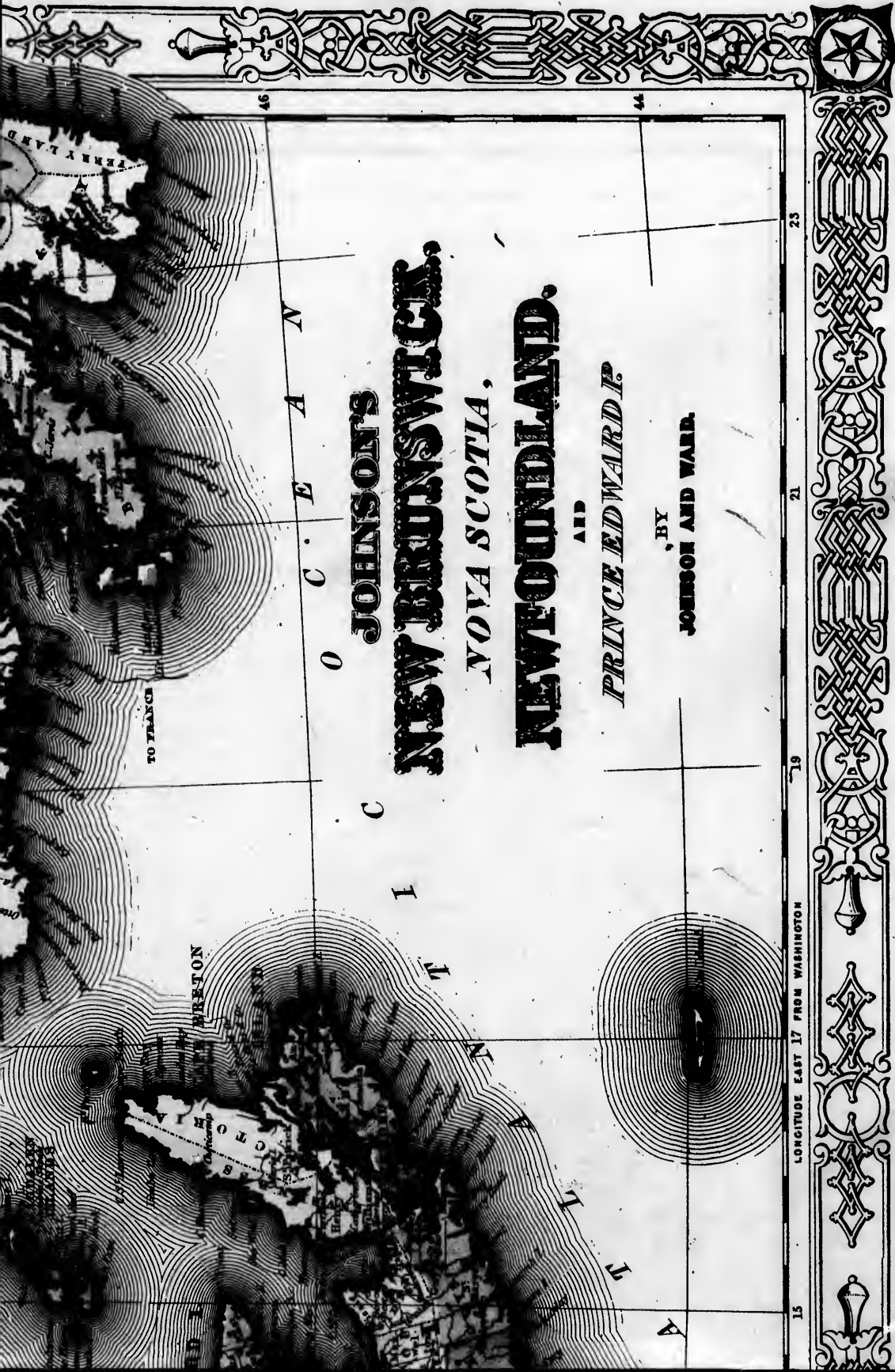
East Thetford.....Orange, Vt.	Edna.....Adams, Wis.	Elkton.....Glise, Tenn.	Empire
East Thetford.....Genesee, Mich.	Edna Mills.....Charles City, Va.	Elkton (c. h.)...Umquai, Oreg.	Empire
East Thorndike.....Waldo, Me.	Edueyville.....Anderson, N. C.	Elkville.....Wilkes, N. C.	Empire
East Townsend.....Huron, Ohio.	Edom.....Glimer, Ga.	Ellejay.....Glimer, Ga.	Empire
East Trenton.....Hancock, Tenn.	Edom.....Rockingham, Va.	Ellejoy.....Blount, Tenn.	Empire
East Troupburg.....Steuben, N. Y.	Edom.....Vincent, Tex.	Ellenboro'.....Grant, Wis.	Empire
East Troy.....Watworth, Wis.	Edray.....Pocahontas, Va.	Ellenburgh.....Clinton, N. Y.	Empire
East Troy.....Bradford, Pa.	Edsallville.....Bradford, Pa.	Ellenburgh Centre.....Clinton, N. Y.	Empire
East Trumbull.....Ashland, Ohio.	Edwards.....St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Ellengowan.....Baltimore, Md.	Empire
East Turner.....Androscoggin, Me.	Edwards.....Shelbygan, Wis.	Ellenville.....Ulster, N. Y.	Empire
East Union.....Lincoln, Me.	Edwardsburgh.....Phillips, Ark.	Ellerlie.....Harris, Ga.	Empire
East Union.....Macomb, Mich.	Edwardsburgh.....Cass, Mich.	Ellery.....Chautauque, N. Y.	Empire
East Union.....Wayne, Ohio.	Edward's Depot.....Hinds, Miss.	Ellery Centre.....Chautauque, N. Y.	Empire
East Unley.....Sullivan, N. H.	Edward's Point.....Knox, Ind.	Ellicott.....Erie, N. Y.	Empire
East Varick.....Seneca, N. Y.	Edward's Station.....Peoria, Ill.	Ellicott's Mills.....Howard, Md.	Empire
East Vassalboro'.....Kennebunk, Me.	Edwardsville (c. h.).....Madison, Ill.	Ellicottsville.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Empire
East Vance.....Cuyuga, N. Y.	Edwardsville.....St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Ellington.....Tolland, Conn.	Empire
Eastville.....Randolph, Ala.	Edwardsville.....Warren, Ohio.	Ellington.....Chautauque, N. Y.	Empire
Eastville (c. h.).....Northampton, Va.	Edingham.....Carroll, N. H.	Ellingswood's Corner.....Waldo, Me.	Empire
Eastville.....Bath, Ky.	Edingham.....Darlington, S. C.	Elliot.....York, Me.	Empire
East Virgil.....Cortland, N. H.	Edingham.....Effingham, Ill.	Elliot Depot.....York, Me.	Empire
East Wakefield.....Carroll, N. H.	Edingham Falls.....Carroll, N. H.	Elliotta.....Fillmore, Minn.	Empire
East Wales.....Androscoggin, Me.	Efort.....Monroe, Pa.	Elliotsburgh.....Perry, Pa.	Empire
East Wallingford.....Rutland, Vt.	Ed's Mill.....Stanley, N. C.	Elliot's X Roads.....Moran, Ohio.	Empire
East Walpole.....Norfolk, Mass.	Ege Hill.....Reynolds, Mo.	Elliotstown.....Jefferson, Ill.	Empire
East Warham.....Plymouth, Mass.	Egyptville.....Erie, N. Y.	Elliotstown.....Pocahontas, Va.	Empire
East Warren.....Washington, Vt.	egg Harbor City.....Atlantic, N. J.	Elliotville.....Jefferson, Ohio.	Empire
East Warsaw.....Wyoming, N. Y.	Egypt.....Monroe, N. Y.	Ellisburgh.....Jefferson, N. Y.	Empire
East Washington.....Sullivan, N. H.	Egypt.....Effingham, Ga.	Ellisburgh.....Foster, Pa.	Empire
East Waterford.....Seneca, Pa.	Egypt.....Fayette, Tenn.	Ellisburgh.....Camden, N. J.	Empire
East Wears.....Hillsboro', N. H.	Egypt.....Colorado, Tex.	Ellis Grove.....Randolph, Ill.	Empire
East Westmoreland.....Cheshire, N. H.	Egypt.....Monroe, Va.	Elliston.....Warren, Ill.	Empire
East Weymouth.....Norfolk, Mass.	Egypt.....Jefferson, Ark.	Elliston.....Audison, Ky.	Empire
East Whately.....Franklin, Mass.	Egypt Mills.....Yancey, N. C.	Ellistown.....Pontotoc, Miss.	Empire
East Wheatland.....Will, Ill.	Egypt Mills.....Pike, Pa.	Ellistown.....Columbia, Fla.	Empire
East Wilson.....Niagara, N. Y.	Eighteen Mile.....Pickens, S. C.	Ellisville.....Bladen, N. C.	Empire
East Wilton.....Franklin, Me.	Elba.....Lake, Ill.	Ellisville.....Fulton, Ill.	Empire
East Windham.....Greene, N. Y.	Elbansville.....Patrick, Va.	Ellisville.....Jones, Miss.	Empire
East Windsor.....Hartford, Conn.	Elba.....Genesee, N. Y.	Ellisville.....St. Louis, Mo.	Empire
East Windsor Hill.....Hartford, Conn.	Elba.....Coffee, Ala.	Ellisville.....Louisia, Va.	Empire
East Winthrop.....Kennebec, Me.	Elberton (c. h.).....Elbert, Ga.	Ellisville.....Monroe, Ind.	Empire
East Woburn.....Middlesex, Mass.	Elberton.....Belford, Pa.	Ellisworth.....Litchfield, Conn.	Empire
Eastwood.....Thomas, Ga.	Elbridge.....Edgar, Ill.	Ellisworth.....Texas, Mo.	Empire
E. Woodstock.....Windham, Conn.	Elbridge.....Onondaga, N. Y.	Ellisworth.....Mahoning, Ohio.	Empire
East Worcester.....Crawfo, N. Y.	El Dara.....Pike, Ill.	Ellisworth.....Griffin, N. H.	Empire
Eaton.....Delaware, Ind.	Eldor's Ferry.....Jackson, Miss.	Ellisworth Falls.....Hancock, Me.	Empire
Eaton.....Montrose, Wis.	Eldor's Mill.....Beaver, Pa.	Elliswood.....Muklenburg, Ky.	Empire
Eaton.....Madison, N. Y.	Eldersville.....Washington, Pa.	Elliswood.....Schuyler, Pa.	Empire
Eaton (c. h.).....Preston, Ohio.	Elderton.....Armstrong, Pa.	Ellm.....Ballard, Ky.	Empire
Eaton.....Wyoming, Pa.	Eldon.....Pottawottamie, Kans.	Ellm.....Fayette, Pa.	Empire
Eaton.....Gibson, Tenn.	Eldora.....Harris, Iowa.	Ellm.....Erie, N. Y.	Empire
Eaton.....Cedar, Mo.	Eldorado.....Eldorado, Cal.	Elma.....Wauwasha, Wis.	Empire
Eaton.....Crawford, Ill.	Eldorado.....Fond du Lac, Wis.	Elm Bluff.....Dallas, Ala.	Empire
Eaton Centre.....Carroll, N. H.	Eldorado Ranch.....Eldorado, Cal.	Elm Creek.....Falls, Tex.	Empire
Eaton Rapids.....Eaton, Mich.	Eldorado.....Cass, Nebr.	Elmer.....Salem, N. J.	Empire
Eatonton (c. h.).....Putnam, Ga.	Eldorado.....Hauer, Kans.	Elm Grove.....De Soto, Miss.	Empire
Eatontown.....Monmouth, N. J.	El Dorado.....Union, Ark.	Elm Grove.....Adams, Ill.	Empire
Eatonville.....Herkimer, N. Y.	El Dorado.....Clark, Mo.	Elm Grove.....Crawford, Mo.	Empire
Eau Claire.....Chippewa, Wis.	El Dorado.....Culpeper, Va.	Elm Grove.....Rockingham, N. C.	Empire
Eau Plaine.....Portage, Wis.	El Dorado.....Preston, Ohio.	Elm Grove.....Waukegan, Wis.	Empire
Ebeneser.....Jackson, La.	El Dorado.....Fayette, Iowa.	Elm Hill.....Davidson, Tenn.	Empire
Ebeneser.....Indiana, Pa.	Eldred.....Wayne, Pa.	Elmira.....Eaton, Mich.	Empire
Ebeneser.....Morgan, Ga.	Eldredville.....Sullivan, Pa.	Elmira.....Spartan, Ill.	Empire
Ebeneser.....Holmes, Miss.	Eldridge's Hill.....Salem, N. J.	Elmira (c. h.).....Chamung, N. Y.	Empire
Ebeneserville.....York, S. C.	Eleven Mile.....Potter, Pa.	Elmira.....Fulton, Ohio.	Empire
Ebensburgh.....Cambria, Pa.	Elevation.....Johnson, N. C.	Elmton.....Clinton, Mo.	Empire
Eberly's Mills.....Cumberland, Pa.	Elgin.....Fayette, Iowa.	Elmore.....Llanuca, Ohio.	Empire
Echo.....Macon, Tenn.	Elgin.....Kane, Ill.	Elmore.....Lanmolle, Vt.	Empire
Eckford.....Culhoun, Mich.	Elgin.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Elmore.....Peoria, Ill.	Empire
Eckmannsville.....Adams, Ohio.	Elgin.....Wabasha, Minn.	Elmore Point.....Bond, Ill.	Empire
Ecleto.....Karnes, Tex.	Elgin.....Genesee, Mich.	Elm Springs.....Washington, Ark.	Empire
Eclipse.....Macon, Tenn.	Elida.....Allen, Ohio.	Elm Springs.....Butler, Iowa.	Empire
Economia.....Washington, Fla.	Elida.....Winnebago, Ill.	Elm Tree.....Weakley, Tenn.	Empire
Economy.....Highland, Ohio.	Eljah's Creek.....Boone, Ky.	Elm Valley.....Allegany, N. Y.	Empire
Economy.....Wayne, Ind.	Elmsport.....Lycoming, Pa.	Elmville.....Colleton, S. C.	Empire
Economy.....Beaver, Pa.	Eliza.....Mercer, Ill.	Elmville.....Highland, Ohio.	Empire
Economy.....Macon, Ga.	Elizabeth.....Jo Driess, Ill.	Elmwood.....Sulma, Mo.	Empire
Eddington.....Pamlico, Me.	Elizabeth.....Harrison, Ind.	Elmwood.....Peoria, Ill.	Empire
Eddytown.....Yates, N. Y.	Elizabeth.....Alleghany, Pa.	Elmwood.....Carroll, Ark.	Empire
Eddyville.....Wapato, Iowa.	Elizabeth.....Essex, N. J.	Elion.....Allamakee, Iowa.	Empire
Eddyville.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Elizabeth City.....Pasquotank, N. C.	Elion.....Ashley, Va.	Empire
Eddyville (c. h.).....Lyon, Ky.	Elizabethport.....Essex, N. J.	Elion.....Woodford, Ill.	Empire
Eden (c. h.).....Bryan, Ga.	Elizabethtown (c. h.).....Hardin, Ill.	El Paso.....Acheson, Mo.	Empire
Eden.....Hancock, Ind.	Elizabethtown (c. h.).....Harrison, Ind.	El Paso.....El Paso, Tex.	Empire
Eden.....Ingham, Mich.	Elizabethtown (c. h.).....Essex, N. Y.	El Paso.....Ripley, Ind.	Empire
Eden.....Erie, N. Y.	Elizabethtown (c. h.).....Bladen, N. C.	Elrod.....Clinton, Mich.	Empire
Eden.....Fond du Lac, Wis.	Elizabethtown.....Hamilton, Ohio.	Elton.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Empire
		Elton.....Edgefield, S. C.	Empire

PHICAL INDEX, OR READY REFERENCE.

Albany, Tenn.	Empire City	Dakota, Minn.	Eureka	Woodford, Ill.	Fairview	Jonas, Iowa.	Fatama	Wilcox, Ala.
(a. h.)	Empire Iron Works	Trigg, Ky.	Eureka	St. Francis, Ark.	Fairview	Todd, Ky.	Fawn Grove	York, Pa.
Wilkes, N. C.	Empire Ranch	Yuba, Cal.	Eureka	Humboldt, Cal.	Fairview	Buncombe, N. C.	Fawn River	St. Joseph's, Mich.
Gilmer, Ga.	Emporia	Breckenridge, Kans.	Eureka	Johnson, N. C.	Fairview	Walker, Ala.	Fayette C. H.	Fayette, Ala.
Bount, Tenn.	Emuektaw	Tallapoosa, Ala.	Eureka	Montcalm, Mich.	Fairview	Catauga, N. Y.	Fayette	Greene, Ill.
Grant, W. Va.	Enders	Dauphin, Pa.	Eureka	Greenwood, Kans.	Fairview	Guernsey, Ohio.	Fayette	Kennedock, Mich.
Union, N. Y.	Energy	Clark, Miss.	Eureka	Limestone, Tex.	Fairview	Greene, Pa.	Fayette (a. h.) ..	Jefferson, Miss.
Union Centre ..	Enfield	Hartford, Conn.	Eureka	Greene, Ala.	Fairview	Greene, Pa.	Fayette (c. h.) ..	Inoard, Mo.
Ballston, N. Y.	Enfield	Penobscot, Me.	Evans	Eric, N. Y.	Fairview	Greeneville, S. C.	Fayette	Senoeca, N. Y.
Uster, N. Y.	Enfield	Hampshire, Mass.	Evansburgh ..	Crawford, Ohio.	Fairview	Hancock, Va.	Fayette	Alleghany, Pa.
Chautauque, N. Y.	Enfield	Halfway, N. C.	Evansburgh ..	Cochaco, Ohio.	Fairview (a. h.) ..	Dallas, Ark.	Fayette	La Fayette, W. Va.
Chautauque, N. Y.	Enfield	Grayton, N. H.	Evans' Falls ..	Wyoming, Pa.	Fairview	Franklin, Ga.	Fayette	Mills, Iowa.
Eric, N. Y.	Enfield	Tompkins, N. Y.	Evans' Mills ..	Morgan, Ill.	Fairview	Concordia, La.	Fayette Corner ..	Fayette, Tenn.
Howard, Md.	Enfield	Whita, Ill.	Evansport	Defiance, Ohio.	Fairview	Scorpio, Nebr.	Fayette Springs ..	Fayette, Pa.
Howard, Md.	Enfield Centre ..	Tompkins, N. Y.	Evansport	Cook, Ill.	Fairview Village ..	Montgomery, Pa.	Fayetteville	Talladega, Ala.
Cuttaraugus, N. Y.	Engellville	Schoharie, N. Y.	Evansville	Washington, Ind.	Fairville	Wayne, N. Y.	Fayetteville (c. h.)	Fayette, Ga.
Tolland, Conn.	Engelhardt	Cherokee, N. C.	Evansville	Vanderburgh, Ind.	Fairville	Chester, Pa.	Fayetteville	Cumberland, N. C.
Chautauque, N. Y.	Engilish	Crawford, Ind.	Evansville	Kandolph, Ill.	Fair Water	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Fayetteville	Onondaga, N. Y.
Corner Waldo, Me.	English Centre ..	Lycoming, Pa.	Evansville	Preston, Va.	Fair Weather	Adams, Ill.	Fayetteville	Brown, Ohio.
York, Me.	Eng. Neighborhood ..	Bergen, N. J.	Evansville	Rock, Wis.	Falcon	Columbia, Ark.	Fayetteville	Bronckin, Pa.
Depot	English Prairie ..	Mallory, Ill.	Evansville	Columbia, Pa.	Falcon's Depot ..	Duplin, N. C.	Fayetteville	Johnson, Mo.
Fillmore, Minn.	Eng. Settlement ..	Marion, Iowa.	Evening Shade ..	Lawrence, Ark.	Falconville	Southampton, Pa.	Fayetteville (c. h.)	Lawrence, Tenn.
Perry, Pa.	Engilshawa	Monmouth, N. J.	Everett	Casa, Mo.	Falconer	Chautauque, N. Y.	Fayetteville	Fayette, Va.
Appling, Ill.	Engilshville	Kent, Mich.	Everett's Spring ..	Floyd, Ga.	Falkland	Pitt, N. C.	Fayetteville	St. Clair, Ill.
Pinckney, Me.	Ennisville	Huntington, Pa.	Evergreen	Appomattox, Va.	Fallsburgh	Kent, Mich.	Fayetteville	Fayette, Tex.
Jefferson, Ohio.	Enoch Mills	Orange, N. C.	Evergreen	Anderson, S. C.	Fall Creek	Early, Ga.	Fayetteville (a. h.)	Windham, Vt.
Jefferson, N. Y.	Enoch	Bureau, Ill.	Evergreen	Conecuh, Ala.	Fallen Timber	Cumbria, Pa.	Fayetteville	Lawrence, Ind.
Wester, Pa.	Enoch	Macon, Ala.	Evergreen	Newton, Miss.	Fallen Creek	Wayne, N. C.	Fearing	Washington, Ohio.
Randolph, N. J.	Enoch	Clark, Ohio.	Evergreen	Aoyella, La.	Falling Spring ..	Greenbrier, W. Va.	Fearn's Springs ..	Winston, Miss.
Warren, Ky.	Enoch College	Sumner, Tenn.	Everittstown	Hunterdon, N. J.	Falling Water	Fuinam, Tenn.	Feasterville	Bucks, Pa.
Audenton, Ill.	Enon Grove	Hearst, Ga.	Everittstown	Wayne, N. C.	Falling Water ..	Berkeley, Va.	Feasterville	Fairfield, S. C.
Pontoto, Miss.	Enon Valley	Lawrence, Pa.	Ewing	Hocking, Ohio.	Fall River	Columbia, W. Va.	Federal Hill	Hartford, Md.
Columbia, Fla.	Enoree	Spartanburgh, S. C.	Ewing	Franklin, Ill.	Fall River	Bristol, Mass.	Federalburg	Dorchester, M. D.
Bladen, N. C.	Enosburgh	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Mercer, N. J.	Falls	Wyoming, Pa.	Federal Store	Dutches, N. Y.
Fulton, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls Branch	Washington, Tenn.	Federal	Athens, Ohio.
Jones, Miss.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Fallsburg	Sullivan, N. Y.	Fee Fee	St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Fallsburg	Licking, Ohio.	Feeling Hills	Hampden, Mass.
Louisa, Va.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Fallsburg	Beaver, Pa.	Feelsburg	Brown, Ohio.
Monroe, Ind.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls Church	Fairfax, Va.	Felchiana	Windsor, Vt.
Litchfield, Conn.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls Church	Bucks, Pa.	Felicity	Clamont, Ohio.
Hancock, Me.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls Mill	Cubell, Va.	Felix	Montauk, Mo.
Texas, Mo.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of Blaine ..	Lawrence, Ky.	Felixville	Greene, Ky.
Mahoning, Ohio.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of Harrod ..	Jefferson, Ky.	Fellowship	Burlington, N. J.
Grifton, N. H.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of Rough ..	Grayson, Ky.	Fellowville	Preston, Va.
Hancock, Me.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of St. Louis ..	St. Louis, Minn.	Felton's Station ..	Kent, Del.
Muhlenburgh, Ky.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of Tug	Wayne, Va.	Feltonville	Philadelphia, Pa.
Schuykill, Pa.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of Schuykill ..	Philadelphia, Pa.	Feltonville	Madison, Mass.
Ballard, Ky.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls of 12 Pole ..	Wayne, Va.	Feltonville	Ingram, Mich.
Fayette, Pa.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Fallston	Beaver, Pa.	Feltonville	Essex, N. J.
Eric, N. Y.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Fallston	Hartford, Md.	Feltonville	St. Charles, Mo.
Waushara, W. Va.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Fallston	Iredell, N. C.	Feltonville	Monroe, N. Y.
Dallas, Ala.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falls Village	Litchfield, Conn.	Feltonville	Monroe, Pa.
Falls, Tex.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth (c. h.) ..	Pendleton, Ky.	Feltonville	Grant, W. Va.
Salem, N. J.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Cumberland, Me.	Feltonville	Jefferson, Ga.
De Soto, Miss.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Fayette, Ind.	Feltonville	St. Louis, Mo.
Adams, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Barnstable, Mass.	Feltonville	Genesee, Mich.
Crawford, Mo.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Lancaster, Pa.	Feltonville	Chautauque, N. Y.
Rockingham, N. C.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Stafford, Va.	Feltonville	Garfield, N. C.
Waukesha, W. Va.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Chocoma, Miss.	Feltonville	Maroc, Ill.
Davidson, Tenn.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Richland, W. Va.	Feltonville	Dubois, Ind.
Easton, Mich.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Graves, Ky.	Feltonville	Grayson, Tex.
Starb, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Bedford, Va.	Feltonville	Yates, N. Y.
(a. h.)	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Iredell, N. C.	Feltonville	Delaware, N. Y.
Clinton, Ohio.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Rockbridge, Va.	Feltonville	Dea's Du Thos, N. M.
Clinton, Mo.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Murray, Ga.	Feltonville	Nasau, Fla.
Ottawa, Ohio.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Eates, Mo.	Feltonville	Jefferson, Ky.
Lamotte, Vt.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Franklin, Pa.	Feltonville	Mason, Ky.
Peoria, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Rice, Minn.	Feltonville	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Bond, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Platts, Mo.	Feltonville	Telfair, Ga.
Washington, Ark.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Clay, Ind.	Feltonville	Addison, Vt.
Butler, Iowa.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Franklin, Ky.	Feltonville	Vanango, Pa.
Waynes, Tenn.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Senoeca, N. Y.	Feltonville	Kingham, N.H.
Wauquiy, N. Y.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Defiance, Ohio.	Feltonville	Curroll, Ind.
Colleton, S. C.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Merrivether, Ga.	Feltonville	Berk, Pa.
Highland, Ohio.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Rock, Pa.	Feltonville	Taylor, Va.
Sulme, Mo.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	York, Pa.	Feltonville	Fulton, Ill.
Peoria, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Konowaka, Ind.	Feltonville	Kidoro, Cal.
Carroll, Ark.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Choyton, Iowa.	Feltonville	Jersey, Ill.
Alamogordo, N. Y.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Dallas, Tex.	Feltonville	Miam, Ohio.
Ankers, Va.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Lapeer, Mich.	Feltonville	Jasper, Mo.
Ashtley, Ark.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Jackson, Iowa.	Feltonville	Jersey, Ill.
Woodford, Ill.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Iroquois, Ill.	Feltonville	New Castle, Del.
Achtson, Mo.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Green, Va.	Feltonville	Cherokee, Ga.
Et Paso, Tex.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Fillmore, Minn.	Feltonville	Talladega, Ala.
Ripley, Ind.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Dutches, N. Y.	Feltonville	Goatland, Va.
Clinton, Mich.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Rockbridge, Va.	Feltonville	Franklin, Vt.
Catauga, N. Y.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Franklin, Vt.	Feltonville	Rock, Va.
Edgfeld, S. C.	Enosburgh Falls ..	Franklin, Vt.	Ewingville	Franklin, N. H.	Falmouth	Rock, Va.	Feltonville	Rock, Va.



Black B.
 Esquimaux B.
 Chester B.
 Cortwache B.
 Long I.
 He He Bay
 Meurina Har.
 St. Mary B.
 Wolf B.
 H.B. Post
 Nechobocouai B.
 Mowere B.
 Nantipuan B.
 H.B. Fishing Sta.
 Sandy I.
 George W. L. Bay L.
 Wallace L.
 Wilson L.
 Halper L.
 Oahu L.
 Nihoa L.
 Lanai L.
 Molokai L.
 Maui L.
 Hawaii L.
 L. Pin Corral
 L. Rooker
 Swanz L.
 Barrrow L.
 FERRY LAND
 TO FRANCE



**JOHNSON'S
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA,
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND.
, BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.**

LONGITUDE EAST 17 FROM WASHINGTON

23

21

19

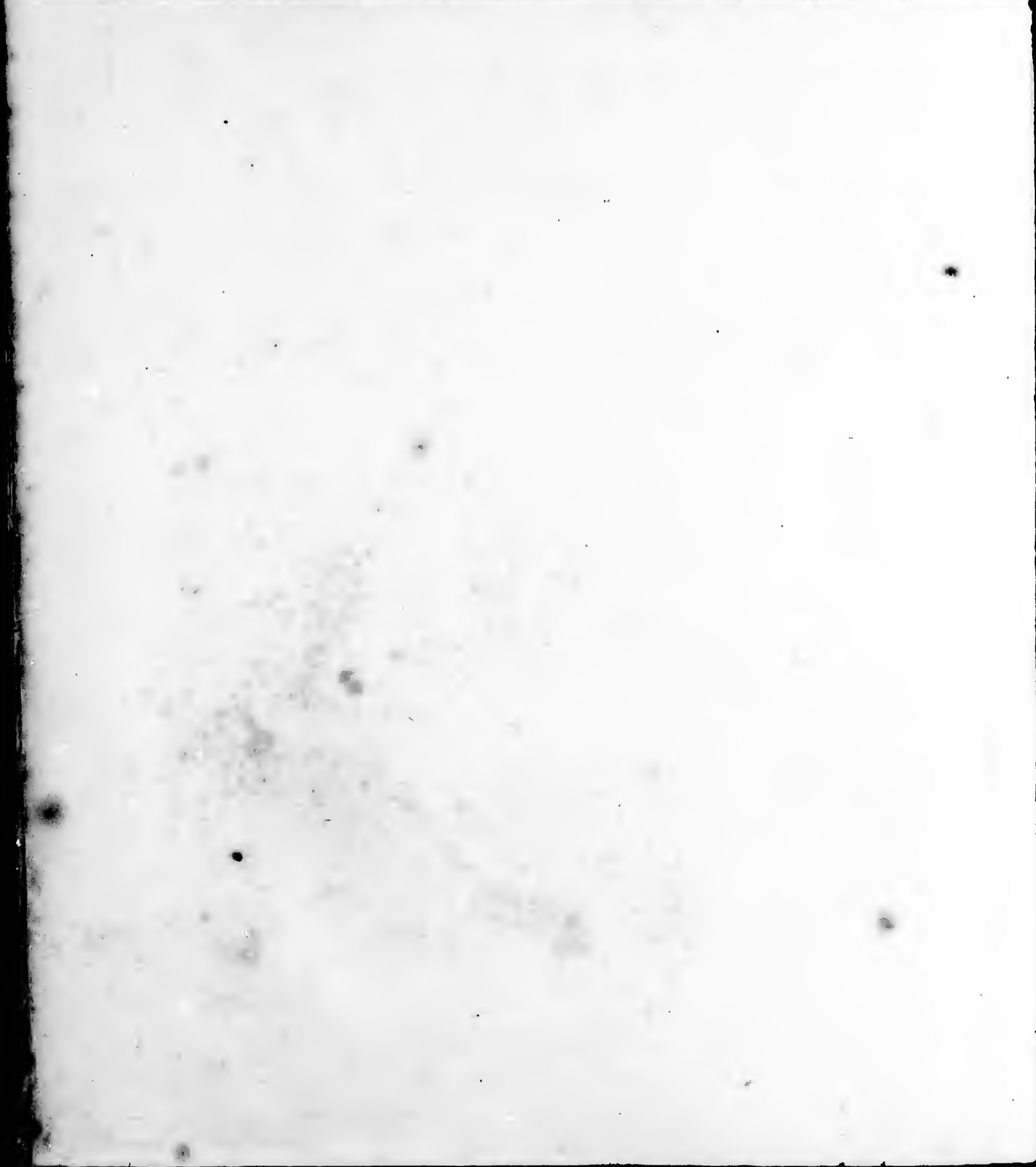
15



E. C. Burdett Del.



C. H. ...



J O H N S O

New Illustrat

(STEEL PL TE)

F A M I L Y A

WITH PHYSICAL GEOG

AND WITH DESCRIPTIONS

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,

INCLUDING

THE LATEST FEDERAL

A Geographical Index, and a Chronological History

BY RICHARD SWAINSON FISH

SON'S

Illustrated

(PLATE)

ATLAS,

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,

DESCRIPTIONS

POLITICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

INCLUDING

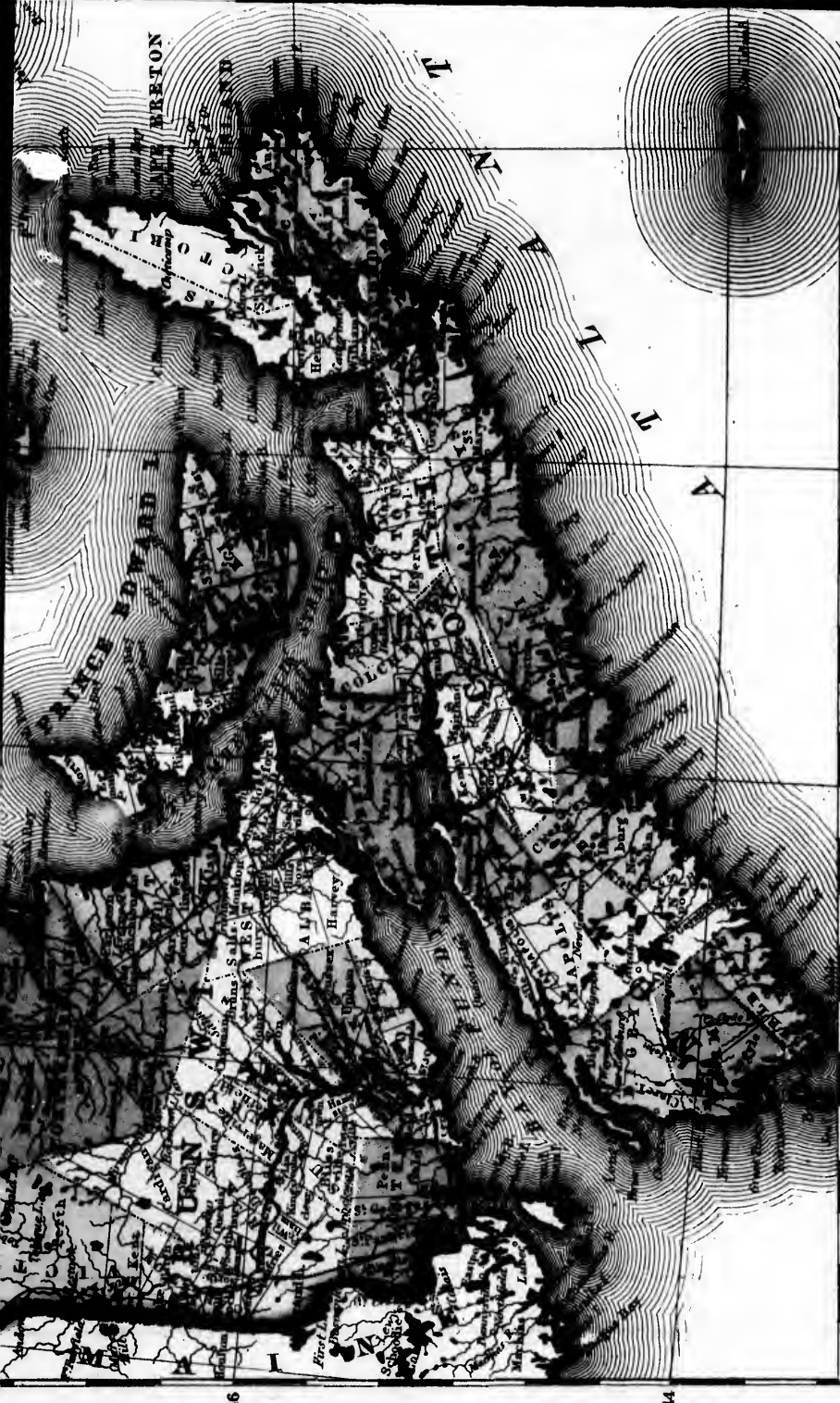
THE FEDERAL CENSUS,

and the History of the Civil War in America.

WILLIAMSON FISHER, M.D.,

East Woburn	Middlesex, Mass.	Elkinsville	Bedford, Pa.	Ellsworth	Hancock, Me.
Eastwood	Thomas, Ga.	Elbridge	Edgar, Ill.	Ellsworth	Texas, Mo.
E. Woodstock	Windham, Conn.	Elbridge	Onondaga, N. Y.	Ellsworth	Mahoning, Ohio.
East Worcester	Otsego, N. Y.	El Dara	Pike, Ill.	Ellsworth	Grafton, N. H.
Eaton	Delaware, Ind.	Elder's Ferry	Jackson, Miss.	Ellsworth Falls	Hancock, Me.
Eaton	Munster, Wis.	Elder's Mill	Beaver, Pa.	Ellwood	Muhlenburgh, Ky.
Eaton	Madison, N. Y.	Eldersville	Washington, Pa.	Ellwood	Schenck, Pa.
Eaton (c. h.)	Preble, Ohio.	Elderton	Armstrong, Pa.	Elm	Baker, Ky.
Eaton	Wyoming, Pa.	Eldon	Pottawottamie, Kans.	Elm	Fayette, Pa.
Eaton	Gilboa, Tenn.	Eldora	Hardin, Iowa.	Elm	Eric, N. Y.
Eaton	Cedar, Mo.	Eldorado	Eldorado, Cal.	Elma	Wauhsara, Wis.
Eaton Centre	Carroll, N. H.	Eldorado	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Elm Bluff	Dallas, Ala.
Eaton Rapids	Eaton, Mich.	Eldorado Ranch	Eldorado, Cal.	Elm Creek	Falls, Tex.
Eatonville (c. h.)	Putnam, Ga.	Eldorado	Cass, Nebr.	Elmer	Salem, N. J.
Eatonville	Monmouth, N. J.	Eldorado	Hunter, Kans.	Elm Grove	De Soto, Miss.
Eatonville	Herkimer, N. Y.	El Dorado	Union, Ark.	Elm Grove	Adams, N. C.
Eau Claire	Chippewa, Wis.	El Dorado	Clark, Mo.	Elm Grove	Crawford, Mo.
Eau Claire	Portage, Wis.	El Dorado	Culpeper, Va.	Elm Grove	Rockingham, N. C.
Ebenezer	Jackson, La.	El Dorado	Preble, Ohio.	Elm Grove	Waukesha, Wis.
Ebenezer	Indiana, Pa.	El Dorado	Fayette, Iowa.	Elm Hill	Davidson, Tenn.
Ebenezer	Morgan, Pa.	Eldred	Wayne, Pa.	Elmira	Eaton, Mich.
Ebenezer	Holmes, Miss.	Eldredville	Sullivan, Pa.	Elmira	Stark, Ill.
Ebenezer	York, S. C.	Eldridge's Hill	Salem, N. J.	Elmira (c. h.)	Chemung, N. Y.
Ebensburgh	Cumberland, Pa.	Eleven Mile	Potter, Pa.	Elmira	Fulton, Ohio.
Ebersly's Mills	Cumberland, Pa.	Elevation	Johnson, N. C.	Elmira	Clinton, Mo.
Eeto	Macon, Tenn.	Elgin	Fayette, Iowa.	Elmira	Ottawa, Ohio.
Eecho	Du, Ala.	Elgin	Kane, Ill.	Elmore	Lamolle, Vt.
Eckford	Clhoun, Mich.	Elgin	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Elmore	Peoria, Ill.
Eckmanville	Adams, Ohio.	Elgin	Wabasha, Minn.	Elmore	Bond, Ill.
Ectelo	Karnes, Tex.	Elgin	Genesee, Mich.	Elm Point	Washington, Ark.
Ectipse	Macon, Tenn.	Elida	Allen, Ohio.	Elm Springs	Butler, Iowa.
Economia	Washington, Fla.	Elida	Winnemago, Ill.	Elm Springs	Weakley, Tenn.
Economy	Highland, Ohio.	Eljah's Creek	Boone, Ky.	Elm Tree	Allegany, N. Y.
Economy	Wayne, Ind.	Elk	Lycoming, Pa.	Elm Valley	Allegany, N. Y.
Economy	Beaver, Pa.	Elk	Mercer, Ill.	Elmville	Colleton, S. C.
Economy	Macon, Mo.	Elk	Jo Daviess, Ill.	Elmville	Highland, Ohio.
Economy	Penobscot, Me.	Elk	Harrison, Ind.	Elm Wood	Saline, Mo.
Eddytown	Yates, N. Y.	Elk	Alleghany, Pa.	Elm Wood	Peoria, Ill.
Eddyville	Wapello, Iowa.	Elk	Essex, N. J.	Elmwood	Carroll, Ark.
Eddyville	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. C.	Elmwood	Alamack, Iowa.
Eddyville (c. h.)	Lyons, Pa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elmwood	Ashley, Ark.
Eden (c. h.)	Bryan, Ga.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elmwood	Woodford, Ill.
Eden	Hancock, Ind.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elmwood	Acheson, Neb.
Eden	Ingham, Mich.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elmwood	El Paso, Tex.
Eden	Erle, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elrod	Ripley, Ind.
Eden	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elsie	Clinton, Mich.
Eden	Trumbull, Ohio.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elton	Cattaraugus, N. Y.
Eden	Randolph, N. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elton	Edgefield, S. C.
Eden	Laurens, S. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elvaaton	Hancock, Ill.
Eden	McKean, Pa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elvira	Clinton, Iowa.
Eden	Lamolle, Vt.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elwood	Walker, Tex.
Eden	Fayette, Iowa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elwood	Doniphan, Kans.
Edenburgh	Shenandoah, Va.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elwood	Will, Ill.
Edenfield	Frederick, Ga.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elwood	Steele, Minn.
Eden Prairie	Hennepin, Minn.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Ely	Morton, Iowa.
Eden's Hldgs	Sullivan, Tenn.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elyria (c. h.)	Lorain, Ohio.
Edenton	Clermont, Ohio.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elyria	Northumberland, Pa.
Edenton (c. h.)	Chowan, N. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elvira	Harrison, Tex.
Edenton	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elysum	McHenry, Ill.
Eden Valley	Erle, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elysum	Angeline, Tex.
Edenville	Orange, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Elyton (c. h.)	Jefferson, Ala.
Edenville	Erle, Pa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emanuel	Lehigh, Pa.
Edes' Falls	Cumberland, Me.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emanuel	Bedford, Va.
Edgard	St. John Baptist, La.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Embaras	Shavano, Wis.
Edgartown (c. h.)	Dukes, Mass.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Embaras	Somerset, Me.
Edgecomb	Lincoln, Me.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Embaras	Somerset, Me.
Edgefield C. H.	Edgefield, S. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Embleton	Chesler, Pa.
Edgefield	Atata, Miss.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Embleton	Jackson, Iowa.
Edge Hill	King George, Va.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald	Adams, Ohio.
Edgemont	Delaware, Pa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Grove	Rock, Wis.
Edgerton	Williams, Ohio.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Morgan, Ill.
Edgerton	Rock, Wis.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Fulton, Ohio.
Edgerton	Rock Island, Ill.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Yuba, Cal.
Edina	Knox, Mo.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	York, Me.
Edinboro'	Montgomery, N. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Marion, Mo.
Edinborough	Erle, Pa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Dodge, Nebr.
Edinburgh	Johnson, Ind.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	York, Pa.
Edinburgh	Penobscot, Me.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Bucks, Pa.
Edinburgh	Hillsdale, Mich.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Logan, Ill.
Edinburgh	Lenex, Miss.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Henry, Ky.
Edinburgh	Saratoga, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Schoharie, N. Y.
Edinburgh	Portage, Ohio.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Shannon, Mo.
Edinburgh	Laverence, Pa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Independence, Ark.
Edinburgh	Mercer, N. J.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Venango, Pa.
Edinburgh	Grand, Mo.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	White, Ill.
Edinburgh	Junea, Iowa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Lake, Ill.
Edinburgh	Hidalgo, Tex.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Calhoun, Mich.
Edisto	Lerkington, S. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Dodge, Wis.
Edisto Island	Colleton, S. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Randolph, Ind.
Edisto Mills	Edgefield, S. C.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Frederick, Md.
Edmeston	Otsego, N. Y.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Harford, Md.
Edmonton	Barren, Ky.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Washington, Va.
Edmunds	Brunswick, Va.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Holmes, Miss.
Edna	Cass, Iowa.	Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Choctaw, Ala.
		Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Roane, Tenn.
		Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Whitesides, Ill.
		Elk	Essex, N. Y.	Emerald Point	Fond du Lac, Wis.

Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exchange	McCracken, Ky.	Falls of Blaine	Laverona, Ky.	Foxville
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Scott, Ill.	Falls of Harrod	Jefferson, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Penhook, Mo.	Falls of Rough	Jefferson, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter (c.h.)	Rockingham, N. Y.	Falls of St. Croix	St. Croix, Wis.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Oleago, N. Y.	Falls of St. Louis	St. Louis, Minn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Monroe, Mich.	Falls of Tag	Wayne, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Luzerne, Pa.	Falls of Schuykill	Phladelpa, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Green, Wis.	Falls of 12 Poles	Wayne, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Washington, Ohio	Fallston	Beaver, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Penhook, Me.	Fallston	Hurford, Md.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Audubon, Iowa	Fallstown	Iradell, N. C.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Monroe, Pa.	Falls Village	Litchfield, Conn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Waynes, Tenn.	Falmouth (c.h.)	Pendleton, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Bennington, Vt.	Falmouth	Cumberland, Me.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Wyoming, Pa.	Falmouth	Fayette, Ind.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Yoga, N. Y.	Falmouth	Barr Table, Mass.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Buchanan, Iowa	Falmouth	Lancaster, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Columbus, N. C.	Falmouth	Stafford, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Fayette, Ga.	Falmouth	Chocoma, Miss.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Campbell, Ga.	Falmouth	Richland, Wis.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Suquehanna, Pa.	Falmouth	Groves, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Marshall, Ky.	Falmouth	Bedford, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Iradell, N. C.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Murray, Ga.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Bates, Mo.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Franklin, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Rice, Minn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Platte, Mo.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Clay, Ind.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Franklin, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Seneca, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Defiance, Ohio	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Merrivether, Ga.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Rowan, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	York, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Kosciusko, Ind.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Clayton, Iowa	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Dallas, Tex.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Lapeer, Mich.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Jackson, Iowa	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Troop, Ill.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Green, Wis.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Fillmore, Minn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Dutches, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Putnam, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Dearborn, Ind.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	McKean, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Lawrence, Ala.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Union, La.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Caldwell, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Winona, Minn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Lancaster, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Collin, Tex.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Montgomery, Ohio	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Dodge, Wis.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Chattooga, Ga.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Cherokee, Ga.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Queens, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Kennebeck, Me.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Monmouth, N. J.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Clark, Ga.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Fulton, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Marion, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	V. Buren, Ky.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Grant, Del.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Kent, Del.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Franklin, Me.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Oakland, Mich.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Takemingo, Miss.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	St. Francis, Mo.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Davis, N. C.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Stratford, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Onario, N. H.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Trumbull, Ohio	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Dakota, Minn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Marshall, Tenn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Jefferson, Wis.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Sevier, Ark.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Cecil, Md.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Davis, Utah	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Franklin Centre	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Falls	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Franklin, Me.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	La Salle, Ill.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Woodford, Ill.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Prince Edward, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Henderson, Tenn.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Richmond, N. Y.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Richmond, Va.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Worcester, Mass.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Clinton, Pa.	Fellowship
h. Hancock, Mo.	Enterprise	Waynes, Ill.	Exeter	Franklin, Pa.	Falmouth	Pike, Ala.	Fellowship



LONGITUDE EAST 17 FROM WASHINGTON

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- Fishersville.....Augusta, Va.
 Fisherville.....Jefferson, Ky.
 Fisherville.....Dauphin, Pa.
 Fisherville.....Shelby, Tenn.
 Fishing Creek.....Cape May, N. J.
 Fishing Creek.....Dorchester, Md.
 Fishing Creek.....Columbia, Pa.
 Fishkill.....Dutchess, N. Y.
 Fishkill Landing.....Dutchess, N. Y.
 Fish Lake.....Elkhart, Ind.
 Fish Pond.....Tulaposa, Ala.
 Fish Pond.....Worcester, Mass.
 Fishburgh.....Kenton, Ky.
 Fish's Corners.....Winnebago, Wis.
 Fishville.....Gloucester, N. J.
 Fishburgh.....Worcester, Mass.
 Fishburgh.....Dane, Wis.
 Fishville.....Lagrange, Mich.
 Fishville.....Huron, Ohio.
 Fitz Henry.....Westmoreland, Pa.
 Fitzwater town.....Montgomery, Pa.
 Fitzwilliam.....Cheshire, N. H.
 Five Corners.....Cayuga, N. Y.
 Five Corners.....Miami, Ind.
 Five Mile.....Eaton, Ohio.
 Five Mile.....Pickens, S. C.
 Five Mile Run.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.
 Five Points.....Pickaway, Ohio.
 Flackville.....St. Lawrence, N. Y.
 Flagg Spring.....Campbell, Ky.
 Flaggtown.....Somerset, N. J.
 Flag Pond.....Washington, Tenn.
 Flag Pond.....Henry, Ala.
 Flag Staff.....Somerset, Me.
 Flanders.....Morris, N. J.
 Flanders.....Sugden, N. Y.
 Flat.....Pike, Ohio.
 Flat Brook.....Columbia, N. Y.
 Flat Brookville.....Sussex, N. J.
 Flatbush (c. h.).....Kings, N. Y.
 Flat Creek.....Montgomery, N. Y.
 Flat Creek.....Lowden, Ga.
 Flat Creek.....Belford, Tenn.
 Flat Creek.....Daucombe, N. C.
 Flat Creek.....Barry, Mo.
 Flat Gap.....Jefferson, Tenn.
 Flatlands.....Kings, N. Y.
 Flat Lick.....Clatsop, La.
 Flat Lick.....Knox, Ky.
 Flat Pond.....Lee, Ga.
 Flat River.....Kent, Mich.
 Flat Rock.....Henry, Ga.
 Flat Rock.....Shelby, Ind.
 Flat Rock.....Bourbon, Ky.
 Flat Rock.....Henderson, N. C.
 Flat Rock.....Sanaco, Ohio.
 Flat Rock.....Kershaw, S. C.
 Flat Rock.....Craneford, Ill.
 Flat Shoal.....Surrey, N. C.
 Flat Shoals.....Merrimack, Ga.
 Flat Top.....Mercer, Va.
 Flat Woods.....Fayette, Pa.
 Flat Woods.....Brunton, Va.
 Fleetville.....Luzerne, Pa.
 Fleetwood.....Wilkinson, Ga.
 Fleetwood Acad. King & Queen Va.
 Fleming.....Livingston, Mich.
 Fleming.....Cayuga, N. Y.
 Fleming.....Centre, Pa.
 Fleming's.....Wetley, Tenn.
 Flemingsburgh.....Fleming, Ky.
 Flemingsville.....Tioga, N. Y.
 Flemington.....Taylor, N. Y.
 Flemington.....Marion, N. J.
 Flemington (c. h.) Hunter's, N. J.
 Flemington.....Linn, Iowa.
 Flemington.....Linton, Pa.
 Fletcher.....Miami, Ohio.
 Fletcher's X R'ds De Soto, Miss.
 Flicksville.....Northampton, Pa.
 Flint.....Cherokee Nation, Ark.
 Flint.....Mahaska, Iowa.
 Flint.....Genesee, Mich.
 Flint.....Steuben, Ind.
 Flint Creek.....Ontario, N. Y.
 Flint Creek.....Harrison, Miss.
 Flint Gap.....Knox, Tenn.
 Flintham's Tan Y'd Red Mt., Tex.
 Flint Hill.....St. Charles, Mo.
 Flint Hill.....Rappahannock, Va.
 Flint Hill.....Forsyth, N. C.
 Flint Hill.....Carroll, Ga.
 Flint Island.....Mead, Ky.
 Flint Point.....Montgomery, Mo.
 Flint Ridge.....Lawrence, Mo.
- Floyd.....Carroll, La.
 Floyd.....Floyd, Iowa.
 Floyd C. H.....Floyd, Va.
 Floyd Knobs.....Floyd, Ind.
 Floydburgh.....Oldham, Ky.
 Floyd Springs.....Floyd, Ga.
 Floydville.....Marion, S. C.
 Fluces.....Botetourt, Va.
 Flume.....Grafton, N. H.
 Flushing.....Genesee, Mich.
 Flushing.....Queens, N. Y.
 Flushing.....Belmont, Ohio.
 Fluvanna.....Chautauque, N. Y.
 Fly Creek.....La Grange, Ind.
 Fly Creek.....Osgo, N. Y.
 Fly Mountain.....Ulster, N. Y.
 Flynn's Lick.....Jackson, Tenn.
 Focht's Forgo.....Schuykill, Pa.
 Fogleville.....Lehigh, Pa.
 Folsom City.....Sacramento, Cal.
 Folsomdale.....Wyoming, N. Y.
 Fonda (c. h.).....Montgomery, N. Y.
 Fond du Lac.....Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Fontaine.....Hardin, Iowa.
 Fontanelle.....Adair, Iowa.
 Fontanelle.....Boyle, Nebr.
 Footville.....Adair, Wis.
 Forbestown.....Butte, Cal.
 Forbush.....Yadkin, N. C.
 Ford.....Gawwa, Ohio.
 Fordham.....Westchester, N. Y.
 Ford's Creek.....Catahoulta, La.
 Ford's Depot.....Dimciddle, Va.
 Ford's Ferry.....Bridgden, Ky.
 Ford's Grove.....Linn, Iowa.
 Ford's Store.....Franklin, Ga.
 Fordsville.....Marion, Miss.
 Fordville.....Ohio, Ky.
 Foreman's Ranch.....San Joaquin, Cal.
 Forest.....Hardin, Ohio.
 Forest.....Genesee, Mich.
 Forest.....Richland, Wis.
 Forest Bay.....Sanlin, Mich.
 Forestburgh.....Sullivan, N. Y.
 Forest City.....Winnebago, Iowa.
 Forest City.....Meeker, Minn.
 Forest City.....Tompkins, N. Y.
 Forest City.....Serra, Cal.
 Forest Dale.....Rutland, Vt.
 Forest Depot.....Bedford, Va.
 Forest Station.....Washington, Ind.
 Forest Grove.....Clatsop, La.
 Forest Grove.....Elkhart, Ind.
 Forest Hill.....Decatur, Ind.
 Forest Hill.....Grafton, Mich.
 Forest Hill.....Union, Pa.
 Forest Hill.....Harford, Md.
 Forest Hill.....Louisa, Iowa.
 Forest Home.....Anna Brunet, Md.
 Forest Home.....Casa, Tex.
 Forest Lake.....Susquehanna, Pa.
 Forest Oak.....Montgomery, Md.
 Foreston.....Ogle, Ill.
 Foreston.....Howard, Iowa.
 Forestport.....Onelda, N. Y.
 Forestville.....Wake, N. C.
 Forestville.....Hartford, Conn.
 Forestville.....Shenandoah, Va.
 Forestville.....Chester, Pa.
 Forestville.....Chautauque, N. Y.
 Forestville.....Delaware, Iowa.
 Forestville.....Madison, Ind.
 Forestville.....Marion, S. C.
 Forestville.....Sanilac, Mich.
 Forestville.....Fillmore, Minn.
 Forestville.....Breckenridge, Kans.
 Forestville.....Linn, Iowa.
 Forgo Village.....Middlesex, Mass.
 Forked River.....Ocean, N. J.
 Forkland.....Greene, Ala.
 Fork Lick.....Nicholas, Va.
 Fork Meet. H'pe.....Baltimore, Md.
 Forkner's Hill.....Laclede, Mo.
 Fork R. Jgo.....Marshall, Va.
 Forks.....Washington, Va.
 Forks.....Marion, Va.
 Forks of Elk Horn.....Franklin, Ky.
 Forks of Pigeon.....Haywood, N. C.
 Forks of Potomac.....Jumpy, Va.
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 Forkston.....Wyoming, Pa.
 Forkville.....Lake, Ill.
 Forkville.....Mecklenburgh, Va.
 Forkville.....Sullivan, Pa.
 Fork Swamp.....Beaufort, N. C.
 Fork Town.....Somerset, Md.
- Fort Hembree.....Cherokee, N. C.
 Fort Henry.....Randolph, Mo.
 Fort Herriman.....Salt Lake, Utah.
 Fort Hill.....Lake, Ill.
 Fort Howard.....Brown, Wis.
 Fort Hunter.....Montgomery, N. Y.
 Fort Jennings.....Putnam, Ohio.
 Fort Jessup.....Sabine, La.
 Fort Johnson.....Iron, Utah.
 Fort Kearney.....Nebr.
 Fort Kent.....Aroostook, Me.
 Fort Lamar.....Madison, Ga.
 Fort Lancaster.....Bezar, Tex.
 Fort Landing.....Tyrrel, N. C.
 Fort Laramie.....Nebr.
 Fort Leavenworth.....Leavenworth, Kans.
 Fort Lee.....Bergen, N. J.
 Fort Littleton.....Fulton, Pa.
 Fort Madison.....Lee, Iowa.
 Fort Martin.....Monongalia, Va.
 Fort Massachusetts.....Colorado.
 Fort Mill.....York, S. C.
 Fort Miller.....Washington, N. Y.
 Fort Montgomery.....Cherokee, N. C.
 Fort Montgomery.....Orange, N. Y.
 Fort Motte.....Orangeburg, S. C.
 Fort Pierre.....Nebr.
 Fort Pike.....Orleans, La.
 Fort Plain.....Montgomery, N. Y.
 Fort Plain.....Warren, Iowa.
 Fort Prince.....Spartanburg, S. C.
 Fort Recovery.....Mercer, Ohio.
 Fort Ridgely.....Pierce, Minn.
 Fort Riley.....Riley, Kans.
 Fort Ripley.....Winahlat, Ind.
 Fort Risher.....Lawrence, Ind.
 Fort's.....Dallas, Ala.
 Fort Scott.....Bourbon, Kans.
 Fort Seneca.....Seneca, Ohio.
 Fort Smith.....Sebastian, Ark.
 Fort Snelling.....Dakota, Minn.
 Fort Stanton.....Donna Ana, N. Mex.
 Fort Valley.....Saratoqui, N. Y.
 Fort Thorn.....Donna Ana, N. Mex.
 Fort Tolan.....Angelina, Tex.
 Fort Tyler.....Hernando, Fla.
 Fort Union.....Tosco, N. Mex.
 Fort Valley.....Houston, Ga.
 Fort Washita.....Chick's Not., Ark.
 Fort Wayne (c. h.).....Allen, Ind.
 Fort Wilkins.....Houghton, Mich.
 Fort Williams.....Barbour, Ala.
 Fort Winnebago.....Columbia, Wis.
 Fort Worth.....Tarrant, Tex.
 Forty Fort.....Susquehanna, Pa.
 Forwardtown.....Somerset, Pa.
 Foster.....Providence, E. I.
 Foster.....Brook, Ky.
 Foster.....Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Foster Centre.....Providence, E. I.
 Fosterdale.....Sullivan, N. Y.
 Foster's.....Tusculum, Ala.
 Foster's.....Yuba, Cal.
 Foster's Bar.....Yuba, Cal.
 Foster's X Roads.....Bedford, Tenn.
 Foster's Mills.....Cherokee, Ga.
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 Fosterville.....Rutherford, Tenn.
 Fostoria.....Blair, Pa.
 Fostoria.....Seneca, Ohio.
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 Fountain.....Adams, Wis.
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 Fountain City.....Colorado.
 Fountain Dale.....Adams, Pa.
 Fountain Green.....Hancock, Ill.
 Fountain Green.....Chester, Pa.
 Fountain Head.....Sumner, Tenn.
 Fountain Hill.....Ashley, Ark.
 Fountain Inn.....Greenville, S. C.
 Fountain Run.....Monroe, Ky.
 Fountain Spring.....Wood, Va.
 Fountain Spring.....Schuykill, Pa.
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GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,

INCLUDING

THE LATEST FEDERAL

A Geographical Index, and a Chronological History

BY RICHARD SWAINSON FISH

AUTHOR OF "COLTON'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD," THE "GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES," AND OTHER
AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY

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Fountain Spring... Schuyler, Pa.
Fourche... Adams, Ark.
Fourche & Bennett... Winston, Mo.
Four Corners... Huron, Ohio.
Four Mile... Dunklin, Mo.
Four Mile Branch... Burnell, S. C.
Four Mile Branch... Monroe, Tenn.
Four Mile Grove... Lee, Ill.
Four Mile Prairie... Vanant, Tex.
Four Mile Prairie... Fayette, Ill.
Fourteen Mile... S. J. Quinn, Cal.
Fourth Crossing... Calcasieu, La.
Four Towns... Oakland, Mich.
Fowler... St. Lawrence, N. Y.
Fowler... Trumbull, Ohio.
Fowler's... Brooks, Va.
Fowler's Creek... Hickens, S. C.
Fowler's Creek... Clinton, Ky.
Fowler's Creek... Nichols, Va.
Fowler's Mills... Geneva, Ohio.
Fowersville... Columbus, Pa.
Fowlerville... Livingston, Mich.
Fowling Creek... Carroll, Md.
Fowler's... Norfolk, Mass.
Foxburgh... Forest, Pa.
Fox Chase... Philadelphia, Pa.
Fox Creek... St. Louis, Mo.
Foxcroft... Piscataquis, Me.
Fox Lake... Lake, Ill.
Fox Lake... Dodge, Wis.
Fox Spring... Overton, Tenn.
Foxville... Fauquier, Va.
Fragoletta... Marion, Ga.
Framingham... Middlesex, Mass.
Frampton... Clinton, Pa.
Francisco... Gibson, Ind.
Francisco... Stokes, N. C.
Francisville... Jackson, Mich.
Francis Creek... Manltowoc, Wis.
Francisco's Mills... Craig, Va.
Francistown... Hillsboro, N. H.
Francisville... Putnam, Ind.
Franconia... Grafton, N. H.
Franconia... Putnam, Ohio.
Franconia... Montgomery, Pa.
Frankenlust... Saginaw, Mich.
Frankenmuth... Saginaw, Mich.
Frankford... Pike, Mo.
Frankford... Philadelphia, Pa.
Frankford... Greenbrier, Va.
Frankford... Sussex, Del.
Frankford... Moore, Minn.
Frankfort... Montgomery, Iowa.
Frankfort (c. h.)... Clinton, Ind.
Frankfort (c. h.)... Franklin, Ill.

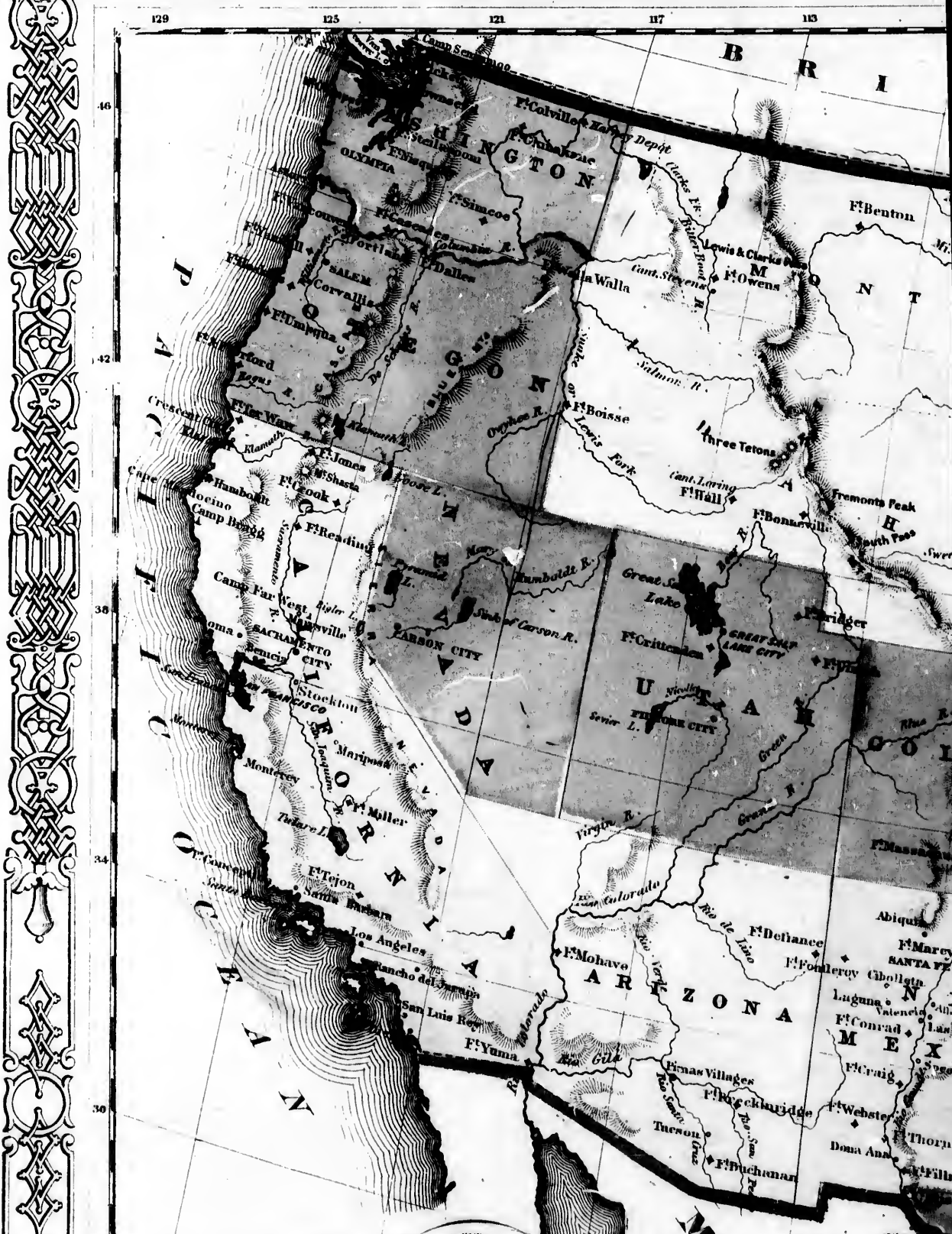
Franklin College, Dayton, O. Franklin Corners. Erie, Pa. Franklindale. Bradford, Pa. Franklin Depot, Southampton, Va. Franklin Falls, Franklin, N. Y. Franklin Furnace, Scottd, Ohio. Franklin Grove. Lee, Ill. Franklin Mills. Portage, Ohio. Franklin Prairie, Winneshek, Ia. Franklin Springs, Franklin, Ga. Franklin Square, Columbia, O. Franklinton. Washington, La. Franklinton. Henry, Ky. Franklinton. Franklin, N. C. Franklinton. Schorrie, N. Y. Franklinton. York, Pa. Franklinton. Carroll, Md. Franklinville. Columbus, N. C. Franklinville. Gloucester, N. J. Franklinville, Cattaraugus, N. Y. Frank Pierce. Johnson, Iowa. Frank's Branch, Jackson, Tenn. Frankstown. Blair, Pa. Frankton. Madison, Ind. Frankton. Northampton, Va. Franktown. Nevada. Frankville. Winneshek, Iowa. Fransonia. Atchland, Ia. Frazier. Chester, Pa. Frazierburgh. Muskingum, O. Frazier Bottom. Putnam, Va. Frazee's Store. Stark, Ohio. Frederica. Kent, Del. Frederica. Glynn, Ga. Frederic (c. h.). Frederick, Md. Frederic (c. h.). Frederick, Ohio. Frederic. Montgomery, Pa. Fredericks. Chickasaw, Ia. Fredericksburgh, Wash'n, Ind. Fredericksburgh. Oaage, Mo. Fredericksburgh. Wayne, Ohio. Fredericksburgh. Lebanon, Pa. Fredericksburgh. Gillespie, Tex. Fredericksburgh. Spottsylvania, Va. Frederickskahl. Louisa, Va. Frederickskaville. Schuyler, Ill. Frederickskaville. Berks, Pa. Frederickskaville. Washington, Ky. Frederickskaville. Mattoon, Mo. Frederickskaville. Knox, Ohio. Frederickskaville. Washington, Va. Fredonia. Sussex, N. J. Fredonia. Chambers, Ala. Fredonia (c. h.). Crawford, Ind. Fredonia. Caldwell, Ky. Fredonia. Washington, Mich. Fredonia. Buck, Tex. Fredonia. Chautauque, Wis. Fredonia. Onauke, Wis. Fredonia. Licking, Ohio. Fredonia. Williamson, Ill. Fredonia. Pontotoe, Miss. Fredonia. Allen, Kans. Fredonia Mills. Campbell, Va. Freeborn Sprngs, Freeborn, Minn. Free Bridge. Gordon, Ga. Freeburg. St. Clair, Ill. Freeburg. Stark, Ohio. Freeburg. Snyder, Pa. Freedom. Owen, Ind. Freedom. Carroll, Md. Freedom. La Fayette, Mo. Freedom. Waldo, Me. Freedom. Carroll, N. H. Freedom. Cattaraugus, N. Y. Freedom. Portage, Ohio. Freedom. Outagamie, Wis. Freedom. Beaver, Pa. Freedom. La Salle, Ill. Freedom. Harrison, Tex. Freedom. Lucas, Iowa. Freedom. Casey, Ky. Freedom Plains, Dutchess, N. Y. Freehold (c. h.). Monmouth, N. J. Freehold. Warren, Pa. Free. Pult, Iowa. Freeand. Baltimore, Md. Freeand. Lucas, Iowa. Freeand. De Kalb, Ill. Freeands. Muskingum, Ohio. Freeman. Franklin, Mo. Freeman'sburg, Northampton, Pa. Freeman's Land, Hancock, Va. Freeman's Mills. Mason, Mich. Freemanville. Cherokee, Ga. Freemanton. Birmingham, Ill. Freco. Washita, Ark.

French Lick. Orange, Ind. French Mountain, Warren, N. Y. French River. Superior, Minn. French Settlement, Livingston, La. French's Mills. Brauford, Pa. Frenchton. Upshur, Va. Frenchtown. Butte, Cal. Frenchtown. Hunterdon, N. J. French Village. St. Clair, Ill. French Village. St. Francis, Mo. Frenchville. Mercer, Va. Frenchville. Clearfork, Pa. Fresh Pond. Suffolk, N. Y. Freshburg. Chautauque, N. Y. Freysburg. Montgomery, N. Y. Friar's Point. Cochran, Miss. Friek's Gap. Walker, Pa. Friedensburgh. Schuyler, Pa. Friedensville. Lehigh, Pa. Friendfield. Marion, S. C. Friend Grove. Wabash, Ill. Friends. Chautauque, N. Y. Friends. Ashland, Ohio. Friendship. McDonough, Ill. Friendship. Anne Arundel, Md. Friendship. Harlan, Ky. Friendship. Lincoln, Mo. Friendship. Gulfport, N. C. Friendship. Alleghany, N. Y. Friendship. Franklin, Miss. Friendship. Dyer, Tenn. Friendship. Scioto, Ohio. Friendship. Butler, Ala. Friendship. Harrison, Texas. Friends Mission, Johnson, Kans. Friendsville. Wabash, Ill. Friendsville. Boone, Tenn. Friendsville. Susquehanna, Pa. Friselsburgh. Carroll, Md. Frontier. Clinton, N. Y. Frontier. Hilldale, Mich. Front Royal (c. h.). Warren, Va. Frost. Pochontus, Va. Frostburgh. Alleghany, Md. Frozen Camp. Jackson, Va. Frozen Creek. Breathitt, Ky. Fruit Hill. Christian, Ky. Fruit Hill. Vigo, Ind. Fruit Hill. Edgefield, S. C. Fruit Hill. Shelby, Ill. Fryburgh. Marion, Ohio. Fryburgh. Augula, Ohio. Fryburgh. Wright, Iowa. Fryburgh. Oxford, Me. Fryer's Bridge. Pike, Ala. Fryer's Ponds. Burke, Ga. Fugitt. San Joaquin, Cal. Fugitt. Spencer, Ind. Fuller. Washington, Me. Fuller's Corners. Whitey, Pa. Full's Point. Chester, Ill. Fullersville, W. Va. St. Lucie, N. Y. Fullwood Store, Mecklenburg, N. C. Fulton (c. h.). Hempstead, Ark. Fulton. Whitesides, Ill. Fulton (c. h.). Iwerinnia, Miss. Fulton (c. h.). Callaway, Mo. Fulton. Darle, N. C. Fulton. Oswego, N. Y. Fulton. Hamilton, Ohio. Fulton. Westmoreland, Pa. Fulton. Sumter, S. C. Fulton. Lauderdale, Tenn. Fulton. Rock, Wis. Fulton. Fulton, Ind. Fulton. Cobb, Ga. Fulton Centre. Jackson, Iowa. Fultonham. Fulton, Ill. Fultonham. Schorrie, N. Y. Fultonham. Muskingum, Ohio. Fulton House. Lancaster, Pa. Fultonville, Montgomery, N. Y. Funkstown. Washington, Md. Funnys Lonia. Citikouki, Ia. Furman Hill. Wyoming, Pa. Furnace. Berks, Pa. Gabriel's Creek, Madison, N. C. Gaddysville. Robeson, N. C. Gaddistown. Union, Ga. Gaddy. Barry, Mo. Gadsden. Cherokee, Ala. Gadsden. Richard, S. C. Gage's Lake. Luke, Ill. Gage's Point. St. Francis, Ark. Gahanna. Franklin, Ohio. Gainer's Store. Pike, Ala. Gaines. Orleans, N. Y. Gaines. Toqui, Pa.

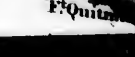
Gallaudet. Marlon, Ind. Gallipolis (c. h.). Gallus, Ohio. Gallitzin. Cambria, Pa. Galloway. La Salle, Ill. Gall's Prairie. Guseonade, Mo. Gallupville. Schorrie, N. Y. Gally Creek. Pope, Ark. Galt's Mills. Amherst, Va. Galum. Perry, Ill. Galva. Henry, Ill. Galveston (c. h.). Galveston, Tex. Galveston. Van, Ind. Galway. Simpson, Ky. Galway. Fayette, Tenn. Galway. Saratoga, N. Y. Gambler. Knox, Ohio. Gambles. Alleghany, Pa. Gamble's Store. Blount, Tenn. Gandy's Cove. Morgan, Ala. Ganges. Richland, Ohio. Ganges. Allegan, Mich. Gansevoort. Saratoga, N. Y. Gap. Walker, Ala. Gap. Lancaster, Pa. Gap Civil. Ashe, N. C. Gap Creek. Knox, Tenn. Gap Creek. Ashe, N. C. Gap Grove. Lee, Ill. Gap Mills. Monroe, Va. Gap Springs. Polk, Ark. Garden. Athens, Ohio. Garden Grove. Decatur, Ohio. Garden Plain. Whitesides, Ill. Garden Prairie. Boone, Ill. Garden Valley. Eldorado, Cal. Gardiner. Bucks, Pa. Gardiner. Kennelock, Mo. Gardiner. Worcester, Mass. Gardner. Johnson, Kans. Gardner. Noble, Ohio. Gardner's Corners, Clinton, Mich. Gardner's Lake, N. London, Con. Gardner's Mills, Salt Lake, Utah. Gardner'sville. Schorrie, N. Y. Gard's Point. Wabash, Ill. Garland. Penobscot, Me. Garland. Warren, Pa. Garlands. Albemarle, Va. Garlandville. Jasper, Miss. Garlick Falls. Clinton, N. Y. Garner's Mills. Cabarrus, N. C. Garnaville. Clayton, Iowa. Garner's Ford. Cecil, N. C. Garnettville. Mead, Ky. Garoga. Fulton, N. Y. Garrettsville. Otego, N. Y. Garrettsville. Mead, Ky. Garrettsburgh. Charleston, Ky. Garrettsville. Portage, Ohio. Garrison's Landing, Trimble, Ky. Garrisons. Putnam, N. Y. Garrison. Suak, Wis. Garrisonville. Stafford, Va. Garro. Tuolumne, Cal. Garry Owen. Jackson, Iowa. Garysburgh, Northampton, N. C. Gary's Store. Buckingham, Va. Gasconade Ferry, Gasconade, Mo. Gas Factory. Lincoln, Tenn. Gasport. Niagara, N. Y. Gaster's Station. Windsor, Ark. Gaster's Landing. Cheot, Ark. Gaston. Sumter, Ala. Gaston. Northampton, N. C. Gaston. Fremont, Iowa. Gates. Monroe, N. Y. Gates. McDonald, Mo. Gate's Mills. Chautauque, Ohio. Gateville. Trappala, Wis. Gateville. Gates, N. C. Gateville (c. h.). Coryell, Tex. Gatewood. Sevier, Tenn. Gateburgh. Fayette, Va. Gayheart. Columbiana, Ohio. Gayhead. Greene, N. Y. Gay Hill. Washington, Tenn. Gaylesville. Cherokee, Ala. Gayoso (c. h.). Penobscot, Me. Gajaville. Windsor, Va. Geary. Clinton, Mich. Geary City. Doniphan, Kans. Gehbarts. Somerset, Pa. Geddes. Onondaga, N. Y. Geesville. Pope, Ark.

Georgetown. Randolph, Ga. Georgetown (c. h.). Scott, Ky. Georgetown. Floyd, Ind. Georgetown. Monroe, Iowa. Georgetown. Vermillion, Ill. Georgetown. Jackson, N. C. Georgetown. Sagadahoc, Me. Georgetown. Cayah, Miss. Georgetown (c. h.). Pette, Mo. Georgetown. Madison, N. Y. Georgetown (c. h.). Beaver, Pa. Georgetown. Georgetown, S. C. Georgetown. Burlington, N. J. Georgetown. La Fayette, Wis. Georgetown. Fairfield, Conn. Georgetown. Attona, Mich. Georgetown. Eldorado, Cal. Georgia. Lawrence, Ind. Georgia. Frank, Vt. Georgia. De Soto, Miss. Georgian. Franklin, Ga. Georgian. Butler, Ala. Georgian. Sacramento, Cal. Georgianville. Providence, Ia. Georgian Plain. Franklin, Vt. Gerenton. Carroll, Miss. German. Chenango, N. Y. German. Darke, Ohio. Germana. Orange, Va. Germano. Harrison, Ohio. German Settlement, Preston, Va. Germanville. Lehigh, Pa. Germanton (c. h.). Stokes, N. C. Germanton. Marion, Ind. Germanville. Mason, Ky. Germantown. Columbia, N. Y. Germantown. Montgomery, Ohio. Germantown. Philadelphia, Pa. Germantown. Shelby, Tenn. Germantown. Clinton, Ill. Germanton. Adams, Wis. German Valley. Morris, N. J. Germanville. Edgefield, S. C. Germanville. Jefferson, Iowa. Germany. Warren, Pa. Gerrardstown. Berkeley, Va. Gerry. Chautauque, N. Y. Gettysburgh. Preble, Ohio. Gettysburgh (c. h.). Adams, Pa. Getzville. Erie, N. Y. Ghent. Carroll, Ky. Ghent. Columbia, N. Y. Ghentville. Henry, Ga. Gholson. Nowabee, Miss. Gholsonville. Brownick, Va. Girard. Clayton, Iowa. Gibbs's Road, Cumberland, N. C. Gibbs's Cross Road, Smith, Tenn. Gilbville. Sheppagan, Wis. Gibsonville. Hocking, Ohio. Gibraltar. Wayne, Mich. Gibson. Susquehanna, Pa. Gibson. Pike, Ohio. Gibson. Steuben, N. Y. Gibson's Station, Guernsey, Ohio. Gibsonville. Livingston, N. Y. Gibsonville. Russell, Va. Gibsonville. Sierra, Cal. Gibsonville. Guilford, N. C. Gibson's Store, Richmond, N. C. Gibson's Wells. Gibson, Tenn. Giddings. Suak, Wis. Gidley's Station, Jackson, Mich. Gilbert. McLennan, Tex. Gilbert. Scott, Iowa. Gilbert. Oakland, Mich. Gilbertsboro'. Limesone, Ala. Gilbert's Mills. Onondaga, N. C. Gilbertsville. Montgomery, Pa. Gilboa. Schorrie, N. Y. Gilboa. Putnam, Ohio. Gilboa. Louisa, Va. Gilchrist's Bridge, Marion, S. C. Gilder. Greenville, S. C. Gilead. Oxford, Me. Gilead. Toland, Conn. Gilead. Miami, Ind. Gilead. Calhoun, Ill. Gilead. Branch, Mich. Gilead. Wood, Ohio. Gilead. Lewis, Mo. Gilford Village, Franklin, N. H. Gill. Franklin, Mass. Gilleland. Travis, Tex. Gillespie. Macomb, Ill. Gillespieville. Ross, Ohio.

Glasgow	Thomas, Ga.	GooseCreekIsland	Beaufort, N. C.	Graniteville	Edgefield, S. C.	Greenfield (c. h.)	Dade, Mo.	Green
Glasboro	Gloucester, N. J.	Gordon	Pickens, Ala.	Graniteville	Middlesex, Mass.	Greenfield (c. h.)	Franklin, Mass.	Green
Glass Creek	Barry, Mich.	Gordon	Wilkinson, Ga.	Graniteville	Washington, Miss.	Greenfield	Poinsett, Ark.	Green
Glassnevin	Dubuque, Iowa.	Gordon	Darke, Ohio.	Grant	Grant, Ind.	Greenfield	Hillsboro, N. H.	Green
Glass Village	Pope, Ark.	Gordon's Springs	Clathorn, Ia.	Grant	Sullivan, N. H.	Greenfield	Hillsboro, Ohio.	Green
Glassy Mountain	Pickens, S. C.	Gordonsville	Walker, Tenn.	Grant	Sumner, Tenn.	Greenfield	Eric, Pa.	Green
Glastenbury	Hartford, Conn.	Gordonsville	Logan, Ky.	Grant's Creek	Stewart, Ind.	Greenfield	Colquhoun, Pa.	Green
Glebe Cottage	Alexandria, Va.	Gordonsville	Orange, Va.	Grant's Hill	Gentry, Mo.	Greenfield	Olmetad, Minn.	Green
Glebe	Montgomery, N. Y.	Gordonsville	Lancaster, Pa.	Grant's Lick	Campbell, Ky.	Greenfield	Mitauka, Wis.	Green
Glenaloon	Chatham, N. C.	Goro	Rocking, Ohio.	Grantville	Alleghany, Md.	Greenfield	Uden, N. Y.	Green
Glenalta	Marion, N. C.	Goreaville	London, Va.	Grantville	Covett, Ga.	Greenfield	Beaufort, S. C.	Green
Glen Arbor	Leelanau, Mich.	Gorham	Cumberland, Me.	Grantville	Norfolk, Mass.	Greenfield	Adair, Iowa.	Green
Glen Aubrey	Brooms, N. Y.	Gorham	Coos, N. H.	Grantville	Delaware, Ind.	Greenfield Cent'r	Saratoga, N. Y.	Green
Glen Brook	Hart, Ky.	Gorham	Ontario, N. Y.	Grantville	Washington, N. Y.	Greenfield Hill	Fairfield, Conn.	Green
Glenburn	Penobscot, Me.	Gorham	Fulton, Ohio.	Grantville	Licking, Ohio.	Greenfield Mills	Frederick, Md.	Green
Glen Castle	Brooms, N. Y.	Gorham	Monongalia, Va.	Grantville	Bradford, Pa.	Greenfield	Albion, Ohio.	Green
Glenca	Galkin, Ky.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Jackson, Tenn.	Green Garden	Will, Ill.	Green
Glenca	Bolivar, Miss.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Monongalia, Va.	Green Grove	Conway, Ark.	Green
Glenca	Belmont, Ohio.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Grove	Clinton, Ky.	Green
Glenca	McLeod, Minn.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Grove	Lutern, Pa.	Green
Glenca	St. Louis, Mo.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hall	Oswego, Ky.	Green
Glenca Mills	Columbia, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Green, N. Y.	Green
Glen Cove	Queens, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Rutherford, N. C.	Green
Glendale	Berkshire, Mass.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Lauderdale, Ala.	Green
Glendale	Camden, N. J.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Columbiana, Ohio.	Green
Glendale	Hamilton, Ohio.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Wilson, Tenn.	Green
Glendale	Cass, Nebr.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Campbell, Va.	Green
Glendale	Monroe, Wis.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Hill	Titus, Tex.	Green
Glenclay	Howard, Md.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Island	Albany, N. Y.	Green
Glen Easion	Marshall, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Lake	Meeker, Minn.	Green
Glen Gary	Berkeley, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Lake	Maryette, Wis.	Green
Glenham	Dutches, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Lancaster, Pa.	Green
Glen Hope	Clearfield, Pa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Rockingham, N. H.	Green
Glenmore	Onida, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Barnwell, S. C.	Green
Glenmore	Buckingham, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Dutches, N. Y.	Green
Glenm	McLean, Pa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Russell, Va.	Green
Glenm	Fayette, Ga.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Depot, Wingham, N. H.	Green
Glenm	Clark, Iowa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenland	Level, Southampton, Va.	Green
Glenm	Gloucester, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Level	Wicks, N. C.	Green
Glenm	Warren, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Mount	Adama, Pa.	Green
Glenm	Glenn Springs, Spartanb', N. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Mount	Drew, Ark.	Green
Glenm	Valley, Johnson, Ind.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Mount	Pockingham, Va.	Green
Glenm	Barbour, Ala.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Mount	Marshall, Iowa.	Green
Glenm	Schenectady, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Oak	Fusion, Ind.	Green
Glenm	Delaware, Pa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Oak	Livington, Mich.	Green
Glenm	York, Pa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Pains	Southampton, Va.	Green
Glenm	Lawrence, Tenn.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Pains	Northampton, N. C.	Green
Glenm	Lewis, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green Point	Kings, N. Y.	Green
Glenm	Fairfield, Conn.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenport	Suffolk, N. Y.	Green
Glenm	Clinton, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green River	Henry, Ill.	Green
Glenm	Hartford, Md.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green River	Columbia, N. Y.	Green
Glenm	Sullivan, N. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green River	Windham, Vt.	Green
Glenm	Erie, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green River	Hart, Ky.	Green
Glenm	Susquehanna, Pa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Green River	Henderson, N. C.	Green
Glenm	Mills, Iowa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Greene, Ala.	Green
Glenm	Calhoun, N. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro (c. h.)	Greene, Ga.	Green
Glenm	Johnson, Mo.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Henry, Ind.	Green
Glenm	Marshall, Tenn.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Caroline, Md.	Green
Glenm	Worcester, Mass.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Gulfport, N. C.	Green
Glenm	Essex, Mass.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro (c. h.)	Greene, Pa.	Green
Glenm	Gloucester, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Greene, Vt.	Green
Glenm	Camden, N. J.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Greene, Ark.	Green
Glover	Orleans, Vt.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Choctaw, Miss.	Green
Glover's Gap	Marion, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Decatur, Ind.	Green
Gloverville	Fulton, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Greene, Ky.	Green
Glymont	Charles, Md.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Greene, N. J.	Green
Glymphville	Newberry, S. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	St. Helena, La.	Green
Gladenshutte	Tuscarawas, Oh.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Knox, Mo.	Green
Godfrey	Middletown, Ill.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Preston, Va.	Green
Godwinville	Bergen, N. J.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Trumbull, Ohio.	Green
Goff's Mills	Seaboard, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Westmoreland, Pa.	Green
Goffstown	Hillsboro, N. H.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	X B's Sand'y, Oh.	Green
Goffstown Centre	Hillsboro, N. H.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Catahoula, La.	Green
Gogansville	Franklin, Va.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Wayne, Ind.	Green
Goleconda (c. h.)	Pope, Ill.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Logan, Va.	Green
Gold Creek	Brown, Ind.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Hancock, Va.	Green
Golden City	Colorado	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	St. Clair, Ala.	Green
Golden Coraca	Wayne, Ohio.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Sneca, Ohio.	Green
Golden Gate	Washington, Nebr.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Wash'n, Md.	Green
Golden Grove	Greenfield, S. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Tuolumne, Cal.	Green
Golden Hill	Wyoming, Pa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Columbia, N. C.	Green
Golden Hill	Dorchester, Md.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	La Fayette, Mo.	Green
Golden Lake	Jefferson, Wis.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Schuyler, Mo.	Green
Golden Place	Onkone, N. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Douglas, Kans.	Green
Golden Pond	Trigg, Ky.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Starke, Ohio.	Green
Golden's Bridge	Week's, N. Y.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Howard, Ind.	Green
Golden's Point	Hancock, Ill.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Alleghany, Pa.	Green
Golden Springs	Anderson, S. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Whit, Penn.	Green
Golden Valley	Rutherford, N. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro	Cumberland, Ill.	Green
Gold Field	Wright, Iowa.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro		Green
Gold Hill	Boyan, N. C.	Gorham	Adair, Va.	Grantville	Adair, Va.	Greenboro		Green



JOHNSON'S







PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

NORTH AMERICA.

SEPEL NO.	NAME OF PEAK.	HEIGHT IN ENGLISH FEET.	SAME OF RANGE, ETC.	COUNTRY.
1	Mount St. Elias	17,900	Coast Range	Russian America.
2	Papocatapetl (vol.)	17,894	Cordillera	Mexico.
3	Orizaba	17,373	"	"
4	Mount Brown	15,990	Rocky Mountains	British America.
5	Mount Hooker	15,700	"	"
6	Isaac Huall	15,705	Cordillera	Mexico.
7	Toluca	15,721	"	"
8	Big Horn Mountain	15,000	Rocky Mountains	United States.
9	Mount Fairweather	14,750	Coast Range	Russian America.
10	Volcano de Fuego	14,700	Cordillera	Guatemala.
11	Mount Shasta	14,390	Coast Range	California.
12	Long's Peak	13,575	Rocky Mountains	United States.
13	Fremont's Peak	13,570	"	"
14	Cofre de Perote	13,413	Cordillera	Mexico.
15	Volcano de Agua	12,620	"	Guatemala.
16	Mount Hood	12,000	Coast Range	United States.
17	Mount St. Helens	12,000	"	"
18	Volcano de Cartago	11,450	Cordillera	Costa Rica.
19	James' Peak	11,320	Rocky Mountains	United States.
20	Spanish Peaks	11,000	"	"
21	Mount Rainier	10,000	Coast Range	"
22	Mount Baker	10,000	"	"
23	Humboldt Mountains	9,000	Great Basin	Utah.
24	Waysach Mountains	8,990	"	"
25	Mount Linn	8,600	Coast Range	California.
26	Mount St. John	8,500	"	"
27	East Peak (vol.)	8,500	"	Russian America.
28	Pico de Tarquino	7,900	Cuba	West Indies.
29	Cibao Mountain	7,200	Haiti	"
30	Clingman's Peak	6,941	Alleghany Mountains	North Carolina.
31	Mitchell's Peak	6,782	"	"
32	Black Mountain	6,476	"	"
33	Mount Washington	6,493	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
34	Roan Mountain	6,370	Alleghany Mountains	North Carolina.
35	Sofstara	6,075	Island of Dominica	West Indies.
36	Blaserk	6,000	East Greenland	East Greenland.
37	Werner	6,000	"	"
38	Mount Adams	5,963	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
39	Mount Jefferson	5,860	"	"
40	Grandfather Mountain	5,738	Alleghany Mountains	North Carolina.
41	Mount Madison	5,617	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
42	Mount Monroe	5,510	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
43	Souffriere	5,500	Guadaloupe	West Indies.
44	Mount Marcy	5,467	Adirondack Mountains	New York.
45	Mount Katahdin	5,385	Isolated Peak	Maine.
46	Mount McIntyre	5,183	Adirondack Mountains	New York.
47	Mount Hecla (vol.)	5,110	"	Iceland.
48	Mount Franklin	5,050	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
49	Nippletop Mountain	4,909	Adirondack Mountains	New York.
50	Whiteface Mountain	4,555	"	"
51	Morro Garon	4,800	St. Vincent	West Indies.
52	Mount La Fayette	4,728	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
53	Moosehillcock	4,637	"	"
54	Mount Morris	4,576	Adirondack Mountains	New York.
55	Mount Pelee	4,390	Martinique	West Indies.
56	Mansfield	4,290	Green Mountains	Vermont.
57	Peaks of Otter	4,260	Alleghany Mountains	Virginia.
58	Camel's Hump	4,083	Green Mountains	Vermont.
59	Mount Seward	4,000	Adirondack Mountains	New York.
60	Volcano	4,000	St. Lucia	West Indies.
61	Table Mountain	4,000	Alleghany Mountains	Virginia.
62	Bald Mountain	4,000	"	"
63	Saddleback Mountain	4,000	Taughkanic Mountains	Massachusetts.
64	Mount Parusans	3,851	Spitzbergen	Spitzbergen.
65	Round Top	3,824	Catakill Mountains	New York.
66	High Peak	3,718	"	"
67	Mount Misery	3,718	St. Christopher	West Indies.
68	Peak	3,700	Spitzbergen	Spitzbergen.
69	Sierra de Langulla	3,673	Porto Rico	West Indies.
70	Killington Peak	3,673	Green Mountains	Vermont.
71	Grand Monadnock	3,450	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
72	Acutey	3,320	Green Mountains	Vermont.
73	Central Peak	3,000	Island of Nevis	West Indies.
74	Kearsarge Mountain	2,460	White Mountains	New Hampshire.
75	Pine Orchard	2,374	Catakill Mountains	New York.
76	Shawangunk	1,866	Highlands	"
77	The Buttes	1,794	Oregon	Oregon.
78	Grand Beehem	1,682	Catakill Mountains	New York.
79	Butter Hill	1,590	Highlands	"
80	Mount Tom	1,200	Mount Tom Range	Massachusetts.
81	Berkshire Hills	1,200	Taughkanic Mountains	"
82	Breakneck Hill	1,200	Highlands	New York.
83	Anthony's Nose	1,198	"	"
84	Schooley's Mountain	1,100	Morris County	New Jersey.
85	Mount Holyoke	1,000	E. bank of Connecticut R.	Massachusetts.
86	Palisades	1,000	"	"
87	Le Giant	1,000	"	"
88	Jung Frau	1,000	"	"
89	Le Mouch	1,000	"	"
90	Schreckhorn	1,000	"	"
91	Order Spitze	1,000	"	"
92	Gross Glockner	1,000	"	"
93	Aiguille du Midi	1,000	"	"
94	Monte Viso	1,000	"	"
95	The Gallonstock	1,000	"	"
96	Aiguille de Eassire	1,000	"	"
97	Mount Genevros	1,000	"	"
98	Monta Gavio	1,000	"	"
99	Cerro de Mulhacen	1,000	"	"
100	Simplon	1,000	"	"
101	Wisbach Horn	1,000	"	"
102	La Mornelata	1,000	"	"
103	Mont Cenis	1,000	"	"
104	Mont' Neidou	1,000	"	"
105	Pic Blanc	1,000	"	"
106	Great St. Bernard	1,000	"	"
107	Vignemale	1,000	"	"
108	Mount Etna	1,000	"	"
109	St. Gothard	1,000	"	"
110	Mount Calm	1,000	"	"
111	Pic Blanc	1,000	"	"
112	Spigen	1,000	"	"
113	Peak of Co.	1,000	"	"
114	Pic du Midi	1,000	"	"
115	The Thorstein	1,000	"	"
116	Little St. Bernard	1,000	"	"
117	Monte Corno	1,000	"	"
118	Canigon	1,000	"	"
119	Monte Rotondo	1,000	"	"
120	Gulona	1,000	"	"
121	Lomnitzer Spitze	1,000	"	"
122	Rilo Dagh	1,000	"	"
123	Mount Farnassus	1,000	"	"
124	Mount Ida	1,000	"	"
125	Col de Ferret	1,000	"	"
126	Mount Dinar	1,000	"	"
127	Monte Cimone	1,000	"	"
128	Mount Klock	1,000	"	"
129	Pisanino	1,000	"	"
130	Pizzo di Casti	1,000	"	"
131	Orsafa Tokul	1,000	"	"
132	Kisavo	1,000	"	"
133	Ge-nargentu Peak	1,000	"	"
134	Mount D'Or	1,000	"	"
135	Mount Plerus	1,000	"	"
136	P. de Cantal	1,000	"	"
137	Sullitelma	1,000	"	"
138	Monte Amata	1,000	"	"
139	Reculet de Toluy	1,000	"	"
140	La Dole	1,000	"	"
141	Black Mountain	1,000	"	"
142	Zagora	1,000	"	"
143	St. Angelo	1,000	"	"
144	Schneekofe	1,000	"	"
145	Fougari	1,000	"	"
146	Feldberg	1,000	"	"
147	Puy de Dome	1,000	"	"
148	Ballon de Alsace	1,000	"	"
149	Monte Alto	1,000	"	"
150	Hohenstein	1,000	"	"
151	Brokfeld	1,000	"	"
152	Mount Delphi	1,000	"	"
153	Kielburg	1,000	"	"
154	Mousserai	1,000	"	"
155	Yessuvius (vol.)	1,000	"	"
156	Brocken	1,000	"	"
157	Ispario	1,000	"	"
158	Great Beerberg	1,000	"	"
159	Summit	1,000	"	"
160	Great Felsberg	1,000	"	"
161	Stromboli (vol.)	1,000	"	"
162	Mount Delphi	1,000	"	"
163	Tonnere	1,000	"	"
164	Mount St. Oreste	1,000	"	"
165	Peak	1,000	"	"
166	Kastri	1,000	"	"
167	Gibraltar	1,000	"	"
168	Valdai Hills	1,000	"	"
169	North Cape	1,000	"	"
170	Himmelsberg	1,000	"	"
171	Mont Martre	1,000	"	"

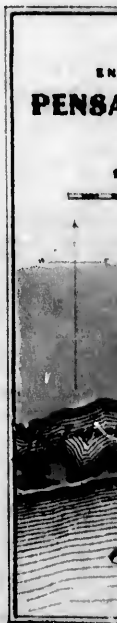
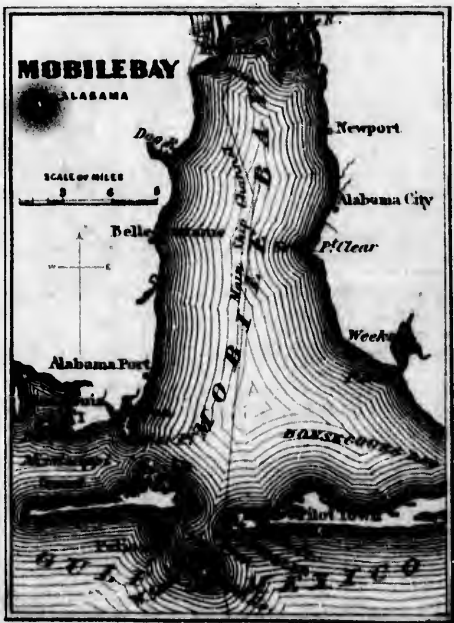
MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

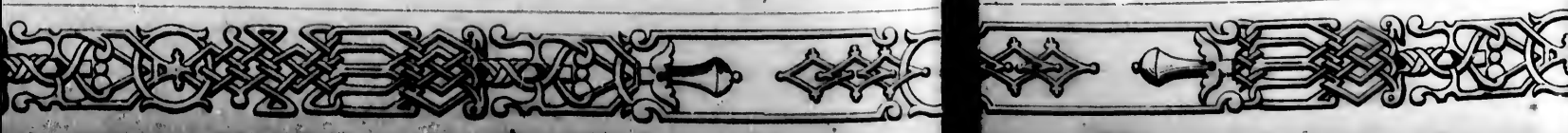
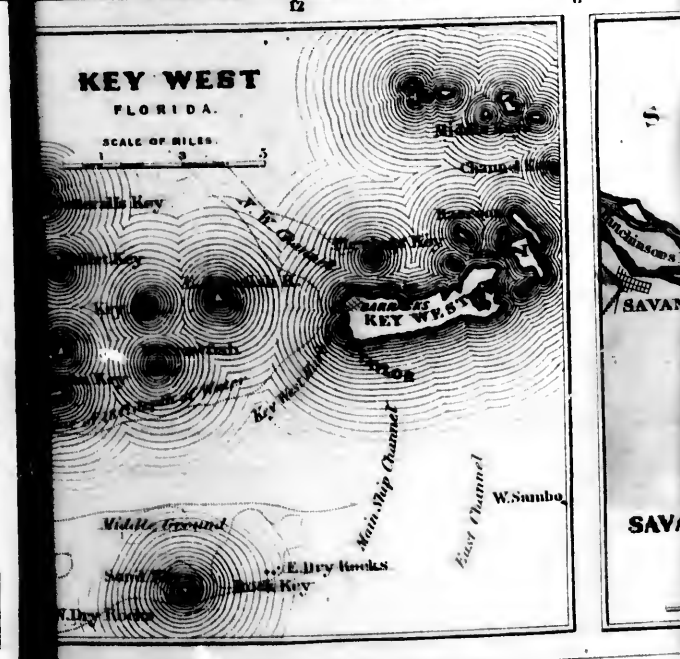
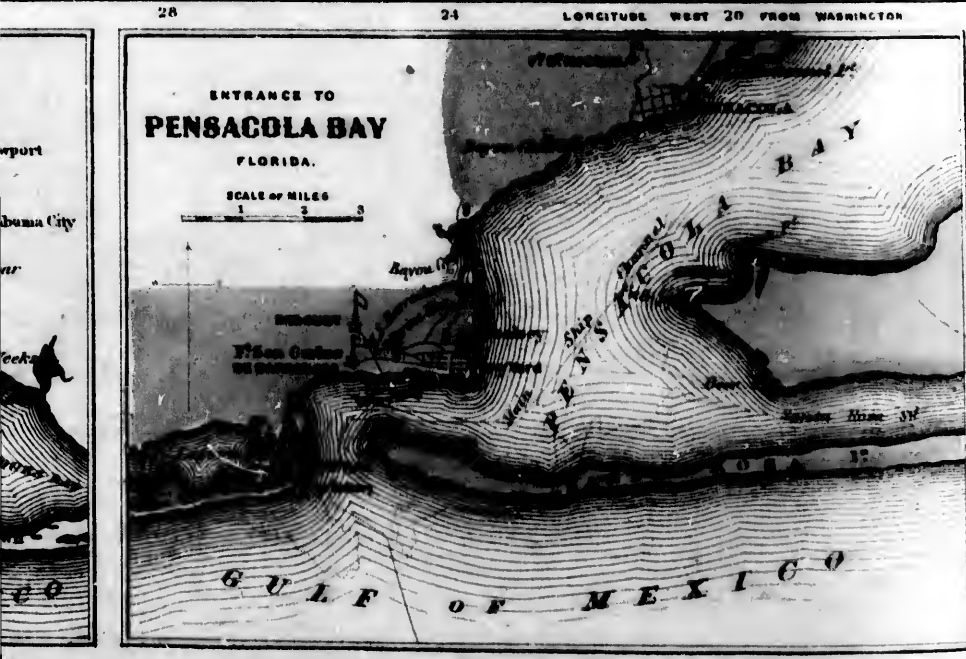
REFER. NO.	NAME OF PEAK.	HEIGHT IN ENGLISH FEET.	NAME OF RANGE, ETC.	COUNTRY.
9	Le Giant	18,800	Pennine Alps	Sardinia.
10	Jung Fran	18,671	Bernese Alps	Switzerland.
11	Le Monch	18,498	"	"
12	Schreckhorn	18,492	"	"
13	Orler Spitze	18,550	Rhaetian Alps	Austria.
14	Gross Glockner	12,776	"	"
15	Aiguille du Midi	12,743	Pennine Alps	Sardinia.
16	Monte Viso	12,589	Ligurian Alps	France.
17	The Gallonstock	12,481	Bernese Alps	Switzerland.
18	Aiguille de Bassire	12,346	Graian Alps	Sardinia.
19	Mont Genevre	11,785	Cottian Alps	France and Sardinia.
20	Monte Garivo	11,754	Rhaetian Alps	Austria.
21	Cerro de Mulhaca	11,605	Sierra Nevada	Spain.
22	Simplon	11,510	Helvetic Alps	Switzerland.
23	Wibach Horn	11,513	Noric Alps	Austria.
24	La Mornicata	11,509	Carnic Alps	"
25	Monte Cenis	11,457	Graian Alps	Sardinia.
26	Mont Neuhou	11,427	Pyrenees	Spain.
27	Pic Blanc	11,190	Pennine Alps	Sardinia.
28	Great St. Bernard	11,080	"	Sardinia & Switzerland.
29	Vignemale	10,990	Pyrenees	France and Spain.
30	Monte Eina	10,974	Island of Sicily	Kingdom of Naples.
31	St. Gothard	10,595	Helvetic Alps	Switzerland.
32	Monte Caim	10,500	Pyrenees	France and Spain.
33	Pic Blanc	10,305	"	"
34	Spilgen	9,981	Rhaetian Alps	Switzer'd and Austria.
35	Peak of Oo	9,730	Pyrenees	France and Spain.
36	Pic du Midi	9,630	"	France.
37	The Thorstein	9,630	Noric Alps	Austria.
38	Little St. Bernard	9,591	Graian Alps	Sardinia.
39	Monte Corno	9,523	Apennines	Kingdom of Naples.
40	Canigon	9,187	Pyrenees	France.
41	Monte Rotondo	9,045	Island of Corsica	Corsica.
42	Gulona	8,690	Mountains of Greece	Greece.
43	Lomnitz Spitze	8,779	Carpathians	Austria.
44	Rilo Dagh	8,800	Balkan Mountains	Turkey.
45	Mount Parnassus	8,063	Mountains of Greece	Greece.
46	Mount St. Elias	7,980	"	"
47	Mount Ida	7,674	Crete	Turkey.
48	Col de Ferret	7,641	Pennine Alps	Switzerland.
49	Mount Dinara	7,453	Dinaric Chain	Turkey.
50	Monte Cimone	7,098	Apennines	Modena.
51	Mount Kleck	6,926	Dinaric Chain	Styria.
52	Pisanino	3,732	Apennines	Modena.
53	Pizzo di Cassi	6,509	Monte Madona	Sicily.
54	Oranfa Tokul	6,420	Icy Mountains	Iceland.
55	Kisavo	6,407	Hellenic Chain	Turkey.
56	Genargentu Peak	6,380	Genargentu Mountains	Sardinia Island.
57	Mount D'Or	6,188	Auvergne Mountains	France.
58	Mount Plerus	6,161	Hellenic Chain	Turkey.
59	P. de Cantal	6,086	Auvergne Mountains	France.
60	Bullfella	5,956	Scandinavian Mountains	Sweden and Norway
61	Monte Aminta	5,799	Apennines	Tuscany.
62	Reculit de Turly	5,643	Jura Chain	Switzerland.
63	La Dole	5,509	"	"
64	Black Mountain	5,356	Island of Cephalonia	Ionian Republic.
65	Zagora	5,810	Hellenic Chain	Turkey.
66	St. Angelo	5,300	Lipari Island	Sicily.
67	Schneckkofe	5,253	Eisen Geb	Silesia.
68	Fougari	5,243	Samothraci Island	Turkey.
69	Feldberg	4,900	Black Forest	Bavaria.
70	Puy de Dome	4,846	Auvergne Mountains	France.
71	Ballon de Alsaco	4,683	Voeges Mountains	"
72	Monte Ato	4,380	S. Apennines	Naples.
73	Hohenstein	4,354	Herzycyan Mountains	Moravia.
74	Brockfeld	4,193	Thulian Mountains	Norway.
75	Mont Delphi	4,156	Island of Negropont	Greece.
76	Kielburg	4,074	Ers Gebirge	Germany.
77	Monerrat	4,054	Mountains of Catalonia	Spain.
78	Vesuvius (vol.)	3,983	S. Apennines	Naples.
79	Brocken	3,740	Harz Mountains	Germany.
80	Ispario	3,489	Thasos Island	Turkey.
81	Great Beerberg	3,365	Thuringerwald	Germany.
82	Bummti	3,300	Island of Fugelo	Norway.
83	Great Feldberg	2,986	Taurus Mountains	Germany.
84	Stromboli (vol.)	3,687	Lipari Island	Sicily.
85	Mount Delphi	3,395	Skopelo Island	Greece.
86	Tonnere	3,235	Voeges Mountains	France.
87	Mount St. Oreste	3,140	Apennines	States of the Church.
88	Peak	1,900	Island of Corfu	Ionian Republic.
89	Kastri	1,885	Island of Thasos	Turkey.
90	Gibraltar	1,487	Andalusia	Spain.
91	Vaidal Hills	1,300	Vaidal Hills	Russia.
92	North Cape	1,161	Island of Mageroe	Norway.
93	Himmelsberg	923	Platou of Denmark	Denmark.
94	Mont Martre	400	Violinity of Paris	France.

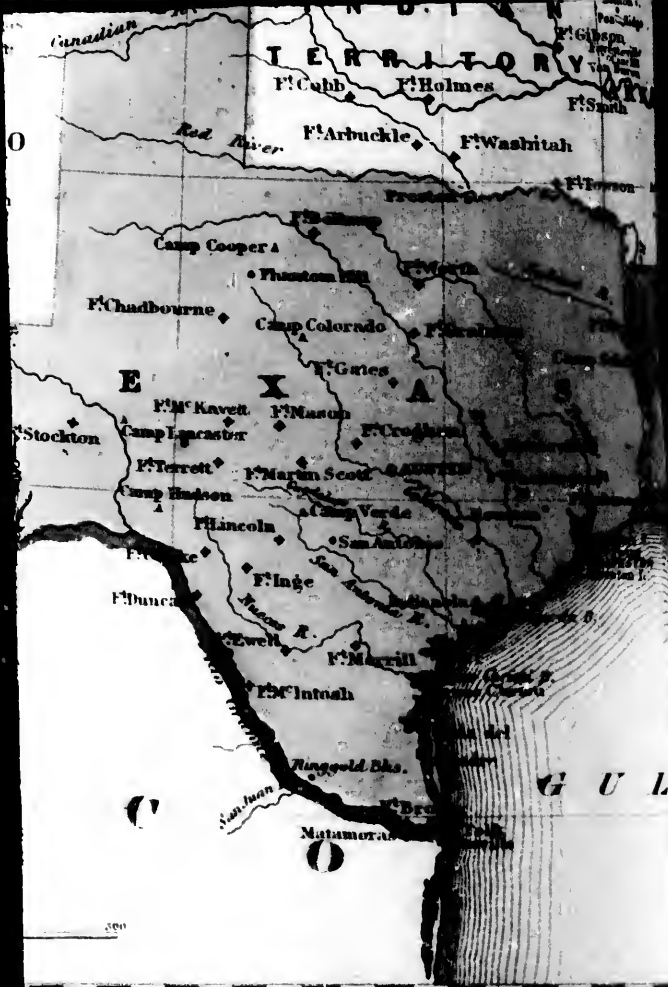
REFER. NO.	NAME OF PEAK.	HEIGHT IN ENGLISH FEET.	NAME OF RANGE, ETC.	COUNTRY.
49	Ben Wyvis	2,730	Rosshire	Scotland.
50	Hart Fell	2,635	Dunfrieshire	"
51	Mount Buttock	2,600	Kincardineshire	"
52	Lowther Hill	2,522	Lanarkshire	"
53	Kippure	2,473	Leinster	Ireland.
54	Paps of Jura	2,470	Argyleshire	Scotland.
55	Slievenaman	2,363	Tipperary	Ireland.
56	The Paps	2,280	Kerry	"
57	Snafell	2,004	Isle of Man	Great Britain.
58	Campile Hills	1,850	Strlingshire	Scotland.
59	Achill Head	1,800	Mayo	Ireland.
60	Pentland Hills	1,700	Peebles and Lanark co's	Scotland.
61	Peak	1,569	Hoy Island	Orkney Group.
62	Eildon Hills	1,364	Roxburghshire	Scotland.
63	Alisa Craig	1,139	Firth of Clyde	"
64	Dunnoose	792	Isle of Wight	England.
65	Sallybury Craigs	550	Mid Lothian	Scotland.
66	Hill of Howth	549	Dublin	Ireland.
67	Edinburgh Castle	484	Mid Lothian	Scotland.
68	Bass Rock	400	Firth of Forth	"
69	St. Paul's	404	London	England.

ASIA AND OCEANICA.

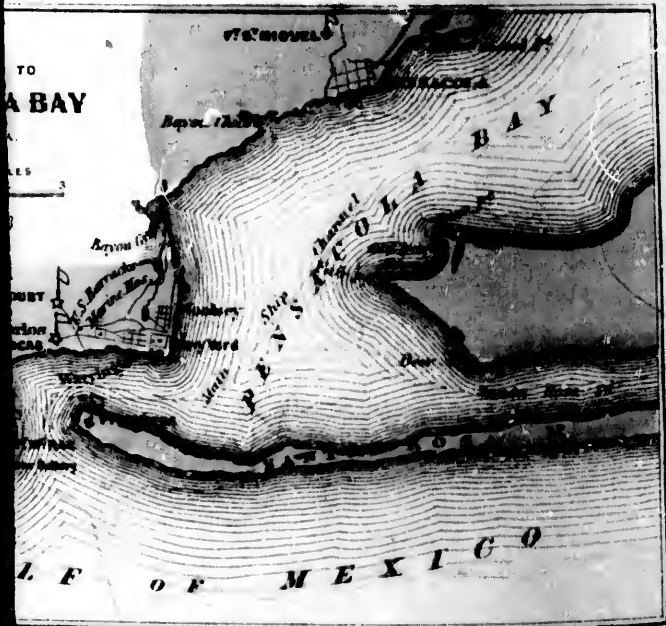
1	Kunchinjinga	23,173	Himalaya Mountains	India.
2	Dhawalagiri	23,078	"	"
3	Jainnatri	20,669	"	"
4	Jawahir	25,749	"	"
5	Nanda Devi	25,698	"	"
6	Conasimban	24,740	"	"
7	Swaigbar	24,800	"	"
8	Chumulari	23,929	"	"
9	Cantas	23,500	"	"
10	St. Patrick	22,355	"	"
11	St. George	22,240	"	"
12	Peak	22,180	"	"
13	Gemini	21,600	"	"
14	Bunderpooch	21,155	"	"
15	Pyramid	20,966	"	"
16	Peak	20,280	Hindoo Koosh	Afghanistan.
17	Bunderpooch 2d	20,123	Himalaya Mountains	India.
18	Mount Elburz	19,493	Caucasus Mountains	Russian Empire.
19	Mount Ararat	17,119	"	Asia Minor.
20	Mount Kusbeck	16,592	"	Russian Empire.
21	Kilontabcoskol (vol.)	16,519	Maritime Chain	Kamtschatka.
22	Kassoumba	15,000	Sumatra	Malaysia.
23	Australian Alps	15,000	Australia	Australia.
24	Demavend	14,695	Elburz Chain	Persia.
25	Mouna Kea	13,958	Hawaii	Sandwich Is.
26	Mount Ophir	13,843	Sumatra	Malaysia.
27	Mouna Loa	13,750	Hawaii	Sandwich Is.
28	Arjsh Dagh	13,100	Anti Taurus	Asia Minor.
29	Bereilan	13,000	Persia	Malaysia.
30	Gunong Dempu	12,465	Sumatra	Malaysia.
31	Mount Erebus (vol.)	12,400	Victoria Land	Antarctic Continent.
A	Peak	12,000	Formosa	China.
B	Mount Terror	11,500	Victoria Land	Antarctic Continent.
33	Koriatakala (vol.)	11,318	Maritime Chain	Kamtschatka.
34	Mount Lebanon	11,050	Anti Lebanon	Syria.
35	Mount Blencha	11,063	Altai Mountains	Russian Empire.
36	Peak	10,933	Otabelle	Polywania.
37	Itallakul	10,735	Altai Mountains	Russian Empire.
38	Kronotakala (vol.)	10,625	Maritime Chain	Kamtschatka.
39	Shiveluteh (vol.)	10,601	"	"
40	Hakakala (vol.)	10,300	Maul	Sandwich Is.
41	Murchurtl Bet	10,070	Niigherries	India.
42	Mount Olympus	9,100	Mount Olympus	Asia Minor.
43	Mount Egmont	8,839	New Zealand	Australia.
44	Arvataka	8,760	Maritime Chain	Kamtschatka.
45	Dodabeta	8,700	Niigherries	India.
46	Mount St. Catharine	8,693	Jebel Tur	Arabia.
47	Mount Sinal	8,300	"	"
48	Pedro-talla-galla	8,236	Peak	Ceylon.
49	Melin	8,900	Quangiong	China.
50	Kirrigal Pota	7,810	Peak	Ceylon.
51	Torra Rella	7,730	"	"
52	Peak of Yesso	7,680	Island of Yesso	Japan.
53	Adams' Peak	7,420	Peak	Ceylon.
54	Mount Serbal	6,760	Jebel Tur	Arabia.
55	Quepaert	6,400	Peak	Quepaert Is.
56	Sea View Hill	6,300	"	Australia.
57	Tadilandamala	6,055	Western Ghats	India.
58	Subramali	5,850	"	"
59	Jebel Akral	5,816	"	Arabia.

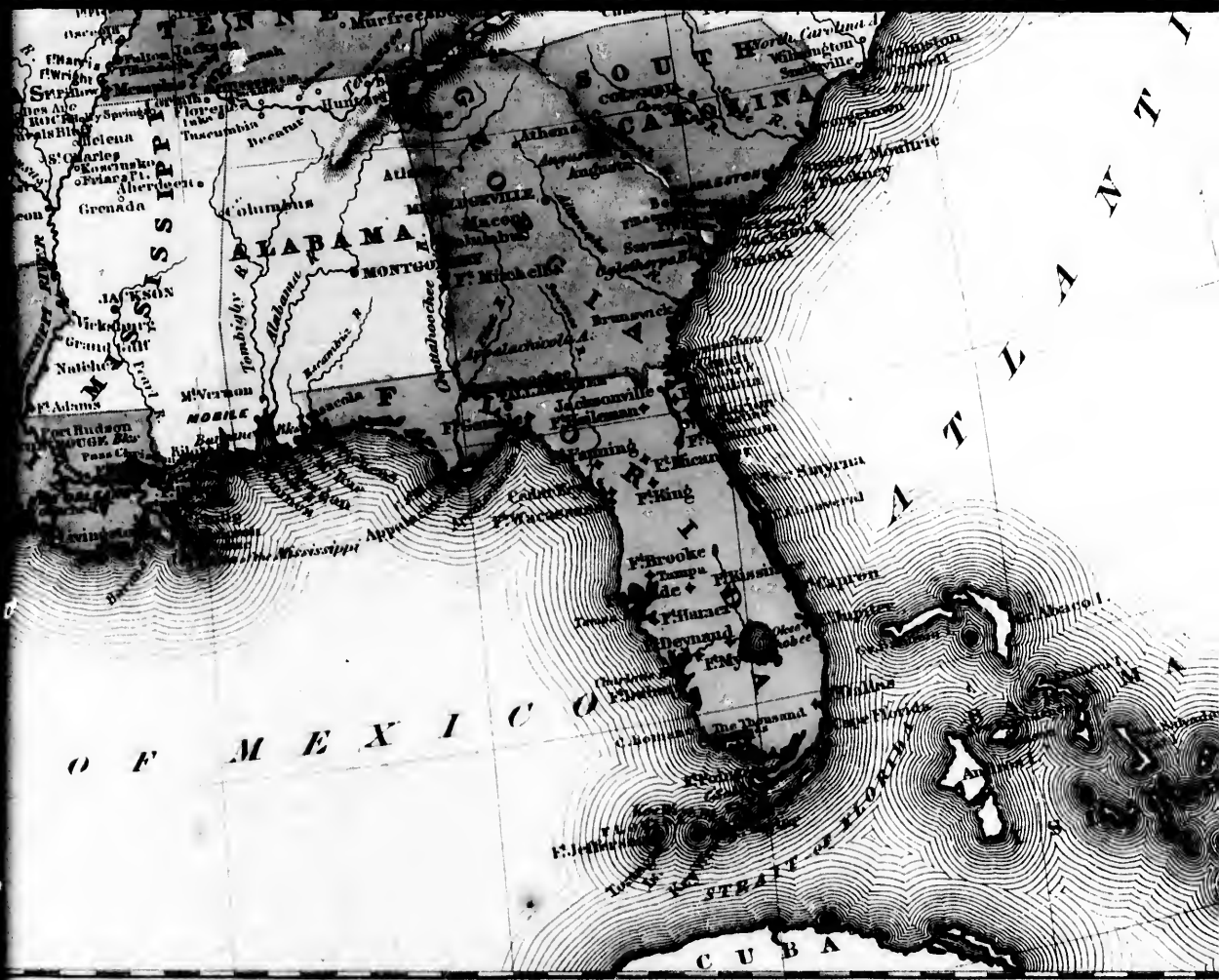




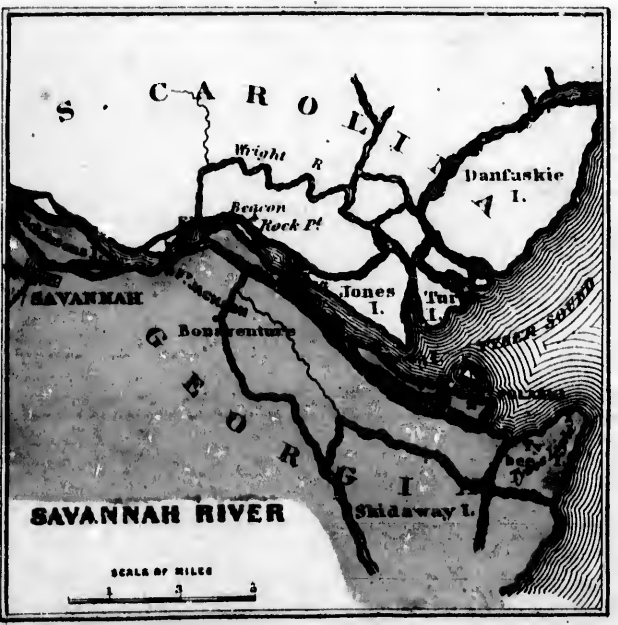


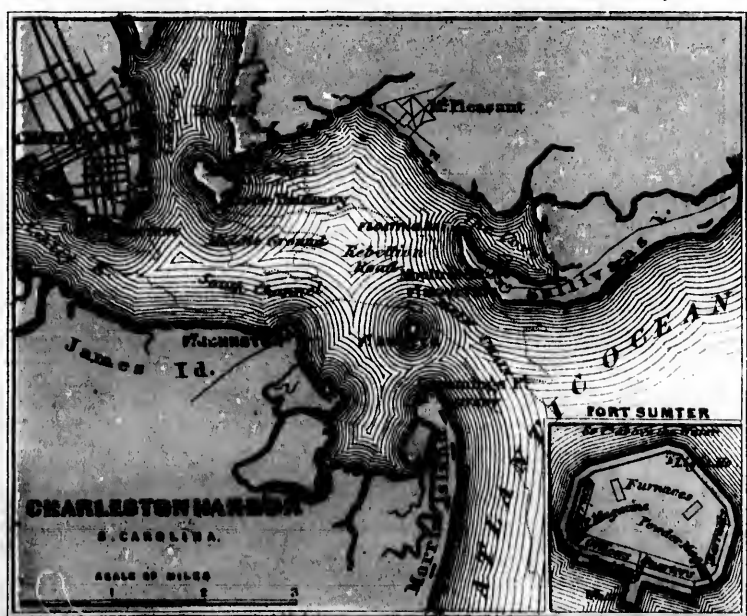
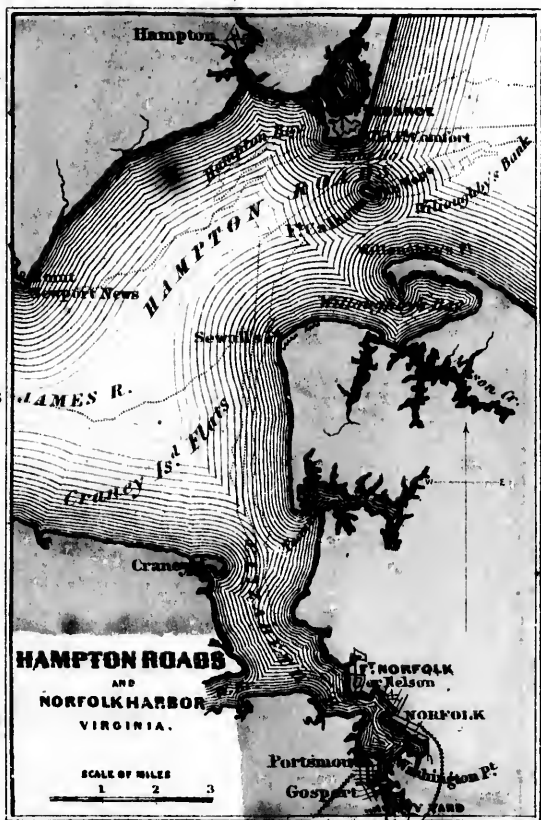
24 LONGITUDE WEST 20 FROM WASHINGTON





KEY WEST
FLORIDA.





Hardinville..... Crawford, Ill.	Hart Lot..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Heal Quarters..... Nicholas, Ky.	Hesper
Hardacrabble..... Monroe, Ill.	Hartboro..... Warrick, Ind.	Head Spring..... De Kald, Ala.	Hess P.
Hardville..... Jefferson, Kans.	Hart's Grove..... Ashland, Ohio.	Head Waters..... Highland, Va.	Hester
Hardwick..... Worcester, Mass.	Hartshorn..... Orange, N. C.	Headburg..... Sonoma, Cal.	Hester
Hardwick..... Culdonia, Vt.	Hart's Mills..... Ripley, Ind.	Headville..... Rutland, Vt.	Hester
Hardwickville..... Nelson, Va.	Hartstown..... Crawford, Pa.	Healing Springs..... Davidson, N.C.	Hester
Hardy..... Lucas, Ohio.	Hart's Village..... Dutchess, N. Y.	Healing Springs..... Bath, Va.	Hetriel
Harwood..... Baltimore, Md.	Hartsville..... Bartholomew, Ind.	Hearnville..... Putnam, Ga.	Heuvol
Harford..... Cortlandt, N. Y.	Hartsville..... Berkshire, Mass.	Heart Prairie..... Walworth, Wis.	Hevilit
Harford..... Susquehanna, Pa.	Hartsville (c. h.)..... Wright, Mo.	Heartwellville..... Bennington, Vt.	Hilawa
Harford Furnace..... Harford, Md.	Hartsville..... Bucks, Pa.	Heath..... Franklin, Mass.	Hilawa
Hargrove's Pav..... Nansemond, Va.	Hartsville..... Darlington, S. C.	Heathville..... Halifax, N. C.	Hibban
Harkleroad..... De Soto, Miss.	Hartsville..... Sumner, Tenn.	Heathville..... Northumberland, S. C.	Hibban
Harlan C. H..... Harlan, Ky.	Hartsville..... Austin, Tex.	Hebbardville..... Henderson, Ky.	Hibern
Harlan..... Allen, Ind.	Hartsville..... Stark, Ohio.	Hebbardville..... Athens, Ohio.	Hibern
Harlem..... Winnebago, Ill.	Hartwell..... Hart, Ga.	Hebron..... Tolland, Conn.	Hibern
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Harlem Spring..... Carroll, Ohio.	Hartwick..... Otsego, N. Y.	Hebron..... Randolph, Ala.	Hickm
Harlemville..... Columbia, N. Y.	Hartwick..... Delaware, Iowa.	Hebron..... Potter, Ind.	Hickor
Harleysburg..... Laurence, Pa.	Hartwick Semln'y..... Otsego, N. Y.	Hebron..... McHenry, Ill.	Hickor
Harleysville..... Montgomery, Pa.	Hartwood..... Stafford, Va.	Hebron..... Oxford, Me.	Hickor
Harlingca..... Somerset, N. J.	Hartwood..... Autauga, Ala.	Hebron..... Grafton, N. H.	Hickor
Harmar..... Washington, Ohio.	Harvard..... Worcester, Mass.	Hebron..... Washington, N. Y.	Hickor
Harmarville..... Alleghany, Pa.	Harvard..... McHenry, Ill.	Hebron..... Potter, Pa.	Hickor
Harmonia..... Linn, Kans.	Harvard..... Delaware, N. Y.	Hebron..... Licking, Ohio.	Hickor
Harmonsburgh..... Crawford, Pa.	Harveysburgh..... Warren, Ohio.	Hebron..... Pleasants, Va.	Hickor
Harmony..... Clay, Ind.	Harvey's 5 Points..... Westm'd, Va.	Hebron..... Spartanburgh, S. C.	Hickor
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Harrellville..... Butler, Ky.	Havanna (c. h.)..... Mason, Ill.	Hemlock Grove..... Meigs, Ohio.	Hickor
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71

70 LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH

Bakers Village

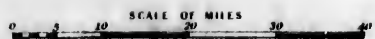




Harmony Grove... Taylor, Va.
 Harmony Hill... Rusk, Tex.
 Harnedsville... Somerset, Pa.
 Harney... Platte, Nebr.
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 Harper's Ferry... Abbeville, S. C.
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 Harrisburgh... Hennepin, Minn.
 Harrisburgh... Saline, Ill.
 Harris Depot... Cabarrus, N. C.
 Harris Hill... Erie, N. Y.
 Harrison... Winnebago, Ill.
 Harrison... Cumberland, Md.
 Harrison... Dorchester, Md.
 Harrison... Westchester, N. Y.
 Harrison... Hamilton, Ohio.
 Harrison (c. h.)... Hamilton, Tenn.
 Harrison... Delaware, Ind.
 Harrison... Greene, Ala.
 Harrisonburgh... Catahoula, La.
 Harrisonburgh... Rockingham, Va.
 Harrison City... Westmoreland, Pa.
 Harrison Creek... Cumberland, N. C.
 Harrison's Mills... Crawford, Mo.
 Harrison Square... Norfolk, Mass.
 Harrisonville (c. h.)... Monroe, Ill.
 Harrisonville... Shelby, Ky.
 Harrisonville (c. h.)... Cass, Mo.
 Harrisonville... Gloucester, N. J.
 Harrisonville... Macon, Ohio.
 Harrisonville... Fulton, Pa.
 Harries' X Roads... Frankfort, N. C.
 Harrisstown... Washington, Ind.
 Harrisville... Marquette, Wis.
 Harrisville... Montgomery, N. C.
 Harrisville... Chester, N. H.
 Harrisville... Harrison, Ohio.
 Harrisville... Butler, Pa.
 Harrisville... Randolph, Ind.
 Harrisville... Simpson, Miss.
 Harrisville... Burlington, N. J.
 Harrodsburgh... Monroe, Ind.
 Harrodsburgh (c. h.)... Mercer, Ky.
 Harshmanville... Montgomery, Pa.
 Hartfield... Chautauque, N. Y.
 Hartford (c. h.)... Hartford, Conn.
 Hartford... Forsyth, Ga.
 Hartford... Ohio, Ind.
 Hartford (c. h.)... Ohio, Ind.
 Hartford... Van Buren, Mich.
 Hartford... Oxford, Me.
 Hartford... Washington, N. Y.
 Hartford... Windsor, Vt.
 Hartford... Putnam, Mo.
 Hartford... Warren, Iowa.
 Hartford City... Backford, Ind.
 Harthegig... Mercer, Pa.
 Hartland... Somerset, Mo.
 Hartland... Hartford, Conn.
 Hartland... Livingston, Mich.
 Hartland... Niagara, N. Y.
 Hartland... Huron, Ohio.
 Hartland... Windsor, Vt.
 Hartland... Waukesha, Wis.
 Hartland... McHenry, Ill.
 Hartland Four Cor... Windsor, Vt.
 Hartley... Union, Pa.
 Hartleyville... Athens, Ohio.
 Hastings... Onondaga, N. Y.
 Hathor... Montgomery, Pa.
 Hatchers... Talladega, Ala.
 Hatchie... McNairy, Tenn.
 Hat Creek... Campbell, Va.
 Hatfield... Hampshire, Mass.
 Haubstadt... Gibson, Ind.
 Hank's Hill... Tolland, Conn.
 Hauppauge... Suffolk, N. Y.
 Hausertown... Owen, Ind.
 Havana... Cass, Texas.
 Havana... Huron, Ohio.
 Havanua... Greene, Ala.
 Havanna (c. h.)... Mason, Ill.
 Havanna (c. h.)... Schuyler, N. Y.
 Havensville... Bradford, Pa.
 Haverford... Delaware, Pa.
 Haverhill... Essex, Mass.
 Haverhill (c. h.)... Grafton, N. H.
 Haverhill... Scioto, Ohio.
 Haverhill Centro... Grafton, N. H.
 Haverstraw... Rockland, N. Y.
 Haviand Hollow... Putnam, N. Y.
 Haviandsville... Harrison, Ky.
 Havro De Grace... Harford, Md.
 Haw Branch... Onslow, N. C.
 Haw Creek... Benton, Mo.
 Hawsaville... Hancock, Ky.
 Hawfields... Orange, N. C.
 Hawkersville... Franklin, Tenn.
 Hawk Eye... Des Moines, Iowa.
 Hawkins Landing... Chicot, Ark.
 Hawkins's Store... Shelby, Mo.
 Hawkinsville (c. h.)... Pulaski, Ga.
 Hawkinsville... Oneida, N. Y.
 Hawk Point... Lincoln, Mo.
 Hawk's Nest... Fayette, Va.
 Hawley... Franklin, Mass.
 Hawley... Wayne, Pa.
 Hawley's Store... Simpson, N. C.
 Hawleysville... Page, Iowa.
 Hawleyton... Broome, N. Y.
 Hawleyville... Fairfield, Conn.
 Haw Patch... La Grange, Ind.
 Haw Ridge... Dale, Ala.
 Haw River... Alamance, N. C.
 Hawthorn's Mills... Pike, Ind.
 Haydensville... Hampshire, Mass.
 Hayes' Store... Gloucester, Va.
 Hayesville... Madison, Ala.
 Hayeville... Ashland, Ohio.
 Hayfield... Chester, Pa.
 Hayfield... Crawford, Pa.
 Hay Market... Prince William, Va.
 Hay Meadow... Wilkes, N. C.
 Hayneville... Benning, N. Y.
 Haynes... Grainger, Tenn.
 Haynesville... Aroostook, Me.
 Haynesville... Claiborne, La.
 Hayneville... Lowndes, Ala.
 Hayneville... Houston, Ga.
 Hays' Creek... Carroll, Miss.
 Hays' Spring... Jefferson, Ky.
 Hay's Stack... Barry, N. C.
 Hay's Store... Montgomery, Ohio.
 Hayville... Dubois, Ind.
 Haysville... Marion, Ky.
 Haywood... Randolph, Ala.
 Haywood... Chatham, N. C.
 Hazard (c. h.)... Perry, Ky.
 Hazardville... Hartford, Conn.
 Hazel Bottom... Barry, Mo.
 Hazel Dell... Cumberland, Ill.
 Hazel Flat... Shelby, Tenn.
 Hazel Green... Grant, Wis.
 Hazel Green... Delaware, Iowa.
 Hazelton... Buchanan, Iowa.
 Hazelton... Douglas, Nebr.
 Hazelton... Shawnee, Mich.
 Hazle Grove... Saline, Mo.
 Hazle Grove... Lawrence, Ark.
 Hazleton... Luzerne, Pa.
 Hazleton... Gibson, Ind.
 Hazlett... Rock Island, Ill.
 Hazlettville... Kent, Del.
 Hazlewood... Ballard, Ky.
 Hazlewood... Chester, S. C.
 Hazlewood... Wright, Mo.
 Headley's Mills... Fountain, Ind.
 Head of Barren... Claiborne, Tenn.
 Head of Palm... Morgan, Ky.
 Head of Sassafras... Kent, M. I.
 Head of Tennessee... Rabun, Ga.
 Helena... Karna, Kans.
 Helena... Atchison, Kans.
 Helenville... Jefferson, Wis.
 Helicon... Lowndes, Ala.
 Hellam... York, Pa.
 Hellen... Elk, Pa.
 Hellen Furnace... Clarion, Ind.
 Heller's Corners... Allen, Ind.
 Helton... Ashe, N. C.
 Heltonville... Lawrence, Ind.
 Helmo... Whitesides, Ill.
 Hemlock... Cambria, Pa.
 Hemlock Grove... Meigs, Ohio.
 Hemlock Lake... Livingston, N. Y.
 Hemphield... Lancaster, Pa.
 Hemphill's St... Mecklenburg, N. C.
 Hempland... La Fayette, Mo.
 Hempstead... Austin, Tex.
 Hempstead... Queens, N. Y.
 Henby... Montgomery, Ohio.
 Henbyville... Henry, Ky.
 Henderson... Henderson, Ky.
 Henderson (c. h.)... Grant, Va.
 Henderson... Grant, Va.
 Henderson... Jefferson, N. Y.
 Henderson... Houston, Ga.
 Henderson... Mercer, Pa.
 Henderson (c. h.)... Rusk, Tex.
 Henderson... Shelby, Minn.
 Henderson's... Greene, Mo.
 Henderson's Mill... Greene, Tenn.
 Hendersonville... Anderson, Tex.
 Hendersonville... Henderson, N. C.
 Hendersonville... Sumner, Tenn.
 Hendersonville... Lusher, Pa.
 Hendersonville... York, Va.
 Hendersonville... De Kalb, Ala.
 Hendrysburgh... Belmont, Ohio.
 Henley... Siskiyou, Cal.
 Henley's Store (c. h.)... Hart, Ga.
 Henn... Monroe, Iowa.
 Hennepin (c. h.)... Putnam, Ill.
 Henniker... Merrimack, N. H.
 Henpeck... Shannon, Mo.
 Henrie's Fork... Gilmer, Va.
 Henrietta... Montgomery, Tenn.
 Henrietta... Jackson, Mich.
 Henrietta... Monroe, N. Y.
 Henrietta... Lorain, Ohio.
 Henrietta... Richmond, Wis.
 Henry... Marshall, Ill.
 Henry... Sussex, Va.
 Henry's Clay Factory... N. Castle, Del.
 Henry's X Roads... Sevier, Tenn.
 Henry's Mills... Atfax, Va.
 Henrysville... Logan, Ky.
 Henrysville... Marshall, Ala.
 Henrysville... Monroe, Pa.
 Henryville... Lawrence, Tenn.
 Hensonville... Greene, N. Y.
 Heustaville... Union, Ky.
 Hepler... Schuyler, Pa.
 Herbert... Nebraska, Miss.
 Herford... Berks, Pa.
 Herford's... Mason, Va.
 Herkimer (c. h.)... Herkimer, N. Y.
 Herman... Dodge, Wis.
 Hermann... Gasconade, Mo.
 Hermannsburgh... Whiting, Ark.
 Hermitage... Decatur, Tenn.
 Hermitage... Cole, Ill.
 Hermitage... Wyoming, N. Y.
 Hermitage... Mercer, Pa.
 Hermitage... Augusta, Va.
 Hermitage (c. h.)... Hickory, Mo.
 Hermitage... Bradley, Ark.
 Hermitage... Point Coupee, La.
 Hermon... Knox, Ill.
 Hermon... Penobscot, Me.
 Hermon Pond... Penobscot, Me.
 Hernando (c. h.)... De Soto, Miss.
 Hernando... Macon, Ala.
 Herriek... Bradford, Pa.
 Herriekville... Bradford, Pa.
 Herring... Ven, Ohio.
 Herrington... Ansonia, Tex.
 Herrlotville... Alleghany, Pa.
 Hershey's Mill... Lawrence, Ill.
 Hertford (c. h.)... Perquimans, N. C.
 Hesper... Waukesha, Iowa.



- EXPLANATION**
- Rail Roads ———
 - Common Roads ———
 - Canals ———
 - State Capital * ———
 - County Towns • ———
 - Villages P.O. &c. o N. ———



LONGITUDE EAST 8 FROM WASHINGTON.





O
C
E
A
N

JOHNSON'S MAINE

- EXPLANATIONS**
- Rail Roads ————
 - Common Roads - - - -
 - Canals ————
 - State Capital * AUGUSTA
 - County Towns • BELFAST
 - Villages P.O. &c. • N. Paris

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

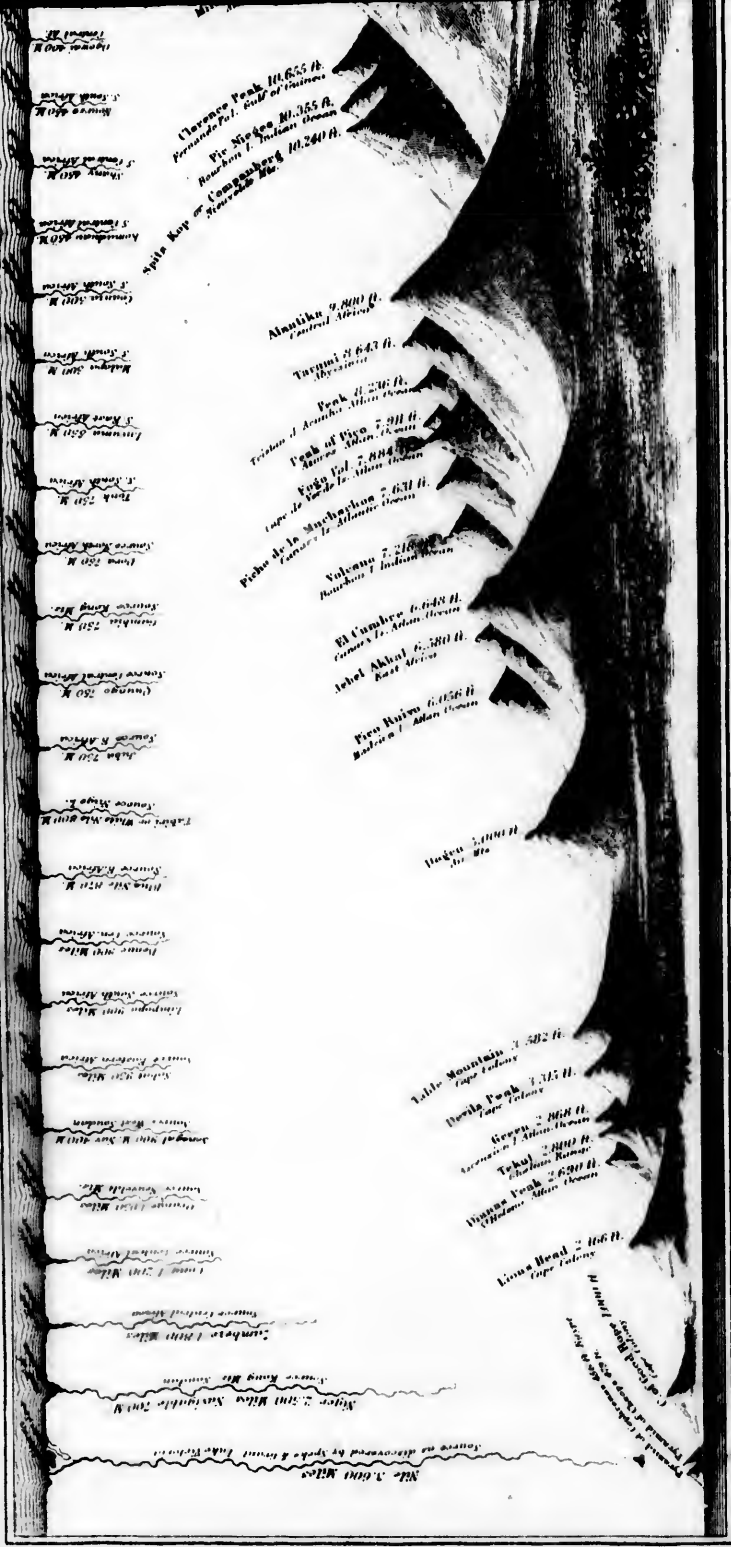
FROM WASHINGTON.

9

10







10,000 ft. M. 10,000 ft.
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 9,000 ft. M. 9,000 ft.
 8,500 ft. M. 8,500 ft.
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 500 ft. M. 500 ft.

Cherokee Peak 10,655 ft.
 Round Top 10,240 ft.
 Mt. Nebo 9,955 ft.
 Mt. Sterling 9,800 ft.

Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Mount Rainier 14,411 ft.

Peak of Elbert 14,440 ft.
 Peak of Wheeler 14,300 ft.
 Peak of Elbert 14,300 ft.

Volcanic 7,218 ft.
 Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.

El Camalero 6,648 ft.
 Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.

Peak of Wheeler 14,300 ft.
 Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.

Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.

Table Mountain 9,582 ft.
 Cape Sabine

North Peak 9,115 ft.
 Cape Sabine

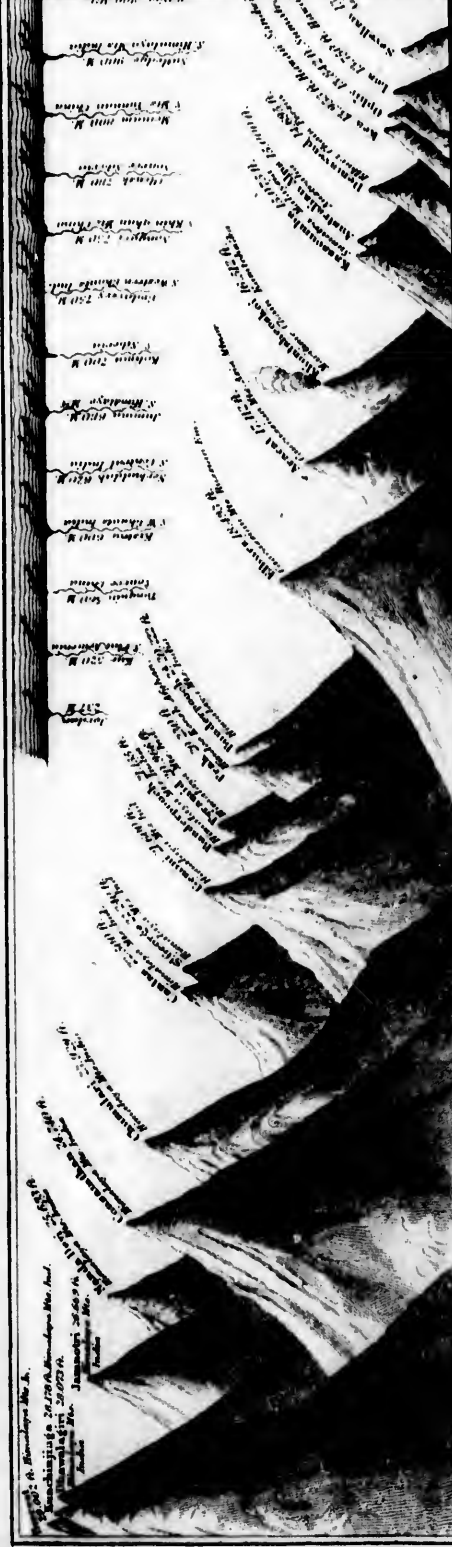
Green 8,864 ft.
 Cape Sabine

Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Cape Sabine

Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Cape Sabine

Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Cape Sabine

Mt. St. Helens 9,800 ft.



10,000 ft. M. 10,000 ft.
 9,500 ft. M. 9,500 ft.
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 8,500 ft. M. 8,500 ft.
 8,000 ft. M. 8,000 ft.
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 Cape Sabine

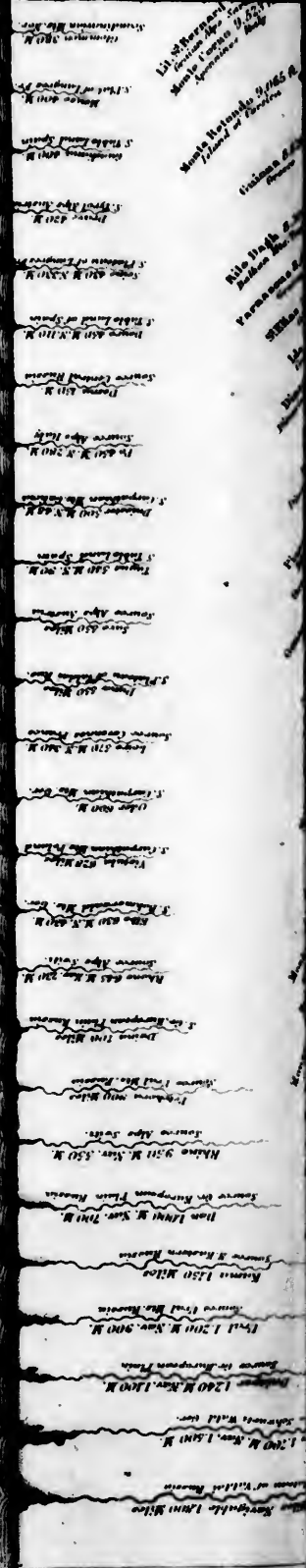
Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Cape Sabine

Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Cape Sabine

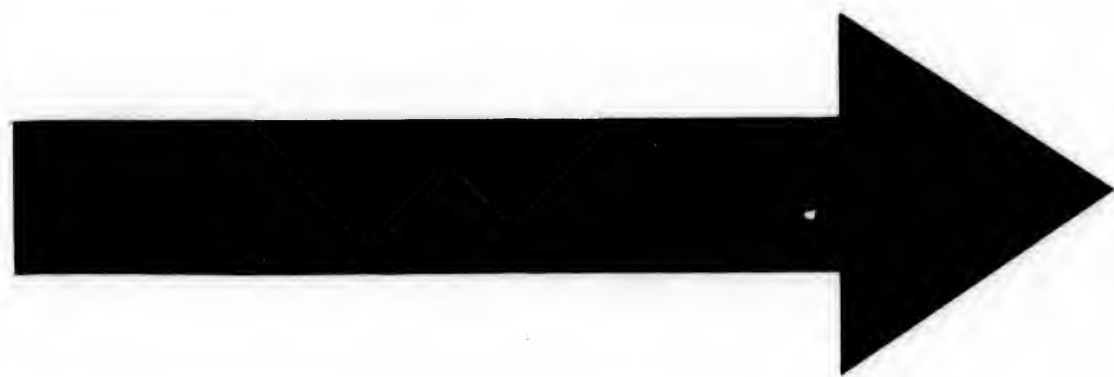
Mount St. Helens 9,800 ft.
 Cape Sabine

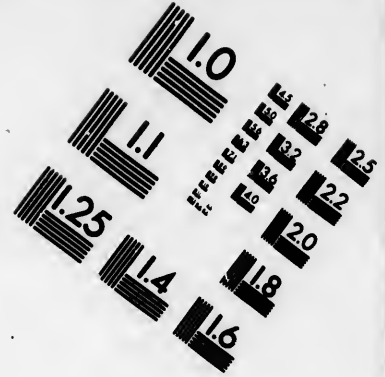
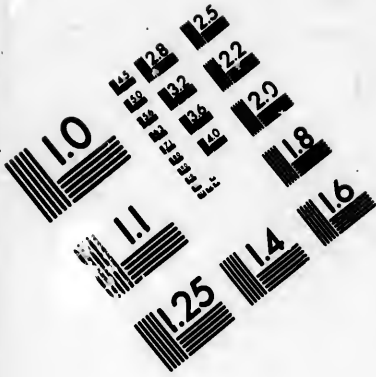
Mt. St. Helens 9,800 ft.

JOHNSON'S
CHART OF COMPARATIVE
HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS,
AND
LENGTHS OF RIVERS
OF
ASIA.

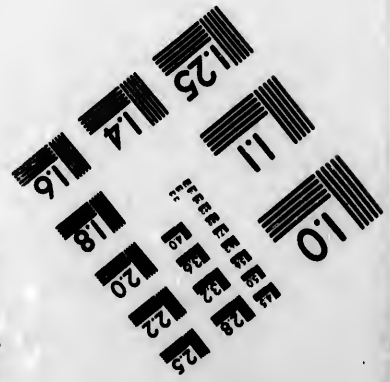
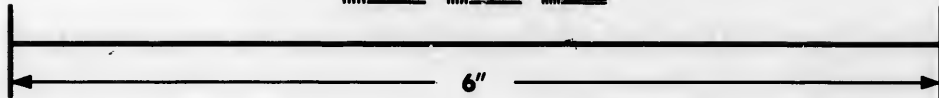
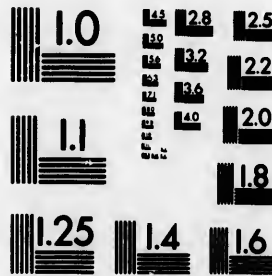


JOHNSON'S
CHART OF COMPARATIVE
HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS,
AND
LENGTHS OF RIVERS
OF
ASIA.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**

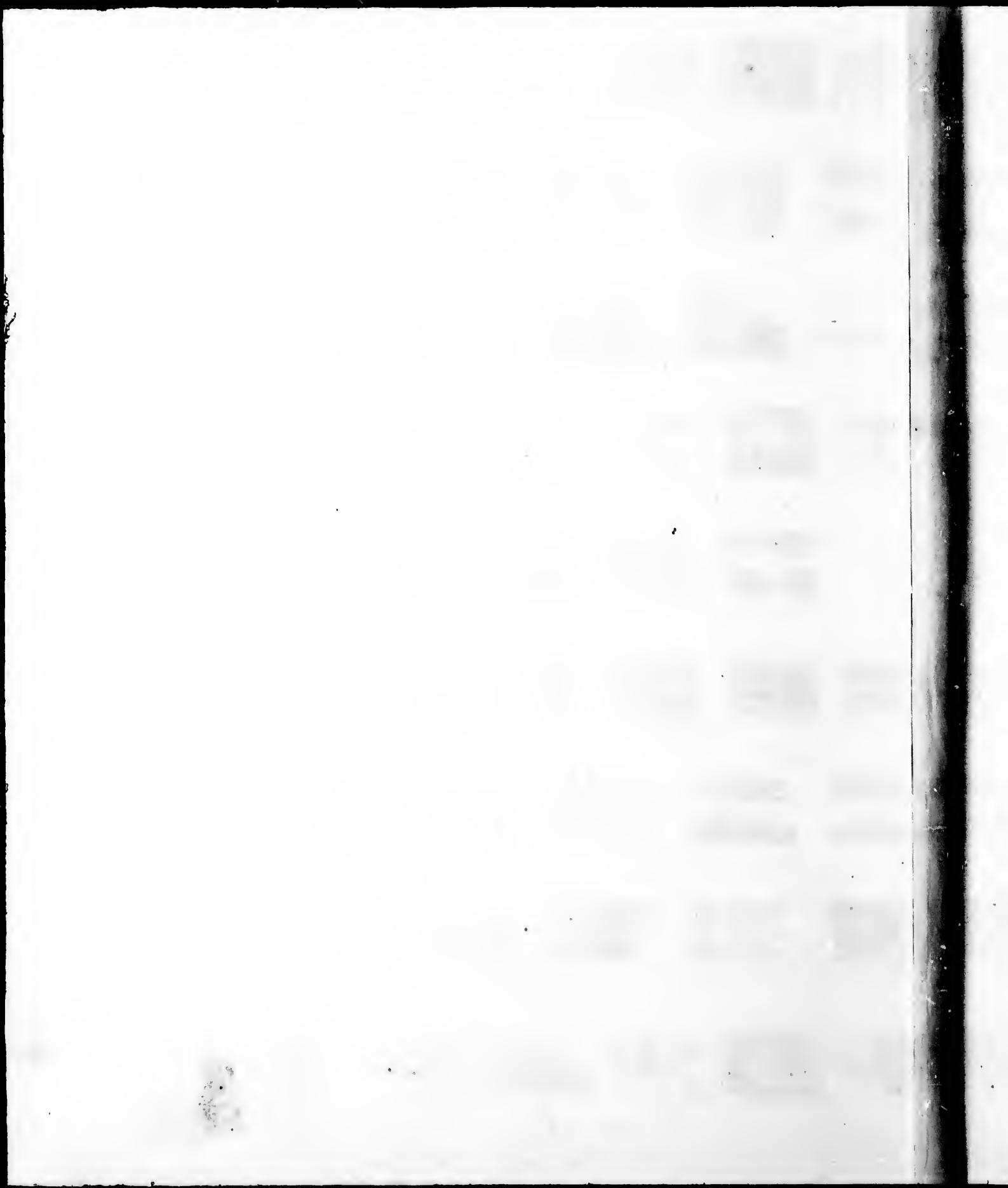


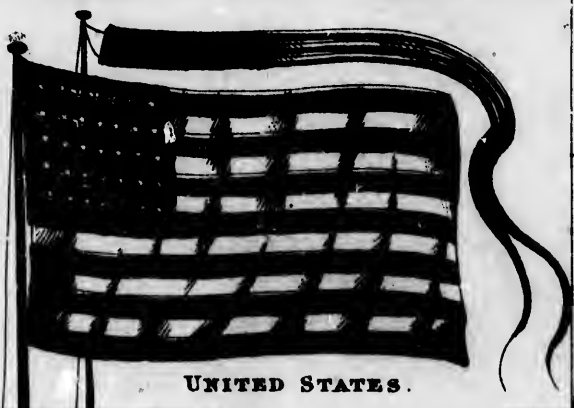
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(716) 972-4503

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E 128
E 132
E 136
E 140
E 144
E 148

1.1
1.0
E 12
E 14
E 16





UNITED STATES.



Hawaiian Islands.
(Sandwich Islands.)



American Jack.



American Commodore's Pennant.



Mexico.



Central America.



San Salvador.



Haiti.



New Grenada.



Ecuador.



Peru.



Bolivia.

SIGNALS FOR PILOTS.



New York.



Spanish.



Argentine Republic



Uruguay.



Danish.



Austrian.



Spanish Standard.



Spanish Man-of-War.



JOHNSON'S CHART OF NATIONAL EMBLEMS



American Commodore's Pennant.



American Admiral.



American Quarantine.



American Customs.



East India Company.



Ireland.



Trinity House.



Haiti.



Dominica.



Venezuela.



Isle of Man.



Kingdom of Hanover.



King of the Netherlands.



Bolivia.



Chili.



Argentine Republic.



Königsberg.



Switzerland.



King of Prussia.



Uruguay.



Paraguay.



Brazil.



Holland.



German Merchant.



Lubeck.



Sicily.



British Man-of-War.



Spanish Merchant.



Prussian Standard.



Prussian Man-of-War.



Prussian Merchant.



Mecklenburg.



Portuguese Coast Guard.



CHART OF EMBLEMS.



Weimar.



India Company.



Ireland.



Trinity House.



Red Ensign.



Union Jack



Isle of Man.



Kingdom of Hanover.



Hanover.
Royal Flag.



Venice.



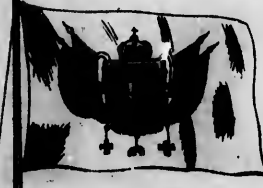
Nuremberg.



Switzerland.



Kingdom of Italy.



Tuscany.



Merchant.



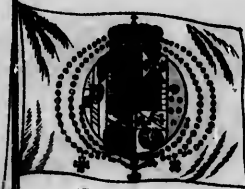
Lubeck.



Sicily.



Hamburg.
Merchant Flag, same without Anchor.



Naples.



Merchant.



Mecklenburg.



Portuguese Coaster.



Portuguese Man of War.

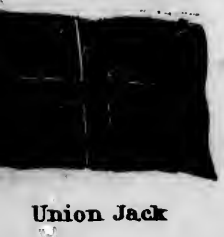


Portuguese Standard.





Weimar.



Union Jack



ROYAL STANDARD of the UNITED KINGDOM
Great Britain & Ireland.



Venice.



Papal Standard



Greece



Tuscany.



Kingdom of Sardinia.



Ionian Islands.



Naples.



Portuguese Standard.

SIGNALS FOR PILOTS.



Sardinian.



British.

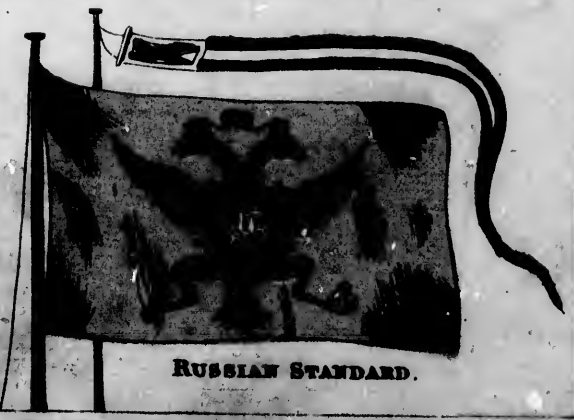
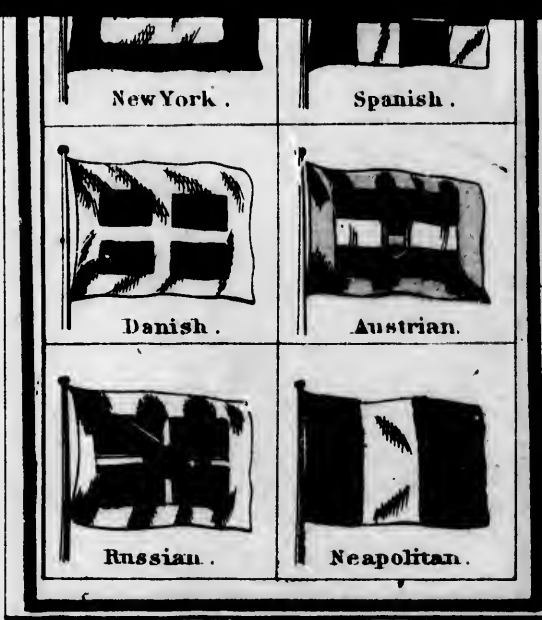



































Prussian.



Netherlands.





 Paraguay.	 Spanish Merchant.	 Prussian Standard.	 Prussian Man of War.	 Prussian Merchant.	 Mecklenburg.	 Portuguese Coast.
 Morocco.	 Tripoli.	 Tunis.	 Algiers.	 Genoa.	 Bremen.	 Frankfurt on the Main.
 Emperor of Austria.	 Austrian Man of War.	 Austrian Merchant.	 Malta.	 Riga.	 Japan.	
 Norwegian Man of War.	 Swedish Royal Standard. <i>Norwegian Red Ground, Blue Cross.</i>	 Swedish Merchant.	 Egypt.	 Persian Standard.	 Persia.	
 Russian Merchant.	 Poland.	 Rostock.	 Belgium. <i>White & Merchant Flag.</i>	 Prussia.	 Arabia.	 New Zealand.

Published by HENRY J. WARD, 150 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1869 by A. J. Johnson at the Office of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.



in Merchant.

Inbeck.

Sicily.

Hamburg.
Merchant Flag, same without Anchor.

Naples.



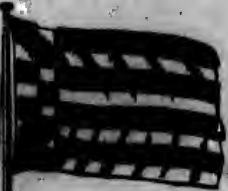
ian Merchant.

Mecklenburg.

Portuguese Coaster.

Portuguese Man of War.

Portuguese Standard.



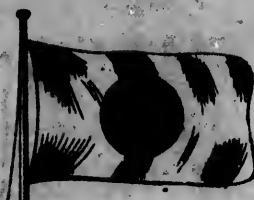
Turkey.

Bremen.

Frankfort a. M.

Confederate States.
of America (so called)

Liberia.



Malta.

Riga.

Japan.

Birmah.



Egypt.

Persian Standard.

Persia.

Persia.
The Shah.



Batavia.

Arabia.

New Zealand.

French Colonies.

French Colonies.
Western.

SON & WARD.

in Courts of the United States, for the Southern Division of New York.

Spanish Pennant.



Naples.

Sardinian.

British.



Portuguese Standard.

Prussian.

Netherlands.



Liberia.

French.

Portuguese.



Birmah.

Kingdom of Siam.

Cochin China.

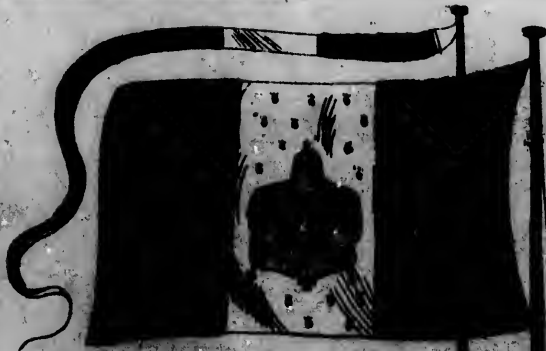


Persia.
The Shah.

China.
Imperial flag.

China.

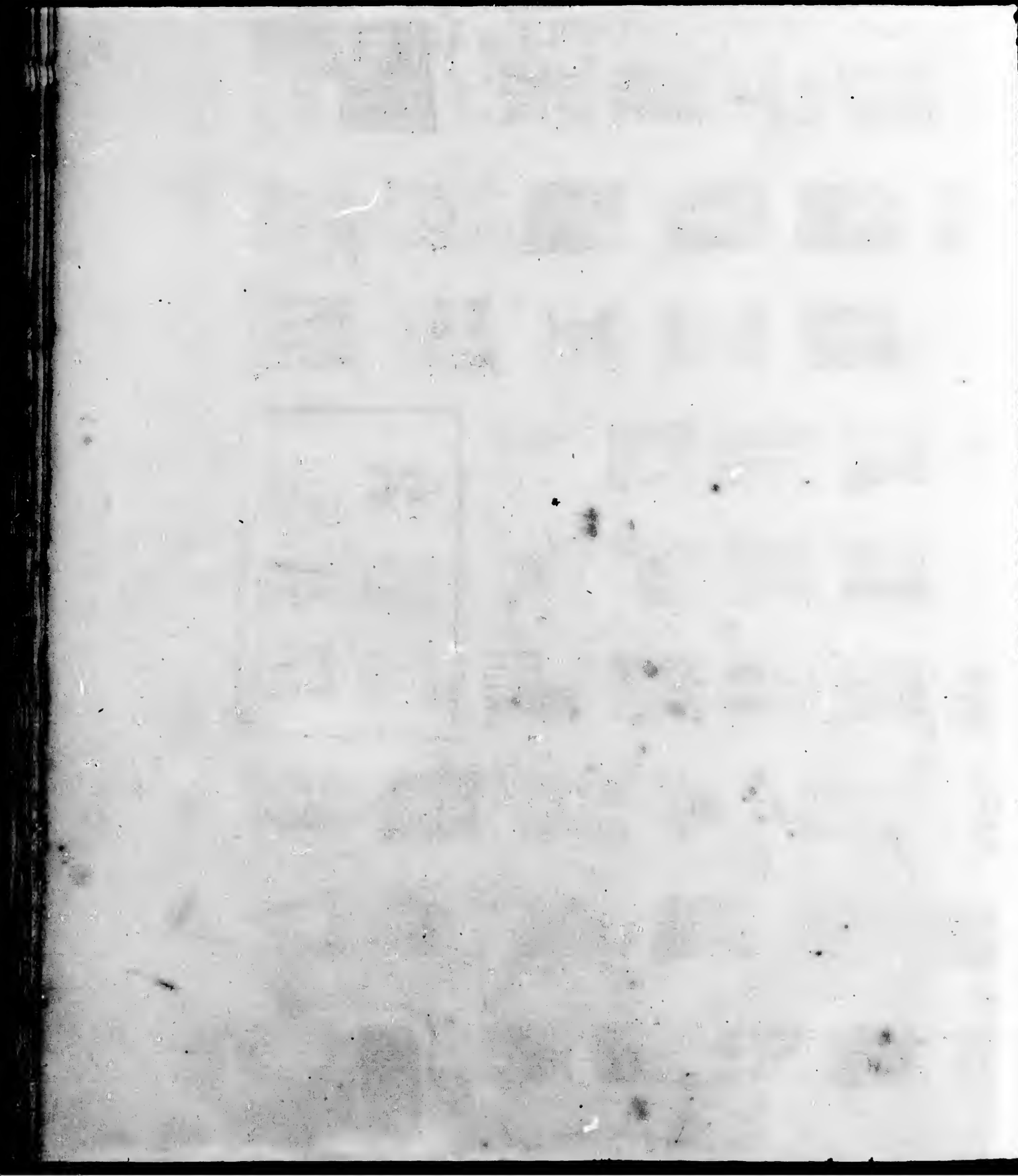
Chinese flags have different colors and sometimes bear an emblem.



French Colonies.
Western.

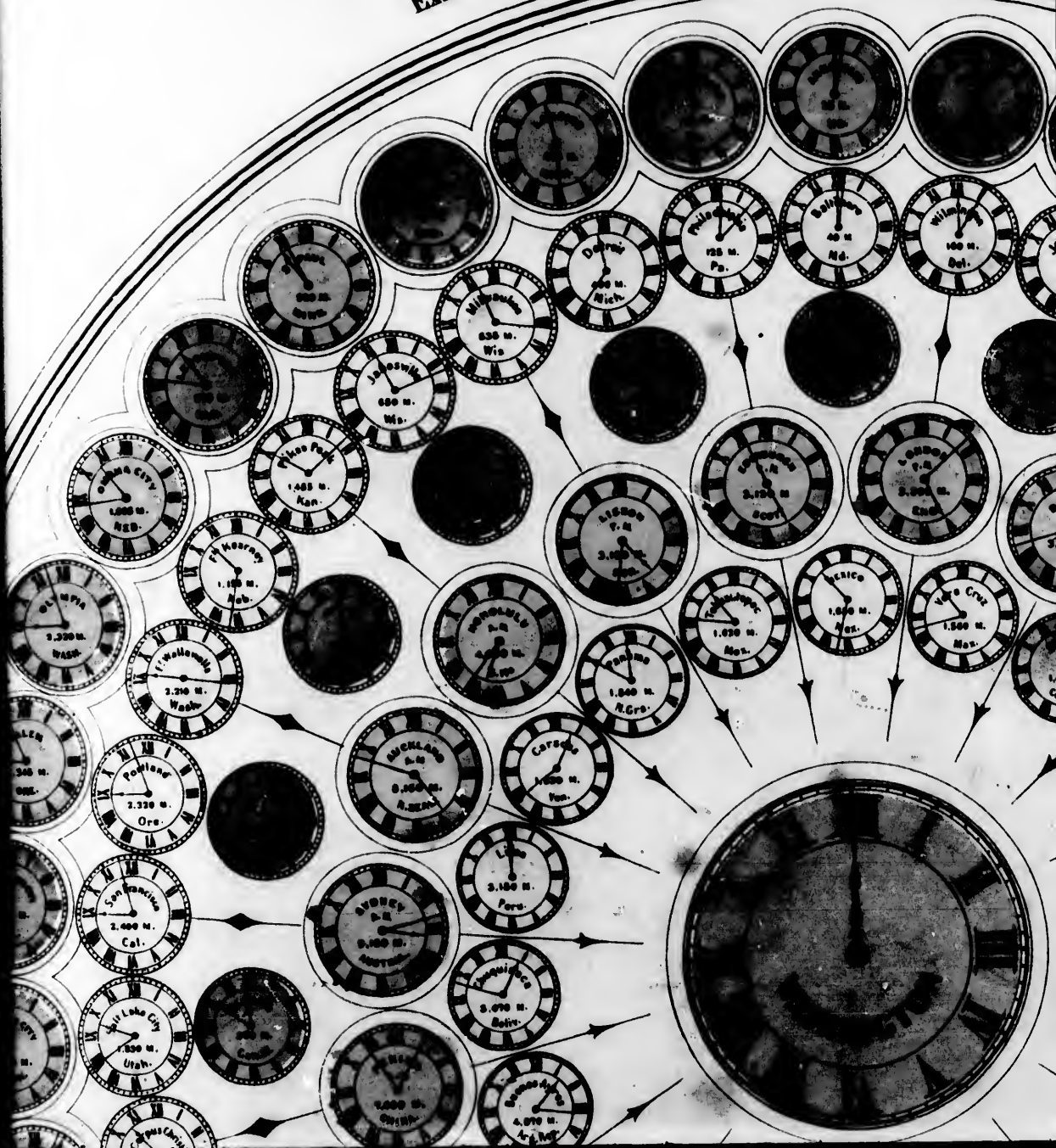
FRENCH STANDARD.





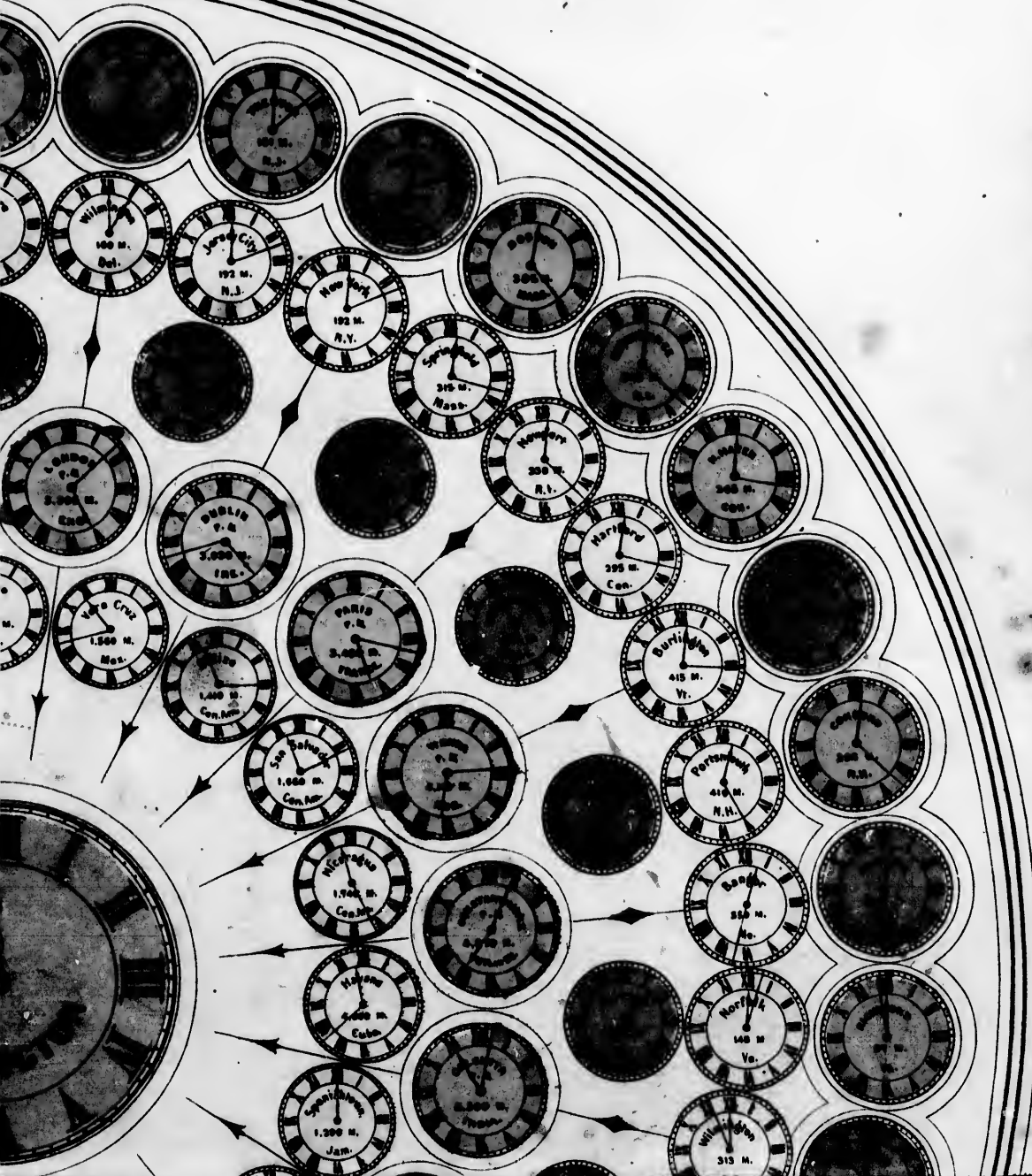
A DIAGRAM

Exhibiting the difference of time between the places shown



GRAM

between the places shown & Washington.





COATS OF

PROCURED ESPECIALLY FOR JOHNSON'S



MAINE.



UNITED STATES.



VERMONT.



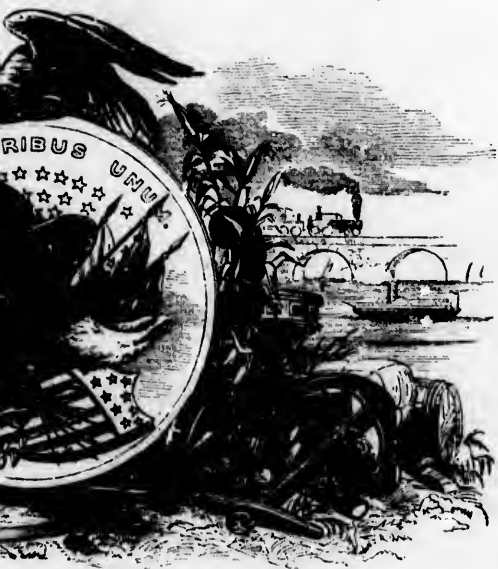
MASSACHUSETTS.



RHODE

OF FARMS.

DR JOHNSON'S FAMILY ATLAS,



D STATES.



NEW HAMPSHIRE.



RHODE ISLAND.



CONNECTICUT.





VERMONT.



MASSACHUSETTS.



RHODE IS



NEW YORK.



PENNSYLVANIA.



NEW JER



MARYLAND.



OHIO.



INDIAN

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by A. J. JOHNSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the



RHODE ISLAND.



CONNECTICUT.



NEW JERSEY.



DELAWARE.



INDIANA.

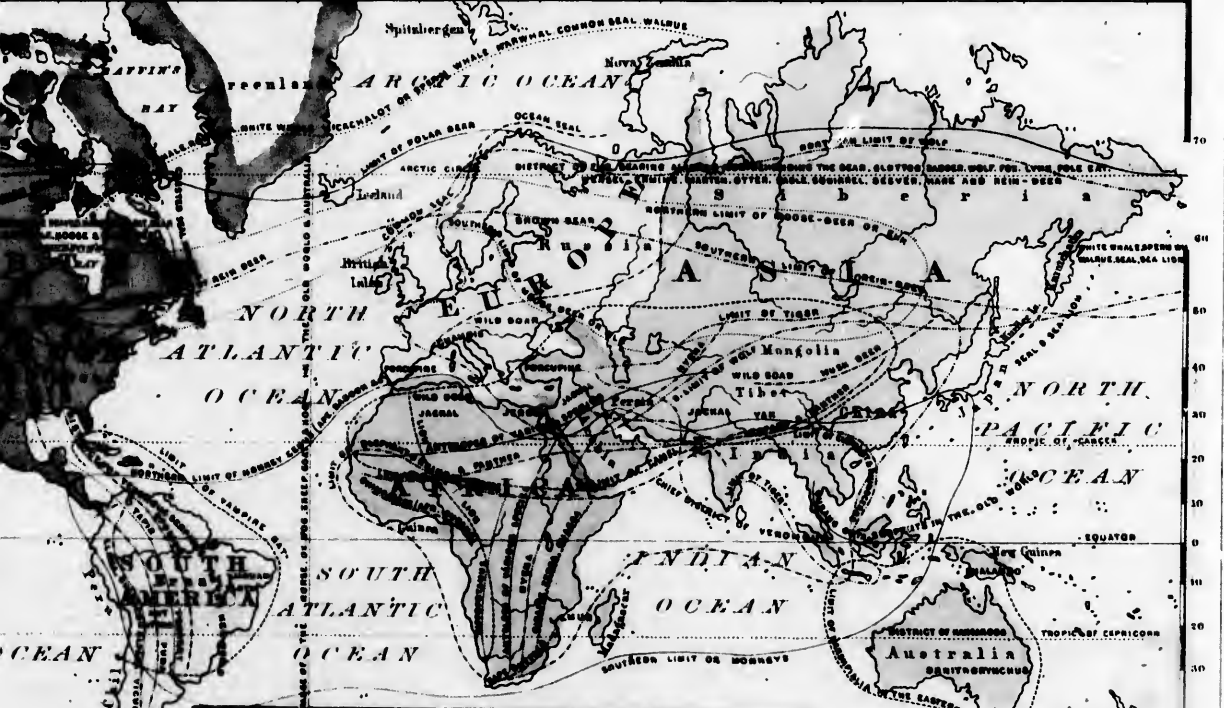


MICHIGAN.





20 40 60 LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH 80 100 120 EAST 140 160

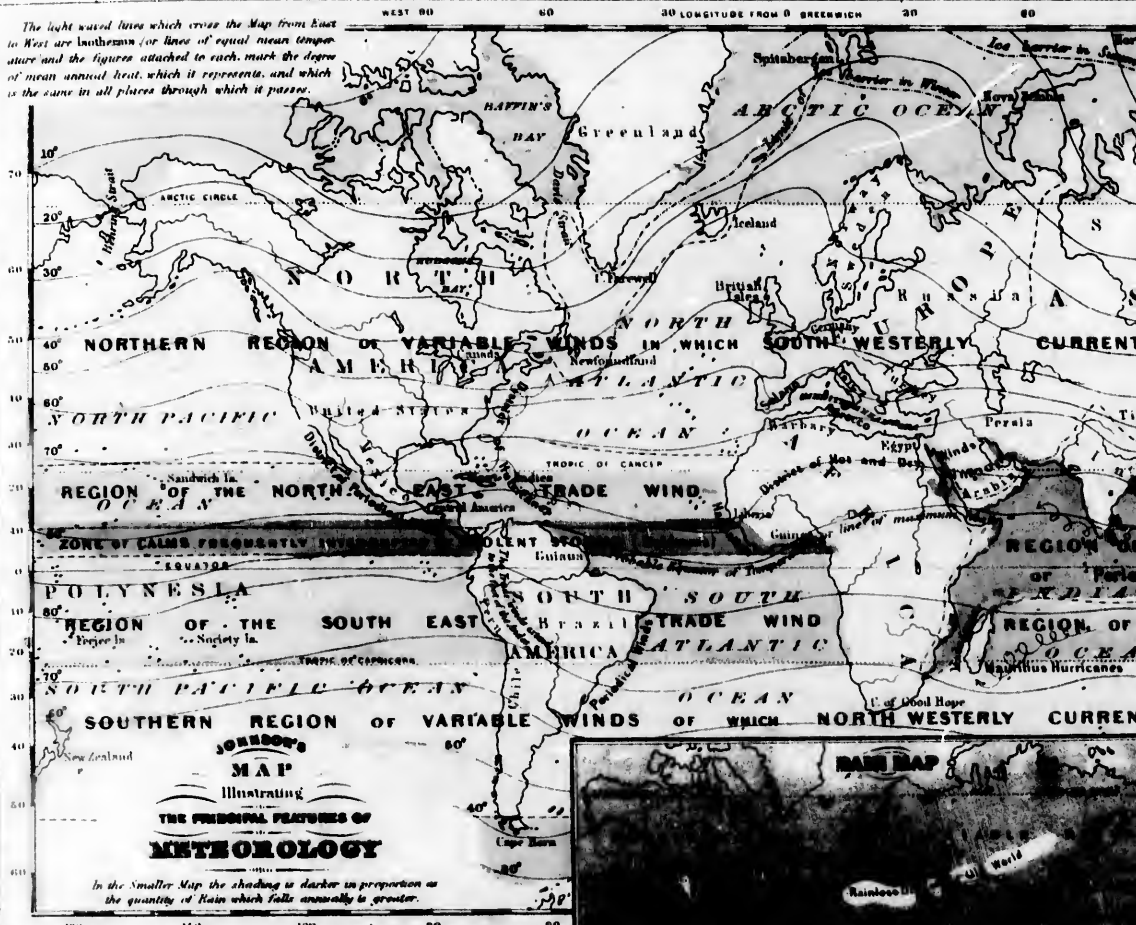


The general Range of the principal Animals is shown, either by continuous lines, drawn below their names or by the various dotted lines which mark their lines of distribution. Nearly the whole of those here illustrated belong to the class Mammalia.





The light wavy lines which cross the Map from East to West are Isotherms or lines of equal mean temperature and the figures attached to each, mark the degree of mean annual heat, which it represents, and which is the same in all places through which it passes.

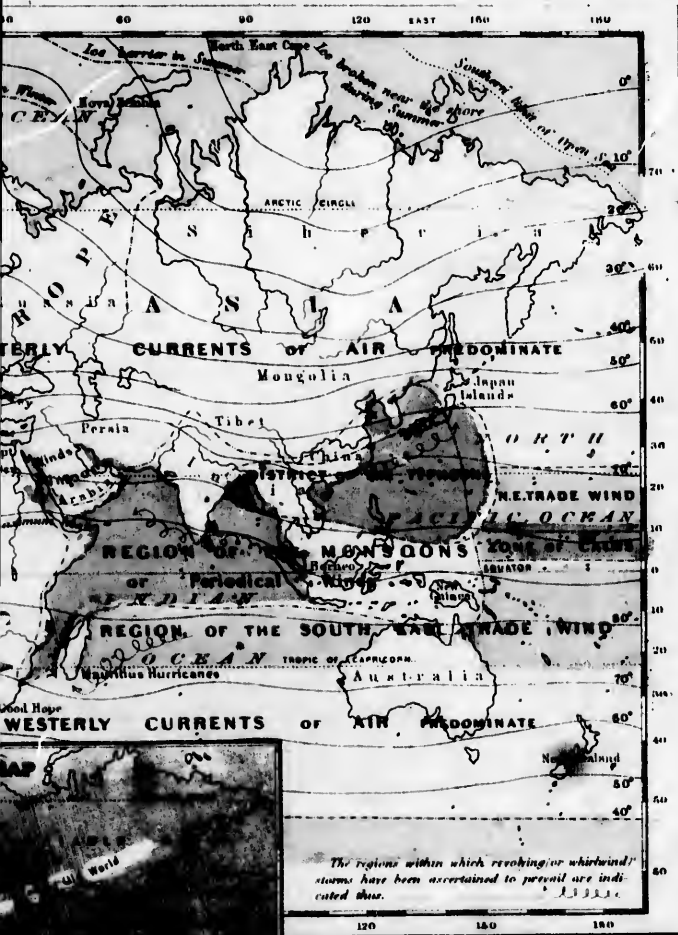


**JOHNSON'S
MAP
Illustrating
THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF
METEOROLOGY**

In the Smaller Map the shading is darker in proportion as the quantity of Rain which falls annually is greater.



Table VII



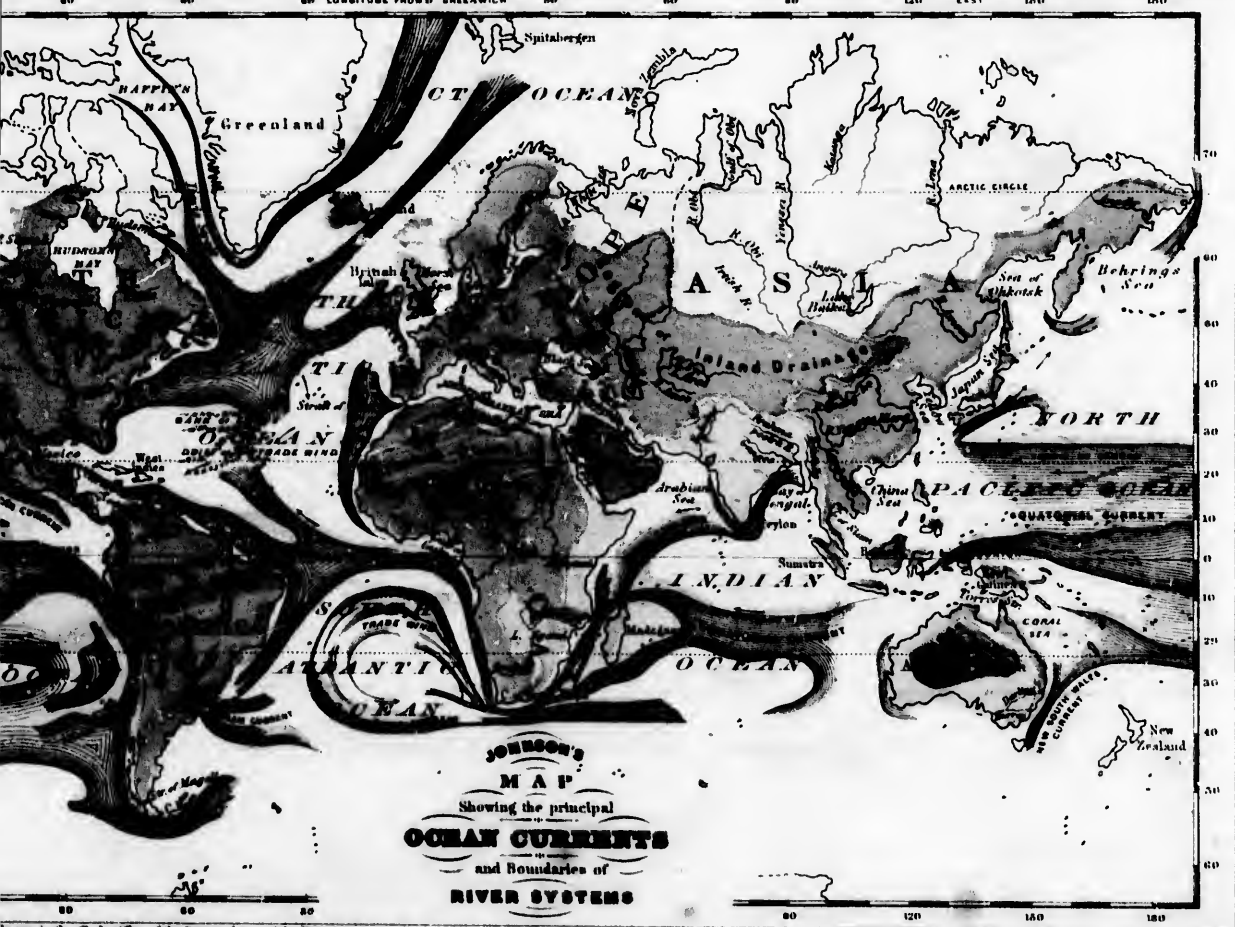
The regions within which revolving or whirlwind storms have been ascertained to prevail are indicated thus.





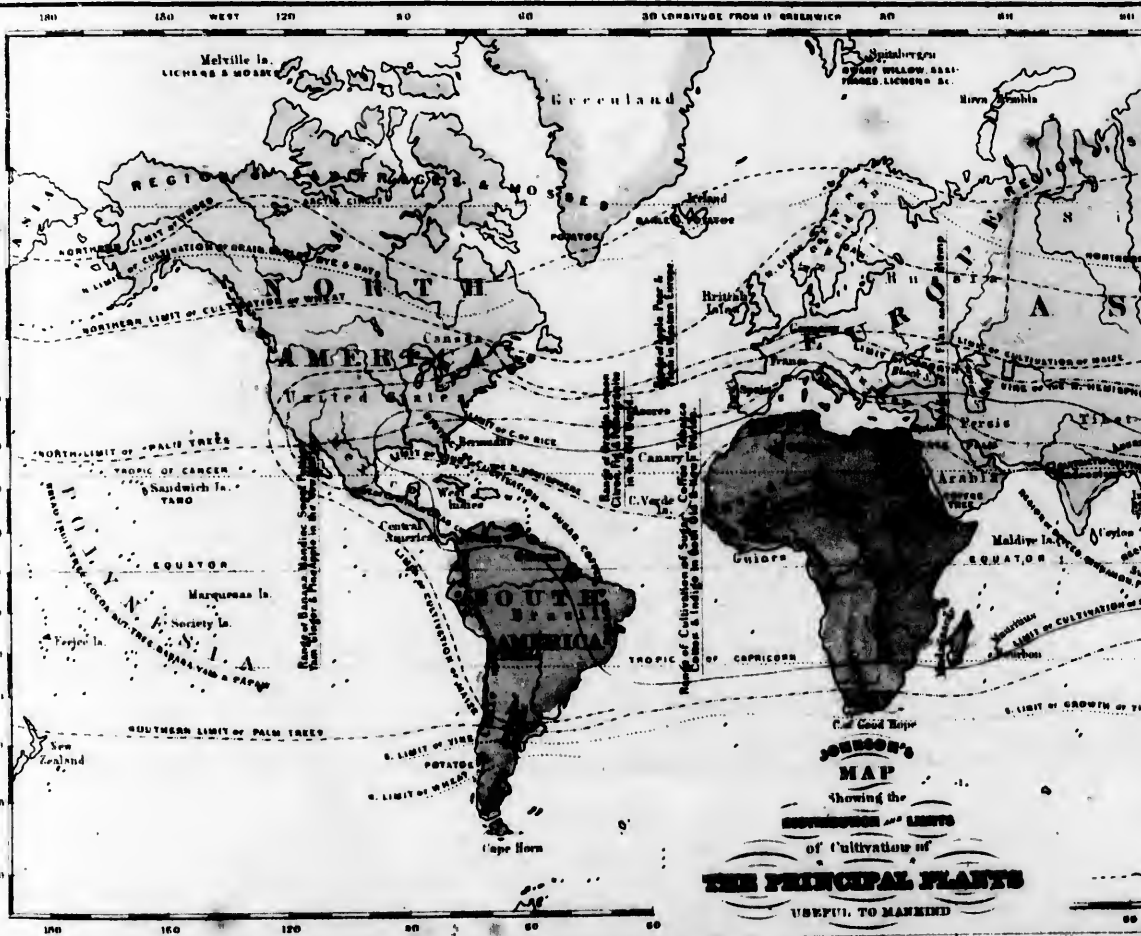
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ILLINOIS.



WISCONSIN.



MISSOURI.



KENTUCKY.



NORTH CAROLINA.



SOUTH CAROLINA.



COATS OF ARMS.—CONTINUED.



WISCONSIN.



MINNESOTA.



IOWA.



KENTUCKY.



KANSAS.



VIRGINIA.



SOUTH CAROLINA.



GEORGIA.



FLORIDA.

PHYSICAL GEOGR

INTRODUCTION.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY treats of the natural features of the terrestrial superficies, the arrangement of the inorganic matter composing the globe of the earth, the phenomena of the atmosphere, and the distribution of organic life. The limits of this department of science are not strictly defined. The connection is so direct and intimate with the domains of astronomy, geology, botany, and zoology, which, indeed, may be considered as only subdivisions of the vast subjects embraced by it, that to trespass upon them is unavoidable in prosecuting this branch of inquiry.

1. The surface of the earth consists of unequal portions of land and water. The area of the dry land to that of the water is as *ten to twenty-eight*. The fluid portion of the surface thus predominates, occupying nearly three fourths of the entire superficies of the globe.

2. The solid and fluid portions of the surface are very unequally distributed—land predominating in the northern and occurring in comparatively insignificant force in the southern hemisphere. Supposing the quantity of land in the northern hemisphere to be represented by *forty-four*, the amount in the southern will be equal to only *sixteen*, or, more definitely, there are

one hemisphere, and its antipodes (a small island to the southeast of New Zealand) as the center of the other, the inequality in the distribution of the components of the surface will strikingly appear. The first will include nearly all the superficial land, and the other, excepting Australia, a part of South Amer-



LAND HEMISPHERE.

ica, and some islands, will be oceanic. This preponderance of land in the northern hemisphere indicates the superior intensity of the causes of elevation in northern latitudes at a remote geological epoch.

3. Large continuous masses of land are termed Continents. There are two examples: the Eastern Continent, which includes Asia, Africa, and Europe, and the Western Continent, which includes North and South America. The

GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION.

and to the southeast of New Zealand in the distribution of the continents. The first will include nearly all Australia, a part of South Amer-

Asia, Africa, and America, as a fifth grand division of the globe, under the title of Oceania.

7. On modern maps there is also laid down what is styled the Antarctic Continent, but it has not as yet been positively ascertained that the land sur-



WATER HEMISPHERE.

preponderance of land in the tenacity of the causes of elevational epoch. There are two grand Continents. There are two grand Continents, Asia, Africa, and Europe, North and South America. The

face near the south pole is continuous. In the opposite hemisphere Greenland may be the projection of an Arctic Continent, extending around the north pole. The probability, however, is that these masses are insular

8. The smaller portions of land, surrounded by water, are termed Islands. They are true continents in miniature, as the great masses are everywhere



NORTH CAROLINA.



SOUTH CAROLINA.



ALABAMA.



LOUISIANA.



ARKANSAS



TENNESSEE.



SOUTH CAROLINA.



GEORGIA.



FLORIDA.



LOUISIANA.



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TENNESSEE.



CALIFORNIA.



OREGON.



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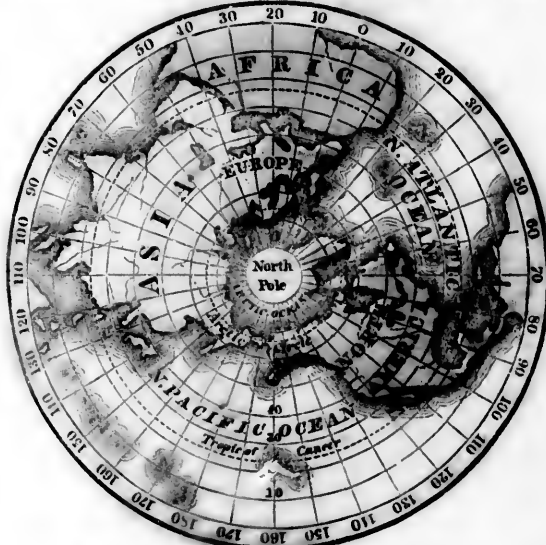
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LAND HEMISPHERE.

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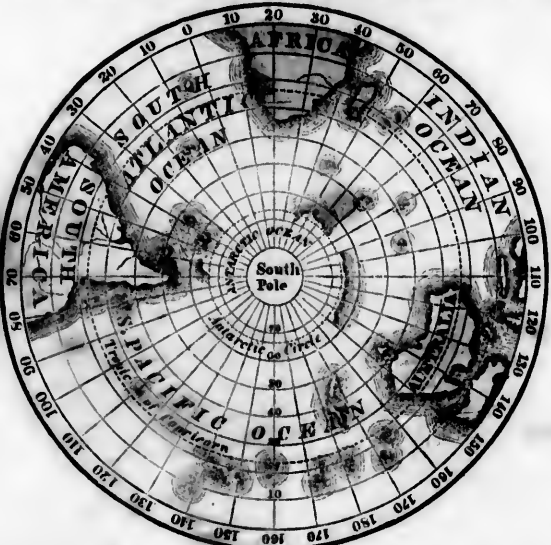
5. Large continuous masses of land are termed Continents. There are two examples: the Eastern Continent, which includes Asia, Africa, and Europe, and the Western Continent, which includes North and South America. The



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

44,000,000 square miles of land in the northern and only 16,000,000 in the southern hemisphere.

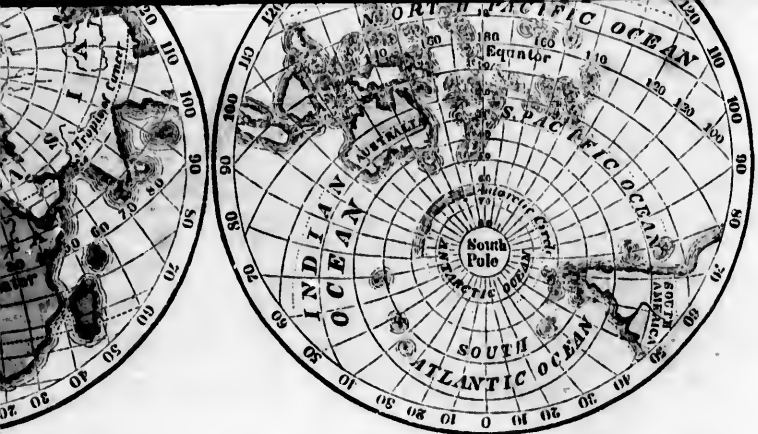
4. Assuming the globe to be divided, not in the line of the equator, but in that of the meridian of Teneriffe, the quantity of land and water in the two divisions is still very unequal, land predominating in the eastern half, while the western is specially oceanic. But if London be taken as the center of



SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

terms "eastern" and "western" refer to the meridian of the Ferro Isles, from which longitude was formerly reckoned.

6. The rank of a continent has been assigned by some geographers to Australia; but it is so far inferior in extent to either of the other masses as to be more correctly placed in the class of islands. Australia, however, with the innumerable islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, ranks, after Europe,



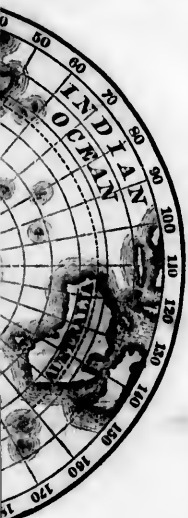
WATER HEMISPHERE.

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ISLAND, OR LAND SURROUNDED BY WATER.

engirdled by the ocean. A considerable number of islands closely clustered
is called an Archipelago.



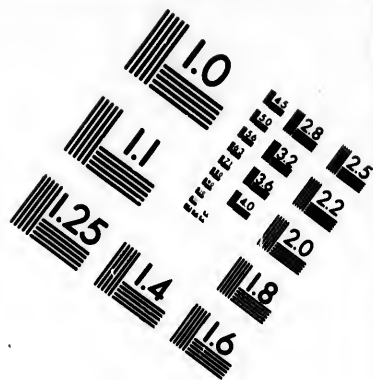
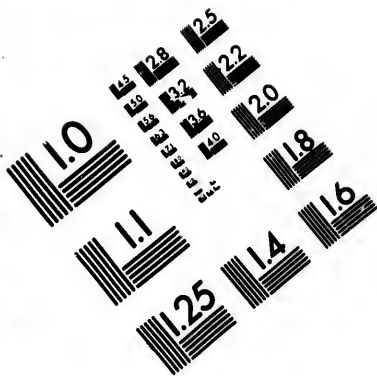
PENINSULA—ISTHMUS—CAPE.

c. A part of a continent running out into the sea, so as to be nearly insu-

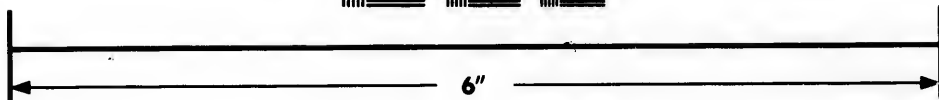
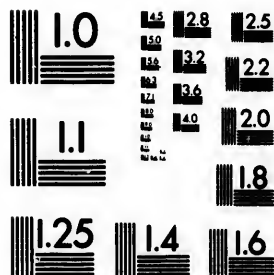
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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Metamorphic, and Aqueous rocks, terms referring to the mode in which they have been produced.

21. The "Plutonic" rocks are of igneous origin. They consist of crystalline masses, which while in a melted state were gradually cooled and consolidated at an immense depth under enormous pressure, and then upheaved by the elastic force of internal heat. But frequently the upheaving must have taken place before complete consolidation, as we find them protruded into cracks and fissures of superincumbent formations. Granite and its varieties, with some porphyries, belong to this class. They have no organic remains.

22. The "Volcanic" rocks, due likewise to the action of fire, are the produce of ancient volcanic eruptions. They have not been elaborated like the plutonic in the deep recesses of the earth, but for the most part solidified at or near the surface, with a less degree of pressure—a circumstance that has had a marked effect upon their appearance and structure. They have also a more diversified character, the volcanic fire having fused different kinds of strata in its outbursts. The basalts, green-stone, trachytes, and various porphyries belong to this class. They are frequently called trappean or trap rocks. No fossils are found in these formations.

23. The "Metamorphic" rocks are of sedimentary origin, but having been in contact with the plutonic while in a state of igneous fusion they have been altered in their texture, and crystallized by the action of intense heat. The gneiss, mica-schist, and part of the clay-slate systems belong to this division. Like the two first-named formations these rocks are also non-fossiliferous.

24. The "Aqueous" rocks are those which are entirely due to the action of water, having either been deposited as a sediment by its mechanical agency in connection with gravity, or as chemical precipitates from solution. Formations of this class constitute by far the greater portion of the exposed crust of the globe. They all contain organic remains—fossils—and form three divisions called primary, secondary, and tertiary, subdivided into systems and groups. The primary and part of the secondary series are sometimes called Palaeozoic, indicating the fact that the formations so named contain the fossil remains of the earliest formed animals.

25. The order of succession in the metamorphic and aqueous rocks is invariably maintained, or, in other words, while many members of a group and entire systems may be wanting, whenever they do occur they are found to occupy the same relative position. Thus if the old red sandstone is at the surface, the carboniferous system is not the underlying formation. Chalk beds are never found below the coal measures, or the coal measures below rocks of clay-slate; but either chalk or coal may occur immediately above the slate, the intermediate formations being wanting.

26. The igneous rocks, plutonic and volcanic, exhibit generally amorphous or irregular masses without divisional structure, but broken by fissures, the summits being dome-shaped, globular, or deeply serrated ridges in the form of needles. The metamorphic and aqueous rocks, on the contrary, are disposed in the form of beds, layers or strata, both horizontal and inclined at all angles to the horizon. The plains and low portions of the earth are occupied almost universally by stratified rocks. They appear also in elevated districts and on the flanks of mountainous regions. Strata vary in thickness from a few inches to many yards and fathoms.

27. The general conclusion obviously indicated by the preceding fact is, that the rocks of fusion or the unstratified masses which constitute the basis of the crust of the earth have been repeatedly erupted through and into the stratified formations, at different epochs of critical action among the subterranean agencies of heat. Hence the various dislocations of the stratified rocks, their disturbed and inclined positions, their upheaval above the deep in which they were deposited, and frequent elevation along the flanks and on the crests of high mountain ranges, which commonly have igneous masses for their nuclei or axes. The force exerted by the elastic vapors, which the earth incloses in the elevation of mountains, however vast, immeasurably yields to the power indicated in the upheaval of the general surface of the land to its far inferior altitude.

CONTINENTAL MASSES.

28. The great Eastern Continent extends through upward of 200 degrees of longitude—from Cape Verde (170° 30' west), the most westerly point of Africa, to East Cape (190° east), the eastern extremity of Asia. It embraces upward of 200 degrees of latitude, from North East Cape (73° north), in Siberia, to Cape Lagullas (85° south), the southern extremity of Africa.

29. The superficial area of this mass of land is estimated at about 83,000,000 square miles. It has a maritime coast-line of more than 60,000 square miles, and attains its greatest elevation in Central Asia, reaching the enormous

more than half. Africa is more than three times, and Asia more than four times the size of Europe.

31. The southwestern member of the Continent (Africa) is in many respects diverse from the other portions. Externally, a comparatively unbroken coast-line, and internally, deficient water communication, with the preponderance of sandy deserts, mark the contrast. Asia and Europe exhibit repeated examples of deeply indented shores, and both are plentifully supplied with great river systems and fertile soil; and each has a large central protuberance or nucleus—the Himalayas of Asia and the Alps of Europe—bifurcated at its extremities, the spine of the respective masses, and following the same general direction and composed of the same granatoid rocks and crystalline schists, and flanked by the same recent sedimentary formations. The narrow gorges opened by nature, which admit of the passage of the chains, and serve as thoroughfares to commerce, have precisely similar features, and are only more formidable to the Himalayas. The great tertiary and alluvial valley north of the Alps answers to Toorkistan and Mongolia. Piedmont and the plain of Lombardy are miniature likenesses of the basins of the Indus and the Ganges; and the vast igneous district of Hindoostan has its correspondent in the volcanic zone of Italy. The southern peninsula of the two regions are also obvious analogues—Spain and Arabia, Italy and Hindoostan, the Morea and Malacca.

32. The Western Continent extends through upward of 180 degrees of longitude, from Cape San Roque (85° west), the most easterly projection of South America, to Cape Prince of Wales, in Behring Strait (165° west), the most westerly point of North America. It embraces upward of 120 degrees of latitude, from Point Barrow (72° north), in the Arctic Ocean, to the Strait of Magalhaens, 54° south.

33. The superficial area of America is about 13,000,000 square miles, and the sea-coast a linear extent of 40,000 miles. The greatest elevation is 25,000 feet above the level of the sea, but more than 4,600 feet below the culminating point of the Eastern Continent. The longest line that can be traced passes from Point Barrow along the Rocky Mountains, and the Cordilleras of the Andes to the Strait of Magalhaens, a distance of about 10,000 miles.

34. A striking dissimilarity appears in the general contour of the two continents. In the Eastern the prevailing direction of the land is east and west; in the Western it is perfectly opposite, being north and south. The forces that raised the two masses seem to have acted at right angles to each other—in the direction of the equator in the Old, and of the meridian in the New World.

35. The Western Continent exhibits a simpler outline than the Eastern. Its maritime coast has a less proportion of irregularities or indentations, no interruption of consequence occurring on the side toward the Pacific, except at California. The eastern sea-board of South America is also comparatively entire.

36. Granite appears to be the base or skeleton of both continents, but while it occurs at a great elevation in the Old World, forming some of the highest points of the Alps, it occupies a subordinate position among the rocks of the American mountain chains. The inferior and predominant formations of the Cordilleras are immense amorphous masses of porphyritic, basaltic, and trachytic rocks, for the most part of comparatively recent date. These volcanic products constitute a great portion of the chain and form its loftiest summits, while in the Eastern Continent they occur in inferior free, and never at great elevations.

37. The two continents, however, have some points of resemblance. Both terminate pyramidally toward the south. Their limits to the north have nearly the same latitude—that of 70° generally; and an important member of each is almost isolated, a narrow isthmus connecting Africa with Asia, and uniting the Americas. Descending to detail, we find the northerly projection of the peninsula of Jutland, in Europe, repeated in that of Yucatan, in America, the only important exceptions to the southerly directions of peninsulas; and the remarkable crevices or foids of the Norwegian shore are repeated on the coast of southern Chile and western Patagonia.

38. Comparing the two sides of the Atlantic basin, a mutual adaptation to unite may be observed in the advancing and retreating configuration of the land masses. Thus the great convexity of western Africa is opposite to the indentation of the Gulf of Mexico, and the convexity of the Brazilian shore is opposite the indentation of the Gulf of Guinea. The bold conception has been entertained from this peculiar outline, that the two continents once formed an undivided territory which some great convulsion separated, creating the Atlantic valley, into which the ocean poured.

39. The mean height of continents or their elevation above the sea-level, supposing the respective masses to be equally distributed, is a subject investigated by Humboldt with somewhat surprising results. He finds the mean

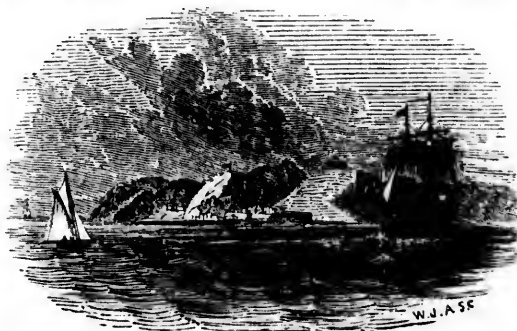


PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

the Alps about 22 feet, while the plateau of Spain, an inferior elevation, but more compact, would produce an effect of 76 feet. If the vast range of the Andes were pulverized, and spread equally over the eastern plain of South America, its effect would be to raise the surface only about 518 feet. Omitting Africa, which is comparatively unknown, the final results obtained are an elevation above the level of the sea—for Europe of 670 feet, North America 750 feet, South America 1,180 feet, and Asia 1,150 feet, or a mean elevation of the whole of 920 feet.

ISLAND MASSES.

40. Islands rarely occur solitarily surrounded by a wide expanse of ocean, but usually form groups and archipelagoes contiguous to some main shore. Solitary islands are commonly small and of volcanic origin, as Helena, Ascension, etc. A few islands placed at no great distance from one another, or a principal island surrounded by others of smaller size, constitute a group;



ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

and several islands varying in their extent and distance, but in the same general locality, an archipelago. Groups and archipelagoes have frequently detached or outlying members, which are sometimes called "Sporades" or scattered islands.

41. Some islands are simple accretions of sand; while others are tracts more or less extensive, evidently, from their geological characteristics, erupted portions of adjacent continental masses. A vast number are volcanic, either at present the scenes of fiery convulsion or proclaiming the past activity of the tremendous element by their igneous masses and crater-form outlines. Coralline islands are the work of organic beings which exist in inappreciable numbers chiefly in the tropical seas, the Indian and Pacific oceans.

42. Of the islands which have once formed portions of continents, there are numerous examples. The geological affinity between southern England and northern France is obvious, and no one can doubt that they were once united by an isthmus, through which the sea has cut a passage and formed the Strait of Dover. And so with the Grecian archipelago, and so the Japanese Islands, and with the Indian archipelago—each of which has geological relation to its adjacent continental mass. Their continuity has been interrupted by violent oceanic invasion, and the portions intermediate between the present continental and insular shores become submerged.

43. Volcanic Islands, though widely distributed, are chiefly found in the

Indian and Pacific oceans, forming three great zones, each extending several thousand miles. The formation of new islands by submarine volcanic action is a phenomenon of the present era. Some of these remarkable creations have either entirely disappeared by subsidence or remain as shoals, slightly de-



circular, oval, and irregular in shape, and occur solitary or in groups, but usually in elongated archipelagoes. Dangerous Archipelago, east of the Society Islands, is an assemblage of 50 or more atolls; the Low Archipelago, to the



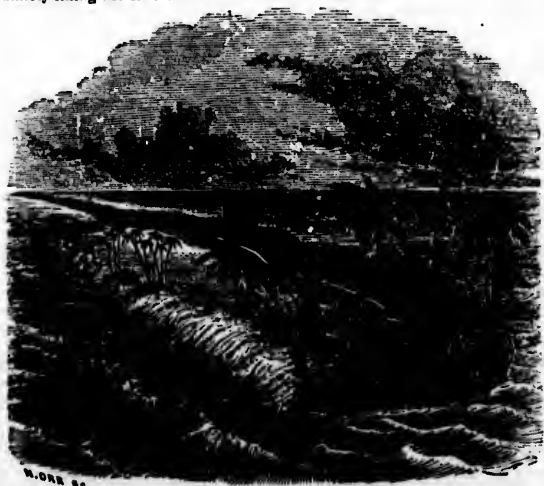
LAGOON ISLAND OR ATOLL.

north, an ellipse, 840 miles in its longer and 420 miles in its shorter axis, and the Caroline Archipelago, north of New Guinea, comprises 60 groups of atolls about 1,000 miles in length. Between the extreme limits of the Carolines west and those of the Low Archipelago east there is a linear space of ocean extending upward of 4,000 miles in which the islands are for the most part atoll-formed.

b. Encircling Reefs differ only from the atolls in having one or more islands within the central expanse. The coral belt is commonly at the distance of two or three miles from the inclosed shore. Otaheite, the principal of the Society group, is a fine example; an island rising in mountains 7,000 feet high surrounded by a lagoon like an enormous moat from half a mile to three miles broad, which is separated from the outlying ocean by a reef of coral. The coral, both in the case of atolls and encircling reefs, has openings or channels in its circuit by which ships enter the lagoons, where they find excellent harborage.

c. Barren Reefs extend in straight lines in front of the shores of a continent or of a large island, frequently at a considerable distance from the land. New Caledonia has a reef of this kind 400 miles long; but the grandest example of coral formation existing is the great Australian reef. Externally, it starts up with little inclination from a fathomless ocean, stretches upward of a thousand miles along the coast, varies in breadth from 200 yards to a mile, and in distance from the shore from 20 to 70 miles. The inclosure is everywhere navigable. The Florida Reefs are of this class.

d. Fringe Reefs are mere ribbons of coral, inclosing no lagoons, but immediately lining the shore.



CORAL REEF AND ISLAND.

47. In a few instances islands have been registered as existing in certain parts of the ocean, which subsequent navigators have failed to find. Saxe-nburg Island and Isle Grande, both placed in the South Atlantic, are examples.

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LAND.
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ain known, rising to 29,002 feet (Gahoorishanka), is only about one 5,000th part of the earth's greatest circumference, and one 1,600th of its axis. A grain less than one twentieth part of an inch in thickness would therefore represent it upon an artificial globe of 21 feet in circumference.

50. Though nothing appears at first sight more arbitrary and unsystematic than the contour of mountains, there is everywhere a certain general correspondence between their external aspect and internal structure. The productions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms vary with the climate, but the mineral masses present everywhere distinctive peculiarities of natural configuration; while blunt cones with craters indicate volcanoes, a series of peaks

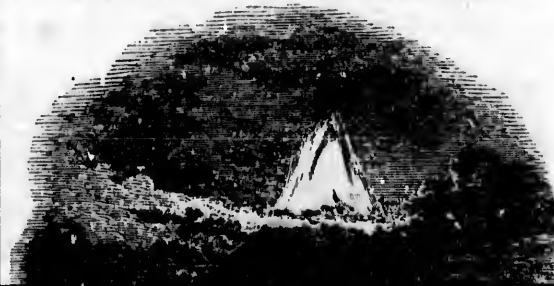


CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

like a saw denotes dolomites, a form of magnesian limestone; rounded heads characterize calcareous rocks; triangular points, slates or quartziferous schists; needles, crystalline schists; capacious twistings and crumplings, serpentines and trachytes; pyramidal forms, phonolites; thin and dark-looking walls intimate the presence of basalts or traps, and rocks broken up by exposure into roundish masses are granites or gneiss.

51. The highest known mountain of the globe is Gahoorishanka, Chingohamari or Mt. Everest, in Asia. It belongs to the Himalaya range, and is situated in the eastern part of Nepal. Its summit is 29,002 feet above the sea-level. In the same range are Kunchinjinga and Dhawlagiri, both more than 28,000 feet in height, and which were until recently considered the highest mountains of the globe. The loftiest mountains in the other four grand divisions are—in South America, Aconcagua, one of the Chilean Andes, 28,944 feet; in North America, Mt. St. Elias, the culmination of the Coast Range in Russian America, 17,900 feet; in Africa, Mount Killimandjaro, supposed to be 20,000 feet; and in Europe, Mont Blanc, 15,750 feet. In 1854-5 Hermann and Robert Schlegel-tweit ascended the Ibi-Gamine, in the Central Himalayas, 22,260 feet in height, that being an altitude never before attained by man in any part of the world.

52. Mountains seldom occur completely free and insulated, that is, on plains remote from other masses. The exceptions are chiefly volcanic, as Mount Egmont in New Zealand. Nor are they often found in groups with



BAY AND STRAIT.

Strait, as the Strait of Gibraltar, by which the Mediterranean and the Atlantic are connected.

18. A large inland body of water, not connected with the ocean, or only communicating with it by means of a river, is termed a Lake. The Caspian Sea, a true lake, the largest in the world, owing to its size and saltness has been dignified with the name of Sea.

THE LAND AND ITS PHENOMENA.



THE horizontal profile of the land, as seen in traveling through a comparatively level country, and the vertical profile as exposed by the side of mountains, ravines, and sea-cliffs, exhibit a great variety of substances, formations, or rocks differently arrayed.

15. The perforations of the miner extend but a little way below the surface. But in consequence of formations having been tilted up by the action of subterraneous disturbing forces, so as to be brought to or near the surface, the geologist has obtained a knowledge of the struc-

ture of the globe to the depth of about ten miles.

16. It belongs to the chemistry and mineralogy of geology to examine the composition and internal structure of rocks, while geography deals with their external aspect; yet a brief reference to these topics will not be out of place. Of fifty-four elementary or simple substances, that is, those which are incapable of further analysis, sixteen form by their various combinations nearly the whole of the matter yet known to enter into the composition of the globe. These are as follows, arranged into three classes according to their amount—the first of each class being the most abundant.

a. Six metalloids or the bases of earths and alkalies—silicium, aluminium, potassium, sodium, magnesium, and calcium.

b. Two metals proper—iron and manganese.

c. Eight non-metallic substances—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, chlorine, fluorine, and phosphorus. The metallic substances mentioned united with oxygen form the great mass of rocks consolidated or unconsolidated.

17. The elementary substances are rarely found by themselves in nature but combined with each other as binary or ternary compounds, forming the simple minerals, of which eight or nine constitute the great mass of all known rocks. The important minerals are quartz, felspar, mica, hornblende, carbonate of lime, talc, chlorite, augite, serpentine. Oxyd of iron is also very common.

18. Sometimes the simple minerals exist in large independent masses, as quartz and carbonate of lime; but in general two, three, or four are united to form a rock. Frequently the mineral constituents of a mass have been so much ground down previous to consolidation as to make the rock appear homogenous, as shale and clay-slate.

19. The manner in which the ingredients of rocks are arranged exhibits several varieties:—granular, as in granite; fibrous, as in asbestos; porous, as in pumice-stone; and laminar, as in mica-slate. The laminar structure presents many diversities—horizontal and inclined, contorted, zig-zag, etc. The varieties of lamination, which is almost entirely confined to sedimentary rocks, result from the different circumstances under which deposition has taken place in quiet or troubled waters, upon a horizontal or steep shore, and whether subject to lateral or vertical pressure.

20. The formations which constitute the solid matter of the globe accessible to man are divisible into the four grand classes of Plutonic, Volcanic,

rocks of clay-slate; but either slate, the intermediate form
26. The igneous rocks, porous or irregular masses without summits being dome-shaped of needles. The metamorphosed in the form of beds, inclined to the horizon. They are almost universally by strata and on the flanks of mountains few inches to many yards a
27. The general conclusion that the rocks of fusion or of the crust of the earth have stratified formations, at different agencies of heat. rocks, their disturbed and in which they were deposited on the crests of high mountains for their nuclei or axes. The earth inclines in the elevations yields to the power indicated land to its far inferior altitudes

CONTI

23. The great Eastern Cape of longitude—from Cape V Africa, to East Cape (190° upward of 200 degrees of Siberia, to Cape Lagullaa (

29. The superficial area square miles. It has a mass and attains its greatest elevation



height of 29,002 (Gaboort of the globe. The greatest at water-level is 1,200 feet

30. Of the three divisions less than one eighth of the

rocks of clay-slate; but either chalk or coal occur immediately above the slate, the intermediate formations being wanting.

26. The igneous rocks, plutonic and volcanic, exhibit generally amorphous or irregular masses without divisional structure, but broken by fissures, the summits being dome-shaped, globular, or deeply serrated ridges in the form of needles. The metamorphic and aqueous rocks, on the contrary, are disposed in the form of beds, layers or strata, both horizontal and inclined at all angles to the horizon. The plains and low portions of the earth are occupied almost universally by stratified rocks. They appear also in elevated districts and on the flanks of mountainous regions. Strata vary in thickness from a few inches to many yards and fathoms.

27. The general conclusion obviously indicated by the preceding fact is, that the rocks of fusion or the unstratified masses which constitute the basis of the crust of the earth have been repeatedly erupted through and into the stratified formations, at different epochs of critical action among the subterranean agencies of heat. Hence the various dislocations of the stratified rocks, their disturbed and inclined positions, their upheaval above the deep in which they were deposited, and frequent elevation along the flanks and on the crests of high mountain ranges, which commonly have igneous masses for their nuclei or axes. The force exerted by the elastic vapors, which the earth incloses in the elevation of mountains, however vast, immeasurably yields to the power indicated in the upheaval of the general surface of the land to its far inferior altitude.

CONTINENTAL MASSES.

28. The great Eastern Continent extends through upward of 200 degrees of longitude—from Cape Verde (17° 30' west), the most westerly point of Africa, to East Cape (190° east), the eastern extremity of Asia. It embraces upward of 200 degrees of latitude, from North East Cape (79° north), in Siberia, to Cape Lagullas (35° south), the southern extremity of Africa.

29. The superficial area of this mass of land is estimated at about 83,000,000 square miles. It has a maritime coast-line of more than 60,000 square miles, and attains its greatest elevation in Central Asia, reaching the enormous

35. The Western Continent exhibits a simpler outline than the Eastern. Its maritime coast has a less proportion of irregularities or indentations, no interruption of consequence occurring on the side toward the Pacific, except at California. The eastern sea-board of South America is also comparatively entire.

36. Granite appears to be the base or skeleton of both continents, but while it occurs at a great elevation in the Old World, forming some of the highest points of the Alps, it occupies a subordinate position among the rocks of the American mountain chains. The inferior and predominant formations of the Cordilleras are immense amorphous masses of porphyritic, basaltic, and trachytic rocks, for the most part of comparatively recent date. These volcanic products constitute a great portion of the chain and form its loftiest summits, while in the Eastern Continent they occur in inferior force, and never at great elevations.

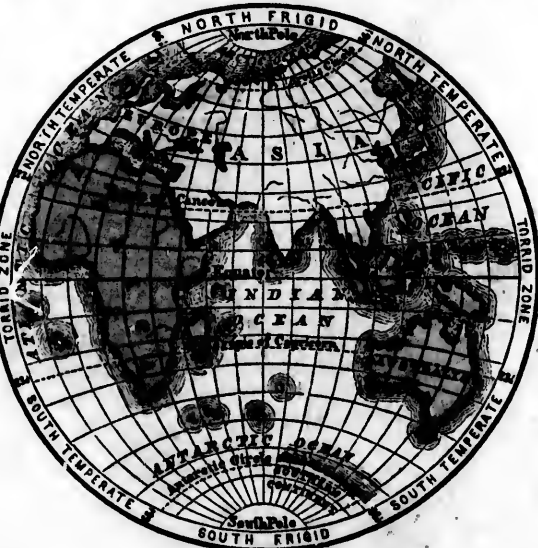
37. The two continents, however, have some points of resemblance. Both terminate pyramidally toward the south. Their limits to the north have nearly the same latitude—that of 70° generally; and an important member of each is almost isolated, a narrow isthmus connecting Africa with Asia, and uniting the Americas. Descending to detail, we find the northerly projection of the peninsula of Jutland, in Europe, repeated in that of Yucatan, in America, the only important exceptions to the southerly directions of peninsulas; and the remarkable crevices or fords of the Norwegian shore are repeated on the coast of southern Chile and western Patagonia.

38. Comparing the two sides of the Atlantic basin, a mutual adaptation to unity may be observed in the advancing and retreating configuration of the land masses. Thus the great convexity of western Africa is opposite to the indentation of the Gulf of Mexico, and the convexity of the Brazilian shore is opposite to the indentation of the Gulf of Guinea. The bold conception has been entertained from this peculiar outline, that the two continents once formed an undivided territory which some great convulsion separated, creating the Atlantic valley, into which the ocean poured.

39. The mean height of continents or their elevation above the sea-level, supposing the respective masses to be equally distributed, is a subject investigated by Humboldt with somewhat surprising results. He finds the mean



WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

height of 29,000 (Gahoorishanka) feet above sea-level, the culminating point of the globe. The greatest depression is the shores of the Dead Sea, which at water-level is 1,200 feet below the Mediterranean.

80. Of the three divisions of the Continent, Europe comprises somewhat less than one sixth of the entire area, Africa more than a third, and Asia

height to depend not so much on the longitudinal mountain chains, those culminating points or domes which attract the curiosity of the vulgar, as on the gentle but extensive and compact swellings of the plains and the development of the table-lands. Thus it is calculated that the Pyrenees would produce upon the whole of Europe scarcely the effect of six feet, and

detached or outlying members, which are sometimes called "Sporades" or scattered islands.

41. Some islands are simple accretions of sand; while others are tracts more or less extensive, evidently, from their geological characteristics, erupted portions of adjacent continental masses. A vast number are volcanic, either at present the scenes of fiery convulsion or proclaiming the past activity of the tremendous element by their igneous masses and crater-form outlines. Coralline islands are the work of organic beings which exist in inappreciable numbers chiefly in the tropical seas, the Indian and Pacific oceans.

42. Of the islands which have once formed portions of continents, there are numerous examples. The geological affinity between southern England and northern France is obvious, and no one can doubt that they were once united by an isthmus, through which the sea has cut a passage and formed the Strait of Dover. And so with the Grecian archipelago, and so the Japanese Islands, and with the Indian archipelago—each of which has geological relation to its adjacent continental mass. Their continuity has been interrupted by violent oceanic invasion, and the portions intermediate between the present continental and insular shores become submerged.

43. Volcanic Islands, though widely distributed, are chiefly found in the Indian and Pacific oceans, forming three great zones, each extending several thousand miles. The formation of new islands by submarine volcanic action is a phenomenon of the present era. Some of these remarkable creations have either entirely disappeared by subsidence or remain as shoals, slightly depressed below the surface of the ocean, while others have continued permanent. An instance in point is Graham Island.

GRAHAM ISLAND, COAST OF SICILY.

In July, 1831, a column of water was seen rising from the sea like a waterspout, followed by a dense steam and an island, which gained the height of 200 feet and a circuit of three miles. Toward the close of the year it gradually subsided, and now forms a dangerous shoal.

44. Coralline Islands consist of the agglutinated skeletons of departed races of polypi, composed of carbonate of lime secreted from the ocean, cemented into hard calcareous rock, and within a certain range of the living organisms, adding by their growth to the superstructure.

45. The coral insects can not exist if left dry, or at a greater depth than from 25 to 80 fathoms. All the coral above the water-surface is dead, and likewise all below the depth ascertained to be the limit of coral life. The fact of its occurrence hundreds of feet below this limit, with the general phenomena of the formations, is beautifully explained by the theory that the foundations upon which the insects or polypi originally began to build have been in course of subsidence. This view is confirmed by the circumstance that the lines of volcanic activity in the Indian and Pacific oceans, or the areas of elevation, are in general remote from the spaces occupied by the coral-working insects, the supposed areas of subsidence.

46. Coralline formations are distributed into the four great classes of lagoon islands to which the native name of "Atolls" is generally applied, encircling reefs, barren reefs, and fringing reefs.

a. Lagoon Islands or Atolls consist of a belt of coral circling a lagoon or vacant space of the ocean. The coral above the surface is usually not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and so low that it would not be perceptible at a short distance but for its vegetable clothing of cocoa-nuts and palms. The lagoons themselves vary in extent from a few acres to many square miles. Bow Atoll is 80 by 6 miles across; Rimsky Atoll 54 by 20 miles, and one of the Maldivo Atolls is 88 miles by 10 or 20 miles. The Atolls are variously

example of coral formation existing is the great Australian reef. Externally, it starts up with little inclination from a fathomless ocean, stretches upward of a thousand miles along the coast, varies in breadth from 200 yards to a mile, and in distance from the shore from 20 to 70 miles. The inclosure is everywhere navigable. The Florida Reefs are of this class.

d. Fringe Reefs are mere ribbons of coral, inclosing no lagoons, but immediately lining the shore.



CORAL REEF AND ISLAND.

47. In a few instances islands have been registered as existing in certain parts of the ocean, which subsequent navigators have failed to find. Saxenburg Island and Isle Grande, both placed in the South Atlantic, are examples. Either the precise localities have not been revisited, or the supposed discoverers were deceived by the land-like appearance of low clouds and icebergs. A simple incident occurred during Ross' Antarctic expedition. This was the sudden appearance of what seemed to be an island in a spot occupied a few hours before by an iceberg, upward of 100 feet high, the whole of the summit being perfectly free from snow. It seems that the berg had turned over, unperceived from the ships, exposing to view a new surface covered with earth and stones, the mass still slightly oscillating from the effects of the capsizing.

MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

48. Mountains, to which we are largely indebted for sublime and savage or beautiful and picturesque scenery, are the higher protuberances of our planet. Those of the first class reach the height of 10,000 feet and upward above the level of the sea, those of the second class ranging between that height and 4,000 feet, and those of the third class from thence to 2,000 feet. The inferior elevations are styled hills and slopes, or are mere undulations of the land.

49. The optical impression, made by the elevations of the surface, is that of the earth being an irregular body and not a sphere. But the highest mount-



MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY.

at Australian reef. Externally, the ocean, stretches upward from 200 yards to a mile, or more, in some places. The inclosure is every where complete. The inclosure is every where complete. The inclosure is every where complete.



LAND.
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VALLEYS.

celebrated for sublime and savage

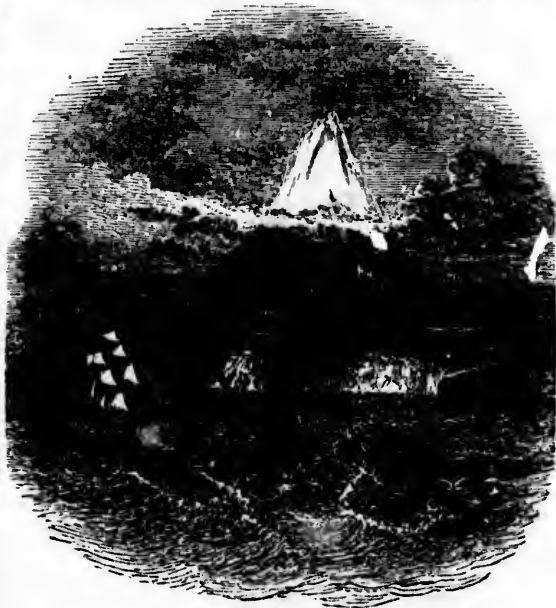


AND VALLEY.
elevations of the land. The elevations of the surface, is that of the highest mountains. The elevations of the surface, is that of the highest mountains.

like a saw denotes dolomites, a form of magnesian limestone; rounded and angular fragments characterize calcareous rocks; triangular points, slates or quartzites, schists; needles, crystalline schists; capacious twistings and crumplings, serpentines and trachytes; pyramidal forms, phonolites; thin and dark-looking walls intimate the presence of basalts or traps, and rocks broken up by exposure into roundish masses are granites or grits.

51. The highest known mountain of the globe is Gahoorishanka, Chingohamari or Mt. Everest, in Asia. It belongs to the Himalaya range, and is situated in the eastern part of Nepal. Its summit is 29,002 feet above the sea-level. In the same range are Kunchinjinga and Dhawlagiri, both more than 25,000 feet in height, and which were until recently considered the highest mountains of the globe. The loftiest mountains in the other four grand divisions are—in South America, Aconcagua, one of the Chilean Andes, 23,944 feet; in North America, Mt. St. Elias, the culmination of the Coast Range in Russian America, 17,900 feet; in Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro, supposed to be 20,000 feet; and in Europe, Mont Blanc, 15,750 feet. In 1854-5 Hermann and Robert Schlagentweit ascended the Ibi-Gamine, in the Central Himalayas, 22,260 feet in height, that being an altitude never before attained by man in any part of the world.

52. Mountains seldom occur completely free and insulated, that is, on plains remote from other masses. The exceptions are chiefly volcanic, as Mount Egmont in New Zealand. Nor are they often found in groups with



MOUNT EGMONT.

no connection apparent between their bases. The common arrangement is for a series of neighboring mountains to rise into each other, forming parallel ridges, a number of which constitute a grand chain. The central ridge has usually the boldest development and the greatest elevation; and the extremities of a chain are generally low heights, its culminating points being toward the center. Secondary lines of mountains branch off from the main chain at various angles.

53. From its frequent occurrence, it seems to be a general law for chains of mountains to have very steep declivities on one side and gradual slopes on the other. The Andes present a steeper face toward the ocean than toward the mainland of the continent, and the Alps descend much more abruptly toward Italy than toward Switzerland.

54. Chains of mountains, though making many curves and angles, generally correspond in their prevailing direction to the line of greatest length in the continent or district in which they are situated. The chain of the Andes

prolonged in North America, extends through the longest line of the Western Continent, and the chain which, with only a few breaks, stretches from the southwest coast of Europe to the northeast coast of Asia, comprising the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, Taurus, Caucasus, Hindoo-Koosh, Himalayas, etc., traverses the Eastern Continent. The course of secondary chains, as the Apennines in Italy, the Dovre-Field in Scandinavia, the Ghauts in Hindoostan, etc., corresponds with the greatest length of those peninsulas.

55. Chains parallel in their course, or having identity of general direction though remote from each other, being separated by arms of the sea, straits, or valleys, by igneous deposits, secondary or tertiary basins, exhibit correspondence in geological structure. Thus all chains having an eastward direction closely resemble each other in geological constitution; and north and south chains throughout both continents consist of similar ancient and transition formations, igneous deposits, metalliferous veins, and some dependent secondary strata.

56. Those mountain chains which run in the direction of the parallels of latitude or east and west, are found to mark much more striking differences, not only in the fauna and flora of the globe but among nations, than those which follow the direction of the meridians, or a north and south direction. In both Americas, where the meridional direction characterizes all the chief chains, there is only one copper-colored race, although the continent stretches through more climatic zones than Europe and Africa, or than Asia and Australia united. On the other hand, in the Eastern Continent comparatively feeble latitudinal barriers are the sources of great physical and national distinctions.



PASS IN THE ANDES.

57. Chains of mountains are variously intersected by valleys, which form two leading classes, termed longitudinal and transverse, from their position in relation to the course of the main elevations. The longitudinal valleys separate parallel ridges of a chain, and follow its general direction; the transverse valleys cut the ridges at right angles to it.

58. The transverse valleys admit chiefly of high mountain chains being crossed. In such elevated sites they are narrow and frightful gorges styled passes or gates, because of communication being maintained through them. The passes of the Andes and those of the Himalaya are scenes of great magnificence—often of appalling gloom and peril.

59. Both longitudinal and transverse valleys, but more commonly the latter, have very often written upon their sides a plain record of their origin. They exhibit not only a continuation of the same strata, but salient and re-entering points so exactly corresponding as to proclaim their formation by the breakage of the general mass during its upheaval. Hence they are styled



Valleys of Dislocation. Sometimes there has been upheaval without fracture, but with more effect at particular points, causing intervening depressions, which are termed Valleys of Undulation. Valleys of Denudation are those which appear to have been formed by the action of water upon soft and practicable strata; but there is little doubt that most valleys, from the grand rents of mountain ranges to the wide and gently sweeping hollows of the general surface, are mainly due to internal causes of disturbance—their external physiognomy being subsequently

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63. The plateau reg on the face of the g considered as forming lands. Between the



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64. The other princ Bogota 8,700 feet above 7,000 feet, of South Afric of Mysore 3,000 feet, a Popayan are in the A minations. The Mexic Africa the table-land e probably covers also t equator. The Persian along the Persian Gulf of India between the C

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66. Plains are descri above the sea; in some the term is applied to a mountainous districts, nently undulate, be stud with deep ravines. In of the earth's surface, and most numerous pop

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68. Plains, for the m a large portion of north re sandy tracts, somet pines or coated with the Fertile districts, swam France extensive laude sandy downs and leve

pines, interspersed with

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

is the table-land of Quito, being only 200 by 30 miles, but not less grandly situated and engirdled by magnificent heights—Pichlncha, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Cayambi, Chimborazo, rising from 16,000 to 22,000 feet above sea-level.

63. The plateau regions of Central Asia, however, are the most extensive on the face of the globe; but more properly the great upheaval might be considered as forming one vast plateau, comprising different systems of tablelands. Between the chains of the Thian-chan and the Kuen-lun mountains,



TABLE-LAND OF MEXICO.

and stretching from thence in a northeast direction to the extremity of Mongolia, is the vast district called Gobi, Shamo or Han-hai, a "naked desert," a "sea of sand," or "dry sea." Its mean elevation is 4,000 feet, or double that of Spain; for while toward the wall of China it rises to 5,800 feet, it sinks to 2,400 in the central region. The length is given at about 2,000 miles, with a breadth of from 200 to 300 miles. Shingle, yellow sand, and gravel form the surface, mostly overgrown with rank grass, except in the middle, where there is a belt of naked sand 20 miles across, shifting with the wind.

64. The other principal plateaux of the world are those—of Santa Fé de Bogota 8,700 feet above the sea, of Mexico 7,500 feet, of Abyssinia 6,000 and 7,000 feet, of South Africa 6,400 feet, of Popayan 5,760 feet, of Persia 4,000 feet, of Mysore 3,000 feet, and of Spain 2,250 feet. The plateaux of Bogota and Popayan are in the Andes, and surrounded by rocky walls and lofty culminations. The Mexican plateau covers the whole interior of Mexico. In Africa the table-land extends from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope, and probably covers also the greater portion of the continent southward of the equator. The Persian plateau leaves only a very narrow border of lowland along the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the Caspian Sea. The whole of India between the Ghauts is one vast table-land.

65. The plateau of Central Asia is walled in to the west by the Bolor chain (Cloudy Mountains), which forms toward the middle the remarkable region of Pamir, a radiating point in the hydrographical system of Asia, long ago correctly described by Marco Polo as a high table-land. This district, locally called Bam-i-dunlah, "Roof of the World," is the source of the Oxus, and forms the water-parting between its basin, that of the Indus and other principal rivers.

PLAINS AND LOWLANDS.

66. Plains are discriminated from table-lands by being very little elevated above the sea; in some instances depressed below its level. Geographically the term is applied to an extent of country generally level as compared with mountainous districts, however the superficies may gently wave or prominently undulate, be studded with low hills, traversed by valleys, or intersected with deep ravines. In this sense plains constitute by far the greater portion of the earth's surface, and are the sites of its highest culture, greatest cities, and most numerous population.

67. Plains, while possessing certain features in common, have characteristic peculiarities. With a view to illustrate their differences of natural condition they may be considered under their respective local denominations, as landes, heaths, and puszla, steppes, deserts, llanos, selvas, pampas, savannahs or prairies, barren, and pine-barrens.

68. Plains, for the most part infertile, known by the name of landes, occupy a large portion of northern Germany and to the extremity of Jutland. They are sandy tracts, sometimes entirely naked, but more generally covered with pines or coated with the *erica vulgaris*, which gives them the name of heaths. Fertile districts, swamps, and stagnant pools intermingle with them. In France extensive landes occur between the Gironde and the Pyrenees, vast sandy downs and levels, either wholly barren or clothed with heaths and pines, interspersed with marshes, and at distant intervals with meadows and

which occupy southeastern Europe and northwestern Asia. If the word implies dry and parched, it is only partially applicable to the districts it denotes. The steppes have in fact no uniform character except that of being great lowland levels. Some are richly cultivated, while others are incapable of cultivation from various causes, either an excess of moisture or of drouth or the abundance of salt. Some are barren sands; others are studded with low saline plants; others are covered with plants of the families of the composite and leguminose, and others have a luxuriant gramineous clothing, woods intermingling with the pasture lands.

70. The tracts of bare sand, gravel, rocky slates, flints, and silicious stones, which form deserts, properly so called, condemned to eternal sterility, though not unknown in the New World, are so predominant in the Old as to form a marked distinction between the two regions. They stretch in a nearly continuous zone of almost irrevocable desolation from the Atlantic Ocean through the north of Africa, and through central Asia toward the Pacific. Depressions of varying extent occur, called oases, where there are wells and springs, nourishing groves of date-trees, acacias, ferns, and grasses—fertile spots which serve as resting-places to the caravans that traverse the wilderness.



TRAVELING IN THE DESERT.

71. In South America a sandy desert called the Gran Chaco occurs west of the river Paraguay; a true salt desert under the name of Las Salinas also lies farther west, and a shingle desert extends for 800 miles through eastern Patagonia. In North America, at the head of the affluents of the Missouri, a large tract of rock, sand, and gravel has received the name of the American Desert; and a large portion of the great Californian basin is a sandy region without any outlet to the ocean for the few streams which, coming from the hills, are lost in their courses or in small lakes. But the Old World is emphatically the region of deserts, which occupy an extent of its surface considerably exceeding the whole superficies of Europe.

72. The plains of Venezuela and New Granada in South America, chiefly on the left of the Orinoco, are termed llanos or level fields. Often in the space of hundreds of square miles the surface does not vary a single foot. A gentle wind or a slight rise of the great river reverses the current of its tributaries. These plains are studded here and there with solitary palms, and undergo remarkable changes in appearance. In the wet season they are inundated for hundreds of miles; afterward, upon the subsidence of the waters, they are clothed with beautifully green verdure; and when the season of drouth returns, the grass crumbles into dust, and a dismal desert meets the eye.

73. The plains of the Amazon, called selvas or forests, form another division of the South American lowlands, covered with primeval woods, interspersed with clear grassy spaces and marsh lands. This zone of woods is estimated to comprise upward of 2,000,000 square miles, of which at least one half is woodland, the remainder being occupied by the waters and the open tracts.

74. The Indian term Pampas, signifying flats, designates the third great region of South America. It extends about 1,500 miles south from the selvas, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the foot of the Andes; and consists of treeless plains, which are in some instances sandy or saline wastes, but mostly immense beds of alluvium, covered with a strong growth of tall grass, lucern, thistles, and gaudy flowers, presenting also vast lagoons and swamps.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

73. Clefts are frequently the beds of streams, sometimes arched over by a portion of the rock which was not rent by the convulsions that seem to have produced the fissures, forming a kind of natural bridge. At Ico-
nozo in South America, on the route from Santa Fé de Bogota to Popayan, a chasm of immense profundity is crossed by a natural arch 48 feet in length, 39 feet in breadth, and 313 feet above the stream Summa Paz, which passes through it. Sixty-four feet below this bridge there is a second composed of dislodged masses of rock, which have so fallen as to support each other. The dark abyss below is haunted by nocturnal birds, whose doleful cries increase the frightfulness of the spot. Another celebrated curiosity of this kind is the natural bridge that passes over Cedar Creek, in Virginia, at the height of 210 feet above the water.



NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

often descend far below the level of the entrance.

80. True caverns are not found in the older rocks, granite, gneiss, and slate, but vertical fissures of unknown depth are not uncommon. Grand examples of cavern construction occur in ancient and modern volcanic masses. It marks also the gypsum of the new red sandstone system and the sandstone, but is so characteristic of the mountain limestone that the rock is sometimes called "cavern limestone."

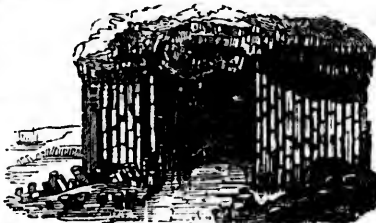
81. From the beds of hard mud which forms the floors of many dry caverns and the streams that still run through others, it may be inferred that such cavities are due, at least to some extent, to the solvent and mechanical power of water.

82. Fissures of rocks occur containing osseous breccia (a mixture of red loam, pieces of stone, and bones), and ossiferous caves, in which, buried in mud or covered with calcareous deposits, the separated bones of extinct species of quadrupeds have been found perfectly preserved, but in various conditions, water-worn and gnawed.

83. The temperature of caverns, where the roofs are massive and the openings narrow, shows little diversity, being below that of the mean of the surrounding atmosphere; but there are some which exhibit the apparent anomaly of being coated with ice in summer which melts in winter. The summer freezing in these moist caverns may be referred to evaporation withdrawing the warmth from the inclosed air and producing a degree of cold below the freezing-point.

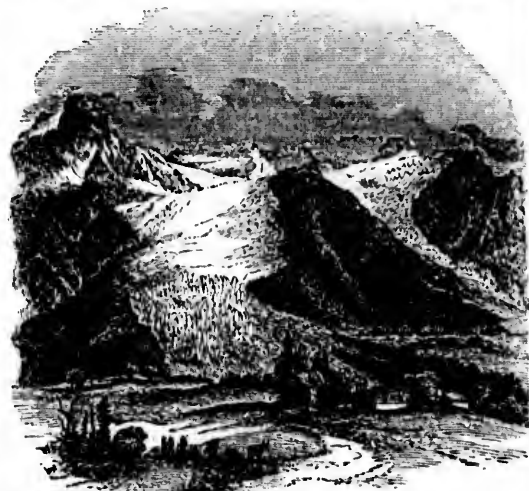
84. Some caves, situated in volcanic regions, exhale hot and sulphurous vapors, and others are remarkable for the development of irrespirable gas.

85. Wind caverns are inexplicable phenomena. — From a blowing cave in the Alleghany Mountains a hundred feet in diameter, the current of air is so strong as to keep the weeds prostrate to the distance of sixty feet from its mouth. But the most extraordinary example is the great cavern of Ouybe, of unknown extent, in Central Asia. The tempests that rush from it are sometimes so violent as to carry off every-



FINGAL'S CAVE, SCOTLAND.

88. The snows accumulated on the tops and steep acclivities of mountains are frequently precipitated by their own weight into the adjacent valleys, rooting up forests in their course, tearing away fragments of rock, filling up the beds of streams, converting them into fresh channels, occasioning destructive floods, and sometimes burying men, cattle, and whole villages fathom-



SNOWY REGIONS OF THE ALPS.

deep beneath the mass. The volume put in motion in the first instance may be small; but, dislodged at a high elevation, it increases as it descends to a prodigious magnitude by forcing off other masses in its path. These avalanches are not merely fatal to life and property immediately in their way, but the air, suddenly compressed by the velocity of their descent, rushes off with the force of a tornado, and plays havoc with every object in the vicinity.

89. Glaciers, masses of true ice, are remarkable appendages of the snow fields, as intimately related to them as a stream to a spring or as an icicle to a snow-covered roof. Their external aspect is that of a frozen torrent depending upon the flanks of mountains and extending from the higher summits into the lower valleys. Originating in the regions of eternal frosts they descend below the line of perpetual snow to the warm cultivated grounds where, though continually wasted, they are never destroyed, being constantly replenished from the icy world above.

90. The size of glaciers sometimes amounts to 15 and 20 miles in length and 8 miles in breadth; the thickness at the lower end varying from 80 to 100 feet. Their extent obviously depends upon the extent of the snow-fields of which they are offsets, and on the size and slope of the subjacent valleys. The larger masses exhibit a steep ascent at the lower extremity; they then slope gently with a surface more or less broken and undulating, and again become highly inclined toward the surface.

91. The general contour of glaciers is either canal-shaped, oval-shaped or basin-shaped, according to the form of the valleys into which they protrude. The ice, when viewed in small pieces, is commonly white, like river-ice; but that of the entire mass exhibits every variety of blue tinge, from the alight cerulean to the deep hue of the lapis lazuli. The blue frequently passing into green is the deepest in the crevasses. No language can describe the beautiful effect of the different blue and green tints contrasting with the pure white snow at a higher level.

92. The descending march of glaciers, imperceptible to the eye, is evident from the permanence of the masses, though in the act of constant dissolution; but direct proofs of this progress have been accumulated in abundance, and the rate of motion has been ascertained. Experiment has demonstrated their constant and certain motion, and not by fits and starts, though with variations as to the rate, which depend upon the seasons; thawing weather and a wet state of the ice conducing to its advancement, while cold, whether sudden and prolonged, checks its progress. The movement is the fastest in summer, by day and during great heats; the slowest in winter, by night and during severe frosts.

93. The most recent theory to explain glacial motion, that of Prof. Forbes is the best supported. Still and altogether rigid as the mass appears, he conceives, from careful observation of the interior structure and other circumstances, a glacier to be an imperfect fluid or a viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts. He compares it to a thick mortar or the contents of a tar-barrel poured into a sloping channel, the central parts of which would move faster than the outer edges. Bold and startling as this hypothesis appears, it best answers to observed phenomena, and seems the more probable the more it is examined

and steep acclivities of mountains weight into the adjacent valleys, away fragments of rock, filling up fresh channels, occasioning destruction, and whole villages fathoms



THE ALPS.

in motion in the first instance may stop, it increases as it descends to a river masses in its path. These avalanches property immediately in their way. The velocity of their descent, rushes off with every object in the vicinity. The remarkable appendages of the snow-stream to a spring or as an icicle to a glacier is that of a frozen torrent depending from the higher summits to the regions of eternal frosts they descend to the warm cultivated grounds, never destroyed, being constantly

extends to 15 and 20 miles in length at the lower end varying from 80 to 100 miles in the extent of the snow-fields of the adjacent valleys. At the lower extremity; they then break and undulating, and again

either canal-shaped, oval-shaped, or the valleys into which they protrude. Commonly white, like river-ice; but they are of blue tinge, from the slightest impurity. The blue frequently passing into white. The language can describe the beautiful tints contrasting with the pure

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the peculiar motion, that of Prof. Forbes, is as the mass appears, he conceives the structure and other circumstances of a viscous body, which is urged by the mutual pressure of its parts. If a quantity of tar-barrel poured into which would move faster than the hypothesis appears, it best answers the probable the more it is examined.

erratic blocks of smoothed, striated, and crushed surfaces, which appear both contiguous to and far remote from the region of existing glaciers.

97. Existing glaciers occur largely in Spitzbergen and in Greenland, where, descending to the sea-level, detached masses constitute the icebergs of the Arctic Ocean, and are drifted into the Atlantic. They are not known in South America within the tropics, though the Andes rise far above the snow-line. This is owing to the excessive steepness of the peaks, a feature unfavorable to their formation; but they appear in southern Chile and Patagonia. In Asia they are found on the northern side of the Himalayas, and in the Kuen-lun, Thian-chan, and Altai. Their existence in the Caucasus and Ural Mountains is uncertain. In Europe they occur scantily in the Pyrenees, largely in Norway, but principally in the Alps, where, independent of the Grisons, the area of the ice is estimated at 1,500 square miles, from 80 to 500 feet in thickness.

VOLCANOES.

98. The term Volcano denotes a peculiar class of mountains emitting from their summits or sides molten mineral masses, with columns of flame, smoke, and ashes. A conical figure, with a cauldron-like hollow at the summit, denominated the crater or cup, is their general physiognomy.

99. Volcanic mountains are either continuously active or intermittent or extinct. The frequency of eruptions with their character appears to have a marked relation to their height. Stromboli, a comparatively low mound, has been uninterruptedly active from the dawn of authentic history, a permanent fiery beacon to the sailors of the adjoining seas, but very rarely vio-



MOUNT VESUVIUS.

lent. The lofty cones Etna, Peak of Teneriffe, Tunguragua, and Cotopaxi have on the contrary varying intervals of rest, in some instances amounting to centuries. Extinct volcanoes are those which have plainly once been the outlet of fire and igneous products, but whose activity has for ages been suspended. Some of these may really belong to the intermittent class now experiencing a long fit of dormancy.

100. By far the greater number of volcanic vents are situated in close proximity to the sea, either in islands, in chasms, more or less on the coast, or at the foot of such chasms. This fact, in connection with the occurrence of submarine eruptions, has often been cited in behalf of the chemical theory of volcanoes, or the hypothesis of subterranean oxydation, which refers them to the infiltration of the waters of the sea into ravines containing incandescent materials which form the fuel of eruptions. There are, however, important exceptions to the proximity of volcanoes to the sea or to any sheet of water—some in the New World, but the most remarkable in Asia.

101. Of all the postulates for a general theory of volcanoes, the simplest and best founded, supported by the temperature of the earth increasing with





PASS IN THE ANDES.

57. Chains of mountains are variously intersected by valleys, which form two leading classes, termed longitudinal and transverse, from their position in relation to the course of the main elevations. The longitudinal valleys separate parallel ridges of a chain, and follow its general direction; the transverse valleys cut the ridges at right angles to it.

58. The transverse valleys admit chiefly of high mountain chains being crossed. In such elevated sites they are narrow and frightful gorges styled passes or gates, because of communication being maintained through them. The passes of the Andes and those of the Himalaya are scenes of great magnificence—often of appalling gloom and peril.

59. Both longitudinal and transverse valleys, but more commonly the latter, have very often written upon their sides a plain record of their origin. They exhibit not only a continuation of the same strata, but salient and re-entering points so exactly corresponding as to proclaim their formation by the breakage of the general mass during its upheaval. Hence they are styled



Valleys of Dislocation. Sometimes there has been upheaval without fracture, but with more effect at particular points, causing intervening depressions, which are termed Valleys of Undulation. Valleys of Denudation are those which appear to have been formed by the action of water upon soft and practicable strata; but there is little doubt that most valleys, from the grand rents of mountain ranges to the wide and gently sweeping hollows of the general surface, are mainly due to internal causes of disturbance—their external physiognomy being subsequently modified by atmospheric and aqueous agencies.

60. A great depression, embracing many thousand square leagues, marks the surface of western Asia, of which the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral form the lowest part, but which extends far into the interior of the continent, and is supposed to be intimately connected with the upheaval of the Caucasus, the Hindoo-Koosh, and the plateau of Persia.

PLATEAUX AND TABLE-LANDS.

61. An extensive mass of elevated land, with comparatively level sites, comes under the denomination of Plateau or Table-land. It may have various undulations of hill and vale, be traversed by mountain ridges, and serve as a platform for lofty peaks. But its prevailing character is that of a highly raised region, on which there is a considerable area of plain surface, the whole presenting either gradual slopes or abrupt acclivities, and sometimes terrace-faced sides, to the adjoining lowlands.

62. The plateau of Bolivia or Upper Peru, remarkable for its elevation, stretches along the top of the main mass of the Andes, between the gigantic mountain knots of Cuzco and Polon north and south, and between the Cordillera Real and the Cordillera of the coast east and west. The serrated ridges and smoking cones of these boundaries rise to nearly double the height of the inclosed area. The territory of which these are the enormous ramparts exhibits a varied surface, and extends longitudinally 500 miles, with a width of from 30 to 60 miles, and comprises an area of 150,000 square miles, upward of twice the size of all New England. Less extensive and elevated

is a belt of naked sand 2
64. The other principal
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of Mysore 8,000 feet, and
Popayan are in the An
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PLAIN

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68. Plains, for the most
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being alone varied by the
69. The Russian term

is a belt of naked sand 120 miles across, shifting with the wind.

64. The other principal plateaux of the world are those—of Santa Fé de Bogota 8,700 feet above the sea, of Mexico 7,500 feet, of Abyssinia 6,000 and 7,000 feet, of South Africa 6,400 feet, of Popayan 5,760 feet, of Persia 4,000 feet, of Mysore 3,000 feet, and of Spain 2,250 feet. The plateaux of Bogota and Popayan are in the Andes, and surrounded by rocky walls and lofty culminations. The Mexican plateau covers the whole interior of Mexico. In Africa the table-land extends from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope, and probably covers also the greater portion of the continent southward of the equator. The Persian plateau leaves only a very narrow border of lowland along the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the Caspian Sea. The whole of India between the Ghauts is one vast table-land.

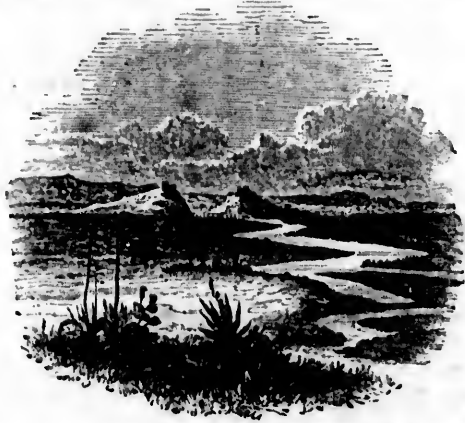
65. The plateau of Central Asia is walled in to the west by the Bolor chain (Cloudy Mountains), which forms toward the middle the remarkable region of Pamir, a radiating point in the hydrographical system of Asia, long ago correctly described by Marco Polo as a high table-land. This district, locally called Ham-i-dunlah, "Roof of the World," is the source of the Oxus, and forms the water-parting between its basin, that of the Indus and other principal rivers.

PLAINS AND LOWLANDS.

66. Plains are discriminated from table-lands by being very little elevated above the sea; in some instances depressed below its level. Geographically the term is applied to an extent of country generally level as compared with mountainous districts, however the superficies may gently wave or prominently undulate, be studded with low hills, traversed by valleys, or intersected with deep ravines. In this sense plains constitute by far the greater portion of the earth's surface, and are the sites of its highest culture, greatest cities, and most numerous population.

67. Plains, while possessing certain features in common, have characteristic peculiarities. With a view to illustrate their differences of natural condition they may be considered under their respective local denominations, as landes, heaths, and puszta, steppes, deserts, llanos, selvas, pampas, savannas or prairies, barren, and pine-barrens.

68. Plains, for the most part infertile, known by the name of landes, occupy a large portion of northern Germany and to the extremity of Jutland. They are sandy tracts, sometimes entirely naked, but more generally covered with pines or coated with the *ericæ vulgaris*, which gives them the name of heaths. Fertile districts, swamps, and stagnant pools intermingle with them. In France extensive landes occur between the Gironde and the Pyrenees, vast sandy downs and levels, either wholly barren or clothed with heaths and pines, interspersed with marshes, and at distant intervals with meadows and



LLANO OF SOUTH AMERICA.

cultivated fields. The great plains of the middle Danube, occupying the interior of Hungary, locally called puszta, indicate the country to have once been the bed of an inland sea or lake. They consist of tracts of rich black loam, with districts of deep sand, susceptible of cultivation, but for many miles not a tree, shrub, stone, or living creature is to be seen, the monotony being alone varied by the sand hillocks shifting with the wind.

69. The Russian term "Steppe" is applied to the series of extensive plains

TRAVELING IN THE DESERT.

71. In South America a sandy desert called the Gran Chaco occurs west of the river Paragnay; a true salt desert under the name of Las Salinas also lies farther west, and a shingle desert extends for 500 miles through eastern Patagonia. In North America, at the head of the affluents of the Missouri, a large tract of rock, sand, and gravel has received the name of the American Desert; and a large portion of the great California basin is a sandy region without any outlet to the ocean for the few streams which, coming from the hills, are lost in their courses or in small lakes. But the Old World is emphatically the region of deserts, which occupy an extent of its surface considerably exceeding the whole superficies of Europe.

72. The plains of Venezuela and New Granada in South America, chiefly on the left of the Orinoco, are termed llanos or level fields. Often in the space of hundreds of square miles the surface does not vary a single foot. A gentle wind or a slight rise of the great river reverses the current of its tributaries. These plains are studded here and there with solitary palms, and undergo remarkable changes in appearance. In the wet season they are inundated for hundreds of miles; afterward, upon the subsidence of the waters, they are clothed with beautifully green verdure; and when the season of drouth returns, the grass crumbles into dust, and a dismal desert meets the eye.

73. The plains of the Amazon, called Selvas or forests, form another division of the South American lowlands, covered with primeval woods, interspersed with clear grassy spaces and marsh lands. This zone of woods is estimated to comprise upward of 2,000,000 square miles, of which at least one half is woodland, the remainder being occupied by the waters and the open tracts.

74. The Indian term Pampas, signifying flats, designates the third great region of South America. It extends about 1,500 miles south from the selvas, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the foot of the Andes; and consists of treeless plains, which are in some instances sandy or saline wastes, but mostly immense beds of alluvium, covered with a strong growth of tall grass, lucern, thistles, and gaily flowers, presenting also vast lagoons and swamps.



PRAIRIE SCENE IN NORTH AMERICA.

75. The central part of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, may be called a continuous plain. In the southern part of this tract on both sides of the Mississippi, but principally on the west, the Savannas or prairies occur, apparently boundless meadows. Some of these are heathy or bushy prairies, where there are springs nourishing, besides grass, small shrubs, grapevines, and an infinite variety of flowers. Dry prairies, the most common, have neither wood nor water, and no vegetation but grass, weeds, and flowers. These are also called rolling prairies, from their wavy surface. Other prairies are moist and well-watered, abounding in pools without issue, left by the floodings of the rainy season, and producing tall, rank grass.

76. The Barrens or barren grounds, near the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, resemble the prairies in being grassy and treeless, but are more elevated and dry. The pine barrens, situated on the south coast of the United States, and also in the interior, are monotonous tracts of sand covered with gigantic pine-trees.

FISSURES AND CAVERNS.

77. Deep narrow fissures, yawning chasms, and great chambered cavities, common in mountainous districts, are either monuments of the violent action that has shaped the external envelope of the earth, or of the extensive changes produced by slow erosion operating through long ages.

called "eavern limestone."

81. From the beds of hard mud which forms the floors of many dry caverns and the streams that still run through others, it may be inferred that such cavities are due, at least to some extent, to the solvent and mechanical power of water.

82. Fissures of rocks occur containing osseous breccia (a mixture of red loam, pieces of stone, and bones), and ossiferous caves, in which, buried in mud or covered with calcareous deposits, the separated bones of extinct species of quadrupeds have been found perfectly preserved, but in various conditions, water-worn and gnawed.

83. The temperature of caverns, where the roofs are massive and the openings narrow, shows little diversity, being below that of the mean of the surrounding atmosphere; but there are some which exhibit the apparent anomaly of being coated with ice in summer which melts in winter. The summer freezing in these moist caverns may be referred to evaporation withdrawing the warmth from the inclosed air and producing a degree of cold below the freezing-point.

84. Some caves, situated in volcanic regions, exhale hot and sulphurous vapors, and others are remarkable for the development of irrespirable gas.

85. Wind caverns are inexplicable phenomena. — From a blowing cave in the Alleghany Mountains a hundred feet in diameter, the current of air is so strong as to keep the weeds prostrate to the distance of sixty feet from its mouth. But the most extraordinary example is the great cavern of Ouybe, of unknown extent, in Central Asia. The tempests that rush from it are sometimes so violent as to carry off everything on the road, and throw them into an adjoining lake. The wind coming from the interior of the earth is said to be warm in winter, and so dangerous that caravans



MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.

often stop for a whole week till the tempests have subsided.

GLACIAL FORMATIONS.

86. In high northern and southern latitudes, and in certain elevations in all latitudes, snow and ice occur on the surface of the globe as a permanent envelope. The causes of this physical condition, with its details, are reserved for the meteorological section, but some general remarks will here be expedient. In countries which are immediately polar, even on sites that are at the sea-level, snow is permanent, but at a much lower latitude in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. Receding from the poles toward the temperate zones it maintains firm hold of comparatively inferior elevations, while totally disappearing from the lowlands before the temperature of summer. Equidistant from the poles and equator, or in latitude 52, it is only permanent on mountains of considerable altitude, the lowest limit being about 8,500 feet. In equatorial districts the lowest limit of permanence rises to about 16,000 feet.

87. Apart from the region immediately polar, the principal fields of permanent snow are: in Europe, the Scandinavian Mountains, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, in Asia, the Caucasus, the Himalaya (abode of snow), Kuen-lun, and Altai chains; in Africa, the Greater Atlas range; and in America, the Andes and higher parts of the Rocky Mountains, and the Coast Range. Iceland, in the North Atlantic, is also within the region of permanent snow.

but the air, suddenly compressed by the velocity of their descent, rushes off with the force of a tornado, and plays havoc with every object in the vicinity.

89. Glaciers, masses of true ice, are remarkable appendages of the snow-fields, as intimately related to them as a stream to a spring or as an icicle to a snow-covered roof. Their external aspect is that of a frozen torrent depending upon the flanks of mountains and extending from the higher summits into the lower valleys. Originating in the regions of eternal frosts they descend below the line of perpetual snow to the warm cultivated grounds, where, though continually wasted, they are never destroyed, being constantly replenished from the icy world above.

90. The size of glaciers sometimes amounts to 15 and 20 miles in length and 8 miles in breadth; the thickness at the lower end varying from 80 to 100 feet. Their extent obviously depends upon the extent of the snow-fields of which they are offsets, and on the size and slope of the subjacent valleys. The larger masses exhibit a steep ascent at the lower extremity; they then slope gently with a surface more or less broken and uncutting, and again become highly inclined toward the surface.

91. The general contour of glaciers is either canal-shaped, oval-shaped, or basin-shaped, according to the form of the valleys into which they protrude. The ice, when viewed in small pieces, is commonly white, like river-ice; but that of the entire mass exhibits every variety of blue tinge, from the slightest cerulean to the deep hue of the lapis lazuli. The blue frequently passing into green in the deepest in the crevasses. No language can describe the beautiful effect of the different blue and green tints contrasting with the pure white snow at a higher level.

92. The descending march of glaciers, imperceptible to the eye, is evident from the permanence of the masses, though in the act of constant dissolution; but direct proofs of this progress have been accumulated in abundance, and the rate of motion has been ascertained. Experiment has demonstrated their constant and certain motion, and not by fits and starts, though with variations as to the rate, which depend upon the seasons; thawing weather and a wet state of the ice conducing to its advancement, while cold, whether sudden and prolonged, checks its progress. The movement is the fastest in summer, by day and during great heats; the slowest in winter, by night and during severe frosts.

93. The most recent theory to explain glacial motion, that of Prof. Forbes, is the best supported. Stiff and altogether rigid as the mass appears, he conceives, from careful observation of the interior structure and other circumstances, a glacier to be an imperfect fluid or a viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts. He compares it to a thick mortar or the contents of a tar-barrel poured into a sloping channel, the central parts of which would move faster than the outer edges. Bold and startling as this hypothesis appears, it best answers to observed phenomena, and seems the more probable the more it is examined.

94. Glaciers by their motion break off masses of rocks from the sides and bottoms of their valley courses, and crowd along everything that is movable, so as to form large accumulations of debris in front and along their sides. The edges also receive the huge fragments variously shattered by their fall, that are disintegrated by atmospheric causes; a process going on to a great extent in elevated regions. These superficial accumulations are called moraines.



DESCENT OF A GLACIER.

95. The base of glaciers, usually thick; set with fragments of rock, pebbles, and coarse sand firmly frozen into the icy mass, acts as a huge rasp to the underlying mass, scratching and striating their surfaces in moving over them; or as a smoothing and polishing instrument, if the earthy materials in the ice are finely comminuted.

96. The preceding facts are of great interest and importance in a geological point of view. They have been adduced to explain the phenomena of

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POPOCATEPETL.

the depth in every parallel of latitude, and by the great extent of rock once fused beneath our feet, is the igneous fluidity of the interior of our planet, a

vast sea of melted rock underlying the cooled and solidified crust which may remain at rest for ages beneath enormous areas, but is liable to be locally excited and uplifted by the force of compressed vapor. Volcanic vents remind us in this view of intermittent springs.

102. Volcanoes may be characteristically distributed into the two great classes of central and linear systems. A central system consists of several vents grouped around a principal cone, which serves for a common point of eruption, as those of the isles of Palma, Lancerote, and Gran Canaria in relation to the Peak of Teneriffe; or they are arranged in an expanded area, as in Iceland. A linear system consists of several vents extending in one direction at no great distance from one another, apparently the apertures of some great longitudinal fissure, as volcanoes of America and the Asiatic Isles.

103. Among the specialties of volcanic action may be enumerated erup-



THE GEYSERS OF ICELAND.

tions of mud, the fires of Bakou, the fire-hills and fire-springs of China, and the geysers of Iceland.

EARTHQUAKES.

104. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are undoubtedly phases of the same phenomena. The concussions so named are by far the most frequent and violent in countries which surround or lie between volcanic districts, but the shocks are most severe in places distant from active volcanic sites, the vents of the latter acting as a kind of safety-valve to the elastic force which, when pent up, agitates the crust of the earth in effecting disengagement.

105. No phenomena are so terrible in their effects or so fatal to life as earthquakes. The volcano gives timely notice of an explosion; but the earthquake commences without the slightest warning; shocks follow in quick succession, and almost at the same instant a vast extent of country is involved in disaster from the oscillation.

106. The movements of the ground during an earthquake are described as consisting of a series of tremulous vertical, horizontal, or rotary vibrations, rapidly following each other, sometimes occurring singly or taking place together. They are either linear as to the direction of the concussions, or the shocks are propagated in circles and great ellipses, gradually decreasing in intensity with the distance from the focal points.



ROCK FISSURE.

107. The phenomena of earthquakes comprise the permanent displacement of large areas of land by elevation and subsidence, the opening of extensive fissures, great oceanic waves, and a train of varying incidents dependent upon the sites and strength of the concussions.

108. Though unable to trace the intimate connection of earthquakes, volcanoes, thermal and hot springs, the disengagement of sulphuric vapors, steam, and inflammable gas, it is impossible to doubt their direct relationship and mutual dependence upon one grand phenomenon—a prevailing high temperature in the interior of the earth at an unknown depth below the surface. Thermometrical experiments made in mines show

THE WATER



saline matter. A fluid of North America, its water on the face of the

115. The whole amount of our planet is in different zones. Their density or amount is different. The northern in saltness, while the Pacific. At the equator from the copious equatorial same point of the ocean. The fresh water is the At the mouths of great seas which receive rivers Mediterranean, however than those of the Atlantic.

116. The origin of the involved in obscurity. masses of rock-salt are quantity of which has its waters. The saline and consequently better served from being ice-b

117. Besides the ocean in lakes and springs, the in the sea. They are countries of western and eastern great salt water lake dis

118. Water appears tuting acidulous, chalybeate are known to have presences. Acidulous springs Chalybeate in most iron la-Chapelle, Itarrowgate

119. Water appears the freezing to the boiling is lower than that of the wate. is derived from the has penetrated deep into the circumstance which increas

120. Thermal or hot descended from the surface pressure, variously affected interior. The hottest islands, which, according Those of Bath, in England County, Va., have a temperature of 110° to 150°

121. The mean temperature within the tropics as the of the sea, and the difference oceanic warmth-equator equator, but runs, for the northern hemisphere being the Gulf of Mexico the line of

122. The waters of the variety of circumstances that of nitramarine, which color in general when a

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE WATER AND ITS PHENOMENA.



ATER, one of the most important and abundant substances in nature, is found in each of the three forms which bodies are capable of assuming—vaporous, fluid, and solid. Water is essentially a compound of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of one part of the former to eight parts of the latter. It seldom, however, occurs in a state of perfect purity, but variously impregnated.

114. The water of wells, rivers, springs, marshes, and lakes is for the most part fresh, containing no appreciable amount of saline matter. A fluid covering of this description composes a large portion of North America, its lakes comprising more than half the amount of fresh water on the face of the earth.

115. The whole amount of fresh water compared with the whole aqueous portion of our planet is utterly insignificant. The universal ocean is salt. In their density or amount of saline impregnation the waters of the ocean vary in different zones. Those of the southern hemisphere exceed those of the northern in saltiness, while those of the Atlantic are in excess of those of the Pacific. At the equator and at the poles the density is also inferior, arising from the copious equatorial rains and the melting of the polar ice; and at the same point of the ocean the density is least at the surface, owing to the rains. The fresh water is the lighter, and slowly commingles with the salt water. At the mouths of great rivers the same phenomenon is observed, and inland seas which receive rivers are commonly less salt than the main ocean. The Mediterranean, however, is an exception; its waters are four times saltier than those of the Atlantic—a fact attributable to excessive evaporation.

116. The origin of the saline quality of oceanic water is a physical question involved in obscurity. We merely know that various salts and immense masses of rock-salt are constituent parts of the terraqueous system, a large quantity of which has come in contact with the ocean and been dissolved by its waters. The saline ingredients render sea-water more buoyant than fresh and consequently better adapted for navigation, while a larger area is preserved from being ice-bound.

117. Besides the ocean, salt water has an extensive distribution on land, in lakes and springs, the salts occurring in a far more concentrated state than in the sea. They are common in America, Europe, and Africa, but the tablelands of western and central Asia with the adjoining steppes constitute the great salt water lake district of the globe.

118. Water appears in other mineralized forms in many localities, constituting acidulous, chalybeate, sulphureous, and siliceous springs, some of which are known to have preserved their peculiar character from very early historic times. Acidulous springs are found at Carlsbad, Seitzer, Spa, and Pymont; Chalybeate in most iron regions; Sulphureous at Saratoga, in Virginia, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrowgate, etc., and siliceous in Iceland, India, etc.

119. Water appears at the surface of the globe at every temperature, from the freezing to the boiling point. The mean temperature of ordinary springs is lower than that of the atmosphere of the place where they occur, if the water is derived from high-lying levels, as is commonly the case; but if it has penetrated deep into the earth it acquires a temperature from that circumstance which increases with the depth.

120. Thermal or hot waters issue from great depths to which they have descended from the surface, and from which they are returned by hydrostatic pressure, variously affected by differing contact with the heated rocks of the interior. The hottest permanent springs known are those of the Fejee Islands, which, according to Wilkes, have a temperature of 200° to 210° Fahr. Those of Bath, in England, never exceed 117°. The Hot Springs in Bath County, Va., have a temperature of only 106°, and those of Arkansas a temperature of 110° to 150° Fahr.

121. The mean temperature of the ocean at the surface diminishes from within the tropics as the latitude increases. Banks diminish the temperature of the sea, and the difference is the greater the greater the shallow. The oceanic warmth-equator, however, does not coincide with the geographical equator, but runs, for the most part, on the north of it, the ocean in the northern hemisphere being warmer than in the southern. At one point in the Gulf of Mexico the line of the greatest heat is situated in 25° north latitude.

122. The waters of the globe exhibit various hues, which depend on a variety of circumstances. The ocean absorbs all the prismatic colors except that of ultramarine, which is reflected in every direction. This is its true color in general when seen apart from atmospheric influence, and is

arrested by clays and impermeable strata, when the water accumulates and is forced by hydrostatic pressure to find its way again to the surface, occasioning the phenomena of natural springs. Artificial springs, called Artesian wells, from the province of Artois, in France, the ancient Artesium, where they have long been in use, are constructed upon the principle of the natural.

126. Some springs are perennial and constant, discharging a great volume of water, and a few show no diminution in the seasons of longest drouth. These are quite independent of the last showers that fall, through primarily derived from rain and melted snow, which originate bodies of water in subterranean reservoirs so vast as not to be exhausted before they are replenished.

127. Other springs are intermittent, depending entirely upon the prevailing character of the seasons. They gush abundantly after heavy rains, flow feebly, and consequently fall in continued dry weather. Reciprocating springs, or those which ebb and flow at short intervals, with somewhat of a character of periodicity, are rare; but to this class belong the Ebbing and Flowing Well of the Peak, and the far-famed Pool of Siloam. These operate on the principle of the syphon, the flow taking place only while the water of the reservoir is raised to the vertex of the arch, and ceasing when the supply fails and until renewed.

128. Rivers have their origin in springs, a number of which commonly unite their waters to form a stream, so that it is difficult to single out the head fountain; or they flow from lakes, or have their source in the melting of glaciers, ice, and snow. They are important auxiliaries to civilization as means of communication between inland nations, and channels of commerce, rendered vastly more efficient since the discovery of steam navigation, which overcoming the power of the current admits of the most rapid floods being readily ascended.

RIVERS.

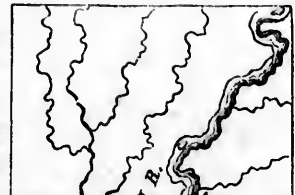
129. Rivers are either oceanic or continental. Oceanic rivers are those which flow into the sea. The Arctic Ocean receives several grand contribu-



RIVER SCENE, UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

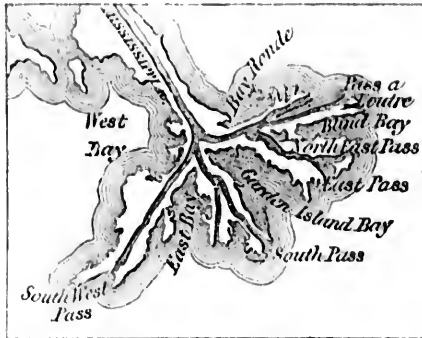
tions, the Obi, Yenesei, and Lena from Asia, and the Mackenzie from America, rivers of the first class, but impaired in their utility by their lower courses being almost constantly encumbered with ice. The Indian Ocean has principal rivers in the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawady, Indus, and Euphrates, and the Pacific Ocean has the Columbia and Colorado from America, and the Amour, Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang-ho, etc., from Asia. But the Atlantic receives the mightiest rivers in the globe—from America, the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon and La Plata; all the leading rivers of Europe except the Dvina, and the Nile, Senegal, and Niger from Africa. Continental rivers are those which never reach the ocean, but disembogue in lakes that are unconnected with it, or are absorbed and lost in sandy deserts. There are many instances of these in the deserts of Utah, and in the more extensive desert tracts of Asia and Africa.

130. The hydrographical region of a principal river or its basin includes, besides the bed actually occupied by the water, the whole of the declivities from which its tributaries descend, or the entire country drained, which is defined by an imaginary line passing through the sources of its feeders. Each affluent and each rill flowing into it has a basin peculiar to itself, defined in the same manner, their united areas constituting the basin of the grand stream. The greatest river basins are in America; the least in Europe.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

135. The alluvial soil transported by great streams is gradually deposited as the current slackens. When the coasts are flat, and the quantity of solid matter brought down is considerable, deltas are formed at their mouths (called



MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

after their resemblance to the Greek letter Δ), consisting of river deposits silently accumulating through ages, and cutting up the main stream into branches. The Ganges, the Nile, the Mississippi and others have large deltas. They are also formed in the same manner, but upon a smaller scale, at the junction of an affluent with its primary, and of a river with a lake.

136. Many rivers have no detrital formations, owing to not traversing alluvial plains, or to lofty coasts lying around their confluence with the ocean, or strong lateral sea-currents bearing off the sediment to distant parts of its own bed. They empty themselves by a single channel, broad, deep, and unobstructed. This circumstance gives importance to many rivers of inferior order, as the Hudson, the Tagus, and the Thames.

137. Rivers are subject to changes of level, which are either irregular or periodical, according to the nature of the producing cause. The irregular alterations are the effect of casual heavy rains, which temporarily convert insignificant streams into vast floods. A strong opposing wind will also dam up a river so as to materially elevate its surface. The St. Lawrence, which is alike unaffected in its level by rains or drouth, is raised by an easterly wind, and thus also a strong wind blowing from the Gulf of Finland acts as a dam to the Neva.

138. Periodical changes in the level of rivers are diurnal, semi-annual, and annual. The daily changes are the result of the tides. The semi-annual and annual variations distinguish the rivers of tropical regions, and are the effect of seasonal changes which occur at exactly opposite periods north and south of the equator.

139. A slope of one foot in 200 in the bed of a river renders it unnavigable; a greater inclination produces a rapid; and one still greater, approaching the perpendicular, a cataract. Rapids occur in most principal rivers, the navigation being carried on by the transport of barges along the banks, or by gradient canals, but in some instances they are surmounted, as in case of the Rapid of Richelieu in the St. Lawrence, by aid of the tide. Cataracts exhibit either the singular perpendicular descent of a mass of water or a series of descents, according as the change from a higher to a lower level is effected at once or by several precipices. They depend for their sublimity upon the height of the falls, but mainly upon the magnitude of the volume of water.

140. Rivers depend for their magnitude upon various elements, the length of their course, the extent of their basins, the rain-producing character of the climate, and connection with mountains covered with eternal snow. The Mississippi, following the Missouri branch, which ought to be the name of the united streams, has the longest course of any river of the globe; but the Amazon stands at the head of rivers, draining by far the largest area of country, and rolling the greatest volume of water to the ocean.



of which fishermen and navigators fly in dismay. A similar phenomenon occurs at the embouchure of the Garonne, and a like cause forms the terrific "bore" of the Hooghly off the mouth of the Ganges.

LAKES.

142. The inland waters which pass under the denomination of "Lakes" are most numerous, as well as upon the largest scale, in the high northern latitudes. Some expanses, lifeless and in general small, occupy the highest mountain passes; larger sheets are found on the lower table-lands; but the most extensive are on the great plains of the globe. A space of nearly 17,000 feet extends between the highest, the Sir-i-kol, and the lowest, the Dead Sea.



LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

143. Four great systems of lakes are traceable: two in the Old World and two in the New—the latter the grandest of all.

A system of lakes, commencing in Great Britain, extends through Norway and Sweden along the south coast of the Baltic, through Finland, north Russia, north Siberia to Behring's Strait. The most important lakes of this system are Salmas in Finland, Wener in Sweden, Onega and Ladoga in Russia.

A second system extends principally north of the mountain spine of the Old World, and includes the lakes of the Pyrenees, Alps, Apennines, Bavaria and Austria, and western and central Asia. The Caspian Sea, the largest lake of the globe, belongs to this band, and also lakes Aral and Balkal.

A third system comprises the great North American masses of fresh water, with their dependencies, which are continuous, connected by rivers—Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. The different levels of these lakes mark the descent of the country and the inclination of the connecting rivers. The surface of Lake Superior is 627 feet above the level of the sea:



LAKE NICARAGUA.

lakes Huron and Michigan, 595 feet; Lake Erie, 565 feet, and Lake Ontario, 230 feet.

A fourth system, northwest of the third, extends from the Lake of the Woods to the icy shores of the Arctic Ocean, including lakes Winnipeg, Athabaska, Great Slave, and Great Bear.

Independent of these systems, there are vast numbers of lakes in both North and South America; some of considerable extent occur in Africa;

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common arrangement—and a fourth class receive affluents, but have no out-
lets. Lakes of the last-named class are rare, but the great inland salt waters
of the Caspian, Lake Aral, and the Dead Sea belong to it. Their waters are
carried off by evaporation.

146. Some lakes exhibit the phenomena of floating islands, anomalous
undulations, and other striking peculiarities. The Lake Zurich is distin-
guished annually by the appearance of a very minute vegetation upon its
surface, exhibiting what is called the flowering of the waters.

THE OCEAN.

147. The waters which continuously environ the continental and island
masses form a single ocean, but are conveniently divided into several great
sections, an arrangement
facilitated by the irregular
distribution of the solid and
fluid portions of the sur-
face. Thus we have the
Arctic, Atlantic, Indian,
Pacific and Antarctic ocean
basins.



THE OCEAN.

148. The Arctic Basin
surrounding the North Pole
is bounded by the northern
shores of America, Asia,
and Europe; and in the
spaces between the two
continents the astronomi-
cal line of the Arctic Cir-
cle is usually considered as
its limit. The principal
branches of this ocean are
Baffin's Bay, the White
Sea, the Sea of Kara, the
Gulf of Obi, and Behring's Strait.

149. The Atlantic Basin lies between America on the west, and Europe
and Africa on the east, and has the Polar Circles for its north and south limits.
Its branches are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of
Mexico, and the estuary of the La Plata in America; the Baltic Sea, the



THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

German Ocean, the Mediterranean and Black seas, and the Gulf of Guinea
in the Old World.

150. The Indian Basin has for its boundaries, Africa on the west, Persia
and Hindostan on the north, the Sunda Isles and Australia on the east, and the
Antarctic Ocean on the south. Its chief branches are the Red Sea, the Per-
sian Gulf, and the Bay of Bengal.

151. The Pacific Basin is inclosed between America on the east, and Asia,
the Sunda Isles, and Australia on the west, and the Polar Circles on the
north and south. The principal arms of this basin are the Sea of China, the
Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Gulf of California, and
the Bay of Panama.

152. The Antarctic Ocean is confined between the Antarctic Circle and
the South Pole.

153. The Arctic Ocean is closed to navigation in its higher latitudes by
eternal frosts; but as the Arctic winters vary in severity, the ice formation
varies correspondingly. Hence some navigators have found an open ocean,
where to others it has presented an impassable barrier at the same period of

tions of mud, the fires of Bakou, the fire-hills and fire-springs of China, and the geysers of Iceland.

EARTHQUAKES.

104. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are undoubtedly phases of the same phenomena. The concussions so named are by far the most frequent and violent in countries which surround or lie between volcanic districts, but the shocks are most severe in places distant from active volcanic sites, the vents of the latter acting as a kind of safety-valve to the elastic force which, when pent up, agitates the crust of the earth in effecting disengagement.

105. No phenomena are so terrible in their effects or so fatal to life as earthquakes. The volcano gives timely notice of an explosion; but the earthquake commences without the slightest warning; shocks follow in quick succession, and almost at the same instant a vast extent of country is involved in disaster from the oscillation.

106. The movements of the ground during an earthquake are described as consisting of a series of tremulous vertical, horizontal, or rotary vibrations, rapidly following each other, sometimes occurring singly or taking place together. They are either linear as to the direction of the concussions, or the shocks are propagated in circles and great ellipses, gradually decreasing in intensity with the distance from the focal points.



ROCK FISSURE.

107. The phenomena of earthquakes comprise the permanent displacement of large areas of land by elevation and subsidence, the opening of extensive fissures, great oceanic waves, and a train of varying incidents dependent upon the sites and strength of the concussions.

108. Though unable to trace the intimate connection of earthquakes, volcanoes, thermal and hot springs, the disengagement of mephitic vapors, steam, and inflammable gas, it is impossible to doubt their direct relationship and mutual dependence upon one grand phenomenon—a prevailing high temperature in the interior of the earth at an unknown depth below the surface. Thermometrical experiments made in mines show that at a certain depth the thermometer rises and goes on rising proportionally as the depth increases.

LAND SLIPS AND GRADUAL DISPLACEMENTS.

109. The dislodgment of mountain masses which fall a heap of ruins into the subjacent valleys, or simply slide to a lower level without entire derangement, is not uncommon with certain stratified formations of a loose and solvent texture. Though the work of a few moments as to the proper catastrophe, the preparing process for the event extends through a series of ages. It is in general due to the solvent power of water percolating by rents and fissures to a stratum of soft sandstone, limestone, or conglomerate, the base of other strata, and gradually carrying away its material.

110. In addition to examples of permanent displacements of land arising from convulsive movements, certain districts appear to be subject to slow elevation or subsidence or to both alternately.

111. On the coast of Norway, from the Naze to the North Cape, and on that of Sweden, along the whole west shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, raised beaches, former sea margins (100, 200, and even 600 feet above the present level of the ocean), chronicle a process of elevation which is still going on at an estimated rate of four feet in the course of a century, the maximum of the upheaving power lying in north Lapland, and gradually falling off toward the south. On the contrary, south Sweden is sinking. West Greenland also exhibits gradual depression.

112. Raised beaches and submarine forests, the monuments of elevation and of subsidence, occur more or less in all maritime countries, although in historic times these may not have been visited by violent earthquakes, and are far from the vents of igneous activity; and there is reason for the general conclusion that while certain parts of the crust of the earth are subject to paroxysmal disturbances, it undergoes gradual expansion and contraction also—in some cases both alternately; the whole phenomena depending mainly upon different conditions of interior temperature.

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117. Besides the occurrence in lakes and springs, the in the sea. They are common lands of western and central great salt water lake districts.

118. Water appears in luting acidulous, chalybeate are known to have present times. Acidulous spring Chalybeate in most iron regions in-Champelle, Harrowgate.

119. Water appears at the freezing to the boiling is lower than that of the water is derived from has penetrated deep into circumstance which increases.

120. Thermal or hot water descended from the surface pressure, variously great interior. The hottest points islands, which, according to those of Bath, in English County, Va., have a temperature of 110° to 150° F.

121. The mean temperature within the tropics as the of the sea, and the difference oceanic warmth-equator, equator, but runs, for the ern hemisphere being the Gulf of Mexico the line of

122. The waters of the variety of circumstances, that of ultramarine, which color in general with depth; but every gleam of banks affect its tints. The sea is white in the G. Various purple, red, and the Mediterranean, in the and in tracts along the appears in the Persian G. the deepest blue of the A. entirely colored animalcules in question.

123. The phosphorescence, when the waves scintillate, line of fire flashing in an organic beings which are the gelatinous particles charged—their dead and electrical condition of the of the phenomenon.

124. Lake waters in and of the finest azure Lake; others are intense colors and shade. They exhibit a similar diversity may, in the case of shall

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quantity of which has come in contact with the ocean and been dissolved by its waters. The saline ingredients render sea-water more buoyant than fresh and consequently better adapted for navigation, while a larger area is preserved from being lee-bound.

117. Besides the ocean, salt water has an extensive distribution on land, in lakes and springs, the salts occurring in a far more concentrated state than in the sea. They are common in America, Europe, and Africa, but the tablelands of western and central Asia with the adjoining steppes constitute the great salt water lake district of the globe.

118. Water appears in other mineralized forms in many localities, constituting acidulous, chalybeate, sulphureous, and silicious springs, some of which are known to have preserved their peculiar character from very early historic times. Acidulous springs are found at Carlsbad, Seltzer, Spa, and Pyrmont; Chalybeate in most iron regions; Sulphureous at Saratoga, in Virginia, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrowgate, etc., and silicious in Iceland, India, etc.

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122. The waters of the globe exhibit various hues, which depend on a variety of circumstances. The ocean absorbs all the prismatic colors except that of ultramarine, which is reflected in every direction. This is its true color in general when seen apart from atmospheric influence, modified by depth; but every gleam of sunshine, passing clouds, winds, shoals, and sandbanks affect its tints. Particular parts of the ocean show peculiar colors. The sea is white in the Gulf of Guinea, and black amid the Maldivé Islands. Various purple, red, and rose-colored waters occur in the higher parts of the Mediterranean, in the Vermillion Sea or Gulf of California, the Red Sea, and in tracts along the coasts of Chile, Brazil, and Australia. Green water appears in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, and in connection with the deepest blue of the Arctic Ocean. These tints are occasioned by differently colored animalcules, which swarm in countless myriads in the tracts in question.

123. The phosphorescence of the ocean, a magnificent and imposing spectacle, when the waves scintillate with bright green sparks, or exhibit a long line of fire flashing in a thousand directions, is mainly caused by minute organic beings which are phosphorescent while alive, a property retained by the gelatinous particles with which certain tracts of the deep are thickly charged—their dead and dismembered relics. At the same time a disturbed electrical condition of the atmosphere may be most favorable to the existence of the phenomenon.

124. Lake waters in mountain districts are frequently very transparent and of the finest azure hue, like the Lake of Geneva and the Great Bear Lake; others are intensely green, as the Lake of Zug, and others are of various hues and shade. These all depend on impregnation. River waters exhibit a similar diversity, and from the same causes; and the different hues may, in the case of shallow waters, depend on the character of their beds.

SPRINGS.

125. The rains and melted snows are partly drained from the surface of high ground into rills and streams, or returned again to the atmosphere by evaporation, or devoted to the purposes of animal and vegetable life. But a large portion is received into the soil by minute absorption or percolates through cracks and fissures in the rocks, pursuing a downward course till



RIVER SCENE, UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

tions, the Obi, Yenesei, and Lena from Asia, and the Mackenzie from America, rivers of the first class, but impaired in their utility by their lower courses being almost constantly encumbered with ice. The Indian Ocean has principal rivers in the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawady, Indus, and Euphrates, and the Pacific Ocean has the Columbia and Colorado from America, and the Amour, Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang-ho, etc., from Asia. But the Atlantic receives the mightiest rivers in the globe—from America, the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon and La Plata; all the leading rivers of Europe except the Rhine, and the Nile, Senegal, and Niger from Africa. Continental rivers are those which never reach the ocean, but disembogue in lakes that are unconnected with it, or are absorbed and lost in sandy deserts. There are many instances of these in the deserts of Utah, and in the more extensive desert tracts of Asia and Africa.

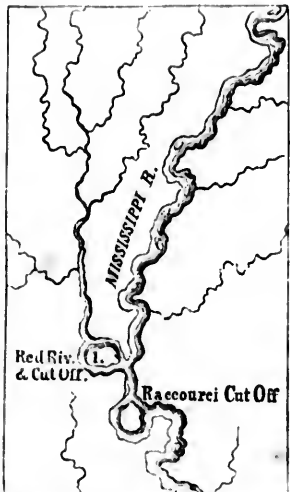
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131. The country which divides one basin from another is called the water-parting or watershed, the drainage from thence being in different directions, of which the ridge of a house-roof affords a rough illustration. This is sometimes a lofty range of mountains; but very commonly a water-parting has no great elevation, a slight convexity sufficing to separate one river basin from another or produce distinct systems of drainage.

132. Where the water-partings are low, rivers are largely united in civilized countries by canals, promoting navigation; or as in America, boats and barges are carried over the intervening portage. But there are examples of river basins so running into each other as for water communication to subsist naturally between two primary streams. The most remarkable instance of this kind is the canal of Cassiquiare, which connects the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon.

133. The course of rivers is in general very tortuous—an apparent disadvantage, as it increases the time necessary for their navigation; but hereby a larger area is furnished with means of intercommunication, and that velocity of the current prevented, which would greatly impede or render navigation altogether impracticable.

134. The form of the channel, the slope of the bed, and the volume of water are the elements upon which the velocity of rivers depends. If the banks offered no obstruction, and the molecules of water were not checked by friction with the sides and bottoms of the bed, the accelerating force of gravity would convert gently flowing streams into irresistible torrents perfectly impassable from opposite banks.



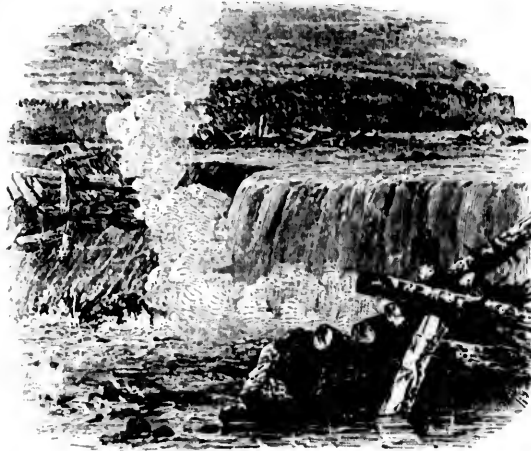
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FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

141. Some peculiarities of rivers remain yet to be noticed. The effect of the junction of two great streams is not always an expansion of surface, but sometimes a contraction, the depth of the channel and the velocity of its current being increased. The Mississippi is upward of a mile, and the Missouri half a mile wide at their confluence, but from thence to the mouth of the Ohio the medium width of the united waters is only three fourths of a mile. The Nile is remarkable for not receiving a single branch between its junction with the Teceaze and the Mediterranean, a distance of 1,500 miles—a fact without parallel elsewhere. Some rivers temporarily disappear in swamps and underground channels, having in the latter case in many instances scooped their way through obstructing rocks. The Rhone, soon after coming within the French frontier, has a subterranean course for about a quarter of a mile, and the Guadiana is lost for about seven leagues in sandy and marshy grounds. Powerful streams, meeting with strong oceanic currents and tides, frequently occasion a violent disturbance of the waters, as the effect of the collision and strife for the mastery. When the tide ebbs in the Amazon, the river pours forth its liberated flood with increased force and velocity, and meeting nearly at right angles with the sea-current from Cape San Roque, an enormous wave is created, the "prorococa" of the Indians, from the agitation

caused, north Siberia to Behring's Strait. The most important lakes of this system are Salmas in Finland, Wener in Sweden, Onega and Ladoga in Russia.

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Independent of these systems, there are vast numbers of lakes in both North and South America; some of considerable extent occur in Africa; others in China, as the celebrated "Mer des Etolles" or Sea of Stars—the mysterious sources of the Hoang-ho.

144. Water of lakes is derived either from rivers or sub-aqueous springs. They are for the most part affected by seasonal changes, in some instances spreading out into extensive inundations, followed by corresponding reduction of surface. The depth of lakes varies from a few feet to probably 3,000 feet. It affords a striking instance of deep indentation in the solid matter



THE DEAD SEA.

of the globe, that while the surface of the Caspian Sea is 83 feet below that of the Black Sea, its bed at one place near the middle descends upward of 2,000 feet below that level, or has a total depression of 2,883 feet below the level of the ocean. It also appears that while the surface of Lake Superior is 627 feet above that of the Atlantic, its bed descends 373 feet below it; while Lake Ontario, with a surface elevation of 231 feet, descends in its bed upward of 1,569 feet below its level.

145. A four-fold classification may be made of lakes founded upon their physical differences. Some have no apparent affluents or outlets; such commonly occupy hollows, extinct volcanic craters, and depend on sub-aqueous springs to supply the waste occasioned by evaporation. Others have outlets, but no apparent affluents, deriving their supplies from

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Etoiles" or Sea of Stars—the

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sion of 2,883 feet below the
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THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

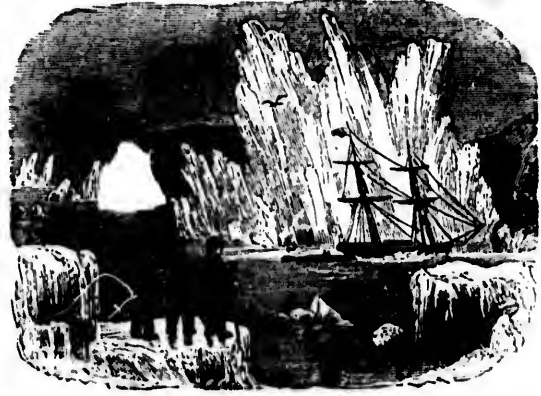
German Ocean, the Mediterranean and Black seas, and the Gulf of Guinea
in the Old World.

150. The Indian Basin has for its boundaries, Africa on the west, Persia
and Hindostan on the north, the Sunda Isles and Australia on the east, and the
Antarctic Ocean on the south. Its chief branches are the Red Sea, the Per-
sian Gulf, and the Bay of Bengal.

151. The Pacific Basin is inclosed between America on the east, and Asia,
the Sunda Isles, and Australia on the west, and the Polar Circles on the
north and south. The principal arms of this basin are the Sea of China, the
Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Gulf of California, and
the Bay of Panama.

152. The Antarctic Ocean is confined between the Antarctic Circle and
the South Pole.

153. The Arctic Ocean is closed to navigation in its higher latitudes by
eternal frosts; but as the Arctic winters vary in severity, the ice formation
varies correspondingly. Hence some navigators have found an open ocean,
where to others it has presented an impassable barrier at the same period of



SCENE IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

a different year. In summer, when the whalers pursue their perilous occu-
pation at a high latitude, the waters, though open, are by no means clear, but
exhibit immense icy masses floating to and fro, fraught with peril to the voy-
ager, which are drifted by the winds and currents far from the sites of their
origin, some perishing by collision, and others reaching the heart of the
Atlantic, where they are dissolved in its warmer waters.

154. Some variations of level are observed between different sections of

the universal ocean. This is the effect of local winds and currents, and chiefly occurs in land-locked seas.

155. The bed of the oceanic waters exhibits similar irregularities to those which mark the surface of the dry land—abrupt eminences, gentle slopes, and deep depressions—and hence the various depths of the fluid, now beyond the reach of the sounding line, or a thin stratum scarcely concealing the sand-bank from the eye of the navigator. Off a low, level, and sandy shore, the sea is in general shallow for a considerable distance, and very deep close to a bold, towering coast. But near to islands of coral formation, which are but little elevated as not to be visible at any great distance, the Pacific Ocean frequently shows profound depths. Within a mile and a half of Keeling Island no bottom was found with a line of 7,200 feet, plainly proving it to be the crest of a lofty submarine mountain, with sides steeper than those of the most abrupt volcanic cones.

156. The pressure exerted by the ocean, increasing with the depth, must be enormous in its more profound depths. Even at the depth of 120 feet the same amount of sea-water will be reduced in bulk by compression from 20 to 19 solid inches. In the Arctic Sea, where the specific gravity of oceanic water is at its minimum, its pressure on a square inch of surface is estimated to be 2,509 pounds at the depth of 7,600 feet.

OCEANIC MOVEMENTS.

157. The ocean is subject to the three general movements of waves, tides, and currents, the causes of which are independent. The wave movement is of an inconstant and transitory character, occasioned by winds; and that of the tides is regular and periodic, while the currents are the result of various circumstances, and, permanently flowing, resemble great rivers in the sea.

158. Waves arise from the action of the atmosphere, the lower stratum of which is in contact with the surface of the ocean, and when agitated by winds, disturbs the equilibrium of the water in proportion to the intensity and duration of the force exerted. The progressive motion of the undulations produced appears like an onward flow of the water, but in reality there is merely a rise and fall, except in the case of long-continued storms, which occasion a superficial current. At a comparatively small depth (say 200 feet) the ocean is tranquil when furious tempests are agitating its surface.

159. The theory of tides, so far as it depends on astronomical causes, is based chiefly on the attraction of the moon, strengthened or weakened by the influence of the sun, according to the relative position of the two bodies. Twice every day, or in the interval between successive returns of the moon to the meridian of a given place, which is 24 hours 50½ minutes, the sea flows and ebbs, but much less toward the poles than within the tropics, the latter zone being more directly exposed to the lunar attraction. The influence of the planets is also modified by their varying distances from the earth.

160. The innumerable islands, coral reefs, and submarine table-lands of the Pacific are impediments to tidal phenomena, while the Atlantic is disqualified for originating a great wave or tide, owing to its form and direction—that of a narrow, meridional canal. Accordingly, it has been ascertained that the seas to the south of Australia form the grand center from which the tidal action radiates. A high water ridge being raised, and receiving an impulse in the direction of the acting luminaries—that is, westward in the apparent lunar and solar path but trending north toward the tropics, the region of the direct line of their attraction—it extends its force in displacing a contiguous mass of fluid, similarly raising it, and in like manner the undulation is prolonged with immense velocity from the scene of its origin. It travels at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour in the deep and open southern ocean, but with a much less velocity in shallows and near land, owing to obstruction from the shores and bed of the sea. The propagation of a tidal wave is not a transference of water, but the motion of an undulation. There is no perceptible advance in the profound open sea, only an alternate rise and fall of the surface; but a flow of water takes place over shoals and near land.

161. The oceanic currents, permanent but of unequal force, are the effect of winds, of differences of temperature between different parts of the ocean,

become a stagnant, fetid atmosphere, and reduced to a desert waste.

ACTION OF

166. Mere rain is a process which largely alters the contour of the earth, and the tremendous showers which descend upon the floods of the Nile have occasioned the excess of further change. The stone or slab, scarcely a fragment of the ordinary of all—resembling the uppermost. The torres



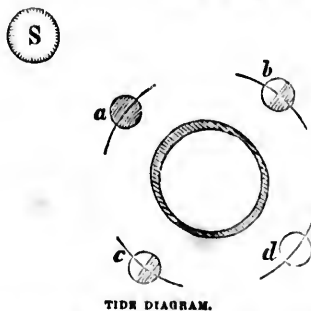
skeletonizing the country, wearing away also the highlands of Ethiopia, strewing it all over with a sterile, barren, and sterile.

167. Springs and rivers, by their action on the rocks and soils, or mechanically, wear away the fresh sites by their cutting blocks, and plow their way through the soil, which owe their origin to the constant supplies of the Mississippi, N.

168. The action of the ocean on the coasts, especially when wearing them away and parts of its own bed, have thus been brought are now the property of

169. While the ocean is in motion, it tends in some instances to bottom sandy, the wave every reflux of the tide sea, the loose particles of stones and bushes, which are driven down. This is a destructive force, which sends vast undulating trunks inland.

170. The waters tend to low; to equalize the level of the more elevated parts of the habitable area of the globe; but this tendency is counteracted by the upheaving force which keeps up a due proportion



TIDE DIAGRAM.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

become a stagnant, fetid pool, give off noxious exhalations, infect the whole atmosphere, and reduce the habitable parts of the earth to the condition of a desert waste.

ACTION OF WATER UPON THE LAND.

166. Mere rain is a powerful agent of disintegration, and in course of time largely alters the contour of the most solid masses subject to its action. The tremendous showers which fall upon the plateau of Abyssinia, originating the floods of the Nile have given a peculiar shape to its projections, in process of further change. Some are flat, thin, and square, in form of a hearthstone or slab, scarcely seeming to have base sufficient to resist the winds; others are like pyramids, obelisks, and prisms; and some—the most extraordinary of all—resemble pyramids pitched upon their points, the base being uppermost. The torrents discharged from the clouds have been for ages



DISINTEGRATED ROCKS.

skeletonizing the country, dismantling the larger masses of the softer deposits, wearing away also the granitic rocks, and carrying away the soil of Ethiopia, strewing it along the valley of the Nile and the shores of the Mediterranean.

167. Springs and rivers effluvia largely in either chemically corroding rocks and soils, or mechanically forcing particles asunder, transporting them to fresh sites by their currents; but river floods sweep before them immense blocks, and plow their way through obstructions in their course. The deltas, which owe their origin to deposition from the rivers, are continually increasing by the constant supply of sediment. Instances, the ever-extending deltas of the Mississippi, Nile, and Po.

168. The action of the ocean by its waves and breakers upon abrupt coasts, especially when composed of yielding materials, is very powerful in wearing them away and preparing detritus for currents to convey to distant parts of its own bed. Within the memory of man extensive losses of land have thus been brought about, and acres have been sown and reaped which are now the property of the sea.

169. While the ocean thus encroaches upon the land to diminish its quantity, it tends in some instances to increase it. Where the coast is low and the bottom sandy, the waves carry the sand forward, which becomes dry land at every reflux of the tide; and as the habitual direction of the wind upon the sea, the loose particles are further conveyed inland, forming hillocks around stones and bushes, which increase into sand-hills, and are called "dunes" or "downs." This is a destructive gift from the ocean, converting fertile districts into sterile wastes. The coast of France from Brittany to the Pyrenees presents vast undulating tracts of sand, the gift of the Atlantic on the advance inland.

170. The waters tend in general to reduce the high grounds and raise the low; to equalize the level of the land by the transport of matter torn from the more elevated parts to inferior sites; as well as perhaps to contract the habitable area of the globe by transference of its material to the floor of the ocean; but this tendency of aqueous action is sufficiently counterbalanced by the upheaving force which operates upon the solid crust of the earth, and keeps up a due proportion between the areas of its dry and fluid portions.

174. The atmosphere is in a high degree elastic, or possesses the property of occupying less space under the influence of certain forces, and returning to its original volume when the influence is withdrawn. Hence its density is not uniform, but diminishes from below upward, because the lower portions are compressed by the circumambient air. The height of the atmosphere is not known, but it is supposed to extend to about fifty miles; yet by far the greater portion of it is within 15 or 20 miles of the earth's surface, and at a much less distance it becomes so rarefied as to be incapable of supporting life.

175. It is naturally colorless. Its prevailing blue arises from the rays of the red extremity of the spectrum freely passing through it while the blue rays undergo the greatest reflection. The hue of the sky, however, presents all imaginable shades, from deep blue in the zenith to pale tinges and complete whiteness toward the horizon. This is owing to the blue tints on the zenith being darkened by the deep black of inter-planetary space, and heightened toward the horizon by the white vesicles of fog and vapor which occur in the greatest abundance in that direction.



CURRENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

176. The varying attraction of the sun and moon occasions in the aerial ocean an alteration in the heights of vertical columns of air or atmospheric waves analogous to tidal phenomena; but the agitations most familiar or the winds are chiefly owing to changes in the temperature of a portion of the air and in the quantity of water which it holds in a state of vapor. The equilibrium of the atmosphere being broken, the particles of air are set in motion to restore the balance; and as the deranging causes act with varying intensity, the winds or currents created are diverse in power.

177. To indicate the direction of the winds, the horizon is divided into various equal parts, and each current receives the name of the point of the horizon from whence it flows. But there are currents the direction of which no point of the horizon will indicate; for miners have long been familiar with very strong ascending gusts before and during violent tempests. The explanation of these phenomena is that storms are almost always preceded or accompanied by a great fall of the barometrical column. The atmospheric pressure becoming less, the air in the bowels of the earth expands and ascends to the surface.

178. Currents frequently move in contrary directions at different elevations. This is apparent from the course of the clouds divergent from the one indicated by the vane, and from the higher clouds passing in an opposite direction to those below them.

179. The velocity of winds is open to sensible observation by the force exerted upon our own, or the impression made upon light, pliable objects. When traveling at the rate of one mile an hour, the motion is scarcely per-



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

once, they are deflected toward the west just in proportion as they do not keep up with the surface toward the east. Hence, instead of being north and south winds, which they would be were the earth at rest, they become northeast and southeast winds.

182. The trade winds would blow regularly round the entire globe within

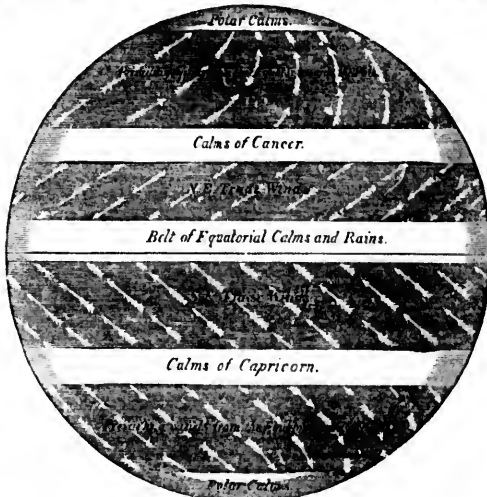


DIAGRAM OF TRADE WINDS.

30° of the equator on each side, but the uneven surface and unequal temperature of the land divert and derange them. Thus, on the African side of the Atlantic, within a considerable distance of the land, they are not experienced at all, but contrary westerly winds prevail. This is owing to the rarefaction of the air over the hot desert of Sahara, which creates a current of colder air blowing toward the shore. The Pacific Ocean has regular trade winds with the Atlantic; but in the Indian Ocean they are interrupted by the monsoons. They are also experienced on equatorial lands which exhibit extensive levels, as in the basin of the Amazon, where a constant breeze is found blowing from its estuary to its sources at the foot of the Andes.

183. Where the northeast and southeast trade winds approach each other they tend to produce a purely eastern breeze; but this is not perceptible, because the horizontal motion of the air is neutralized by the vertical motion consequent upon excessive heat and rarefaction. Here is the Region of Calms, in which there would be an almost perfect calm but for the great evaporation and violent rains which disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and occasion sudden storms and squalls. This zone, separating the trade winds of both hemispheres, is entirely north of the equator, extending about six degrees in width at a mean.

184. Periodical winds, or those winds which regularly prevail at a certain time of the year or of the day, belong to various districts of the globe. The monsoons of the Indian Ocean, the Etesian winds of the Mediterranean, and the land and sea breezes are of this class.

185. Throughout the year nearly two winds are sweeping the surface of the Indian Ocean and adjoining land, and in different localities. From November to March a northeast wind reigns north of the equator, while at the same time a northwest wind blows south of the equator. From the middle of April to the end of September, north of the equator, a southwest wind blows, and at the same time a southeast wind south of the line. These are the "monsoons," a term derived from the Malay "monsoon," signifying a season. They last respectively about five months, there being two months in the year in which no monsoon is experienced. The changes of the monsoons are effected in these intervals in which calms and light breezes alternate with gales, hurricanes, and thunder-storms.

186. The northeast and southeast monsoons may be regarded as trade winds explicable on the same principle, but counteracted for a certain time by causes which produce winds from a different quarter, or the southwest and northwest monsoons. The former from the southwest prevails coincidentally with Bengal, Siam, and adjacent countries receiving their maximum of heat, occasioning a flow of cold air toward the region of rarefaction, while the latter from the northwest is coincident with the sun being vertical south of the

meens a few hours after sunrise, gradually increases till mid-day, attains its maximum force between 2 and 3 p. m., afterward dying away to a perfect calm at sunset. Soon after the breeze from the land commences, and continues until the morning, for at night the land rapidly cools while the sea retains its normal temperature. Around spacious lakes, for the same reasons, there is a breeze from the lake by day and toward it by night.

189. Variable winds prevail in the middle and high latitudes, the same wind seldom lasting for several successive days. Their prevailing direction depends on a variety of causes, as position north or south of the equator and the distance of localities from it, also on the topography of the district, its proximity to the sea, etc. There are no instances of constant or periodical winds in extra-tropical countries.

190. Winds may be further discriminated by certain physical properties derived from the regions from which they proceed. Thus at New York the east winds blow from the sea, and are much more moist than the west, which traverse the continent. The atmospheric currents are also variously hot or cold, as they come from highly heated deserts and warm climates, or from snow-capped mountains, ice-bound seas, and high latitudes in general. South of the Alps the north winds are very cold and frequently very violent, owing to the contrast between the snow-covered mountains and the elevated temperature of the Mediterranean. The same cause, the perpetual Alpine snows, renders the south wind so piercing in the valley of the Rhone. The burning deserts of Africa and Asia are the countries where hot winds occur in force; but in India, covered with luxuriant vegetation, in Chile, the llanos of the Orinoco, Spain, Sicily, Italy, and Australia winds of a very high temperature are frequent. The Simoom of the deserts of Arabia, Syria, and Persia; the Khamasin of Egypt; the Harmattan experienced over Senegambia and Guinea, and the Sirocco of Italy and Sicily are all referable to the heated sand deserts in which they have their birth. The Solano, the hot wind of Spain, is referred to the plains of Andalusia.



191. Storm-winds result from a very considerable disturbance in the equilibrium of the atmosphere, arising principally from a rapid condensation of vapor. When they occur upon a great scale, electricity is powerfully developed with the precipitation of immense quantities of rain. Barometric oscillations indicate their approach. They are generally observed at the period of the greatest heat of the day; but in the interior of continents and in mountainous countries nocturnal storms are by no means uncommon.

192. Tropical storms frequently exhibit terrific violence, tearing up forests, leveling solidly built houses, and human life has been largely sacrificed in the war of elements. They are variously termed hurricanes, tornadoes, and typhoons; seldom occur nearer the equator than 30° or 10°, or beyond the tropics, and are most tremendous in the vicinity of continents and islands. It appears from recent investigations that these are to be regarded as great whirlwinds, the meeting of two opposite winds producing the whirling motion, and it is moreover affirmed that the rotatory motion is in opposite directions, as they occur north or south of the equator. It is further ascertained that northern hurricanes travel in an oblique direction from the equator toward the poles. The West Indies, the Indian Ocean, and the Chinese Sea are the three great hurricane regions.

193. In the middle and high latitudes storms are commonly far less extensive and violent than in tropical districts. There are, however, local storm regions where the winds often blow with the fury of the hurricane, as in the Gulf Stream, the vicinity of Cape Horn, and the territory of the Argentine Republic. In the latter locality the "Pampero" or southwest winds, which originate among the snows of the Andes, rush with such incredible velocity over the level pampas as to carry everything movable before them.

194. The winds perform a grand and important part in the economy of nature. They moderate the severity of polar climates by bringing to them the heat of the tropics; promote the fecundation of flowers by agitating the branches of plants, at the same time diffusing the productions of the vegetable kingdom by the transport of pollen and seeds to great distances; and but for the aerial currents rain would be confined to maritime countries, the interior of continents becoming arid deserts. They serve also to renew the air of cities where causes of vitiation largely operate, and prevent that stagnation

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STORM.

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when the moist soil or the water of lakes and rivers is warmer than the air, the vapors from which are immediately condensed. Mists differ in no respects from clouds, except in position, being on the surface of the earth, instead of being suspended at a height in the atmosphere. Travelers on the summits of high mountains frequently remark upon the fog intercepting their view, while the inhabitants of valleys below speak of clouds clothing the mountain slopes and crests.

199. Clouds are masses of visible vapor-like mists, occurring at a distance from the surface of the earth, floating under the direction of the winds, exhibiting an endlessly diversified outline, a varying density, and appearing at different elevations. The denser clouds are usually formed toward noon, when the vapors are raised up by the ascending currents of air, and then condensed by the lower temperature of the upper regions.

200. Notwithstanding the varied disposition of clouds, they may be classified under a few principal types. The following three primary forms are those which are noticed by the spectator:

Cirrus or Curl Cloud.—The Cirrus is composed of white, thin filaments, variously disposed, in the form of woolly hair, a crest of feathers, or slender network. These clouds are known in Germany under the name of "Windsbeume" or wind-clouds. Their appearance often precedes a change of weather—rain or wind in summer, frost or thaw in winter.

Cumulus or Stacken Cloud.—This modification of cloud, usually under the direction of surface winds, presents itself in the form of a vast hemispherical heap of vapors resting on a horizontal base. Hence its name "Cumulus," a heap or pile, and "Stacken Cloud," masses of vapor stacked into one enormous fabric. This may be called the summer-day cloud, from its frequent occurrence at that season, resembling a mountain of snow when lighted up by the beams of the sun. It usually begins to form early in the morning, enlarges as the day advances, attains its greatest magnitude at high day, decreases as the sun declines, and breaks up toward sunset.

Stratus or Fall Cloud.—This cloud consists of horizontal bands contiguous



NIGHT SCENE.

to the surface of the earth. It belongs to the night, forming at sunset and disappearing at sunrise.

201. To the above primary varieties four transition or composite forms are added, and are as follows:

Cirro-Cumulus or Sander Cloud.—This name designates the feathery accumulated cloud, familiarly known as fleecy, intermediate between cirrus and cumulus. It consists of small orbicular patches, arranged in extensive beds, the component parts being quite distinct or asunder.

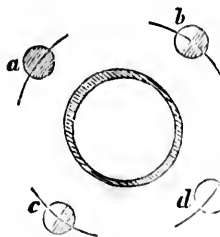
Cirro-Stratus or Wane Cloud.—Bands of filaments more compacted than those of the cirrus compose this cloud, lying inclined or disposed in horizontal strata. It is sometimes seen cutting the sun or the moon's disc with a dark line.

Cumulo-Stratus or Twain Cloud.—Two or more cumuli united together



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TIDE DIAGRAM.

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161. The oceanic currents, permanent but of unequal force, are the effect of winds, of differences of temperature between different parts of the ocean, of the melting of polar ice, of variations of atmospheric pressure, and other minor circumstances. Drift currents are due to the action of permanent or prevailing winds upon the surface water, by friction impelling it to leeward, until meeting with some obstacle, such as land or sand-banks, its progress is arrested, and an accumulation of the water produced. In such circumstances a drift current gives rise to a stream current, carrying off the collected waters to restore the equilibrium of the surface of the ocean.

162. No ocean is so remarkable for the variety of its currents as the Atlantic, which seems chiefly to arise from the variegated outline of its shores. They are also the most accurately known, its waters having been most subject to scientific navigation and investigation. The origin of the main series is at the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence almost a complete circuit of the coasts appears to be made.

163. The great sea streams have offsets, in some instances occasional, due to transitory causes, or there is a change in the set of a current. There are also strong currents produced by tidal action, encumbered by narrow channels and projecting coasts. These local currents sometimes meet from opposite quarters, and cause a whirlpool, like the long celebrated maelstrom on the coast of Norway, occasioned by the meeting of the tidal currents round the islands of Lofoden and Maskoe.

164. Oceanic currents have exerted an important influence in the past history of the globe, and are necessary to its occupation by the human race. The productions of the vegetable kingdom have been widely diffused by the transport of seeds from one region to another. In like manner animals have been transported involuntarily to a fresh home on floating ice; and canoes, with men and women, driven out to sea by strong winds, have got entangled in its powerful streams, and been borne to lands before without human tenant. Materials drifted across the Atlantic to the Azores strengthened Columbus in his design to navigate it, and led to the gates of the New World being opened. The currents carry the warm water of the tropics to the polar regions, to moderate the cold, and bear the cold water of the poles to the tropics, to moderate the heat. It is the warmth of the Gulf Stream conveyed to the northwest of Europe that renders the climate so mild, clothing British males in evergreen robes, when in the same latitudes the shores of Labrador are encased in ice.

165. Without waves, tides, and currents the ocean, charged with an immense amount of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, would

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ATMOSPHERE



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168. The action of the ocean by its waves and breakers upon abrupt coasts, especially when composed of yielding materials, is very powerful in wearing them away and preparing detritus for currents to convey to distant parts of its own bed. Within the memory of man extensive losses of land have thus been brought about, and acres have been sown and reaped which are now the property of the sea.

169. While the ocean thus encroaches upon the land to diminish its quantity, it tends in some instances to increase it. Where the coast is low and the bottom sandy, the waves carry the sand forward, which becomes dry land at every reflux of the tide; and as the habitual direction of the wind upon the sea, the loose particles are further conveyed inland, forming hillocks around stones and bushes, which increase into sand-hills, and are called "dunes" or downs. This is a destructive gift from the ocean, converting fertile districts into sterile wastes. The coast of France from Brittany to the Pyrenees presents vast undulating tracts of sand, the gift of the Atlantic on the advance inland.

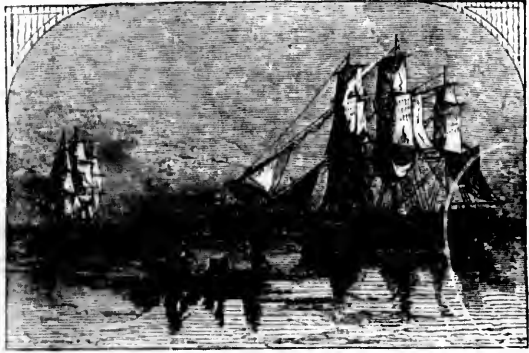
170. The waters tend in general to reduce the high grounds and raise the low; to equalize the level of the land by the transport of matter torn from the more elevated parts to inferior sites; as well as perhaps to contract the habitable area of the globe by transference of its material to the floor of the ocean; but this tendency of aqueous action is sufficiently counterbalanced by the upheaving force which operates upon the solid crust of the earth, and keeps up a due proportion between the areas of its dry and fluid portions.

176. The varying attraction of the sun and moon occasions in the aerial ocean an alteration in the heights of vertical columns of air or atmospheric waves analogous to tidal phenomena; but the variations most familiar or the winds are chiefly owing to changes in the temperature of a portion of the air and in the quantity of water which it holds in a state of vapor. The equilibrium of the atmosphere being broken, the particles of air are set in motion to restore the balance; and as the deranging causes act with varying intensity, the winds or currents created are diverse in power.

177. To indicate the direction of the winds, the horizon is divided into various equal parts, and each current receives the name of the point of the horizon from whence it flows. But there are currents the direction of which no point of the horizon will indicate; for miners have long been familiar with very strong ascending gusts before and during violent tempests. The explanation of these phenomena is that storms are almost always preceded or accompanied by a great fall of the barometrical column. The atmospheric pressure becoming less, the air in the bowels of the earth expands and ascends to the surface.

178. Currents frequently move in contrary directions at different elevations. This is apparent from the course of the clouds divergent from the one indicated by the vane, and from the higher clouds passing in an opposite direction to those below them.

179. The velocity of winds is open to sensible observation by the force exerted upon our own, or the impression made upon light, pliable objects. When traveling at the rate of one mile an hour, the motion is scarcely per-



CALM AT SEA.

ceptible: at 5 miles it is a gentle, pleasant wind, at 10 miles a brisk breeze, at 30 miles a high wind, at 50 miles a storm, at 80 miles a hurricane, and at 100 miles a hurricane carrying trees and buildings before it. Winds are commonly strongest in mountainous districts, owing to the obstacles presented by the surface, which determine the aerial accumulations escaping in furious local currents through the valleys and gorges. In a similar manner, when the bed of a river becomes narrow or impeded with rocks, violent currents are produced in all directions.

180. Permanent breezes prevail within the tropics, called Trade Winds which maintain nearly the same direction and rate throughout the year. They are termed from their direction being from northeast in the northern hemisphere, and from southeast south of the equator, the Northeast and Southeast Trades, but both blow more decidedly from the east as the equator is approached. Between them is a zone styled the Region of Calms, in which a thick, foggy air prevails, with frequent sudden and copious rains, attended by thunder and lightning.

181. The trade winds may be readily explained. The regions bordering on the equator are the hottest on the earth. In consequence of rarefaction the air there ascends and flows over the colder masses on either side toward the poles, from which a colder atmosphere moves to supply its place. Thus two currents are created in each hemisphere, an upper and a lower, but flowing in opposite directions; and if the earth did not rotate on its axis, the direction of the lower current in the northern hemisphere or trade wind would be from north to south, and in the southern from south to north. The earth, however, rotates from west to east, and the atmosphere surrounding it partakes of this rotatory motion. Yet in proceeding from the poles to the equator the masses of air flow from regions where the rotatory motion of the surface is less to where it is greater; and unable to acquire the new velocity at

ATMOSPHERE AND ITS PHENOMENA.



ATMOSPHERE is that stratum of gaseous matter which everywhere surrounds the earth, and is maintained at its surface by the force of gravity. Unlike the land and water, it is imperceptible to the touch, unless in agitation, and only visible when its aqueous particles are collected in clouds and vapors. Some of the most marvelous phenomena of nature have their source and seat in this fluid envelope. It performs also the most important functions in the economy of terrestrial existence; for upon its chemical constitution all organic

life absolutely depends, nor is its mechanical agency as indicated by winds and temperature less essential to the development and preservation of vegetation and animal life.

172. This remarkable fluid consists of dry air and the vapor of water. The air is essentially composed of oxygen and nitrogen in definite proportions—gases which are highly injurious when inhaled separately. In 100 measures of pure atmosphere there are 20 or 21 volumes of oxygen, and 80 or 79 of nitrogen. But it is never absolutely pure; and under ordinary circumstances contains not only aqueous vapor, but also a small but varying quantity of carbonic acid gas. In all regions, at all altitudes, and at all times the atmosphere yields the same chemical result.

173. It was surmised by the ancients that air had no weight, nor was the verification to the contrary proved until the early part of the 17th century. The atmosphere, it is now known, exerts a pressure or weight of about 15 pounds in the square inch of the earth's surface, which is equal to the weight of a column of mercury one inch square and 30 inches high, or a column of water of the same base and 34 feet high. The barometer, a simple instrument invented by Torricelli, pupil of Galileo, demonstrates this fact.

with the Atlantic; but in the Indian Ocean they are interrupted by the monsoons. They are also experienced on equatorial lands which exhibit extensive levels, as in the basin of the Amazon, where a constant breeze is found blowing from its estuary to its sources at the foot of the Andes.

187. Where the northeast and southeast trade winds approach each other they tend to produce a purely eastern breeze; but this is not perceptible, because the horizontal motion of the air is neutralized by the vertical motion consequent upon excessive heat and rarefaction. Here is the Region of Calms, in which there would be an almost perfect calm but for the great evaporation and violent rains which disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and occasion sudden storms and squalls. This zone, separating the trade winds of both hemispheres, is entirely north of the equator, extending about six degrees in width at a mean.

184. Periodical winds, or those winds which regularly prevail at a certain time of the year or of the day, belong to various districts of the globe. The monsoons of the Indian Ocean, the Etesian winds of the Mediterranean, and the land and sea breezes are of this class.

185. Throughout the year nearly two winds are sweeping the surface of the Indian Ocean and adjoining land, and in different localities. From November to March a northeast wind reigns north of the equator, while at the same time a northwest wind blows south of the equator. From the middle of April to the end of September, north of the equator, a southwest wind blows, and at the same time a southeast wind south of the line. These are the "monsoons," a term derived from the Malay "moussin," signifying a season. They last respectively about five months, there being two months in the year in which no monsoon is experienced. The changes of the monsoons are effected in these intervals in which calms and light breezes alternate with gales, hurricanes, and thunder-storms.

186. The northeast and southeast monsoons may be regarded as trade winds explicable on the same principle, but counteracted for a certain time by causes which produce winds from a different quarter, or the southwest and northwest monsoons. The former from the southwest prevails coincidentally with Bengal, Sum, and adjacent countries receiving their maximum of heat, occasioning a flow of cold air toward the region of rarefaction, while the latter from the northwest is coincident with the sun being vertical south of the equator, when the sandy plains of Australia are powerfully heated and the colder atmosphere is set in motion in that direction.

187. Etesian winds, signifying annual or seasonal, are those which blow strongly from the north in the Mediterranean in the summer. The immense desert of Sahara, south of the Mediterranean, deprived of water and composed of sand and flints, becomes very highly heated under the influence of an almost vertical sun, and currents are created from the colder atmosphere of the north. Periodical currents, called "Northerers," blow from September to March in the Gulf of Mexico, sweeping over the central plains of North America from the polar regions. Similar currents occur also on the coast of Brazil, from northeast in the spring and from the southeast in autumn.



SANDSTORM IN THE DESERT.

188. Land and sea breezes depend on the daily heating and cooling of the land surface. The breeze from the sea, especially within the tropics, com-

Solano, the hot wind of Spain, is referred to the plains of Andalusia.

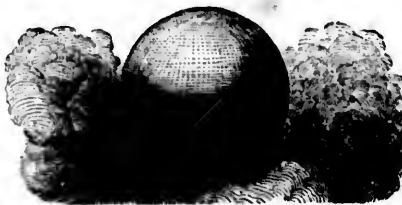
191. Storm-winds result from a very considerable disturbance in the equilibrium of the atmosphere, arising principally from a rapid condensation of vapor. When they occur upon a great scale, electricity is powerfully developed with the precipitation of immense quantities of rain. Barometric oscillations indicate their approach. They are generally observed at the period of the greatest heat of the day; but in the interior of continents and in mountainous countries nocturnal storms are by no means uncommon.

192. Tropical storms frequently exhibit terrific violence, tearing up forests, leveling solidly built houses, and human life has been largely sacrificed in the war of elements. They are variously termed hurricanes, tornadoes, and typhoons; seldom occur nearer the equator than 8° or 10° , or beyond the tropics, and are most tremendous in the vicinity of continents and islands. It appears from recent investigations that these are to be regarded as great whirlwinds, the meeting of two opposite winds producing the whirling motion, and it is moreover affirmed that the rotatory motion is in opposite directions, as they occur north or south of the equator. It is further ascertained that northern hurricanes travel in an oblique direction from the equator toward the poles. The West Indies, the Indian Ocean, and the Chinese Sea are the three great hurricane regions.

193. In the middle and high latitudes storms are commonly far less extensive and violent than in tropical districts. There are, however, local storm regions where the winds often blow with the fury of the hurricane, as in the Gulf Stream, the vicinity of Cape Horn, and the territory of the Argentine Republic. In the latter locality the "Pamperos" or southwest winds, which originate among the snows of the Andes, rush with such incredible velocity over the level pampas as to carry everything movable before them.

194. The winds perform a grand and important part in the economy of nature. They moderate the severity of polar climates by bringing to them the heat of the tropics; promote the fecundation of flowers by agitating the branches of plants, at the same time diffusing the productions of the vegetable kingdom by the transport of pollen and seeds to great distances; and but for the aerial currents rain would be confined to maritime countries, the interior of continents becoming arid deserts. They serve also to renew the air of cities where causes of vitiation largely operate, and prevent that stagnation of the atmosphere which tends to deteriorate physically and mentally the human race.

ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE.



195. Water placed in a vessel in the open air sensibly diminishes, or, in other words, it evaporates. In like manner evaporation transpires, only on a grander scale, from the great reservoirs on the earth's surface, the oceans,

lakes, and rivers, as well as from the moist ground, subject to diurnal and local variations, because depending mainly on temperature.

196. The amount of moisture in the air is an element on which the life of animals and plants as much depends as on temperature; and the character of the landscape, with the development of disease, is greatly influenced by its hygrometrical condition. The amount varies in different regions and at different seasons. As resulting from the action of heat on water, the quantity of vapor diminishes from the equator to the poles. It decreases also as we pass from coasts into the interior, the temperature being the same, because in one situation water is abundant and in the other scarce.

197. The capacity of the air to receive vapor depends on its temperature, and is invariable in its extent at the same temperature. When as much has been taken up as from its temperature it is capable of receiving, the air is said to be saturated, and any further supply is resolved into a fluid condition or floats in a state of cloud and mist. When, too, the atmosphere is saturated, the least decrease of temperature is followed by the precipitation of moisture. Hence arise the different hydro-meteorical forms, as mist, cloud, rain, snow, hail, dew, and hoar frost.

198. Mists and fogs are formed when the air is saturated, and generally

of Andalusia.
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NIGHT SCENE.

to the surface of the earth. It belongs to the night, forming at sunset and disappearing at sunrise.

201. To the above primary varieties four transition or composite forms are added, and are as follows:

Cirro-Cumulus or Sonder Cloud.—This name designates the feathery accumulated cloud, familiarly known as fleecy, intermediate between cirrus and cumulus. It consists of small orbicular patches, arranged in extensive beds, the component parts being quite distinct or asunder.

Cirro-Stratus or Wane Cloud.—Bands of filaments more compacted than those of the cirrus compose this cloud, lying inclined or disposed in horizontal strata. It is sometimes seen cutting the sun or the moon's disc with a dark line.

Cumulo-Stratus or Twain Cloud.—Two or more cumuli united together



1—1. Cirrus. 2—2. Cirro-Cumulus. 3. Cumulus. 4. Nimbus. 5. Stratus.

and resting on a common stratum form this cloud, the most magnificent variety of which often exhibits a copper tinge, indicating a highly electrical condition of the atmosphere, and precedes a thunder-storm. The cumulo-stratus is often seen cut by the cirro-stratus.

STURE.

195. Water placed in a vessel in the open air sensibly diminishes, or, in other words, it evaporates. In like mannerevaporation transpires, only on a grander scale, from the great reservoirs on the earth's surface, the oceans, and, subject to diurnal and temperature.
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 depends on its temperature, ure. When as much has able of receiving, the air is dved into a fluid condition e atmosphere is saturated, e precipitation of moisture. is mist, cloud, rain, snow, s saturated, and generally

Nimbus or Rain Cloud.—Any of the preceding modifications may pass over into the actual rain cloud, first exhibiting a great increase of density and a bluish-black tone of color, then putting on a lighter shade or gray obscurity, and becoming fringed at the edges.



THUNDER-STORM.

202. The clouds are most frequently higher within the tropics than in the temperate zones, and in the temperate zones they are commonly higher in summer than in winter. The cirri are the highest clouds, and frequently range from 3 to 5 miles above the earth.

203. Composed of vesicular vapors, the suspension of clouds aloft seems extraordinary, since they are specifically heavier than the medium in which they float. These vesicles, indeed, are constantly, but slowly on account of the resistance of the atmosphere, falling. But in descending they soon reach warmer strata, which are not saturated, where they dissolve and are lost to view, while at the same time new vesicles are formed above. Thus the component parts of a cloud are often slowly descending, and yet the cloud appears to be suspended in the air, its lower limits being continually dissolved and the upper renewed; and the ascending currents of heated air also exert a force directly opposed to the fall of clouds. Hence the mighty masses of clouds (cumuli) attain their greatest elevation about noon, but toward evening, as the temperature declines and the ascending current becomes feeble, these clouds descend and are again dissolved on reaching the lower and warmer regions of the atmosphere.

204. Rain is produced by the continued condensation of vapor, its vesicles becoming larger and heavier, separate globules merging together forming actual drops of water, which are precipitated toward the earth. Rain may have begun to fall, and yet not reach the ground, being resolved again into invisible vapor on arriving at strata removed from the point of saturation. For the same reason rain-drops may become smaller in their descent, a portion being evaporated, and less rain arrive at the general surface than at a certain height. Usually the drops increase in their descent, bringing with them the low temperature of the upper regions and condensing on their surface the vapor in the lower and warmer strata of the atmosphere. Hence a rain-gauge placed on the ground will collect a larger quantity of water in a given time than another placed at some height above it, the drops increasing by the condensed vapor added to them in the space between the two points.

205. Instances of rain without clouds are by no means rare. They may occur when the equilibrium of the atmosphere in its upper regions is intensely disturbed by very cold and warm currents coming into collision, condensing the vapors into water without going through the transition state of vesicular vapor.

206. The contents of a single shower of rain vary greatly in different localities and at different periods at the same place. It is stated that when the quantity of rain that falls per diem exceeds three centimetres (less than an inch) the low plains of Europe are soon inundated. In excessively rainy seasons, especially when harvests are blighted, the ignorant are apt to infer a deterioration of climate. But on comparing different years, the annual amount of rain, like mean temperature, is remarkably stable.

207. The laws in relation to the distribution of rain may be summed up briefly as follows:

a. It decreases in quantity from the equator toward the poles; because heat, the cause of vapor, diminishes.

b. It decreases from the coast to the interior; because the land supplies a less quantity of vapor than the sea.

c. It decreases in the temperate zones on the eastern coast as compared with the western, because the latter are first exposed to the western winds, which blow from the ocean and discharge their moisture upon them. But within the tropics on eastern coasts as compared with western, because of their exposure to the trade winds.

4. More rain falls in mountainous regions than in level districts; because mountains arrest the course of the clouds, and a condensation of vapor ensues from collision with their cold summits.

only a very small exception.

210. The "Region of seasons of extreme duration of the rainy season three to five months. declination of the sun dry seasons are regular.

211. The "Region of spective of times and a narrow belt between hemispheres, in which

212. Snow is not clouds are composed enlarged by the cond constitute flakes when Snow falls to the gro the earth's surface is warm, it melts in tra snows above. Hence torrid zone, and it be toward the poles.

213. The structure and beautiful forms, however, from the an



regular hexagonal system of crystals, same time have gene two consecutive falls of the first, although

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215. Hail is one doubt often consists exposure to a temper

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

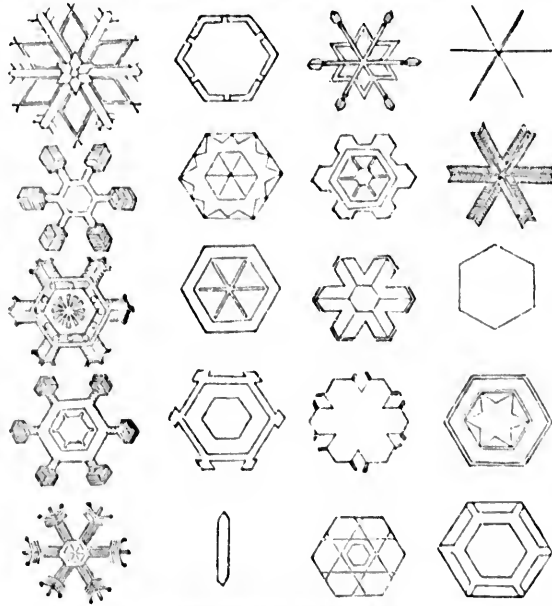
only a very small quantity, and so seldom occurring as to be quite an exception.

210. The "Regions of Periodical Rain" are within the tropics, and have seasons of extreme humidity alternating with excessive drouth. The duration of the rainy season differs in different districts, but lasts generally from three to five months. North of the equator the rains fall during the northern declination of the sun, and commence south of the equator with its southern declination. The only exception to this rule is India, where the rainy and dry seasons are regulated by the monsoons.

211. The "Regions of Constant Precipitation," in which rain falls irrespective of times and seasons, are extra-tropical; except the Zone of Calms, a narrow belt between the periodical rains of the northern and southern hemispheres, in which heavy showers occur almost daily.

212. Snow is nothing more than the frozen visible vapor of which the clouds are composed. Minute crystals of ice having been formed, they are enlarged by the condensation and freezing of vapor, and, merging together, constitute flakes which increase in size during the period of their descent. Snow falls to the ground when the temperature of the atmosphere down to the earth's surface is sufficiently cold; but if the lower strata of air are too warm, it melts in traversing them, and then we have rain below while it snows above. Hence snow is never seen at the level of the sea within the torrid zone, and it becomes more abundant with the decrease of temperature toward the poles.

213. The structure of snow-flakes exhibits an endless diversity of regular and beautiful forms, probably amounting to some hundreds. It will be seen, however, from the annexed engraving, that all are essentially referable to a



VARIOUS FORMS OF SNOW-CRYSTALS.

regular hexagonal star, and consequently snow-flakes belong to the hexagonal system of crystals. It has also been observed that flakes which fall at the same time have generally the same form; but if there be an interval between two consecutive falls of snow, the forms of the second are different from those of the first, although always alike among themselves.

214. The limits of snow-falls at the level of the sea in the northern hemisphere are generally the parallel of 30° in America, which cuts the southern part of the United States; 45° in the middle of the Atlantic, and 30° in the Old World. For some distance above these limits its appearance is rare and brief. The whole of America north of the Gulf of Mexico and the whole of Europe are included in the snowy region; but it becomes more abundant the farther the locality from the ocean. In February, 1836, a fall of snow occurred at Canton, in latitude 23° north, a fact without precedent in the memory of the oldest Chinaman.

215. Hail is one of the most obscure problems in meteorology. It no doubt often consists simply of rain-drops more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below the freezing-point. Yet hailstones are not

bodies have not the same capacity for radiating heat. Plants are sooner bedewed than the earth, and in general objects of open texture sooner than solid bodies.

219. Dew is most abundant in maritime countries. In the interior of continents the air has not the amount of humidity requisite for its production, except near great lakes and rivers. It forms most copiously in the spring and autumn, because in these seasons there is the greatest difference in the temperatures of day and night. The average annual quantity is estimated at a depth of one seventh of the annual amount of rain precipitation.

220. The preceding remarks show the inaccuracy of the popular expressions of the dew falling or rising. It is simply deposited; it may be, upon an under surface which nothing by falling can touch, or upon a side surface which nothing by falling or rising can reach.

221. The dew point is the degree of the thermometer at which the vapor of water present in the atmosphere, on being exposed to a decrease of temperature, begins to be precipitated. It is the same as the point of saturation.

222. Hoar frost is the ice of dew. When objects upon which the vapor of water is precipitated are cooled below 32° Fahr. (the freezing-point) the vapor can no longer be deposited in a fluid state, but in the form of icicles.

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE.

223. On observing the temperature of a place as registered by a thermometer, it is found to be constantly fluctuating through a certain range above and below a mean standard. By the temperature of a place meteorologists always mean, unless it is otherwise expressed, that of the air near the earth's surface as indicated by a thermometer efficiently protected from every kind of foreign influence.

224. The temperature of the day in the middle latitudes is at its minimum a short time before sunrise, and attains its maximum about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, somewhat later in summer and earlier in winter. In hot climates on the sea-coast the maximum temperature frequently occurs before the culmination of the sun, because about noon a fresh breeze sets in from the sea and lowers it.

225. Temperature in equatorial regions is distributed tolerably equally over the whole year, owing to the days and nights being equal; but in the middle and high latitudes, where the length of the day varies greatly, it takes a wide range above and below the annual mean. But in general the mean annual temperatures vary very little. In the middle latitudes the greatest heat occurs in July, and the greatest cold in January, and the mean temperature of the year is very nearly approximated by the mean mensal temperatures of April and October.

226. The Warmth Equator or the line of the highest mean annual temperature is not coincident with the geographical equator, but lies almost wholly to the north of it. It passes along the coast of New Granada and Venezuela in South America, intersects Africa from the Gulf of Guinea to the Abyssinian shore of the Red Sea, and cuts through the extremities of the Arabian, Indian, and Malay peninsulas. The line only occurs south of the geographical equator in the space between 150° west longitude in the Pacific Ocean and the Sunda Isles. The greatest mean annual temperature (87° 3' Fahr.) hitherto observed occurs at Massouah, in Abyssinia, in latitude 15° 30' north. The minimum equatorial annual mean (81°) occurs at several places.

227. Passing from the tropics toward the poles the temperature declines gradually, but much more rapidly in the New World than in the Old (except under the eastern meridians of Asia), as shown in the following table:

Latitude.	Temp. of the New World.	Temp. of the west part of the Old World.	Difference.
80°	60° 92	70° 52	8° 60
40°	54° 50	63° 14	8° 64
50°	87° 94	50° 90	12° 96
60°	23° 72	40° 61	16° 93

The lowest mean annual temperature or greatest cold hitherto noticed, 10° 49' Fahr., was observed at Melville Island, latitude 70° 47' north.

228. From the rapid decline of temperature in America and eastern Asia as compared with Europe, it is inferred that the lowest temperature does not coincide with the geographical poles; but that not many degrees distant, and under meridians nearly at right angles with that which passes through the west of Europe, there are two points of the greatest cold. This idea, started by Sir David Brewster, has been adopted by Humboldt, Dalton, and generally. The position of these remarkable points Brewster conceives to be in 80° north latitude and 95° east, and 100° west longitude. The mean temperature of the eastern or Siberian pole is supposed to be + 10°, and of the western or American pole — 30° 5, the American pole being thus 40° 5 colder than the Siberian.

229. The southern hemisphere is generally considered to be colder than the northern; but this only appears to be true in relation to its higher latitudes. Through the whole torrid zone, and up to about the 40th parallel south, the temperature of the two hemispheres exhibits little or no differ-

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

CLIMATE.

235. The "first" determining circumstance to be considered among the causes which produce variations in climate is the position of a country in relation to the sun or its latitude.

236. The calorific action of the sun is the most powerful when in the zenith of the observer, and hence toward the equator we have the greatest comparative amount of heat and the warmest climates, because at some point or other within the tropics the mid-day sun is always vertical above the heads of the inhabitants. It follows also that heat generally diminishes with the increase of distance from that line, because as we recede from it toward the poles the mid-day height of the sun becomes less and less, till his rays are too oblique to prevent nature from being chained in eternal ice and render it capable of supporting vegetable life.

237. The time during which the sun is above and below the horizon is also an important element of climate. When the days are long, the continued solar action causes a powerful accumulation of heat, and, the nights being short, but little of this heat is radiated. The effect, of course, is opposite in inverse circumstances. Under the equator, the days and nights being of equal length throughout the year, no great differences of temperature or seasonal contrasts are experienced. There is but little variation also in the length of the day within the tropics. But in mean and high latitudes the inequality becomes great; and the long days coinciding with the northern declination of the sun when the solar rays fall less obliquely, and the short days with his southern declination when the opposite takes place, alternations of excessive heat and cold or great seasonal contrasts are produced.

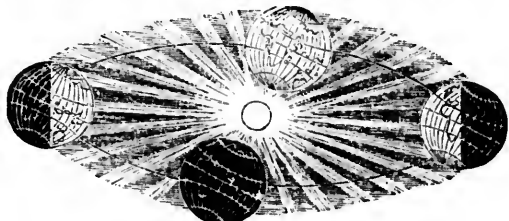


DIAGRAM OF THE SEASONS.

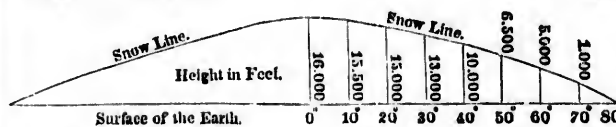
The farther from the equator the more unequally is temperature diffused throughout the year, and winter and summer in more violent contrast.

238. Supposing the globe to have a perfectly level surface, either of land or water possessing the same character, the decrement of heat from the equator to the poles would coincide with the parallels of latitude, so that all places under the same parallel would have the same climate. But actual circumstances are far different from the postulate; and hence a "second" determining cause of climate is the elevation of the surface.

239. It is a well-ascertained fact that the temperature of the air decreases with its height. This arises from the atmosphere not being heated by transmitting the rays of the sun, but receiving its heat solely from the warmed surface of the earth, and chiefly by actual contact. Hence its temperature becomes lower with its distance from the general mass of the globe. Another reason is its tenacity increasing with its elevation, the temperature of rarefied air being less raised by a given amount of heat than that of the same portion of air when compressed.

240. In general the temperature decreases 1° for about every 352 feet; but the rate varies with the latitude, the season, and even the hour of the day. The decrease is greater in summer than in winter; more sensible in the afternoon than in the morning, and is affected by the presence or absence of atmospheric electricity, moisture, etc.

241. In every latitude, therefore, there is a limit in the atmosphere where the thermometer never rises above 32° Fahr., and consequently where ice and snow remain in a solid form. This limit, called the snow-line or line of constant congelation is the highest in the torrid zone, where the heat is the greatest. It rises to about 16,000 feet near the equator, and from thence descends gradually in the form of a curve toward the poles, till it reaches the surface at about 90° north, and at a lower latitude in the southern hemisphere. The diagram represents this line forming the arc of an ellipsoid passing over the equator from pole to pole.



This diagram, however, but very distantly answers to this important line in the atmosphere. Though oscillating with the surface in high latitudes, and occurring at a considerable elevation in the horizon, it does not form a regu-

243. It is obvious, therefore, that countries which are at different elevations, though in the same latitude, must have different climates; and that in the same country there may be great diversity of climate co-existing, according as the surface is more or less elevated. Hence, while the tropical valley or plain is oppressively hot and loaded with luxuriant vegetation, the tropical mountain, rising a few thousand feet above it, is as cold and as bare of vegetation as any polar island. Successive zones characterized by a different flora mark the climatic variations resulting from a change of level. Thus in Mexico, where there are low coasts, high table-lands, and mountains covered with eternal snow, there are distinct and well-defined physical districts. The *tierras calientes* (hot regions), which include the coast country, east and west, below the height of 2,000 feet, have a mean temperature of about 77° Fahr., and here bananas and the sugar, indigo, and cotton plants flourish luxuriantly. The *tierras templadas* (temperate regions), between 2,000 and 5,000 feet, have a mean temperature from 65° to 70° , and produce oaks, cypresses, and fern trees; and the cultivated cereals of temperate climates are first encountered. In the *tierras templadas* (cold regions), above the height of 5,000 feet, the air is still genial to the elevation of 8,000 feet, but beyond the climate becomes rigorous, fruits are not matured, oaks and wheat disappear, and pines occur. Above the regions of forests there is a region of stunted pines, and still higher up a region of Alpine plants, and at a greater height only a few lichens appear.



VIEW IN MEXICO.

244. A "third" cause of climatic variations in equal latitudes is found in the position of countries being marine or continental. The ocean is not so rapidly heated nor so soon deprived of heat as the land, and hence its temperature is more uniform than that of inland districts. The currents which sweep over it transfer the same character to some extent to the shores within their range, and in the same ratio affect their climates, making them more equable. On the sea-side the winters are mild and the summers cool as compared with inland places, where the winters are cold and the summers hot. Another cause contributing to the same effect is the immense evaporation from the sea, producing a frequently overcast sky along its shores. The clouds temper the solar influence in summer and check radiation in winter.

245. The circumstances above stated have a marked effect on vegetation. On the south coast of England, where the winter is not colder than at Florence, the camellia and fuchsia live through it in the open air; and in the northeast of Ireland the myrtle thrives as well as in Portugal, 15° farther south. On the other hand, at Yakutsk, in Siberia, where the mean annual temperature is less than 14° Fahr., and the winter temperature is considerably under zero, the subsoil remaining constantly frozen at the depth of three feet, wheat and rye are raised owing to a hot summer; while in Iceland, where the mean annual temperature is very much higher, none of the cereals are raised, owing to the cool summer not allowing them to ripen.

246. Lines drawn through places of like summer temperature are termed isothermal, signifying equal summer; and lines connecting places of like winter temperature are called isochlimal or equal winter lines.

247. The prevailing winds of a country form a "fourth" determining cause of its climate, because bringing with them a part of the properties of the quarters from whence they come and the surface over which they have passed. In a calm state of the atmosphere the effect of one region upon the temperature of another contiguous to it is probably small; but its colder or warmer air is transferred to the adjoining locality, with the wind blowing in that direction, and the thermometer falls or rises. At Bagdad and at Bushire, under the influence of the south wind, heated by the burning sands of Arabia, the thermometer sometimes rises to 125° , and indicates the same degree of heat in Upper Egypt when the wind blows from the Desert.

248. The soil of a country and the aspect of a place are also important constituents of a climate. A surface consisting of sand admits of a higher degree of heat than clayey and compact soil, and bare grounds than pasture lands. The effect of aspect is most strikingly seen in mountainous districts where, as a general law, vegetation ascends in the northern hemisphere to a higher limit on the southern than on the northern declivities; and *vice versa* in the southern hemisphere.

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VIEW IN MEXICO.

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252. Near the equator the isothermals exhibit no great divergence; but at a distance farther and farther from it north and south their inflections become remarkable, ranging in their circuit round the earth through 20° and 25° of latitude. On account of these great variations of heat, consequent on local causes, it is impracticable to define zones of climate by astronomical lines or by lines of latitude; nor can these be demarked with any degree of exactitude otherwise than by isotherms or zones of equal temperature. Attending only to the isotherms, five climatic zones may be discriminated—the hot, warm, temperate, cold, and frigid.

253. The Hot Zone is bounded on each side of the Warmth Equator by the isotherm of 80° Fahr. It includes the north extremity of Australia, the islands and peninsulas of southern Asia, the middle regions of Africa, and the northern half of South America, with Central America and the southern islands of the Columbian Archipelago. In this region at the sea-level frost and snow are unknown. Vegetation is luxuriant and perennial in the well-watered districts; but in the Old World burning deserts of sand prevail, altogether barren where moisture is wanting.

254. The Warm Zone lies between the isotherms 80° and 70°, and includes in the northern hemisphere Mexico, Cuba, and Florida, northwest and northern Africa (except a portion of the Barbary States), northern Arabia, almost the whole of Persia, northern India, Burmah,

Siam, and southern China, and the greater part of the Philippine Islands. The characteristics of this region are much the same as those of the Hot Zone. It embraces a vast area of bare rock and barren sand; but in districts favored by a sufficient supply of moisture, vegetation is luxuriant.

255. The Temperate Zone is bounded by the isotherms of 70° and 80° Fahr., and includes a large section of North America and central Asia, Iceland, almost the whole of Europe, and a small strip of northern Africa. In its southern portion we have the northern limit of the Region of Palms, and the principal districts of the cultivation of the vine. Its northern boundary in Europe nearly corresponds with the most northern limit of the cultivation of barley and rye and the appearance of trees. In America its southern section includes the great planting regions of the United States. In this zone man has in all ages attained the highest development of his powers, and the most civilized nations have been located in it.

256. The Cold Zone is between 80° and 10° Fahr., and includes the countries around Hudson's Bay, most of Labrador, Greenland, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, part of Lapland, and part of north Russia, and the most considerable portion of Siberia. Through a great part of this region the soil at a varying depth remains permanently frozen, even in latitudes in Asia as low as that of London; but to a varying extent the surface is thawed by the powerful temperature of a brief summer, so that most of the cereals ripen, and harvests of wheat, barley, and rye are gathered above subterranean sheets of eternal ice. Larch and some pines exist on the southern border of this zone. Recent inquiries, indeed, have demonstrated that the larch survives even where the ground is perpetually frozen.

257. The Frigid Zone is bounded by the isotherm of 10° Fahr. It includes the countries in America north of Hudson's Bay and a section of northern Asia. The isothermal lines of America and Asia in these high latitudes, however, are not con-



SCENE IN THE HOT AND WARM ZONES.



SCENE IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE.



regions of the atmosphere.

204. Rain is produced by the continued condensation of vapor, its vesicles becoming larger and heavier, separate globules merging together forming actual drops of water, which are precipitated toward the earth. Rain may have begun to fall, and yet not reach the ground, being resolved again into invisible vapor on arriving at strata removed from the point of saturation. For the same reason rain-drops may become smaller in their descent, a portion being evaporated, and less rain arrive at the general surface than at a certain height. Usually the drops increase in their descent, bringing with them the low temperature of the upper regions and condensing on their surface the vapor in the lower and warmer strata of the atmosphere. Hence a rain-gauge placed on the ground will collect a larger quantity of water in a given time than another placed at some height above it, the drops increasing by the condensed vapor added to them in the space between the two points.

205. Instances of rain without clouds are by no means rare. They may occur when the equilibrium of the atmosphere in its upper regions is intensely disturbed by very cold and warm currents coming into collision, condensing the vapors into water without going through the transition state of vesicular vapor.

206. The contents of a single shower of rain vary greatly in different localities and at different periods at the same place. It is stated that when the quantity of rain that falls per diem exceeds three centimetres (less than an inch) the low plains of Europe are soon inundated. In excessively rainy seasons, especially when harvests are blighted, the ignorant are apt to infer a deterioration of climate. But on comparing different years, the annual amount of rain, like mean temperature, is remarkably stable.

207. The laws in relation to the distribution of rain may be summed up briefly as follows:

a. It decreases in quantity from the equator toward the poles; because heat, the cause of vapor, diminishes.

b. It decreases from the coast to the interior; because the land supplies a less quantity of vapor than the sea.

c. It decreases in the temperate zones on the eastern coast as compared with the western, because the latter are first exposed to the western winds, which blow from the ocean and discharge their moisture upon them. But within the tropics on eastern coasts as compared with western, because of their exposure to the trade winds.

4. More rain falls in mountainous regions than in level districts; because mountains arrest the course of the clouds, and a condensation of vapor ensues from collision with their cold summits.

208. There are extensive tracts of the globe in which rain is unknown: in some districts it falls periodically, and in others precipitation may be said to be constant.

209. The "Rainless Regions" of the New World comprise portions of California and Guatemala, the Mexican table-land, and the coast line of Peru; and those of the Old World comprehend an immense territory, stretching from Morocco through the Sahara, a part of Egypt, Arabia, and Persia



SNOW-STORM.

into Beloochistan, with another great one commencing north of the Hindoo-Koosh and Himalayas, including the table-land of Tibet, the desert of Gobi, and a portion of Mongolia. In these tracts there is either no rain at all or



regular hexagonal star system of crystals. It is stated that at the same time have general two consecutive falls of snow, the first, although at

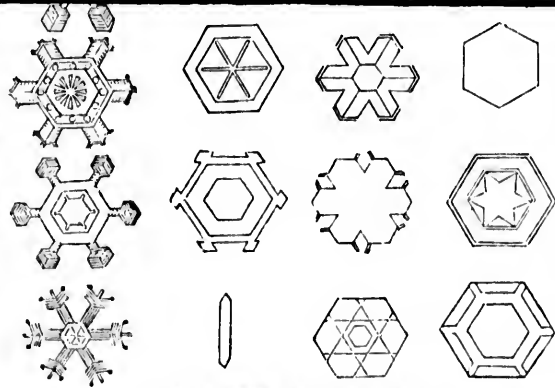
214. The limits of an atmosphere are generally the part of the United States Old World. For some brief. The whole of Asia of Europe are included the farther the locality occurred at Canton, in memory of the oldest C

215. Hall is one of doubt often consists in exposure to a temperature transparent ice, but a granule of sleet, sometimes Sleet seems to be produced during its descent in the during fine seasons and produced as the phenomenon as some parts of France opaque ice, from which a circumstance which has probably dependent upon elevation during hail-storms.

216. Dew, the moist globules on the surface of being cooled by nocturnal of the air in contact they are no longer able to sustain transparent elastic vapor phenomenon occurring in a bottle of wine taken from the well and brought into

217. Dew is produced reason is that only in the heat toward the sky cool the temperature of the surface the heat radiated, which by the clouds to the extent is prevented. The the wind is brisk, because before it can be cooled to

218. Dew is formed sky, for whatever acts as dew in cities, and plants the grass in the middle sooner and more abundantly



VARIOUS FORMS OF SNOW-CRYSTALS.

regular hexagonal star, and consequently snow-flakes belong to the hexagonal system of crystals. It has also been observed that flakes which fall at the same time have generally the same form; but if there be an interval between two consecutive falls of snow, the forms of the second are different from those of the first, although always alike among themselves.

214. The limits of snow-falls at the level of the sea in the northern hemisphere are generally the parallel of 30° in America, which cuts the southern part of the United States; 43° in the middle of the Atlantic, and 36° in the Old World. For some distance above these limits its appearance is rare and brief. The whole of America north of the Gulf of Mexico and the whole of Europe are included in the snowy region; but it becomes more abundant the farther the locality from the ocean. In February, 1836, a fall of snow occurred at Canton, in latitude 23° north, a fact without precedent in the memory of the oldest Chinaman.

215. *Hail* is one of the most obscure problems in meteorology. It no doubt often consists simply of rain-drops more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below the freezing-point. Yet hailstones are not transparent ice, but have usually an opaque, snowy nucleus, resembling a granule of sleet, sometimes coated with alternating layers of snow and ice. Sleet seems to be the germ of hail changed in form and increased in size during its descent in the atmosphere. The great difficulty, however, is that during fine seasons and the hottest days such intense cold should be suddenly produced as the phenomenon of hail indicates; and that certain countries, as some parts of France, should be annually ravaged by considerable falls of opaque ice, from which adjacent localities are almost wholly free. These are circumstances which have not been yet satisfactorily explained, though probably dependent upon electricity, which is almost always powerfully developed during hail-storms.

216. Dew, the moisture precipitated during the night in the form of minute globules on the surface of plants and other bodies, is the effect of these bodies being cooled by nocturnal radiation several degrees below the temperature of the air in contact with them. Chilled by the cold embrace, the aerial particles are no longer able to support the same quantity of humidity in the state of transparent elastic vapor, and a portion is deposited. It is precisely the same phenomenon occurring on a great scale as the precipitation of vapor on a bottle of wine taken from the cellar, or a decanter of water fresh filled from the well and brought into a heated room.

217. Dew is produced for the most part on calm and serene nights. The reason is that only in the absence of clouds is the radiation of the earth's heat toward the sky conducted so powerfully as to cool it sufficiently below the temperature of the superincumbent air. When the heavens are overcast, the heat radiated, which would otherwise go off into free space, is returned by the clouds to the earth, and thus the necessary decrement in its temperature is prevented. There is no dew, however, when the sky is cloudless, if the wind is brisk, because the air in contact with the soil suffers displacement before it can be cooled to the dew point.

218. Dew is formed most abundantly on objects perfectly exposed to the sky, for whatever acts as a shelter impedes radiation. Hence there is less dew in cities, and plants placed under a tree are much less moistened than the grass in the middle of a field; and moreover dew is deposited much sooner and more abundantly on certain objects than on others, because all

heat occurs in July, and the greatest cold in January, and the mean temperature of the year is very nearly approximated by the mean mensal temperatures of April and October.

226. The Warmth Equator or the line of the highest mean annual temperature is not coincident with the geographical equator, but lies almost wholly to the north of it. It passes along the coast of New Granada and Venezuela in South America, intersects Africa from the Gulf of Guinea to the Abyssinian shore of the Red Sea, and cuts through the extremities of the Arabian, Indian, and Malay peninsulas. The line only occurs south of the geographical equator in the space between 150° west longitude in the Pacific Ocean and the Sunda Isles. The greatest mean annual temperature (57° $37'$ Fahr.) hitherto observed occurs at Massouah, in Abyssinia, in latitude 15° $36'$ north. The minimum equatorial annual mean (81°) occurs at several places.

227. Passing from the tropics toward the poles the temperature declines gradually, but much more rapidly in the New World than in the Old (except under the eastern meridians of Asia), as shown in the following table:

Latitude.	Temp. of the New World.	Temp. of the west part of the Old World.	Difference.
30°	65° $52'$	70° $52'$	5° $00'$
40°	64° $50'$	63° $14'$	1° $36'$
50°	37° $54'$	50° $00'$	12° $06'$
60°	23° $72'$	40° $61'$	16° $03'$

The lowest mean annual temperature or greatest cold hitherto noticed, 10° $49'$ Fahr., was observed at Melville Island, latitude 70° $47'$ north.

228. From the rapid decline of temperature in America and eastern Asia as compared with Europe, it is inferred that the lowest temperature does not coincide with the geographical poles; but that not many degrees distant, and under meridians nearly at right angles with that which passes through the west of Europe, there are two points of the greatest cold. This idea, started by Sir David Brewster, has been adopted by Humboldt, Dalton, and generally. The position of these remarkable points Brewster conceives to be in 80° north latitude and 95° east, and 100° west longitude. The mean temperature of the eastern or Siberian pole is supposed to be $+1^{\circ}$, and of the western or American pole -3° $5'$, the American pole being thus 4° $5'$ colder than the Siberian.

229. The southern hemisphere is generally considered to be colder than the northern; but this only appears to be true in relation to its higher latitudes. Through the whole torrid zone, and up to about the 40th parallel south, the temperature of the two hemispheres exhibits little or no discordance. Beyond this limit toward the south pole the cold rapidly increases. The great difference is attributable to the direction of the oceanic currents, which bring from the polar regions immense masses of ice into very low latitudes, which they are enabled to do through an uninterrupted sea, while in the northern hemisphere the land almost incloses the Arctic Ocean.

230. The subject of subterranean temperature, a difficult point of inquiry, has been examined in natural excavations, mines, and Artesian wells with some general results of interest.

231. The effect of solar influence descends to a certain depth below the surface, and within that limit the temperature fluctuates with the periodical superficial fluctuations. The depth varies with the latitude, being least within the tropics, not much exceeding a single foot, but amounting to 25 feet at Paris, and in several Prussian mining establishments to from 27 to 63 feet—much depending upon the nature of soils and rocks.

232. Throughout the entire globe a stratum of invariable temperature is met with, which neither solar influence from above nor internal heat from below affects; and this temperature is proved to differ little from the mean annual temperature of the country at the surface. For more than half a century the oscillations of the thermometer in the caves of the Observatory at Paris have not exceeded the 33d part of a degree.

233. Below the stratum of invariable temperature the causes of internal heat perceptibly elevate the thermometer, and proportionably as the depth increases. The ratio of the increase is affected by the nature of the formations, and therefore varies. It is estimated, however, at about 1° Fahr. in every 45 to 52 feet. It is clear, then, either of these ratios being adopted, at a very trifling distance below the surface, compared with the earth's semi-diameter, the hardest substances must be in a molten state.

234. The temperature of the medium in which the earth moves or of interplanetary space has not escaped the attention of philosophers. It is generally supposed not to differ much from -55° , which is 90° below the freezing-point of water; and to have but feeble influence upon the lower strata of the atmosphere. The temperature of celestial space, as above given, is much inferior to the degree of cold which may be produced artificially, which amounts to -91° or 123° below the freezing-point.

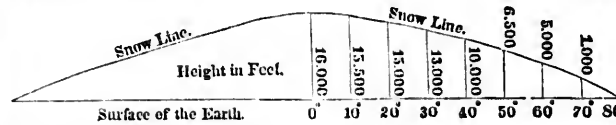
The farther from the equator the more unequally is temperature diffused throughout the year, and winter and summer in more violent contrast.

235. Supposing the globe to have a perfectly level surface, either of land or water possessing the same character, the decrement of heat from the equator to the poles would coincide with the parallels of latitude, so that all places under the same parallel would have the same climate. But actual circumstances are far different from the postulate; and hence a "second" determining cause of climate is the elevation of the surface.

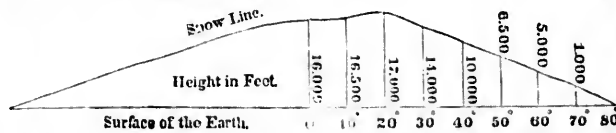
239. It is a well-ascertained fact that the temperature of the air decreases with its height. This arises from the atmosphere not being heated by transmitting the rays of the sun, but receiving its heat solely from the warmed surface of the earth, and chiefly by actual contact. Hence its temperature becomes lower with its distance from the general mass of the globe. Another reason is its tenuity increasing with its elevation, the temperature of rarefied air being less raised by a given amount of heat than that of the same portion of air when compressed.

240. In general the temperature decreases 1° for about every 352 feet; but the rate varies with the latitude, the season, and even the hour of the day. The decrease is greater in summer than in winter; more sensible in the afternoon than in the morning, and is affected by the presence or absence of atmospheric electricity, moisture, etc.

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This diagram, however, but very distantly answers to this important line in the atmosphere. Though oscillating with the surface in high latitudes, and occurring at a considerable elevation in the horizon, it does not form a regular curve in its descent, but exhibits various inflexions, suddenly rising and falling in several districts, owing to their physical peculiarities. Thus in the Bolivian Andes, between 14° and 20°, the line of perpetual snow is higher than in the equatorial regions of the chain, and higher than in its Mexican prolongation at the same latitude in the northern hemisphere. Making allowance for this exception, the diagram should not exhibit a continuous curvature, but be corrected as follows:



A remarkable sudden fall of the Andean snow-line occurs farther south, exhibiting a difference in elevation of 5,000 feet within a distance of only 10° of latitude. This great flexure is attributed to the fact of the southern Cordillera (49°) being covered with forest trees dripping with moisture, indicating a clouded sky and little heat in summer, while in central Chile no rain falls for the seven summer months, the sky is generally clear, and the climate hotter.

242. The line of perpetual snow sometimes varies in equal latitudes, because the summers are warmer in the interior of continents than on the coasts. Thus, though the Pyrenees and the Caucasus are under the same parallel, the snow-line varies to the extent of 2,100 feet. An important distinction is also of frequent occurrence on opposite sides of mountains. Thus the snow-line is much higher on the north side of the Himalayas than on the southern side; and thus with the Scandinavian chain the line is lowest toward the sea and highest toward the land. In such cases the phenomenon results from a greater or less radiation of heat from the adjacent surfaces.

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249. Considerable deviations from the usual climatic state sometimes occur, spreading over wide districts; but it has been remarked that no instance can be cited of a deviation extending to an entire hemisphere, so that it is highly probable, as before observed, that the same quantity of heat is always distributed over the earth's surface, although unequally. These peculiar atmospheric states are more frequently propagated in a meridional than in a parallel direction, opposite conditions existing under opposite meridians. The Danes have observed that unusually moderate winters in Iceland correspond to intense cold at Copenhagen. Generally speaking, the same deviations occur in Europe and Asia, the opposite in America, or Asia and America are in opposite climatic conditions, while Europe is unaffected by either extreme. The more marked deviations from the usual range of heat occur more frequently in winter than in summer.

250. While the general temperature of the globe appears to have suffered no perceptible change during the historic era, there is strong reason to suppose that the climatic condition of particular districts has undergone some gradual alterations. The climate of western Europe seems to have acquired a more genial character, seasons of intense cold occurring at more distant intervals than formerly; and in the settled portions of North America the climate is perceptibly milder than when first occupied. The clearing of forests and the extinction of bogs and morasses have doubtlessly had a powerful influence to this end.

ISOTHERMAL LINES.

251. Isothermal Lines, as traced on a map, connect all points having the same observed mean annual temperature. Hereby is afforded a distinct view of the actual distribution of heat as distinguished from latitudinal heat, were the latter not modified by the various influencing causes of climate, and the curves in connection with the geographical outline exhibit also in what the modifying causes originate, as seas, mountains, etc.

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 able portion of Siberia. Through a great part of this region the soil at a
 varying depth remains permanently frozen, even in latitudes in Asia as low
 as that of London; but to a varying extent the surface is thawed by the pow-
 erful temperature of a brief summer, so that most of the cereals ripen, and
 harvests of wheat, barley, and rye are gathered above subterranean sheets
 of eternal ice. Larch and some pines exist on the southern border of this
 zone. Recent inquiries, inde-
 eed, have demonstrated
 that the larch survives even
 where the ground is perpet-
 ually frozen.

257. The Frigid Zone is
 bounded by the isotherm of
 10° Fahr. It includes the
 countries in America north
 of Hudson's Bay and a sec-
 tion of northern Asia. The
 isothermal lines of America
 and Asia in these high lat-
 itudes, however, are not con-
 secutive, but entirely separ-
 ate, surrounding the two
 poles of maximum cold,
 neither of which coincides
 with the pole of the earth's diurnal motion. It is supposed also that two
 similar poles exist in the southern hemisphere, but observations are want-
 ing to verify the fact. The effect of cold upon vegetation is most apparent
 in this zone. The larch and birch pass within its limits, but they are stunted
 in form and soon disappear.

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SCENE IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE.



SCENE IN THE COLD AND FRIGID ZONES.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.

258. Of electricity in itself we know nothing more than that it is a mighty
 imponderable agent, called simply for convenience a fluid; invisible when
 in a latent state, apparently universally diffused, and capable of penetrating
 the pores or even the substance of matter. It may be roused from a neutral
 condition and made visible, displaying tremendous energies by a variety of
 causes, as heat, friction, and chemical action; but we are totally ignorant of
 the reason why these causes elicit it. In meteorology, however, we have
 merely to deal with it as developed in the atmosphere, its phenomena, effects,
 and distribution.

259. There are two kinds of electricity, each having peculiar properties;
 but whether there are really two different electricities, or one electric fluid
 which displays peculiar properties according to its amount, is a point upon
 which philosophers are not agreed. Bodies in one electric state attract and
 in another repel each other. The electricity in the former case is called
 "vitreous" or *positive*; in the latter, "resinous" or *negative*. Bodies having
 positive and negative electricity in equal diffusion, or in a state of equilib-
 rium, neither attract nor repel. This is their ordinary or normal condition.

260. When the equilibrium is destroyed, and the two electricities are par-

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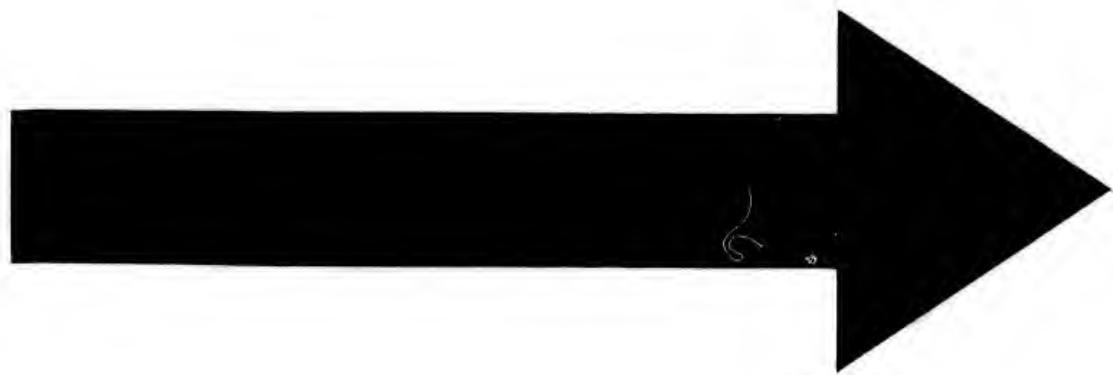
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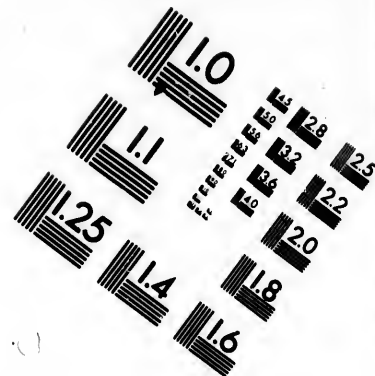
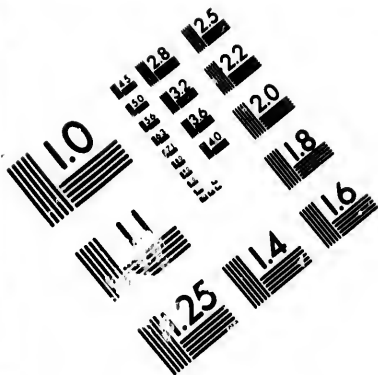
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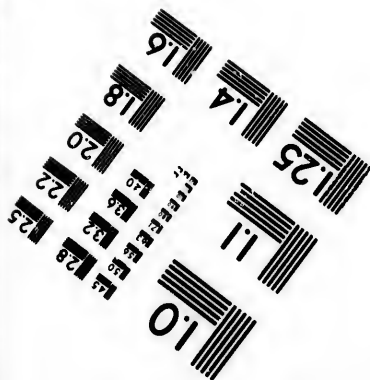
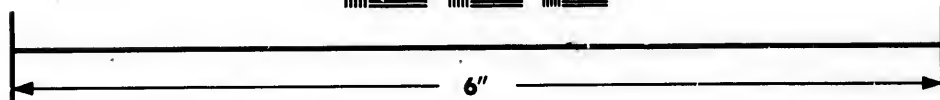
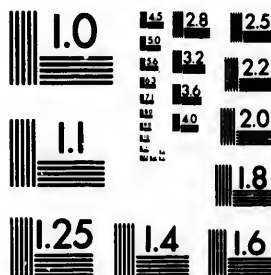
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tially separated by friction, heat, or chemical action, their peculiar powers become manifest. Two bodies charged with the same kind of electricity mutually repel; and two bodies charged with different kinds mutually attract. In the case of two neighboring bodies differently yet highly electrified, the one body imparts a portion of its electricity to the other, which returns an equal quantity of its antagonist element, and the derangement is equalized—the normal state restored. The two electricities coalesce with immense rapidity, causing a flash and an explosion, upon which the electric fluid returns to a latent and neutral condition, till a fresh derangement in the distribution is produced.

261. Though, strictly speaking, there is no known substance perfectly impervious to electricity, and which offers no resistance to its passage, there is a certain class of substances through which it passes with greater facility, as metals, water, the animal body, etc., than through others; as glass, silk, atmospheric air, etc. The former substances are therefore styled "conductors"—the latter, "non-conductors." In conductors it is impossible for electricity to accumulate unless they are surrounded by non-conductors. They are then said to be insulated.

262. While the earth itself is always charged with negative electricity, the atmosphere in a cloudless and clear state of the sky is almost invariably found to be positively electric. But its electricity varies in intensity, being greater in winter than in summer, during the day than by night, and subject also to a kind of diurnal flux and reflux. From sunrise, when the atmospheric electricity is feeble, it increases for two or three hours and attains its maximum. It declines toward the middle of the day, and attains its minimum in the afternoon. It then advances sensibly till about sunset, and attains a second maximum, usually equaling that of the morning, but lasting a shorter time, after which it decreases slowly through the night. These regular oscillations can only be traced in calm and serene weather.

263. While masses of visible vapor or clouds are good conductors of electricity, they are yet capable of electrical accumulation, because capable of being insulated, the air in proportion to its dryness being one of the most complete non-conductors known. M. Pellier, from observations and experiments made at Paris, has drawn the conclusion that all gray and slate-colored clouds are charged with negative, and all the white, rose, or orange-colored clouds are charged with positive electricity. If two clouds in these states approach within a certain distance, the effect is an accumulation of their respective electricities on the sides that are nearest to each other. When the accumulation becomes intense the resistance of the intervening and insulating atmosphere is overcome, and an interchange takes place—there is a flash and detonation caused by the union of the two electric forces, or lightning and thunder. The same interchange frequently takes place between a cloud and the earth with the same phenomena.

264. Lightning in its course follows the best conductors, attaching itself principally to metals, and after metals to damp substances; but inferior conductors may be chosen, which present to the fluid the most direct route to the earth. Hence objects raised above the surface, whether good or bad conductors, are peculiarly exposed to the strokes of lightning, as steeples, houses, trees (especially solitary ones), the masts of ships, animals in the midst of a plain, and men on high points. Other circumstances being equal, there is greater safety on a non-conducting than on a conducting surface.

265. Coincidentally with Franklin's celebrated discovery of the electric nature of lightning the means were suggested by him of protecting edifices from its ravages by conductors in direct communication with the ground, presenting to the fluid an easier passage than that offered by the materials of the building. For this purpose metallic rods are used, slightly projecting above an edifice, the object being not to invite the electricity, but to carry it off innocuously in case of an attack; and experience has shown that such a conductor is able to protect a circle having a diameter of about 20 yards. The same means are employed with success to protect ships.

266. Thunder is the report of the electric discharge, heard at varying intervals after it arises from the violent displacement of the air by the fluid in its passage, and its rush back into the partial vacuum created. The rolling of the sound is due partially to reverberation and in part to the report from different points in the track of the lightning reaching the ear in succession. Thunder follows the lightning because sound travels slower than the lumin-

ous sensation; the noise makes it by its intensity. The loudest thunder is of ten miles, and is less intense, the

267. Lightning without thunder, harmless, is often observed after attributed to the air being humid, conduction of the electricity, occurs so that no report is heard, and feebleness. Others regard these storms situated below the horizon distance. There are numerous of its simple communication in a form of pale-colored flames quiver non-conductors or insulated con military weapons, the masts and of ships, etc. In showers of rain be luminous, owing to a strong Light or St. Elmo's Fire, often re of this description. These phenor individual description.

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AURORA OF

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

ous sensation; the noise makes its deep impression rather by its volume than by its intensity. The loudest thunder can scarcely be heard at the distance of ten miles, and is less intense, therefore, than the report of heavy artillery.

267. Lightning without thunder, usually termed heat lightning, perfectly harmless, is often observed after sunset and during the night. By some it is attributed to the air being humid, and therefore favorably disposed for the conduction of the electricity, occasioning very frequent but weak discharges, so that no report is heard, and the flash is invisible by day because of its feebleness. Others regard these lights as reflections of the lightnings of forms situated below the horizon, no thunder being heard because of the distance. There are numerous other phenomena due to electricity and owing to its simple communication in a strong degree. It becomes visible in the form of pale-colored flames quivering on the extremities of bodies which are non-conductors or insulated conductors, as the points of spears and other military weapons, the manes and tails of horses, the top-masts and yard-arms of ships, etc. In showers of rain and snow the drops have been observed to be luminous, owing to a strong charge of electricity in the air. Mariners' Light or St. Elmo's Fire, often remarked by the ancients, is a phenomenon of this description. These phenomena, however, are so various as to preclude individual description.

268. Electricity sympathizes generally with light and heat in its geographical distribution, diminishing from the equator to the poles. Hence it is within the tropics that thunder-storms are the most frequent, and at the same time the most violent. The coast line of Peru, however, where it never lightens nor thunders, is a remarkable exception. The comparative number of storms becomes less and their tone more subdued as we recede from the equator. In polar latitudes electrical explosions are seldom heard, and in some places are entirely unknown.

269. Magnetism, which extends its influence over every part of the earth's surface, was long supposed to be related to electricity, from the fact of lightning often rendering steel magnetic, and disturbing the magnetic needle, so that in thunder-storms a ship's compass has frequently been seriously injured. The two forces are now known to be identical or rather but different forms under which the same power manifests itself. The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are of infinite importance to science, and especially to the science of navigation, but must be studied in special treatises on the subject.

270. The meteoric display occasionally seen in the heavens, the Aurora Borealis or Australs, the northern or southern lights, as the case may be, is

ments of the magnetic needle usually indicate an interruption of equilibrium in the distribution of the terrestrial magnetism. When this disturbance has attained a great intensity, the equilibrium of the distribution is restored by a discharge accompanied with an evolution of light. The splendid phenomenon of colored northern lights is the act of discharge, the conclusion of a magnetic storm. In the same way as in the electrical storm, lightning indicates the restoration of the disturbed equilibrium in the distribution of electricity.

271. Auroral displays are very diversified, not only at different periods, but the same exhibition usually shifts through a succession of phases. Sometimes only flickering lights are seen streaming up from beneath the horizon toward the zenith; but in the more perfect and gorgeous appearances of high latitudes there is generally a dark segment, sometimes black or of a deep gray, passing to violet, surmounted by a luminous arc of a brilliant white color, passing slightly to blue, and occasionally a second arc concentric with the first, their culminating points being in the magnetic meridian. The arc seldom remains stationary for more than a few minutes, but extends itself laterally, or rises and falls or breaks in various places or bends in convolutions like a ribbon exposed to the wind, while rays of almost every hue—the



AUROSA OF HIGH LATITUDES.

“merry dancers” of the polar sky—are incessantly darting from it toward the zenith. In certain districts auroral appearances seem to observe a secular period, being frequent through a certain cycle, and becoming as rare through another. By day, and even in bright sunshine, owing to their intensity, the aurora has been frequently observed in the north.

272. While the magnetic and electrical storms have one phenomenon in common—the evolution of light—the sphere of the latter is comparatively contracted, while that of the former embraces vast areas, extending sometimes to entire continents. This is indicated by the magnetic needle showing disturbance at the same time at widely remote points, and by isolated auroras being observed simultaneously at far distant stations. The aurora australs has been seen through a wide range of latitude as far south as 45° in the southern hemisphere; while the aurora borealis has been seen as high as 51° in the northern hemisphere.

273. The auroral lights, to us merely objects of curiosity and fascination, are of great practical utility to the natives of high latitudes, relieving their dreary winter night and compensating for the long-continued absence of solar illumination.



AUROSA OF LOWER LATITUDES.

questionably of electro-magnetic origin, for it may be artificially imitated by passing a current of electricity through an exhausted receiver; violent disturbances of the magnetic needle precede and accompany its appearance, and light has been evolved by magnetic power. In the course of the day, says Humboldt, on which the lights are to appear, irregular horary move-

ORGANIC LIFE—PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

HAVING examined the solid, liquid, and aeriform parts of the terrestrial globe, the next subject to be treated upon are those innumerable living or organized beings which exist upon its surface, and which range themselves under two great heads—Plants and Animals.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

pine tribe prevail, as in North America, in the central parts of Russia, on the southern shores of the Baltic, and in Scandinavia. But some of the cereals are no longer cultivable, and several timber trees common to the temper-



BANANA AND COCOA-NUT.

ate zone do not reach its northern limits. Gradually all ligneous vegetation disappears entirely as high latitudes are approached, the woods having first dwindled to mere dwarfs in struggling with the elements, hostile to that state which nature destined them to assume. The limit of the forests is a sinuous line running along the extreme north of the Old World, and extending from Hudson's Bay (lat. 60°) to the Mackenzie River (lat. 63°), and thence to Behring's Strait in the New World. The dwarf birch (*betula nana*), a mere bush, is the last tree found on drawing near the eternal snow of the pole. In the polar zone some low flowering annuals, as saxifrag, ranunculi, gentiana, chickweeds, etc., flourish during the brief ardent summer; a few perennials also accommodate themselves to the rigorous climate by spreading laterally, never rising higher than four or five inches from the ground; till finally no



PINE FOREST.

development of vegetable life is met with but lichens and the microscopic forms that color the snow.

251. Thus distinct vegetable regions are observed on passing from the equator to the poles through different climatic zones, defined as to their limits by the isothermal curves and not by the parallels of latitude. Similar changes of vegetation mark a perpendicular transit through varying climates. A succession of plants appears on the tropical mountains which rise above the snow-line, corresponding to those which are encountered in mean and high latitudes. The higher the ascent the more does the number of the phenogamous class diminish in proportion to the cryptogamous, till only members of the latter class are found whose farther progress upward is arrested by the overlying snow.

does not contain a single native specimen; nor has a "peonia" been found in it, except a solitary one to the west of the Rocky Mountains. On the other hand America contains many families, as the cacti, which are not found naturally in the Old World.

255. And again, some plants occur in a single specific locality, frequently a contracted area and nowhere else. The beautiful "*dica grandiflora*" is limited to a spot on the top of the Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope; and the celebrated Cedar of Lobanum appears to be restricted in its spontaneous growth to the Syrian Mountains. The small island of St. Helena has an indigenous flora with a few exceptions different from that of the rest of the globe.

256. Mountain chains of no great breadth very commonly divide a totally distinct botany. There is a marked difference in the vegetation on the Chilean and opposite side of the Andes, though the climate as well as the soil is nearly the same and the difference of longitude very trifling. In North America two completely different classes of vegetation appear on the two sides of the Rocky Mountains. A variety of oaks, palms, magnolias, azaleas, and magnificent rhododendrons occur on the eastern side, all of which are unknown on the western, the region of the gigantic pine.

257. The distinct vegetation possessed by various parts of the globe has led to its division into botanical kingdoms or phytogeographical regions, named in general after the genera that are either peculiar to them or predominant in them. The arrangement of M. Schouw, which is usually adopted, discriminates twenty-five great provinces of characteristic vegetation upon the surface of earth.

258. The phenomena of botanical geography and the facts of geology are mutually illustrative. The existing dry land having been upheaved above the waters at different epochs, it may be reasonably inferred that each portion on its emergence received a vegetable creation in harmony with its position. The ultimate constitution of the general surface into different botanical kingdoms would hence follow, each of which has preserved its primitive features, while adjoining and even far distant local have to some extent intermingled their respective products, under the control of the natural agencies of diffusion. The agents that involuntarily officiate in the diffusion of vege-



CEDAR OF LEBANON.



ANIMALS—THE

259. The arrangement of the animal kingdom proposed by the illustrious Cuvier, notwithstanding the great modifications it has undergone, is still the basis of zoological classification. It distributes the forms of animal life into four grand divisions, which are subdivided into nineteen orders. The following is an outline of his classification—the first column containing the grand divisions and the latter the orders of animals.

VERTEBRATA of *Vertebrate Animals*—having a vertebral column, which, with its termination, the brain and spinal cord, the central organs of the nervous system.

1. Mammalia—animals which produce their young alive and for a time suckle them.
2. Aves or birds, with warm blood.
3. Reptilia—reptiles, with cold blood.
4. Pisces—fishes, with cold blood.
5. Cephalopoda (heads furnished with feet)—cuttle-fish, nautilus, etc.
6. Pteropoda (wing-like feet)—allo-

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table products are the atmosphere, the water, and many animals; and plants
capable of extended naturalization and serviceable as articles of food or lux-
ury have been widely disseminated by the human race in their migrations.

289. The cerealia or corn plants afford the most striking example of the
agency of man in their diffusion over the world. These important grasses
known to the ancients—wheat, barley, oats, and rye—were the gifts of the
Old to the New World. They are also importations into Europe; but the
loose reports of the ancients and the diligent researches of the moderns alike
leave us in ignorance of their native seat. Probability points to the conclu-
sion that they have spread from the neighborhood of the great rivers of
western Asia, the primitive location of the human family; and it is not
impossible that in that imperfectly explored district or farther east in the
Tartarian table-land some of the cerealia may yet be found growing sponta-
neously. The first wheat sown in North America consisted of a few grains
accidentally found by a negro slave of Cortez among the rice taken for the
support of his army. In South America the first wheat was brought to Lima
by one of the early colonists, a Spanish lady, Maria d'Escoibar. An ecclesi-
astic, José Rixi, was the first to sow wheat in the neighborhood of Quito.

290. Maize or Indian corn has been dispersed in the Old from the New
World; and also a more important product, the potato, the use of which now
extends from the extremity of Africa to Lapland. In Chile, the native coun-
try of the plant, it occurs at present in a wild state. The Spaniards imported
it into Spain, and from thence it was communicated to Italy. It was first
made known in England at a subsequent period from Virginia, having been
received there from the Spanish colonists in South America, as it is not a
native of intervening Mexico.

291. The grapevine, so extensively spread over Europe, is probably not
indigenous in any part of it. It chiefly owes its diffusion in Europe to the
Romans, who received it from the Greeks, to whom it most likely came from
the country between the Black and Caspian seas. The Romans introduced
most of the finer European fruit-trees, some from Africa, as the pomegranate,
but the great majority from western Asia, as the orange, fig, cherry, peach,
apricot, apple, and pear. A variety of the plum, the Damson or Damascene,
came from the neighborhood of Damascus during the Crusades; and the name
of the Damask-rose points to the importation of the plant from the
same quarter into Europe. Most, if not all, of these have been naturalized
in America, having been imported along with its present people.

292. The ocean as well as the land has different botanical regions; and
changes of the vegetation are observed with the depth analogous to the vari-
ation of terrestrial plants with the height. Marine vegetation seems to have
its vertical extent determined by the sub-aqueous range of light which varies
with the power of the sun and the transparency of the water.



ANIMALS—THEIR KIND AND DISTRIBUTION.

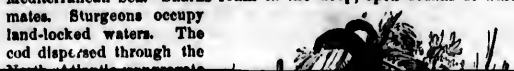
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- annelopoda (heads furnished with
tentacles, e.g., cuttle-fish, nautilus, etc.)
- insectopoda (wing-like feet)—insects,
the food of the whale, thysa-

ous families whose aggregated skeletons compose the coral formations so
beautifully varied, labyrinthine, branching, and arborescent, having their
special habitations in the equatorial seas. Molluscous animals also evidence
the prodigality of animal life and its wide scattering under the control of
law; different species of marine testacea or shell-fish occurring in different
parts of the ocean and at varying depths. The insect class, embracing a
vast number of species, is likewise distributed through all latitudes; but
many tribes and species are limited to particular spheres, while, from the
poles to the equator, the development of insect life increases generally and
attains its maximum in the equinoctial regions of the New World.

295. The more important division of the animal kingdom, which includes
the vertebrated forms followed ascendingly, commences with the ordinary
inhabitants of the waters—bony or cartilaginous fishes with cold blood.
While peculiar tribes are confined to the fresh waters of particular districts,
each large basin of the ocean appears to have its distinct genera and species.

296. The carp and perch types appear in almost all the rivers of the temperate
zone. The electric eel inhabits the rivers and pools of equinoctial
America; the "silurus electricus" the rivers of Africa, and the "torpedo" the
Mediterranean Sea. Sharks roam in the deep, open oceans of warm cli-
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264. Lightning in its course follows the best conductors, attaching itself principally to metals, and after metals to damp substances; but inferior conductors may be chosen, which present to the fluid 'the most direct route to the earth. Hence objects raised above the surface, whether good or bad conductors, are peculiarly exposed to the stroke of lightning, as steeples, houses, trees (especially solitary ones), the masts of ships, animals in the midst of a plain, and men on high points. Other circumstances being equal, there is greater safety on a non-conducting than on a conducting surface.

265. Coincidentally with Franklin's celebrated discovery of the electric nature of lightning the means were suggested by him of protecting edifices from its ravages by conductors in direct communication with the ground, presenting to the fluid an easier passage than that offered by the materials of the building. For this purpose metallic rods are used, slightly projecting above an edifice, the object being not to invite the electricity, but to carry it off innocuously in case of an attack; and experience has shown that such a conductor is able to protect a circle having a diameter of about 20 yards. The same means are employed with success to protect ships.

266. Thunder is the report of the electric discharge, heard at varying intervals after it arises from the violent displacement of the air by the fluid in its passage, and its rush back into the partial vacuum created. The rolling of the sound is due partially to reverberation and in part to the report from different points in the track of the lightning reaching the ear in succession. Thunder follows the lightning because sound travels slower than the lumin-



AURORA

unquestionably of electro-magnetic nature, by passing a current of electric fluid through a wire, and light has been evolved by says Humboldt, on which the



SUGAR-CANE AND RICE.

ture of boiling water, in situations never penetrated by the solar rays as well as in positions freely exposed to light and air. But these diverse circumstances have different families, species, and genera.

275. The known number of species in the vegetable kingdom has been gradually enlarged by the progress of maritime and inland discovery; but owing to great districts of the globe not having yet been explored by the botanist, the interior of Africa and Asia with sections of America and Oceanica, it is impossible to state the exact amount. Only 1,400 different species were known to the Greek and Roman botanists; Linnæus enumerated 8,800 species; Humboldt 88,000; De Caudolle 86,000; Lindley 84,000, and Harts 83,000. The whole number now known to the botanist may number perhaps 100,000 species, and even this vast diversity may not have exhausted the objects of inquiry.



COTTON.



TOBACCO.

PLANTS—THEIR KINGDOM

274. Vegetation occurs over the whole globe, and under the most opposite conditions. There is only one state which appears to be fatal to its existence—the entire absence of humidity. Plants flourish in the bosom of the ocean as well as on land, under the extremes of cold and heat in the polar and equatorial regions, on the hardest rocks and the soft alluvium of the plains, amid the perpetual snow of lofty mountains and in springs of the tempera-

276. Vegetable forms are diversified materially in their structure—Climates are distinguished by flowers properly so called, as monogamous or flower-bearing Plants—Endogenous Plants, which have their origin in the soil, flourish in the bosom of the ocean as well as on land, under the extremes of cold and heat in the polar and equatorial regions, on the hardest rocks and the soft alluvium of the plains, amid the perpetual snow of lofty mountains and in springs of the tempera-

277. The Cryptogamous Plants are those which have their origin in the soil, and are distinguished by their mode of diffusion. A lichen indigenous to the Indies, Brazil, St. Helena, and the Azores, is distinguished by its mosses are common to Great Britain and the continent. The endogenous plants are also distinguished by their mode of diffusion, occurring without the aid of the wind, and the quaking grasses are common to Great Britain and the continent. But only in very few instances are the endogenous plants found in regions far apart from each other, and from one country to another, and from one continent to another.

278. In equinoctial and tropical climates, where the humidity and moisture combines with the intensity of the sun, the plants in all its magnitude and glory flourish, and are very rare. The ferns of the Himalayas are of a hundred feet, and rigid grasses of majestic leafy evergreen

period, being frequent through a certain cycle, and becoming as rare through another. By day, and even in bright sunshine, owing to their intensity, the aurora has been frequently observed in the north.

272. While the magnetic and electrical storms have one phenomenon in common—the evolution of light—the sphere of the latter is comparatively contracted, while that of the former embraces vast areas, extending sometimes to entire continents. This is indicated by the magnetic needle showing disturbance at the same time at widely remote points, and by isolated auroras being observed simultaneously at far distant stations. The aurora australis has been seen through a wide range of latitude as far south as 45° in the southern hemisphere; while the aurora borealis has been seen as high as 51° in the northern hemisphere.

273. The auroral lights, to us merely objects of curiosity and fascination, are of great practical utility to the natives of high latitudes, relieving their dreary winter night and compensating for the long-continued absence of solar illumination.

ORGANIC LIFE—PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

HAVING examined the solid, liquid, and aeriform parts of the terrestrial globe, the next subject to be treated upon are those innumerable living or organized beings which exist upon its surface, and which range themselves under two great heads—Plants and Animals.



AURORA OF LOWER LATITUDES.

unquestionably of electro-magnetic origin, for it may be artificially imitated by passing a current of electricity through an exhausted receiver; violent disturbances of the magnetic needle precede and accompany its appearance, and light has been evolved by magnetic power. In the course of the day, says Humboldt, on which the lights are to appear, irregular horary move-



TOBACCO.

TEA.

COFFEE.

INDIAN CORN.

PLANTS—THEIR KIND AND DISTRIBUTION.

276. Vegetable forms are divided into two great classes, which differ materially in their structure—Cryptogamous Plants: those which have no flowers properly so called, as mosses, lichens, fungi, and ferns; and Phanogamous or flower-bearing Plants. The last-named class is again divided into—Endogenous Plants, which have stems increasing from within, also called Monocotyledons, from having only one seed-lobe, as the numerous grasses, lilies, and the palm family; and Exogenous Plants, which have stems growing by additions from without, also called Dicotyledons from the seed consisting of two lobes, the most perfect, beautiful, and numerous class, embracing the forest trees and most of the flowering shrubs and herbs.

277. The Cryptogamous Plants afford the most numerous examples of wide diffusion. A lichen indigenous in Cornwall is also a native of the West Indies, Brazil, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope; while 88 lichens and 28 mosses are common to Great Britain and Australia, though the general vegetation of the two districts is remarkably discordant. Some species of the endogenous plants are also widely distributed, the "phileum alpinum" of Switzerland occurring without the slightest difference at the Strait of Magalhães, and the quaking grasses of Europe in the interior of South Africa. But only in very few instances are the same species of exogenous plants met with in regions far apart from each other; and generally speaking, in passing from one country to another, a new flora is encountered.

278. In equinoctial and tropical countries, where a sufficient supply of moisture combines with the influence of light and heat, vegetation appears in all its magnitude and glory. Its lower orders—mosses, fungi, and conifers are very rare. The ferns are abortive. Reeds ascend to the height of a hundred feet, and right grasses rise to forty feet. The forests are composed of majestic leafy evergreen trees bearing brilliant blossoms, their

colors finely contrasting, scarcely any two standing together being of the same species. Enormous creepers climb their trunks; parasitical orchids hang in festoons from branch to branch, and augment the floral decoration with scarlet, purple, blue, rose, and golden dyes. Of plants used by man for food or as luxuries or for medicinal purposes occurring in this region, rice, bananas, dates, cocoa-nut, cacao, bread-fruit, coffee, tea, sugar, vanilla, Peruvian bark, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs are either characteristic of it as principally cultivated within its limits or entirely confined to it.

279. Tropical families and forms successively vanish with an increase of distance from the equator, and new phases of vegetation mark the transition from hot to temperate climates. Vividly green meadows abounding with tender herbs replace the tall rigid grasses which form the impenetrable jungle; and instead of forests composed of the towering evergreen trees, woods of the deciduous class appear, which cast their leaves in winter and hibernate in the colder season—the oak, ash, elm, maple, beech, lime, alder, birch, and sycamore. The cultivation of the vine becomes characteristic with the perfection of the cereal grasses and a larger portion of herbaceous animals and cryptogamous plants.

280. Receding further from the equator, magnificent forests of the fir and

chickweeds, etc., flourish during the brief ardent summer; a few perennials also accommodate themselves to the rigorous climate by spreading laterally, never rising higher than four or five inches from the ground; till finally no



PINE FOREST.

development of vegetable life is met with but lichens and the microscopic forms that color the snow.

251. Thus distinct vegetable regions are observed on passing from the equator to the poles through different climatic zones, defined as to their limits by the isothermal curves and not by the parallels of latitude. Similar changes of vegetation mark a perpendicular transit through varying climates. A succession of plants appears on the tropical mountains which rise above the snow-line, corresponding to those which are encountered in mean and high latitudes. The higher the ascent the more does the number of the phænogamous class diminish in proportion to the cryptogamous, till only members of the latter class are found whose farther progress upward is arrested by the everlasting snow.

252. There are many plants which can accommodate themselves to the most diverse climates and localities; and therefore ascend from the plains close to the boundary of vegetable life on the highest mountains. But it is the general law in these cases for such plants to be singularly modified in appearance and anatomical structure as they ascend. The spring gentian is one of the exceptions which is found unaltered at all heights in the Pyrenees.

253. The preceding references to different climatic states are, however, perfectly inadequate to explain the phenomena of vegetable distribution. While an analogy is often observable between the plants of different regions under corresponding circumstances of latitude, elevation, and soil, the species are generally found to be different; and usually the botanical character of countries not widely apart from each other is totally different, though under the same parallels.

254. Some plants are entirely confined to one side of the earth. The beautiful genus *Erica* or heath, of which there are upward of 300 species, occurs with breaks over a narrow surface extending from a high northern latitude to the Cape of Good Hope. But the whole continent of America



CACTUS.



ANIMALS—THE

293. The arrangement of the animal kingdom proposed by the illustrious Cuvier, notwithstanding the great modifications it has undergone, is still the basis of zoological classification. It distributes the forms of animal life into four grand divisions, which are subdivided into nineteen orders. The following is an outline of his classification—the first column containing the grand divisions and the latter the orders of animals.

VERTEBRATA or Vertebrated Animals—having a vertebral column, which, with its termination, the skull, incloses and protects the brain and spinal cord, the central organs of the nervous system.

1. Mammalia—animals which produce their young alive and for a time suckle them.
2. Aves—birds, with warm blood.
3. Reptilia—reptiles, with cold blood.
4. Pisces—fishes, with cold blood.
5. Cephalopoda (heads furnished with feet)—cuttle-fish, nautilus, etc.
6. Pteropoda (wing-like feet)—ello, the chief food of the whale, thysale, etc.
7. Gastropoda (creeping on the belly)—slug, snail, limpet, whelk, etc.
8. Acephala (headless)—oyster, mussel, etc.
9. Brachlopoda (arm-like feet)—bivalve shells.
10. Cirrhopoda (thread-like feet)—barnacle, etc.

MOLLUSCA or Molluscous Animals—animals of a soft texture and no skeleton, having the muscles attached to the skin, which produces in many species stony coverings or shells.

ARTICULATA or Articulated Animals—animals consisting of a number of articulated joints or rings, soft or hard, supplying the place of a skeleton.

11. Annelida—worm, leech, etc.
12. Crustacea—crab, lobster, shrimp.
13. Arachnida—spider, scorpion.
14. Insecta—insects of various families.

RADIATA or Radiated Animals—animals which in many instances have their organs arranged like rays proceeding from a center; also called zoophytes or plant-animals from the resemblance of some families to vegetable forms.

15. Echinodermata (*cybus*, spiny, and *derma*, the skin)—star-fish, sea-urchin, etc.
16. Entozoa (*enteros*, within, and *zoo*, an animal)—intestinal animals, as the tape-worm, etc.
17. Aculeophis (*aculeus*, a nettle)—medusa or sea-nettle, etc.
18. Polypi (*polypus*, many, and *pus*, a foot)—sea-anemone, coral, madrepore, etc.
19. Infusoria—microscopic animals.

294. The animal kingdom corresponds with the vegetable in the exuberance and wide diffusion of its inferior organisms. Infusoria occur in numbers which baffle the power of arithmetic to express or the mind to conceive, living in every variety of situation—in the bed and waters of the ocean, in stagnant pools, in the mud of rivers and deltas, in marsh grounds, in animal and vegetable juices, in rain, snow, ice, boiling springs, and in peat-earth, twenty feet below the surface soil. Zoophytes occupy the oceanic waters in vast profusion, from the equator to the highest latitudes; the polyp of vari-



ANIMALS—THEIR KIND AND DISTRIBUTION.

3. The arrangement of the animal kingdom proposed by the famous Cuvier, notwithstanding the great modifications it has undergone, is still the basis of systematic classification. It divides the forms of animal life into four grand divisions, which are subdivided into nineteen orders.

The following is an outline of a classification—the first containing the grand divisions and the latter the orders of animals.

- mollusca—animals which procreate their young alive and for a week.
- birds, with warm blood.
- reptiles, with cold blood.
- fishes, with cold blood.
- Cephalopoda (heads furnished with cuttle-fish, nautilus, etc.)
- Pteropoda (wing-like feet)—chief food of the whale, thysanura.
- Annelida (creeping on the belly)—snail, limpet, whelk, etc.
- Mollusca (headless)—oyster, mussel.
- Arthropoda (arm-like feet)—bivalvia.
- Insecta (thread-like feet)—beetle, etc.
- Nematoda (worm, leech, etc.)
- Mollusca—crab, lobster, shrimp.
- Arachnida—spider, scorpion.
- Insecta—insects of various families.
- Mollusca (exuviae, spiny, and the skin)—star-fish, sea-urchin.
- Mollusca (eros, within, and eros, mal)—intestinal animals, as sea-worm, etc.
- Mollusca (akalapha, a nettle)—sea-nettle, etc.
- Mollusca (many, and eros, a sea-anemone, coral, madrepore, etc.)
- Mollusca—microscopic animals.
- the vegetable in the exuberance. Infusoria occur in numbers or the mind to conceive, and waters of the ocean, in marsh grounds, in animal springs, and in peat-earth, occupy the oceanic waters in all latitudes; the polyph of vari-

ous families whose aggregated skeletons compose the coral formations so beautifully varied, labyrinthine, branching, and arborescent, having their special habitations in the equatorial seas. Molluscous animals also evidence the prodigality of animal life and its wide scattering under the control of law; different species of marine testacea or shell-fish occurring in different parts of the ocean and at varying depths. The insect class, embracing a vast number of species, is likewise distributed through all latitudes; but many tribes and species are limited to particular spheres, while, from the poles to the equator, the development of insect life increases generally and attains its maximum in the equinoctial regions of the New World.

295. The more important division of the animal kingdom, which includes the vertebrated forms followed ascendingly, commences with the ordinary inhabitants of the waters—bony or cartilaginous fishes with cold blood. While peculiar tribes are confined to the fresh waters of particular districts, each large basin of the ocean appears to have its distinct genera and species.

296. The carp and perch types appear in almost all the rivers of the temperate zone. The electric eel inhabits the rivers and pools of equinoctial America; the "silurus electricus" the rivers of Africa, and the "torpedo" the Mediterranean Sea. Sharks roam in the deep, open oceans of warm climates. Sturgeons occupy land-locked waters. The cod dispersed through the North Atlantic congregates chiefly upon its banks. Flying-fish are principally inter-tropical, their most active enemies, the "coryphanæ" (gilt-heads), observing the same limits. Almost all the fish of the Caspian Sea are specifically distinct from those in all other waters. Several kinds of fish, as the herring, tunny, etc., are eminently social and migratory, and annually leave the ocean for shallow water in vast shoals for the purpose of spawning or in search of food.

297. Reptiles (tortoises, lizards, serpents, and frogs), the next order, occupy the lowest rank among terrestrial vertebrata. They diminish in number, magnitude, and noxiousness from the equator to the poles; and have their maximum development in the equatorial regions of South America. Each family is represented in the two hemispheres, but not a single species appears to belong to both. Of the serpent tribe, rattlesnakes of four species are exclusively American; the larger boas are so likewise, while the pythons are African and Asiatic. Of crocodilians,



BOA CONSTRICTOR.



COBRA DE CAPELLO.

are so likewise, while the pythons are African and Asiatic. Of crocodilians,

consisting of three genera, the crocodile proper is distributed in the Old and New worlds, but the species differ; the alligator or cayman is confined to America, and the gavia is limited to the great rivers of India. No living



CROCODILE.

crocodilian has ever been known in Europe; and excepting the Marianne Islands, all the reptile tribes are entirely wanting in the island groups of Oceania. Very few reptiles reach the north boundary of the temperate zone, taking the isotherm of 50° Fahr. for its limit. Frogs and salamanders go the farthest north.

293. Birds, the members of the succeeding order, have a more perfect



CONDOR.

organization; and being endowed with the power of rapid locomotion, several species are wide geographic rangers. This is the case with the house-sparrow, common crow, goshawk, jay, raven, osprey or fishing eagle, cliff-swallow, and others. But the majority of species are restricted by geographical laws to particular districts, and have in many instances a very local existence. The far-famed birds of paradise are confined to New Guinea and the neighboring islands; the condor never leaves the Andes of South America; the great eagle remains among the ridges of the Alps; paroquets are chiefly inter-tropical; the albatross is seen skimming the surface of the ocean on



OSTRICH.

swimmers.

299. Mammals or mammals stand at the head of brute animal creation, and are distributed into eight great groups. They differ vastly in appearance and habits but correspond in the particular of suckling their young. The groups with some of their types are as follows:

a. Quadrumana or four-handed animals—monkeys, apes,

gentle, but having a more decided of the Eastern Continent. They and the agoutis, according as Distinct from the apes, but belong It occurs in Asia, but the type, Madagascar and the opposite A bounding elasticity, boa-like tail the trees, and apparently supply have yet been observed within the

302. Carnivorous animals of our globe, as their natural food exists certain limits to which whole races and species are confined to narrow



ST. BERNARD DOGS.

may be noticed—the dog (canis) called, domesticated by man, has a companion and friend; but there are also the dhole of India and the dingo, the terrier dog of Africa, ranges from Abyssinia to the Caspian Sea.

America from beyond the Arctic circle—in the Old World from the same point, and from Spain on the west to the east, occurring in India beyond the



dog tribe, omitting the domesticated from the highest northern latitudes of Africa, and America. The various breeds from the European, inhabits the black fox the Siberian woodlands.

303. Europe has no representative the cat and the lynx. The wild dog and is found also in northern Asia representative whatever in Australia on both continents are occupied by panthers, leopards, and lynxes, some of which The African lion is found through the Lybian Desert, the Nile country, lion, specifically distinct, has much into India; the American lion (puma) Patagonia to the northern lakes. The southeastern countries, with the westward in

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

gentle, but having a more decided animal appearance than their congeners of the Eastern Continent. They are divided into two classes, the sapajous and the sagouina, according as they have or have not prehensile tails. Distinct from the apes, but belonging to the quadrumana, is the makis tribe. It occurs in Asia, but the type, the genus "lemur," is entirely confined to Madagascar and the opposite African coast. The lemura, remarkable for bounding elasticity, boa-like tails, and inoffensiveness, live in troops upon the trees, and apparently supply the place of the monkeys, none of which have yet been observed within their special limits.

802. Carnivorous animals of one or other kind are spread over the whole globe, as their natural food exists in every accessible region; but there are certain limits to which whole races are confined, while the different genera and species are confined to narrower bounds. Two tribes of the "digitigrada"



ST. BERNARD DOGS.



WOLF.

may be noticed—the dog (canis) and cat (felia) tribes. The dog, properly so called, domesticated by man, has attended him everywhere, his faithful companion and friend; but there are two remarkable instances of dogs in a wild state, the dhole of India and the dingo of Australia. The jackal, the characteristic dog of Africa, ranges through its entire north to India, and from Abyssinia to the Caspian Sea. The wolf is more widely distributed—in America from beyond the Arctic circles to near the Isthmus of Panama, and in the Old World from the same northern limit to Egypt, Arabia, and India, and from Spain on the west to the eastern shores of the continent, not, however, occurring in India beyond the Ganges. But of all the members of the



JACKAL.

dog tribe, omitting the domesticated, the fox is the most extensively diffused, from the highest northern latitudes through great part of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The various species are provincial. The red fox, distinct from the European, inhabits the forest districts of North America; the black fox the Siberian woodlands, and the white fox the polar regions.

803. Europe has no representative of the feline tribe in a wild state except the cat and the lynx. The wild cat occurs in most of its woody countries, and is found also in northern Asia, India, and South Africa. It has no representative whatever in Australia and Oceania. But the tropical regions of both continents are occupied by powerful animals of the class—lions, tigers, leopards, and lynxes, some of which extend far into the middle latitudes. The African lion is found through the whole of that vast peninsula, excluding the Libyan Desert, the Nile countries, and some adjacent districts; the Asiatic lion, specifically distinct, has much smaller domain, stretching from Persia to India; the American lion (puma), a widely different animal, ranges from the Atlantic to the northern lakes. The tiger is exclusively Asiatic, occupying the southeastern countries, with the islands of Sumatra and Java, appearing

the family of digitigrados or animals walking on the toes only. The striped hyena is found in nearly the whole of Africa and in the southern countries of Asia, extending to the chains of the Caucasus and Altai; the spotted hyena is entirely African. The marten tribe is represented in each grand division of the world; but the more important species, on account of their furs, the ermine and sable, have their province in the northern parts of the two continents. Otters haunt most of the rivers, lakes, and coasts of Europe and America; but two species of the sea-otter, the most valuable of the fur-bearing animals (*utra marina* and *utra phocula*), are peculiar to the extreme northeastern shores of Asia and the northwestern shores of America, and the intervening islands.

805. Of carnivora belonging to the family of "plantigrades" (animals supported in walking on the entire sole of the foot), the most important is the bear (*urusus*) tribe. The European brown bear, which still haunts the recesses of the Alps and Pyrenees, is distributed through the entire north from Norway to Kamchatka, and appears in Japan. The American black bear inhabits all its densely wooded districts from Carolina to the Arctic Sea and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grizzly bear, the most formidable species, has a much smaller province, consisting of the Rocky Mountains and a portion of the



WHITE OR POLAR BEARS.

eastward territory. The polar bear occupies the icy zone, sometimes extending its excursions southward to the shores of Hudson's Bay and Labrador, and appears also on the northern coasts of Asia and Europe. Abyssinia, Syria, Tibet, and Sumatra have each different species.

806. None of the marsupials (quadrupeds furnished with a pouch in which the females carry their young while very small and imperfectly formed) appear on the Eastern Continent. America has one family, the opossums, spread from the northern United States to the south of the Plata. But the group specially characterizes the fauna of Australia, the Moluccas, and New Guinea, constituting in that region one of the best defined biological kingdoms on the surface of the globe. The "rodentia" or gnawers, named from the manner in which they file or gnaw their food with their front teeth, are very extensively diffused, the murids or rat tribe, which comprises more than half the species in the group, having the greatest geographical range. The "edentata" or toothless animals, characterized by the absence of front teeth peculiarly, belong to Central and South America, and only occasionally occur in the southern regions of the Old World.

807. Of marsupial, the typical animal, the kangaroo, is found in all the explored parts of the Australian Archipelago, and in one instance in Java



KANGAROOS.

Among rodents the beaver is the most interesting, and ranges in the northern and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The North American beaver has its highest limit on the banks of the Mississippi.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

apparently restricted to the southeast, the most singularly formed of all mammals, having a compressed muzzle resembling the bill of a duck and webbed feet.

309. The "pachydermata" or thick-skinned group comprises the largest and most powerful of all land animals, with some of the most useful as domesticated by and for the use of man. It includes two species of elephants: the Asiatic, which ranges south from the foot of the Himalayas and into the Malay Archipelago, and the African, of smaller size, ranging from the northern boundaries of Cape Colony to Senegal and Abyssinia; seven species of the rhinoceros, four of which belong to Africa and three to Asia, but none of which are common to both regions—all having nearly the same range as the elephant but in Java the elephant is wanting, while the rhinoceros occurs; and three species of the hippopotamus or river-horse, confined to the rivers and lakes of Africa. The New World has no animal of



HIPPOPOTAMUS.

ELEPHANT.

any kind comparable to the huge pachyderms of the Old. The tribe of tapirs is common to both, two species of which are located in South America and one in Sumatra, Borneo, and Malacca.

310. The remaining important tribes of the pachydermatous form are those of the horse and the hog.

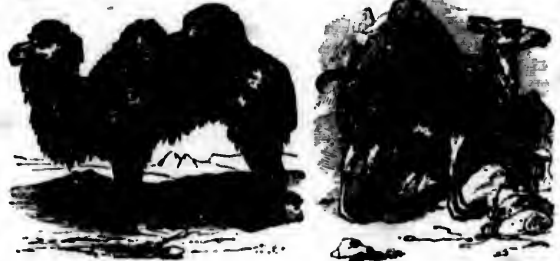


HORSE.

The horse, properly so called, now diffused in a domestic state over the whole civilized world, can not be traced to its native country. At present it runs wild on the table-lands of central Asia, supposed by some to be the primeval home of the tribe; but more probably this is simply an instance in which the descendants of a domestic race have returned to the wild state. In the same way the animal introduced into America from Europe by the Spaniards now roams wild in immense herds over its vast plains. The ass, a member of the equine tribe, was perhaps domesticated at an earlier period than the horse. There are several species wild occurring in the countries between northeastern and southwestern Asia, as the koulan of the Tartars and the djigetgal of the Moguls. Though hardy in many respects, the ass does not support cold so well as the horse, and hence it is that the ass of the warm regions so surpasses his congeners on approach to the zone of cold. The quagga, belonging also to the equine family, and also the gnu and zebra, are peculiar to Africa, and are found



on the back, and the Arabian camel with only one, of which the dromedary is a fleet variety. The camel is alone found in a domesticated state. The Bactrian species has been said to run wild in the great Desert of Gobi.



BACTRIAN CAMEL.

LLAMA.

314. Llamas (*anachena*), of which there are three species, represent in the Western World the camels of the East, which they greatly resemble, but are smaller and without humps. They are entirely South American, and principally found on the west side of the Andes.

315. The giraffe (*camelopardalis*), so remarkable for their height, peculiar form, swan-like necks, timidity, and gentle manners, are exclusively African. There are at least two species, the north African giraffe, inhabiting Nubia, Abyssinia, and the countries around Lake Tchad, and the south African giraffe, which extends from the borders of Orange River probably into the central regions.

316. The deer family (*cervus*) includes all those ruminants which are furnished with solid horns or antlers. The family and species are numerous and of great importance. The elk or moose-deer, a gigantic animal, with broad, solid, and very heavy antlers, belongs to the northern regions of both



ELK OR MOOSE-DEER.

continents. The reindeer, however, is more capable of enduring cold than the elk, and hence occupies the highest latitudes. Its congener in America is the caribou, which occupies the whole country north of the latitude of Quebec. The other more prominent members of this family are the fallow-deer, the common stag or red deer, and the roebuck. The musk-deer, characterized by the absence of true antlers or horns, and a secretion of musk, belongs to western Africa and southern and central Asia, but of different species in each region. The genuine musk-deer is a denizen of central and southeastern Asia.

317. Africa, deficient as to the deer tribes, is peculiarly the land of the antelope, the most numerous in species of any race of ruminants, differing widely in size, color, habits, and station. A few court the shade of the forests; some inhabit the lofty table-lands; but the greater number roam over the plains in troops. The gazelle, long celebrated for its large, mild, and dark eyes, is found in Egypt, Barbary, and through all the country bordering on the Desert. Of two European antelopes, one is the chamois, so remarkable for its agility, dwelling on the highest ridges of the Pyrenees and Alps, the Carpathian and mountains of Greece, the Caucasus and the Taurus.

318. Goats (*capra*) are mountain dwellers. The ibex inhabits the highest peaks of Europe; the porcupine is found on the wildest points of the Caucasus

one, of which the dromedary is a domesticated state. The great Desert of Gobi.



LLAMA.

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ose ruminants which are furly and species are numerous deer, a gigantic animal, with the northern regions of both



capable of enduring cold than its congener in America. In the north of the latitude of this family are the fallow-buck. The musk-deer, chamois, and a secretion of musk, central Asia, but of different character is a denizen of central and

is peculiarly the land of the highest race of ruminants, differing from the shade of the former greater number roam overrated for its large, mild, and enough all the country bordering the Alps, the Pyrenees and Alps, the Caucasus and the Taurus. The ibex inhabits the highest points of the Caucasus

Mountain goat is attached to the loftiest and least accessible summits of that range. The parent stock of the common domesticated goat is unknown.

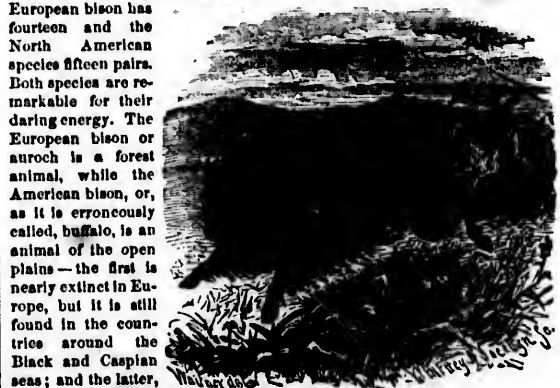
219. Sheep (ovis) in their wild state, like goats, are chiefly denizens of mountain districts. The greatest number of species occurs in Asia. The argali, with enormous horns, is found throughout northern Asia, and the American argali, a Rocky Mountain sheep, inhabits the range and the ridges which intersect the country to the Pacific between the 40th and 63rd parallels. The mouflon occupies the heights of Corsica, Sardinia, Crete, Cyprus, and other islands of the Greek Archipelago. It is quite uncertain from what race the domestic breeds are descended.

220. The bovine or ox (bos) family includes the largest and most powerful of all ruminants. The common ox, a native of the Old World, now living as



CATTLE.

far north as the 64th parallel, and in Lapland even under the 70th, appears to have sprung from the warmer parts of the temperate zone; and probably descends from the urus of the ancients, an extinct race, but described by Cæsar as inhabiting the great Horeynian Forest. The other most famous members of this family are—the Brahming bull (humped), a sacred animal in most parts of India; the gayal, an Asiatic species (differing from the ox, which has thirteen pairs of ribs, by having fourteen) inhabiting the lower members of the Himalaya range, and occurring both wild and domesticated; the yak, the mountaineer of central Asia, living amid the eternal snows on the table-land of Pamir, 12,000 feet above the sea; the buffalo of India, now domesticated in southern Europe and northern Africa, and that of southern Africa, a much more formidable animal. The bison is common to both continents, but differing in species. While the ox has thirteen pairs of ribs, the European bison has fourteen and the North American species fifteen pairs. Both species are remarkable for their daring energy. The European bison or auroch is a forest animal, while the American bison, or, as it is erroneously called, buffalo, is an animal of the open plains—the first is nearly extinct in Europe, but it is still found in the countries around the Black and Caspian seas; and the latter, though still numerous, is rapidly diminishing.



BISON OR BUFFALO.

The musk-ox, so called from the odor of its flesh, is peculiar to North America, and is only found above the 60th parallel.

221. The "cetacea," animals of the whale kind, form the last group of mammals. Popularly considered as fishes, and resembling them in external appearance and habitat, they have the internal structure, vital functions, and mode of production of land quadrupeds. There are several families, chiefly occupying the seas of high latitudes, comprehending the whales, properly so called, with narwhals (sea-unicorns), porpoises, and grampuses.

222. In former ages whales were frequent in the Mediterranean and along the European coasts of the Atlantic. In the latter locality the modern whale fishery was commenced; but at present it is very rarely, and as an animal stray that one of these huge monsters appears in such a low latitude. The



CONDOR.

organization; and being endowed with the power of rapid locomotion, several species are wide geographic rangers. This is the case with the house-sparrow, common crow, goshawk, jay, raven, osprey or fishing eagle, cliff-swallow, and others. But the majority of species are restricted by geographical laws to particular districts, and have in many instances a very local existence. The far-famed birds of paradise are confined to New Guinea and the neighboring islands; the condor never leaves the Andes of South America; the great eagle remains among the ridges of the Alps; paroquets are chiefly inter-tropical; the albatross is seen skimming the surface of the ocean on



OSTRICH.

approaching the 40th parallel; the common grouse, the yellow and pied wag-tails, and the English starling are alone known in Great Britain. These are only a few examples of limited distribution. The most beautiful varieties of birds are found within the tropics; where also the number of species and individuals is greatest, except in the instance of two families, the swimmers and waders, which in both respects are the most numerous in higher latitudes. Birds are distributed into the six orders of rapaces or birds of prey, scansores or climbers, oscines or songsters, gallinaceæ or gallinaceous birds, from gallina a fowl, grallatores or waders, and natatores or swimmers.

299. Mammalia or mammals stand at the head of brute animal creation, and are distributed into eight great groups. They differ vastly in appearance and habits but correspond in the particular of suckling their young. The groups with some of their types are as follows:

- a. Quadrumana or four-handed animals—monkeys, apes.
- b. Carnivora or flesh-eaters—mole, glutton, civet, bear, hyena, cat—in which last tribe the sanguinary development is at its height in the lion and tiger, sea-otter, etc.
- c. Marsupialia or pouched animals—opossum, kangaroo, wombat.
- d. Rodentia or gnawers—beaver, porcupine, squirrel, jerboa.
- e. Edentata or toothless animals—sloth, armadillo, ornithorynchus.
- f. Pachydermata or thick-skinned animals—elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, tapir.
- g. Ruminantia or ruminant animals (chewing the cud)—camel, ox, goat, sheep, deer, antelope, giraffe.
- h. Cetacea or whale tribes—whale, dolphin, narwhal, seal, porpoise.

300. The first group has no representatives in North America, Australia, or Oceanica, nor is it represented in Europe, except on the Rock of Gibraltar, whose inaccessible heights have long been occupied by a race of monkeys identical with the Barbary ape. The region of the four-handed mammals extends in the New World from Central America through the intervening districts to the pampas of the Argentine country; and in the Old World it includes the whole of Africa, exclusive of Egypt, the south of Asia, and the Indian Archipelago.

301. The monkey tribe contains 170 species, exhibiting wide differences in form, size, color, and habits. There is no species common to the two continents, and but very few are common to Africa and Asia. Peculiar genera have for the most part contracted geographical limits. In the Old World there are 72 species tailed and seven tailless. The baboons, the most numerous of the tailed families, are principally located in Africa; the gibbons or long-armed apes, a tailless genera, are exclusively Asiatic. The station of the interesting tailless family of orang-outang, "the man of the woods," is both African and Asiatic, but entirely local, and the individuals are rare. The red species appears in Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca; the black on the Guinea coast. In America there are 91 species, none tailless, and all more



dog tribe, omitting the dog from the highest northern Africa, and America. The black fox the Siberian wolf

303. Europe has no representative whatever in both continents are occupied by leopards, and lynxes, so The African lion is found the Lybian Desert, the lion, specifically distinct, into India; the American Patagonia to the northern the southeastern countries westward in Persia and leopard and panther, two chiefly inhabit Senegam



islands. The jaguar, a species is peculiar to the southern Brazil and Paraguay. species are different.

304. Hyenas, martens



JACKAL.

dog tribe, emitting the domesticated, the fox is the most extensively diffused, from the highest northern latitudes through great part of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The various species are provincial. The red fox, distinct from the European, inhabits the forest districts of North America; the black fox the Siberian woodlands, and the white fox the polar regions.

808. Europe has no representative of the feline tribe in a wild state except the cat and the lynx. The wild cat occurs in most of its woody countries, and is found also in northern Asia, India, and South Africa. It has no representative whatever in Australia and Oceanica. But the tropical regions of both continents are occupied by powerful animals of the class—lions, tigers, leopards, and lynxes, some of which extend far into the middle latitudes. The African lion is found through the whole of that vast peninsula, excluding the Libyan Desert, the Nile countries, and some adjacent districts; the Asiatic lion, specifically distinct, has much smaller domain, stretching from Persia into India; the American lion (puma), a widely different animal, ranges from Patagonia to the northern lakes. The tiger is exclusively Asiatic, occupying the southeastern countries, with the islands of Sumatra and Java, appearing westward in Persia and northward in the vicinity of Lake Baikal. The leopard and panther, two closely related animals, if not specifically the same, chiefly inhabit Senegambia, the oases of the Great Desert, India and its



JAGUAR.

islands. The jaguar, sometimes called the American panther, a distinct animal, is peculiar to the southern part of the continent, and is principally found in Brazil and Paraguay. Lynxes are common to both hemispheres, but the species are different.

804. Hyenas, martens, skunks, otters, and civets represent other tribes of

doms on the surface of the globe. The "rodents" or gnawers, named from the manner in which they file or gnaw their food with their front teeth, are very extensively diffused, the murids or rat tribe, which comprises more than half the species in the group, having the greatest geographical range. The "edentata" or toothless animals, characterized by the absence of front teeth peculiarly, belong to Central and South America, and only occasionally occur in the southern regions of the Old World.

807. Of marsupial, the typical animal, the kangaroo, is found in all the explored parts of the Australian Archipelago, and in one instance in Java



KANGAROO.

Among rodents the beaver is the most interesting, and ranges in the northern and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The North American beaver has its highest limit on the banks of the Mackenzie River, in latitude 68° north, and its southern boundary is about the confluence of the Ohio and

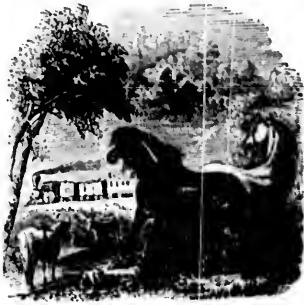
Mississippi: east and west it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The beaver of the Old World inhabits the rivers between 86° and 67°, and is found in the Obi and its tributaries. The little beaver or musk-rat of America is a generically distinct animal, but, along with the true beaver, is incessantly pursued by man for its fur. The porcupine, another peculiar rodent, extends



BEAVER.

from Spain through southern Europe into Afghanistan and India.

808. Of edentata the sloth and armadillo are exclusively American, the former inhabiting the dense forests from Mexico to Rio Janeiro, and the latter the open plains and pampas south of the Orinoco. The great ant-eater, the largest of all the toothless animals, is distributed from the pampas to the north of the Orinoco. Among the edentata of the Old World the pangolus or scaly ant-eaters are common to Africa and Asia. Australia has the porcupine ant-eater, so named from its covering of spines, and the ornithorychus,



HORSE.

perhaps domesticated at an earlier period than the horse. There are several species wild occurring in the countries between northeastern and southwestern Asia, as the koulan of the Tartars and the djiggetal of the Moguls. Though hardly in many respects, the ass does not support cold so well as the horse, and hence it is that the ass of the warm regions so surpasses his congeners on approach to the zone of cold. The quagga, belonging also to the equine family, and also the gnu and zebra, are peculiar to Africa, and are found

those of the horse and the hog. The horse, properly so called, now diffused in a domestic state over the whole civilized world, can not be traced to its native country. At present it runs wild on the table-lands of central Asia, supposed by some to be the primeval home of the tribe; but more probably this is simply an instance in which the descendants of a domestic race have returned to the wild state. In the same way the animal introduced into America from Europe by the Spaniards now roams wild in immense herds over its vast plains. The ass, a member of the equine tribe, was



GNU OR HORNED HORSE.

from Abyssinia and Guinea southward to Cape Colony. The individuals of each associate in troops, but the two do not herd together.

311. There are no swine (sus) indigenous in America; but a cognate genus, the peccary, of two species, occur in South America; and since the introduction of the domestic hog it has run wild, and forms large herds in the Western World. Another cognate genus, the war-hog, is peculiar to Africa. Of true swine there are several species distributed over the islands contiguous to southern Asia, and also found in the adjacent continental parts; but the best known species, the European wild boar, has the most extensive range. It occurs generally through the Old World, from France eastward to the Asian shores of the Pacific, but is not found in Spain, Italy, and Persia. Its farthest northern limit is in Asia, at about the 60th parallel.

312. The group of "ruminants," characterized in their internal structure by four stomachs for the purpose of chewing the cud, comprehends various tribes, remarkable for elegance of form and utility to man as articles of food and as beasts of burden in climates of the most extreme heat and cold, viz.: camels, llamas, giraffes, deer, antelopes, goats, sheep, and the ox.

313. The region of the camel (camelus) extends from the Canary Isles through northern Africa, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia, northwestern India, the southern districts of Tartary to the frontiers of China. There are two species, the Bactrian camel, distinguished by two humps or humps



ELK OR MOOSE-DEER.

continents. The reindeer, however, is more capable of enduring cold than the elk, and hence occupies the highest latitudes. Its congener in America is the caribou, which occupies the whole country north of the latitude of Quebec. The other more prominent members of this family are the fallow-deer, the common stag or red deer, and the roebuck. The musk-deer, characterized by the absence of true antlers or horns, and a secretion of musk, belongs to western Africa and southern and central Asia, but of different species in each region. The genuine musk-deer is a denizen of central and southeastern Asia.

317. Africa, deficient as to the deer tribes, is peculiarly the land of the antelope, the most numerous in species of any race of ruminants, differing widely in size, color, habits, and station. A few court the shade of the forests; some inhabit the lofty table-lands; but the greater number roam over the plains in troops. The gazelle, long celebrated for its large, mild, and dark eyes, is found in Egypt, Barbary, and through all the country bordering on the Desert. Of two European antelopes, one is the chamois, so remarkable for its agility, dwelling on the highest ridges of the Pyrenees and Alps, the Carpathian and mountains of Greece, the Caucasus and the Taurus.

318. Goats (capra) are mountain dwellers. The ibex inhabits the highest ranges of Europe; the penang is found on the wildest points of the Caucasus



SHEEP.

and the inhospitable hills of Persia; the goat of Cashmere occupies the declivities of the Himalayas and the upland plains; the jaal goat belongs to the Sinaitic Mountains, those of upper Egypt and Abyssinia; and the Rocky

the table-land of Pamir, 15,000 feet above the sea; the buffalo of India, now domesticated in southern Europe and northern Africa, and that of southern Africa, a much more formidable animal. The bison is common to both continents, but differing in species. While the ox has thirteen pairs of ribs, the European bison has fourteen and the North American species fifteen pairs. Both species are remarkable for their

ing energy. The European bison or auroch is a forest animal, while the American bison, or, as it is erroneously called, buffalo, is an animal of the open plains—the first is nearly extinct in Europe, but it is still found in the countries around the Black and Caspian seas; and the latter, though still numerous, is rapidly diminishing.

The musk-ox, so called from the odor of its flesh, is peculiar to North America, and is only found above the 60th parallel.

321. The "cetacea," animals of the whale kind, form the last group of mammals. Popularly considered as fishes, and resembling them in external appearance and habitat, they have the internal structure, vital functions, and mode of production of land quadrupeds. There are several families, chiefly occupying the seas of high latitudes, comprehending the whales, properly so called, with narwhals (sea-unicorns), porpoises, and grampuses.

322. In former ages whales were frequent in the Mediterranean and along the European coasts of the Atlantic. In the latter locality the modern whale fishery was commenced; but at present it is very rarely, and as an animal stray, that one of these huge monsters appears in such a low latitude. The common black whale, the chief object of the pursuit of man, has largely left these seas during the present century and gone farther north. The sperm-cel whale or cachelot

is a much more ranging animal than its congener, and is found in both the Atlantic and Pacific. The white whale occurs in all the polar seas. In the Antarctic Ocean, into which man has seldom intruded, whales of various kinds occur in great numbers, and to that quarter of the globe the attention of whaling adventurers is now strongly directed. The narwhal is located near the polar ice; the common porpoise is plentiful throughout the Atlantic and in the estuaries of its coasts on both sides; the grampuse ranges through the northern ocean.

323. All the cetacea noticed above are carnivorous, but there are three genera which are exclusively herbivorous—the manatus or sea-cow, halibore, daughter of the sea or sea-lass, and stellerus, a name derived from Steller, the first person who observed and described the animal. The manatus occurs in some of the tropical rivers of western Africa, but ascends in far greater numbers those of South America, the Orinoco and Amazon, occurring also in shallow bays among the West India Islands. The halibore or dndong has



BISON OR BUFFALO.



WHALE FISHING.

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The ibex inhabits the highest and the most distant points of the Caucasus

of Cashmere occupies the highest mountains; the Jaal goat belongs to the Caucasus; and the Rocky

its head-quarters in the Asiatic Archipelago, and the steller in the North Pacific, where it occurs on both coasts.

824. Seals and walrus form a distinct family in Cuvier's group of carnivora, but are frequently classed with the cetaceous animals. The number of seal species is very considerable. They inhabit the frozen and higher parts of the temperate zone in both hemispheres, some species being local, but the common seal is widely distributed. The ursine seal or sea-bear is found exclusively in the North Pacific toward Behring's Strait, and the lion seal or sea-lion occurs on the northeast shores of Asia; while the walrus or morse, of which but one species is known, is more



SEA-LIONS.

decidedly confined to the high latitudes.

825. It appears from the phenomena of animal distribution that the globe may be divided into the following great zoological kingdoms, each of which is characterized by the exclusive possession of certain forms:

a. The Arctic Region, comprehending the northern parts of America, Asia, and Europe, and the district from thence to the pole, to which the same animals are common, but strikingly different from those of other latitudes.

b. The North Temperate Region, in which the species are often identical in Europe and Asia, though more frequently differing, while they are all peculiar in America, which possesses also some distinct genera.

c. The Region of Inter-tropical Asia, with the Archipelago, characterized by huge pachyderms and an intense development of the feline tribe.

d. The Region of Inter-tropical and South Africa, to which entire genera of pachyderms and ruminants are confined, with a vast variety of species of the latter race.

e. The Region of Inter-tropical and South America, distinguished by the



TROPICAL FOREST.

prevalence of edentata, the occurrence of various genera of other tribes which are peculiar to it, and the absence of every species common to the Eastern World.

f. The Region of Australia, remarkable for the feeble development of mammals, with one exception—that of the marsupials, to which almost all the land mammals belong.

826. The Antarctic Regions, as far as they have yet been explored, appear to have no land animals, contrary to what is the case in the opposite dark and outer boundary of the earth. The Arctic Zone is tenanted by white bears, reindeer, wolves, the polar hare and Arctic fox, some of which seek no southerly migration to avoid the long, rigorous winter. But no terrestrial quadrupeds have hitherto been observed on the south polar shores. The

particular regions, and have extent been dispersed according to endure change of climate, a lion have enabled them to war

830. Insects of various kind far out at sea, on a voluntary no doubt frequently been comp new countries. The same age The oceanic currents minister edly made the passage from G wolves and foxes have been m ing ice-fields. A deficiency o another has not been without animal tribes.

831. Man also has largely extend the sphere of various r civilized world, and planting th future visitors. Nor can the p ducing the plants and animals destitute of them but capable



MIGRATION.

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832. But man on the other h natural sphere of many animals Asiatic lion, now confined to th pled Palestine, Syria, Asia Min which only a remnant lingers in numbers through the woods of and the wolf have had their h man in America has had a simil aries of the brute creation. T indeed existed through nearly t the settler has pushed westward and now is only found on the p the fur-bearing animals have uous that these races must ultima of the hunter.

MAN—ET

833. MAN is properly separ kingdom, and regarded as form

MONGOLIAN

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

particular regions, and have since remained attached to them, or to some extent been dispersed according as their powers of locomotion, their capacity to endure change of climate, and the absence of physical obstacles to migration have enabled them to wander.

890. Insects of various kinds, some in vast numbers, are often encountered far out at sea, on a voluntary cruise, or blown off from the shore; and have no doubt frequently been compelled by the winds to establish themselves in new countries. The same agency has operated in the dispersion of birds. The oceanic currents minister to the same end: the white bear has repeatedly made the passage from Greenland to Iceland on the drifting ice; and wolves and foxes have been met with far away from the shore on great floating ice-fields. A deficiency of food in one district and its abundance in another has not been without its influence in altering the station of some animal tribes.

891. Man also has largely contributed voluntarily and involuntarily to extend the sphere of various races, diffusing the domestic tribes through the civilized world, and planting them on lonely islands as a source of supply to future visitors. Nor can the practice be too highly recommended of introducing the plants and animals that are serviceable to man on shores that are destitute of them but capable of sustaining them. It is an easy method of



MIGRATION OF MAN AND ANIMALS.

conferring a benefit of unknown importance. In this way countries far apart enjoy blessings denied by nature, and have conferred upon them the sources of a wealth and happiness to which they had been strangers.

892. But man on the other hand has immensely restricted or modified the natural sphere of many animals both of the useful and dangerous class. The Asiatic lion, now confined to the country beyond the Euphrates, once occupied Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Thrace. The aurochs, of which only a remnant lingers in the Lithuanian forests, formerly roamed in numbers through the woods of Gaul and Germany. The aurochs, and the wolf have had their habitat in Britain. The presence of civilized man in America has had a similar marked influence upon the natural boundaries of the brute creation. The bison once inhabited the Carolinas, and indeed existed through nearly the whole extent of the United States. But as the settler has pushed westward the animal has lost part of his old domain, and now is only found on the plains beyond the Mississippi. The limits of the fur-bearing animals have undergone a similar alteration, and it is obvious that these races must ultimately disappear before the persevering pursuit of the hunter.

MAN—ETHNOGRAPHY.

893. MAN is properly separated from all other members of the animal kingdom, and regarded as forming an order by himself, comprising a single

nature with those which we know arise from species under control of external causes.

894. Linnæus placed man in the order of "quadrumana" or four-handed animals; but the human hands and feet are totally different in structure and fitted for different uses. The hand of man is also so far superior to that of the

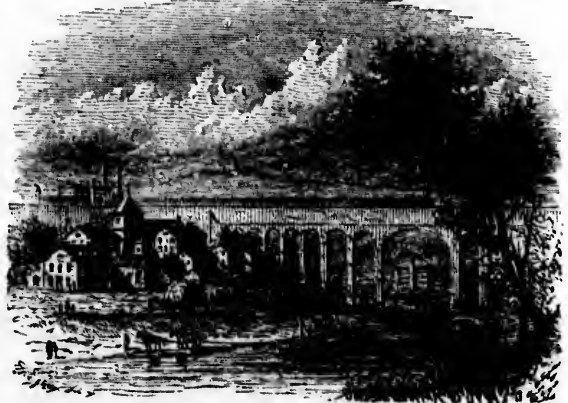


SCENE IN THE SAVAGE STATE.

quadrumanous tribes in its mechanism and adaptations as to render their classification together inappropriate. Accordingly Cuvier constitutes of man the single order of "bimana," for he alone is two-handed. The characteristics of the species are, according to Blumenbach—"Erect, two-handed, unarmed, rational, endowed with speech; a prominent chin; four incisor teeth above and below; all the teeth equally approximated; the canine teeth of the same length as the others; the lower incisors erect.

895. Owing mainly to the flexibility of his constitution, although obtaining much artificial aid, man can exist under the greatest climatic extremes. The Esquimaux endure the cold between the parallels of 70° and 80°; African negroes, and other nations, Asiatic and American, subsist under the burning sun of the equator; while the inhabitants of temperate climates, accustomed to an intermediate temperature, have borne the rigors of the highest accessible latitude and the fiercest heat of the torrid zone. The human frame can also adapt itself to very different states of the atmosphere as to density, though with a varying capacity in different individuals.

896. Nor is man confined to the use of any particular kind of food; but



SCENE IN THE CIVILIZED STATE.

subsists in different situations with equal facility on very varied diet. Vegetables are the chief aliment of the nations within the tropics; animal food of the polar tribes; while both, in no great disproportion, contribute to

MONGOLIAN

MALAY.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

with the dynamometer, an instrument contrived to exhibit the measure of strength in the arms and loins of the parties subjected to trial, results thus :

	A.M.S.	Lbms.
	kilogr's.	kilogr's.
17 natives of Australia.....	50.8	10.3
12 natives of Van Dieman Land.....	50.6	" "
56 natives of the island of Timor.....	58.7	11.6
17 Frenchmen attached to the expedition.....	69.2	15.2
14 Englishmen of New South Wales.....	71.4	16.3

—and it may here be remarked that the first transportation of negroes to the New World arose from the Spaniards finding the aborigines so much weaker than themselves as to be quite unable to endure the labor of the mines.

340. While members of the same nation and family exhibit considerable divergencies from the average height, there are examples of tribes departing generally from the ordinary standard as to stature. Among the natives of the New World the Esquimaux, Nootka Sound dwellers, Fuegians, and Peruvians are diminutive; the Cherokees, Caribs, and Patagonians are tall. In the Old World the Lapps and Samoedes are below the standard height of Europeans, and the Hottentots and Bosjesmen are far inferior to the stature



HOTTENTOTS—AVERAGE HEIGHT 4½ FEET.

of the Kaffirs. Among the tallest men not more than one in 50,000,000 attain 6 feet 5 inches, nor is one in the same number of less stature than 3 feet 11 inches. The average height of Englishmen is 5 feet 7¼ inches, and of Frenchmen 5 feet 8 inches. Among the Bosjesmen 4½ feet is given as the average height of the men and 4 feet of the women. The Patagonians average 6 feet, and very frequently exceed it. Compare the Shetland pony with the tail-backed horse of Flanders, and the Bantam fowl with the gigantic Shanghai.

341. Diversities occur with reference to the proportional size of parts of the bony skeleton, the texture of the skin and hair. Thus examples are common in the negro tribes of the broad, flat foot, projecting heel, "cucumber shin," and of the greater length of the forearm measured in proportion to the upper arm and the height of the body. The skin is also softer and more velvety, a characteristic of some of the South Sea Islanders. The hair has likewise that peculiar character which has led to the African nations being styled in general "wool"-haired, "fine, wavy," and crisp, while that of the Mongolian tribes is strong, straight, and scanty, and that of Europeans soft, long, and flowing. But these characters are only variations which may be observed within the limits of any single race.

342. Complexional differences, however, form the most obvious of those distinctions which exist among mankind, and have been most relied on as evidencing a descent from different original stocks. Omitting exceptional cases, there is a correspondence maintained between the coloring of the skin, eyes, and hair, which renders their mutual dependence upon some pigmentary matter highly probable. Light hair is very generally in alliance with light blue or gray eyes; but the hues of the hair and of the skin have an analogy which is almost invariable, the fair and transparent skin, which frequently assumes a ruddy tint, being connected with light hair, and the dark-complexioned skin with black hair. Dr. Prichard discriminates three principal varieties of the human species, according to the color of the hair—the "melanic" or black-haired variety; the "xanthous" or yellow-haired, and the "leucous" or white variety, as instanced in albinos.

and this occurs among the most swarthy, as the negroes of Senegal; and the Jews furnish a remarkable instance, those long settled in Malabar and Cochinchina being so black as not to be distinguishable by complexion from the native inhabitants, and the ordinary Jewish complexion in Poland and Germany is florid, with blue eyes and red hair. Among the Hindoos, also, whose territory greatly differs from the secondary ranges of the Himalayas to the low, level plains of Bengal, the discrepancies of color are very great—some being actually fair, others little darker than the people of southern Europe, and others as black as negroes.

344. Anatomical investigation, indeed, proves the true skin to be similar in all nations. The pigmentary substance upon which varieties of color depend is apart from it, seated in the cells of the epidermis or scarf skin; and our own experience shows that this coloring matter may be temporarily generated so as to tinge in a marked manner the fairest complexion under temporary exposure to the more direct and heating rays of the sun. Hence the "freckle," which appears in summer, and the change which we describe as becoming "tanned" or sun-burned, manifest on those parts of the body exposed to more intense solar influence, as the face and hands; while the general frame, being covered, retains its fairness. And the argument against the unity of mankind, founded upon differences of color, is completely exploded by the consideration that varieties of hue quite as strongly marked occur in brute animals of the same species.

345. The last important physical diversity apparent among mankind refers to the form of the skull, which very remarkably varies, presenting several well-defined shapes, distinctive of great groups of the human population. Blumenbach founded his celebrated classification of mankind chiefly upon the diverse conformation of the cranium. The division is in five varieties—the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, Ethiopian, and American. But this classification, though still often retained, has been rendered largely inapplicable by the advance of ethnographical knowledge. The varieties of cranial conformation have been reduced by Dr. Prichard to three leading types, viz.—the oval or elliptical, the narrow or elongated, and the broad or pyramidal. The oval or elliptical form, termed also symmetrical, is that in which the forehead is full and elevated and the face small and distinguished by the regularity and evenness of the features. The narrow or elongated form, suggesting the idea of compression at the two sides, called prognathous, has its distinctive character in that forward prominence of the jaws which gives a peculiarly ferocious and animal character to the countenance. The broad or pyramidal form derives its peculiar character from the great lateral prominence of the cheek-bones and the rapid narrowing of the forehead at its highest part.

346. But while there are certain great groups of nations exhibiting differences of cranial formation, each variety appears with widely different degrees of development in its respective group; and entire tribes and families supply evidence of craniological change, which harmonizes the unity of the species with the fact of its diversity. It is probable that the numerous distinctions between civilization and barbarism, with great climatic contrasts, originate mainly the structural differences in the human race. Near a thousand years ago, the Magyars, a race of northern Asiatics, were expelled from their native region, and exchanged a rigorous for a more genial climate by planting themselves in Hungary, abandoning at the same time their nomadic habits for a settled mode of life; and in the interval of ten centuries their cranial conformation has undergone a change from the pyramidal to the elliptical, and they are not now recognizable from regular Europeans. A similar alteration has been observed in the case of many negroes associated with the whites in the West Indies and America, without their having been any intermixture of race. It is also so of the lower animals; descendants from a common stock, the domesticated breeds are easily distinguishable from their congeners running wild.

347. While the physical differences of mankind are not only consistent with the anatomical phenomena exhibited by known species, their unity is strongly confirmed by a common conformity to the same physiological laws. There is a wide distinction between man and the animals that make the



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349. As far as the psychical properties of the different nations of mankind have been examined, or those intellectual and moral capabilities in which humanity properly consists, the differences are not greater between the races of men than those which appear within the limits of the same race. Examples are not wanting within our own shores of individuals apparently shorn of the high prerogatives of their kind, sunk in stolid ignorance and abandoned to brutal habits, having grown up apart from the means of cultivation: and the case of entire tribes, as the Bushmen of South Africa and the Fuegians



NATIVES OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

of South America, is but a parallel one, deriving its more melancholy features from a more complete destitution of improving influences. This may be inferred from the recovery from extreme barbarism exemplified by tribes whose nature has been fairly tested by intellectual, moral, and religious education.

350. The result of modern philological inquiry has been to reduce the languages of the great bulk of mankind, the inhabitants of the Old World to a few great groups, and traces of community are observed in these groups which indicate a derivation from a common stock. In referring different languages to a common family, however, their grammatical affinity and not their lexicographical agreement is the criterion. Keeping in view this distinction, the languages of the Old World have been classed by Chev. Bunsen into the following families:

- a. The Indo-European, called also the Japetic and likewise the Iranian, comprising the Sanscrit, Medo-Persic, Teutonic, Græco-Latin, Slavonic, and Celtic branches, with their derivative dialects.
- b. The Syro-Arabic, styled also the Semitic, comprising the Aramæan or Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, and Ethiopic, with their derivative dialects.
- c. The Turanian, called also Ugro-Tartarian, including the languages of northern Asia, of some of the inhabitants of northern Europe, the Lapps and Finns, and probably of the Basques in Spain.
- d. The Chinese and Indo-Chinese, or the monosyllabic and uninflected languages.





TROPICAL FOREST.

prevalence of edentata, the occurrence of various genera of other tribes which are peculiar to it, and the absence of every species common to the Eastern World.

f. The Region of Anstralla, remarkable for the feeble development of mammals, with one exception—that of the marsupials, to which almost all the land mammals belong.

826. The Antarctic Regions, as far as they have yet been explored, appear to have no land animals, contrary to what is the case in the opposite dark and outer boundary of the earth. The Arctic Zone is tenanted by white bears, reindeer, wolves, the polar hare and Arctic fox, some of which seek no southerly migration to avoid the long, rigorous winter. But no terrestrial quadrupeds have hitherto been observed on the south polar shores. The oceanic birds, albatrosses, penguins, and petrels, occur in great numbers, with seals reposing on the ice and whales spouting in all directions in the open water.

827. Inter-tropical and the adjoining countries strikingly contrast with other latitudes in being peculiarly the home of carnivora of the feline tribe—lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, lynxes, and jaguars, of which the comparatively small and feeble wild-cat is the only representative in the northern regions. The same remark applies to the viverrine or civet tribe, of which the genet is the only European example; and also to the hyenas, with their allied races. On the contrary the canine tribes—wolves and foxes, excepting the jackal, and the marten tribe—weasels, stoats, ferrets, pole-cats, and others, are most abundant in middle and high latitudes. But of all the land



AFRICAN LION.

carnivora, comprising upward of five hundred species, the proportion of species in tropical and temperate regions is nearly as three to one.

828. Contrasting the carnivora of the Western and Eastern hemispheres, we find a much smaller proportion of those that are useful to man in the former than in the latter. The llama, vicuña, some sheep, and dogs comprise all the important contributions made by America to the domestic stock of animals, which are vastly inferior to the domesticated races it has received from the Old World. In point also of size, courage, and power the land animals in the New World are inferior to those of the Old World. Especially is this the case limiting the comparison to the southern parts of the two continents, South America and Africa.

829. The conclusion deducible from the facts of zoological geography is parallel to that drawn from the circumstances of vegetable distribution, namely: that certain tribes of the animal creation were originally placed in

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conferring a benefit of unknown importance. In this way countries far apart enjoy blessings denied by nature, and have conferred upon them the sources of a wealth and happiness to which they had been strangers.

882. But man on the other hand has immensely restricted or modified the natural sphere of many animals both of the useful and dangerous class. The Asiatic lion, now confined to the country beyond the Euphrates, once occupied Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Thrace. The aurochs, of which only a remnant lingers in the Lithuanian forests, formerly roamed in numbers through the woods of Gaul and Germany. The bear, the beaver, and the wolf have had their habitat in Britain. The presence of civilized man in America has had a similar marked influence upon the natural boundaries of the brute creation. The bison once inhabited the Carolinas, and indeed existed through nearly the whole extent of the United States. But as the settler has pushed westward the animal has lost part of his old domain, and now is only found on the plains beyond the Mississippi. The limits of the fur-bearing animals have undergone a similar alteration, and it is obvious that these races must ultimately disappear before the persevering pursuit of the hunter.

MAN—ETHNOGRAPHY.

883. MAN is properly separated from all other members of the animal kingdom, and regarded as forming an order by himself, comprising a single

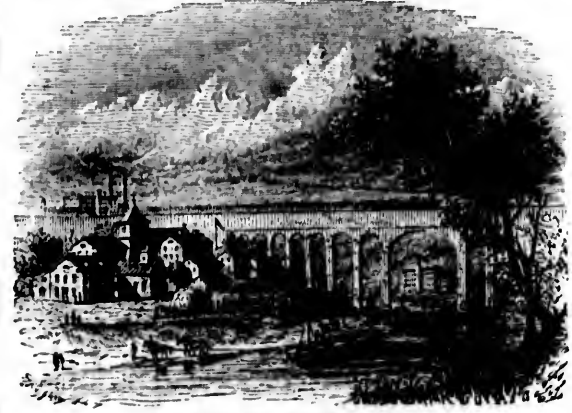


TYPES OF MANKIND.

species, but exhibiting many varieties. The most inferior specimen of the human race is to be discriminated from any mere animal immensely greater than the change which species can be supposed to have undergone in the longest period of time and under the influence of the most varied circumstances. The diversities of mankind are quite compatible with the idea of their descent from a single stock, for they are precisely diversities of the same

sun of the equator; while the inhabitants of temperate climates, accustomed to an intermediate temperature, have borne the rigors of the highest accessible latitude, and the fiercest heat of the torrid zone. The human frame can also adapt itself to very different states of the atmosphere as to density, enough with a varying capacity in different individuals.

886. Nor is man confined to the use of any particular kind of food; but



substant in different situations with equal facility on very varied diet. Vegetables are the chief aliment of the nations within the tropics; animal food of the polar tribes; while both, in no great disproportion, contribute to support the inhabitants of temperate climates. Man is thus adapted to a very wide geographical range, and fitted to occupy physically discordant regions. In high latitudes, where a mantle of snow covers the ground through the greater portion of the year, and where vegetation is very scanty, entire herds live on fish and seals; toward the equator, where vegetation flourishes most, vast numbers thrive with no other articles of subsistence than cocoa-nuts, bananas, yams, and rice. In the intermediate districts, the special region of the cereals, and where animal food can as readily be procured, a mixed diet obtains.

887. Few countries of the globe have been discovered without an indigenous human population. Among the principal are Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Iceland, Madeira, St. Helena, the Falkland Isles, Kerguelen's Land, the Antarctic Lands, and the African Sahara excepting its oases. Respecting the aggregate number of individuals, the estimates made are necessarily approximations merely, and are very discordant. From the best authorities the total number of the human race is from 1,000 to 1,200 millions, more or less; and distributed as follows:

North America.... 42,000,000	Europe.... 250,000,000	Malaysia.... 24,000,000
South America.... 20,000,000	Asia..... 630,000,000	Australasia. 3,000,000
American Islands. 4,000,000	Africa..... 80,000,000	Polynesia... 2,000,000

—and in all civilized states, and probably as a general rule throughout the world, the numbers are constantly increasing, but at varying rates. On the contrary, it is a well-ascertained fact that modern civilization is fatal to the indigenous nations with which it comes in contact. Where are now the red men of America? But few, compared with their original numbers, exist, and their lands are occupied by the stranger.

888. The leading physical differences observable among mankind refer to varieties of strength, stature, proportion of the limbs, texture of the skin, character of the hair, color, and the form of the skull.

889. Both barbarous and civilized nations exhibit the diversities of physical power which are found in individual families; but contrary to popular opinion, upon comparing the two together, the result of experiment shows the savage to be inferior to the civilized man in muscular energy and capacity of endurance, though some of his bodily powers and senses, as the eye and ear, are remarkably vigorous. During a voyage to Australia, M. Peron obtained

Inches. The average height of Englishmen is 5 feet 7 1/2 inches, and of Frenchmen 5 feet 8 inches. Among the Bojesmen 4 1/2 feet is given as the average height of the men and 4 feet of the women. The Patagonians average 6 feet, and very frequently exceed it. Compare the Shetland pony with the tall-backed horse of Flanders, and the Bantam fowl with the gigantic Shanghai.

341. Diversities occur with reference to the proportional size of parts of the bony skeleton, the texture of the skin and hair. Thus examples are common in the negro tribes of the broad, flat foot, projecting heel, "eucamber skin," and of the greater length of the forearm measured in proportion to the upper arm and the height of the body. The skin is also softer and more velvety, a characteristic of some of the South Sea Islanders. The hair has likewise that peculiar character which has led to the African nations being styled in general "woolly-haired," fine, wavy, and crisp, while that of the Mongolian tribes is strong, straight, and scanty, and that of Europeans soft, long, and flowing. But these characters are only variations which may be observed within the limits of any single race.

342. Complexional differences, however, form the most obvious of those distinctions which exist among mankind, and have been most relied on as evidencing a descent from different original stocks. Omitting exceptional cases, there is a correspondence maintained between the coloring of the skin, eyes, and hair, which renders their mutual dependence upon some pigmentary matter highly probable. Light hair is very generally in alliance with light blue or gray eyes; but the hue of the hair and of the skin have an analogy which is almost invariable, the fair and transparent skin, which frequently assumes a ruddy tint, being connected with light hair, and the dark-complexioned skin with black hair. Dr. Pritchard discriminates three principal varieties of the human species, according to the color of the hair—the "melanic" or black-haired variety; the "xanthous" or yellow-haired, and the "leucous" or white variety, as instanced in albinos.



NATIVES OF PATAGONIA—AVERAGE HEIGHT 6 FEET.

343. But various considerations decisively show that the distinctions of color exhibited by the human race are perfectly independent of diversity of origin as the cause, and have sprung up in the species under the influence of purely local circumstances. The color is not a permanent character. Thus we find the xanthous variety making its appearance in melanic tribes,

evidence of cranial change, which harmonizes the unity of the species with the fact of its diversity. It is probable that the numerous distinctions between civilization and barbarism, with great climatic contrasts, originate mainly the structural differences in the human race. Near a thousand years ago, the Magyars, a race of northern Asiatics, were expelled from their native region, and exchanged a rigorous for a more genial climate by planting themselves in Hungary, abandoning at the same time their nomadic habits for a settled mode of life; and in the interval of ten centuries their cranial conformation has undergone a change from the pyramidal to the elliptical, and they are not now recognizable from regular Europeans. A similar alteration has been observed in the case of many negroes associated with the whites in the West Indies and America, without their having been any intermixture of race. It is also so of the lower animals: descendants from a common stock, the domesticated breeds are easily distinguishable from their congeners running wild.

347. While the physical differences of mankind are not only consistent with the anatomical phenomena exhibited by known species, their unity is strongly confirmed by a common conformity to the same physiological laws. There is a wide distinction between man and the animals that make the



nearest approach to him, in point of longevity, the extreme term of the orang-outang being estimated at not more than 80 years; but the capacity for long life is not greater in one tribe of the human race than in another, nor is there any difference as to its average duration under equal circumstances as to climate, food, clothing, habitation, and the sanitary aids which civilization furnishes. That the average duration of life should be much inferior among the barbarous races, as compared with the civilized, is adequately explained by a precarious mode of life, physical hardships, ignorance of remedies in sickness, and of the habits favorable or adverse to vitality.

348. The same general coincidence prevails with reference to other physiological characteristics, as the age of puberty, the period of gestation, the signs of advancing life, and the diseases to which the human frame is subject, the greater part of which are common to all communities modified by differing climates and local position.

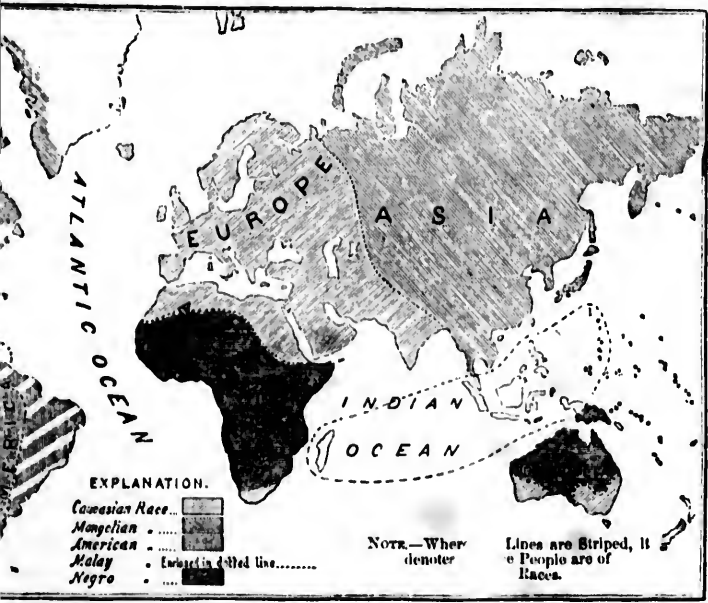
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350. The result of modern philological inquiry has been to reduce the languages of the great bulk of mankind, the inhabitants of the Old World to a few great groups, and traces of community are observed in these groups which indicate a derivation from a common stock. In referring different languages to a common family, however, their grammatical affinity and not their lexicographical agreement is the criterion. Keeping in view this distinction, the languages of the Old World have been classed by Chev. Bunsen into the following families:

- a. The Indo-European, called also the Japetic and Ilkew' the Iranian, comprising the Sanscrit, Medo-Persic, Teutonic, Græco-Latino, Slavonic, and Celtic branches, with their derivative dialects.
- b. The Syro-Arabic, styled also the Semetic, comprising the Aramæan or Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, and Ethiopic, with their derivative dialects.
- c. The Turanian, called also Ugro-Tartarian, including the languages of northern Asia, of some of the inhabitants of northern Europe, the Lapps and Finns, and probably of the Itasques in Spain.
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351. The Japetic and Semetic groups are considered as one in essential character. The Semetic tongues, which belong to nations who have remained stationary in semi-civilization, stop short with a tendency toward that system of inflections characteristic of a progressive people, which the Japetic generally develops, and most highly in its Hellenic branch. The Turanian family of languages spoken by most of the nations of Asia exhibits vestiges of original connection with the Japetic; the Malayo-Polynesian languages are, through the Malayan, connected with the Turanian group, and the further prosecution of Chinese philology will probably bring to light indications of relationship to the same stock. It is, however, a striking fact that when the philological discordance among nations is at its maximum, the anatomical difference is at its minimum, and *vice versa*. Thus, while the

distinction between the Chinese and the other languages of central and northern Asia is very marked, their physical conformity to those nations is just as decided. All information, at present scanty, respecting the languages of central and southern Africa, tends to prove that they have sprung from a single stem referable to the common stock of the preceding branches.

352. The languages of the aborigines of the New World are very numerous, and exhibit the very singular phenomenon of great lexicographical discordance, amounting in some instances to having not so much as a single word in common; yet from Cape Horn to the Arctic Ocean they are all connected by the same principle of formation and grammatical structure, analogous to that of the Turanian tongues of Asia.

353. According to Adelung there are 3,664 known languages and dialects in the world. Of these 537 are European, 937 Asiatic, 276 African, 1,624 American, and 240 Oceanic.

354. Modern experience teaches us that the speech of a nation maintaining its geographical site and political status, changes remarkably in a short space of time from purely domestic causes. New words are required in the progress of society, and old ones become obsolete. The English of Chaucer and Wicliffe is unintelligible to the general reader; that of Spenser is scarcely less obscure; and a glossary is a common appendage to the works of Shakspeare.

355. But this modification of the vocabulary forms no case parallel to the phenomenon presented by different languages. Yet as, notwithstanding their variations, the English, German, Dutch, Danish, and Icelandic are branches from the Teutonic stem; as we certainly know, with greater divergencies, that the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, Græco-Latin, Zend, and Sanscrit constitute a single family (the Indo-European), having been developed from a common original at a remote era; there is no difficulty in conceiving of the great linguistic families, with still wider divergencies (the Indo-European, Semetic, Turanian, etc.), having originated from a common source at a still remoter period; and in the more primitive ages of the world, when mankind, few in numbers, dispersed themselves in detached bodies, losing all traces of each other, making varied progress, and encountering different experiences, it is easy to understand that the diversifying process with reference to language would be proportionably active.

356. It may be concluded, therefore, with rigorous certainty, that no specific difference exists among mankind, but an immense number of varieties. It is impossible to account for their occurrence otherwise than in a very superficial manner. The causes will probably ever remain enveloped in mystery, along with those of similar variations in single families and analogous phenomena in the animal kingdom. Owing to varieties existing with very unequal degrees of development, one passing gradually into another, no accurate classification of the species can be made according to characteristic differences; an approximation to such an arrangement is all that can be done. The following is the most proved:

1. Iranian or Caucasian.
2. Turanian or Mongolian and Malay.
3. Americans.

4. African Negro.
5. Hottentot Negro.
6. Oceanic Negro.

357. The Iranian nations correspond to the Caucasian of Bleumenbach, and the west Asiatic of others. The name is derived from Iran, the ancient and proper appellation of the great plateau of modern Persia, included between the rivers Tigris and Oxus. The class comprises nearly all the Asiatics within a line extending generally from the mouth of the Ganges, along the Himalaya Mountains, the course of the Oxus, intersecting the Caspian Sea, and following the chain of the Caucasus to the Euxine; also all the north Africans above the 20th parallel, almost all the inhabitants of Europe; and of course the European colonists settled in various parts of the globe. This vast section of the human family comprehends at present, and has ever done since the date of authentic history, the most perfectly formed, vigorous, and intellectual of mankind. The Egyptians, Hindoos, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medo-Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs successively represented the civilization of by-gone times, founded mighty monarchies, and obtained paramount influence in the world—a heritage which has descended



to the western Europeans and the other parts of the world.

358. Owing to India and the Atlantic of the Iranian nations, they are bound of union is a common physical character, stated as follows: large cranium, broad expanded forehead, small mouth, regular hair fine and copious; color not characterized—fair and florid, olive, swarthy appears most perfectly developed in others; least so in the ancient Celts.

359. The Turanian nations correspond to the Malay races. The denomination is applied to the wide and extensive parts of Asia beyond the Oxus, as distinguishing nations apart from those geographical divisions.

The principal are as follows: in Asia, the Tungusian, Mongolian, Turkish, Tibetan, Chinese and Indo-Chinese races, with the hyperborean tribes spread along the inclement shores of the Arctic Ocean, as the Samoledes, Tschukitschi, Kametchians, and Aleutian Islanders, chiefly ichthyophagi or fish-eaters; in Oceania, the Malayo-Polynesian, scattered through the various groups of the Pacific, exhibiting wide diversities, but supposed to have sprung from an Indo-Chinese germ; in Europe, the latter extending from Lapland and the borders of the Caspian



round instead of oval. The eyes are scanty; complexion, a sallow or yellow European standard. But many tribes these characters, while conformable to and other northern Asiatics have a distinctive Tartars in China, and some of them a fair and even florid complexion; beard long and bushy.

361. In Europe, the Turks, a settler from the nomadic Turkish clans of central character of the great bulk of the race is also observable among the Magyar people retain the conformation of the Lapps, Finns, and other Teutonic very decidedly the characters of the

362. The negro nations occupy African borders of Cape Colony, and have been the United States, the Spanish Main. The peculiar physiognomy of the negro forward prominence of the jaws; low

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

the western Europeans and the offshoots from them in America and other parts of the world.

858. Owing to India and the Atlantic Ocean being geographical boundaries of the Iranic nations, they are frequently styled Indo-Atlantic. Their kind of union is a common physical conformation, which may be generally stated as follows: large cranium, beautifully shaped small head, oval face, rounded forehead, small mouth, regular features, and symmetrical shape; hair fine and copious; color not characteristic, since the complexion is of all shades—fair and florid, olive, swarthy, and jet black. This configuration appears most perfectly developed in the Greeks, ancient Persians, and some others; least so in the ancient Celts.

859. The Turanian nations correspond to Blumenbach's Mongolian and Malay races. The denomination is derived from Turan, the Persian name applied to the wide and extensive plains of Tartary, and all the countries of Asia beyond the Oxus, as distinguished from the table-land of Iran. But nations apart from these geographical limits are included in this division.

The principal are as follows: in Asia, the Turanian, Mongolian, Turkish, Tibetan, Chinese and Indo-Chinese races, with the hyperborean tribes scattered along the interior shores of the Arctic Ocean, as the Samoedea, Chuktschi, Kamtchatka, and Aleutian Islands—chiefly ichthyophagous fish-eaters; in Oceania, the Malayo-Polynesians, scattered through various groups of the Pacific, exhibiting wide diversities, but supposed to have sprung from an Indo-Chinese germ; in Europe, the Turks, Magyars, and Tschudic races, the latter extending from Lapland and the White Sea along the Ural Mountains to the borders of the Caspian; and—in America, the Esquimaux and other related tribes closely resembling the hyperboreans of the Old World.

860. These nations are characterized generally by the pyramidal form of the skull, a peculiarity derived from the great lateral prominence of the cheek-bones and the rapid narrowing of the forehead at its highest part. The face is larger in proportion to the size of the skull than in the European, and instead of oval. The eyes are small, deep, and obliquely set; hair curly; complexion, a sallow or yellow olive; stature, commonly below the European standard. But many tribes depart widely from one or more of these characters, while conformable to the rest. The Samoedea, Tungusians, other northern Asiatics have a dirty brown or swarthy color; the Mantchou Tartars in China, and some of the Chinese themselves, approximate to fair and even florid complexion; and various tribes have the hair and beard long and bushy.

861. In Europe, the Turks, a settled race, have become widely different from the nomadic Turkish clans of central Asia, corresponding to the physical character of the great bulk of the Europeans. The same correspondence is observable among the Magyars of the higher class, while the mass of the people retain the conformation of their ancestors with some modification. Lapps, Finns, and other Tschudic races of northeastern Europe exhibit decidedly the characters of the Turanian division of mankind.

862. The negro nations occupy Africa from the parallel of 20° north to the Cape Colony, and have been largely planted in the West Indies, United States, the Spanish Main, and Brazil by forcible transportation. Peculiar physiognomy of the negro—skull compressed laterally, and great prominence of the jaws; low, narrow, and slanting forehead; large

plexion—is most apparent in the natives of the coast of Guinea. Many tribes diverge remarkably in conformation and color. High foreheads, light brown complexion, and reddish hair are frequently met with among the Kaffirs, though there is no reason to doubt their connection with the proper negro race.

863. The Hottentots and Bushmen, the latter a degraded caste of the former, inhabit the high table-land of southern Africa and the basin of Orange River. Though usually classed with the negroes, they are very discordant from their type, having the skull decidedly pyramidal, with obliquely-set eyes, yellowish complexion, sparse hair, and other characters strikingly accordant with those of the central and northern Asiatics.

864. The Oceanic negroes, resembling the African in various features, and the Alfourous, are islanders of the Indian and Pacific oceans, forming tribes either associated with the Malayo-Polynesians or entirely separate. They comprise—1st, the negroes of the Indian seas—races of puny stature, woolly hair, black or nearly so, with features strongly akin to those of the Guinea coast natives—found in the Andaman Isles and the Philippines; 2d, the Papuans inhabiting New Guinea, the islands and archipelagoes around Australia, of puny stature and sooty hue, distinguished by their bushy, frizzled hair, growing on the head in separate tufts, described on that account by Dampier as the "mop-headed Papuans;" and, 3d, the Alfourous or Araboras, found in New Guinea, with whom are classed all the natives of Australia, very dark tinged, like the Oceanic negroes, and constituting a variety distinct from them and the Malayo-Polynesians by decided physical differences.

865. The American nations, excluding the Esquimaux and the descendants of European and African colonists, are intimately related to each other, so as to form a single family—the last of the great divisions of mankind, divergent in various respects from the groups of the Old World. Though commonly styled the red or copper-colored race, the cinnamon hue is not universal, some tribes being nearly black, others brown or yellow, and others comparatively fair.

866. The specific identity of mankind by no means solves the problem of their origin—whether they have all sprung from a single pair, or whether duplicates, triplicates, or other multiples of pairs were brought into being in different regions, formed so much alike that there should be no specific difference among them. Some eminent writers conceive that the latter alternative may be held, the first two inhabitants of Eden being regarded as the progenitors only of the race whence sprung the Hebrew family, in harmony with the announcement of the Scriptures. But the theory appears to be antecedently improbable, and it is quite unnecessary to explain the phenomena of the dispersion of the species. Mankind have not, like plants and animals, a constitution adapted simply to particular geographical localities, and there is no great difficulty connected with the idea of their diffusion from the location of a single pair. The New World might readily receive inhabitants from the Old across the narrow strait which separates them; and likewise by the chain of the Japan, Kurile, and Aleutian archipelagoes, a series of stepping-stones extending from China to the northwest coast of America. Canoes, diverted by winds and currents from their course, have borne their occupants into



GEOGRAPHICAL I

ON

READY REFERENCE,

CONTAINING A

LIST OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES,

WITH THEIR STATES AND COUNTIES,

IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

COMPILED EXCLUSIVELY TO ACCOMPANY JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED

Aaronsburgh Centre, Pa.	Addison Hill Steuben, N. Y.	Alder Creek Oneida, N. Y.	Alma Weakly, Tenn.	Ameville Ath
Aaron's Run Montgomery, Ky.	Addison Point, Washington, Mc.	Alderley Dodge, Wis.	Alma Page, Va.	Amberst Hamph
Abbeville La Fayette, Miss.	Adeline Ogle, Ill.	Alde Loudon, Va.	Alma Wright, Mo.	Amberst (c. h.) Hillsba
Abbeville (c. h.) Henry, Ala.	Adel (c. h.) Decatur, Iowa.	Aldeo Mercer, Ill.	Alma Allegany, N. Y.	Amberst Lor
Abbeyville Medina, Ohio.	Adell Shelbygan, Wis.	Atert Butler, Ohio.	Alma Russ, Tex.	Amherst C. H. Am
Abbot Hancock, N. C.	Adelphi Polk, Iowa.	Alexander Washington, Mo.	Alma Warren, Ky.	Amicicola Lum
Abbott's Creek Davidson, N. C.	Adena Ross, Ohio.	Alexander Burke, Ga.	Alma Buffalo, Wis.	Amisville, Rappahaun
Abbottstown Adams, Pa.	Adkinsville Jefferson, Ohio.	Alexander Genesee, N. Y.	Alma Gilmer, Ga.	Amity St. He
Abb's Valley Tazewell, Va.	Adkinsville Wayne, Va.	Alexandersville, Montgomery, O.	Alma Gravitot, Mich.	Amity John
Abbyville (c. h.) Vermillion, La.	Adolph Chatham, N. C.	Alexandria Benton, Ala.	Alma Richardson, Kans.	Amity Washin
Abell's Rutte, Mo.	Adrian Seneca, Mich.	Alexandria (c. h.) Campbell, Ky.	Almond Portage, Wis.	Amity Oran
Aberdeen Ohio, Ind.	Adrian Seneca, Mich.	Alexandria (c. h.) Rapides, La.	Almond Allegany, N. Y.	Amity Washin
Aberdeen Monroe, Ark.	Adriano Dutches, N. Y.	Alexandria Clarke, Mo.	Almond Randolph, Ala.	Amity Sc
Aberdeen Monroe, Miss.	Adventure Ontonagon, Mich.	Alexandria Griffin, N. H.	Almond Lapsee, Mich.	Amity Yam I
Aberdeen Brown, Ohio.	Afon Rock, Wis.	Alexandria Jefferson, N. Y.	Almoral Dubuque, Iowa.	Amity Arco
Aberfool Macon, Ala.	Afon Union, Iowa.	Alexandria Jefferson, N. Y.	Alna Dubuque, Iowa.	Amity Hill Free
Abingdon Jefferson, Iowa.	Afon Washington, Minn.	Alexandria Licking, Ohio.	Alona Lincoln, Mo.	Amityville Susq
Abingdon Knox, Ill.	Afon Jackson, Ohio.	Alexandria Huntington, Pa.	Alope Rockbridge, Va.	Ammonia S
Abingdon Harford, Md.	Agatha Jackson, Ohio.	Alexandria De Kalb, Tenn.	Alpha Grundy, Mo.	Amo Hillsbr
Abingdon (c. h.) Washington, Va.	Agawam Hampden, Mass.	Alexandria Alexandria, Ill.	Alpha Caldwell, La.	Amo Hillsbr
Abington Windham, Conn.	Agency City Wapello, Iowa.	Alexandria Alexander, Ill.	Alpha Greene, Ohio.	Amo Hillsbr
Abington Wayne, Pa.	Agnes City Wise, Kans.	Alexandria Leavenworth, Kans.	Alpha Clinton, Ky.	Amo Hillsbr
Abington Plymouth, Mass.	Agnew's Mills Venango, Pa.	Alexandria Mecklenb'h, N. C.	Alpha Scott, Ind.	Amsterdam, Montgom
Abington Montgomery, Pa.	Agua Fria Mariposa, Cal.	Alford Madison, Ind.	Alpha Nevada, Cal.	Amsterdam Jeffe
Abolite Allen, Ind.	Ah Fulton, Ohio.	Alford Berkshire, Mass.	Alpine Schuyler, N. Y.	Amsterdam Bote
Abasco Calhoun, Mich.	Aid Lawrence, Ohio.	Alfordville Robeson, N. C.	Alpine Chautauq, Ga.	Anconia S
Abasco Jefferson, Iowa.	Aiken Barnwell, S. C.	Alfred York, Me.	Alpine Clark, Ark.	Anconia Pan
Abasco Atlantic, N. J.	Aimwell Catahoula, La.	Alfred Allegany, N. Y.	Alpine Depot Morgan, Va.	Anconia Victo
Academia Juniata, Pa.	Airdrie Muhlenburgh, Ky.	Alfred Meigs, Ohio.	Alps Bensselaer, N. Y.	Anconia Victo
Academy Ontario, N. Y.	Air Line Hart, Ga.	Alfred Centre Allegany, N. Y.	Alps Fayette, Ind.	Anconia Victo
Academy Pocahontas, Va.	Air Mount Clark, Ala.	Algansee Branch, Mich.	Alps Cheek, N. H.	Anconia Victo
Acadia Allen, Ohio.	Airy Dale Huntingdon, Pa.	Algona Keosau, Iowa.	Alps Fairfeld, S. C.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akin's Store Saline, Ark.	Algona Kent, Mich.	Alps Grundy, Tenn.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Erie, N. Y.	Algona Winnebago, Wis.	Alps Falls, Tex.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron (c. h.) Summit, Ohio.	Algona St. Clair, Mich.	Alps Schuyler, N. Y.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Algonac Algonac, Mich.	Alps Perry, Mo.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Algonquin Houghton, Mich.	Alps Howard, Ind.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Algonquin McHenry, Ill.	Alps Cheveree, Tex.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Algonquin Carroll, Ohio.	Alps Kent, Mich.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Algonquin Butler, Iowa.	Alps Kent, Mich.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Algod Spartanburgh, S. C.	Alps Kent, Mich.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Alguna San Patricio, Texas.	Alps Madison, Ill.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Alhambra Madison, Ill.	Alps Franklin, Ohio.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Altkiro's Mills Lewis, Va.	Alps (c. h.) Denton, Tex.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allamuchy Warren, N. J.	Alps Penobscot, Me.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allandale Habersham, Ga.	Alps Belknap, N. H.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allaquippa Bedford, Pa.	Alps Wayne, N. Y.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allatona Cuss, Ga.	Alps Louisa, Inva.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allbright Preston, Va.	Alps Platte, Neb.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allagan (c. h.) Allegan, Mich.	Alps Belknap, N. H.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allagan Catawugus, N. Y.	Alps Macos, Tenn.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allagany Allegany, Pa.	Alps Blair, Pa.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allagany Iridige, McKeen, Pa.	Alps Penobscot, Me.	Anconia Victo
Acacia Clark, Mo.	Akron Fulton, Ind.	Allagany Spring, Montgom, Va.	Alps Bedford, Pa.	Anconia Victo

AL INDEX,

ERENCE,

LLAGES, AND POST-OFFICES,

AND COUNTIES,

AND TERRITORIES.

W ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Amesville	Athens, Ohio.	Annisquam	Essex, Mass.	Argyle	Penobscot, Me.
Amherst	Hancock, Mo.	Ansville	Lebanon, Pa.	Argyle	La Fayette, Wis.
Amherst	Hampshire, Mass.	Anoka	Ramsey, Minn.	Argyle	Cumberland, N. C.
Amherst (c. h.)	Hillsboro', N. H.	Anselm	Mass., Ind.	Argyle	Jefferson, Mo.
Amherst	Lorain, Ohio.	Anson	Gallia, Ohio.	Argyle	Washington, N. Y.
Amherst C. H.	Amherst, Ohio.	Anson	Somerset, Me.	Ariel	Wayne, Pa.
Amicalola	Lumpkin, Ga.	Ansonia	New Haven, Conn.	Aries	Somerset, Md.
Amisville	Rappahannock, Va.	Ansonia	Parke, Ohio.	Arkadelphia	Walker, Ala.
Amite City	St. Helena, La.	Ansonville	Anson, N. C.	Arkadelphia (c. h.)	Clark, Ark.
Amity	Clark, Ark.	Antelope	Clearfield, Pa.	Arkansas Post	Arkansas, Ark.
Amity	Johnson, Ind.	Antestown	Yolo, Cal.	Arkport	Steuben, N. Y.
Amity	Orange, N. Y.	Anthony	Blair, Pa.	Arkwright St.	Chautauque, N. Y.
Amity	Washington, Pa.	Anthony's Creek	Delaware, Ind.	Arland	Jackson, Mich.
Amity	Scott, Iowa.	Anthony Shoals	Greenbrier, Va.	Arlington	Sibley, Minn.
Amity	Yam Hill, Oreg.	Antioch	Elbert, Ga.	Arlington	Hancock, Ohio.
Amity	Aroostook, Me.	Antioch	Troup, Ga.	Arlington	Bennington, Vt.
Amity Hill	Fredell, N. C.	Antioch	Lake, Ill.	Arlington	Bureau, Ill.
Amityville	Suffolk, N. Y.	Antioch	Pickens, Ala.	Arlington	Columbia, Wis.
Ammonia	Shelby, Tenn.	Antioch	Monroe, Ohio.	Arlington	Van Luren, Mich.
Anio	Hendricks, Ind.	Antioch	Gibson, Tenn.	Armada	Jacomb, Mich.
Amoskeag	Hillsboro', N. H.	Antioch	York, S. C.	Armagh	Indiana, Pa.
Amsterdam	Montgomery, N. Y.	Antioch	Laruta, Tex.	Armiesburgh	Parke, Ind.
Amsterdam	Jefferson, Ohio.	Antioch	Contra Costa, Cal.	Armington	Tazewell, Ill.
Amsterdam	Cass, Ind.	Antioch	Huntington, Ind.	Armonk	Westchester, N. Y.
Amsterdam	Botetourt, Va.	Antioch	Hot Springs, Ark.	Armstrong	Wabash, Ill.
Anconia	Sabine, La.	Antoine	Pike, Ark.	Armstrong	Vanderburgh, Ind.
Anconia	Panola, Tex.	Antrim	Hillsboro', N. H.	Armstrong Acad.	Chocoma, N. Y.
Anagua	Victoria, Tex.	Antrim	Guernsey, N. H.	Armstrong's Mills	Delmont, Ohio.
Analomink	Monroe, Pa.	Antrim	Shtavessae, Mich.	Armuchee	Flord, Ga.
Anamosa (c. h.)	Jones, Iowa.	Antwerp	Jefferson, N. Y.	Arnandville	St. Landry, La.
Anandale	Butler, Pa.	Antwerp	Faulding, Ohio.	Arneltville	Monongalia, Va.
Anandale	Fairfax, Va.	Antwerp	Dehui, Ark.	Aruey	Ocean, Ind.
Anagua	Victoria, Tex.	Anvill	Clark, Ark.	Arneytown	Burlington, N. J.
Anaclet	Dane, Wis.	Anvill	Sumter, Ala.	Arnheim	Brown, Ohio.
Anacona	Livingston, Ill.	Apalachicola	Franklin, Fla.	Arno	Taney, Mo.
Aneram	Columbia, N. Y.	Apalachin	Tioga, N. Y.	Arnoldsburgh	Gibner, Va.
Aneram Lead Mine	Cuba, N. Y.	Apollo	Armstrong, Pa.	Arnoldton	Campbell, Va.
Andalusia (c. h.)	Covington, Ala.	Apperson's	Charles City, Va.	Arnoldton	Uster, N. Y.
Andalusia	Bucks, Pa.	Applebushville	Bucks, Pa.	Arona	Will, Ill.
Andalusia	Gibson, Tenn.	Apple Creek	Wayne, Ohio.	Arona	Kankakee, Ill.
Anderson	Clark, Ill.	Apple Grove	York, Pa.	Aroostook	Aroostook, Me.
Anderson (c. h.)	Madison, Ind.	Apple Grove	Morgan, Ala.	Aroostook	Aroostook, Me.
Anderson	Warren, N. J.	Apple Grove	Polk, Iowa.	Arlington	Williamson, Tenn.
Anderson	Walker, Ga.	Apple Grove	Metz, Ohio.	Arrow	Lanville, Ill.
Anderson	Franklin, Tenn.	Apple River	Jo Daviess, Ill.	Arrow Rock	Saline, Mo.
Anderson (c. h.)	Anderson, S. C.	Apple Tree	Saline, Ill.	Arrowsmith's	Defiance, Ohio.
Anderson (c. h.)	Grimes, Tex.	Appleton	Cups Grardau, Mo.	Arrowwood	Spartanburgh, S. C.
Andersonburg	Perry, Pa.	Appleton	Outagamie, Wis.	Arsenal	Alleghany, Pa.
Anderson's Mills	Butler, Pa.	Applewood	Caroline, Va.	Arthurburgh	Dutchess, N. Y.
Anderson's Mills	Heckens, B. C.	Appling	Columbia, Ga.	Arlio	De Kalb, Ind.
Anderson's River	Spencer, Ind.	Apulia	Omondaga, N. Y.	Asbury	La Salle, Ill.
Anderson's Store	Cannell, N. C.	Aquasco	Prince George, Md.	Asbury	Warren, N. J.
Anderson's Store	McNairy, Tenn.	Aquila	Franklin, Ga.	Asbury	Perry, Ohio.
		Aquila Grove	Winneschick, Iowa.	Asbury	Troup, Ga.
				Ascension	Sullivan, Ind.

no accurate classification of the species can be made according to racialistic differences; an approximation to such an arrangement is all that can be done. The following is the most approved:

1. Iranian or Caucasian.
2. Turanian or Mongolian and Malay.
3. Americans.
4. African Negro.
5. Hottentot Negro.
6. Oceanic Negro.

357. The Iranian nations correspond to the Caucasian of Blumenbach, and the west Asiatic of others. The name is derived from Iran, the ancient and proper appellation of the great plateau of modern Persia, included between the rivers Tigris and Oxus. The class comprises nearly all the Asiatics within a line extending generally from the mouth of the Ganges, along the Himalaya Mountains, the course of the Oxus, intersecting the Caspian Sea, and following the chain of the Caucasus to the Euxine; also all the north Africans above the 20th parallel; almost all the inhabitants of Europe; and of course the European colonists settled in various parts of the globe. This vast section of the human family comprehends at present, and has ever done since the date of authentic history, the most perfectly formed, vigorous, and intellectual of mankind. The Egyptians, Hindoos, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medo-Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs successively represented the civilization of by-gone times, founded mighty monarchies, and obtained paramount influence in the world—a heritage which has descended



round instead of oval. The eyes scanty; complexion, a sallow or European standard. But many of these characters, while conformable and other northern Asiatics have choco Tartars in China, and some a fair and even florid complexion beard long and bushy.

361. In Europe, the Turks, a from the nomadic Turkish clans of leal character of the great bulk of is also observable among the Mag people retain the conformation The Lapps, Finns, and other Tart very decidedly the characters of t

362. The negro nations occupy borders of Cape Colony, and have the United States, the Spanish M The peculiar physiognomy of the forward prominence of the jaws; eyes, thick lips, and prominent chin





are characterized generally by the pyramidal form of the skull, a peculiarity derived from the great lateral prominence of the cheek-bones and the rapid narrowing of the forehead at its highest part. The face is larger in proportion to the size of the skull than in the European, and

round instead of oval. The eyes are small, deep, and obliquely set; hair scanty; complexion, a sallow or yellow olive; stature, commonly below the European standard. But many tribes depart widely from one or more of these characters, while conformable to the rest. The Samoedea, Tungusians, and other northern Asiatics have a dirty brown or swarthy color; the Mantchoo Tartars in China, and some of the Chinese themselves, approximate to fair and even florid complexion; and various tribes have the hair and beard long and bushy.

361. In Europe, the Turks, a settled race, have become widely different from the nomadic Turkish clans of central Asia, corresponding to the physical character of the great bulk of the Europeans. The same correspondence is also observable among the Magyars of the higher class, while the mass of the people retain the conformation of their ancestors with some modification. The Lapps, Finns, and other Tschudic races of northeastern Europe exhibit very decidedly the characters of the Turanian division of mankind.

362. The negro nations occupy Africa from the parallel of 20° north to the borders of Cape Colony, and have been largely planted in the West Indies, the United States, the Spanish Main, and Brazil by forcible transportation. The peculiar physiognomy of the negro—skull compressed laterally, and forward prominence of the jaws; low, narrow, and slanting forehead; large eyes, thick lips, and prominent cheek-bones; woolly or crisp hair; black com-

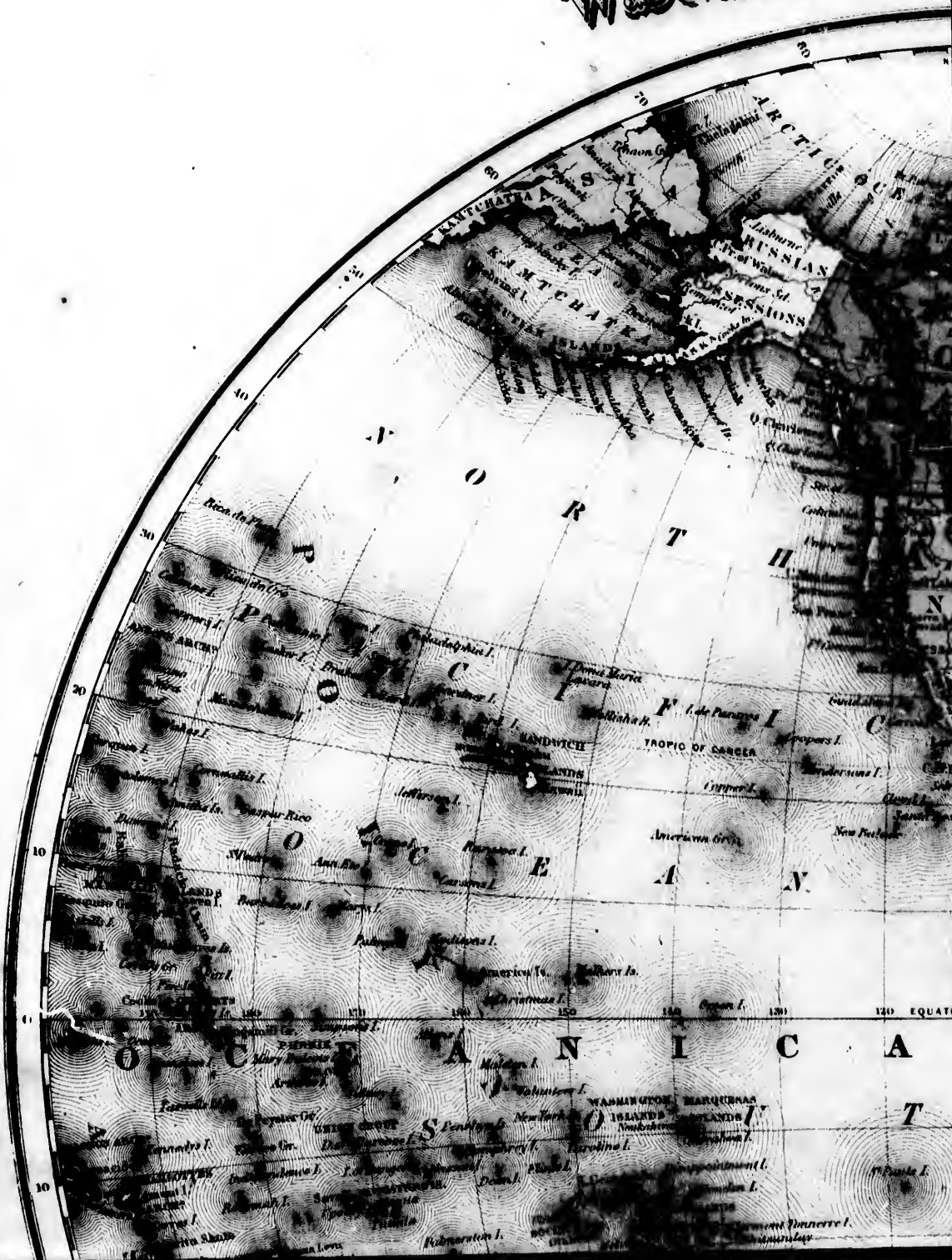
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363. The specific identity of mankind by no means solves the problem of their origin—whether they have all sprung from a single pair, or whether duplicates, triplicates, or other multiples of pairs were brought into being in different regions, formed so much alike that there should be no specific difference among them. Some eminent writers conceive that the latter alternative may be held, the first two inhabitants of Eden being regarded as the progenitors only of the race whence sprung the Hebrew family, in harmony with the announcement of the Scriptures. But the theory appears to be antecedently improbable, and it is quite unnecessary to explain the phenomena of the dispersion of the species. Mankind have not, like plants and animals, a constitution adapted simply to particular geographical localities; and there is no great difficulty connected with the idea of their diffusion from the location of a single pair. The New World might readily receive inhabitants from the Old across the narrow strait which separates them; and likewise by the chain of the Japan, Kurile, and Aleutian archipelagoes, a series of stepping-stones extending from China to the northwest coast of America. Canoes, diverted by winds and currents from their course, have borne their occupants into perpetual exile, and contributed to stock remote islets of the ocean with a human population.



TIGER-HUNTING IN INDIA.



JOHNSON'S

WORLD MAP

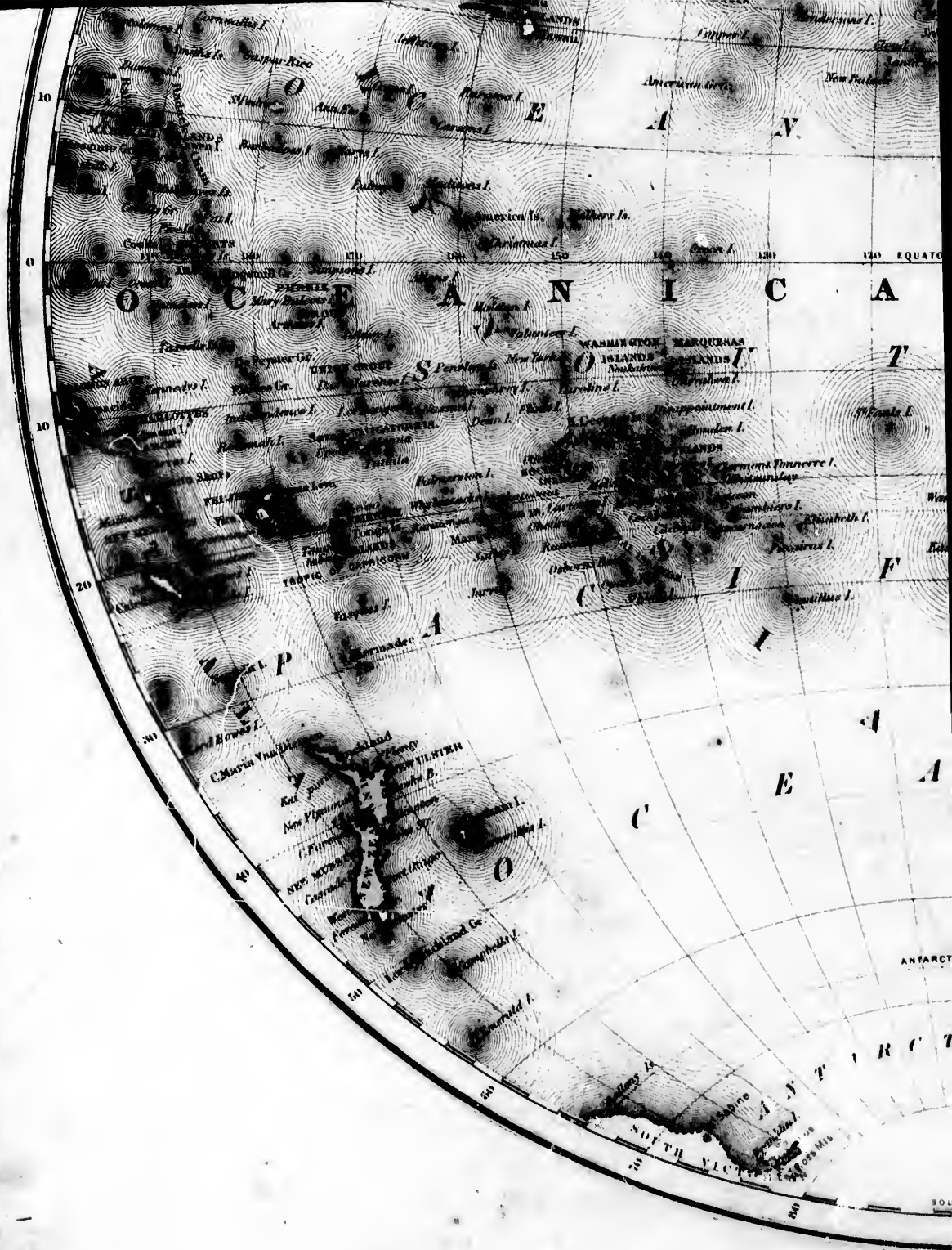


JOHNSON'S EASTERN HEMISPHERE

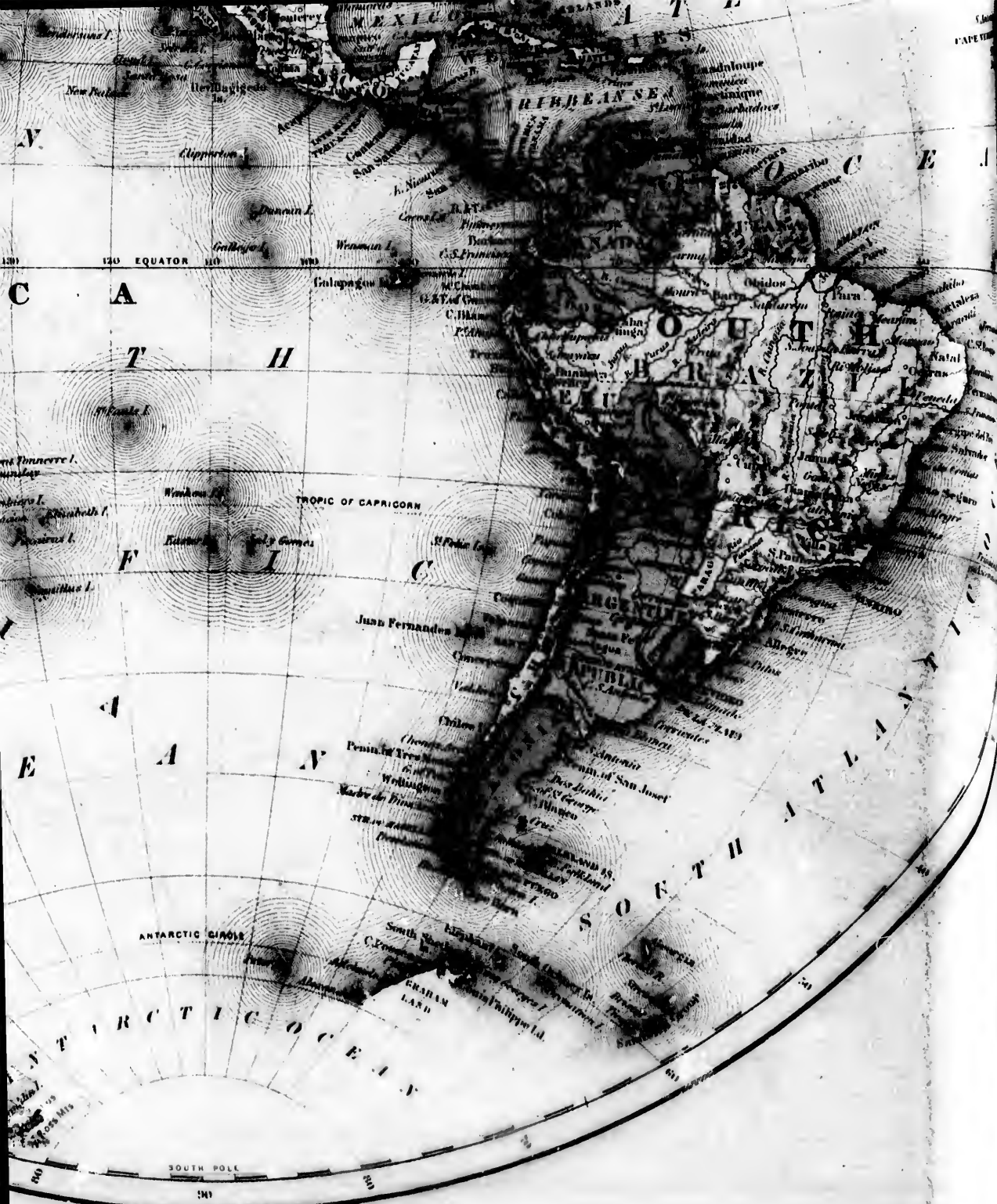


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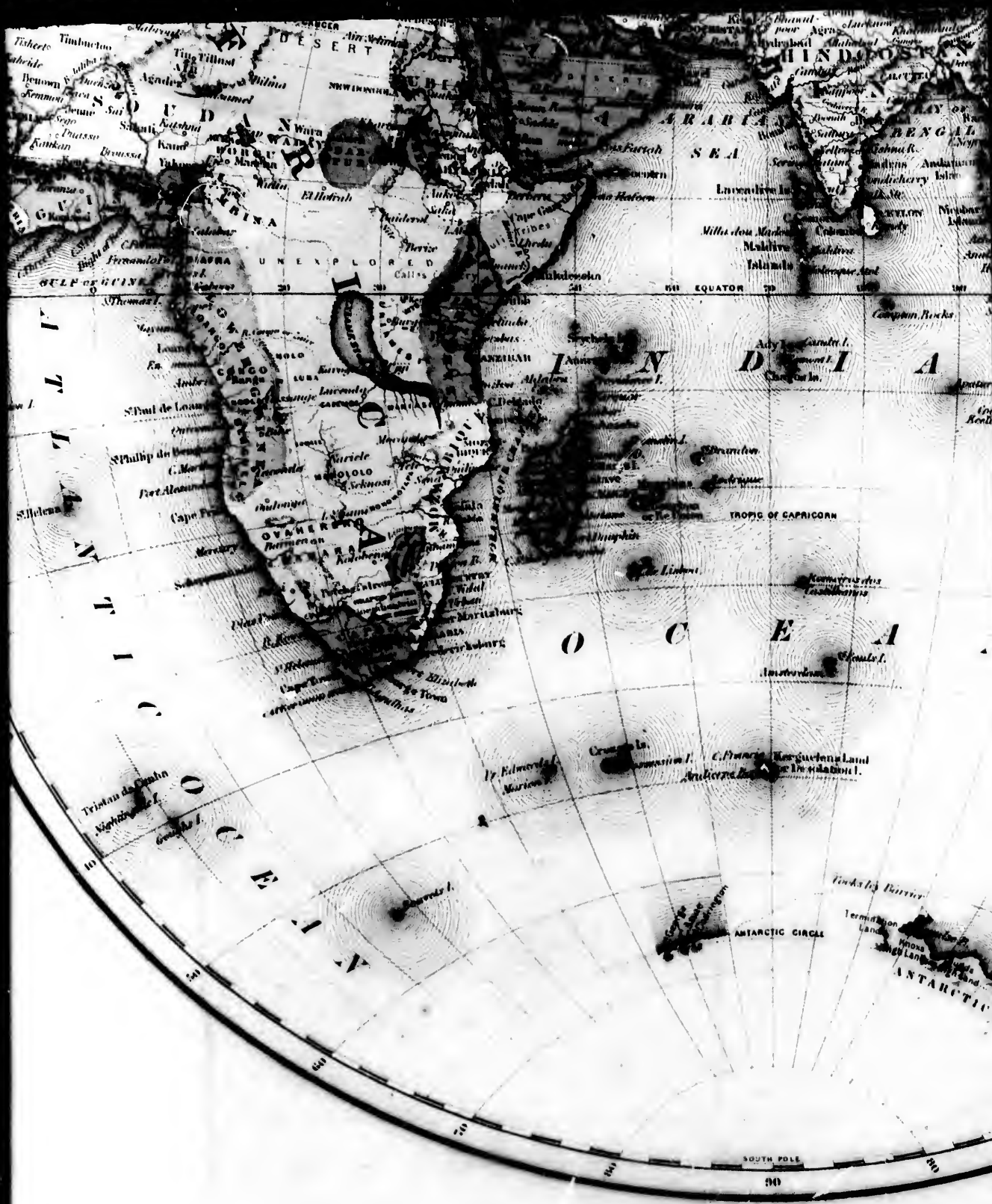




JOHNSON



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BY
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Athens (c. h.)	Clark, Ga.	Avoca	Stetson, N. Y.	Barber's Mills	Wells, Ind.
Athens	Menard, Ill.	Avoca	Lawrence, Ala.	Barberaville	Jefferson, Ind.
Athens (c. h.)	Clatsop, La.	Avoca	Iowa, Wis.	Barbour's Mills	Lycoming, Pa.
Athens	Somerset, Mo.	Avoca	Lawrence, Ind.	Barboursville (c. h.)	Knox, Ky.
Athens	Monroe, Miss.	Avon	Dodge, Minn.	Barboursville	Delaware, N. Y.
Athens	Calhoun, Mich.	Avon	Fulton, Minn.	Barclona	Chautauque, N. Y.
Athens	Clarks, Mo.	Avon	Hartford, Conn.	Barclay	Black Hawk, Iowa
Athens	Greene, N. Y.	Avon	St. Genevieve, Mo.	Barclay	Whitesides, Ill.
Athens (c. h.)	Athens, Ohio	Avon	Rock, Wis.	Barclaysville	Cumberland, N. C.
Athens (c. h.)	Bradford, Pa.	Avon	Franklin, Mo.	Barclough	McDonough, N. Y.
Athens	McMinn, Tenn.	Avon	Livingston, N. Y.	Barclow	Nelson, Ky.
Athens	Dakota, Minn.	Avon	Lorain, Ohio	Barclow	Monroe, Ohio
Athens	Windham, Vt.	Avon	Nelson, Va.	Barclow	Lancaster, Pa.
Athensville	Greene, Ill.	Avondale	Chester, Pa.	Barfield	Mississippi, Ark.
Athol	Worcester, Mass.	Avon Lako	Lorain, Ohio	Bargaintown	Atlantic, N. J.
Athol Depot	Worcester, Mass.	Ayton	Pittsylvania, Va.	Barhamsville	New Kent, Va.
Atkinson	Christian, Ky.	Ayersville	Defiance, Ohio	Baring	Washington, Mo.
Atkinson	Piscataquis, Mo.	Ayersville	Stokes, N. C.	Barbada	Drew, Ark.
Atkinson	Rockingham, N. H.	Aylett	Putnam, Mo.	Barker	Broom, N. Y.
Atkinson	Henry, Ill.	Ayres	King William, Va.	Barker's Mills	Barnock, S. C.
Atkinson Depot	Rockingham, N. H.	Ayreshire	Indiana, Pa.	Barkeraville	Stratton, N. Y.
Atkinson's Mills	Mifflin, Pa.	Ayr Hill	Chenango, N. Y.	Barhamsted	Litchfield, Conn.
Atkinsonville	Queen, Ind.	Azalia	Fairfax, Va.	Bar Hill	Carroll, Md.
Atlanta	Logan, Ill.	Azalan	Bartolomeo, Ind.	Bar River	Jefferson, Wis.
Atlanta	Buchanan, Iowa	Babcock Hill	Jefferson, Wis.	Barladno	Malpas, Va.
Atlanta	Fulton, Ga.	Babcock's Grove	Du Pige, Ill.	Barleywood	Spartanburgh, S. C.
Atlantic City	Atlantic, N. J.	Bachelor's Grove	Cook, Ill.	Barlow	Washington, Ohio
Atlas	Genesee, Mich.	Bachelor's Retreat	Picken's S. C.	Bar Mills	York, Mo.
Atlas	Belmont, Ohio	Bachman's Mill	Carroll, Md.	Barnard	Windsor, Vt.
Atlas Ohio	Levy, Fla.	Back Bone	Sebastian, Ark.	Barnardsville	Roane, Tenn.
Attalaville	Attala, Miss.	Back Creek	Garrard, Ky.	Barnegat	Ocean, N. J.
Attapulugus	Decatur, Ga.	Back Creek Valley	Frederick, Va.	Barnersville	Clinton, Ind.
Attica	Green, Wis.	Bacon's Casd	Surry, Va.	Barnes	Scholaria, N. Y.
Attica	Wyoming, N. Y.	Bad Ax	Bad Ax, Wis.	Barnes	Richland, Ohio
Attica	Sene a, Ohio	Baden	Beaver, Va.	Barnes Cross Road	Dale, Ala.
Attica	Lucas, Mich.	Badger	Portage, Wis.	Barnes Store	Fishamingo, Miss.
Attica	Marion, Iowa	Badland	Smith, Tenn.	Barnesville	Pike, Ga.
Attica Centro	Wyoming, N. Y.	Badland	Williamson, Tex.	Barnesville	Alcon, Ala.
Attia	Williamson, Ill.	Baileys Creek	Tioga, Pa.	Barnesville	Lowbion, Kans.
Attleborough	Bristol, Mass.	Baileysburgh	Surry, Va.	Barnesville	Montgomery, Md.
Attleboro'	Bucks, Pa.	Bailey's Creek	Osage, Mo.	Barnesville	Belmont, Ohio
Attlebury	Dutchess, N. Y.	Bailey Hollow	Luzerne, Pa.	Barnet	Caledonia, Vt.
Attwater	Portage, Ohio	Bailey's Ford	Delaware, Iowa	Barnet's Station	Maries, Mo.
Atwood	De Kalb, Ala.	Baileyville	Washington, Mo.	Barnettsville	Ilwaco, Mich.
Atwood	Carroll, Tenn.	Bainbridge (c. h.)	Decatur, Ga.	Barney's	Phillips, Ark.
Aubeenau	Fulton, Ind.	Bainbridge	Putnam, Ind.	Barnhart's Mills	Butler, Pa.
Auburn	Cannon, Tenn.	Bainbridge	Willamson, Ind.	Barnborough	Glocester, N. J.
Auburn	Hinds, Miss.	Bainbridge	Christian, Ky.	Barnstable	Larnstable, Mass.
Auburn	Macon, Ala.	Bainbridge	Borrien, Mich.	Barnstead	Bethel, N. H.
Auburn	Guinneth, Ga.	Bainbridge	Ross, Ohio	Barnwell (c. h.)	Barnwell, S. C.
Auburn	Singamon, Ill.	Bainbridge	Lancaster, Pa.	Barnackville	Marion, Va.
Auburn (c. h.)	De Kalb, Ind.	Bainbridge	Chenango, N. Y.	Barrallville	Alleghany, Md.
Auburn	Michiana, Iowa	Baird	Oglethorpe, Ga.	Barro	Worcester, Mass.
Auburn	Waka, N. C.	Bairdsville	Smith, Tenn.	Barro	Washington, Vt.
Auburn	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Balling Hollow	Suffolk, N. Y.	Burro Centro	Orleans, N. Y.
Auburn (c. h.)	Androscoggin, Me.	Baker Bank	Beaver, Pa.	Barre Forge	Huntingdon, Pa.
Auburn	Worcester, Mass.	Bakers	Champaign, Ohio	Barren	Harrison, Ind.
Auburn	Oakland, Mich.	Bakers	Champlain, N. Y.	Barren	Williamson, Tenn.
Auburn	Lincoln, Mo.	Bakers	Madison, N. C.	Barren Creek Spgs	Somerset, Mo.
Auburn	Rockingham, N. H.	Bakersfield	Franklin, Vt.	Barren Hill	Montgomery, Pa.
Auburn (c. h.)	Cuyuga, N. Y.	Baker's Gap	Johnson, Tenn.	Barren Plain	Robertson, Tenn.
Auburn	Schuylkill, Pa.	Baker's Mills	Jackson, Ind.	Barre Plains	Worcester, Mass.
Auburn	Genuga, Ohio	Baker's Run	Hardy, Va.	Baret's Station	St. Louis, Mo.
Auburn	Fauquier, Va.	Bakerstown	Alleghany, Pa.	Barrettsville	Lumpkin, Ga.
Auburn	Placer, Cal.	Bakersville	Coshocton, Ohio	Barroville	McHenry, Ill.
Auburn Centre	Susquehanna, Pa.	Bakersville	Washington, Md.	Barrock	Greene, Ky.
Auburn Dale	Windsor, Mass.	Bakersville	Somerset, Pa.	Barrington	Cook, Ill.
Auburn Four Cox	Susquehanna, Pa.	Bakersville	Yancey, N. C.	Barrington	Yates, N. Y.
Auburn Hill	Franklin, Ga.	Bald	Rockbridge, Va.	Barrington	Bristol, R. I.
Angwick Mills	Huntington, Pa.	Bald Creek	Yancey, N. C.	Barrington Station	Cook, Ill.
Angialzo	Van Wert, Ohio	Bald Eagle	York, Pa.	Barry	Schuylkill, Pa.
Augusta	Benton, Fla.	Bald Hill	Norfolk, Mass.	Barry	Pike, Ill.
Augusta (c. h.)	Richmond, Ga.	Bald Knob	Taney, Mo.	Barry	Frederick, Md.
Augusta	Hancock, Ill.	Bald Knob	Boone, Va.	Barry	Jackson, Mich.
Augusta	Marion, Ind.	Bald Mount	Luzerne, Pa.	Barry	Clay, Mo.
Augusta (c. h.)	Bracken, Ky.	Bald Mountain	Washington, N. Y.	Barry	Nowabee, Miss.
Augusta	Des Moines, Iowa	Bald Spring	Franklin, Ga.	Barry's Bridge	Lunenburg, Va.
Augusta (c. h.)	Adams, La.	Baldwin	Chemung, N. Y.	Barryton	Choctaw, Ala.
Augusta	Caldwel, La.	Baldwin	Butler, Pa.	Barrytown	Dutchess, N. Y.
Augusta (c. h.)	Saint Charles, Mo.	Baldwin's Mills	Jackson, Mich.	Barryville	Sullivan, N. Y.
Augusta	Onida, N. Y.	Baldwinville	Worcester, Mass.	Barryville	Delaware, Iowa
Augusta	Carroll, Ohio	Baldwinville	Onondaga, N. Y.	Barryville	Stark, Ohio
Augusta	Northumberland, Pa.	Balze	Piquemine, La.	Bar	Lancaster, Pa.
Augusta	Jackson, Ark.	Ballard's Bridge	Chocoma, N. C.	Bar	Augusta, Vt.
Augusta Station	Marion, Ind.	Ballardsville	Oldham, Ky.	Bar	Augusta, N. Y.
Auman's Hill	Montgomery, N. C.	Ballardvale	Essex, Mass.	Bar	Essex, Mass.
Auraria	Temple, Ga.	Bald Camp	Knox, Tenn.	Bar	Knox, Tenn.
Aurelius	Washington, Ohio				
Aurelius	Cuyuga, N. Y.				
Aurelius	Ingham, Mich.				
Aurleville	Montgomery, N. Y.				

Barber's Mills... Wells, Ind.
Barber's Mills... Jefferson, Ind.
Barbour's Mills... Lycoming, Pa.
Barbourville (c. h.)... Knox, Ky.
Barboursville... Orange, Va.
Barbourville... Delaware, N. Y.
Barcelona... Charlotte, N. Y.
Barclay... Black Hawk, Iowa.
Barclay... Whitesides, Ill.
Barclayville... Cumberland, N. C.
Bardolph... McDonough, Ill.
Bardonia (c. h.)... Nelson, Ky.
Bardonia... Monroe, Ohio.
Bardonia... Lancaster, Pa.
Bardonia... Mississippi, N. J.
Bardonia... Atlantic, N. J.
Bardonia... New Kent, Va.
Baring... Washington, Mo.
Barkada... Drew, Ark.
Barker... Broome, N. Y.
Barker's Mills... Barre, Vt.
Barker's Mills... Saratoga, N. Y.
Barkhamsted... Litchfield, Conn.
Bark Hill... Carroll, Md.
Bark River... Jefferson, Wis.
Barkdale... Halifax, Va.
Barkwood... Spartanburg, S. C.
Barkow... Washington, Ohio.
Bar Mills... York, Mo.
Barnard... Windsor, Vt.
Barnardsville... Boone, Tenn.
Barnegat... Ocean, N. J.
Barnesville... Clinton, Ind.
Barnesville... Schoharie, N. Y.
Barnes... Highland, Ohio.
Barnes' Corners... Lewis, N. Y.
Barnes' Cross Roads... Dale, Ala.
Barnes' Store... Tazewell, Va.
Barnesville... Pike, Ga.
Barnesville... Macon, Ga.
Barnesville... Bourbon, Ky.
Barnesville... Montgomery, Md.
Barnesville... Belmont, Vt.
Barnet... Culpeper, Va.
Barnet's Station... Maties, Mo.
Barnettsville... Huron, Mich.
Barnes'... Phillips, Ark.
Barnes' Mills... Butler, Pa.
Barnsbrough... Gloucester, N. J.
Barnstable... Barnstable, Mass.
Barnstead... Belknap, N. H.
Barnwell (c. h.)... Barre, Vt.
Barnsville... Marion, Va.
Barnville... Allegheny, Md.
Barro... Worcester, Mass.
Barro... Washington, Ill.
Barro Centro... Orleans, N. Y.
Barro Forge... Huntington, Pa.
Barren... Harrison, Ind.
Barren... Williamson, Tenn.
Barren Creek Springs... Somerset, Md.
Barren Hill... Montgomery, Pa.
Barren Hill... Henry, Penn.
Barren Plain... Robertson, Tenn.
Barren Plains... Worcester, Mass.
Barrett's Station... St. Louis, Mo.
Barrettsville... Lumpkin, Ga.
Barroville... Madison, Ill.
Barriek... Greene, Ky.
Barrington... Cook, Ill.
Barrington... Stratford, N. H.
Barrington... Yates, N. Y.
Barrington Station... Bristol, R. I.
Barr's Store... Hancock, Ill.
Barry... Schuykill, Pa.
Barry... Pike, Ill.
Barry... Frederick, Md.
Barry... Jackson, Mich.
Barry... Clay, Mo.
Barry... Cayuga, Ohio.
Barry... Nacozee, Miss.
Barry's Bridge... Lunenburg, Va.
Barrytown... Choctaw, Ala.
Barryville... Sullivan, N. Y.
Barryville... Delaware, Iowa.
Barryville... Stark, Ohio.
Bar... Lancaster, Pa.
Barter Brook... Pontiac, Miss.
Bartlett... Cook, N. H.
Bartlett... Washington, Ohio.
Bartlettville... Clark, Iowa.
Barton... Tioga, N. Y.

Franklin, Mo.	Bradford	Merrimack, N. H.	Bridgeton	Cumberland, N. J.	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Witanga, N. O.	Bradford	Orange, Va.	Bridgeton	Parke, Ind.	Brooklyn (c. h.)	Kings
Franklin, Va.	Bradford	Coosa, Ala.	Bridgeton	Cumberland, Me.	Brooklyn	Cuyahog
Oneda, N. Y.	Bradford	Start, Ill.	Bridgeton	St. Louis, Mo.	Brooklyn	Susquehanna
(c. h.) Owsley, Ky.	Bradford	MoKean, Pa.	Bridgeton	Shelby, Ala.	Brooklyn	Haltfax, Va.
Madison, Ky.	Bradford Centre	Orange, Vt.	Bridgetown	Caroline, Md.	Brooklyn	Green, Wia.
Loone, Iowa	Bradford Springs	Sumter, S. C.	Bridge Valley	Bucks, Pa.	Brook Neal	Campbell, Va.
(c. h.) Porter, Ind.	Bradfordville	Marion, Ky.	Bridgeville	Sussex, Del.	Brooks	Newberry, S. O.
Johnson, N. O.	Bradley	Jackson, Ill.	Bridgeville	Warren, N. J.	Brooks	Worth, Ga.
Washington, Ark.	Bradleyville	Alegan, Mich.	Bridgeville	Sullivan, N. Y.	Brooks	Waldo, Me.
Washington, Md.	Bradleyville	Sumter, S. O.	Bridgeville	Muskingum, Ohio.	Brooks' Grove	Litchington, N. Y.
Washington, Tenn.	Bradshaw	Giles, Tenn.	Bridgeville	Pickens, Ala.	Brooks' Tan Yard	Macon, Tenn.
Linton, Tenn.	Brady	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Bridgewater	Litchfield, Conn.	Brookston	White, Ind.
Howard, Pa.	Brady's Bend	Armstrong, Pa.	Bridgewater	Washenaw, Mich.	Brookville	Addison, Vt.
Clinton, Iowa	Brady's Mills	Allegheny, Md.	Bridgewater	Plymouth, Mass.	Brookville	Blount, Ala.
Morris, N. J.	Bradyville	Adams, Ohio.	Bridgewater	Grafton, N. H.	Brookville	Randolph, Ga.
(c. h.) Scott, Ark.	Bradyville	Cannon, Tenn.	Bridgewater	Oneida, N. Y.	Brookville	Hancock, Me.
(c. h.) Warrick, Ind.	Brady's	Louden, Ala.	Bridgewater	Williams, Ohio.	Brookville	Montgomery, Ohio.
(c. h.) Cooper, Mo.	Bradyville	Middlesex, Mass.	Bridgewater	Aroostook, Me.	Brookville	St. Croix, Wis.
(c. h.) Brasco, Tex.	Brainerd's	Warren, N. J.	Bridgewater	Bucks, Pa.	Brookville	Ogle, Ill.
Herkimer, N. Y.	Brainerd	Rensselaer, N. Y.	Bridgewater	Rockingham, Va.	Brookville (c. h.)	Franklin, Ind.
Lincoln, Me.	Braintree	Norfolk, Mass.	Bridgewater	Windsor, Vt.	Brookville (c. h.)	Bracken, Ky.
Deacons, Pa.	Braintree	Orange, Vt.	Bridgewater	Burke, N. C.	Brookville	Montgomery, Md.
Marion, Pa.	Braintree	Wyanon, Pa.	Bridle Creek	Grayson, Va.	Brookville	Nowata, Miss.
Washington, Pa.	Braman's Cor.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Bridport	Addison, Vt.	Brookville	Marion, Mo.
Abbeville, S. C.	Branch	Mountain, Wis.	Briensburgh	Marshall, Ky.	Brookville	Granville, N. O.
Burlington, N. J.	Branch (c. h.)	Branch, Mich.	Brier Creek	Wilkes, N. O.	Brookville	Geneseo, N. Y.
Webster, Iowa	Branch	Chatham, N. C.	Brier Hill	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Brookville	Jefferson, Pa.
Union, Ky.	Branch Creek	Luningdon, Ind.	Brigg's Mills	Ohio, Ky.	Brookville	Jefferson, Iowa.
Newtown, Ark.	Branch Dale	Schuykill, Pa.	Brigham	Chautauque, N. Y.	Broomsburg	Schoharie, N. Y.
Onondaga, N. Y.	Branch's Store	Duplin, N. O.	Brigham City	Boo Elder, Utah.	Broomsburg	Effingham, Ill.
Wayne, Mich.	Branch Island	Pickens, S. C.	Briggsville	Marquette, Wis.	Brotherton	Wayne, Miss.
Merrimack, N. C.	Branch Juno	Westmoreland, Pa.	Bright	Dearborn, Ind.	Brotsmanville	Warren, N. J.
Grant, Wis.	Branch Port	St. N. Y.	Brighton	La Grange, Ind.	Brower	Berks, Pa.
Monroe, Pa.	Branchville	Yates, Ala.	Brighton	Macoupin, Ill.	Brower's Mills	Randolph, N. C.
Bosser, N. C.	Branchville	Sussex, N. J.	Brighton	Beaufort, S. C.	Brownfield	Oxford, Me.
Richmond, La.	Branchville	Orangeburgh, S. C.	Brighton	Washington, Iowa	Brownhelm	Lorain, Ohio.
Wayne, Ind.	Branchville	Southampton, Va.	Brighton	Somerset, Me.	Browning	Schuyler, Ill.
Wilson, Ky.	Brandenburg (c. h.)	Mad, Ky.	Brighton	Litchington, Mich.	Browning's Ferry	Henry, Mo.
Fond, Mich.	Brandenburg	Rankin, Miss.	Brighton	Middlesex, Mass.	Browningsville	Bracken, Ky.
Andrew, Mo.	Brandon	Knox, Ohio.	Brighton	Monroe, N. Y.	Brownington	Butler, Pa.
Suffolk, Mass.	Brandon	Oakland, Mich.	Brighton	Lorain, Ohio.	Brownington	Orleans, Vt.
Erle, N. Y.	Brandon	Rutland, Vt.	Brighton	Kenosha, Wis.	Brown's	Cobb, Ga.
Summit, Ohio.	Brandon	Buchanan, Iowa.	Brighton	Polk, Mo.	Brown's	Harrison, Mo.
Williamson, Tenn.	Brandon	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Bright Star	Hopkins, Tex.	Brown's	Fairfield, S. I.
Bowie, Tex.	Brandon Ch'ch	Prince George, Va.	Brightsville	Marlborough, S. C.	Brown's	Cass, Md.
Culpeper, Va.	Brandonville	Preston, Va.	Brillion	Calumet, Wis.	Brownsborough	Henderson, ex.
Thomas, Ga.	Brandt	Alams, Ohio.	Brimfield	Peoria, Ill.	Brownsborough	Oldham, Ky.
Northampton, Pa.	Brandt's Rock Spig.	Warren, Mo.	Brimfield	Hampden, Mass.	Brownsborough	Hendricks, Ind.
Berkshire, Mass.	Brandt's Station	Culpeper, Va.	Brimfield	Portage, Ohio.	Brownsburgh	Bucks, Pa.
Cabarrus, N. C.	Brandwine	Prince George, Md.	Brindletown	Burke, N. C.	Brownsburgh	Rockbridge, Va.
Nash, N. O.	Brandywine Manor	Chester, Pa.	Bringham's	N. Mex.	Brown's Corner	Kennebeck, Mo.
Jefferson, Iowa	Brantford	New Haven, Conn.	Brinkley's Ferry	Rowan, N. C.	Brown's Corner	Wood, Ohio.
Prings, Boone, Va.	Brant	Erle, N. Y.	Brinkerton	Clarion, Pa.	Brown's Cove	Albemarle, Va.
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Brant	Calumet, Wis.	Brinkley's Bridge	Lancaster, Pa.	Brown's Hill	Wylie, Va.
Dinwiddie, Va.	Brantford	Sherburne, Minn.	Brinkleyville	Haltfax, N. C.	Brown's Mills	Washington, Ohio.
El Dorado, Cal.	Brantingham	Lewis, N. Y.	Brinton	Champaign, Ohio.	Brown's Mills	Burlington, N. J.
Sumter, N. Y.	Brasher	St. Marys, La.	Briscoe's Run	Wood, Va.	Brown's Mountain	Bratton, Va.
Madison, Ga.	Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Bristersburgh	Fauquier, Va.	Brownstown	Secter, Ark.
Linn, Iowa	Brasher Iron Wks.	St. Luce, N. Y.	Bristoe Station	Prince Wm., Va.	Brownstown (c. h.)	Jackson, Ind.
Jay, Ind.	Brasherville	Perry, Ky.	Bristol	Hartford, Conn.	Brownstown	Wayne, Mich.
Somers, N. C.	Brassfield	Wake, N. C.	Bristol	Elkhart, Ind.	Brown's Valley	Montgom'y, Ind.
Pickens, S. J.	Brassstown	Union, Ga.	Bristol	Kendall, Ill.	Brownsville	Talladega, Ala.
Marshall, Ind.	Brattleborough	Windham, Vt.	Bristol	Ann's Arundel, Md.	Brownsville	Union, Ind.
Coles, Ill.	Braxton (c. h.)	Bracton, Va.	Bristol	Lincoln, Me.	Brownsville	Edmonson, Ky.
Crawford, Mo.	Brayville	Dearborn, Ind.	Bristol	Grafton, N. H.	Brownsville (c. h.)	Cameron, Tex.
Rosa, Ohio	Brazil	Clay, Ind.	Bristol	Ontario, N. Y.	Brownsville	Piscataqua, Me.
Washington, N. Y.	Brazil	Saltine, Ark.	Bristol	Borquin, Ohio.	Brownsville	Shawnee, Kans.
Butler, Pa.	Brazil	Coles, Mo.	Bristol	Bucks, Pa.	Brownsville	Washington, Md.
Warren, Miss.	Brazoria (c. h.)	Brasoria, Tex.	Bristol (c. h.)	Bristol, E. I.	Brownsville	Hinda, Miss.
Delaware, N. Y.	Brazos Bottom	Barren, Tex.	Bristol	Addison, Vt.	Brownsville	Saltine, Mo.
Citron, Ind.	Brazos Santiago	Cameron, Tex.	Breakabean	Schoharie, N. Y.	Brownsville	Granville, N. C.
Merrimack, N. H.	Breakneck	Butler, Pa.	Breaux Bridge	St. Martins, La.	Brownsville	Licking, Ohio.
Sagadahoc, Mo.	Breaux Bridge	St. Martins, La.	Breakinridge	Bad Ar, Wia.	Brownsville	Fayette, Pa.
Sagadahoc, Me.	Breakinridge	Clearfield, Pa.	Breakinridge	Janper, Mo.	Brownsville	Marlborough, S. C.
Carroll, Ga.	Breakinridge	Henry, Va.	Breakinridge	Trumbull, Ohio.	Brownsville	Haywood, Tenn.
Talladega, Ala.	Breakinridge	Colorado	Brittain	Rutherford, N. O.	Brownsville	Windsor, Vt.
Jones, Iowa	Breakinridge	Pike, Ky.	Britton's Neck	Marton, S. C.	Brownsville	Cass, Mich.
Carroll, Ga.	Breakinridge	Davis, Minn.	Britt's Landing	Perry, Tenn.	Brownsville	Forney, Nebr.
Piscataqua, Me.	Breedings	Adati, Ky.	Broadalbin	Fulton, N. Y.	Brownsville	Prairie, Ark.
Washington, Pa.	Breedsville	Van Buren, Mich.	Broad Axe	Montgomery, Pa.	Brownsville	Houston, Minn.
Southampton, Va.	Breese	Greene, Ill.	Broad Brook	Hartford, Conn.	Brownsville	Bradford, Pa.
Lawrence, Mo.	Breesport	Chemung, N. Y.	Broad Creek	Queen Anne, Md.	Brownville	Jefferson, N. Y.
Harrison, Ohio	Breinsville	Letcher, Pa.	Broadford	Smyth, Va.	Brownville	Nemaha, Nebr.
Franklin, Ga.	Bremen	Randolph, Ill.	Broad Mountain	Schuykill, Pa.	Brownville	Coleton, S. C.
Greene, Ohio	Bremen	Marshall, Ind.	Broad Oaks	One, Ill.	Bruce	MoDonough, Ill.
(c. h.) Clay, Ind.	Bremen	Lincoln, Mo.	Broad Blippe	Mc	Bruceville	Pike, Ala.
Fayette, Ill.	Bremen	Fairfield, Ohio.	Broad River	Eber, Ind.	Bruceville	Fulton, Ind.
Warren, Ky.	Bremen	McLean, Ky.	Broad Run	Louden, Ga.	Bruceville	Frederick, Va.
			Broad San Stat'n	Fauquier, Va.	Bruceville	Knox, Ind.



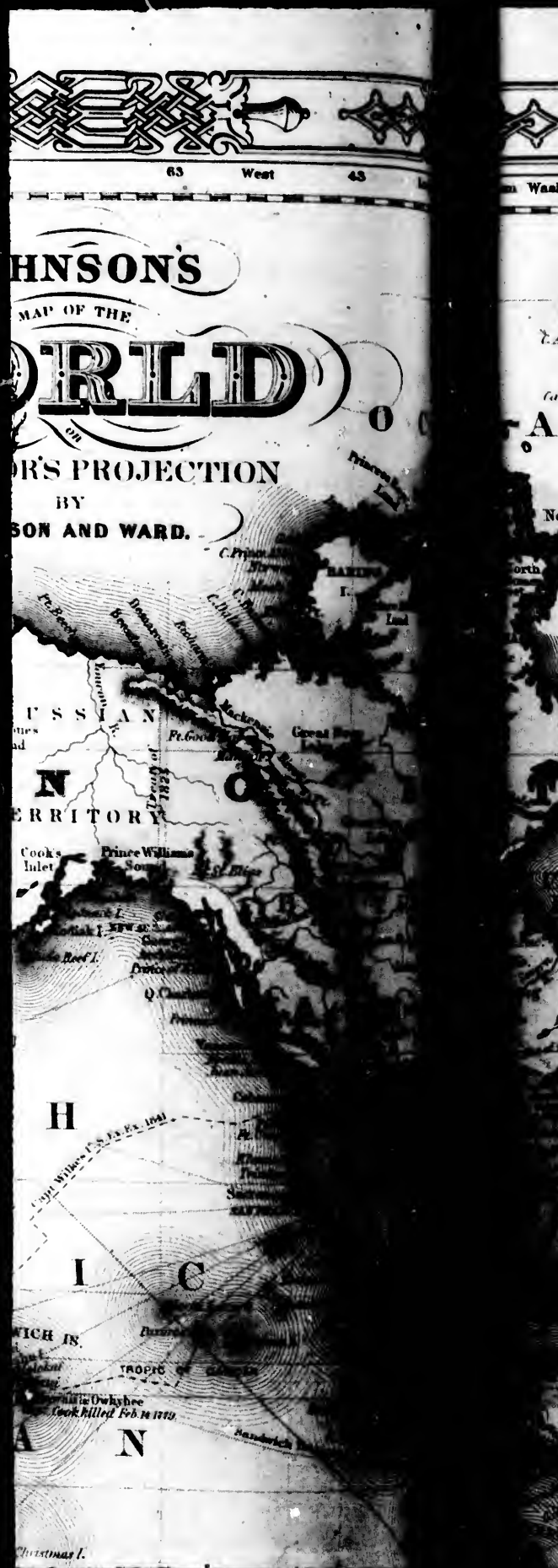
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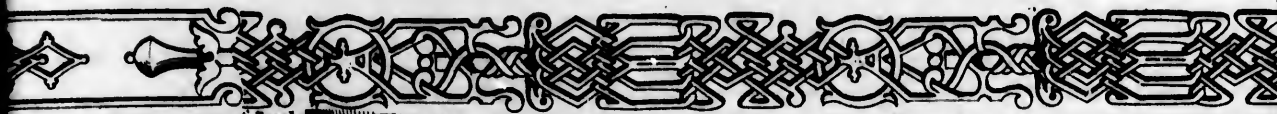
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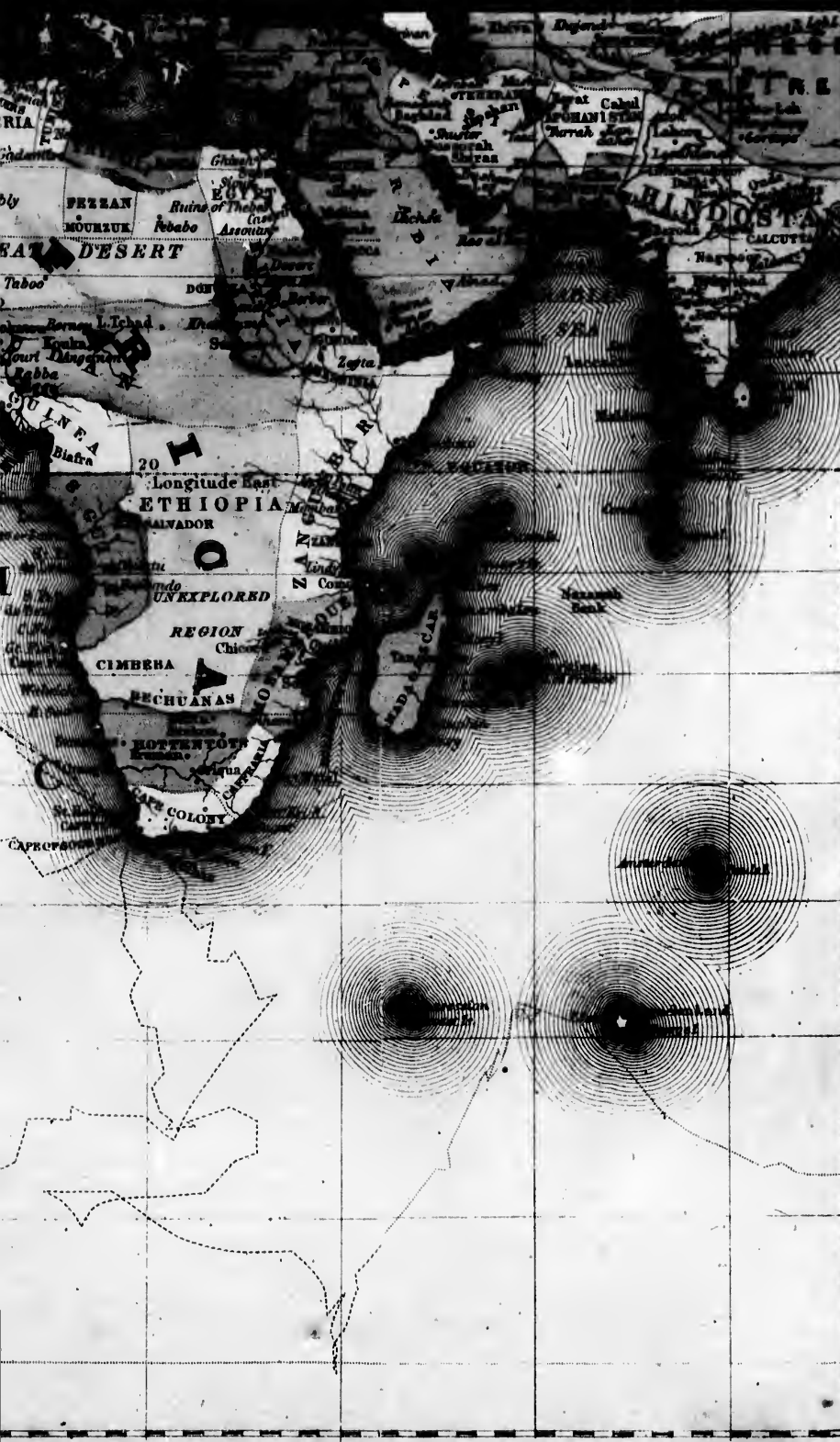
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Buchanan	Tippecanoe, Ind.	Bunker Hill	Bedford, Va.	Bullerville	Warren, Ohio
Buchanan	Montgomery, Ill.	Bunker Hill	Buller, Ohio	Bullerville	Tama, Iowa
Buchanan	Platte, Mo.	Bunker Hill	Smith, Miss.	Bulltatehio	Monroe, Miss.
Buchanan	Gravelle, N. C.	Bunker Hill	Lucia, Mo.	Butte des Morts	Winnemago, Wis.
Buchanan	Perry, Ohio	Bunker's Hill	Giles, Tenn.	Butterly	Owego, N. Y.
Buchanan	Bollinger, Mo.	Bunker's Hill	Catawba, N. C.	Butternut Falls	Orange, N. Y.
Buchanan	Hundolph, Ala.	Bunker's Hill	Grant, Wis.	Butternut Ridge	Seneca, Ohio
Buchanan	Harutson, Ga.	Bunn's Bluff	Orange, Tex.	Butternut	Osego, N. Y.
Buchanan	Baltimore, Md.	Buras Settlem'	Plaquemine, La.	Buttville	Marton, Oreg.
Buchanan	Alleghany, Pa.	Burbank	Wayne, Ohio	Buttville	Butts, Ga.
Buchanan	Berrien, Mich.	Burbois	Franklin, Mo.	Buttville	Grandy, Mo.
Buck	Lancaster, Pa.	Burden	Schuyler, N. Y.	Butztown	Northampton, Pa.
Buck Branch	Barbour, Ala.	Bureau Junction	Bureau, Ill.	Buxton	York, Mo.
Buck Creek	Scriven, Ga.	Burgaw Depot	N. Hanover, N. C.	Buxton Centra.	York, Mo.
Buck Creek	Greene, Ind.	Burgosa	Clinton, Iowa	Buyckville	Coosa, Ala.
Buck Creek	Spartanburgh, S. C.	Burgess' Store	Northumb'g'd, Va.	Buzzard Boost	Nicholas, Ky.
Buck Creek	Greene, Miss.	Burgettstown	Washington, Pa.	Buzzeville	Coffee, Ala.
Buck Creek	Kent, Mich.	Burgh Hill	Trumbull, Ohio	Byberry	Philadelphia, Pa.
Buck Eye	Laurana, Ga.	Burk	Benton, Iowa	Byersville	Livingston, N. Y.
Buck Eye	Garrard, Ky.	Burke	Franklin, N. Y.	Byfield	Essex, Mass.
Buck Eye	Putnam, Ohio	Burke	Caledonia, Vt.	Byhalla	Marshall, Miss.
Buck Eye	Yolo, Cal.	Burke	Dana, Wis.	Byhalla	Union, Ohio
Buck Eye	Richland, Wis.	Burke's Garden	Tusawell, Va.	Byington	Pike, Ohio
Buck Eye Cottage	Perry, Ohio	Burke's Mills	Augusta, Va.	Bynum's Creek	Panola, Miss.
Buckeye Furnace	Jackson, Ohio	Burke's Station	Fairfax, Va.	Bynumville	Charlton, Mo.
Buckeye town	Frederick, Md.	Burkesville	Cumberld, Ky.	Byrd's Mills	Coffey, Ga.
Buckfield	Oxford, Mo.	Burkville (c. h.)	Newton, Tex.	Byrne	Jackson, Tenn.
Buckhannon	Upshur, Va.	Burkville	Bullock, Ill.	Byrneville	Harrison, Ind.
Buckhead	Fairfield, S. C.	Burkittsville	Frederick, Md.	Byronville	Dooly, Ga.
Buck Head	Morgan, Ga.	Burkittsville	Atlanta, Miss.	Byron	Greene, Ohio
Buckhead Causey	Colleton, S. C.	Burkville	Northway, Va.	Byron	Ogle, Ill.
Buck Hollow	Franklin, Vt.	Burleston	Franklin, Ala.	Byron	Oxford, Me.
Buck Horn	Brown, Ill.	Burlingame	Shuonee, Kas.	Byron	Shiloh, Mich.
Buck Horn	Independence, Ark.	Burlingham	Sullivan, N. Y.	Byron	Genesee, N. Y.
Buck Horn	Ohio, Ky.	Burlingham	Metz, Ohio	Byron	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Buck Horn	Pike, Ala.	Burlington	Hartford, Conn.	Cabbage Farm	Mecklenburgh, Va.
Buckhorn	Winston, Miss.	Burlington	Kane, Ill.	Cabell C. H.	Cabell, Va.
Buckhorn	Columbia, Pa.	Burlington	Carroll, Ind.	Cabell	Carroll, Ohio
Buckingham	Bucks, Pa.	Burlington	Coffey, Kans.	Cabin Creek	Lucia, Ky.
Buckingham (c. h.)	Buck's, Va.	Burlington	Lake, Minn.	Cabinets	Montgomery, Pa.
Buckingham Mine	Buck's, Va.	Burlington	Des Moines, Iowa	Cabin Hill	Delaware, N. Y.
Buckland	Gates, N. C.	Burlington (c. h.)	Boons, Ky.	Cabin Point	Sturys, Va.
Buckland	Franklin, Mass.	Burlington	Penobscot, Me.	Cable's Valley	Johnson, Tenn.
Buckland	Prince William, Va.	Burlington	Cathoun, Mich.	Cabot	Caledonia, Vt.
Buckland	Hartford, Conn.	Burlington	Midlsex, Mass.	Caeapon Depot	Morgan, Va.
Buckley's	Jasper, Miss.	Burlington	Burlington, N. J.	Caeop Creek	Yolo, Cal.
Buck Point	Jackson, Tenn.	Burlington	Otego, N. Y.	Caehemasso	Dallas, Ala.
Bucks	Columbiana, Ohio	Burlington (c. h.)	Lawrence, Ohio	Cadeho Cove	Montgomery, Ala.
Buckskin	Gibson, Ind.	Burlington	Bradford, Pa.	Cadereta	Choctaw, Miss.
Bucksnort	Perry, Ala.	Burlington	Chittenden, Vt.	Cade's Cove	Mount, Tenn.
Bucksport	Hancock, Me.	Burlington	Ruelns, Wis.	Cadla	Henry, Ind.
Bucksport	Humboldt, Cal.	Burlington	Hampshire, Va.	Cadla	Green, Wis.
Bucksport Centre	Hancock, Me.	Burlington Flats	Otego, N. Y.	Cadiz (c. h.)	Trigg, Ky.
Buckstown	Somerset, Pa.	Burner's Spr'g	Shenandoah, Va.	Cadiz (c. h.)	Harrison, Ohio
Buckstown	Dorchester, Md.	Burnersville	Barbour, Va.	Cadiz Hill	Cattaraugus, N. Y.
Bucksville	Bucks, Pa.	Burnet (c. h.)	Burnet, Tex.	Cadonia Valley	Delaware, N. Y.
Bucksville	Horry, S. C.	Burnett's Creek	Dodge, Wis.	Cadron	Conoco, Ark.
Buckton	Warren, Va.	Burnett's	White, Ind.	Cadwallader	Tuscarawaa, Ohio
Buck Tooth	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Burnham Village	Waldo, Me.	Cady's Falls	Lamolle, Vt.
Bueyrus (c. h.)	Crawford, Ohio	Burning Spring	Wirt, Va.	Cady's Tunnel	Bath, Va.
Buda	Bureau, Ill.	Burning Spring	Floyd, Ky.	Cadyville	Clinton, N. Y.
Budd's Lake	Morris, N. J.	Burns	La Crose, Wis.	Cageville	Hayswood, Tenn.
Buel	Sanilac, Mich.	Burns	Alleghany, N. Y.	Cagle's Fountain	Greenville, S. C.
Buel	Montgomery, N. Y.	Burns	Shiloh, Mich.	Cahaba (c. h.)	Dallas, Ala.
Buena Vista	Carroll, Tenn.	Burns	Henry, Ill.	Cain Creek	Pickens, S. C.
Buena Vista	Duplin, N. C.	Burnside	Clearfield, Pa.	Cainland	Benton, Ala.
Buena Vista	Jefferson, Ind.	Burns Level	Burnet, N. C.	Cain's	Guinnett, Ga.
Buena Vista	Washita, Ark.	Burnsville (c. h.)	Fancy, N. C.	Cain's	Lancaster, Pa.
Buena Vista	Harrison, Ky.	Burnsville	McDonough, Ill.	Cainville	Wilson, Tenn.
Buena Vista	Monroe, Ala.	Burnsville	Bartholomew, Ind.	Caintuck	New Hanover, N. C.
Buena Vista	Stephenson, Ill.	Burnsville	Dallas, Ala.	Ca Ira	Cumberland, Va.
Buena Vista	Steuben, N. Y.	Burnsville	Takemingo, Miss.	Cabin	Richie, Va.
Buena Vista	Clinton, Iowa	Burnt Cabins	Fulton, Pa.	Calro	Decatur, Ga.
Buena Vista	Chickasaw, Mich.	Burnt Corn	Monroe, Ala.	Calro	Alexander, Ill.
Buena Vista	Greenville, S. O.	Burnt Factory	Spartanb'g'd, S. O.	Calro	Stark, Ohio
Buena Vista	Marton, Ga.	Burnt Mills	Montgomery, Md.	Calro	Henderson, Ky.
Buena Vista	Tuscarawaa, Ohio	Burnt Ordinary	James City, Va.	Calro	Greene, N. Y.
Buena Vista	Portage, Wis.	Burnt Prairie	White, Ill.	Calro	Tahamingo, Miss.
Buena Vista	Alleghany, Pa.	Burnt Stand	Carroll, Ga.	Calro	Edgefield, S. C.
Buena Vista	Frederick, Md.	Burntville	Brunswick, Va.	Calata	Washington, Vt.
Buena Vista	Horne, N. C.	Burragoville	Worcester, Mass.	Calata	Washington, Me.
Buena Vista	Washita, Ark.	Burrell	Westmoreland, Pa.	Calata	Monroe, Ohio
Buffalo	Dallas, Mo.	Burrillville	Providence, R. I.	Calapooya	Linn, Oreg.
Buffalo (c. h.)	Eric, N. Y.	Burr Oak	Winnebago, Ill.	Calauria	Rowan, N. C.
Buffalo	Quernsey, Ohio	Burr Oak	Winchester, Iowa	Calcutta	Columbiana, Ohio
Buffalo	Washington, Pa.	Burr's Ferry	La Crose, Va.	Caldwell	Essex, N. J.
Buffalo (c. h.)	Putnam, Va.	Burr's Mills	Jefferson, N. Y.	Caldwell (c. h.)	Warren, N. Y.
				Caldwell (c. h.)	Burleson, Tex.

Centerion Morgan, Ind.
Centerville Davis, Ind.
Centerville Ames, Cal.
Centerville Bames, Ill.
Centerville Platt, Ill.
Central Columbia, Pa.
Central Linn, Oreg.
Central St. Louis, Mo.
Central Academy Panola, Miss.
Central Bridge Schoharie, N. Y.
Central City Colorado.
Central City Breckenridge, Kans.
Central City Marion, Ill.
Central City Hart, Nebr.
Central College Franklin, Ohio.
Centralia Marion, Ill.
Centralia Dubuque, Iowa.
Central Institute Coosa, Ala.
Central Plains Fincannon, Va.
Central Point Caroline, Va.
Central Point Goodhue, Minn.
Central Square Onego, N. Y.
Central Village Windham, Conn.
Centro (c. h.) Cherokee, Ala.
Centro Montgomery, Ind.
Centro Howard, Ohio.
Centro Tabor, Ga.
Centro Bremen, Ky.
Centro Guilford, N. C.
Centro Perry, Pa.
Centro Eaton, Mich.
Centro Ashley, Ark.
Centro Buxk, Tex.
Centro Puga, Iowa.
Centro Almond Allegany, N. Y.
Centro Barnstead Belknap, N. H.
Centro Belpru Washington, Ohio.
Centro Berlin Kenscheler, N. Y.
Centro Bridge Bucks, Pa.
Centro Brunswick Rensselaer, N. Y.
Centro Brook Middlesex, Conn.
Centro Brook Onago, N. Y.
Centroburgh Knox, Ohio.
Centro Cambu Washington, N. Y.
Centro Canisteo Steuben, N. Y.
Centro Conway Carroll, N. Y.
Centro Creek Lawrence, Mo.
Centro Cross Essex, Va.
Centroredale Providence, R. I.
Centrofield Oldham, Ky.
Centrofield Highland, Ohio.
Centro Grosou London, Conn.
Centro Grove Payson, N. C.
Centro Guilford Piscataquis, Me.
Centro Hall Centre, Pa.
Centro Harbors Belknap, N. H.
Centro Hill Centre, Pa.
Centro Hill De Soto, Miss.
Centro Hill White, Ark.
Centro Lebanon York, Mo.
Centro Lincolnville Wuldo, Me.
Centro Line Centre, Pa.
Centro Lisle Broome, N. Y.
Centro Lovell Oxford, Me.
Centro Montville Wuldo, Me.
Centro Moreland Wyoming, Va.
Centro Moriches Suffolk, N. Y.
Centro Osage Carroll, N. H.
Centro Osage Carroll, N. H.
Centro Point Clay, Ind.
Centro Point Monroe, Ky.
Centro Point Sevier, Ark.
Centro Point Linn, Iowa.
Centro Point Henderson, Tenn.
Centro Point Orange, N. Y.
Centro Point Knox, Ill.
Centroport Suffolk, N. Y.
Centro Ridge Mercer, Ill.
Centro Rutland Rutland, Vt.
Centro Sandwich Carroll, N. Y.
Centro Sherman Chautauque, N. Y.
Centro Sidney Chocomaek, Mass.
Centro Square Montgomery, Pa.
Centro Star Landerdale, Ala.
Centro Stratford Stratford, N. H.
Centro Salem, N. J.
Centro Huron, Ohio.

Chamberlain Allen, Ind.
Chambers (c. h.) Chambers, Ala.
Chambersburg Pike, Ill.
Chambersburg Clarke, Mo.
Chambersburg Orange, Ind.
Chambersburg Montjoy, Ohio.
Chambersburg Franklin, Pa.
Chambers Creek Ellis, Tex.
Chambersia Liberty, Tex.
Chambersville Dallas, Ark.
Chambersville Indiana, Pa.
Chambitsburgh Bedford, Va.
Chamola Onago, Mo.
Champagnolle Union, Ark.
Champion Trumbull, Iowa.
Champion Jefferson, N. Y.
Champion S. B. Jefferson, N. Y.
Championville Fayette, Tenn.
Champlain Clinton, N. Y.
Champlain Hennepin, Minn.
Champoug Marion, Oreg.
Chanahachee Tallapoosa, Ala.
Chancellor York, Pa.
Chancellorford Henry, Tenn.
Chanco Prairie Burton, Tex.
Chaneveville Monmouth, N. J.
Chandler's Sp's Talladega, Ala.
Chandlerville Muskegon, Ohio.
Chandlerville Chester, Pa.
Chandlerville Bedford, Pa.
Chauhasson Hennepin, Minn.
Chanuahon Will, Ill.
Channingville Dubuque, Iowa.
Chantilly Lincoln, Mo.
Chantilly Fairfax, Va.
Chapel Hill Orange, N. C.
Chapel Hill Monmouth, N. J.
Chapel Hill Marshall, Tenn.
Chapel Hill Perry, Ohio.
Chapel Hill Washington, Tex.
Chapel Hill La Fayette, Mo.
Chapel Hill Fumana, Va.
Chapel Hill Campbell, Ga.
Chapinville Crawford, Pa.
Chapinville Ontario, N. Y.
Chapinville Litchfield, Conn.
Chaplin Windham, Conn.
Chaplin Nelson, Ky.
Chapman Snyder, Pa.
Chapman's Ford Talapin, Ala.
Chapmanville Logan, Va.
Chappaqua Westchester, N. Y.
Chappel Dallas, Ark.
Chappel's Bridge Newberry, S. C.
Chapdelo St. Mary's, Md.
Charco Galloway, Tex.
Charlon (c. h.) Gettysburg, Ohio.
Charlenton St. Mary's, La.
Charlon (c. h.) Lucas, Iowa.
Charlon Mills Putnam, Mo.
Charly Lincoln, Tenn.
Charlemont Franklin, Mass.
Charlemont Bedford, Va.
Charles City (c. h.) City, Va.
Charles Riv. Vige Norfolk, Mass.
Charleston Cole, Ill.
Charleston Mississippi, Mo.
Charleston Penobscot, Me.
Charleston Hopkins, Tex.
Charleston Hopkins, Ky.
Charleston Kalamazoo, Mich.
Charleston Tullahoma, Miss.
Charleston Lee, Iowa.
Charleston Montgomery, N. Y.
Charleston Toipa, Pa.
Charleston (c. h.) Charleston, S. C.
Charleston Bradley, Tenn.
Charleston C. M. Montjoy, N. Y.
Charleston Franklin, Ark.
Charleston Middlesex, Mass.
Charleston Clark, Md.
Charleston Clark, Ind.
Charleston Sullivan, N. H.
Charleston Calumet, Wis.
Charleston Portage, Ohio.

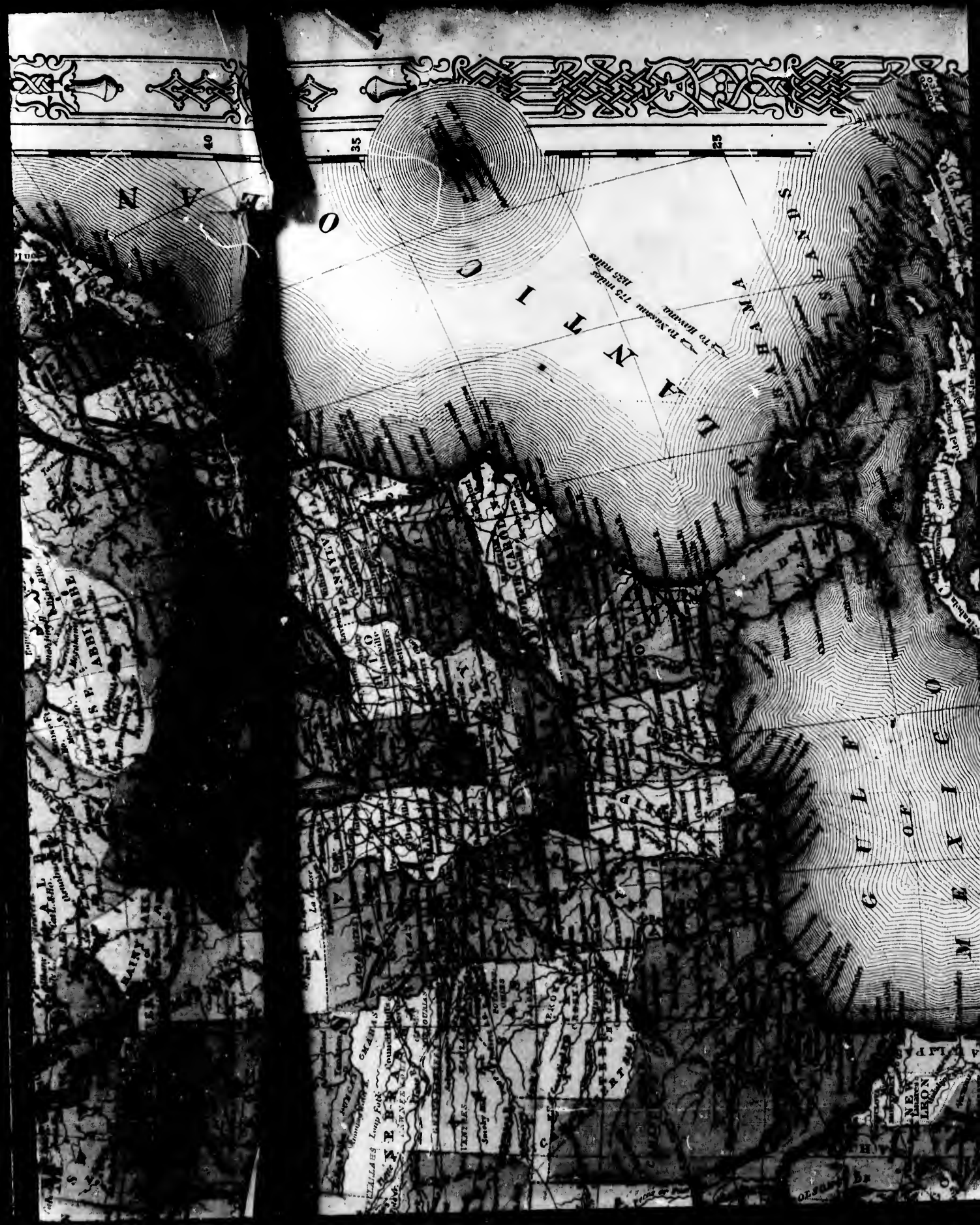
Chauncoy Athens, Ohio.
Chauncoy Allegany, N. Y.
Chawalla Montgomery, Tenn.
Chazy Clinton, N. Y.
Chazy Valley Henry, Tenn.
Chebanco Proquis, Ill.
Cheeksville Marion, Tenn.
Cheektoiwaga Erie, N. Y.
Cheimford Middlesex, Mass.
Chelsea Will, Ill.
Chelsea Washtenaw, Mich.
Chelsea Suffolk, Vt.
Chelsea (c. h.) Orange, Vt.
Cheltenham Butler, Kans.
Cheltenham Montgomery, Pa.
Chemung Mellen, Ill.
Chemung Chemung, N. Y.
Chemung Centre Chemung, N. Y.
Chenango Lawrence, Pa.
Chenango Broome, N. Y.
Chenango Forks Broome, N. Y.
Cheney's Grove McLean, Ill.
Chenoyville Rapids, La.
Chengwatana Pine, Minn.
Chenoas McLean, Ill.
Chenook Pacific, Wash.
Chenuba Terrell, Ga.
Chenoboo Pickens, S. C.
Cherachot Providence, R. I.
Cherapitque Blount, Ala.
Cherquist Davis, Iowa.
Cheraw Chesterfield, S. C.
Cherino Nacogdoches, Tex.
Cherokee Butte, Cal.
Cherokee Lawrence, Ky.
Cherokee Franklin, Ala.
Cherokee Heights Abe's, S. C.
Cherokee Iron Works York, S. C.
Cherokee Line Cherokee, Ga.
Cherry Muskegon, Iowa.
Cherry Camden, Mo.
Cherry Creek Chautauque, N. Y.
Cherry Creek Pontotoc, Miss.
Cherryfield Henderson, N. C.
Cherry Grove Schuyler, Mo.
Cherry Grove Washington, Tenn.
Cherry Grove Carroll, Ill.
Cherry Grove Saline, Ark.
Cherry Grove Hamilton, Ohio.
Cherry Hill Erie, Pa.
Cherry Hill Broome, Va.
Cherry Hill Cecil, Md.
Cherry Hill Calhoun, Miss.
Cherry Lako Madison, Fla.
Cherry Log Gilmer, Ga.
Cherry Ridge Wayne, Pa.
Cherry Ridge Union, La.
Cherry Run Depot Morgan, Va.
Cherry Tree Venango, Pa.
Cherry Valley Onago, N. Y.
Cherry Valley Winnebago, Ill.
Cherry Valley Wilcox, Tenn.
Cherry Valley Ashland, Ohio.
Cherry Valley Washington, Pa.
Cherryville Northampton, Pa.
Cherryville Haywood, Tenn.
Cherryville Hunterdon, N. J.
Cherryshing Saginaw, Mich.
Chesapeake Lawrence, Mo.
Chesapeake City Cecil, Md.
Chesber's Store Anderson, Ky.
Cheshiro New Haven, Conn.
Cheshiro Berkshire, Mass.
Cheshiro Ontario, N. Y.
Cheshire Gallia, Ohio.
Cheshiroville Chenango, N. Y.
Chesnut Bluff Dyer, Tenn.
Chesnut Creek Autauga, Ala.
Chesnut Flat Walker, Ga.
Chesnut Fork Bedford, Va.
Chesnut Gap Gilmer, Ga.
Chesnut Grove Shelby, Ky.
Chesnut Grove Lycoming, Pa.
Chesnut Grove Davidson, Tenn.
Chesnut Grove Chester, S. C.
Chesnut Grove Iradell, N. C.

Chew's Landing Camden, N. J.
Cheyenne Washington, Md.
Cheyenne Dodge, Nebr.
Chicago Cook, Ill.
Chichester Merrimack, N. H.
Chickahominy Hinton, Va.
Chickamaug Hamilton Madison, Ala.
Chickamoga Hamilton, Tenn.
Chickasaaw Mercer, Ohio.
Chickasaaw Franklin, Ala.
Chickasaaw Chickasaw, Iowa.
Chickalah Yell, Ark.
Childersburg Talladega, Ala.
Chickasaawhiatchie Lee, Ga.
Chick's Springs Greenville, S. C.
Chico Butte, Cal.
Chillicothe Hampden, Mass.
Chillicothe Falls Hampden, Mass.
Chillicothe Store Montgomery, Va.
Childsville Yancey, N. C.
Chilhowee Blount, Tenn.
Chill Miami, Ind.
Chill Hancock, Ill.
Chill Monroe, N. Y.
Chill Coahnton, Ohio.
Chillilooth Peoria, Ill.
Chillilooth (c. h.) Livingston, Mo.
Chilliloothie Ross, Ohio.
Chilliloothie Wapello, Iowa.
Chilliloothie Northumberland, Pa.
Chilliloothie Dunklin, Mo.
Chilmark Duques, Mass.
Chillo Clermont, Ohio.
Chilton Catmet, Wis.
Chiltonville Plymouth, Mass.
Chimney Point Addison, Vt.
Chimney Rock Rutherford, N. C.
China Kennebec, Mo.
China St. Clair, Mich.
China Wyoming, N. Y.
China Grove Pike, Iowa.
China Hill Gadsden, Fla.
Chinatown Nevada.
Chinatownogue Accokeek, Md.
Chinsee Camp Trutsum, Cal.
Chinkapin Duplin, N. C.
Chinkapin Grove Gwynett, Ga.
Chinlanbec Talladega, Ala.
Chippman's Point Addison, Vt.
Chippewa Chicago, Minn.
Chippewa Wayne, Ohio.
Chippewa New Castle, Del.
Chippewa City Pike, Miss.
Chippewa Falls Chippewa, Wis.
Chicago City Chicago, Minn.
Chilmarville Scott, Ark.
Chiltonango Madison, N. Y.
Chiltonango Falls Madison, N. Y.
Chilthenden Rutland, Vt.
Chicocton Suquehanna, Pa.
Chicoctonville Sebastian, Ark.
Choctaw Choctaw, Nn, Ark.
Choctaw Agney Oktobee, Miss.
Choctaw Corner Clark, Ala.
Choctawhiatchie Barbour, Ala.
Choctaw Union, Ga.
Chota Monroe, Tenn.
Christmasville Gallatin, Ill.
Christiana New Castle, Del.
Christiana Lancaster, Pa.
Christiana Dane, Wis.
Christiansburgh Shelby, Ky.
Christiansburgh Montgomery, Va.
Christiansburgh Brecken, Ind.
Christiansburgh Champaign, Ohio.
Christiansville Mecklenburg, Va.
Christiansville Carroll, Tenn.
Christy's Prairie Morgan, Ky.
Chronicle Lincoln, N. C.
Chuckatuck Nansmond, Va.
Chucky Bend Jefferson, Tenn.
Chula Depot Amelia, Va.
Chulahoma Marshall, Miss.
Chulasky Northumberland, Pa.
Chunungcoo Macon, Ala.

Clarence Green, Tenn.
Clarence Calhoun, Ga.
Clarence Centre Erie, Pa.
Clarendon Monro, Va.
Clarendon Orleans, La.
Clarendon Rutland, N. C.
Clarendon Centre Calhoun, Ga.
Clarendon Springs Butler, Ga.
Claridon Geauga, Ohio.
Clarinda Page, Okla.
Clarlington Fore, Okla.
Clarion Clarion, Pa.
Clark Mercer, Pa.
Clark Centre Clark, N. Y.
Clark Monroe, Pa.
Clark Cochoctoc, Ohio.
Clarkboro' Gloucester, Va.
Clarkburg Carroll, Ark.
Clarkburg Decatur, Ga.
Clarkburg (c. h.) Lewis, Ind.
Clarkburg Montgomery, Tenn.
Clarkburg Monmouth, Ohio.
Clarkburg Ross, Ohio.
Clarkburg (c. h.) Harris, Mo.
Clarkburg Erie, Pa.
Clark's Corners Aetna, Ohio.
Clark's Creek Montgomery, Pa.
Clark's X Roads Warren, Pa.
Clark's Factory Delaware, Pa.
Clarkfield Huron, Ohio.
Clark's Fork York, Pa.
Clark's Fork Cooper, Pa.
Clark's Green Luzerne, Pa.
Clark's Grove Presob, Pa.
Clark's Hill Tippecanoe, Ind.
Clark's Mills Mantoloking, N. J.
Clark's Mills Leanington, Va.
Clark's Corners Andover, Mass.
Clark's River Calhoun, Ga.
Clarkson Monroe, Pa.
Clarkson Columbian, Pa.
Clarkston Oakland, N. C.
Clarkstown White, Pa.
Clarkstown (c. h.) Rockland, Me.
Clarkville Spartanburg, S. C.
Clarkville Johnson, Va.
Clarkville (c. h.) Hubersha, Pa.
Clarkville Howard, Pa.
Clarkville Huntington, Pa.
Clarkville Albany, Va.
Clarkville Clinton, Va.
Clarkville Eldorado, Va.
Clarkville Dartin, Va.
Clarkville Coosa, Ala.
Clarkville Madison, Va.
Clarkville Greenville, Pa.
Clarkville (c. h.) Red River, La.
Clarkville Mecklenburg, Va.
Clarkville Ocean, Va.
Clarkville Scott, Va.
Claryville Alleghany, Pa.
Claryville Sullivan, Va.
Clauseville Monroe, Pa.
Clauseville Lehigh, Pa.
Claycrack Columbia, Mo.
Clay Onondaga, N. Y.
Clay Union, Pa.
Clay Washington, Pa.
Clay Macon, Va.
Clay Hanks Ocean, Va.
Clay Hill Warren, Pa.
Clay Hill Leno, Va.
Clay Hill York, Pa.
Clay Landing York, Pa.
Clay Lick Licking, Va.
Claymont New Castle, Pa.
Claypool Kosciusko, Ind.
Clay's Grove Lehigh, Pa.

Md. Clarendon.....Green, Wia.
 N.Y. Clarendon.....Cathoun, Mich.
 Ill. Clarendon Centre.....Erie, N. Y.
 N. H. Clarendon.....Monroe, Ark.
 Va. Clarendon.....Cuthoun, Mich.
 La. Clarendon.....Orleans, N. Y.
 Tenn. Clarendon.....Butland, Vt.
 Ohio. Clarendon Centre.....Cuthoun, Mich.
 Ala. Clarendon Springs.....Butland, Vt.
 Iowa. Claridon.....Geauga, Ohio.
 Ark. Clarinda.....Pope, Iowa.
 Ala. Clarington.....Forest, Pa.
 Ga. Clarion.....Clarion, Pa.
 S. C. Clark.....Mercer, Pa.
 Cal. Clark Centre.....Clark, Ill.
 Mass. Clark City.....Monroe, Mich.
 Mass. Clarks.....Cohasset, Ohio.
 Va. Clarksboro'.....Gloucester, N. J.
 N. C. Clarksburgh.....Carrroll, Tenn.
 Tenn. Clarksburgh.....Decatur, Ind.
 Ind. Clarksburgh (c. h.).....Loves, Ky.
 N. Y. Clarksburgh.....Andiana, Md.
 Ohio. Clarksburgh.....Montgomery, Md.
 Ill. Clarksburgh.....Monmouth, N. J.
 Mo. Clarksburgh.....Ross, Ohio.
 Ohio. Clarksburgh (c. h.).....Harrison, Va.
 Iowa. Clarksburgh.....Erie, N. Y.
 Pa. Clark's Corners.....Kent, Del.
 Mo. Clark's Corners.....Ashkabul, Ohio.
 Mass. Clark's Creek.....Montgomery, N. C.
 Ohio. Clark's X Roads.....Warren, Ind.
 Wis. Clark's Factory.....Delaware, N. Y.
 Mass. Clarkfield.....Ipswich, Ohio.
 N. Y. Clark's Fork.....York, S. C.
 N. Y. Clark's Fork.....Cooper, Mo.
 N. C. Clark's Green.....Luerns, Pa.
 E. Me. Clark's Grove.....Freeborn, Pa.
 Mich. Clark's Hill.....Tippecanoe, Ind.
 N. Y. Clark's Mills.....Leontoeo, Wia.
 Va. Clark's Mills.....Leintong, S. C.
 Miss. Clarkson Centre.....Monroe, Ky.
 Fla. Clark's River.....Cullaway, Ky.
 Va. Clarkson.....Monroe, N. Y.
 Cal. Clarkson.....Columbiana, Ohio.
 Ark. Clarkson.....Oakland, Mich.
 N. Y. Clarksontown.....White, Tenn.
 Ga. Clarksontown (c. h.).....Rockland, N. Y.
 Ala. Clarksonville.....Spartanburgh, S. C.
 N. Y. Clarksonville.....Johnson, Ark.
 Minn. Clarksonville (c. h.).....Haberham, Ga.
 Ohio. Clarksonville.....Howard, Md.
 Del. Clarksonville.....Pike, Mo.
 Wis. Clarksonville.....Hunterdon, N. J.
 Minn. Clarksonville.....Albany, N. Y.
 Ark. Clarksonville.....Clinton, Ohio.
 N. Y. Clarksonville.....Eldorado, Cal.
 N. C. Clarksonville.....Dove, N. C.
 Md. Clarksonville.....Coon, N. H.
 Pa. Clarksonville.....Madison, Ala.
 Ark. Clarksonville.....Greene, Pa.
 N. C. Clarksonville.....Montgomery, Tenn.
 Ala. Clarksonville (c. h.).....Red River, Tex.
 Miss. Clarksonville.....Meckenburgh, Va.
 Ala. Clarksonville.....Hamilton, Ind.
 Ark. Clarksonville.....Oconto, Wis.
 Tenn. Clarksonboro'.....Scott, Tenn.
 Ill. Clarysville.....Alleghany, Md.
 Del. Claryville.....Milton, N. Y.
 Pa. Clausenville.....Monroe, Ala.
 Ala. Claussville.....Lough, Pa.
 Va. Clay creek.....Columbia, N. Y.
 Ky. Clay.....Onondaga, N. Y.
 Va. Clay.....Union, Ky.
 N. Ind. Clay.....Washington, Iowa.
 Ohio. Clay.....Madison, N. C.
 Va. Clay Blanks.....Oceana, Mich.
 Tenn. Clay Hill.....Marengo, Ala.
 N. Y. Clay Hill.....Burr, Mo.
 Ind. Clay Hill.....Lincoln, Ga.
 N. C. Clay Hill.....York, S. C.
 Va. Clay Landing.....Levy, Fla.
 Tenn. Clay Lick.....Licking, Ohio.
 Va. Claymont.....New Castle, Del.
 Miss. Claypool.....Kosciusko, Ind.
 Pa. Claypool.....Warren, Ky.
 Ala. Clay's Grove.....Lee, Iowa.

Conismonth.....Kinouchi, Va.
 Coal Valley.....Alleghany, Pa.
 Coal Valley.....Rock Island, Ill.
 Coate's Tavern.....York, S. C.
 Coatesville.....Chester, Pa.
 Coatesville.....Hendricks, Ind.
 Coatsburgh.....Adams, Ill.
 Cobalt.....Middlesex, Conn.
 Cobb.....Jackson, Iowa.
 Cobb.....Bristol, Ill.
 Cobb's Creek.....Johns, Tenn.
 Cobb's Creek.....Matheau, Va.
 Cobb's Fork.....Decatur, Ind.
 Cobb's Mills.....Cherokee, Ala.
 Cobbville.....Johnson, Ark.
 Cobbville.....Telfair, Ga.
 Coberly.....Union, Ohio.
 Cobham.....Albany, Va.
 Cobleskill.....Scholaris, N. Y.
 Cobleskill Centre.....Scholaris, N. Y.
 Coburn's Store.....Union, N. C.
 Cocharon.....Canaan, Pa.
 Cochection.....Sullivan, N. Y.
 Cochection Centre.....Sullivan, N. Y.
 Cocheset.....Plymouth, Mass.
 Cochituate.....Middlesex, Mass.
 Cochran's Mills.....Potens, Ala.
 Cochran's Mills.....Armstrong, Pa.
 Cochranville.....Chester, Pa.
 Cochranville.....Marion, Ohio.
 Cochranville.....Crawford, Pa.
 Cocheysville.....Baltimore, Md.
 Cockrum.....De Soto, Miss.
 Cockle Creek.....Cadbury, N. C.
 Codorus.....York, Pa.
 Coek.....Livingston, La.
 Coe Ridge.....Cuyahoga, Ohio.
 Coesso.....Whitley, Ind.
 Coeyman's.....Albany, N. Y.
 Coeyman's Hollow.....Albany, N. Y.
 Cofaschiqui.....Allen, Kan.
 Coffee.....Clay, Ind.
 Coffee Corner.....Coffee, Ala.
 Coffee Creek.....Porter, Ind.
 Coffee Landing.....Hardin, Tenn.
 Coffee Run.....Huntingdon, Pa.
 Coffeeville.....Clark, Ark.
 Coffeeville (c. h.).....Yalabusha, Miss.
 Coffeeville.....Upshur, Tex.
 Collins' Grove.....Delaware, Iowa.
 Cogan House.....Lycoming, Pa.
 Cogar's Landing.....Jessamine, Ky.
 Coghill.....Molton, Tenn.
 Cohasset.....Norfolk, Mass.
 Cohooton.....Steuben, N. Y.
 Cohoes.....Albany, N. Y.
 Cohutah Springs.....Murray, Ga.
 Cola.....Washington, N. Y.
 Colijnook.....Currituck, N. C.
 Coltsville.....Mahoning, Ohio.
 Coker Creek.....Monroe, Tenn.
 Cokerville.....Monroe, Ala.
 Cokesburgh.....Hunterdon, N. J.
 Cokesbury.....Abbeville, S. C.
 Colaparchoc.....Monroe, Ga.
 Colbert.....Russell, Ala.
 Colechester.....MoDonough, Ill.
 Colechester.....New London, Conn.
 Colechester.....Attenden, Vt.
 Colechester.....Delaware, N. Y.
 Cold Brook.....Herkimer, N. Y.
 Cold Brook.....Worcester, Mass.
 Colden.....Erie, N. Y.
 Coldenham.....Orange, N. Y.
 Cold Neck.....Cooper, Mo.
 Cold Spring.....Fairfield, Conn.
 Cold Spring.....Shelby, Ill.
 Cold Spring.....Harrison, Ohio.
 Cold Spring.....Campbell, Ky.
 Cold Spring.....Wilkeson, Miss.
 Cold Spring.....Cape May, N. J.
 Cold Spring.....Putnam, N. Y.
 Cold Spring.....Pike, Tex.
 Cold Spring.....Edgefield, S. C.
 Cold Spring.....Jefferson, Wia.
 Cold Spring.....Eldorado, Cal.



75 miles to Havana
125 miles to Mexico

FLORIDA

ALABAMA

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISIANA

TEXAS

GEORGIA

CAROLINA

LAKE CHARLES

LAKE MISSISSIPPI

LAKE MISSOURI

LAKE IBEROLA

LAKE CALCASIEU

LAKE MAZOUZ

LAKE ANDRE

LAKE DE LA POISSONNERIE

LAKE DE LA CHASSE

LAKE DE LA SALLE

LAKE DE LA PLOUVERIE

LAKE DE LA PERLE

LAKE DE LA TRINITE

LAKE DE LA SAINTE ANNE

LAKE DE LA SAINTE MARIE

LAKE DE LA SAINTE ELISABETH

LAKE DE LA SAINTE CATHERINE

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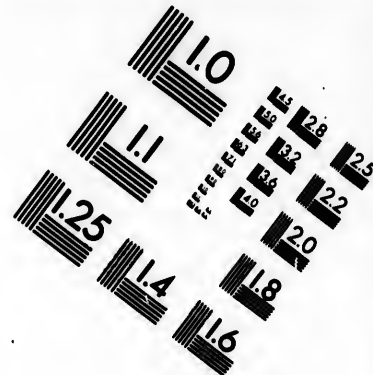
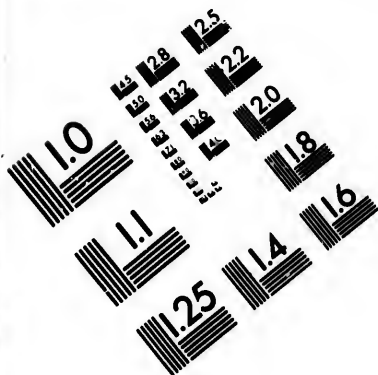
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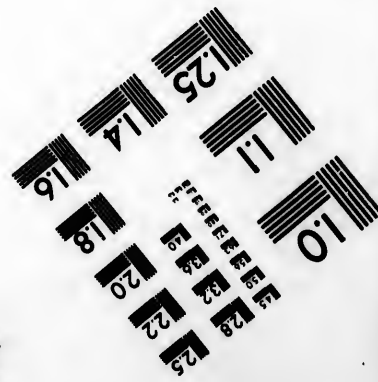
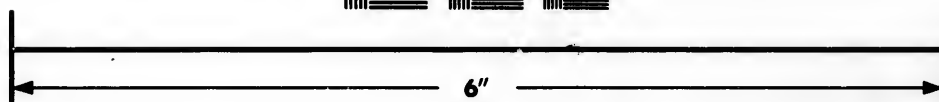
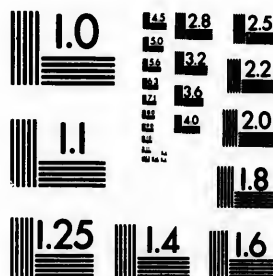
GULF OF MEXICO

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Brunswick *Peoria*, Ill.
 Brunswick *Cumberland*, Mo.
 Brunwick *Charlton*, Mo.
 Brunwick *Medina*, Ohio.
 Brunwick *Knox*, Va.
 Brunwick Place *Tanqueha*, Wis.
 Brush Creek *Laclede*, Mo.
 Brush Creek *Randolph*, N. C.
 Brush Creek *Perry*, Ala.
 Brush Creek *Boater*, Pa.
 Brush Creek *Polk*, Tenn.
 Brush Creek *Butte*, Cal.
 Brush Creek *Fayette*, Iowa.
 Brush Hill *Du Page*, Ill.
 Brush Hill *Delaware*, N. C.
 Brush Run *Washington*, Pa.
 Brush's Mills *Franklin*, N. Y.
 Brush Valley *Indiana*, Pa.
 Brush Valley *Blenslie*, La.
 Brushy Creek *Anderson*, S. C.
 Brushy Fork *Coles*, Ill.
 Brushy Fork *Scioto*, Ohio.
 Brushy Prairie *La Grange*, Ind.
 Bruynawick *Ulster*, N. Y.
 Bryan (c. h.) *Sullivan*, Mo.
 Bryan (c. h.) *Williams*, Ohio.
 Bryanville *York*, Pa.
 Bryantown *Charles*, Md.
 Bryant's Creek *Monroe*, Ind.
 Bryant's Pond *Oxford*, Me.
 Bryant's Station *Milam*, Tex.
 Bryant's Swamp *Bladen*, N. C.
 Bryantville *Lawrence*, Ind.
 Bryantville *Garrard*, Ky.
 Buchanan *Dickinson*, Kans.
 Buchanan *Tippecanoe*, Ind.
 Buchanan *Montgomery*, Ill.
 Buchanan *Platte*, Nebr.
 Buchanan *Granville*, N. C.
 Buchanan *Perry*, Ohio.
 Buchanan *Bolinger*, Mo.
 Buchanan *Randolph*, Ala.
 Buchanan *Haralson*, Ga.
 Buchanan *Althorns*, Md.
 Buchanan *Bullheads*, Pa.
 Buchanan *Berrien*, Mich.
 Buck *Lancaster*, Pa.
 Buck Branch *Barbour*, Ala.
 Buck Creek *Scriven*, Ga.
 Buck Creek *Greene*, Ind.
 Buck Creek *Spartanburgh*, S. C.
 Buck Creek *Greene*, Miss.
 Buck Creek *Kent*, Mich.
 Buck Eye *Lawrence*, Ga.
 Buck Eye *Garrard*, Ky.
 Buck Eye *Pulaski*, Ohio.
 Buck Eye *Yolo*, Cal.
 Buck Eye *Richland*, W. Va.
 Buck Eye Cottage *Perry*, Ohio.
 Buckeye Furnace *Jackson*, Ohio.
 Buckeyetown *Frederick*, Md.
 Buckfield *Oxford*, Me.
 Buckhannon *Upshur*, Va.
 Buckhead *Fairfield*, S. C.
 Buck Head *Morgan*, Ga.
 Buckhead Ousey *Colleton*, S. C.
 Buck Hollow *Franklin*, Vt.
 Buck Horn *Brown*, Ill.
 Buck Horn *Independence*, Ark.
 Buck Horn *Ohio*, Ky.
 Buck Horn *Pike*, Ala.
 Buckhorn *Winston*, Miss.
 Buckhorn *Columbia*, Pa.
 Buckingham *Bucks*, Pa.
 Buckingham (c. h.) *Buck's*, Va.
 Buckingham Mill *Buck's*, Va.
 Buckland *Gates*, N. C.
 Buckland *Franklin*, Mass.
 Buckland *Prince William*, Va.
 Buckland *Hartford*, Conn.
 Buckley's *Jasper*, Miss.
 Buck Point *Jackson*, Tenn.
 Bucks *Columbian*, Ohio.
 Buckskin *Chesapeake*, Ind.



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
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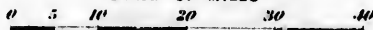
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JOHNSON'S NEW YORK

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

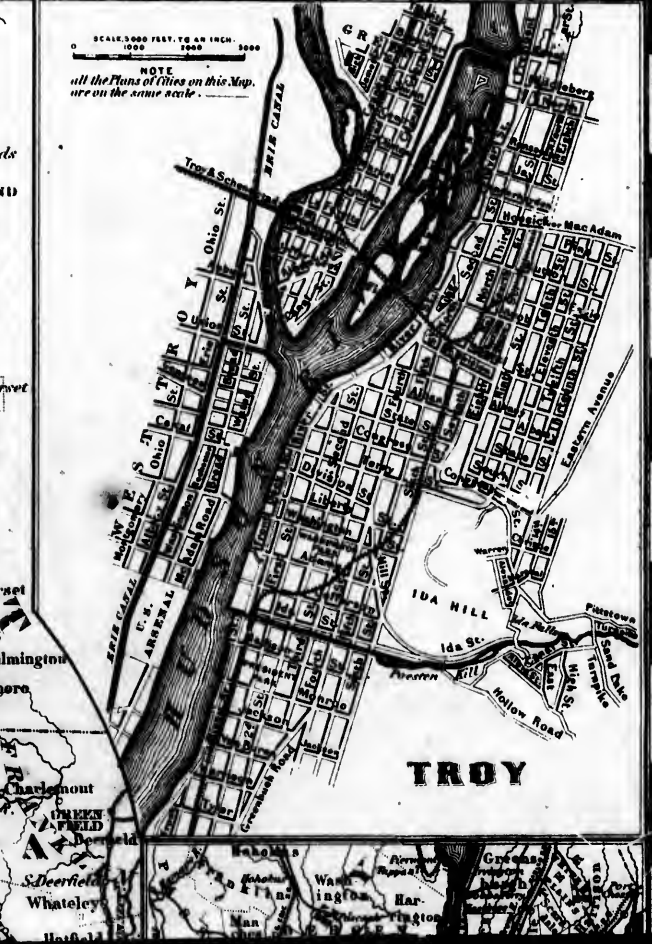
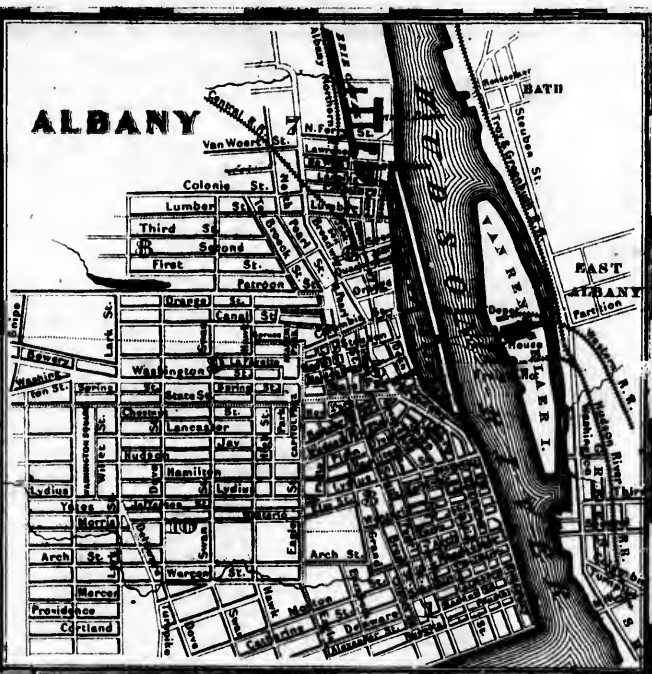
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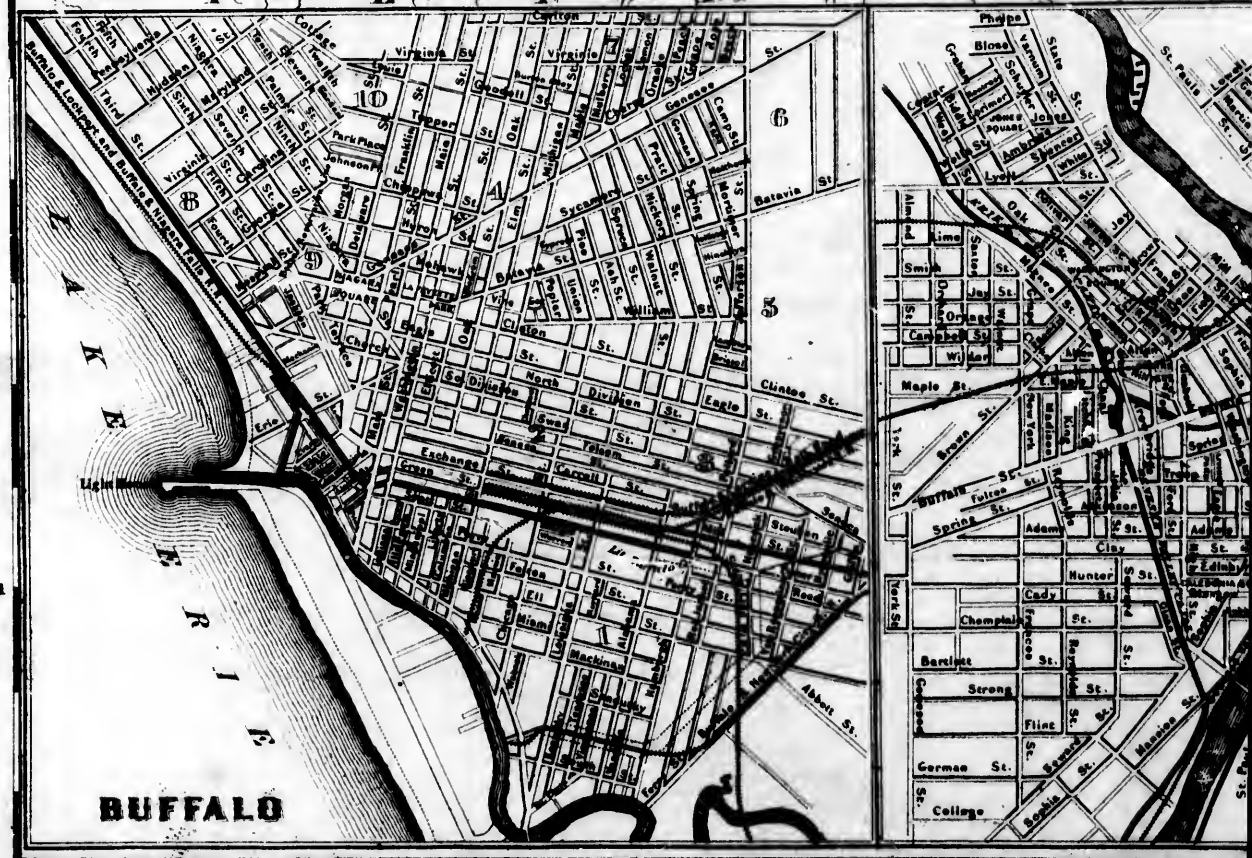
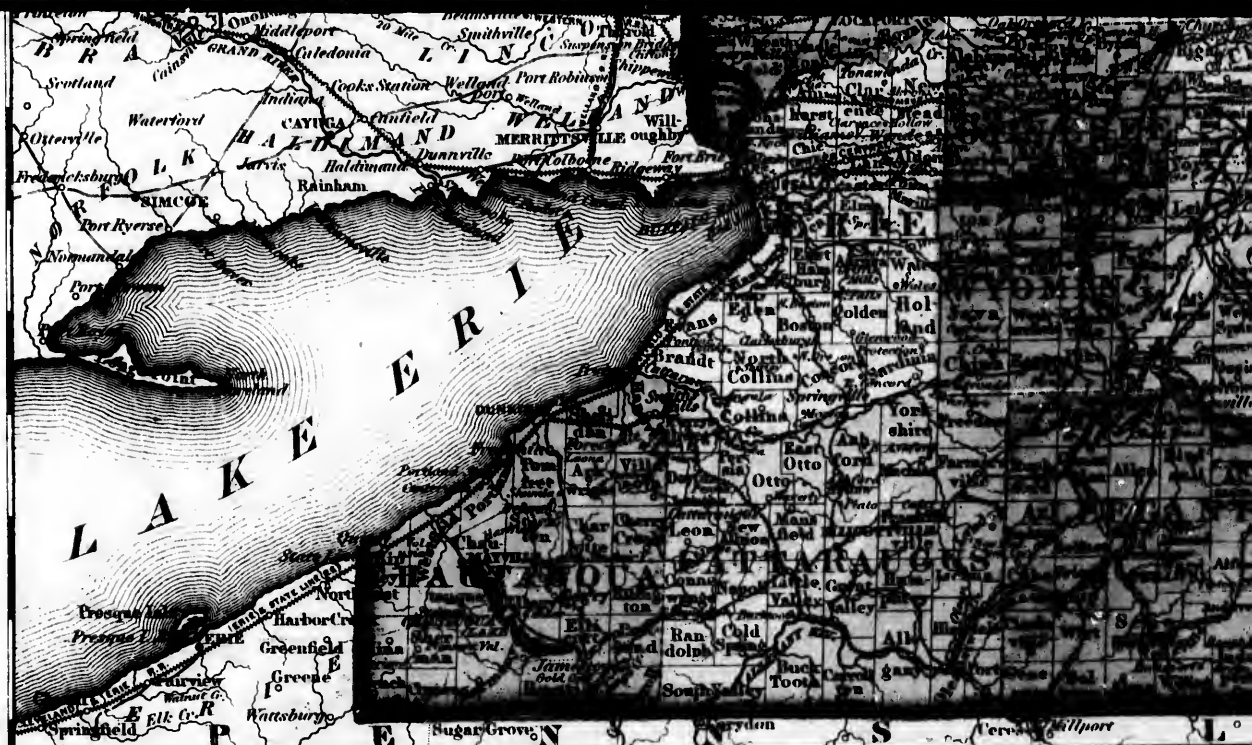
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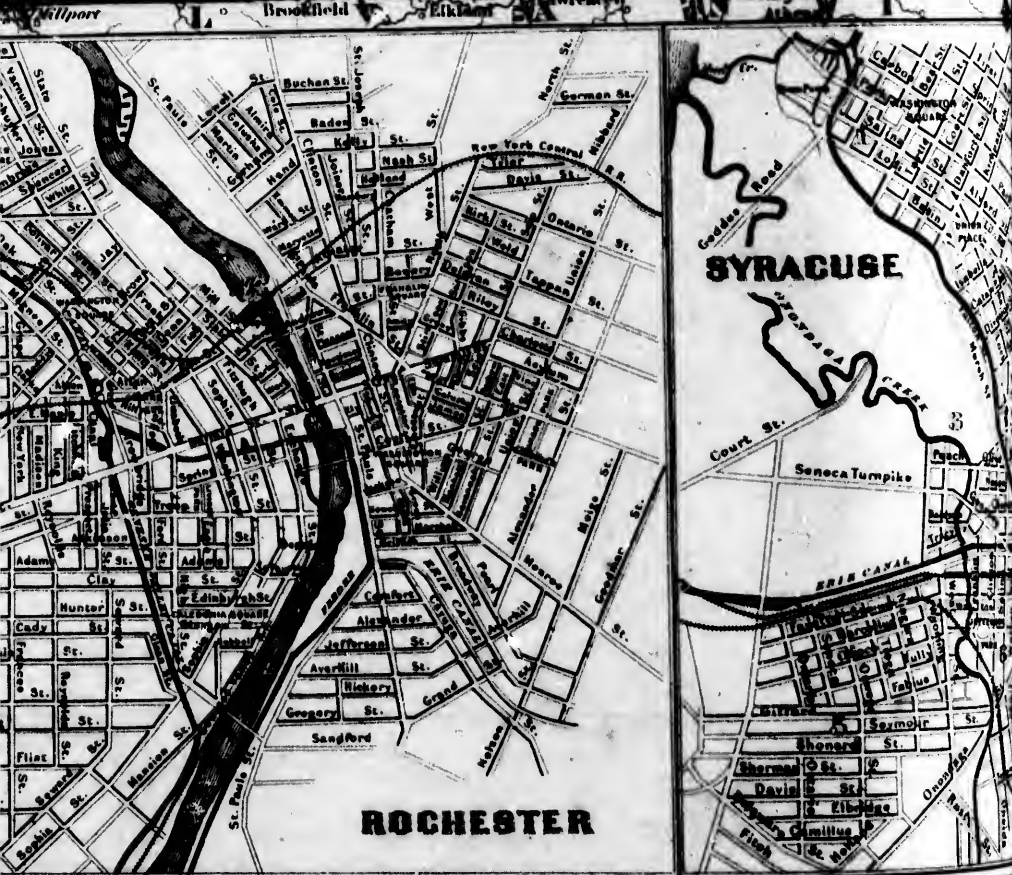


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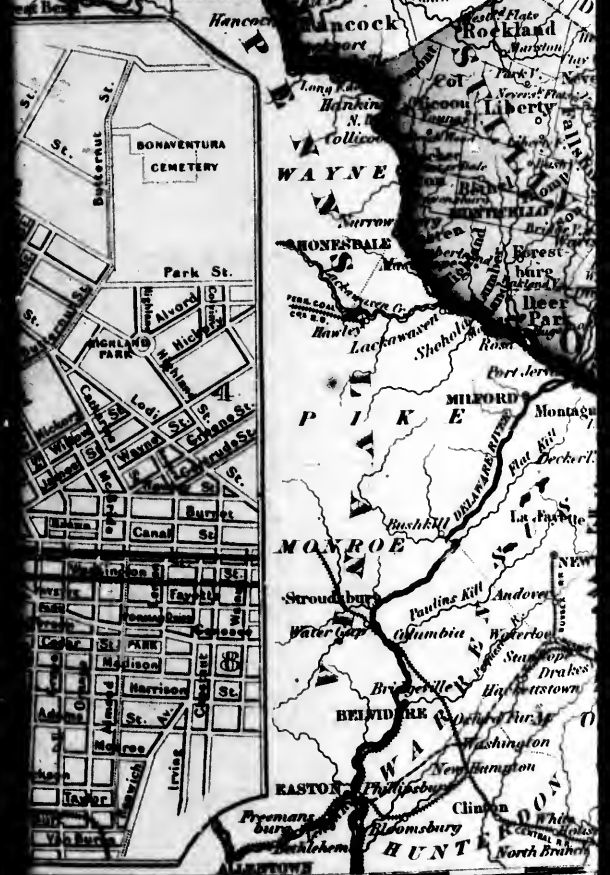
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ROCHESTER



SYRACUSE



WAYNE

P I K E

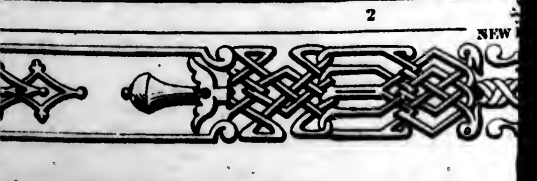
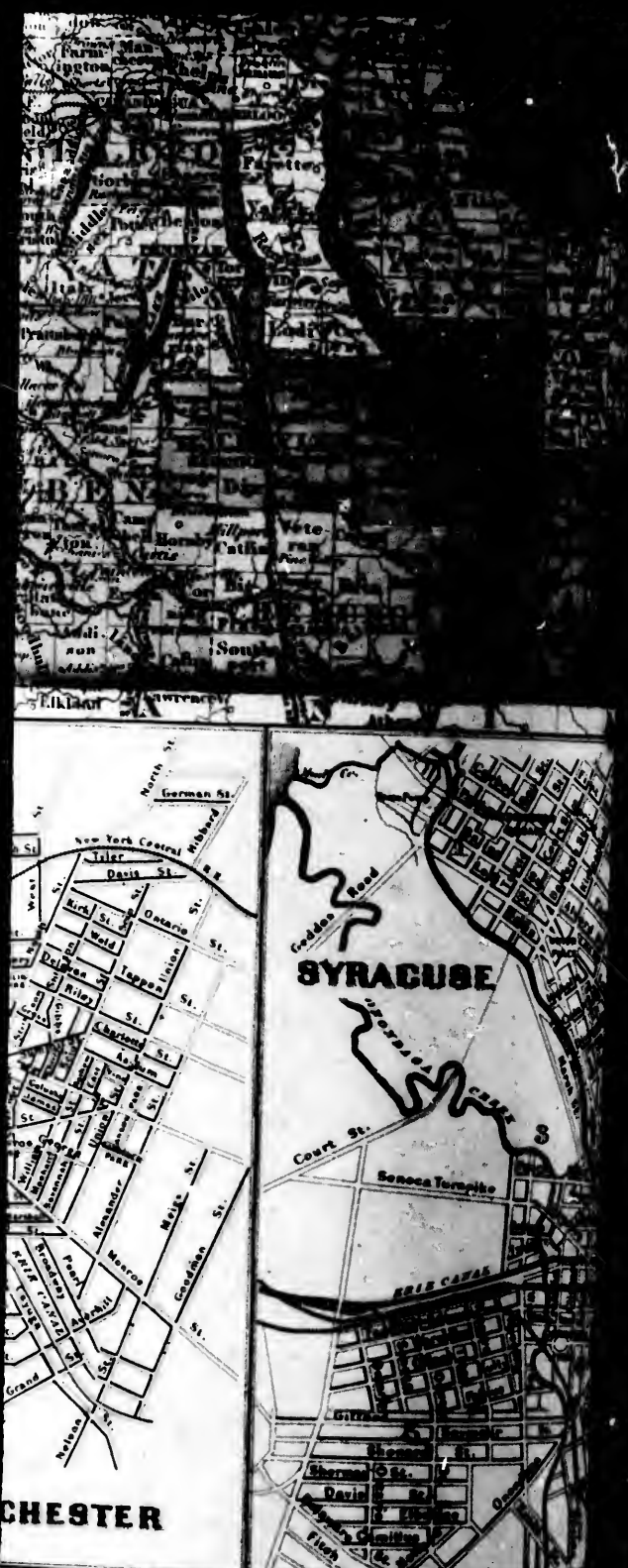
MONROE

BEAUFORT

R A S T O N

H U N T







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TROY

VICINITY OF
NEW YORK

NEW LONDON
NEW LONDON

LONG ISLAND SOUND

ATLANTIC OCEAN



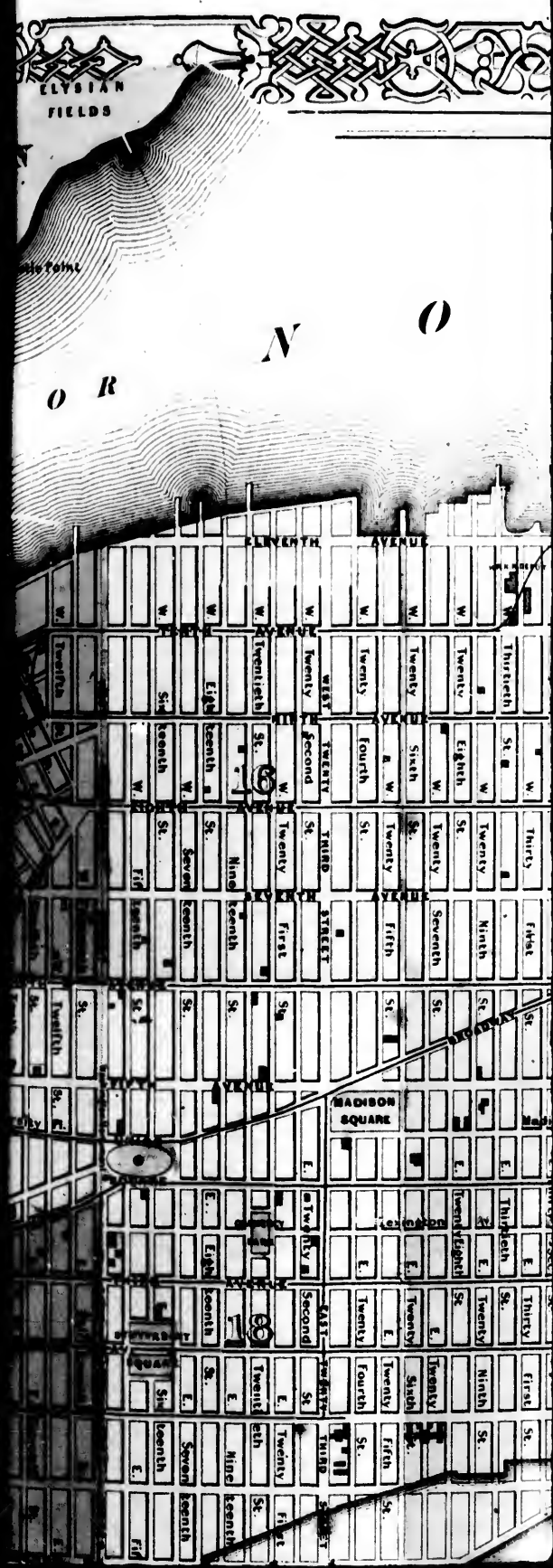
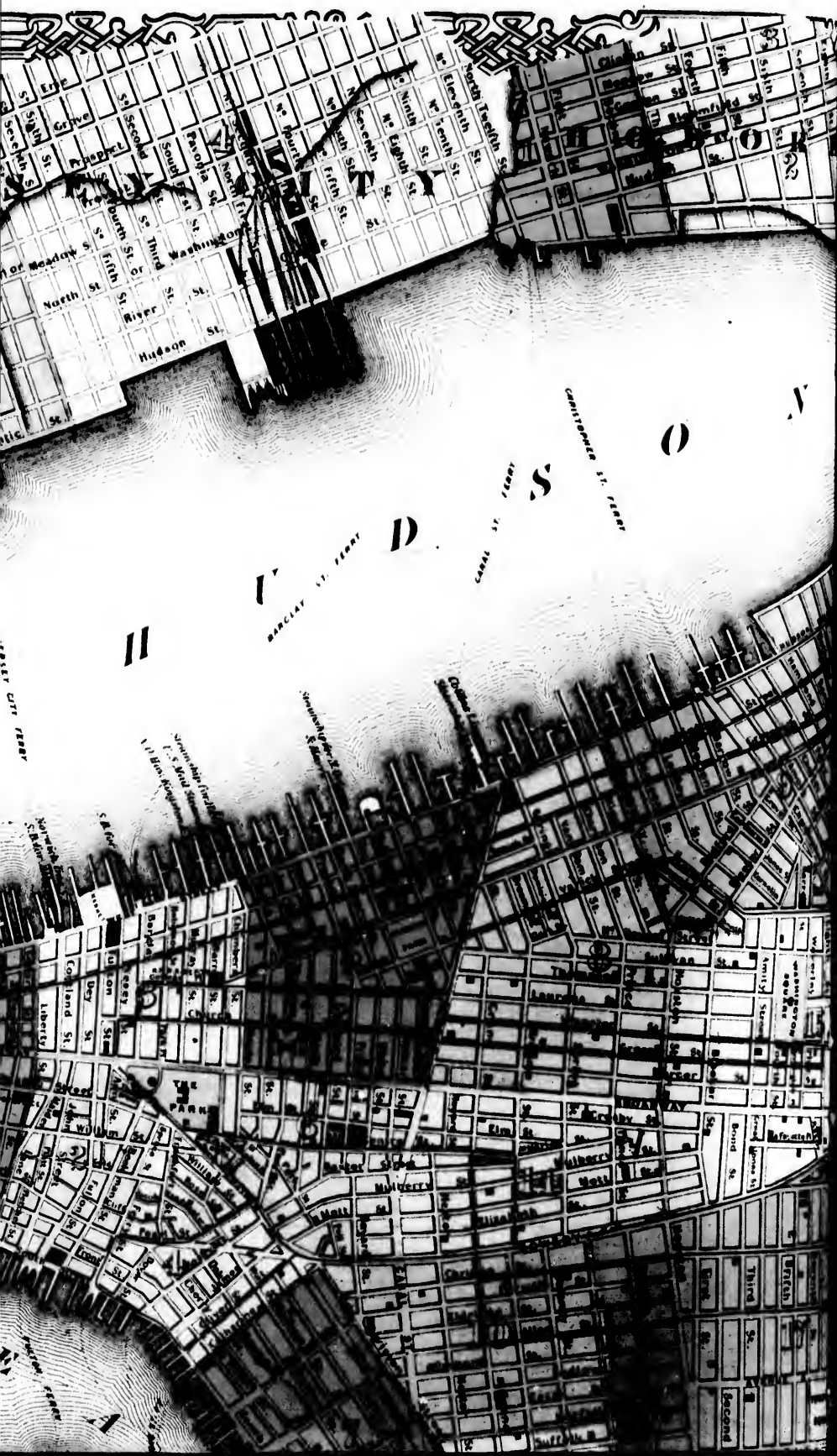
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Oakland..... Armstrong, Pa.	Ola..... Tama, Iowa	Orange..... Cherokee, Ga.	Oswego (c. h.).....
Oakland..... Edgefield, S. C.	Olamon..... Penobscot, Me.	Orange..... Fayette, Ind.	Oswego Falls.....
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Oakland..... Lauderdale, Ala.	Old Bridge..... Middlesex, N. J.	Orange..... Mahoning, Ohio.	Oyello.....
Oakland..... Alleghany, Md.	Old Church..... Hancock, Va.	Orange..... Lucas, Pa.	Oyello.....
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Oakland Grove..... Prairie, Ark.	Old Farm..... Lawrence, Ill.	Orange..... Orange, Vt.	Oyello.....
Oak Mills..... Juniata, Pa.	Old Field..... Livingston, La.	Orange..... New Haven, Conn.	Oyello.....
Oak Lawn..... Cubarras, N. C.	Old Field Fork of Elk Pt. Ark., Va.	Orange C. H..... Orange, Va.	Oyello.....
Oak Lawn..... Nelson, Va.	Old Forge..... Luerne, Pa.	Orangeburgh..... Orangeburgh, S. C.	Oyello.....
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Oak Level..... Yackin, N. C.	Old Furnace..... Gaston, N. C.	Orange Factory..... Orange, N. C.	Oyello.....
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Oakley..... Mecklenburgh, Va.	Oldham's Roads..... West Va., Va.	Orange Mills..... St. John's, Fla.	Oyello.....
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Oak Park..... Madison, Va.	Old Point Cmft. Ellis's City, Va.	Orangeville Mills..... Murray, Mich.	Oyello.....
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Oak Point..... Thurston, Wash.	Old S'ore..... Washington, Ohio.	Orchard..... Guadalupe, Tex.	Oyello.....
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Oak Ridge Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Old Town..... Claiborne, Tenn.	Oregon..... Carson, Ala.	Oyello.....
Oaks..... Sauc, Wis.	Old Town..... Coffe, Ala.	Oregon..... Lancaster, Pa.	Oyello.....
Oaks..... Orange, N. C.	Old Town..... Phillips, Ark.	Oregon..... Clark, Ind.	Oyello.....
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Oakville..... Osego, N. Y.	Olena..... Henderson, Ill.	Oregon..... Rockingham, N. C.	Oyello.....
Oakville..... Choctaw, Ala.	Olena..... Huron, Ohio.	Oregon City..... Chickamauga, Ga.	Oyello.....
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Oakville..... Union, N. C.	Olive..... Ulster, N. Y.	Organ Church..... Rowan, N. C.	Oyello.....
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Oakville..... Lexington, S. C.	Olive..... Marshall, Ky.	Orient..... Suffolk, N. Y.	Oyello.....
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Oakway..... Pickens, S. C.	Olive Branch..... Holt, Mo.	Orian..... Henry, Ill.	Oyello.....
Oakwood..... Oakland, Mich.	Olive Branch..... De Soto, Miss.	Orian..... Ashley, Ark.	Oyello.....
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Oaky Break..... Butler, Ala.	Olive Bridge..... Usher, N. Y.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
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Oast Moal..... Burnett, Tex.	Olive Hill..... Carter, Ark.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oberlin..... Lorain, Ohio.	Olive Hill..... Parson, N. C.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
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Oblig..... Dutches, N. Y.	Oliveburgh..... Richmond, Ohio.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
O'Byrne's Ferry..... Calaveras, Cal.	Olivet..... Eaton, Mich.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Ocoquan..... Prince William, Va.	Olivet..... Armstrong, Pa.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
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Ocean Springs..... Jackson, Miss.	Oliney (c. h.)..... Richland, Ill.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceanville..... Hancock, Miss.	Oliney..... Montgomery, Md.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceana..... Crawford, Wis.	Olineyville..... Providence, E. I.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceana..... Ashton, Kans.	Oliney Creek..... Pike, Ala.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... Cherokee, Ala.	Oliney Creek..... Columbia, Fla.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola (c. h.)..... Mississippi, Ark.	Olympia (c. h.)..... Thurston, Wash.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... Crawford, Ohio.	Olympia..... Smyth, Va.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... Clark, Iowa.	Olympian Springs..... Bath, Ky.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... Fond du Lac, Wis.	Olympus..... Overton, Tenn.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... Toga, Pa.	Omadi..... Dakota, Nebr.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... Stark, Ill.	Omaha City..... Douglas, Nebr.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola..... St. Joseph, Ind.	Omar..... Jefferson, N. Y.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
Oceola Centre..... Livingston, Mich.	Omega..... Pike, Ohio.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
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Ocoone Station..... Pickens, S. C.	O'Neill's Mills..... Crown, Ga.	Orian Falls..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Oyello.....
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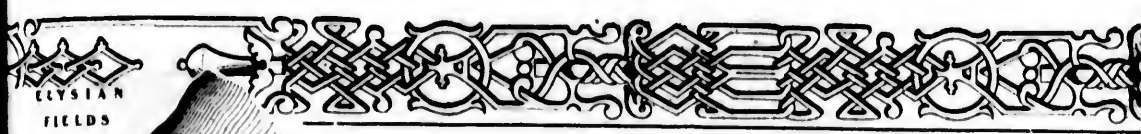
ICAL INDEX, OR READY REFERENCE.

Alleghany, N. Y.	Oswayo.....Potter, Pa.	Packer.....Jefferson, Pa.	Paris.....Conasa, Ga.	Payson.....Adams, Ill.
Onondaga, N. Y.	Oswego.....Kendall, Ill.	Pack's Ferry.....Monroe, Va.	Paris.....La Fayette, Miss.	Payson.....Utah, Utah
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Fayette, Ind.	Oswego (c. h.).....Onesago, N. Y.	Pacolett Mills.....Union, S. C.	Paris.....Washington, Pa.	Peace Dale.....Washington, R. I.
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Essex, N. J.	Oswego Falls.....Onesago, N. Y.	Paddock's Grove.....Madison, Ill.	Paris.....Fauquier, Va.	Peach Bottom.....York, Pa.
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Orange, Vt.	Oyello.....Lana, Oreg.	Paducah (c. h.).....McCracker, Ky.	Parisville.....St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Peach Orchard.....Lawrence, Ky.
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Orangeburgh, S. C.	Oyho.....Hancock, Me.	Paincourtville.....Assumption, La.	Parker.....Randolph, Ind.	Peach Tree Village.....Tyler, Tex.
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Peoria, Ill.	Oyho.....Oss, Neb.	Paint Creek.....Kanawha, Va.	Parker's Settlement.....Posey, Ind.	Pea River.....Pike, Ala.
Marion, Fla.	Oyho.....Mitchell, Iowa	Painted Post.....Steuben, N. Y.	Parker's Store.....Franklin, Ga.	Pearl.....Pike, Ill.
Orange, Va.	Oyho.....Owego, N. Y.	Painted Creek.....Darke, Ohio	Parkerville.....Chester, Pa.	Pearl Creek.....Wyoming, N. Y.
Wyoming, N. Y.	Oyho.....Luka, Ill.	Paintersville.....Greene, Ohio	Parkerville.....Marton, Oreg.	Pearlington.....Hancock, Miss.
Columbia, Ohio	Oyho.....Columbia, Wis.	Paint Gap.....Yancey, N. C.	Parkerville.....Andersco, Tex.	Pearl River.....Coppell, Miss.
Orange, Ind.	Oyho.....Allentown, Mich.	Paint Lick.....Garrard, Ky.	Parkerville.....St. Tammany, La.	Pearl Valley.....Nashoba, Ark.
Stephenson, Ill.	Oyho.....Muskegon, Ohio	Painville (c. h.).....Johnson, Ky.	Parkersburg.....Chester, Pa.	Pearson's Mills.....Arkansas, Ark.
Ill. Barry, Mich.	Oyho.....Ray, Mo.	Painance.....Blue Earth, Minn.	Parksville.....Nowata, Miss.	Peaville.....Dana, Wis.
Grant, Mich.	Oyho.....Wright, Minn.	Pakwaukee.....Margate, Fla.	Parkson.....Booner, Okla.	Pea Vine.....Butte, Cal.
Washington, Pa.	Oyho.....Wayne, Iowa	Palace Hill.....Dallas, Tex.	Parkman.....Pocahontas, Mo.	Pecca Grove.....Carrick, Pa.
Uadalloupa, Tex.	Oyho.....Wayne, Iowa	Palarm.....Pulaski, Ark.	Parkman Con.....Pocahontas, Mo.	Pecca Point.....Michigan, Ark.
Booster, La.	Oyho.....Owego, N. Y.	Palatine.....Ma. Jones, Mo.	Park.....Scott, Ark.	Pecca.....Henderson, Ind.
Bradford, Pa.	Oyho.....Chanango, N. Y.	Palatine.....Montgomery, N. Y.	Park's Bar.....Yuba, Cal.	Pecca's Ferry.....Cedar, Iowa
Lake, Ind.	Oyho.....La Salle, Ill.	Palatine Bridge.....Monty, N. Y.	Parks Corners.....Serra, Ill.	Pecca.....Schuyler, Mo.
Marquette, Wis.	Oyho.....Waukegan, Wis.	Paleine.....Greene, N. Y.	Parks Mills.....Franklin, Ohio	Pedlar's Hill.....Chatham, S. C.
Coffey, Kans.	Oyho.....Clark, Iowa	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parks Stone.....Jabara, N. C.	Pedlar's Mills.....Amherst, Va.
Lehigh, Pa.	Oyho.....Ottawa, Ohio	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parks Store.....Jackson, Ala.	Pedricktown.....Salmon, N. J.
Jafferson, Pa.	Oyho.....Dicola, Minn.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Sullivan, N. Y.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Lancaster, Pa.	Oyho.....Ottawa, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Clark, Ind.	Oyho.....Ottawa, Ohio	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Baltimore, Md.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Holt, Mo.	Oyho.....Kana	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Warran, Ohio	Oyho.....Monroe, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Dana, Wis.	Oyho.....Bedford, Va.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Lincoln, Tenn.	Oyho.....Jackson, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Ogle, Ill.	Oyho.....Wayne, Mo.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Richingham, N. C.	Oyho.....Rutherford, N. J.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Jackman, Oreg.	Oyho.....Ripley, Ind.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Yuba, Cal.	Oyho.....Harris, Ky.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Pucaloosa, Ala.	Oyho.....Ramsey, Minn.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Litchfield, Conn.	Oyho.....Worcester, Mass.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Frank, Ga.	Oyho.....Saul, Wis.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Orange, N. H.	Oyho.....Cooper, Mo.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Greene, N. H.	Oyho.....Orange, N. Y.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Keosauqua, Mo.	Oyho.....Stark, Va.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Ararat, N. Y.	Oyho.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Sagok, N. Y.	Oyho.....Pulmon, Ill.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Oakland, Mich.	Oyho.....Rockingham, Va.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Pica, Ala.	Oyho.....Fulton, Ohio	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Henry, Ill.	Oyho.....Bucks, Pa.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Ashley, Ark.	Oyho.....Wayne, Iowa	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Richland, Wis.	Oyho.....Coffey, Kans.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Onida, N. Y.	Oyho.....Waukegan, Wis.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Onida, N. Y.	Oyho.....Union, La.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Tippah, Miss.	Oyho.....Delaware, N. Y.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Fayette, Tex.	Oyho.....Shelby, Wis.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Steuart, Ind.	Oyho.....Lake, Ind.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Cook, Ill.	Oyho.....Lycoming, Pa.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Hancock, Mass.	Oyho.....Warren, Va.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Warren, Minn.	Oyho.....Barbour, Va.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Fauquier, Va.	Oyho.....Uphor, Va.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Orange, Ind.	Oyho.....Bradford, Pa.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Lehigh, Md.	Oyho.....Madison, Ind.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Stratford, Kans.	Oyho.....Benton, N. Y.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Monticello, Mass.	Oyho.....Franklin, Ohio	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Polk, Mo.	Oyho.....Clinton, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Ontario, N. Y.	Oyho.....Clinton, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Morgan, N. Y.	Oyho.....Christiana, Ill.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Jefferson, N. Y.	Oyho.....Cayuga, N. Y.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Madison, Tenn.	Oyho.....Cayuga, N. Y.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Madison, Mo.	Oyho.....Shelby, Miss.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Amherst, Va.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Jackman, Minn.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Butte, Cal.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Peacock, Mo.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Franklin, Pa.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Madison, Pa.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Dallas, N. C.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Wayne, Ohio	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Wayne, N. Y.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Bradford, Pa.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.
Addison, Vt.	Oyho.....Stovall, Mich.	Paleine.....Columbia, Mo.	Parkville.....Pott, Tenn.	Peedee.....Anson, N. C.

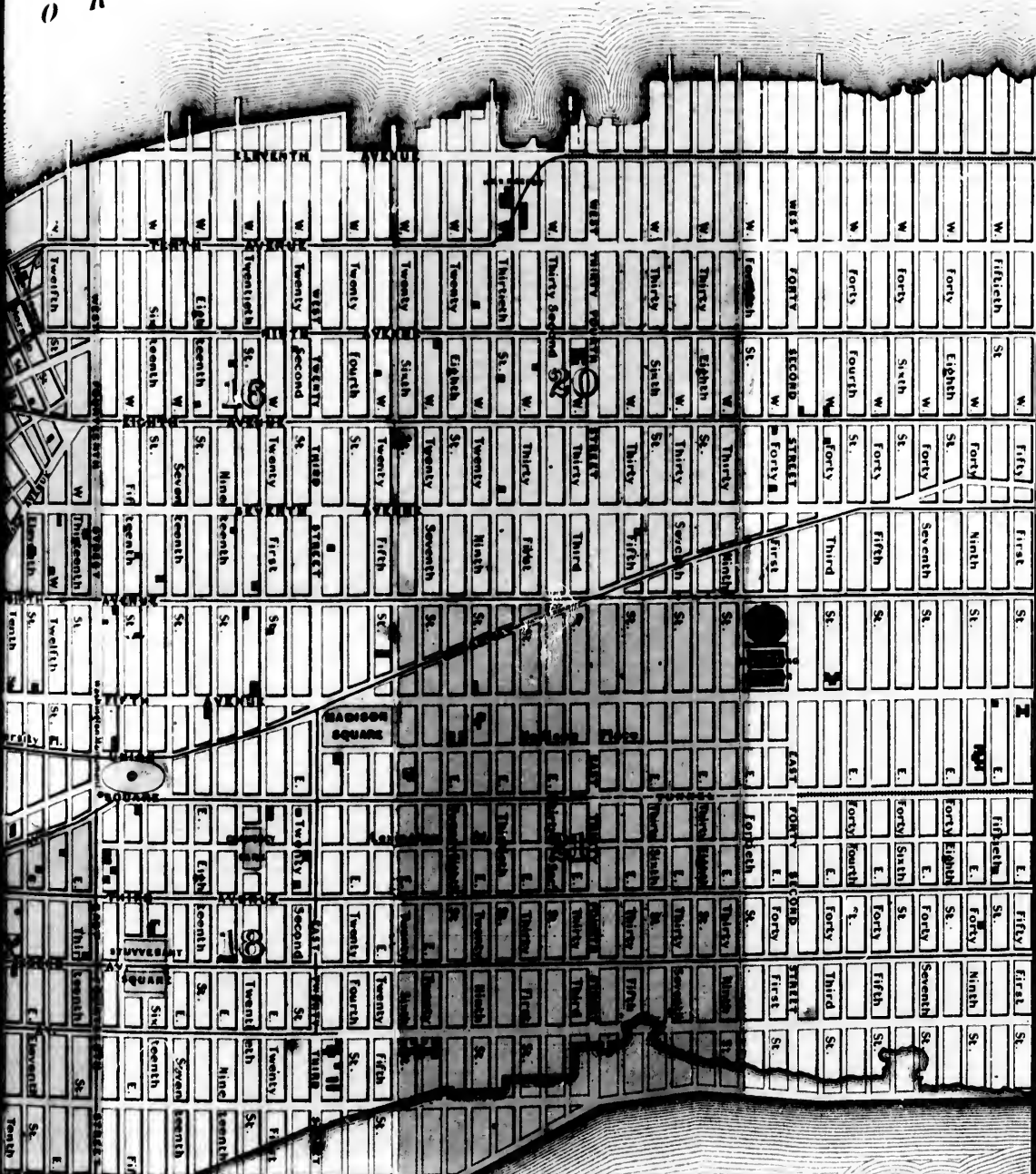
Oakville	.....	Iroquois, Ill.	Oleoul	.....	Delaware, N. Y.	Oregonia	.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Other Lika
Oakville	.....	Napa, Cal.	Oley	.....	Berks, Pa.	Oro Hill	.....	Litchfield, Conn.	Other Live
Oakville	.....	Live Oak, Tex.	Olh	.....	Fredell, N. C.	Orel	.....	Irwin, Ga.	Ottarville
Oakville	.....	Lawrence, Ala.	Olhuda	.....	Fayette, Ala.	Oxford	.....	Grafton, N. H.	Ottarville
Oakville	.....	St. Mary's, Md.	Olio	.....	Hamilton, Ind.	Oxfordville	.....	Griffin, N. H.	Ottarville
Oakville	.....	Monroe, Mich.	Olive	.....	Union, N. Y.	Organ Church	.....	Koscius, N. C.	Ottlewa
Oakville	.....	Monroe, N. C.	Olive	.....	Uster, N. Y.	Orient	.....	Arostook, Me.	Otto
Oakville	.....	Cumberland, Pa.	Olive	.....	Morgan, Ohio.	Orient	.....	Suffolk, N. Y.	Otto
Oakville	.....	Leesburg, S. C.	Olive	.....	Marshall, Ky.	Orion	.....	Oakland, Mich.	Ottobine
Oakville	.....	Appomattox, Va.	Olive	.....	Lawrence, Ill.	Orion	.....	Pike, Ala.	Ottokoc
Oakville	.....	New Haven, Conn.	Olive	.....	Clinton, Mich.	Orion	.....	Henry, Ill.	Ottumwa
Oakway	.....	Pickens, S. C.	Olive Branch	.....	Holt, Mo.	Orion	.....	Ashley, Ark.	Ottumwa
Oakwood	.....	Oakland, Mich.	Olive Branch	.....	De Soto, Miss.	Orion	.....	Richland, Wis.	Ottumwa
Oakwood	.....	Fleming, Ky.	Olive Branch	.....	Claremont, Ohio.	Oriskany	.....	Onaida, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Oak Woods	.....	Grant, Ind.	Olive Branch	.....	Union, N. C.	Oriskany Falls	.....	Onaida, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Oaky Streak	.....	Butler, Ala.	Olive Bridge	.....	Uster, N. Y.	Orizaba	.....	Tippah, Miss.	Ottumwa
Oasis	.....	Wauahara, Wis.	Olive Centro	.....	Meigs, Ohio.	Orizaba	.....	Noble, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Outlands	.....	Loudon, Va.	Olive Green	.....	Noble, Ohio.	Orkney Springs	.....	Shenandoah, Va.	Ottumwa
Out Meal	.....	Burnett, Tex.	Olive Hill	.....	Carter, Ky.	Orland	.....	Cook, Ill.	Ottumwa
Oberlin	.....	Lorain, Ohio.	Olive Hill	.....	Pearson, N. C.	Orland	.....	Hancock, Me.	Ottumwa
Oblong	.....	Crawford, Ill.	Olive Hill	.....	Anderson, Tenn.	Orlando	.....	Sherburne, Minn.	Ottumwa
Oblong	.....	Dutches, N. Y.	Oliveburg	.....	Richland, Ohio.	Orlando	.....	Fauquier, Va.	Ottumwa
O'Brien's Ferry	.....	Catawba, Cal.	Olivet	.....	Eaton, Mich.	Orleans	.....	Orange, Ind.	Ottumwa
Ocoquan	.....	Prince William, Va.	Olivet	.....	Armstrong, Pa.	Orleans	.....	Alleghany, Md.	Ottumwa
Ocupacin	.....	Essex, Va.	Olsted	.....	Cnyahoga, Ohio.	Orleans	.....	Breckenridge, Kans.	Ottumwa
Ocean	.....	Wyoming, Va.	Olstedville	.....	Essex, N. Y.	Orleans	.....	Burnstable, Mass.	Ottumwa
Ocean Port	.....	Monmouth, N. J.	Olney	.....	Richland, Ill.	Orleans	.....	Polk, Mo.	Ottumwa
Ocean Springs	.....	Jackson, Miss.	Olney (c. h.)	.....	Montgomery, Md.	Orleans	.....	Ontario, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Oceanville	.....	Hancock, Mo.	Olneyville	.....	Providence, R. I.	Orleans	.....	Morgan, Ill.	Ottumwa
Oceana	.....	Crawford, Wis.	Olustie Creek	.....	Pike, Ala.	Orleans	.....	Jefferson, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Oceana	.....	Atchison, Kans.	Olustie	.....	Columbia, Fla.	Orleans	.....	Bedford, Tenn.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Cherokee, Ala.	Olympia (c. h.)	.....	Thurston, Wash.	Orme's Store	.....	Bath, Ky.	Ottumwa
Oceola (c. h.)	.....	Mississippi, Ark.	Olympia	.....	Smyth, Va.	Ormeville	.....	Piscataquis, Me.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Crawford, Ohio.	Olympian Springs	.....	Bath, Ky.	Orono	.....	Fauquier, Me.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Clark, Iowa.	Olympus	.....	Oberlin, Tenn.	Oronoco	.....	Amherst, Va.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Omaha	.....	Dakota, Neb.	Oronoco	.....	Wabushaw, Minn.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Tioga, Pa.	Omaha City	.....	Augusta, Neb.	Orrville	.....	Butte, Cal.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Stark, Ill.	Omar	.....	Jefferson, N. Y.	Orrington	.....	Penobscot, Me.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	St. Joseph, Ind.	Omaha	.....	Upshur, Tex.	Orrstown	.....	Franklin, Pa.	Ottumwa
Oceola Centro	.....	Livingston, Mich.	Omaha	.....	Upshur, Tex.	Orrville	.....	Mecklenburgh, N. C.	Ottumwa
Oceola	.....	Cathoun, Fla.	Omaha	.....	Marion, Ill.	Orrville	.....	Dallas, Ala.	Ottumwa
Ocmulgeeville	.....	Coffee, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Needa, Cal.	Orrville	.....	Wayne, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Ocoa	.....	Polk, Tenn.	Omaha	.....	Winnabago, Wis.	Orwell	.....	Omego, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Ocoa	.....	Washington, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Accomack, Va.	Orwell	.....	Bradford, Pa.	Ottumwa
Oceana Lufly	.....	Haywood, N. C.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Addison, Vt.	Ottumwa
Oceana	.....	Washington, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Cheshykill, Pa.	Ottumwa
Oceana Station	.....	Schley, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Mitchell, Iowa.	Ottumwa
Oceana Station	.....	Pickens, S. C.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Franklin, Ill.	Ottumwa
Oconomowoc	.....	Waukesha, Wis.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Crawford, Mo.	Ottumwa
Oconto	.....	Oconto, Wis.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Carroll, Ark.	Ottumwa
Oeraoke	.....	Hyde, N. C.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Cole, Mo.	Ottumwa
Oetonaro	.....	Lancaster, Pa.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Laclede, Mo.	Ottumwa
Odanah	.....	La Porte, Wis.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Benton, Ark.	Ottumwa
Oddville	.....	Harrison, Ky.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Chambers, Ala.	Ottumwa
Odccl	.....	Livingston, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Jefferson, Kans.	Ottumwa
Odessa	.....	Wise, Tex.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Rock, Wis.	Ottumwa
Odessa	.....	New Castle, Del.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Greene, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Odessa	.....	Henry, Ohio.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Brooms, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Odessa	.....	Schuyler, N. Y.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Ashkuta, Ohio.	Ottumwa
O'Fallon Depot	.....	St. Clair, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Fulton, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Ogburn	.....	Smith, Tex.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Scott, Va.	Ottumwa
Ogden	.....	Henry, Ind.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Kimacha, Va.	Ottumwa
Ogden	.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Leach, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Ogden	.....	New Madrid, Mo.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Polk, Wis.	Ottumwa
Ogden	.....	Riley, Kans.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	St. Clair, Mo.	Ottumwa
Ogden	.....	Rock, Wis.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Sibley, Ind.	Ottumwa
Ogden City	.....	Weber, Utah.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Columbia, Wis.	Ottumwa
Ogdenburgh	.....	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Winnabago, Wis.	Ottumwa
Ogdenburgh	.....	Tioga, Pa.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Ottumwa
Ogdenburgh	.....	Waupaca, Wis.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Mahaska, Ia.	Ottumwa
Ogechee	.....	Scriven, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Jefferson, Kans.	Ottumwa
Ogle	.....	Butler, Pa.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Manitowoc, Wis.	Ottumwa
Ogle	.....	Ogle, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Adams, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Ogle station	.....	Lee, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Stark, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Oglethorpe	.....	Macon, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Monroe, Iowa.	Ottumwa
Ogunquit	.....	York, Me.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Lykine, Kans.	Ottumwa
Ohio	.....	Harkiter, N. Y.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Hennepin, Minn.	Ottumwa
Ohio	.....	Bureau, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Allegany, N. Y.	Ottumwa
Ohio City	.....	Franklin, Kans.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Wells, Ind.	Ottumwa
Ohio Farm	.....	Kentall, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Albemarle, Iowa.	Ottumwa
Ohio Grove	.....	De Kalb, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Carroll, N. H.	Ottumwa
Ohio Mills	.....	Andrew, Mo.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Clefield, Pa.	Ottumwa
Ohioville	.....	Beaver, Pa.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Washington, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Ohl's Town	.....	Trumbull, Ohio.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Barnstable, Mass.	Ottumwa
Ohopeo	.....	Emanuel, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....	Delaware, Ohio.	Ottumwa
Oil Creek	.....	Wayford, Pa.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....		Ottumwa
Oil Mill Village	.....	Hillsboro, N. H.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....		Ottumwa
Oil Trough	.....	Independence, Ark.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....		Ottumwa
Okapileo	.....	Louisa, Ga.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....		Ottumwa
Okaw	.....	Washington, Ill.	Omaha	.....	Omaha	Orwell	.....		Ottumwa

Personsville	Limestone, Tex.	Pine Creek	Buller, Ala.	Piney Grove	Simpson, N. C.	Pleasant	Keim, Mich.	Plum Grove	
Perth	Fulton, N. Y.	Pine Forge	Serier, Tenn.	Piney Point	St. Mary's, Md.	Pleasant	Putnam, Ohio.	Plum Hill	Wash.
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, N. J.	Pine Grove	Columbia, Wis.	Pingree Grove		Pleasant	Calhoun, Tenn.	Plum Hollow	Frank.
Peru	(c. h.)	Pine Hook	Haywood, S. C.	Pinhook		Pleasant Branch	Dare, Wis.	Plummer's Mills	Fla.
Peru	Oxford, Me.	Pine Knot	Choctaw, Miss.	Pinier	Lawrence, Ind.	Pleasant Brook	Obispo, N. Y.	Plum River	Pa.
Peru	La Salle, Ill.	Pine Knob	Scott, Ind.	Pink Hill	Randolph, Ga.	Pleasant Creek	Taylor, Va.	Plum Spring	Delaw.
Peru	De Witt, Tex.	Pine Knoll	Campbell, Va.	Pink Hill	Marshall, Miss.	Pleasant Creek	Woodson, Kans.	Plumsteadville	
Peru	Berkshire, Mass.	Pine Lake	Logan, Va.	Pink Hill	Jackson, Mo.	Pleasant Dale	Hampshire, Va.	Plum Valley	
Peru	Clinton, N. Y.	Pine Lick	Franklin, Va.	Pink Pine	Lenoir, N. C.	Pleasant Exchange	Putnam, N. C.	Plum Valley	
Peru	Huron, Ohio.	Pike	Wyoming, N. Y.	Pinneyville	Leitch, N. Y.	Pleasant Gap	Bates, Mo.	Plymouth	Litch.
Peru	Bennington, Vt.	Pike	Perry, Ohio.	Pinneyville	Henry, Ill.	Pleasant Gap	Centre, Pa.	Plymouth	Litch.
Peru	Haywood, N. C.	Pike	Bradford, Pa.	Pinney's Grove	Jones, Miss.	Pleasant Gap	Chero.	Plymouth	(c. h.)
Peru	Madison, Iowa.	Pike	Muscatine, Iowa.	Pin Oak	Ray, Mo.	Pleasant Gap	Pittsburg, Pa.	Plymouth	Pa.
Peru Mills	Sanford, Pa.	Pike Creek	Ripley, Mo.	Pin Oak	Dubuque, Iowa.	Pleasant Green	Cooper, Mo.	Plymouth	(c. h.)
Peruville	Tompkins, N. Y.	Pike Mills	Potter, Pa.	Pin Oak	Wayne, Ill.	Pleasant Grove	Utah,	Plymouth	Pa.
Pesatom	Champaign, Ill.	Pike's Peak	Colorado.	Pin Oak	Fayette, Tex.	Pleasant Grove	Pickens, Ala.	Plymouth	(c. h.)
Petaluma	Sanoma, Cal.	Pike Pond	Sullivan, N. Y.	Pin Oak	Montgomery, Ala.	Pleasant Grove	DeWitt, Ind.	Plymouth	Wash.
Petersborough	Hillsboro, N. H.	Pike Run	Washington, Pa.	Pin Oak	Pintler's Corner	Pleasant Grove	DeWitt, Ind.	Plymouth	Pa.
Petersborough	Madison, N. Y.	Pike's Stockade	Colorado.	Pin Oak	Clarton, Pa.	Pleasant Grove	Ohk, Ky.	Plymouth	Pa.
Petersburg	Doniphan, Kans.	Pikesville	Baltimore, Md.	Pine Green	Onslow, N. C.	Pleasant Grove	Clermont, Ohio.	Plymouth	Pa.
Petersburg	Menard, Ill.	Pikeston (c. h.)	Pike, Ohio.	Pioneer	Greene, Ill.	Pleasant Grove	Alamance, N. C.	Plymouth	Pa.
Petersburg	Pike, Ind.	Pikeston	Stoddard, Pa.	Pioneer	Williams, Ohio.	Pleasant Grove	Atwater, Pa.	Plymouth	Pa.
Petersburg	Boone, Ky.	Pike Township	Pike, Ky.	Pioneer's Mills	Cabarrus, N. C.	Pleasant Grove	Ulmstead, Minn.	Plymouth	Hollow, Ill.
Petersburg	Waukegan, Ark.	Pike Valley	Berk, Pa.	Pipersville	Bucks, Pa.	Pleasant Grove	Greenlee, S. C.	Plymouth	Meeting, Pa.
Petersburg	Latauca, Tex.	Pikeville (c. h.)	Martin, Ala.	Pipe Stem	Mercer, Va.	Pleasant Grove	Mary, Tenn.	Plymouth	Lock, W. Va.
Petersburg	Rensselaer, N. Y.	Pikeville (c. h.)	Chickasaw, Miss.	Pipe Stone	Berrien, Mich.	Pleasant Grove	Greenwood, Kans.	Plympton	Plym.
Petersburg	Cape May, N. J.	Pikeville (c. h.)	Bledsoe, Tenn.	Piqua	Miami, Ohio.	Pleasant Grove	De Soto, La.	Plympton	Pa.
Petersburg	Mahoning, Ohio.	Pikeville	Wayne, N. C.	Piqua	Lincoln, Pa.	Pleasant Grove	Lewisburg, Va.	Post Town	Pa.
Petersburg	Lincoln, Tenn.	Pilachatchee	Runkin, Miss.	Piscataway	Prince George's, Md.	Pleasant Grove	Mills Fleming, Ky.	Poehontons	(c. h.)
Petersburg	Dimeville, Va.	Platka	Putnam, Fla.	Piscataway	Laurens, S. C.	Pleasant Hill	Franklin, Ky.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petersburg	Butler, Pa.	Pileher	Belmont, Ohio.	Pisgah	Cooper, Mo.	Pleasant Hill	Mercer, Ky.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petersburg	4 Cor. Rensselaer, N. Y.	Pilgrim's Rest	Fayette, Ala.	Pisgah	Butler, Ohio.	Pleasant Hill	Dallas, Ky.	Poehontons	Cape Gir.
Peters Creek	Barren, N. C.	Pillar Point	Jefferson, N. Y.	Pisgah	Charles, Md.	Pleasant Hill	Franklin, Ark.	Poehontons	Mills, Cal.
Peter's Creek	Stokes, N. C.	Pillar Point	Dauphin, Pa.	Pisgah	Kennebec, Me.	Pleasant Hill	New Castle, Del.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peter's Creek	Lancaster, Pa.	Pillow	Weakley, Tenn.	Pitcairn	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Pleasant Hill	Talbot, Md.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peterham	Warren, Mass.	Pillowville	Vermilion, Ill.	Pitcairn	Chenango, N. Y.	Pleasant Hill	Pike, Ill.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peterson	Fillmore, Pa.	Pilot Grove	Lee, Iowa.	Pitcairn	Chenango, N. Y.	Pleasant Hill	Montgomery, Ind.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peterson Station	Miami, Ohio.	Pilot Grove	Hancock, Ill.	Pitcairn	Chenango, N. Y.	Pleasant Hill	Lane, Oreg.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peterson	Monroe, Va.	Pilot Grove	Jasper, Ind.	Pitman	Schuykill, Pa.	Pleasant Hill	Cass, Mo.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petersville	Frederick, Md.	Pilot Grove	Cooper, Mo.	Pitman	Adams, Ill.	Pleasant Hill	Northampton, N. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petersville	Northampton, Pa.	Pilot Hill	Grayson, Tex.	Pitts	Warren, Mo.	Pleasant Hill	De Soto, Miss.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petite Jean	Union, Iowa.	Pilot Hill (c. h.)	Eldorado, Cal.	Pittsboro	Watham, Miss.	Pleasant Hill	Miami, Ohio.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petra	Yell, Ark.	Pilot Hill (c. h.)	Fulton, Cal.	Pittsborough	Clatham, N. C.	Pleasant Hill	Lancaster, S. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petta	Saline, Mo.	Pilot Knob	Adams, Wis.	Pittsborough	Hendricks, Ind.	Pleasant Hill	De Soto, La.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pettit	Tippecanoe, Ind.	Pilot Knob	Todd, Ky.	Pittsborough	Johnson, Ga.	Pleasant Hill	Fayette, Va.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pettisville	Fulton, Ohio.	Pilot Knob	Crawford, Ind.	Pittsborough	Curren, Ind.	Pleasant Hill	Hopkins, Tex.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pettus	Ritchie, Va.	Pilot Knob	Madison, Mo.	Pittsborough	Van Buren, Iowa.	Pleasant Hill	Jefferson, Kans.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pettusville	Limestone, Ala.	Pilot Mound	Filmore, Minn.	Pittsborough	Lincoln, Mo.	Pleasant Lake	Staubin, Ind.	Poehontons	Pa.
Petty's	Lawrence, Ill.	Pilot Point	Denton, Tex.	Pittsborough	Diokory, Mo.	Pleasant Lane	Edgefield, S. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pettyville	Franklin, Tenn.	Pimento	Vigo, Ind.	Pittsborough	Sauvresse, Mich.	Pleasant Mills	Adams, Ind.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pewabic	Ontonagon, Mich.	Pineckney	Livingston, Mich.	Pittsborough	Uphar, Tex.	Pleasant Mount	Laurens, S. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pewee Valley	Waukegan, Wis.	Pineckneyville	Warren, Mo.	Pittsborough (c. h.)	Allegheny, Pa.	Pleasant Mount	Montgomery, Miss.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peyton	Oshtemo, Va.	Pineckneyville	Tulladega, Ala.	Pittsfield	Coos, N. H.	Pleasant Mount	Panola, Tenn.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peytonburg	Tippecanoe, Va.	Pineckneyville (c. h.)	Gwinnett, Ga.	Pittsfield (c. h.)	Pike, Ill.	Pleasant Mount	Miller, Mo.	Poehontons	Pa.
Peytonville	Williamson, Tenn.	Pineckneyville	Union, S. C.	Pittsfield	Somersel, Me.	Pleasant Mount	Wayne, Pa.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phalanx	Monmouth, N. J.	Pine	Linn, Oreg.	Pittsfield	Berkshire, Mass.	Pleasant Mount	Pitt, N. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pharisburgh	Union, Ohio.	Pine	Buchanan, Iowa.	Pittsfield	Merrimack, N. H.	Pleasant Oaks	Brunswick, Va.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pharr's Mills	Moore, N. C.	Pine Apple	Wiscas, Ala.	Pittsfield	Orange, N. Y.	Pleasant Oaks	Athens, Ohio.	Poehontons	Pa.
Pharsalia	Chenango, N. Y.	Pine Bad	Dakota, Minn.	Pittsfield	Lorain, Ohio.	Pleasant Park	Ravenna, Miss.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phelps	Lawrence, Mo.	Pine Bluff	Dakota, Minn.	Pittsfield	Warren, Pa.	Pleasant Park	Carroll, Mo.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phelps	Ontario, N. Y.	Pine Bluff	Jefferson, Ark.	Pittsfield	Rutland, Vt.	Pleasant Plain	Jefferson, Iowa.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phelps	Ashland, Ohio.	Pine Bluff	Callaway, Ky.	Pittsfield	Monroe, N. Y.	Pleasant Plain	Columbus, N. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phelptown	Ingham, Mich.	Pine Bluff	Cuplah, Miss.	Pittsfield	Rutland, Vt.	Pleasant Plain	Warren, Ohio.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phi Delta	Kent, R. I.	Pine Bluff	Dane, Wis.	Pittsfield	Salem, N. J.	Pleasant Plains	Independence, Ark.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Franklin, Pa.	Pine Bluff	Warren, Tenn.	Pittsfield	Bullitt, Ky.	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon, Ill.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pine Bluff	Red River, Tex.	Pittston	Kennebec, Me.	Pleasant Plains	Lincoln, Tenn.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Marion, Mo.	Pine Brook	Morris, N. J.	Pittston	Hunterdon, N. J.	Pleasant Plains	Scott, Mo.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Neshoba, Miss.	Pine Bush	Orange, N. Y.	Pittstown	Rensselaer, N. Y.	Pleasant Plains	Dutchess, N. Y.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Jefferson, N. Y.	Pine Creek	Cathoon, Mich.	Pittsylvania	Pittsylvania, Va.	Pleasant Point	Darless, Ky.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Van Buren, Iowa.	Pine Creek	Tioga, Pa.	Placerville	El Dorado, Cal.	Pleasant Retreat	Lumpkin, Ga.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Monroe, Tenn.	Pine Creek	Gilmer, Va.	Plain	Wayne, Ohio.	Pleasant Retreat	Scotland, Mo.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Darlington, S. C.	Pine Flat	De Kalb, Tenn.	Plain	Greenville, S. C.	Pleasant Ridge	Greene, Ala.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philadelphia	Barton, N. C.	Pine Grove	Bossier, La.	Plainfield	Windham, Conn.	Pleasant Ridge	Tippah, Miss.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillips	Butler, Ohio.	Pine Grove	Schwartz, N. Y.	Plainfield	Will, Ill.	Pleasant Ridge	Harrison, Mo.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillips	Franklin, Mo.	Pine Grove	Amador, Cal.	Plainfield	Hendricks, Ind.	Pleasant Ridge	Greene, Ind.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipsburgh	Warren, N. J.	Pine Grove	Pike, Ala.	Plainfield	Hampshire, Mass.	Pleasant Ridge	Bracken, Ky.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipsburg	Jefferson, Ohio.	Pine Grove	Monroe, Ark.	Plainfield	Washington, Wis.	Pleasant Ridge	Gaston, N. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipsburg	Centre, Pa.	Pine Groves	Gallia, Ohio.	Plainfield	Livingston, Mich.	Pleasant Ridge	Hamilton, Ohio.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipsport	Sullivan, N. Y.	Pine Groves	Schuykill, Pa.	Plainfield	Sullivan, N. H.	Pleasant Ridge	Rock Island, Ill.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipstown	White, Ill.	Pine Grove	Clark, Ky.	Plainfield	Essex, N. J.	Pleasant Ridge	Dutchess, N. Y.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipville	Allegany, N. Y.	Pine Grove	Wetzel, Va.	Plainfield	Cumberland, Pa.	Pleasant Run	Hamilton, Ohio.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillippa (c. h.)	Barbour, Va.	Pine Grove Mills	Centre, Pa.	Plainfield	Coshocton, Ohio.	Pleasant Run	Dallas, Tex.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillip's Creek	Allegany, N. Y.	Pine Hall	Stokes, N. C.	Plainfield	Washington, Vt.	Pleasant Run	Hunterdon, N. J.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipston	Warcester, Mass.	Pine Hill	Jackson, Wis.	Plainfield	Lawrence, Pa.	Pleasant Shade	Smith, Tenn.	Poehontons	Pa.
Phillipston	Columbia, N. Y.	Pine Hill	Wiscas, Wis.	Plainfield	Washington, Vt.	Pleasant Shade	Franklin, Ill.	Poehontons	Pa.
Philmont	Columbia, N. Y.	Pine Hill	York, Pa.	Plain Grove	Lawrence, Pa.	Pleasant Site	Franklin, Ala.	Poehontons	Pa.
		Pine Hill	Rusk, Tex.	Plainsborough	Middlesex, N. J.	Pleasant Spring	Leaington, S. C.	Poehontons	Pa.
				Plains of Dura	Sumter, Ga.				
				Plains Store	E. Baton Rouge, La.				





N O R T H







Prairie Lea Caldwell, Tex.	Providence Columbia, Fla.	Raft Swamp Robeson, N. C.	Red B
Prairie Mer Rouge Morristown, La.	Providence Luzerne, Ind.	Railsville Davies, Ind.	Red B
Prairie Mound Fayette, Ill.	Providence Providence, R. I.	Railway Middletown, N. J.	Red B
Prairie Mount Pike, Mo.	Providence Searcy, Ark.	Rail Road Flat Catawbas, Cal.	Red B
Prairie Mount Sibley, Minn.	Providence Hill Tyler, Tex.	Rainbow Hartford, Conn.	Red C
Prairie Mount Lamar, Tex.	Provincetown Barnstable, Mass.	Rainersville Butler, Ala.	Red C
Prairie Mount Chickasaw, Miss.	Proviso Cook, Ill.	Rainey's Creek Coryell, Tex.	Red C
Prairie Plains Grimes, Tex.	Provo City Utah	Rainier Columbia, Ore.	Reddin
Prairie Ronde Kalamazoo, Mich.	Prowville Washington, Ind.	Rainsborough Highland, Ohio.	Reddin
Prairieton Vigo, Ind.	Prunty's Patrick, Va.	Rainsborough Bedford, Pa.	Reddin
Prairieville Pike, Mo.	Prunty's Mill Madison, Ky.	Rainsville Warren, Ind.	Reddin
Prairieville Barry, Mich.	Pruntytown (e. h.) Tyler, Va.	Raleigh Smith, Miss.	Reddin
Prairieville Kaufman, Tex.	Pryor Baker, Ga.	Raleigh (e. h.) Wake, N. C.	Red D
Prairieville Shelby, Ohio.	Pryor's Vale Amherst, Va.	Raleigh C. H. Salline, Ill.	Red D
Prattsburg Tubot, Ga.	Public Square Greene, Ga.	Raleigh Shelby, Tenn.	Red D
Prattsburg Steuben, N. Y.	Pueblo Colorado	Raleigh Rank, Ind.	Red D
Pratt's Hollow Madison, N. Y.	Pugh Belmont, Ohio.	Raleigh Union, Ky.	Red D
Prattville Greene, N. Y.	Pughtown Chester, Pa.	Raleigh C. H. Raleigh, Va.	Red F
Prattville Vinton, Ohio.	Pugsley's Depot Tompkins, N. Y.	Rally Hill Maury, Tenn.	Red F
Prattville Antauga, Ala.	Pukwana Monroe, Wis.	Ralston Lycoming, Pa.	Red H
Preble Cortlandt, N. Y.	Pulaski Jamecock, Ill.	Ramapo Works Rockland, N. Y.	Red H
Preemption Mercer, Ill.	Pulaski Jackson, Mich.	Ramer Montgomery, Ala.	Red H
Prentiss Bolivar, Miss.	Pulaski (e. h.) Panola, Tex.	Ramsayburgh Warren, N. J.	Red H
Prentiss Vale McKeon, Pa.	Pulaski Scott, Miss.	Ramsey Fayette, Ill.	Red H
Prescott Hampshire, Mass.	Pulaski Williams, Ohio.	Ramsey's Bergen, N. J.	Red H
Prescott (e. h.) Pierce, Wis.	Pulaski Lawrence, Pa.	Ramses town Yates, N. C.	Red H
President Furnace Fenango, Pa.	Pulaski (e. h.) Giles, Tenn.	Ranateburgh Mecklenburgh, N. C.	Red H
Presque Isle Arcostook, Me.	Pulaski Putsk, Ind.	Ranch Antauga, Ala.	Red H
Preston New London, Conn.	Pulaski Darts, Iowa.	Rancho Gonzales, Tex.	Red L
Preston Webster, Ga.	Pulaski Chicago, N. Y.	Raneos Burlington, N. C.	Red L
Preston Caroline, Md.	Pulaskiville Monroe, Ohio.	Randallstown Baltimore, Md.	Red L
Preston Fillmore, Minn.	Pullaway Franklin, La.	Randatsville Robeson, N. C.	Red L
Preston Dubuque, Iowa.	Pultney Steuben, N. Y.	Randolph Bibb, Ala.	Red M
Preston Yalobushka, Miss.	Pultneyville Wayne, N. Y.	Randolph Crayford, Pa.	Red M
Preston Chenango, N. Y.	Pulver's Corners Dutchess, N. Y.	Randolph Warren, Ky.	Red M
Preston Hamilton, Ohio.	Pumpkin Pile Polk, Ga.	Randolph Norfolk, Mass.	Red M
Preston Wayne, Pa.	Pumpkin Vine Paulding, Ga.	Randolph Riley, Kans.	Red M
Preston Adams, Wis.	Puneeah Dakota, Nebr.	Randolph Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Red M
Preston Randolph, Ill.	Punchon Camp Macon, Tenn.	Randolph Portage, Ohio.	Red M
Prestonburgh (e. h.) Floyd, Ky.	Pungo Creek Beaufort, N. C.	Randolph Tipton, Tenn.	Red M
Preston Hollow Albany, N. Y.	Pungotengue Accomack, Va.	Randolph Orange, Va.	Red M
Prestonville Carroll, Ky.	Punxutawney Jefferson, Pa.	Randolph Pontotoc, Miss.	Red M
Prestonville Onchicola, La.	Purecityville Loudon, Va.	Randolph Centre Broome, N. Y.	Red M
Prewitt's Knob Warren, Ky.	Purdy (e. h.) McNairy, Tenn.	Randolph's Grove Mecklenburgh, N. Y.	Red M
Priam Blackford, Ind.	Purdy Creek Steuben, N. Y.	Randolph's Grove Leaton, Ill.	Red M
Priece Huntington, Ind.	Purdy's Station Wabash, N. Y.	Raneyburgh Washington, Ill.	Red M
Prieceburgh Monroe, Pa.	Purdyville Wayne, Pa.	Ranley Franklin, Me.	Red M
Priece's Branch Montgomery, Mo.	Purgitsville Hampshire, Va.	Rankinville Marion, Tenn.	Red M
Priece's Creek De Witt, Tex.	Portinton Preston, Va.	Ransom Hillsdale, Mich.	Red M
Priece town Berks, Pa.	Portear's Creek Wilkes, N. C.	Ransom Luzerne, Pa.	Red M
Priece town Highland, Ohio.	Portley Cancell, N. C.	Ransom's Bridge Nash, N. C.	Red M
Prieceville Wayne, Pa.	Pursley Greene, Pa.	Ransomville Niagara, N. Y.	Red M
Prieceville Ravenna, Miss.	Purvis S. Swan, N. Y.	Rantoul Station Champaign, Ill.	Red M
Prieceville Tallapoosa, Ala.	Puseyville Lancaster, Pa.	Rapid Ann Station Calpeper, Va.	Red M
Priece's Church Amelia, Va.	Pushmataha Choctaw, Ala.	Rapids Portage, Ohio.	Red M
Prieceville Monongalia, Va.	Putnam Washington, N. Y.	Rapids Boone, Iowa.	Red M
Pridemann Franklin, Va.	Putnam Washington, Ohio.	Rapids Niagara, N. Y.	Red M
Primrose Lee, Iowa.	Putnam Windham, Conn.	Rapids City Rock Island, N. Y.	Red M
Primrose Dine, Iowa.	Putnam Winona, Minn.	Rapp's Barrens Fulton, Ark.	Red M
Primrose Williams, Ohio.	Puunaville Putnam, Ind.	Rapp's Mill Rockbridge, Va.	Red M
Prince Edward Gilbert, Ga.	Putney Windham, Vt.	Rarden Seneca, N. J.	Red M
Prince Edward P. Elford, Va.	Putneyville Armstrong, Pa.	Raritan Hunterdon, N. J.	Red M
P. Fredericktown Calvert, Md.	Pylesville Harford, Md.	Raritan Hunterdon, N. J.	Red M
Prince George P. George, Va.	Pyra Warren, Iowa.	Rathboneville Steuben, N. Y.	Red M
Princess Ann Somerset, Md.	Pyrant Montgomery, Ohio.	Rathbun Sheboygan, Wis.	Red M
Princess Ann Princess Ann, Va.	Quackenkill Rensselaer, N. Y.	Rattlesnake White, Ill.	Red M
Princeton (e. h.) Dallas, Ark.	Quaker Bottom Lawrence, Ohio.	Rattlesnake Har Placer, Cal.	Red M
Princeton (e. h.) Gibson, Ind.	Quaker Hill Dutchess, N. Y.	Ravenna Creek Harrison, Ky.	Red M
Princeton Scott, Iowa.	Quaker Springs Saratoga, N. Y.	Ravenna (e. h.) Portage, Ohio.	Red M
Princeton Jackson, Ala.	Quaker Street Schenectady, N. Y.	Ravenna Ottawa, Mich.	Red M
Princeton Caldwell, Ky.	Quaker town Hunterdon, N. J.	Ravenna Cass, Nebr.	Red M
Princeton Washington, Me.	Quaker town Bucks, Pa.	Ravenna Rock Hunterdon, N. J.	Red M
Princeton Worcester, Mass.	Quail Valley Butler, Ky.	Raven's Nest Washington, Va.	Red M
Princeton Washington, Miss.	Quantico Haywood, N. C.	Ravenswood Jackson, Va.	Red M
Princeton Benton, Minn.	Quantico Somerset, Md.	Ravenswood Queens, N. Y.	Red M
Princeton Colusa, Cal.	Quarryville Hancock, Penn.	Ravenswood Steady, Iowa.	Red M
Princeton (e. h.) Mercer, Mo.	Quarryville Lancaster, Pa.	Rawling's Station Allegany, Md.	Red M
Princeton Marquette, Wis.	Quarryville Ulster, N. Y.	Rawlingville (e. h.) De Kalb, Ala.	Red M
Princeton Mercer, N. J.	Quarryville Tolland, Conn.	Rawlingville Lancaster, Pa.	Red M
Princeton Butler, Ohio.	Quartzburgh Marietta, Cal.	Rawson Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Red M
Princeton Lawrence, Pa.	Quasqueton Buchanan, Iowa.	Rawson Hollow Tompkins, N. Y.	Red M
Princeton (e. h.) Mercer, Va.	Quay Clibborne, La.	Rawsonville Lauderdale, Miss.	Red M
Princeton Johnson, Kans.	Quebec Madison, La.	Rawsonville Lorain, Ohio.	Red M
Princetonville Shenectady, N. Y.	Quebec Sumter, Ga.	Rawsonville Wayne, Mich.	Red M
Princetonville Peoria, Ill.	Quebecy Windsor, Vt.	Ray Macon, Mich.	Red M
Prince William Carroll, Ind.	Queen Ann Prince George's, Md.	Ray Centre Macomb, Mich.	Red M
Principio Cecil, Md.	Queen's Queen's, N. Y.	Raymer town Rensselaer, N. Y.	Red M
Principio Furnace Cecil, Md.	Queensborough Anderson, S. C.	Raymond Cumberland, Me.	Red M
Prize's Mill Orange, Mo.	Queensbury Warren, N. Y.	Raymond Hinds, Miss.	Red M
Privateer Sumter, S. C.	Queensdale Robeson, N. C.	Raymond Rockingham, N. H.	Red M
Proctor Chesley, Ky.	Queen's Mills Randolph, Va.	Raymond Racine, Wis.	Red M
Proctor Allegan, Mich.	Queen's Point Madison, Iowa.	Raymond's Union, Ohio.	Red M
Proctor Wetzel, Va.	Queenstown Queen Ann, Md.	Raymond's Potter, Pa.	Red M
Proctor's Creek Chesterfield, Va.	Queensville Jennings, Ind.	Raymondville Lawrence, N. C.	Red M
Proctor's Store Monroe, Ga.	Questron Grove Switzerland, Ind.		

PHICAL INDEX, OR READY REFERENCE.

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 ville Davies, Ind.
 Middlesex, N. J.
 Flat, Catawara, Cal.
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 ville Butler, Ala.
 Creek Corryell, Tex.
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 Bedford, Pa.
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 borough Warren, N. J.
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 town Yancey, N. C.
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 Racine, Wis.
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 ville Lawrence, N. C.

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 Red House Charlotte, Va.
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 Redmouth Franklin, La.
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 Red Oak Ellis, Tex.
 Red Oak Cedar, Iowa.
 Red Oak Grove Charlotte, Va.
 Red Plains Yarkin, N. C.
 Red River Robertson, Tenn.
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 Ready Branch Moore, N. C.
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 Ready Ripple Wt., Pa.
 Readyville Jackson, Va.
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 Reem's Creek, Buncombe, N. C.
 Reese's Mill Boone, Ind.
 Reese's Mills De Kalb, Ala.
 Reese's Corner Kent, Md.
 Reevesville Colleton, S. C.
 Reform Onaway, Mo.
 Reform Rockens, Ala.
 Refugio (c. h.) Eggleston, Tex.
 Regular's Mills, Washington, O.
 Rehoboth Lopez, Ohio.
 Rehoboth Perry, Ohio.
 Rehoboth Wilkes, Pa.
 Rehoboth Edgefield, S. C.
 Rehoboth Lunenburg, Va.
 Rehoboth Wilcox, Ala.
 Rehoboth Berks, Pa.
 Reidsburgh Charon, Pa.
 Reidsville Tazewell, Va.
 Reidsville Abany, N. Y.

Reynoldsburgh, Franklin, Ohio.
 Reynolds's Ferry, Calaveras, Cal.
 Reynolds Gates, N. C.
 Reynoldsville Schuyler, N. Y.
 Reynoldsville Jefferson, Pa.
 Reynolds Laurens, S. C.
 Rhetown Greene, Pa.
 Rhinebeck Dutches, N. Y.
 Rhinecland Montgomery, Mo.
 Rhoadestown Columbia, Pa.
 Rhode River, Anne Arundel, Ill.
 Rhode's Point Macoupin, Ill.
 Rhyme Georgetown, S. C.
 Rhifers Richland, Ohio.
 Riceboro (c. h.) Liberty, Ga.
 Rice City Kent, R. I.
 Rice Depot, Prince Edward, N. Y.
 Rice Ford Fillmore, Minn.
 Rice's Ridge Barnwell, S. C.
 Rice's Landing Greene, Pa.
 Rice's Store, Westmoreland, Pa.
 Riceville Hancock, Miss.
 Richardson Monmouth, N. J.
 Riceville Crawford, Pa.
 Riceville Pittsylvania, Va.
 Riceville McMinn, Tenn.
 Rich Atchison, Mo.
 Richardson St. Joseph, Ind.
 Richardson Vermillion, Ill.
 Richardson Shawnee, Kans.
 Richardson's, Montgomery, Ten.
 Richardson's Creek, Union, N. C.
 Richardsonville, Edgefield, S. C.
 Richardsville Caloper, Va.
 Richardsville Jefferson, Pa.
 Richborough Bucks, Pa.
 Richburg Allegany, N. Y.
 Rich Creek Logan, Va.
 Richfield Washington, Wis.
 Richfield Adams, Ill.
 Richfield Fayette, Iowa.
 Richfield Genesee, Mich.
 Richfield Otsego, N. Y.
 Richfield Summit, Ohio.
 Richfield Juniata, Pa.
 Richfield Springs, Otsego, N. Y.
 Richford Tingo, N. Y.
 Richford Franklin, Vt.
 Rich Fork Davidson, N. C.
 Rich Fountain Otsego, Mo.
 Rich Hill Muskingum, Ohio.
 Rich Hill X Roads, Chester, S. C.
 Richland Jefferson, Ark.
 Richland Stewart, Ga.
 Richland Knox, Ind.
 Richland Fillmore, Minn.
 Richland Keokuk, Iowa.
 Richland Shawnee, Kans.
 Richland Greene, Mo.
 Richland Sangamon, Ill.
 Richland Holmes, Miss.
 Richland Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Richland Richland, Ohio.
 Richland Tazewell, Va.
 Richland Centre, Richland, Wis.
 Richland City, Richland, Wis.
 Rich'd Crossings, Navarro, Tex.
 Richland Grove Mercer, Ill.
 Richlands Onalton, N. C.
 Richlandtown Bucks, Pa.
 Richman's Falls Rutledge, Va.
 Richmond Nemaha, Kans.
 Richmond Winona, Minn.
 Richmond Dallas, Ala.
 Richmond (c. h.) Wayne, Ind.
 Richmond Washington, Iowa.
 Richmond (c. h.) Madison, Ky.
 Richmond (c. h.) Madison, Ill.
 Richmond McHenry, Ia.
 Richmond Sigaudache, Mo.
 Richmond Berkshire, Mass.
 Richmond Macomb, Mich.
 Richmond Havamba, Miss.
 Richmond Ray, Mo.
 Richmond Cheshire, N. H.
 Richmond (c. h.) Richmond, N. Y.
 Richmond Jefferson, Ohio.
 Richmond Northampton, Pa.
 Richmond Bedford, Tenn.
 Richmond Port Bent, Vt.
 Richmond (c. h.) Henrico, Va.
 Richmond Walworth, Wis.

Ridgeway Warren, N. C.
 Ridgeway (c. h.) Elk, Pa.
 Ridgeway Winona, Minn.
 Ridgeway Fairfield, S. C.
 Ridgeway Iowa, Wis.
 Ridgeway Henry, Va.
 Ridgely Platte, Mo.
 Ridings Highland, Ohio.
 Ridleyville Gadsden, Fla.
 Riddot's Steienson, Ill.
 Riegelsville Bucks, Pa.
 Rienz Tishomingo, Miss.
 Riga Lenawee, Mich.
 Riga Monroe, N. Y.
 Riga Lucas, Ohio.
 Rigdon Grant, Ind.
 Riggs X R'ds, Williamson, Mo.
 Right Point Camden, Tenn.
 Riker's Hollow Stouben, N. Y.
 Riley Vigo, Ind.
 Riley McHenry, Ill.
 Riley Clinton, Mich.
 Riley City Davis, Kans.
 Rileyville Wayne, Pa.
 Rinerburgh Clarion, Pa.
 Ringdo Cheshire, N. H.
 Richard Auglaise, Ohio.
 Ring's Point Adams, Mo.
 Ringgold Cook, Ill.
 Ringgold Jefferson, Pa.
 Ringgold Morgan, Ohio.
 Ringgold Cherokee, Ala.
 Ringgold Washington, Md.
 Ringgold Caloosa, Ga.
 Ringgold Leon, Tex.
 Ringgold Bienville, La.
 Ringgold, Montgomery, Tenn.
 Ringgold Pittsylvania, Va.
 Ringold Hunterdon, N. J.
 Ringoes Belmont, Ohio.
 Ringtown Schuykill, Pa.
 Ringville Hampshire, Mass.
 Ringwood McHenry, Ill.
 Ringwood Itaska, N. C.
 Ringosa Itaska, N. C.
 Rio Hart, Ky.
 Rio Coveta, Ga.
 Rio Columbia, Wis.
 Rio Grande Gallia, Ohio.
 Rio Grande Cherokee, Ala.
 Rio Grande Cape May, N. J.
 Rio Grande City Starr, Tex.
 Rio Seco Butte, Cal.
 Ripley Somerset, Me.
 Ripley (c. h.) Tippah, Miss.
 Ripley Broome, Ill.
 Ripley Charlevoque, N. Y.
 Ripley Brown, Ohio.
 Ripley (c. h.) Richland, Wis.
 Ripley (c. h.) Lauderdale, Tenn.
 Ripley Tyler, Va.
 Ripon Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Rippon Jefferson, Va.
 Rippon Addison, Vt.
 Ripson St. Clair, Ill.
 Rista's Store Leasington, S. C.
 Rising Fawn Dale, Ga.
 Rising Sun Ohio, Ind.
 Rising Sun Cecil, Md.
 Rising Sun Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rising Sun Macoupin, Ill.
 Rising Sun Polk, Iowa.
 Rising Sun Crawford, Wis.
 Rising Sun Jefferson, Kans.
 Risingville Steuben, N. Y.
 Ritchie C. H. Ritchie, Va.
 Rittersville Lehigh, Pa.
 Riverland Forge, Sullivan, Tenn.
 River Falls Pierce, Wis.
 River Head Suffolk, N. Y.
 River Hill White, Tenn.
 River Ridge Monroe, Ala.
 River Road Fks, Livingston, N. Y.
 River Side Ulster, N. Y.
 River Side Boone, Iowa.
 River Side Bad Ax, Wis.
 River Side Monroe, Tenn.
 River Slyx Medina, Ohio.
 Riverton Floyd, Iowa.
 Rivertown Campbell, Ga.
 Rives Rich'd, Ohio.
 Rivesville Morgan, Va.

Robison's Darke, Ohio.
 Robisonville Bedford, Pa.
 Rob Roy Fountain, Ind.
 Robama Arcostook, Me.
 Roche-a-Cri Adams, Wis.
 Rochello Madison, Va.
 Rocheport Boone, Mo.
 Rochester Sangamon, Ill.
 Rochester (c. h.) Fulton, Ind.
 Rochester Butler, Ky.
 Rochester Plymouth, Mass.
 Rochester Oakland, Mich.
 Rochester Andree, Mo.
 Rochester Stafford, N. H.
 Rochester (c. h.) Monroe, N. Y.
 Rochester Racine, Wis.
 Rochester Beaver, Pa.
 Rochester Cedar, Iowa.
 Rochester Olmsted, Minn.
 Rochester Anderson, Kans.
 Rochester Depot, Loraine, Ohio.
 Rochester Mills Wabash, Ill.
 Rock Plymouth, Mass.
 Rock Pope, Ill.
 Rockaway Morris, N. J.
 Rockaway Queens, N. Y.
 Rock Bluff Cass, Nebr.
 Rock Bottom, Middlesex, Mass.
 Rockbridge Greene, Ill.
 Rockbridge Richland, Wis.
 Rockbridge (c. h.) Oark, Mo.
 Rock Bridge Grinnell, Ga.
 Rockbridge Monroe, Ky.
 Rock Camp Brazos, N. Y.
 Rock Castle Trigg, Va.
 Rock Castle Patrick, Ky.
 Rock City Dutches, N. Y.
 Rock City Mills, Saratoga, N. Y.
 Rock Creek, Bartholomew, Ind.
 Rock Creek Kana
 Rock Creek Carroll, Ill.
 Rock Creek Lewis, Ky.
 Rock Creek Franklin, Ala.
 Rock Creek Adams, N. C.
 Rock Creek York, Ark.
 Rockdale Crawford, Pa.
 Rockdale Chenango, N. Y.
 Rock Dale Owen, Ky.
 Rockdale Randolph, Ala.
 Rock Falls Dunn, Wis.
 Rockfield Carroll, Ind.
 Rock Fish Nelson, Va.
 Rockford (c. h.) Cass, Ala.
 Rockford Wright, Minn.
 Rockford Floyd, Iowa.
 Rockford Cass, Mo.
 Rockford (c. h.) Winnebago, Ill.
 Rockford Jackson, N. C.
 Rockford (c. h.) Surry, N. Ind.
 Rockford Blount, Tenn.
 Rock Grove Stephenson, Ill.
 Rock Hall Kent, Md.
 Rock Haven Mead, Ky.
 Rock Hill Dale, Ala.
 Rock Hill St. Louis, Mo.
 Rock Hill Collins, Tex.
 Rock Hill Pope, Ark.
 Rock Hill York, S. C.
 Rock Hill Gilmer, Ga.
 Rockholds Whitley, Ky.
 Rockholds Sullivan, Tenn.
 Rock House Sumner, Tenn.
 Rock House Jackson, Ohio.
 Rockhouse Prairie, Buchanan, Mo.
 Rockingham Windham, Vt.
 Rockingham Richmond, N. C.
 Rock Island (c. h.) Rock Island, Ill.
 Rock Island (c. h.) Warren, Tenn.
 Rock Lako Wayne, Pa.
 Rockland Sullivan, N. Y.
 Rockland Lincoln, Me.
 Rockland (c. h.) Warren, Tenn.
 Rockland Providence, R. I.
 Rockland Ontario, Mich.
 Rockland Lake, Rockland, N. Y.
 Rockland Mills Augusta, Va.
 Rockland Mills Barren, Ky.
 Rock Mills Anderson, S. C.
 Rock Mills Randolph, Ala.
 Rock Mills, Rappahannock, Va.
 Rock Oak Athens, Ohio.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, OR READY REFERENCE

Rockville..... Lexington, S. C.	Roseville..... Ramsey, Minn.	Rural Hill..... Wilson, Tenn.	Saint Charles..... St. Charles, La.	Salem Centre..... M...
Rockville..... Wadwa, Mo.	Roseville..... Franklin, Ark.	Rural Hill..... Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Clair..... Schuykill, Pa.	Salem Centre, Westch...
Rockville Centre, Queens, N. Y.	Roseville..... Muskegon, Mich.	Rural Retreat..... Wythe, Va.	St. Clair (c. h.)..... St. Clair, Mich.	Salem Centre..... Ste...
Rockwell..... Kaufman, Tex.	Roseville..... Muskingum, Ohio.	Rural Ridge..... Cole, Ill.	Saint Clair..... Columbiana, Ohio.	Salem Church, Rand...
Rocky Bayou..... Isard, Ark.	Rosewood..... Harrison, Ind.	Rural Valo..... Alleghany, Va.	Saint Clair..... Hunkins, Tenn.	Salem X Roads West...
Rocky Branch..... Fentress, Tenn.	Rosclaire..... Hardin, Ill.	Rural Valo..... Armstrong, Ohio.	Saint Clairville..... Belmont, Ohio.	Salem Faulquier, F...
Rocky Comfort..... Sevier, Ark.	Roslin..... Marquette, Wis.	Rural Valley..... Armstrong, Pa.	Saint Clairsville..... Bedford, Pa.	Salemville..... Guerr...
Rocky Ford..... Pontotoc, Miss.	Ross..... Queens, N. Y.	Rush..... Monroe, N. Y.	St. Clements Bay St. Mary's, Md.	Salfordville..... Montg...
Rocky Gap..... Butler, Ohio.	Ross..... Lake, Ind.	Rush..... Susquehanna, Pa.	Saint Cloud..... Hears, Ga.	Sallina..... Sey...
Rocky Head..... Dale, Ala.	Ross..... Anderson, Tenn.	Rushbottom..... Jo Davies, Ill.	Saint Cloud..... Stearns, Minn.	Sallina..... Onond...
Rocky Hill..... Hartford, Conn.	Rossburgh..... Decatur, Ind.	Rush Creek..... Holt, Mo.	Saint Dennis..... Baltimore, Md.	Sallina..... Jeffe...
Rocky Hill..... Warren, Ky.	Ross' Corners..... York, Me.	Rushford..... Allegany, N. Y.	Saint Donatus..... Jackson, Iowa.	Sallina..... Ran...
Rocky Hill..... Somers, N. J.	Rosseau..... Morgan, Ohio.	Rushford..... Fillmore, Minn.	Saintfield..... Muskingum, Ohio.	Sallinas..... Mon...
Rocky Hill..... Fayette, Va.	Ross' Ferry..... Livingston, Ky.	Rushford..... Fillmore, Minn.	Saint Francis..... Ramsey, Minn.	Sallina..... S...
Rocky Mount..... Meriwether, Ga.	Ross' Grove..... De Kalb, Ill.	Rush Island Bend, Monroe, Ill.	Saint Francisville Lawrence, Ill.	Sallina..... Washt...
Rocky Mount..... Kemper, Miss.	Ross Grove, Montgomery, Iowa.	Rush Lake..... Fond du Lac, Wis.	St. Francisville W. Feliciana, La.	Sallina..... Bie...
Rocky Mount..... Edgemoor, N. C.	Rossie..... St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Rushbesby..... Chicago, Minn.	Saint Francisville..... Clark, Mo.	Sallina..... C...
Rocky Mount..... Fiskefield, S. C.	Roseland..... Monroe, Pa.	Rush's Mills, Montomeryland, Pa.	Saint Gabriel..... Iberville, La.	Sallina..... Willi...
Rocky Mount (c. h.)..... Franklin, Va.	Rosaville..... Walker, Ga.	Rushville..... Schuyler, Ill.	St. Genevieve..... St. Genevieve, Mo.	Sallina Mills..... G...
Rocky Mount..... Rossier, La.	Rosaville..... Clinton, Ind.	Rushville (c. h.)..... Rush, Ind.	Saint George..... Lincoln, Me.	Sallina Falls..... Co...
Rocky Mount..... Jackson, Tenn.	Rosaville..... Sumter, Ala.	Rushville..... Yates, N. Y.	Saint George..... Nemaha, Neb.	Sallina..... Litch...
Rocky N. Arrows..... Monroe, Ohio.	Rosaville..... Richmond, N. Y.	Rushville..... Fiskefield, Ohio.	Saint George's New Castle, Del.	Sallina..... Son...
Rocky Point..... Newton, Ga.	Rosaville..... Chester, S. C.	Rushville..... Appling, Ga.	Saint George's..... Colleton, S. C.	Sallina..... Merrin...
Rocky Point..... S. G. Va.	Rosaville..... York, Pa.	Rushville..... Buchanan, Mo.	Saint Helena..... Columbia, Ore.	Sallina..... Merrin...
Rocky Point..... Atlanta, Miss.	Rosaville..... Allemaque, Iowa.	Rushville..... Logan, Ohio.	Saint Helena..... Wyoming, N. Y.	Sallina..... Herkit...
Rocky Point Mills, Botetourt, Va.	Rosaville..... Fayette, Tenn.	Rusk..... Haywood, Tenn.	Saint Helena..... Columbia, Fla.	Sallina (c. h.)..... Ro...
Rocky Pond..... Edgemoor, S. C.	Rosetraver..... Westmoreland, Pa.	Rusk (c. h.)..... Cherokee, Tex.	Saint Helena..... Cedar, Neb.	Sallina..... Harde...
Rocky Ridge..... Anderson, S. C.	Roswell..... Cobb, Ga.	Rusk..... Curry, N. C.	Saint Helena..... Napu, Cal.	Sallina..... Aca...
Rocky River..... Warren, Tenn.	Rotherwood..... Carroll, Ga.	Russell..... Ritchie, Va.	Saint Helena..... Cedar, Neb.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rocky Run..... Columbia, Wis.	Rotherwood..... Watauga, N. C.	Russell..... Sheboygan, Wis.	Saint Henry's..... Mercer, Ohio.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rocky Spring..... Jackson, Ala.	Rothsville..... Lancaster, Pa.	Russell..... Hampden, Mass.	Saint Ignace..... St. Mary's, Md.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rocky Spring..... Claiborne, Miss.	Roubidoux..... Texas, Mo.	Russell..... St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Saint Jacob..... Madison, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rocky Station..... Lee, Va.	Rough and Ready, Anderson, Ky.	Russell..... Georgia, Ohio.	Saint James..... Emmet, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rocky Well..... Lexington, S. C.	Rough and Ready, Hancock, Ill.	Russell Hill..... Wyoming, Pa.	Saint James..... Suffolk, N. Y.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rodman..... Jefferson, N. Y.	Rough and Ready, Fayette, Ga.	Russell's Corners..... Sauk, Wis.	Saint James..... Cedar, Neb.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rodney..... Jefferson, Mass.	Rough and Ready, Nevada, Cal.	Russell's Mills..... Tyler, Pa.	Saint John..... Putnam, Mo.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rodney..... Gallia, Ohio.	Rough and Ready, Warren, Tenn.	Russell's Mills..... Putnam, Ind.	Saint John..... Lake, Ind.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogers Bridge, Spartanburg, S. C.	Rough and Ready, Schuykill, Pa.	Russell Springs..... Russell, Ky.	Saint John..... Hertford, N. C.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogers' Store..... Wake, N. C.	Rough and Ready, Mill Henry, Va.	Russell's Station, Highland, Ohio.	Saint John..... Dakota, Neb.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogers' Store..... Kent, Md.	Rough Creek..... Charlotte, Va.	Russell's Place, Lawrence, Ohio.	Saint John's..... Aupaia, Ohio.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogersville..... Louderdale, Ala.	Roulette..... Potter, Pa.	Russell Place..... Kershaw, S. C.	Saint John's..... Clinton, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogersville..... Tuscarawas, Ohio.	Round Bottom..... Wayne, Va.	Russellville (c. h.)..... Franklin, Ala.	Saint John's..... Clinton, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogersville..... Kansas.	Round Bottom..... Monroe, Ohio.	Russellville..... Monroe, Ga.	Saint John's..... Clinton, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogersville..... Henry, Ind.	Round Grove..... Scott, Iowa.	Russellville..... Lawrence, Ill.	Saint John's..... Clinton, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogersville..... Greene, Pa.	Round Grove..... Whitesides, Ill.	Russellville..... Putnam, Ind.	Saint John's..... Clinton, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rogersville (c. h.)..... Hankins, Tenn.	Round Head..... Hardin, Ohio.	Russellville (c. h.)..... Logan, Ky.	Saint John's..... Clinton, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rohersville..... Washington, Md.	Round Hill..... Adams, Pa.	Russellville..... Eroion, Ohio.	Saint Joseph..... Berrien, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rohrsburgh..... Columbia, Pa.	Round Hill..... Lumpkin, Ga.	Russellville..... Chester, Pa.	Saint Joseph..... Buchanan, Mo.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rokely..... Morgan, Ohio.	Round Hill..... Fiskefield, Conn.	Russellville..... Jefferson, Tenn.	Saint Joseph..... Williams, Ohio.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roland..... White, Ill.	Round Hill..... Cooper, Mo.	Russellville..... Pope, Ark.	Saint Joseph..... Pembina, Minn.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rolesville..... Wake, N. C.	Round Hill..... Orango, N. C.	Russellville..... Warren, Pa.	Saint Joseph Susquehanna, Pa.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rollersville..... Sandusky, Ohio.	Round Lake..... Brauch, Mich.	Russellville..... Cole, Mo.	Saint Joseph's, Champlain, N. Y.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rollin..... Jackson, Iowa.	Round Meadows..... Patrick, Va.	Russville..... Herkimer, N. Y.	Saint Joseph's (c. h.)..... Ansonia, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rollin..... Pannin, Ga.	Round Mountain..... Itays, Tex.	Russville..... Clinton, Ind.	Saint Julian..... Linn, Iowa.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rolling Brook..... Nelson, Ky.	Round Pond..... St. Clair, Ala.	Ruth's..... Independence, Ark.	Saint Lawrence..... Chatham, N. C.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rolling Prairie..... Marion, Ark.	Round Pond..... Lincoln, Mo.	Rutherfordton, Rutherford, N. C.	Saint Lawrence, Jefferson, N. Y.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rolling Prairie..... Laporte, Ind.	Round Prairie, Douglas, Ore.	Rutherfordton, Rutherford, N. C.	Saint Leon..... Dearborn, Ind.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rolling Prairie..... Dodge, Wis.	Round Rock..... Williamson, Tex.	Ruth Glenn..... Caroline, Va.	Saint Leonards..... Calvert, Md.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rollins' Store..... Moore, N. C.	Round Stone, Rock Castle, Ky.	Rutland..... Worcester, Mass.	Saint Louis..... Sierra, Cal.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roma..... Starr, Tex.	Round Tent..... Yuba, Cal.	Rutland..... Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Louis (c. h.)..... St. Louis, Mo.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romanee..... Bud As, W. Va.	Round Top..... Fayette, Tex.	Rutland..... Melgo, Ohio.	Saint Louis..... Columbia, Fla.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome (c. h.)..... Floyd, Ga.	Round Top..... Wilson, Tenn.	Rutland..... Tioga, Pa.	Saint Louis..... Gratiot, Mich.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Perry, Ind.	Rouse's Point..... Clinton, N. Y.	Rutland (c. h.)..... Rutland, Vt.	Saint Louisville..... Licking, Ohio.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Henry, Iowa.	Rover..... Bedford, Tenn.	Rutland..... Dane, Wis.	Saint Luke..... Webster, Mo.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Kennebeck, Me.	Rover..... Yell, Ark.	Rutland..... Harrison, Ky.	Saint Margaret's, Anne Arundel, Md.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Lenawee, Mich.	Rowan Mills..... Rowan, N. C.	Rutland..... Kane, Ill.	Saint Marie..... Wabasha, Minn.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome (c. h.)..... Oneida, N. Y.	Rowe..... Franklin, Mass.	Rutledge (c. h.)..... Grainger, Tenn.	Saint Mark..... Wakulla, Fla.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Ashtabula, Ohio.	Rowena..... Russell, Ky.	Rutledge (c. h.)..... McDonald, Mo.	Saint Martin's..... Worcester, Md.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Bradford, Pa.	Rowe's Corner, Merrimack, N. H.	Rutledge (c. h.)..... Morgan, N. Y.	Saint Martin's, St. Martin's, La.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Smith, Tenn.	Rowe's Pump, Orangeburg, S. C.	Ryan's Well..... Rockingham, N. H.	Saint Mary's..... St. Genevieve, Mo.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Jefferson, Wis.	Rowland Mills, Hunterdon, N. J.	Rye..... Westchester, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Camden, Ga.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Clark, Ark.	Rowlandsville..... Cecil, Md.	Rye Cove..... Scott, Va.	Saint Mary's..... Pleasants, Va.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rome..... Jefferson, Ill.	Rowlandsville..... Stanley, N. C.	Rye Valley..... Caledonia, Vt.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romeo..... Green, Tenn.	Roxbury..... Essex, Mass.	Ryerson's Station..... Greens, Pa.	Saint Mary's..... Linn, Iowa.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romeo..... McHenry, Ill.	Roxbury..... Ashland, Ohio.	Rye Valley..... Smyth, Va.	Saint Mary's..... Vigo, Ind.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romeo..... Macomb, Mich.	Roxalana..... Kanawha, Va.	Ryland's Depot, Greenville, Va.	Saint Mary's..... Aupaia, Ohio.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romaine's Mills..... Harrison, Va.	Roxana..... Eiton, Mich.	Sabbathus..... Androscoogin, Me.	Saint Mary's..... Chester, Pa.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romney..... Tippacando, Ind.	Roxbury..... Morgan, Ohio.	Sabbath Rest..... Blair, Pa.	Saint Mary's..... Steets, Minn.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romulus..... Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Roxborough (c. h.)..... Person, N. C.	Sabillville..... Frederick, Md.	Saint Mary's..... Pleasants, Va.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romulus..... Wayne, Mich.	Roxbury..... Oxford, Me.	Sabina..... Clinton, Ohio.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romulus..... Seneca, N. Y.	Roxbury..... Litchfield, Conn.	Sabinal..... Besaw, Tex.	Saint Mary's..... Linn, Iowa.	Sallina..... Lan...
Romulus Centre..... Seneca, N. Y.	Roxbury..... Norfolk, Mass.	Sabine City..... Jefferson, Tex.	Saint Mary's..... Pleasants, Va.	Sallina..... Lan...
Ronald Centre..... Jontai, Mich.	Roxbury..... Delaware, N. Y.	Sabineville..... Tioga, Pa.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rondo..... La Fayette, Ark.	Roxbury..... Franklin, Pa.	Sabongly..... Jackson, Iowa.	Saint Mary's..... Linn, Iowa.	Sallina..... Lan...
Rondont..... Ulster, N. Y.	Roxbury..... Washington, Va.	Sabula..... Jackson, Iowa.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roob's Creek..... Livingston, Ill.	Roxbury..... Dunes, Wis.	Sac & Fox Agency, Fkita, Kans.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roob..... Allen, Ind.	Roxobel..... Berie, N. C.	Sacacappa..... Cumberland, Me.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roob..... Montgomery, N. Y.	Royal Centre..... White, Ark.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roob Creek..... Alton, Va.	Royal Colony..... Wadwa, Md.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roobtown..... Portage, Ohio.	Royal Oak..... White, Ark.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roost..... Chippewa, Wis.	Royal Oak..... Oakland, Mich.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roost..... Harris, Miss.	Royal Oak..... Cumberland, Va.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roost..... Winnebago, Ill.	Royalton..... Worcester, Mass.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roost..... Henry, Mo.	Royalton..... Russell, Ky.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roost..... Tullahoma, Tenn.	Royalton..... Boone, Ind.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...
Roost..... Tullahoma, Tenn.	Royalton..... Niagara, N. Y.	Sackett Harbor, Jefferson, N. Y.	Saint Mary's..... Hancock, Ill.	Sallina..... Lan...

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 urch, S. C. ...
 erson, Ky. ...
 Wynn, La. ...
 ulbo, Md. ...
 orn, Minn. ...
 an Antonio, Tex. ...
 an Antonio, Tex. ...
 an Antonio, Mex. ...
 an Auguste, Tex. ...
 an Bernard, Tex. ...
 s, Bernardino, Cal. ...
 sanbornon, N. H. ...
 sanbornon, N. H. ...
 San Cosmo, Tex. ...
 Sand Bank, N. Y. ...
 Sandburgh, N. Y. ...
 Sand Creek, Minn. ...
 Sander's Store, Minn. ...
 Sander's Store, Va. ...
 Sandersville, Ga. ...
 Sandersville, Ga. ...
 Sand Fly, Tex. ...

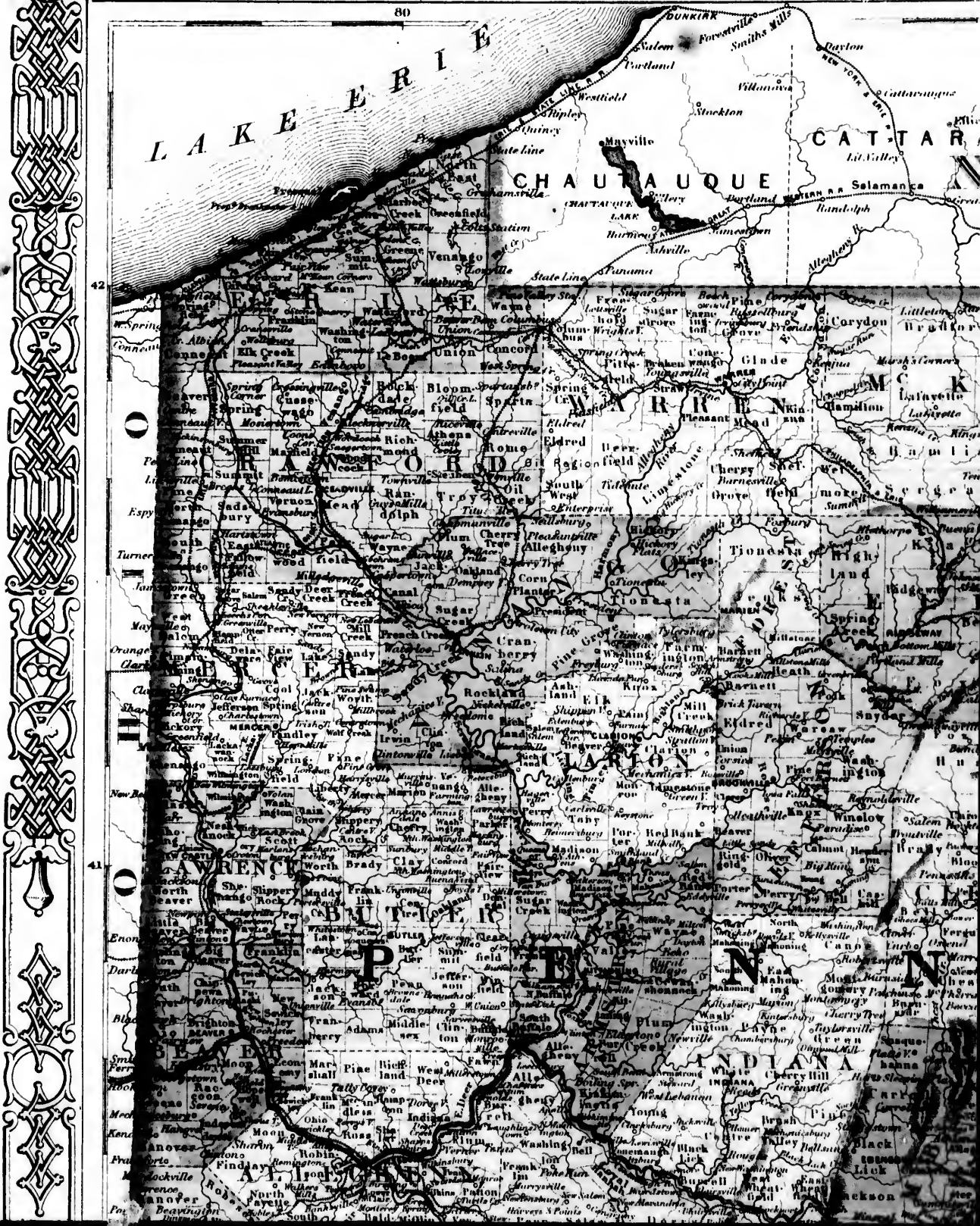
Sandy Foundat'on, Lenoir, N. C.
 Sandy Grove, Chatham, N. C.
 Sandy Grove, Sumter, S. C.
 Sandy Hill, Worcester, Md.
 Sandy Hill, Washington, N. Y.
 Sandy Hill, Perry, Pa.
 Sandy Hill, Henry, Tenn.
 Sandy Hook, Harford, Md.
 Sandy Lake, Mercer, Pa.
 Sandy Level, Johnson, N. C.
 Sandy Mills, Rhea, Tenn.
 Sandy Mines, Jefferson, Mo.
 Sandy Mosh, Buncombe, N. C.
 Sandy Plains, Patrick, Va.
 Sandy Plains, Rutherford, N. C.
 Sandy Point, Brazoria, Tex.
 Sandy Point, Waldo, Mo.
 Sandy Ridge, Lowndes, Ala.
 Sandy Ridge, Henry, Ga.
 Sandy Ridge, Steuben, Ind.
 Sandy Ridge, Grundy, Ill.
 Sandy River, Pittsylvantia, Va.
 Sandy Run, Lexington, S. C.
 Sandy Spring, Montgomery, Md.
 Sandyville, Warren, Iowa.
 Sandyville, Tuscarwona, Ohio.
 San Elsarro, El Paso, Tex.
 San Felipe, Austin, Tex.
 Sanford, York, Me.
 Sanford, Ingham, Mich.
 Sanford, Broom's, N. Y.
 Sanford's Corners, Jefferson, N. Y.
 San Felipe, New Mexico.
 San Francisco, S. Francisco, Cal.
 San Gabriel, Los Angeles, Pa.
 Sangamon, Macon, Ill.
 Sangerfield, Oneida, N. Y.
 Sangerville, Piscataquis, Me.
 Sangster's Stat'n, Fairfax, Mich.
 Sanluc Milis, Sanluc, Mich.
 San Juelmo, Jennings, Ind.
 San Juelmo, Houston, Minn.
 San Jose, Santa Clara, Cal.
 San Juan, Monterey, Cal.
 San Leandro, Alameda, Cal.
 San Lorenzo, Alameda, Cal.
 San Luis Obispo, S. Luis Opo, Cal.
 San Marcos, Llano, Tex.
 San Pablo, Contra Costa, Cal.
 San Patricio, San Patricio, Tex.
 San Pedro, Los Angeles, Cal.
 San Pedro, New Mexico.
 San Ptero, Stark, Ind.
 San Rafael (c. h.), Martin, Cal.
 San Ramon, Contra Costa, Cal.
 San Saba, San Saba, Tex.
 Santa Anna, De Witt, Ill.
 Santa Barbara, San Barbara, Cal.
 Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal.
 Santa Claus, Spencer, Ind.
 Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, Cal.
 Santa Fe, Monroe, Mo.
 Santa Fe, Maury, Tenn.
 Santa Fe, Bracken, Ky.
 Santa Fe, Miami, Ind.
 Santa Fe, Alexander, Ill.
 Santa Fe, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 Santa Fe, Pointsett, Ark.
 Santa Fe, Columbia, Fla.
 Santa Lucia, Gilmer, Ga.
 Santiqui, Utah, Utah.
 Santa Rosa (c. h.), Sonoma, Cal.
 Sautee, Covington, Miss.
 Santiam City, Lane, Oreg.
 Sappington, St. Louis, Mo.
 Sarah, Blair, Pa.
 Sarahsville, Noble, Ohio.
 Sarahsville, Williamson, Ill.
 Sarahsville, Amador, Cal.
 Saravino, Clinton, N. Y.
 Saranac Lake, Franklin, N. Y.
 Saratoga, Edgecombe, N. C.
 Saratoga, Portage, Wis.
 Saratoga, Howard, Iowa.
 Saratoga, Winona, Minn.
 Saratoga, Douglas, Nebr.
 Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, N. Y.
 Sarcosia, Jasper, Mo.
 Sardinia, Erie, N. Y.
 Sardinia, Decatur, Ind.
 Sardinia, Brown, Ohio.
 Sardis, Westmoreland, Pa.
 Sardis, Panola, Miss.
 Sardis, Mason, Ky.
 Sardis, Monroe, Ohio.
 Sarepta, Calhoun, Miss.
 Sartwell, McKean, Pa.
 Sarvis Spring, Dent, Mo.
 Sassafras Fork, Granville, N. C.
 Sauton, Superior, Minn.
 Sautelle, Mason, Miss.
 Satisfield, Mercer, Pa.
 Sattler's, Comal, Tex.
 Sattler, Waltham, Ind.

Sawney's Mountain, Forsyth, Ga.
 Sawyer's Mills, Lexington, S. C.
 Sawyersville, Randolph, N. C.
 Saxapahaw, Alamance, N. C.
 Saxenburgh, Butler, Pa.
 Saxe's Mills, Franklin, Vt.
 Saxeville, Wauwata, Wis.
 Saxon, Henry, Ill.
 Saxonville, Middlesex, Mass.
 Saxton's River, Windham, Vt.
 Saybrook, Middlesex, Conn.
 Saybrook, Ashutaba, Ohio.
 Saybrook Ferry, Middlesex, Conn.
 Saylorville, Polk, Iowa.
 Sayre's Mill, Doddridge, Va.
 Sayville, Suffolk, N. Y.
 Scales, Marlborough, Mass.
 Scales Mound, Davidson, Ill.
 Scalp Level, Cambria, Pa.
 Scandia, Carter, Minn.
 Scandnavia, Waupaca, Wis.
 Scarborough, Scrien, Ga.
 Scarboro, Cumberland, Me.
 Scarsdale, Westchester, N. Y.
 Scatter Creek, Thurston, Wash.
 Schaghticoke, Rensselaer, N. Y.
 Schellburgh, Bedford, Pa.
 Schenectady, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Schenectady, Otsego, N. Y.
 Schenck's Lake, Wash'g'n, Wis.
 Schencksville, Lehigh, Pa.
 Schodack Cen., Rensselaer, N. Y.
 Schodack Cove, Rensselaer, N. Y.
 Schodack Land'g, Rensselaer, N. Y.
 Schoeneck, Lancaster, N. Y.
 Schoharic (c. h.), Schoharic, N. Y.
 Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Schooley's Mountain, Morris, N. J.
 Schraalenburgh, Bergen, N. J.
 Schroon Lake, Essex, N. Y.
 Schroon River, Essex, N. Y.
 Schultsville, Dutchess, N. Y.
 Schuyler's Falls, Clinton, N. Y.
 Schuyler's Lake, Otsego, N. Y.
 Schuyler Station, Saratoga, Ill.
 Schuylerville, Saratoga, N. Y.
 Schuykill, Chester, Pa.
 Schuykill Haven, Schuykill, Pa.
 Schwenck's Store, Montgomery, Pa.
 Science Hill, Randolph, N. C.
 Scienceville, Stewart, Ga.
 Scio, Washtenaw, Mich.
 Scio, Allegany, N. Y.
 Scio, Harrison, Ohio.
 Scio, Montgomery, Iowa.
 Scio, Clinton, N. Y.
 Scio, Scioto, Ohio.
 Scioville, Scioto, Ohio.
 Scipio, Jennings, Ind.
 Scipio, Cayuga, N. Y.
 Scipioville, Cayuga, N. Y.
 Scitico, Harford, Conn.
 Scitnaio, Plymouth, Mass.
 Seconodoo, Oneida, N. Y.
 Scoober, Kemper, Miss.
 Scotch Bush, Montgomery, N. Y.
 Scotch Grove, Jones, Iowa.
 Scotch Hill, Carlton, Pa.
 Scotch Plains, Essex, N. J.
 Scotch Ridge, Wood, Ohio.
 Scotchtown, Orange, N. Y.
 Scotia, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Scotland, Franklin, Pa.
 Scotland, Windham, Conn.
 Scotland, Greene, Ind.
 Scotland, Plymouth, Mass.
 Scotland, Union, Ark.
 Scotland Neck, Halifax, N. C.
 Scott, Sheboygan, Wis.
 Scott, Cortlandt, N. Y.
 Scott, La Salle, Ill.
 Scott, Mahaska, Iowa.
 Scott, Adams, Ohio.
 Scott River, St. Mary, Cal.
 Scottsburg, Bremer, Cal.
 Scottsburg, Empyre, Greg.
 Scottsburg, Livingston, N. Y.
 Scottsburg, Halifax, Va.
 Scott's Hill, Henderson, Tenn.
 Scott's Hill, New Hanover, N. C.
 Scott's Mills, Jackson, Ala.
 Scottsville, Floyd, Ind.
 Scottsville, Macomb, Mich.
 Scottsville, Bibb, Ala.
 Scottsville, Calhoun, Mo.
 Scottsville (c. h.), Allen, Ky.
 Scottsville, Albemarle, Va.
 Scottsville, Monroe, N. Y.
 Scottville, Wyoming, Pa.
 Scottville, Macoupin, Ill.
 Scottville, Ashe, N. C.
 Seranton, Lueserne, Pa.
 Serlin, Oswego, N. Y.

Franklin, Me. Red Rock Luzerne, Pa.
Franklin, Tenn. Red Shoals Stokes, N. C.
Hillsdale, Mich. Red Springs Robeson, N. C.
Luzerne, Pa. Red Stone Fayette, Pa.
Nash, N. C. Red Stone Nicollet, Minn.
Niagara, N. Y. Red Sulphur Sp'gs. Monroe, Va.
Champaign, Ill. Red Sweet Sp'gs. Alleghany, Va.
Culpeper, Va. Red Wing Goodhue, Minn.
Portage, Ohio. Redwood Jefferson, N. Y.
Boone, Iowa. Redwood City San Mateo, Cal.
Niagara, N. Y. Reed Creek Randolph, N. C.
Rock Island, Ill. Reed Island Pulaski, Va.
Pulaski, Ark. Reedsburgh Sauk, Wis.
Rockbridge, Va. Reedsburgh Wayne, Ohio.
Scioto, Ohio. Reed's Corners Ontario, N. Y.
Somerset, N. J. Reed's Creek Latrobe, Ark.
Henderson, Ill. Reed's Ferry Alibon, N. H.
Steuben, N. Y. Reed's Landing Wabasha, Minn.
Sheboygan, Wis. Reed's Mills Vinton, Ohio.
White, Ill. Reed's Settlement Panola, Tex.
Placer, Cal. Reedsville Mifflin, Pa.
Harrison, Ky. Reedsville Marshall, Iowa.
Portage, Ohio. Reedtown Seneca, Ohio.
Ottawa, Mich. Reedy Jackson, Va.
Cass, Neb. Reedy Branch Moore, N. C.
Huntington, N. J. Reedy Creek Jefferson, Ga.
Washington, Va. Reedy Creek Marion, S. C.
Jackson, Va. Reedy Ripple Wirt, Va.
Queens, N. Y. Reesville Putnam, Ind.
Shelby, Iowa. Rees's Creek Buncombe, N. C.
Albany, Md. Rees's Mill Boone, Ind.
De Kalb, Ala. Rees's Mills De Kalb, Ala.
Lancaster, Pa. Rees's Corner Kent, Md.
Attarvogue, N. Y. Reesville Colleton, S. C.
Aronook, Me. Reform Calhoun, Mo.
Tompkins, N. Y. Reform Pickens, Ala.
Lawderdale, Miss. Refugio (c. h.) Refugio, Tex.
Lorain, Ohio. Reigner's Mills Washington, O.
Wayne, Mich. Rehoboth Bristol, Mass.
Macomb, Mich. Rehoboth Perry, Ohio.
Renosater, N. Y. Rehoboth Wilkes, Ga.
Cumberland, Mo. Rehoboth Edgefield, S. C.
Hinds, Miss. Rehoboth Lunenburg, Va.
Rockingham, N. H. Rehoboth Wileox, Ala.
Bowie, Wis. Rehoboth Berks, Pa.
Union, Ohio. Reidsville Carlton, Pa.
Potter, Pa. Reidsville Putnam, Ga.
East Lawrence, N. Y. Reidsville Albany, N. Y.
Jackson, Ohio. Reidsville Rockingham, N. C.
Scott, Ky. Reidsburg Wells, Ind.
Bedford, Pa. Reiley Luther, Ohio.
Henry, Ind. Reinder Noddadacy, Mo.
Columbia, Ga. Reinersville Morgan, Ohio.
Madison, N. C. Reinholdsville Lancaster, Pa.
Tallapoosa, Ala. Reisterstown Baltimore, Md.
Lawrence, Miss. Reife Pulaski, Mo.
Marion, Ky. Reif's Bluff Greer, Ark.
Wayton, Iowa. Remington Alleghany, Pa.
Wapunga, Wis. Remson's Corners Medina, Ohio.
Kennebuck, Me. Remsen Oneida, N. Y.
Hillsdale, Mich. Remick's Mills La Fayette, Mo.
Shamler, N. Y. Remick's Valley Greenbrier, Va.
Hampton, Ohio. Renock Barlow, Ala.
Berks, Pa. Renock Noble, Ohio.
Windor, Va. Renasolner Jasper, Ind.
Livingston, Ill. Renasolner Falls St. Lawrence, N. Y.
Schuyler, N. Y. Renasolnerville Albany, N. Y.
Hunterdon, N. J. Renwick Lee, Ga.
Covington, Ala. Republic Yুদ্ধin, N. C.
Bennington, Vt. Republic Seneca, Ohio.
Bad Ar, Wis. Republican Warren, Ga.
Culpeper, Mo. Republican Grov. Hays, Va.
Rutherford, N. C. Republican Mills Fairfax, Va.
Tallapoosa, Ala. Resaca Gordon, Ga.
Lancaster, Pa. Resaca Pupkin, N. C.
Huntington, N. J. Reserve Miami, Ind.
Centre, Pa. Reserve Erie, N. Y.
Huntington, N. J. Reservoir Mercer, Ohio.
Burlington, N. J. Retent Hopkins, Tex.
Staff's Fountain, N. J. Retent Grimes, Tex.
Monmouth, N. J. Retent Franklin, Va.
Hartford, Va. Retent Jackson, Ind.
Urance, Va. Retent Bad Ar, Wis.
Washington, Me. Reubensville De Kalb, Ala.
Marion, S. C. Revilee Scott, Ark.
Coffee, Ga. Rexford Flats Stratford, N. Y.
De Soto, La. Rexville Steuben, N. Y.
Shasta, Cal. Reynold's Basin Niagara, N. Y.
Sp'gs. Macon, Tenn. Reynolds Taylor, Ga.
Tilbot, Ga. Reynolds White, Ind.
Hawkins, Tenn. Richmond, Va.
Richford Franklin, Vt.
Rich Fork Davidson, N. C.
Rich Fountain Onaga, Mo.
Rich Hill Muskingum, Ohio.
Rich Hill X Roads Chester, S. C.
Richland Jefferson, Ark.
Richland Steuart, Ga.
Richland Rush, Ind.
Richland Fillmore, Minn.
Richland Keokuk, Iowa.
Richland Shawnee, Kans.
Richland Greene, Mo.
Richland Sangamon, Ill.
Richland Holmes, Miss.
Richland Kalamazoo, Mich.
Richland Richland, Ohio.
Richland Tazewell, Va.
Richland Centre Richland, Wis.
Richland City Richland, Tex.
Rich'd Cross'gs. Navarro, Tex.
Richland Grove Mercer, Ill.
Richlands Onatole, Pa.
Richlandtown Bucks, Pa.
Richliou Logan, Ky.
Richman's Falls Nemaha, Kans.
Richmond Winona, Minn.
Richmond Dallas, Ala.
Richmond (c. h.) Wayne, Ind.
Richmond Washington, Iowa.
Richmond (c. h.) Madison, Ky.
Richmond (c. h.) Madison, La.
Richmond McHenry, Ill.
Richmond Sagadahoc, Me.
Richmond Berkshire, Mass.
Richmond Macomb, Mich.
Richmond Itasca, Minn.
Richmond Ray, Mo.
Richmond (c. h.) Cheek, N. H.
Richmond (c. h.) Richmond, N. Y.
Richmond Jefferson, Ohio.
Richmond Northampton, Pa.
Richmond Bedford, Tenn.
Richmond Fort Bend, Tex.
Richmond (c. h.) Chittenden, Vt.
Richmond Henrico, Va.
Richmond Wilcoxon, Wis.
Richmond Centre Ashabuda, Oh.
Richmond Corner Sagadahoc, Me.
Richmond Bluff Ross, Ohio.
Richmond Factory Richm'd, Ga.
Richmond Hill Shannon, Mo.
Richmond Hill Surry, N. C.
Richmond Mills Ontario, N. Y.
Richmond Vally Richm'd, N. Y.
Richmondville Schoharie, N. Y.
Rich Patch Alleghany, Va.
Rich Square Nhampton, N. C.
Rich Valley Alleghany, Pa.
Richview Washington, Ill.
Richville St. Lawrence, N. Y.
Richwood Holt, Mo.
Richwood Jefferson, Wis.
Richwood Union, Ohio.
Richwood Izard, Ark.
Richwoods Delaware, Ind.
Richwoods Washington, Mo.
Richwoods Nicholas, Va.
Richwood's Bluff Gaston, Fla.
Riddle's Cross Roads Butler, Pa.
Ridge St. Marys, Md.
Ridge Livingston, N. Y.
Ridge Edgefield, S. C.
Ridgebury Fairfield, Conn.
Ridgebury Orange, N. Y.
Ridgebury Bradford, Pa.
Ridge Farm Vermillion, Ill.
Ridgefield Fairfield, Conn.
Ridge Grove Macon, Ala.
Ridgeland Henry, Ohio.
Ridgeley Madison, Ill.
Ridge Post Davison, Ill.
Ridge Prairie Saline, Mo.
Ridge Spring Pitt, N. C.
Ridgeville Monroe, Wis.
Ridgeville Warren, Ohio.
Ridgeville Hampshire, Va.
Ridgeville Colleton, S. C.
Ridgeville Randolph, Ind.
Ridgeville Corners Henry, Ohio.
Ridgeway Lenoxe, Mich.
Ridgeway Orleans, N. Y.
Rilo Connel, Va.
Rlo. Columbia, Wis.
Rio Grande Gallica, Ohio.
Rio Grande Cherokee, Ala.
Rio Grande Cape May, N. J.
Rio Grande City Starr, Tex.
Rio Beco Butte, Cal.
Ripley Somerset, Me.
Ripley (c. h.) Tippah, Miss.
Ripley Brown, Ill.
Ripley Chautauque, N. Y.
Ripley Brown, Ohio.
Ripley Richland, Wis.
Ripley (c. h.) Lauderdale, Tenn.
Ripley's Tyler, Va.
Rippon Fond du Lac, Wis.
Rippon Jefferson, Va.
Ripton St. Clair, Ill.
Rison Lexington, S. C.
Rish's Store Dade, Ga.
Rising Sun Ohio, Ind.
Rising Sun Cecil, Md.
Rising Sun Philadelphia, Pa.
Rising Sun Macompin, Ill.
Rising Sun Polk, Iowa.
Rising Sun Crawford, Wis.
Rising Sun Jefferson, Kans.
Risingville Steuben, N. Y.
Ritche C. H. Ritchie, Va.
Rittersville Lehigh, Pa.
River Carion, Pa.
River Bend Forge Sullivan, Tenn.
River Falls Pierce, Wis.
River Head Suffolk, N. Y.
River Hill Walte, Wis.
River Ridge Monroe, Ala.
River Road F'ks. Livingston, N. Y.
River Side Clatsop, N. Y.
River Side Boone, Iowa.
River Side Bad Ar, Wis.
River Side Monroe, Tenn.
River Styx Matina, Ohio.
Riverton Floyd, Iowa.
Rivertown Campbell, Ga.
Rives Richland, Ohio.
Rivesville Marion, Va.
Rix Ionis, Mich.
Rix's Mills Muskingum, Ohio.
Rocheville Somerset, Md.
Road Hall Lycoming, Pa.
Roadstown Cumberland, N. J.
Roadville Charleston, S. C.
Roadville Anderson, Tex.
Roan Mountain Carter, Tenn.
Roanoke Randolph, Ala.
Roanoke Genesee, N. Y.
Roanoke Huntington, Ind.
Roanoke Randolph, Mo.
Roanoke Bridge Charlotte, Va.
Roaring Creek Montour, Pa.
Roaring Creek Randolph, Va.
Roaring Gap Surry, N. C.
Roaring River Barry, Mo.
Roaring Run Botetourt, Va.
Roaring Spring Trigg, Ky.
Robbinston Washington, Me.
Robbinsville Mercer, N. J.
Robbinsville Red River, Tex.
Rob Camp Claiborne, Tenn.
Roberson's X Roads Islesoe, Ia.
Roberts Washington, Tenn.
Robert's Corner Jefferson, N. Y.
Robert's Mills St. Helena, La.
Robertson's Mill Stone, Mo.
Robertson's Station Hen'ry, Ky.
Robertsonville Sullivan, N. Y.
Robertville Newfort, S. C.
Robertville Anderson, Tenn.
Robertville Panola, Miss.
Robeson Brunswick, N. C.
Robinet Galatia, Ill.
Robinia Panola, Miss.
Robin's Nest Peoria, Ill.
Robinson Ottawa, Mich.
Robinson Creek Sullivan, Pa.
Robinson (c. h.) Crawford, Ill.
Robinson's Lake Sullivan, Pa.
Robinson's Mills Monard, Tenn.
Robinson's Store Lincoln, Ill.
Rock Dale Owen, Ky.
Rockdale Randolph, Ala.
Rock Falls Dunn, Wis.
Rockfield Carroll, Ind.
Rock Fish Nelson, Va.
Rockford (c. h.) Waco, Ala.
Rockford Wright, Minn.
Rockford Floyd, Iowa.
Rockford Cass, Mo.
Rockford (c. h.) Winnebago, Ill.
Rockford Jackson, Ind.
Rockford (c. h.) Surry, N. C.
Rock Grove Boone, Tenn.
Rock Grove City Floyd, Iowa.
Rock Hall Kent, Md.
Rock Haven Mead, Ky.
Rock Head Dale, Ala.
Rock Hill St. Louis, Mo.
Rock Hill Collin, Tex.
Rock Hill Pope, Ark.
Rock Hill York, S. C.
Rock Hill Gilmer, Ga.
Rockholds Whitley, Ky.
Rockholds Sullivan, Tenn.
Rock House Sumner, Tenn.
Rock House Mocking, Ohio.
Rockhouse Prairie Buckh'au, Mo.
Rockingham Windham, Vt.
Rockingham Richmond, N. C.
Rock Island (c. h.) Rock Island, Ill.
Rock Island (c. h.) Warren, Tenn.
Rock Lako Wayne, Pa.
Rockland Sullivan, N. Y.
Rockland Venango, Pa.
Rockland Lincoln, Me.
Rockland Providence, R. I.
Rockland Ontonagon, Mich.
Rockland Lake Rockland, N. Y.
Rockland Mills Augusta, Va.
Rockland Mills Barren, Ky.
Rock Lick Marshall, Va.
Rock Lick Anderson, S. C.
Rock Mills Randolph, Ala.
Rock Mills Rappahannock, Va.
Rock Oak Athens, Ark.
Rock Point Independence, Ohio.
Rockport Hot Springs, Ark.
Rockport Pike, Ill.
Rockport Waldo, Me.
Rockport (c. h.) Spencer, Ind.
Rockport Essex, Mass.
Rockport Copiah, Miss.
Rockport Aitchison, Mo.
Rockport Cayahoga, Ohio.
Rockport Carbon, Pa.
Rockport Jones, Neb.
Rock Prairie Rock, Wis.
Rock Prairie Dade, Mo.
Rock Run Stephenson, Ill.
Rocksburgh Warren, N. J.
Rocksford Tuscarawas, Ohio.
Rock Shoals Chambers, Ala.
Rockside Dane, Wis.
Rock Spring Walker, Ga.
Rock Spring Orange, N. C.
Rock Spring Patrick, Va.
Rock Spring Washington, Mo.
Rock Spring Centre, Md.
Rock Springs Cecil, Pa.
Rock Stream Yates, N. Y.
Rockton Clearfield, Pa.
Rockton Winnebago, Ill.
Rock Valley Marshall, Va.
Rockville Jefferson, Ala.
Rockville Grant, Wis.
Rockville Washington, R. I.
Rockville Toland, Conn.
Rockville Stearns, Minn.
Rockville Putnam, Minn.
Rockville Kunkakee, Ind.
Rockville (c. h.) Parke, Ill.
Rockville Delaware, Iowa.
Rockville (c. h.) Montgomery, Md.
Rockville Norfolk, Mass.
Rockville Logan, N. Y.
Rockville Rowan, N. C.
Rockville Adams, Ohio.
Rockville Chester, Pa.
Rockville Monroe, Tenn.
Rockville Hanager, Va.

Salt Lake City. *Salt Lake, Utah.*
 Salt Lick. *Clearfield, Pa.*
 Salt Lick. *Larue, Ky.*
 Salt Lick Bridge. *Brazos, Va.*
 Saltlick Falls. *Preston, Va.*
 Saltpetro. *Washington, Ohio.*
 Salt Point. *Dutchess, N. Y.*
 Salt River. *Audrain, Mo.*
 Saltburgh. *Andam, Pa.*
 Salt Spring. *Campbell, Ga.*
 Salt Spring. *Blenville, La.*
 Salt Springs. *Lancaster, Nebr.*
 Salt Springville. *Orange, N. Y.*
 Salt Sulphur Springs. *Monroe, Va.*
 Saltville. *Washington, Va.*
 Salubrity. *Pickens, S. C.*
 Saluda. *Jefferson, Ind.*
 Saluda. *Coveta, Ga.*
 Saluda (c. h.). *Middlesex, Va.*
 Saluda. *Knob, Ill.*
 Saluda Mills. *Newberry, S. C.*
 Saluda Farm. *Dade, Ga.*
 Saluda. *Alchua, Fla.*
 Saluda. *Cathoun, Tex.*
 Salvia. *Merced, Ky.*
 Samantha. *Albany, Ill.*
 Sammons Point. *Belknap, Ill.*
 Sammonsville. *Fulton, N. Y.*
 Sampson Creek. *Genry, Mo.*
 Sam's Creek. *Carroll, Md.*
 Samsonville. *Jackso, Ohio.*
 Samsonville. *Ulste, N. Y.*
 San Anders. *Miam, Tex.*
 San Andreas. *Calaveras, Cal.*
 San Antonio (c. h.). *Bexar, Tex.*
 San Antonio. *Buchanan, Mo.*
 San Antonio. *N. Mex.*
 San Augustine. *San Auguste, Tex.*
 San Bernard. *Colorado, Tex.*
 S. Bernardino. *San Bernard, Cal.*
 Sanborn. *Belknap, N. H.*
 Sanborn Bridge. *Belknap, N. H.*
 San Cosme. *Rusk, Tex.*
 Sand Bank. *Onsego, N. Y.*
 Sandburgh. *Sullivan, N. Y.*
 Sand Creek. *Scott, Minn.*
 Sandifer's Store. *Carroll, Ky.*
 Sander's Store. *Rockbridge, Va.*
 Sandersville. *Washington, Ga.*
 Sandersville. *Chester, S. C.*
 Sand Fly. *Bustrop, Tex.*
 Sand Ford. *Vigo, Ind.*
 Sand Fort. *Russell, Ala.*
 Sandgate. *Dennington, Vt.*
 Sand Hill. *Scotland, Mo.*
 Sand Hill. *Beaufort, S. C.*
 Sand Hill. *Carroll, Ga.*
 Sandiges. *Amherst, Va.*
 San Diego (c. h.). *San Diego, Cal.*
 Sandifers Mills. *Copiah, Miss.*
 Sandisfield. *Berkshire, Mass.*
 Sand Laku. *Bensseler, N. Y.*
 Sand Mountain. *De Kalb, Ala.*
 Sandoval. *Marion, Ill.*
 Sandover. *Abbeville, S. C.*
 Sandown. *Rockingham, N. H.*
 Sand Rock. *Cherokee, Ala.*
 Sandrun. *Nicholas, Va.*
 Sand Spring. *Wood, Tex.*
 Sand Spring. *Dartm, Ky.*
 Sandown. *Campbell, Ga.*
 Sandusky. *Cottarugus, N. Y.*
 Sandusky (c. h.). *Erte, Ohio.*
 Sandusky. *Addison, Vt.*
 Sandusky. *Stuk, Wis.*
 Sandwich. *Burnstable, Mass.*
 Sandwich. *Carroll, N. H.*
 Sandwich. *De Kalb, N. J.*
 Sandylon. *N. Y.*
 Sandy. *Columbiana, Ohio.*
 Sandy. *Jackson, Va.*
 Sandy Beach. *Cumberland, Me.*
 Sandy. *Clackamas, Oreg.*
 Sandy Bottom. *Middlesex, Va.*
 Sandy Bldgo. *Carroll, Tenn.*
 Sandy Creek. *Onsego, N. Y.*
 Sandy Creek. *Randolph, N. C.*
 Sandy Flat. *Greenville, S. C.*

Sci. *Allegany, N. Y.*
 Sci. *Harrison, Ohio.*
 Sciota. *Montgomery, Iowa.*
 Sciota. *Clinton, N. Y.*
 Scioto. *Scioto, Ohio.*
 Scotovillo. *Scioto, Ohio.*
 Sciplo. *Jennings, Ind.*
 Sciplo. *Cuyuga, N. Y.*
 Sciploville. *Cuyuga, N. Y.*
 Scitico. *Hartford, Conn.*
 Scituan. *Plymouth, Mass.*
 Sciondo. *Oneida, N. Y.*
 Scooter. *Kemper, Miss.*
 Scotch Bush. *Montgomery, N. Y.*
 Scotch Grove. *Jonas, Iowa.*
 Scotch Hill. *Clarion, Pa.*
 Scotch Plains. *Essex, N. J.*
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 Sebec. *Piscataquis, Me.*
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 Second Fork. *Ell, Pa.*
 Secondine. *Kans.*
 Second Turn Out. *Louis, Va.*
 Secret Ravine. *Placer, Cal.*
 Sedgca Garden. *Forsyth, N. C.*



Longitude

West 77 from Greenwich

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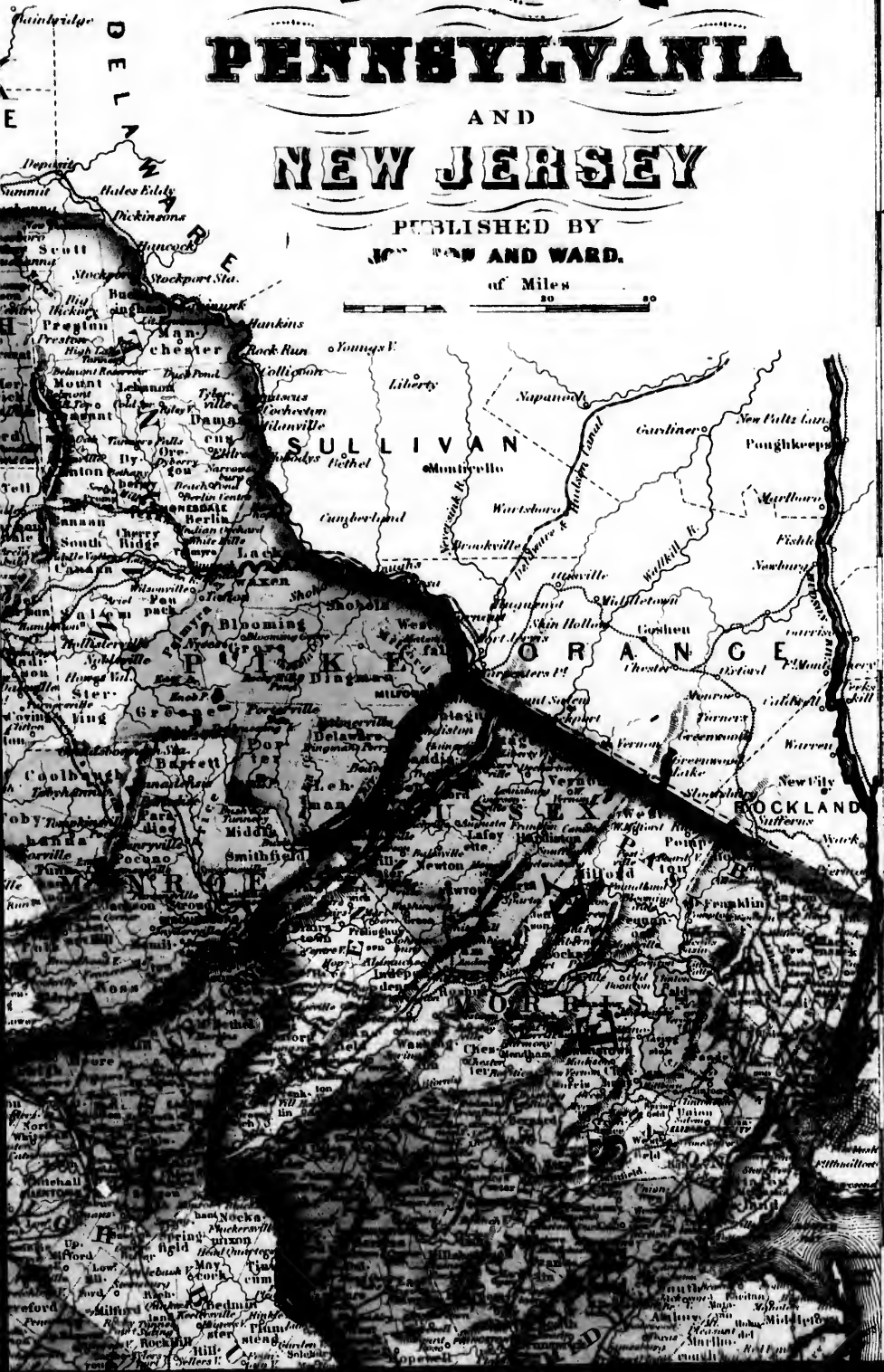
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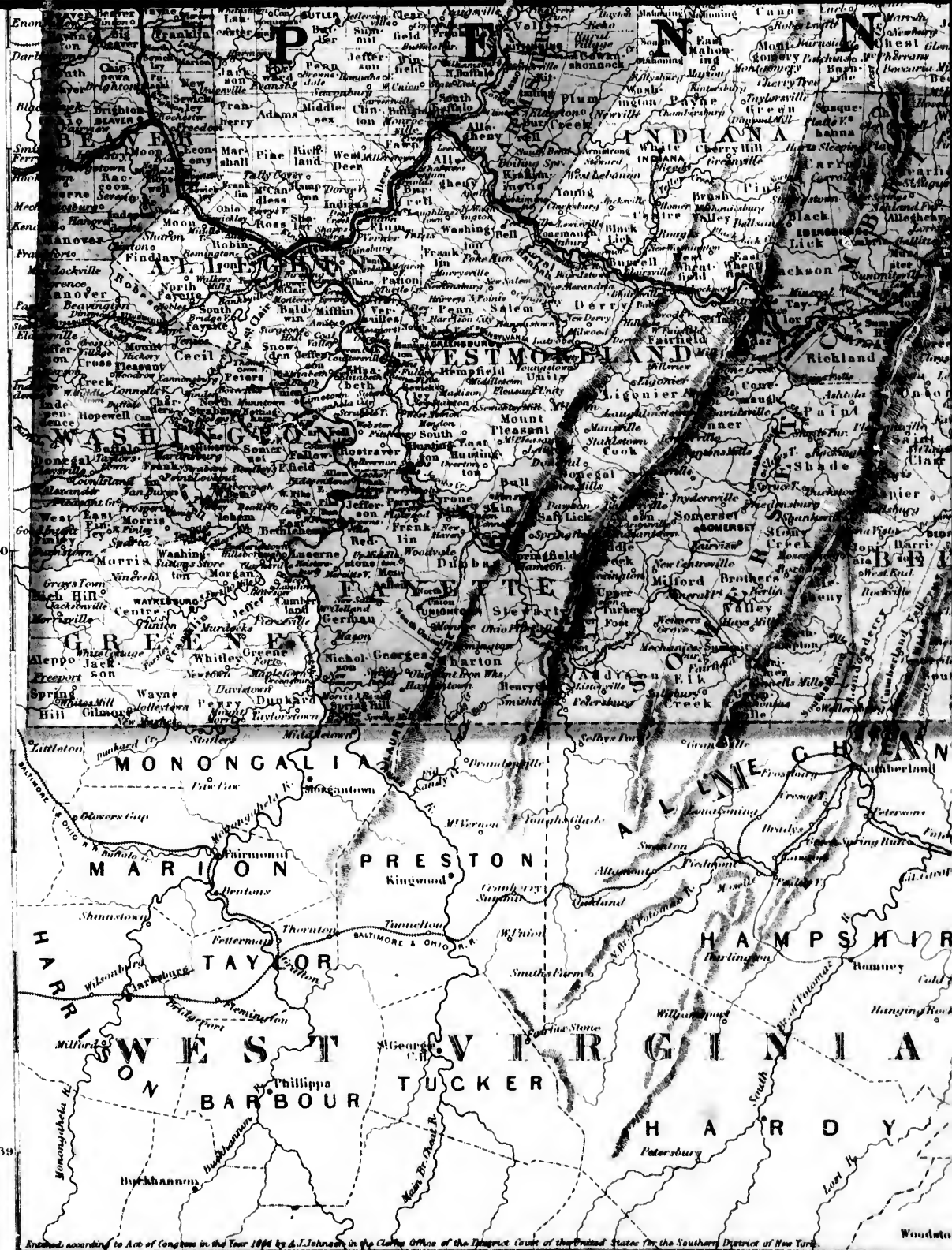
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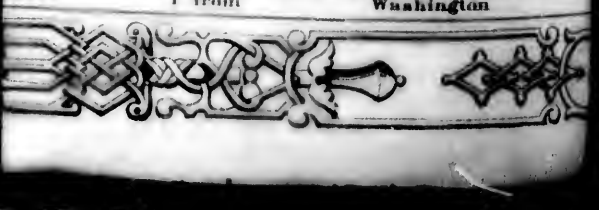
of Miles
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Engraved according to Act of Congress in the Year 1864 by A.J. Johnson in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.





Long East 2



Sedgwick Hancock, Ma.
 Seckonk Bristol, Mass.
 Seely Creek Chamung, N. Y.
 Sego Perry, Ohio.
 Seguin (c. h.) Guadalupe, Tex.
 Seiberlingville Lehigh, Pa.
 Seidersville Northampton, Pa.
 Seisholtzville Berks, Pa.
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 Selma Clark, Ohio.
 Selma Delaware, Ind.
 Seminary Washita, Ark.
 Semmlow Manatee, Fla.
 Sempronis Cayuga, N. Y.
 Senpronis Austin, Tex.
 Senatobia De Soto, Miss.
 Seneca Seneca, Pa.
 Seneca Nemaha, Kans.
 Seneca Anderson, E. C.
 Seneca Lenawee, Mich.
 Seneca Crawford, Wis.
 Seneca Castle Ontario, N. Y.
 Seneca Falls Seneca, N. Y.
 Seneca Hill Seneca, N. Y.
 Seneca River Cayuga, N. Y.
 Senecaville Guernsey, Ohio.
 Senex McLean, Ill.
 Sennot Cayuga, N. Y.
 Sennell's Store Bossier, La.
 Sentinel Prairie Polk, Mo.
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 Serena La Salle, Ill.
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 Seven Mile Butler, Ohio.
 Seven Mile Creek Adams, Wis.
 Seven Mile Ford Smyth, Va.
 Seven Mile Prairie Durke, Ohio.
 Seven Oaks Galveston, Tex.
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 Shady Grove Gibson, Penn.
 Shady Grove Franklin, Va.
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South Warsaw. <i>Bradford</i> , Pa.	Springfield. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Stahlotown. <i>Westmoreland</i> , Pa.	Stevens' Point. <i>Portage</i> , Wis.	Stratford Corner. <i>Stratford</i> , N. H.	Summer
South Warsaw. <i>Wyoming</i> , N. Y.	Springfield. <i>Keokuk</i> , Iowa.	Stamford. <i>Fairfield</i> , Conn.	Stevensville. <i>La Crosse</i> , Wis.	Straight Creek. <i>Jackson</i> , Ala.	Summer
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South West. <i>Elkhart</i> , Ind.	Springfield. <i>Panobscot</i> , Me.	Stamping Ground. <i>Scott</i> , Ky.	Stewart's Run. <i>Venango</i> , Pa.	Strataville. <i>Perry</i> , Ohio.	Summer
South West. <i>Albany</i> , N. Y.	Springfield. <i>Oakland</i> , Mich.	Stander's Point. <i>Leake</i> , Miss.	Stewartstown. <i>Coco</i> , N. H.	Strasburgh. <i>Tuscarawas</i> , Ohio.	Summer
South West Harbor. <i>Hancock</i> , Me.	Springfield (a. h.) <i>Greene</i> , Me.	Standing Rock. <i>Stewart</i> , Tenn.	Stewartsville. <i>Monongalia</i> , W. Va.	Strasburgh. <i>Lancaster</i> , Pa.	Summer
South West Oawego. <i>Oswego</i> , N. Y.	Springfield. <i>Essex</i> , N. J.	Standing Stone. <i>Bradford</i> , Pa.	Stewartsville. <i>York</i> , Pa.	Strasburgh. <i>Shenandoah</i> , Va.	Summer
South Westport. <i>Bristol</i> , Mass.	Springfield. <i>Otago</i> , N. Y.	Stanley. <i>Cumberland</i> , Mo.	Stewartsville. <i>Warren</i> , N. J.	Strasburgh. <i>Cook</i> , Ill.	Summer
South Weymouth. <i>Norfolk</i> , Mass.	Springfield. <i>Limestone</i> , Tex.	Stanley. <i>Monroe</i> , Ind.	Stewartsville. <i>Westmoreland</i> , Pa.	Strasburgh. <i>Montgomery</i> , Ala.	Summer
South Whitehall. <i>Litchfield</i> , Pa.	Springfield (a. h.) <i>Clark</i> , Ohio.	Stanford (a. h.) <i>Lincoln</i> , Ky.	Stewartsville. <i>De Kalb</i> , Mo.	Stratford. <i>Fairfield</i> , Conn.	Summer
South Whitley. <i>Whitley</i> , Ind.	Springfield. <i>Bradford</i> , Pa.	Stanford. <i>Texas</i> , Mo.	Stewartsville. <i>De Kalb</i> , Mo.	Stratford. <i>Pulton</i> , N. Y.	Summer
Southwick. <i>Hampden</i> , Mass.	Springfield. <i>Watworth</i> , Wis.	Stanfordville. <i>Futman</i> , Ga.	Stewartsville. <i>Cleaveland</i> , N. C.	Stratham. <i>Rockingham</i> , N. H.	Summer
St. Wilbraham <i>Hampden</i> , Mass.	Springfield. <i>Robertson</i> , Tenn.	Stanfordville. <i>Yutches</i> , N. Y.	Stewartsville. <i>Lee</i> , Va.	Stratton. <i>Windham</i> , Vt.	Summer
St. Wilbraham <i>Berkshire</i> , Mass.	Springfield. <i>Hampshire</i> , Va.	Stanhope. <i>Sussex</i> , N. J.	Stewartsville. <i>Crawford</i> , Ill.	Stratton's Fall. <i>Delaware</i> , N. Y.	Summer
St. Wilson. <i>Nagars</i> , N. Y.	Springfield. <i>Windsor</i> , Vt.	Stanhope. <i>Asah</i> , N. C.	Stewartsville. <i>Charokee</i> , N. C.	Strattonville. <i>Clarion</i> , Pa.	Summer
St. Windham. <i>Cumby</i> , Va. Me.	Springfield. <i>Conroy</i> , Ark.	Stanley Corners. <i>Ontario</i> , N. C.	Stiles. <i>Dade</i> , Iowa.	Strawtown. <i>Essex</i> , Pa.	Summer
St. Windham. <i>Windham</i> , Conn.	Springfield. <i>Gimstead</i> , Minn.	Stanley's Creek. <i>Canton</i> , N. C.	Stiles. <i>Oconto</i> , Wis.	Strawberry. <i>Lawrence</i> , Ark.	Summer
St. Windham. <i>Windham</i> , Vt.	Springfield Centre. <i>Otago</i> , N. Y.	Stanton. <i>Hunterdon</i> , N. J.	Stilesborough. <i>Catoe</i> , Ga.	Strawberry Hill. <i>Muscatell</i> , Iowa.	Summer
St. Windsor. <i>Hartford</i> , Conn.	Springfield X Roads. <i>Erie</i> , Pa.	Stanton. <i>New Castle</i> , Del.	Stilesville. <i>Hendricks</i> , Ind.	Strawberry Point. <i>Jefferson</i> , Tenn.	Summer
St. Windsor. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Springfield Furnace. <i>Blair</i> , Pa.	Stanton. <i>Powell</i> , Ky.	Still Pond. <i>Kent</i> , Md.	Strawberry Point. <i>Clayton</i> , Iowa.	Summer
St. Wolfboro. <i>Carroll</i> , N. H.	Springfield Mills. <i>Noble</i> , Ind.	Stanton. <i>Lybna</i> , Kans.	Still River. <i>Worcester</i> , Mass.	Strawberry Valley. <i>Yuba</i> , Cal.	Summer
St. Woodstock. <i>Windsor</i> , Vt.	Springfield Station. <i>Oakland</i> , Mich.	Stanton Cop. Mines. <i>Franklin</i> , Mo.	Still Valley. <i>Warren</i> , N. J.	Strawbridge. <i>York</i> , Pa.	Summer
St. Worcester. <i>Otago</i> , N. Y.	Springfield Forge. <i>York</i> , Pa.	Stantonsburgh. <i>Edgecombe</i> , N. C.	Stillwater. <i>Sussex</i> , N. J.	Strawtown. <i>Hamilton</i> , Ind.	Summer
St. Wrentham. <i>Norfolk</i> , Mass.	Spring Fork. <i>Petta</i> , Mo.	Stanton's Mills. <i>Somerset</i> , Pa.	Stillwater. <i>Saratoga</i> , N. Y.	Streetsborough. <i>Portage</i> , Ohio.	Summer
St. Wright. <i>Hillsdale</i> , Mich.	Spring Garden. <i>Cherokee</i> , Ala.	Stantonville. <i>MoNairy</i> , Tenn.	Stillwater. <i>Columbia</i> , Pa.	Street's Run. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.	Summer
St. Yarmouth <i>Barnstable</i> , Mass.	Spring Garden. <i>Jefferson</i> , Ill.	Stants Store. <i>Clarion</i> , Pa.	Stillwater. <i>Tuscarawas</i> , Ohio.	Stribling Springs. <i>Augusta</i> , Va.	Summer
St. Yorkers <i>Westchester</i> , N. Y.	Spring Garden <i>Pittsylvania</i> , Va.	Stanwick. <i>Fairfield</i> , Conn.	Stillwater. <i>Washington</i> , Minn.	Strickler. <i>Chester</i> , Pa.	Summer
St. Yonkers Island <i>Washington</i> , Oreg.	Spring Garden N. <i>Hancock</i> , N. C.	Stanwick. <i>Oneida</i> , N. Y.	Stillwell. <i>Butler</i> , Ohio.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Saxville. <i>Morroe</i> , Pa.	Spring Garden. <i>Petta</i> , Mo.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stills. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Depot. <i>Alleghany</i> , Ind.	Spring Grove. <i>Sauk</i> , Wis.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Oneida</i> , N. Y.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard. <i>Onondaga</i> , N. Y.	Spring Grove. <i>Warren</i> , Ill.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard. <i>Essex</i> , Wis.	Spring Grove. <i>Green</i> , Wis.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard. <i>Onondaga</i> , N. Y.	Spring Grove. <i>Dallas</i> , Mo.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard. <i>Henderson</i> , Tenn.	Spring Grove. <i>Houston</i> , Minn.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Mills. <i>Blair</i> , Pa.	Spring Grove. <i>Rosam</i> , N. C.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sville. <i>Berke</i> , Pa.	Spring Grove. <i>Linn</i> , Iowa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Mercer</i> , Va.	Spring Grove. <i>Laurens</i> , S. C.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Flat. <i>Eldorado</i> , Cal.	Spring Grove. <i>Surry</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Fork. <i>Utah</i> , Utah.	Spring Grove. <i>Columbia</i> , Fla.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Oaks. <i>Appomattox</i> , Va.	Spring Grove. <i>Oso</i> , Nebr.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Prairie. <i>Crawford</i> , Mo.	Spring Hill. <i>Marengo</i> , Ala.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sville. <i>Jackson</i> , Ind.	Spring Hill. <i>Hempstead</i> , Ark.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sland. <i>Marshall</i> , Ill.	Spring Hill. <i>Decatur</i> , Ind.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sville. <i>Newton</i> , Mo.	Spring Hill. <i>Whitesides</i> , Ind.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Bush. <i>Orange</i> , N. Y.	Spring Hill. <i>Leitinger</i> , Mo.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Sparrow. <i>Washington</i> , S. C.	Spring Hill. <i>Tippecanoe</i> , Ind.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's (a. h.) <i>Conocochee</i> , Ala.	Spring Hill. <i>Mary</i> , Tenn.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Chickasaw</i> , Miss.	Spring Hill. <i>Navarro</i> , Tex.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's (a. h.) <i>Randolph</i> , Ill.	Spring Hill. <i>Bradford</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Dearborn</i> , Ind.	Spring Hill. <i>Barnstable</i> , Mass.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Bienerville</i> , La.	Spring Hill Forge. <i>Lincoln</i> , N. C.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Hillsdale</i> , Mich.	Spring Hill Furnace. <i>Fayette</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's (a. h.) <i>Buchanan</i> , Mo.	Spring Hills. <i>Champaign</i> , Ohio.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Sussex</i> , N. J.	Spring House. <i>Montgomery</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Livingston</i> , N. Y.	Spring House. <i>Grainger</i> , Tenn.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Edgecombe</i> , N. C.	Spring Lake. <i>Williams</i> , Ohio.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Morroe</i> , Ohio.	Spring Lake. <i>Wauwaha</i> , Wis.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Washington</i> , Pa.	Spring Lake. <i>Taswell</i> , Ill.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's (a. h.) <i>White</i> , Tenn.	Spring Lake. <i>Bremer</i> , Iowa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Caroline</i> , Va.	Spring Lake. <i>Lawrence</i> , Ind.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Monroe</i> , Wis.	Spring Mill. <i>Lawrence</i> , N. Y.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Owen</i> , Ky.	Spring Mills. <i>Allegany</i> , N. Y.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Spartanburgh</i> , S. C.	Spring Mills. <i>Contra</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Centre. <i>Kent</i> , Mich.	Spring Mills. <i>Appomattox</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Randolph</i> , Ind.	Spring Place (a. h.) <i>Murray</i> , Ga.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Spartanburgh</i> , S. C.	Spring Place. <i>Marshall</i> , Tenn.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Crawford</i> , Pa.	Spring Place. <i>Waukega</i> , La.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Benton</i> , Ark.	Springport. <i>Jackson</i> , Mich.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Store. <i>Union</i> , La.	Springport. <i>Panola</i> , Miss.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sville. <i>Brown</i> , Ind.	Spring Prairie. <i>Walworth</i> , Wis.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sville. <i>Fulton</i> , Pa.	Spring Prairie. <i>Illinois</i> , Miss.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sville. <i>Tompkins</i> , N. Y.	Spring Ridge. <i>Caddo</i> , La.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'swell. <i>Burnswell</i> , S. C.	Spring River. <i>Lawrence</i> , Mo.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'swell. <i>Clatsop</i> , Tenn.	Spring Rock. <i>Clinton</i> , Iowa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'swell. <i>Wythe</i> , Va.	Spring Run. <i>Louis</i> , Iowa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'swell. <i>Madison</i> , Ky.	Spring Run. <i>Franklin</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Bridge. <i>Greene</i> , N. C.	Spring Run. <i>Sage</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Turnout. <i>Jefferson</i> , Ga.	Spring Station. <i>Lawrence</i> , Miss.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's (a. h.) <i>Owen</i> , Ind.	Spring Station. <i>Woodford</i> , Ky.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>DeWitt</i> , N. C.	Springtown. <i>Hendricks</i> , Ind.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Flag</i> , N. Y.	Springtown. <i>Bucks</i> , Pa.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Madison</i> , Ohio.	Springtown. <i>Felt</i> , Tenn.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's (a. h.) <i>Faith</i> , Tenn.	Springtown. <i>Warren</i> , N. J.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Goodhue</i> , Minn.	Springvale. <i>York</i> , Me.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's. <i>Will</i> , Ill.	Springvale. <i>Clark</i> , Ark.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard's Brook. <i>Minn.</i>	Springvale. <i>Sampson</i> , N. C.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Jefferson</i> , Tenn.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</i> , N. Y.	Stittville. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.	Strickland's Ferry. <i>Kennebec</i> , Me.	Summer
Scard'sburgh. <i>Pike</i> , Mo.	Springvale. <i>Fairfax</i> , Va.	Stanwix. <i>Richmond</</i>			

Service *Beaver, Pa.*
 Setauket *Suffolk, N. Y.*
 Seizer's Store *Chester, Pa.*
 Seven Islands *Fluanna, Va.*
 Seven Leagues *Buts, Ga.*
 Seven Mile *Smith, Tex.*
 Seven Mile Creek *Adams, Wis.*
 Seven Mile Ford *Smith, Va.*
 Seven Mile Prairie *Durke, Ohio.*
 Seven Oaks *Galveston, Tex.*
 Seventy-Eight *Johnson, Iowa.*
 Seventy-Seven *Johnson, Iowa.*
 Seventy-Six *Clinton, Ky.*
 Seventy-Six *Beaver, Pa.*
 Seven Valleys *York, Pa.*
 Sewlerville *Sester, Tenn.*
 Seville *Madison, Va.*
 Seward *Brown, Kans.*
 Seward *Montgomery, Ga.*
 Seward *Kendall, Ill.*
 Seward's Mills *Kennebeck, Me.*
 Sewee *Meigs, Penn.*
 Sowellsville *Belmont, Ohio.*
 Sowickville *Alleghany, Pa.*
 Sexton's Creek *Clay, Ky.*
 Sextonville *Richland, Wis.*
 Seymour *Alleghany, N. Y.*
 Seymour *New Haven, Conn.*
 Seymour *Jackson, Ind.*
 Seymourville *Hardy, Va.*
 Shabbonas Grove *De Kalb, Ill.*
 Shabonier *Fayette, Ill.*
 Shade *Ahena, Ohio.*
 Shade Furnace *Somerset, Pa.*
 Shade Gap *Huntington, Pa.*
 Shade Mill *Alleghany, Md.*
 Shadwell *Albemarle, Va.*
 Shady *Johnson, Tenn.*
 Shady Dale *Atner, Ga.*
 Shady Grove *Crittenden, Ky.*
 Shady Grove *Davidson, N. C.*
 Shady Grove *Houston, Tex.*
 Shady Grove *Dallas, Mo.*
 Shady Grove *Gibson, Tenn.*
 Shady Grove *Franklin, Va.*
 Shady Grove *Washington, La.*
 Shady Hill *Wenderson, Tenn.*
 Shady Spring *Raleigh, Va.*
 Shaefferstown *Lebanon, Pa.*
 Shaftsbury *Bennington, Vt.*
 Shafer Village *Merrimack, N. H.*
 Shakelford's *King & Queen, Va.*
 Shakopus *Scott, Minn.*
 Shaler's Mills *Knox, Ohio.*
 Shalersville *Portage, Ohio.*
 Shalotte *Brunswick, N. C.*
 Shallow Ford *Anderson, S. C.*
 Shallow Ford *Atamance, N. C.*
 Shamokin *Northumberland, Pa.*
 Shamokin Dam *Snyder, Pa.*
 Shamrock *Callaway, Mo.*
 Shamrock Mills *Washington, It. I.*
 Shannadoah *Richland, Ohio.*
 Shandaken *Ulster, N. Y.*
 Shau's Crossings *Marces, Ohio.*
 Shanesville *Tuscarawas, Ohio.*
 Shannockville *Berks, Pa.*
 Shanghai *Berkley, Va.*
 Shanksville *Somerset, Pa.*
 Shannon *Madison, Ohio.*
 Shannon *Anderson, Kans.*
 Shannondale *Montgomery, Ind.*
 Shannondale *Clinton, Pa.*
 Shannon Hill *Goochland, Va.*
 Shannonville *Montgomery, Pa.*
 Shapleigh *York, Me.*
 Shark River *Ocean, N. J.*
 Sharon *Litchfield, Conn.*
 Sharon *Norfolk, Mass.*
 Sharon *Laclede, Mo.*
 Sharon *Henry, Ill.*
 Sharon *Appanoose, Iowa.*
 Sharon *Madison, Miss.*
 Sharon *Schoharie, N. Y.*
 Sharon *Meckenburgh, N. C.*
 Sharon *Marion, Pa.*
 Sharon *Windor, Vt.*
 Shorburn *Madison, Ind.*
 Short Bend *Dent, Mo.*
 Short Branch *Calthoun, Miss.*
 Short Creek *Grayson, Ky.*
 Short Creek *Harrison, Ohio.*
 Short Creek *Brooks, Va.*
 Short Mountain *Dauphin, Pa.*
 Shortsville *Hullitt, Ky.*
 Shortsville *Ontario, N. Y.*
 Shortsville *Randolph, Ala.*
 Short Tract *Alleghany, N. Y.*
 Shotwell *Franklin, Mo.*
 Shoustown *Alleghany, Pa.*
 Shown's X Roads *Johnson, Tenn.*
 Shreve *Wayne, Ohio.*
 Shreveport (c. h.) *Caddo, La.*
 Shrewsbury *Worcester, Mass.*
 Shrewsbury *Monmouth, N. J.*
 Shrewsbury *York, Pa.*
 Shrewsbury *Rutland, Vt.*
 Shrewsbury *Kanawha, Va.*
 Shrub Oak *Worcester, N. Y.*
 Shuey's Mills *Green, Wis.*
 Shufordville *Johnson, Iowa.*
 Shullburgh *La Fayette, Wis.*
 Shunk *Sultran, Pa.*
 Shunk *Henry, Ohio.*
 Shunquinak *Noxubee, Miss.*
 Shushan *Washington, N. Y.*
 Shutebury *Franklin, Mass.*
 Shutter's Corners *Schoharie, N. Y.*
 Shy Post *Audrain, Mo.*
 Sibley *Jackson, Mo.*
 Sibley *Highland, Ohio.*
 Sicily Island *Catahoula, La.*
 Sideling Hill *Brazton, Va.*
 Sidney *Marshall, Ind.*
 Sidney *Kennebeck, Me.*
 Sidney *Waukesha, N. J.*
 Sidney *Delaware, N. Y.*
 Sidney *Shelby, Ohio.*
 Sidney *Fremont, Iowa.*
 Sidney *Ralls, Mo.*
 Sidney *Champaign, Ill.*
 Sidney Centre *Delaware, N. Y.*
 Sidney Plains *Delaware, N. Y.*
 Sidon *Carroll, Miss.*
 Sidonburgh *York, Pa.*
 Siegel's Store *Lincoln, N. C.*
 Sigourney (c. h.) *Keokuk, Iowa.*
 Sikesville *Alachua, Fla.*
 Sill's Creek *New Hanover, N. C.*
 Sילוam *Madison, N. Y.*
 Sילוam *Burry, N. C.*
 Sילוam *Okolobee, Miss.*
 Silver Creek *Stephenson, Ill.*
 Silver Creek *Schuykill, Pa.*
 Silver Creek *Chautauque, N. Y.*
 Silver Creek *Murray, Tenn.*
 Silver Creek *Wright, Minn.*
 Silver Creek *Alleghany, Mich.*
 Silver Glado *Anderson, S. C.*
 Silver Hill *Davidson, N. C.*
 Silver Hill *Beaufort, S. C.*
 Silver Lake *Waukegan, Wis.*
 Silver Lake *Kooskoosko, Ind.*
 Silver Lake *Susquehanna, Pa.*
 Silver Run *Carroll, Md.*
 Silver Run *Meigs, Ohio.*
 Silver Run *Tulladega, Ala.*
 Silver Spring *St. Francis, Mo.*
 Silver Spring *Lawrence, Pa.*
 Silver Spring *Marion, Fla.*
 Silver Spring *Wilson, Tenn.*
 Silver Springs *Tippah, Miss.*
 Silvertown *Barnwell, S. C.*
 Silvertown *Marion, Ore.*
 Silver Top *Obion, Tenn.*
 Silversville *Lawrence, Ind.*
 Simmons *Lawrence, Ohio.*
 Simmons *Panola, Va.*
 Simmonsville *Crut, Va.*
 Simms' Port *Avoyelles, La.*
 Simoda *Kankakee, Ill.*
 Simon's Corners *Noote, Ind.*
 Simonville *Windor, Vt.*
 Simpsions *Floyd, Va.*
 Simpson's Creek *Taylor, Va.*
 Simpson's Mill *Lawrence, S. C.*

Adrian, Mo. ... Dent, Mo. ... Branch, Cuthoun, Miss. ... Creek, Grayson, Ky. ... Creek, Harrison, Ohio. ... Brook, Va. ... Mountain, Dupplin, Pa. ... Hill, Pa. ... Ontario, N. Y. ... villo, Randolph, Ala. ... ract, Allegheny, N. Y. ... t, Franklin, Mo. ... own, Allegheny, Mo. ... 's Roads, Johnson, Ten. ... ayne, Ohio. ... port (c. h.), Caddo, La. ... sbury, Worcester, Mass. ... sbury, Monmouth, N. J. ... sbury, York, Pa. ... sbury, Rutland, Vt. ... sbury, Kanawha, Va. ... Okah, Westchester, N. Y. ... a Mills, Green, Wis. ... villo, Johnson, Iowa. ... villo, Hancock, N. C. ... urch, La Fayette, Wis. ... ullivan, Pa. ... Henry, Ohio. ... Nozubes, Miss. ... Washington, N. Y. ... ury, Franklin, Mass. ... s Corners, Schoharie, N. Y. ... st, Audrain, Mo. ... Jackson, Mo. ... Highland, Ohio. ... Island, Catahoula, La. ... g Hill, Brown, Va. ... Marsh, Ind. ... a Mills, Green, Wis. ... nderdon, N. Y. ... Delaware, N. Y. ... Shelly, Ohio. ... Fremont, Iowa. ... Ralls, Mo. ... Champagn, Ill. ... Centro, Delaware, N. Y. ... Plains, Delaware, N. Y. ... Carroll, Miss. ... ury, York, Pa. ... 's Store, Lincoln, N. C. ... lle (c. h.), Keokuk, Iowa. ... lle, Alachua, Fla. ... Creek, New Haven, N. C. ... Madison, N. C. ... 's Ferry, N. C. ... Creek, Ottobago, Miss. ... Creek, Stephenson, Ill. ... Creek, Schuykill, Pa. ... Creek, Chautauque, N. Y. ... Creek, Mary, Tenn. ... Creek, Wright, Minn. ... Creek, Allegan, Mich. ... Glado, Anderson, S. C. ... Hill, Davidson, N. C. ... Hill, Beaufort, S. C. ... Lake, Waukegan, Wis. ... Lake, Keokuk, Iowa. ... Lake, Susquehanna, Pa. ... Run, Carroll, Md. ... Run, Meigs, Ohio. ... Run, Talladega, Ala. ... Spring, St. Francis, Mo. ... Spring, Lancaster, Pa. ... Spring, Marion, Tenn. ... Springs, Tippah, Miss. ... ton, Barnwell, S. C. ... ton, Marion, Oreg. ... Top, Obion, Tenn. ... villo, Lawrence, Ind. ... ons, Lawrence, Ohio. ... ons, Pendleton, Va. ... on's Port, Craig, Va. ... ia, Ayovalles, La. ... ia, Kankakee, Ill. ... 's Corners, Noke, Ind. ... asville, Windsor, Vt. ... ons, Floyd, Va. ... on's Creek, Taylor, S. C. ... on's Mill, Laurens, S. C.

S. Chesterville, Franklin, Me. ... South Chlms, Kennebeck, Me. ... South Clifton, Lussery, Pa. ... South Colton, St. Lawrence, N. Y. ... South Columbia, Harkiter, N. Y. ... South Corinth, Saratoga, N. Y. ... South Corinth, Penobscot, Me. ... South Coventry, Tolland, Conn. ... South Creek, Bradford, Pa. ... South Danbury, Grafton, N. H. ... South Danby, Tompkins, N. Y. ... South Davis, Steuben, N. Y. ... South Danvers, Essex, Mass. ... South Dartmouth, Bristol, Mass. ... South Dedham, Norfolk, Mass. ... South Deerfield, Franklin, Mass. ... S. Deerfield, Litchfield, N. H. ... South Deer Isle, Hancock, Me. ... South Dennis, Barnstable, Mass. ... South Dorset, Bennington, Vt. ... South Dover, Piscataquis, Me. ... South Dover, Dutchess, N. Y. ... S. Durham, Androscoggin, Me. ... South Durham, Greene, N. Y. ... South Easton, Washington, N. Y. ... South Easton, Bristol, Mass. ... South Eaton, Wyoming, Pa. ... South Edmeston, Otsego, N. Y. ... S. Edwards, St. Lawrence, N. Y. ... S. Egremont, Berkshire, Mass. ... South English, Keokuk, Iowa. ... South Erin, Chemung, N. Y. ... South Evansville, Berke, Pa. ... South Exeter, Penobscot, Me. ... South Farma, Litchfield, Conn. ... Southfield, Oakland, Mich. ... Southfield, Berkshire, Mass. ... South Flint, Des Moines, Iowa. ... South Florence, Franklin, Ala. ... Southford, New Haven, Conn. ... South Fork, Owasco, Ky. ... South Fork, Ashe, N. C. ... South Fork, Wayne, Iowa. ... South Foster, Providence, R. I. ... S. Framingham, Middlesex, Mass. ... South Franklin, Norfolk, Mass. ... South Freedom, Waldo, Me. ... S. Freeport, Cumberland, Me. ... South Galway, Saratoga, N. Y. ... South Gardner, Worcester, Mass. ... South Gate, Franklin, Ind. ... S. Gibson, Susquehanna, Pa. ... South Gilboa, Gibson, Tenn. ... S. Glastenbury, Hartford, Conn. ... S. Glenn's Falls, Saratoga, N. Y. ... South Granby, Otsego, N. Y. ... S. Granville, Washington, N. Y. ... South Greece, Monroe, N. Y. ... South Groton, Middlesex, Mass. ... South Grove, De Kalb, Ill. ... South Grove, Walworth, Wis. ... South Grove, Salina, Mo. ... South Groveland, Essex, Mass. ... South Hadley, Hampshire, Mass. ... S. Hadley Falls, Hampshire, Mass. ... South Halifax, Windham, Vt. ... South Hampton, Madison, N. Y. ... S. Hampton, Rockingham, N. H. ... South Hampton, Galloway, Ill. ... South Hannibal, Otsego, N. Y. ... South Hanover, Jefferson, Ind. ... South Hanson, Plymouth, Mass. ... South Hardwick, Caledonia, Vt. ... South Harpeth, DeKalb, Tenn. ... South Harriaburgh, Lewis, N. Y. ... South Hartford, Oxford, Me. ... S. Hartford, Washington, N. Y. ... South Hartwick, Otsego, N. Y. ... S. Harwich, Barnstable, Mass. ... South Haven, Van Buren, Mich. ... South Haven, Suffolk, N. Y. ... South Hawley, Franklin, Mass. ... South Henrietta, Jackson, Mich. ... S. Hermitage, Lancaster, Pa. ... South Hero, Grand Isle, Vt. ... South Hill, Steuben, N. Y.

Sparta (c. h.) Hancock, Ga.
 Sparta (c. h.) Randolph, Ill.
 Sparta Dearborn, Ind.
 Sparta Bienville, La.
 Sparta Hillsdale, Mich.
 Sparta (c. h.) Buchanan, Mo.
 Sparta Sussex, N. J.
 Sparta Livingston, N. Y.
 Sparta Etowah, N. C.
 Sparta Morrow, Ohio.
 Sparta (c. h.) Washington, Pa.
 Sparta (c. h.) White, Tenn.
 Sparta Caroline, Va.
 Sparta Owens, Wis.
 Sparta Spartanburg, S. C.
 Sparta Centre Kent, Mich.
 Spartanburgh Randolph, Ind.
 Spartanburgh Spartanb'gh, S. C.
 Spartanburgh Crawford, Pa.
 Spavinaw Benton, Ark.
 Spear's Store Union, La.
 Spearville Brown, Ind.
 Spearsville Fulton, Pa.
 Speedwell Tompkins, N. Y.
 Speedwell Burnwell, S. C.
 Speedwell Claiborne, Tenn.
 Speedwell Wythe, Va.
 Speedwell Madison, Ga.
 Speight's Bridge Greene, N. C.
 Speir's Turnout Jefferson, Ga.
 Spencer (c. h.) Owen, Ind.
 Spencer Worcester, Mass.
 Spencer Davidson, N. C.
 Spencer Medina, Ohio.
 Spencer (c. h.) Van Buren, Tenn.
 Spencer Goodhue, Minn.
 Spencer Will, Ill.
 Spencer Brook Minn.
 Spencerburgh Pike, Mo.
 Spencer Hill Medico, Tenn.
 Spencerport Monroe, N. Y.
 Spencertown Columbia, N. Y.
 Spencerville De Kalb, Ind.
 Speonk Suffolk, N. Y.
 Sperryville Rappahannock, Va.
 Spiceland Henry, Ind.
 Split Rock Mariposa, Cal.
 Spinnerstown Bucks, Pa.
 Splung Monroe, Miss.
 Spooner's Corners Otego, N. Y.
 Spotswood Middlesex, N. J.
 Spottsylvania Spottsylvania, Va.
 Spout Spring Appomattox, Va.
 Spraker's Basin Montgomery, N. Y.
 Spread Eagle Chester, Pa.
 Spring Crawford, Pa.
 Spring Henry, Ga.
 Spring Arbor Jackson, Mich.
 Spring Bank La Fayette, Ark.
 Spring Bay Woodford, Ill.
 Springborough Warren, Ohio.
 Spring Brook Erie, N. Y.
 Spring Brook Jackson, Iowa.
 Spring Church Armstrong, Pa.
 Spring Cottage Marion, Miss.
 Spring Creek Tama, Iowa.
 Spring Creek Warren, Pa.
 Spring Creek Buncombe, N. C.
 Spring Creek Cates, Ind.
 Spring Creek Madison, Tenn.
 Spring Creek Randolph, Ark.
 Spring Cr Early, Ga.
 Spring Creek Putnam, Mo.
 Spring Dale Preston, Va.
 Spring Dale Allegheny, Pa.
 Spring Dale Cedar, Iowa.
 Spring Dale Harrison, Ind.
 Spring Dale Hamilton, Ohio.
 Spring Dale La Fayette, Miss.
 Spring Dale Dane, Wis.
 Springdale (c. l.) Greene, Ala.
 Springdale (c. l.) Etowah, Ga.
 Spring Hill Navarro, Tex.
 Spring Hill Bradford, Pa.
 Spring Hill Barnstable, Mass.
 Spring Hill Forge Lincoln, N. C.
 Spring Hill Furnace Fayette, Pa.
 Spring Hills Champaign, Ohio.
 Springhope Nash, N. C.
 Spring House Montgomery, Pa.
 Spring House Crainger, Tenn.
 Spring Lake Williams, Ohio.
 Spring Lake Wauwaha, Wis.
 Spring Lake Tazewell, Ill.
 Spring Lake Bremer, Iowa.
 Spring Level Hancock, Va.
 Spring Mills Lawrence, Ind.
 Spring Mills Allegany, N. Y.
 Spring Mills Centre, Pa.
 Spring Mills Appomattox, Va.
 Spring Place (c. h.) Murray, Ga.
 Spring Place Marshall, Tenn.
 Spring Place Washita, La.
 Springport Jackson, Mich.
 Springport Pinola, Miss.
 Spring Prairie Watseka, Wis.
 Spring Ridge Hinds, Miss.
 Spring Ridge Caddo, La.
 Spring River Lawrence, Mo.
 Spring Rock Clinton, Iowa.
 Spring Run Louisa, Iowa.
 Spring Run Franklin, Pa.
 Springs Suffolk, N. Y.
 Spring's Depot Lauderdale, Miss.
 Spring Station Woodford, Ky.
 Springtown Hendricks, Ind.
 Springtown Bucks, Pa.
 Springtown Polk, Tenn.
 Springtown Warren, N. J.
 Springvale York, Me.
 Springvale Clark, Ark.
 Springvale Sampson, N. C.
 Springvale Jefferson, Tenn.
 Springvale Fairfax, Va.
 Spring Valley Greene, Ohio.
 Spring Valley Fillmore, Minn.
 Spring Valley Rockland, N. Y.
 Spring Valley Bergen, N. J.
 Spring Valley Rock, Wis.
 Spring Valley Decatur, Iowa.
 Spring Valley Carroll, Ill.
 Spring Valley Grayson, Va.
 Springville Utah, Utah.
 Springville Tuswell, Va.
 Springville St. Clair, Ala.
 Springville Coles, Ill.
 Springville Lawrence, Ind.
 Springville Linn, Iowa.
 Springville Dane, Wis.
 Springville Lenawee, Mich.
 Springville Erie, N. Y.
 Springville Sugawanna, Pa.
 Spring Water Livingston, N. Y.
 Sprout Brook Montgomery, N. Y.
 Sprout Creek Dutchess, N. Y.
 Spruce Bates, Mo.
 Spruce Creek Huntington, Pa.
 Spruce Grove Monroe, Pa.
 Spruce Grove Owenley, Ky.
 Spruce Hill Juniata, Pa.
 Spruce Hill Highland, Va.
 Spruce Mills Jackson, Iowa.
 Squam Dnyvil Westchester, N. Y.
 Square Corner Adams, Pa.
 Square Pond Rolland, Conn.
 Square Grove De Kalb, Ill.
 Staatsburgh Dutchess, N. Y.
 Staatsville Washington, Wis.
 Stablersville Baltimore, Md.
 Staceyville Mitchell, Iowa.
 Staceyville Rockingham, N. C.
 Stafford Tolland, Conn.
 Stafford Genesee, N. Y.
 Stafford Monroe, Ohio.
 Stafford C. H. Stafford, Va.
 Stafford Springs Tolland, Conn.
 Staffordville Giles, Va.
 Staffordville Tolland, Conn.
 Starrville Newton, Ga.
 Starrville Smith, Tex.
 Starry Creek Franklin, Va.
 Starucon Wayne, Pa.
 State Bridge (c. h.) Sumter, S. C.
 State Bridge Ononda, N. Y.
 State Land Choctaw, Miss.
 State Line Wabash, Wis.
 State Line Franklin, Pa.
 State Line Heard, Ga.
 State Line Berkshire, Mass.
 State Line Station Greene, Miss.
 State Road Chemung, N. Y.
 State Road Surry, N. C.
 State's Run Grant, Ky.
 Stateville (c. h.) Iredell, N. C.
 Stateville Wilson, Tenn.
 Station Washington, Wis.
 Station Thomas, Ga.
 Station Creek Coryell, Tex.
 Station 15 Harrison, Ohio.
 Staunton Macoupin, Ill.
 Staunton Augusta, Va.
 Staunton Clay, Ind.
 Staun's Precinct Crawford, Va.
 Steambrugh Bucyrus, Mo.
 Steam Corner Fountain, Ind.
 Steam Factory Muscogee, Ga.
 Steam Mill Warren, Pa.
 Steam Mill Decatur, Ga.
 Steam Mill Choctaw, Miss.
 Steamport Henderson, Ky.
 Stedman Chautauque, N. Y.
 Steele's Man Lexington, N. C.
 Steele Creek Mecklenb', N. C.
 Steeles Rush, Ind.
 Steeles Anderson, S. C.
 Steele's Creek Amston, Tex.
 Steele's Mills Randolph, Ill.
 Steele's Tavern Augusta, Va.
 Steelville Chester, Pa.
 Steelville Crawford, Mo.
 Steen's Creek Rankin, Miss.
 Steep Bottom Deaford, S. C.
 Steep Creek Loundes, Ala.
 Steep's Falls Cumberland, Me.
 Steer Creek Gilmer, Va.
 Steilacoom City Pierce, Wash.
 Steinsburgh Bucks, Pa.
 Stephensville Carbon, Pa.
 Stephens Oglethorpe, Ga.
 Stephensburgh Morris, N. J.
 Stephensburgh Harlan, Ky.
 Stephen's Chapel Bechoe, Tenn.
 Stephen's Mills Stubben, N. Y.
 Stephenson's Depot Fred'k, Va.
 Stephensport Breckenridge, Ky.
 Stephentown Renasaler, N. Y.
 Stephensville Wilkinson, Ga.
 Stepinny Fairfield, Conn.
 Stepping Depot Fairfield, Conn.
 Sterling Windham, Conn.
 Sterling Whiteidea, Ill.
 Sterling Phillips, Ark.
 Sterling Worcester, Mass.
 Sterling Cayuga, N. Y.
 Sterling Wayne, Pa.
 Sterling Montgomery, Ga.
 Sterling Jackson, Iowa.
 Sterling Lewis, N. Y.
 Sterling Grove Greenville, S. C.
 Sterlingville Windham, Conn.
 Sterrett Jefferson, N. Y.
 Sterrettiana Erie, Pa.
 Stewart's Gap Perry, Pa.
 Stetson Penobscot, Me.
 Steuben Washington, Me.
 Steuben Crawford, Pa.
 Steuben Oneida, N. Y.
 Steuben Huron, Ohio.
 Steuben Marshall, Ill.
 Steubenville (c. h.) Jefferson, O.
 Stevensburgh Outpeper, Va.
 Stevens' Landing Santac, Mich.
 Stevens' Mills Union, N. O.
 Stevenson Jackson, Ala.
 Stevenson's Mills Wayne, Pa.

Stockport..... <i>Morgun, Ohio.</i>	Sturgeon Bay..... <i>Door, Wis.</i>	Sumter..... <i>Sumter, S. C.</i>	Symmes..... <i>Lawrence, O.</i>
Stockport Station <i>Delaware, N. Y.</i>	Sturgeonville..... <i>Brunswick, Va.</i>	Sunmierville..... <i>Sumter, Ala.</i>	Symmes' Corners..... <i>Du'</i>
Stockville..... <i>Buncombe, N. C.</i>	Sturgis..... <i>St. Joseph's, Mich.</i>	Sumterville..... <i>Lee, Ga.</i>	Symmes' Creek..... <i>Musking, Ohio.</i>
Stockton..... <i>Luzerne, Pa.</i>	Suyvesant..... <i>Columbia, N. Y.</i>	Sun..... <i>St. Tammany, La.</i>	Symmes' Run..... <i>Lawrence, Ohio.</i>
Stockton..... <i>Winona, Minn.</i>	Suyvesant's Falls..... <i>Columbia, N. Y.</i>	Sunapee..... <i>Sullivan, N. H.</i>	Symonia..... <i>Graves, Ky.</i>
Stockton..... <i>Baldwin, Ala.</i>	Sublette..... <i>Lee, Ill.</i>	Sunbeam..... <i>Mercer, Ill.</i>	Syosct..... <i>Queens, N. Y.</i>
Stockton..... <i>San Joaquin, Cal.</i>	Sublet's Tavern..... <i>Pouahotan, Va.</i>	Sunbury..... <i>Livingston, Ill.</i>	Syracuse (c. h.)..... <i>Onondago, N. Y.</i>
Stockton..... <i>St. Charles, Ind.</i>	Sublimity..... <i>Chattanooga, Ga.</i>	Sunbury..... <i>Delaware, Ohio.</i>	Syracuse..... <i>Konotuck, Ind.</i>
Stockton..... <i>Hunterdon, N. J.</i>	Sub Rosa..... <i>Franklin, Oreg.</i>	Sunbury..... <i>Cates, N. C.</i>	Syracuse..... <i>Clatsop, Neb.</i>
Stockton..... <i>Queen, Ind.</i>	Success..... <i>Suffolk, N. Y.</i>	Suncook..... <i>Merrimack, N. H.</i>	Tabb's Creek..... <i>Granville, N. C.</i>
Stockton..... <i>Waldo, Mo.</i>	Sutekasunny..... <i>Morris, N. J.</i>	Sunderland..... <i>Franklin, Mass.</i>	Taberg..... <i>Onida, N. Y.</i>
Stockville..... <i>Crawford, Wis.</i>	Suek Creek..... <i>Rutherford, N. C.</i>	Sunderland..... <i>Bennington, Vt.</i>	Tabernacle..... <i>Marion, S. C.</i>
Stoddard..... <i>Cheshire, N. H.</i>	Sudbury..... <i>Middlesex, Mass.</i>	Sunderlandville..... <i>Culvert, Md.</i>	Table Grove..... <i>Fulton, Ill.</i>
Stoddardsville..... <i>Monroe, Pa.</i>	Sudbury..... <i>Rutland, Vt.</i>	Sunfield..... <i>Eaton, Mich.</i>	Table Mountain..... <i>Pickens, S. C.</i>
Stoker..... <i>David, Utah.</i>	Sudlersville..... <i>Queen Anne, Md.</i>	Sunfish..... <i>Monroe, Ohio.</i>	Table Rock..... <i>Adams, Pa.</i>
Stoke..... <i>Onida, N. Y.</i>	Suffield..... <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>	Sunfish..... <i>Edmonson, Ky.</i>	Table Rock..... <i>Laird, Ark.</i>
Stones Church..... <i>Montgomery, N. Y.</i>	Suffield..... <i>Portage, Ohio.</i>	Sunny Side..... <i>Cumberland, Va.</i>	Table Rock..... <i>Raleigh, Pa.</i>
Stones Church..... <i>Northampton, Pa.</i>	Suffolk (c. h.)..... <i>Nassauend, Va.</i>	Sun Prairie..... <i>Dune, Wis.</i>	Table Rock..... <i>Pawnee, Neb.</i>
Stones Creek..... <i>Tuscarawas, Ohio.</i>	Sugar Branch..... <i>Suffolk, Ind.</i>	Sunrise..... <i>Bath, Va.</i>	Table Rock..... <i>Storret, Cal.</i>
Stonesham..... <i>Middlesex, Mass.</i>	Sugar Creek..... <i>Switzerland, Ind.</i>	Sunrise City..... <i>Chicago, Minn.</i>	Tabo..... <i>La Fayette, Mo.</i>
Stone Hill..... <i>Marquette, Wis.</i>	Sugar Creek..... <i>Hartford, Ind.</i>	Sussex..... <i>Peachons, Va.</i>	Tabor..... <i>Tuscarawas, Ohio.</i>
Stone Lick..... <i>Randolph, N. C.</i>	Sugar Creek..... <i>Telfair, Ga.</i>	Superior..... <i>Venango, Pa.</i>	Tabor..... <i>Rosne, Tenn.</i>
Stone Mills..... <i>Jefferson, N. Y.</i>	Sugar Creek..... <i>Williamson, Ill.</i>	Superior..... <i>Washington, Mich.</i>	Taeluche..... <i>Marshall, Miss.</i>
Stone Mountain..... <i>De Kalb, Ga.</i>	Sugar Creek..... <i>Clatsop, Ia.</i>	Superior..... <i>Douglas, Wis.</i>	Tackett's Mill..... <i>Stafford, Va.</i>
Stone Mountain..... <i>McDowell, N. C.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Clark, Mo.</i>	Supply..... <i>Brunswick, N. C.</i>	Tafton..... <i>Grant, Wis.</i>
Stoner..... <i>Clark, Ky.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Pendleton, Va.</i>	Surrait's Hall..... <i>Alleghany, Pa.</i>	Tafton..... <i>Pike, Ark.</i>
Stoner Ridge..... <i>Ulster, N. Y.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Kane, Ill.</i>	Surrait's..... <i>Princes George, Md.</i>	Taftsville..... <i>Windson, Vt.</i>
Stoner's Prairie..... <i>Dane, Wis.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Tipppecanoe, Ind.</i>	Surrounded Hills..... <i>Monroe, Ark.</i>	Tahtankolek..... <i>Columbia, N. Y.</i>
Stonersville..... <i>Bedford, Pa.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Fairfield, Ohio.</i>	Surry..... <i>Hancock, Me.</i>	Tahlequah..... <i>Cherokee, Ark.</i>
Stonerville..... <i>Berks, Pa.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Pocahontic, Iowa.</i>	Surry C. H..... <i>Cheshire, N. H.</i>	Tails Creek..... <i>Glimmer, Ga.</i>
Stone's Bay..... <i>Onalake, N. C.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Butler, Ky.</i>	Surry C. H..... <i>Surry, Va.</i>	Talbot Mills..... <i>Jefferson, Tenn.</i>
Stone's Prairie..... <i>Adams, Ill.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Watauga, N. C.</i>	Suspension Bridge..... <i>Niagara, N. Y.</i>	Talbotton (c. h.)..... <i>Talbot, Ga.</i>
Stone Wall Mills..... <i>Appomattox, Va.</i>	Sugar Grove..... <i>Warren, Pa.</i>	Susquehanna..... <i>Broom, N. Y.</i>	Talbotville..... <i>Chester, Pa.</i>
Stoney Creek..... <i>New Haven, Conn.</i>	Sugar Hill..... <i>Panola, Tex.</i>	Susquehanna..... <i>Dauphin, Pa.</i>	Talcott..... <i>Charlotte, Va.</i>
Stonington..... <i>New London, Conn.</i>	Sugar Hill..... <i>Grafton, N. H.</i>	Susqueh'k Depot..... <i>Susqueh'k, Pa.</i>	Tallbena..... <i>Pontotoe, Miss.</i>
Stonington..... <i>Christian, Ill.</i>	Sugar Hill..... <i>McDowell, N. C.</i>	Sussex C. H..... <i>Sussex, Va.</i>	Talking Rock..... <i>Gilmer, Ark.</i>
Stono..... <i>St. Francis, Mo.</i>	Sugar Hill..... <i>Marion, S. C.</i>	Sussex C. H..... <i>Waukesha, Wis.</i>	Talladega (c. h.)..... <i>Talladega, Ala.</i>
Stony Brook..... <i>Suffolk, N. Y.</i>	Sugar Hill..... <i>Hall, Ga.</i>	Sutalee..... <i>Cherokee, Ga.</i>	Tallahassee (c. h.)..... <i>Leon, Fla.</i>
Stony Creek..... <i>Warren, N. Y.</i>	Sugar Hill..... <i>Schwylar, N. Y.</i>	Sutherland..... <i>Dinwiddie, Va.</i>	Tallahoma..... <i>Lucas, Iowa.</i>
Stony Creek..... <i>Somerset, Pa.</i>	Sugar Island..... <i>Chippewa, Mich.</i>	Sutherland Falls..... <i>Rutland, Vt.</i>	Tallaloosa (c. h.)..... <i>Marshall, Miss.</i>
Stony Creek..... <i>Scott, Va.</i>	Sugar Lako..... <i>Crawford, Pa.</i>	Sutherland Springs..... <i>Bexar, Tex.</i>	Tallapoosa..... <i>Carroll, Ga.</i>
Stony Creek Warch's..... <i>Sussex, Va.</i>	Sugar Loaf..... <i>Orange, N. Y.</i>	Sutter..... <i>Sacramento, Cal.</i>	Tall'ee..... <i>Tallapoosa, Ala.</i>
Stony Cross..... <i>Mecklenburgh, Va.</i>	Sugar Loaf..... <i>Sebastian, Ark.</i>	Sutter Creek..... <i>Amador, Cal.</i>	Tall, villo..... <i>New Ken' Va.</i>
Stony Fork..... <i>Anahata, Va.</i>	Sugar Mount..... <i>Lynn, Kans.</i>	Sutton..... <i>Worcester, Mass.</i>	Tallyville..... <i>New Castl, Del.</i>
Stony Fork..... <i>Watauga, N. C.</i>	Sugar Plant..... <i>Warren, Pa.</i>	Sutton..... <i>Merrimack, N. H.</i>	Tallmadgo..... <i>Ottawa, Mich.</i>
Stony Hill..... <i>Richmond, Va.</i>	Sugar Rldgo..... <i>Putnam, Ohio.</i>	Sutton..... <i>Caledonia, Vt.</i>	Tallmadgo..... <i>Summit, Ohio.</i>
Stony Mount..... <i>Brunswick, Va.</i>	Sugar River..... <i>Montgomery, Ind.</i>	Sutton's..... <i>Williamsburgh, S. C.</i>	Tallokas..... <i>Lowndes, Ga.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Alexander, N. C.</i>	Sugar Run..... <i>Bradford, Pa.</i>	Sutton's Point..... <i>Clay, Ill.</i>	Talulah (c. h.)..... <i>Joaquima, Miss.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Sonoma, Cal.</i>	Sugartown..... <i>Chester, Pa.</i>	Suwano..... <i>Gwinnett, Ga.</i>	Tally Cove..... <i>Alleghany, Pa.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Livingston, La.</i>	Sugarturn..... <i>Cattaraugus, N. Y.</i>	Suwane Shoals..... <i>Columbia, Fla.</i>	Tally Ho..... <i>Graville, N. C.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Bradley, Tenn.</i>	Sugar Tree Ridge..... <i>Highland, O.</i>	Swainsborough..... <i>Emanuel, Ga.</i>	Talmago..... <i>Baldwin, Ga.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>White, Ark.</i>	Sugar Valley..... <i>Gordon, Ga.</i>	Swain's Mills..... <i>Rush, Ind.</i>	Tamaqua..... <i>Schuykill, Pa.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Jefferson, Mo.</i>	Sugar Valley..... <i>Preble, Ohio.</i>	Swainville..... <i>Alleghany, N. Y.</i>	Tamarac..... <i>Crawford, Pa.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Jackson, Ind.</i>	Sugaw Valley..... <i>Clinton, Pa.</i>	Swallow Bluff..... <i>Hardin, Tenn.</i>	Tamaron..... <i>Perry, Ill.</i>
Stony Point..... <i>Albemarle, Va.</i>	Suggsville..... <i>Clark, Ala.</i>	Swampscott..... <i>Essex, Mass.</i>	Tamaville..... <i>St. Helena, La.</i>
Stony Point Mills..... <i>Cumbar'd, Va.</i>	Sulsan City..... <i>Sotano, Cal.</i>	Swan..... <i>Noble, Ind.</i>	Tank..... <i>Durston, Tenn.</i>
Stony Ridge..... <i>Wood, Ohio.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Monticello, Ill.</i>	Swan..... <i>Vinton, Ohio.</i>	Tanktown..... <i>Delaware, Ohio.</i>
Stony Run..... <i>Genesee, Mich.</i>	Sullivan (c. h.)..... <i>Sullivan, Ind.</i>	Swan Creek..... <i>Warren, Ill.</i>	Tanner's Store..... <i>Mecklenb'g, Va.</i>
Storerville..... <i>Anderson, S. C.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Sullivan, Iowa.</i>	Swan Creek..... <i>Gallia, Ohio.</i>	Tannersville..... <i>Greene, N. Y.</i>
Storerville..... <i>Dutchess, N. Y.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Hancock, Me.</i>	Swaney's Ferry..... <i>Abbeville, S. C.</i>	Tannersville..... <i>Monroe, Pa.</i>
Storerville..... <i>Monroe, Pa.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Cheshire, N. H.</i>	Swangtown..... <i>Cleveland, N. C.</i>	Tannery..... <i>Preston, Va.</i>
Storville..... <i>Madison, N. Y.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Madison, N. Y.</i>	Swan Lake..... <i>Arkansas, Ark.</i>	Taoa..... <i>Cole, Mo.</i>
Storville..... <i>Monroe, Pa.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Ashland, Ohio.</i>	Swannano..... <i>Duncombe, N. C.</i>	Tappan..... <i>Navarro, Tex.</i>
Storville..... <i>Lamotte, Vt.</i>	Sullivan..... <i>Jefferson, Wis.</i>	Swan Pond..... <i>Wilkes, N. C.</i>	Tappan..... <i>Essex, Va.</i>
Storville's Corners..... <i>Jefferson, N. Y.</i>	Sullivan Springs..... <i>Independ'g, Ark.</i>	Swan Quarter (c. h.)..... <i>Hyde, N. C.</i>	Tappan..... <i>Harriston, Ohio.</i>
Stowe..... <i>Gaston, N. C.</i>	Sullivanville..... <i>Chemung, N. Y.</i>	Swan River..... <i>Zenton, Minn.</i>	Tappantown..... <i>Rockland, N. Y.</i>
Stowe..... <i>Adams, Ohio.</i>	Sulphur Bluff..... <i>Hopkins, Tex.</i>	Swanborough..... <i>Onk'g, N. C.</i>	Tara..... <i>Dubuque, Iowa.</i>
Stowe..... <i>Northampton, Pa.</i>	Sulphur Hill..... <i>Shelby, Ind.</i>	Swan's Island..... <i>Hancock, Mo.</i>	Tara's Hall..... <i>St. Clair, Mich.</i>
Stout's Grove..... <i>McLean, Ill.</i>	Sulphur Lick..... <i>Monroe, Ky.</i>	Swansonville..... <i>Pittsylvania, Va.</i>	Tardville..... <i>Pontotoe, Miss.</i>
Stout's Mills..... <i>Glenn, Va.</i>	Sulphur Rock..... <i>Independ'g, Ark.</i>	Swan Station..... <i>Erie, Pa.</i>	Tarantum..... <i>Alleghany, Pa.</i>
Stoutville..... <i>Fairfield, Ohio.</i>	Sulphur Spring..... <i>Crawford, Ohio.</i>	Swanton..... <i>Lucas, Ohio.</i>	Tart..... <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>
Stover..... <i>Dallas, Ark.</i>	Sulphur Springs..... <i>Williamson, Miss.</i>	Swanton..... <i>Franklin, Vt.</i>	Tartville..... <i>Davidson, Tenn.</i>
Stovertown..... <i>Muskingum, Ohio.</i>	Sulphur Springs..... <i>Madison, Ill.</i>	Swanton..... <i>Butler, Iowa.</i>	Tarkinton's Prairie..... <i>Liberty, Tex.</i>
Stoverville..... <i>Oxford, Mo.</i>	Sulphur Springs..... <i>Henry, Ind.</i>	Swanton Centre..... <i>Franklin, Vt.</i>	Tarkio..... <i>Paga, Iowa.</i>
Stow..... <i>Middlesex, Mass.</i>	Sulphur Springs..... <i>Cherokee, Tex.</i>	Swanville..... <i>Waldo, Me.</i>	Tarleton..... <i>Pickaway, Ohio.</i>
Stow..... <i>Lamotte, Vt.</i>	Sulphur Springs..... <i>Rhea, Tenn.</i>	Swanville..... <i>Jefferson, Ind.</i>	
Stowell's Corners..... <i>Jefferson, N. Y.</i>	Sulphur Springs..... <i>Columbia, Ark.</i>	Swanzy..... <i>Cheshire, N. H.</i>	
Stowe's Ferry..... <i>Tullahoma, Ala.</i>	Sulphur Sprgs..... <i>Duncombe, N. C.</i>	Swartz's Mills..... <i>Lancaster, Pa.</i>	
Stoyetown..... <i>Somerset, Pa.</i>	Sulphur Sprgs..... <i>Muhlenburg, Ky.</i>	Swartzwood..... <i>Sussex, N. J.</i>	
Stoyetown..... <i>Lenoir, N. C.</i>	Sulphur Well..... <i>Jeanette, Ky.</i>	Swartwout..... <i>Liberty, Tex.</i>	
Strabano..... <i>Washington, Pa.</i>	Sulphur Well..... <i>Shelby, Tenn.</i>	Swartz Creek..... <i>Genesee, Mich.</i>	
Straband..... <i>Stratford, N. H.</i>	Sultan..... <i>Monroe, Wis.</i>	Swatara..... <i>Schuykill, Pa.</i>	
Stratford..... <i>Washington, Pa.</i>	Summerdean..... <i>Augusta, Va.</i>	Swawasey..... <i>Steele, Minn.</i>	
Stratford..... <i>Stratford, N. H.</i>	Summerfield..... <i>Dallas, Ala.</i>	Sweden..... <i>Oxford, Me.</i>	
Stratford..... <i>Orange, Vt.</i>	Summerfield..... <i>Monroe, Mich.</i>	Sweden..... <i>Walter, Pa.</i>	



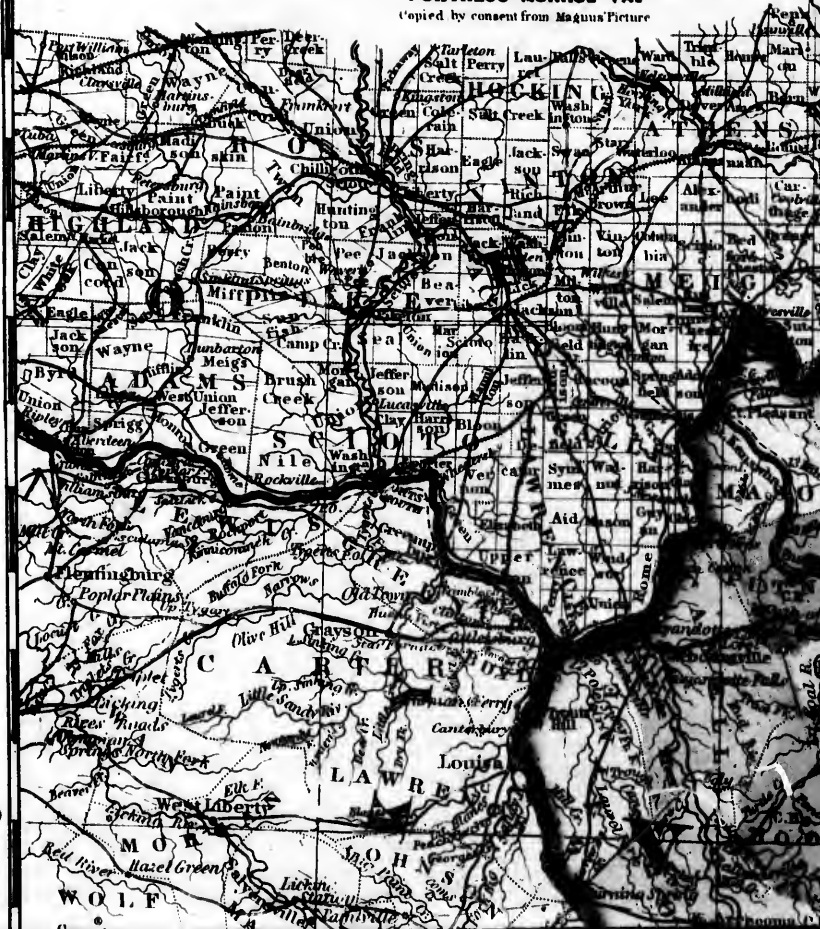
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FORT MONROE VA.
Copied by consent from Magnas Picture

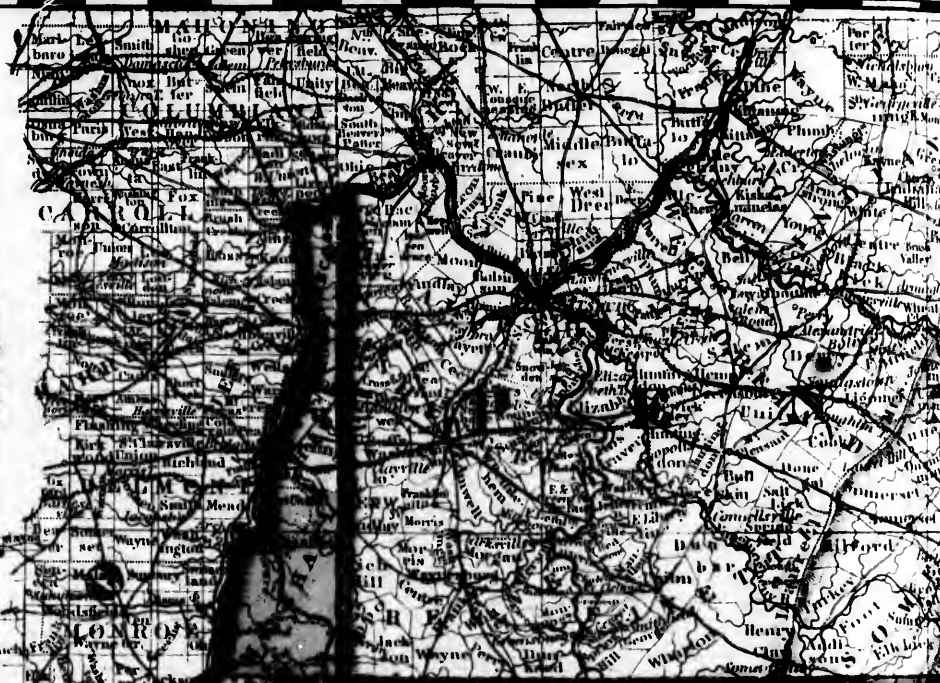
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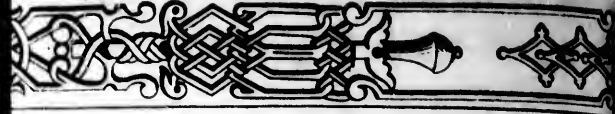
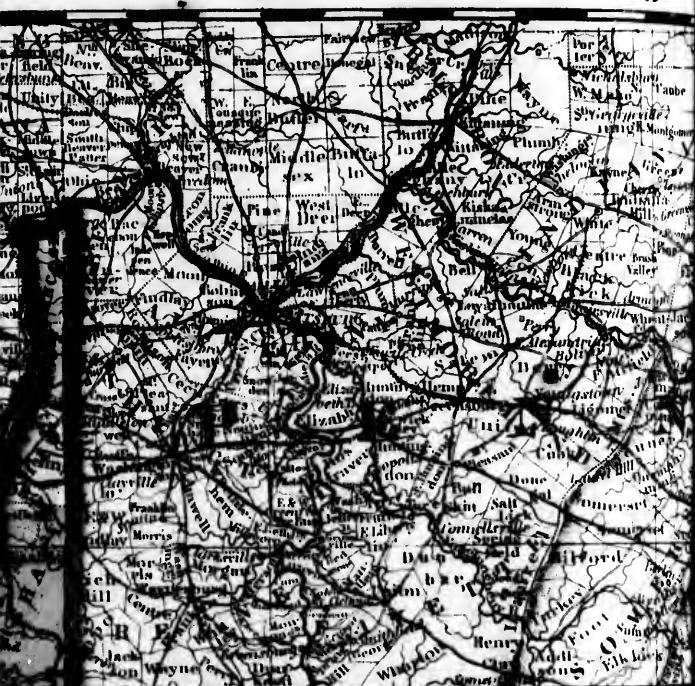
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VA. Picture









75

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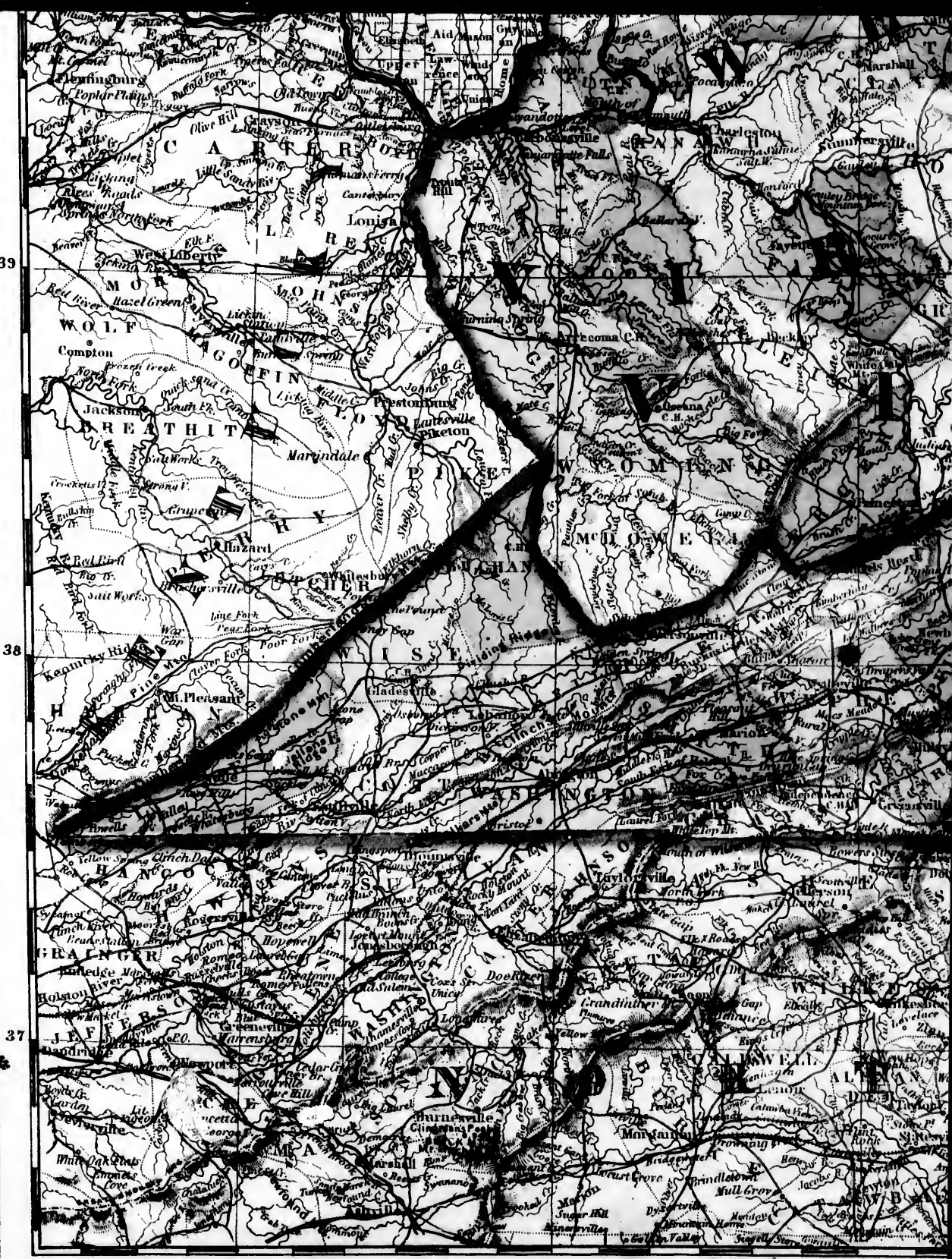
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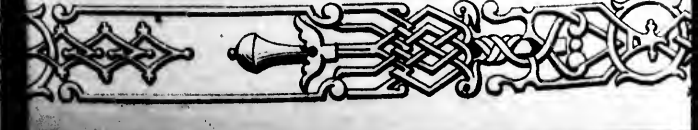
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4

3 Longitude West from Washington 2

1



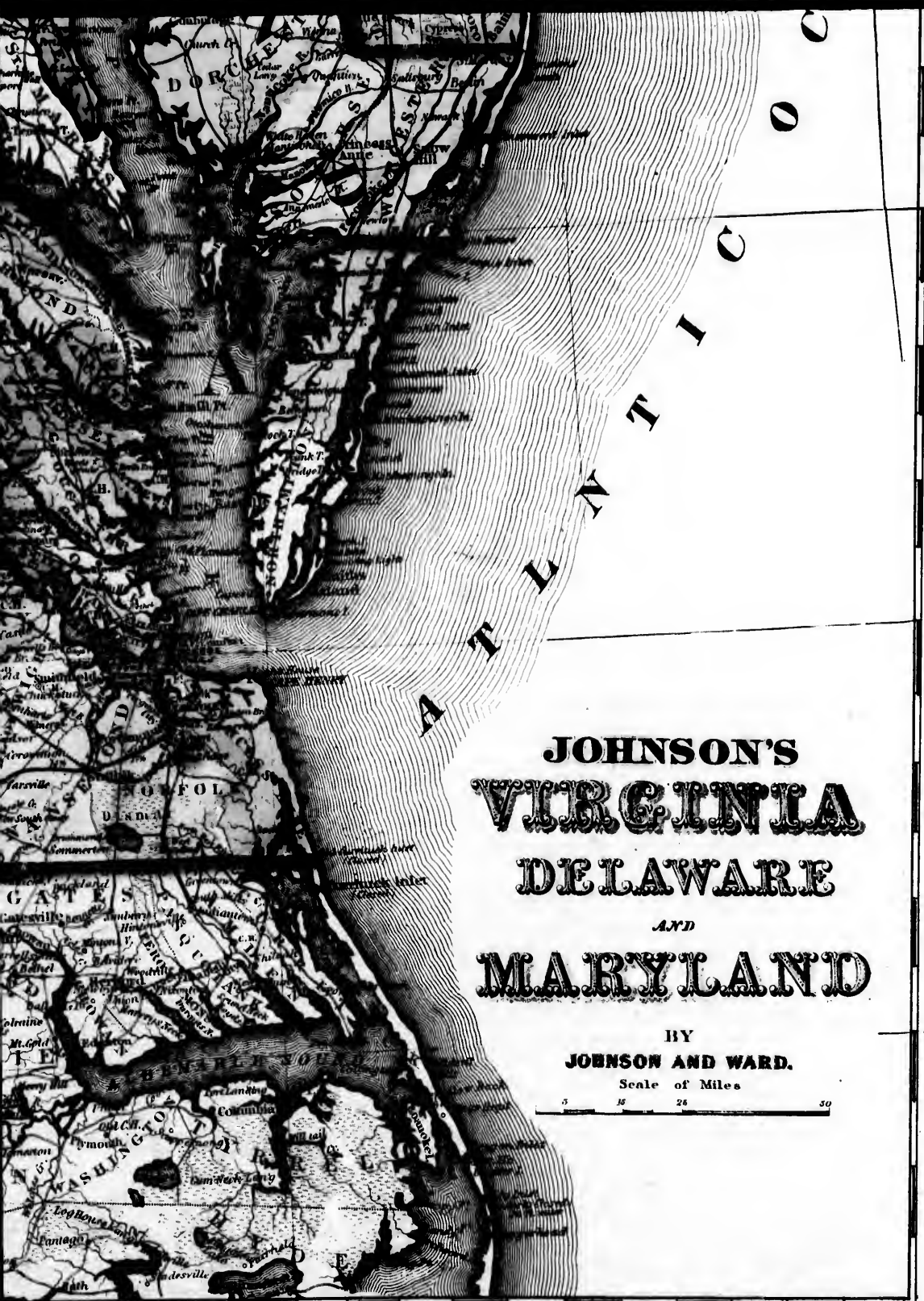


3 Longitude West from Washington

1

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JOHNSON'S
VIRGINIA
DELAWARE
AND
MARYLAND

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

Scale of Miles



39

38

37

1

2



GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, OR READY REFERENCE

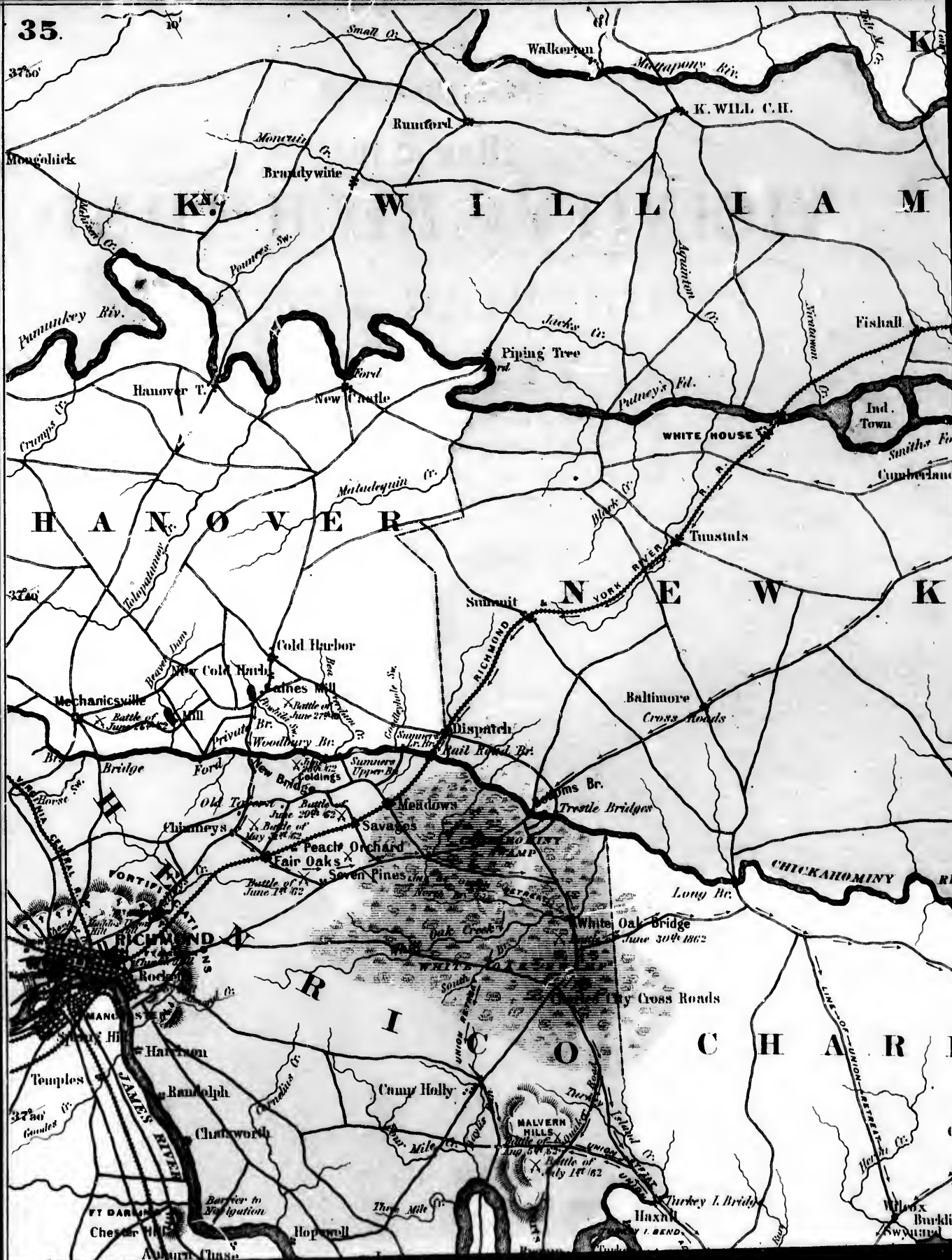
Verona..... Boone, Ky.	Walton..... Kanawha, Va.	Washington (c. h.) Adams, Miss.	Waverly..... La Fayette, Mo.
Verona..... Oneida, N. Y.	Walton..... Newberry, S. C.	Washington..... Franklin, Mo.	Waverly..... Lowndes, Miss.
Verona..... Ennis, N. J.	Walton..... St. Croix, Ind.	Washington..... Sullivan, N. H.	Waverly..... Toga, N. Y.
Verona..... Fairbault, Minn.	Waltonham..... St. Louis, Mo.	Washington..... Dutcher, N. Y.	Waverly..... Walker, Tex.
Verona..... Westmoreland, Pa.	Walton's Ford..... Hubersham, Ga.	Washington (c. h.) Beaufort, N. C.	Waverly..... Morgan, Ind.
Verona..... Lawrence, Mo.	Walton's Mills..... Westmoreland, Pa.	Washington (c. h.) Guernsey, Ohio.	Waverly..... Elia, Tex.
Verona..... Rutamba, Miss.	Walworth..... Wayne, N. Y.	Washington..... Washington, Pa.	Waverly (c. h.) Humphreys, Tenn.
Verona Depot..... Oneida, N. Y.	Wampsville..... Madison, N. Y.	Washington (c. h.) Rhea, Tenn.	Waverly..... Van Buren, Mich.
Verona Mills..... Oneida, N. Y.	Wanaka..... Dunn, Wis.	Washington..... Washington, Tex.	Waverly..... Chambers, Ala.
Verplanck..... Westchester, N. Y.	Wanaka..... Dunn, Wis.	Washington..... Orange, Va.	Waverly..... Luserna, Pa.
Versailles..... Brown, Ill.	Wanaka..... Dunn, Wis.	Washington..... Rappahannock, Va.	Waverly..... Bremer, Iowa.
Versailles (c. h.)..... Ripley, Ind.	Wanaka..... Dunn, Wis.	Washington..... Warren, N. J.	Waverly..... Otse, Nebr.
Versailles (c. h.)..... Woodford, Ky.	Wanaka..... Dunn, Wis.	Washington..... Shawnee, Kans.	Waverly Hall..... Harter, N. Y.
Versailles (c. h.)..... Morgan, Mo.	Wanaka..... Dunn, Wis.	Washington Butte..... Linn, Oreg.	Wawarsing..... Uster, N. Y.
Versailles..... Cullerburg, N. Y.	Wapakoneta..... Augates, Ohio.	Washington Centre Watley, Ind.	Wayanda..... Sussex, N. J.
Versailles..... Rutherford, Tenn.	Wapato..... Washington, Oreg.	Washington Harbor Wash'n, Tenn.	Wawou..... Allemaque, Iowa.
Vershire..... Orange, Va.	Wapella..... De Witt, Ill.	Washington College Door, Wis.	Waw-pou-cong..... Miami, Ind.
Vesper..... Onondaga, N. Y.	Wapello (c. h.)..... Louisa, Iowa.	Washington Heights N. York, N. Y.	Wawpuna..... Fond du Lac, Wis.
Vestal..... Broome, N. Y.	Wappinger's Falls Dutches, N. Y.	Washington Hollow Dutches, N. Y.	Waxahachie..... Elia, Tex.
Vestal Centre..... Broome, N. Y.	Wapsa..... Linn, Iowa.	Washington Mills Oneida, N. Y.	Way..... Ripley, Ind.
Veteran..... Chemung, N. Y.	Wapwallopen..... Luserna, Pa.	Washington Prairie, Pella, Mo.	Wayland..... Milnes, Mass.
Veto..... Washington, Ohio.	Waquoit..... Barnstable, Mass.	Washingtonville Columbus, O.	Wayland..... Allegan, Mich.
Vetay (c. h.)..... Westmoreland, Ind.	Ware Creek..... Hancock, Tenn.	Washingtonville..... Montour, Pa.	Wayland..... Schuyler, Ill.
Vickers's Creek..... Forsyth, Ga.	Wareboro (c. h.)..... Ware, Ga.	Washingtonville..... Nevada.	Wayland Depot..... Steuben, N. Y.
Vicksburg (c. h.)..... Warren, Miss.	Warefield..... Lawrence, Ky.	Wasboville..... Washougal, Wash.	Waylandsburg..... Culpeper, Va.
Vicksburg (c. h.)..... St. Clair, Mich.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayland's Spgs. Lawrence, Tenn.
Vicksville..... Southampton, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waymart..... Wayne, Pa.
Victor..... Ontario, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne..... Kennebeck, Me.
Victor..... Clinton, Mich.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne..... Steuben, N. Y.
Victor..... Pocahontas, Iowa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne..... Erie, Pa.
Victor..... De Kalb, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne C. H..... Wayne, Va.
Victoria..... Knox, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne..... Phillips, Ark.
Victoria..... Duwess, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne..... Henry, Iowa.
Victoria (c. h.)..... Victoria, Tex.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne..... Du Page, Ill.
Victoria..... Bolivar, Miss.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Wayne 4 Corners Steuben, N. Y.
Victory..... Cayuga, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Burke, Ga.
Victory..... Wayne, Tenn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Franklin, Pa.
Victory..... Bad Az, Wis.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Wayne, Tenn.
Victory Mills..... Stratford, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Augusta, Va.
Vienna..... Adams, Ala.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Wayne, Miss.
Vienna..... Deoli, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Lincoln, Ky.
Vienna (c. h.)..... Johnson, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough (c. h.) Greene, Pa.
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Vienna..... Kennebeck, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesborough..... Stark, Ohio.
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Vienna..... Walworth, Wis.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Warren, Ohio.
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Vienna..... Maries, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Hillboro, N. H.
Vienna Cross Roads..... Clark, O.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Sevier, Tenn.
Vienna..... Grundy, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Carbon, Pa.
Villa..... Franklin, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Village Creek..... Jefferson, Tex.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Parker, Tex.
Village Green..... Delaware, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Village Springs..... Brown, Ala.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Villanova..... Chautauque, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Villanow..... Walker, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Villa Rica..... Carroll, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Villa Plato..... St. Landry, La.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vilula..... Russell, Ala.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vincennes (c. h.)..... Knox, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vincet..... Chester, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vincetown..... Burlington, N. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vine..... Williamaburg, B. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vine Grove..... Hardin, Ky.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Vineyard..... Irwin, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vineyard Hill..... Adams, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vineyard Mills..... Lincoln, Tenn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Vinton (c. h.)..... Benton, Iowa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Vinton Station..... Vinton, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Viola..... DeKalb, Iowa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Viola..... Mercer, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Virden..... Macoupin, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Virgil..... Cortland, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Virgil..... Fulton, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Virginia City..... Nevada.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Virginia Grove..... Louisa, Iowa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Virginia Mills..... Buckingham, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Viroqua..... Bad Az, Wis.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Visalia..... Tulare, Cal.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Vischer's Ferry..... Saratoga, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Waitsborough..... Putaski, Ky.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waldfield..... Washington, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wall's River..... Orange, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wakarusa..... Douglas, Kans.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Walden's Creek..... Sevier, Tenn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
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Waldo..... Wado, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waldo..... Marion, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waldo..... Wright, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waldo..... Josephine, Oreg.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waldoborough..... Lincoln, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waldron..... Scott, Ark.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales..... Androscoogin, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales..... Hampden, Mass.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales..... Ogle, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales..... Erie, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales..... St. Clair, Mich.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales..... Gallia, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walesca..... Cherokee, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wales Centre..... Erie, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walesville..... Oneida, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walhalia..... Pickens, S. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walhoading..... Coshocton, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker..... Centre, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker..... Livingston, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker..... Hancock, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker..... Anderson, Kans.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkers..... Crutenden, Ky.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkers..... Colleton, S. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker's Church..... Appomattox, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker's Grove..... Mason, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker's Mills..... Alleghany, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walker's Neck..... Brown, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkerstown..... Forsyth, N. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkersville..... Fred. rick, Md.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkersville..... Union, N. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkersville..... Shelby, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkersville..... Jasper, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walkerton..... King and Queen, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace..... Fountain, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace..... Jones, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace..... Chester, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace..... Steuben, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace..... Harrison, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace Creek..... Chester, B. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace Creek..... Independent, Ark.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace's Roads..... Anderson, Tenn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallace's Faculty..... Spartanb., S. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallaceville..... Venango, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallden's Ridge..... Marion, Tenn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walled Lake..... Oakland, Mich.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waller..... Ross, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waller's..... Granville, N. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waller'sville..... Pontotoc, Miss.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wall Hill..... Marshall, Miss.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallingford..... New Haven, Conn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallingford..... Will, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallingford..... Rutland, Vt.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walling's Ferry..... Tusk, Tex.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallonia..... Trigg, Ky.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallpaiz Centre..... Sussex, N. J.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wall Ridge..... Pulaski, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wall's Store..... Antis, Miss.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wall's Store..... Johnson, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wallsville..... Luserna, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walmore..... Nagauri, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walmsford..... Monmouth, N. J.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut..... Bureau, Ill.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut..... Juniata, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut..... Jefferson, Iowa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Bend..... Phillips, Ark.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Bottom..... Cumberland, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Cove..... Stokes, N. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Creek..... Grant, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Creek..... Holmes, Ohio.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Creek..... Hancock, N. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Plat..... Lincoln, Ky.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Forest..... Greene, Mo.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Fork..... Jones, Iowa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walnut Grove..... Blount, Ala.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walton..... Kanawha, Va.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walton..... Newberry, S. C.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Waltonham..... St. Croix, Ind.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walton's Ford..... Hubersham, Ga.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walton's Mills..... Westmoreland, Pa.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walworth..... Wayne, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Walthor..... Walthor, Wis.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wampsville..... Madison, N. Y.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.
Wanamanga..... Goodhue, Minn.	Warefieldburgh..... Carroll, Md.	Wasboville..... Dodge, Minn.	Waynesville..... Windsor, Vt.

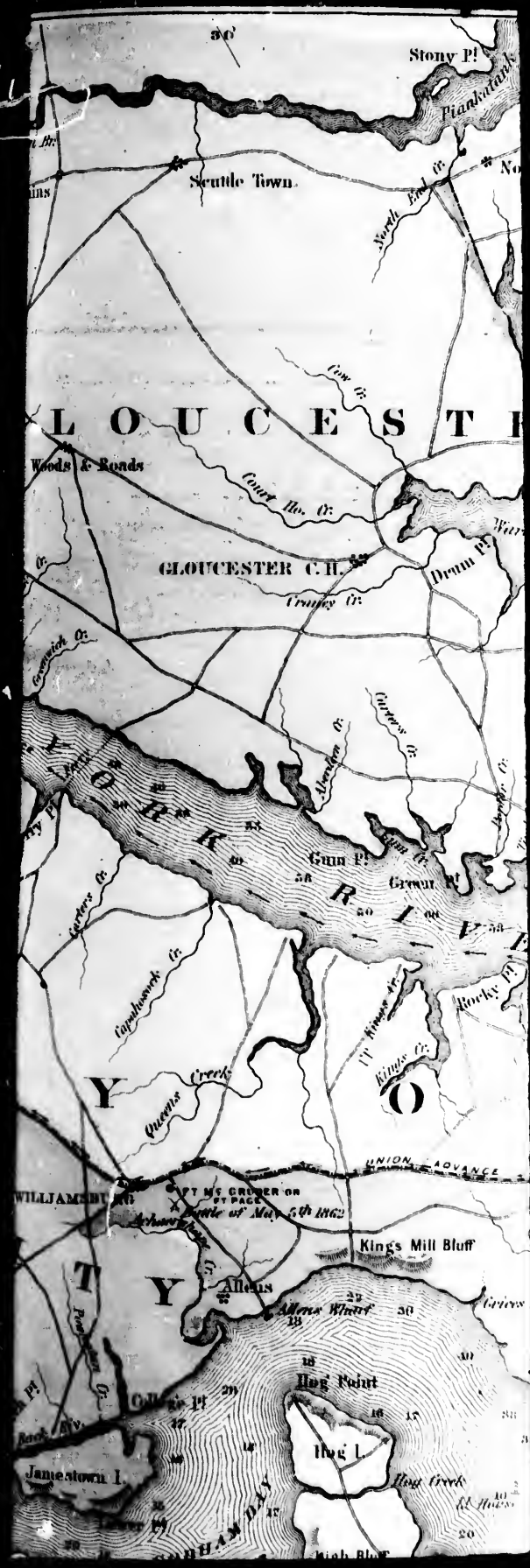
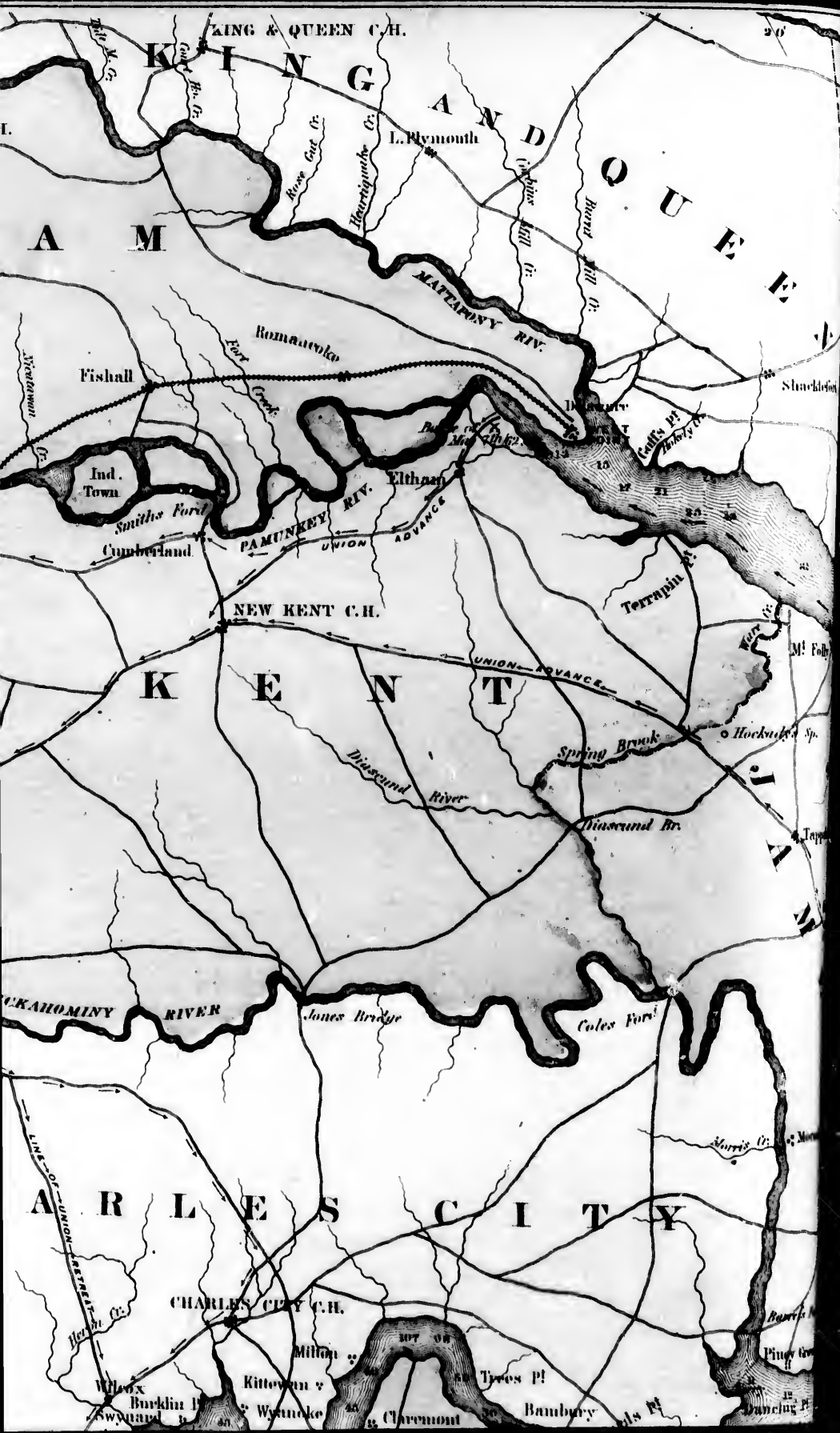
Watertown... Saratoga, N. Y.
Waterford... Washington, Ohio
Waterford... Erie, Pa.
Waterford... Gibson, Pa.
Waterford... Caledonia, Vt.
Waterford... Loudon, Va.
Waterford... Duketah, Minn.
Waterford... Jackson, Iowa
Waterford Works... Camden, N. J.
Waterford Lick... Warren, Va.
Waterloo... Lauderdale, Ala.
Waterloo... Monroe, Ill.
Waterloo... Fayette, Ind.
Waterloo... Pulaski, Ky.
Waterloo... Sussex, N. J.
Waterloo... Point Coupee, La.
Waterloo... Jackson, Mich.
Waterloo... Galia, Ohio.
Waterloo (c. h.)... Clark, Mo.
Waterloo (c. h.)... Seneca, N. Y.
Waterloo (c. h.)... Franklin, N. C.
Waterloo... Jefferson, Wis.
Waterloo... Juntura, Pa.
Waterloo... Fauquier, Va.
Waterloo... Laurens, S. C.
Waterloo... Ellick Lueck, Iowa.
Waterloo... Breckenridge, Kans.
Waterloo Mills... Chester, Pa.
Waterloo Mills... Orange, N. Y.
Waterlorn... Putnam, Ga.
Water Oak... Muscogee, Ga.
Water... Orleans, N. Y.
Water... Seneca, La.
Water Street... Washington, Pa.
Watertown... Litchfield, Conn.
Watertown... Curser, Minn.
Watertown... Middlesex, Mass.
Watertown (c. h.)... Jefferson, N. Y.
Watertown... Washington, Ohio.
Watertown... Jefferson, Wis.
Watertrav... Onondaga, N. Y.
Water Valley... Erie, N. Y.
Water Valley... Talobuaha, Miss.
Water Village... Carroll, N. H.
Waterville... Leasure, Minn.
Waterville... Kennebeck, Me.
Waterville... Oneida, N. Y.
Waterville... Lucas, Ohio.
Waterville... Lamotte, Vt.
Waterville... Neo Haven, Conn.
Waterville... Waukesha, Wis.
Waterville... Lycoming, Pa.
Waterville... Allemaek, Iowa.
Waterville... Berrten, Mich.
Waterville Centre... Albany, N. Y.
Watervet... Doniphan, Kans.
Watkins... Union, Ohio.
Watkins... Schuyler, N. Y.
Watkinsville... Clarke, Ga.
Watkinsville... Newton, Ark.
Watota... Russell, Ala.
Watou... Tuscola, Mich.
Watou... Lewis, N. Y.
Watson... Marshall, Miss.
Watson's... Marshall, Ky.
Watson's... Moore, N. C.
Watson's X Roads... Seneca, Ohio.
Watson's Station... Seneca, Ohio.
Watsontown... Northumberland, Pa.
Watsonville... Santa Cruz, Cal.
Watsonville... Alamauce, N. C.
Wattsborough... Lunenburg, Va.
Watts Creek... Erie, Pa.
Wattsburg... Benton, Ala.
Waubesaunce... Richardson, Kans.
Waubesaunce... Fayette, Iowa.
Waubesaunce... Lake, Ill.
Waubesaunce... Forsyth, N. C.
Waubesaunce... Vigo, Ind.
Waubesaunce... Winnebago, Wis.
Waubesaunce... Jefferson, Fla.
Waubesaunce... Lake, Ill.
Waubesaunce... Filmore, Minn.
Waubesaunce... Wauapaca, Wis.
Waubesaunce (c. h.)... Marquette, Wis.
Waubesaunce... Fulton, Ohio.
Waubesaunce... Washburn, Wis.
Waubesaunce... Milwaukee, Wis.
Waubesaunce... Montgomery, Ind.
Waubesaunce... Rockingham, Va.

Waynesburgh... Stark, Ohio.
Waynesfield... Auglatze, Ohio.
Waynesville... Wayne, Ga.
Waynesville... De Witt, Ill.
Waynesville... Bartholomew, Ind.
Waynesville (c. h.)... Pulaski, Mo.
Waynesville... Haywood, N. C.
Waynesville... Warren, Ohio.
Waynesville... Montgomery, Ind.
Waynesville... Upton, Ga.
Wayne's Cove... Hillsboro, N. H.
Wayne's Cove... Sevier, Tenn.
Weatherly... Cumberland, Pa.
Weatherfield... Windsor, Vt.
Weatherfield... Parker, Tex.
Weather's Field Centre... Windsor, Vt.
Weaubleau... St. Clair, Mo.
Weaver's Mill... Lancaster, Pa.
Weaver's Old Stand... Winfield, Pa.
Weaver'sville... Newaygo, Mich.
Weaver'sville... Northampton, Pa.
Weaver'sville... Fauquier, Va.
Weaver'sville (c. h.)... Trinity, Cal.
Weaw... Humphreys, Tenn.
Webber's Falls... Cherokee, Ark.
Webberville... Travis, Tex.
Webb's Creek... Franklin, Ga.
Webb's Ford... Rutherford, N. C.
Webb's Mills... Kitchie, Va.
Webb's Mills... Chemung, N. Y.
Webb's Mills... Cumberland, Mo.
Webb's Prairie... Franklin, Ill.
Webster... Taylor, Va.
Webster... Androscoggin, Me.
Webster... Worcester, Mass.
Webster... Washington, Pa.
Webster... Monroe, N. Y.
Webster... Wayne, Ind.
Webster... Hancock, Ill.
Webster... Winston, Miss.
Webster... Wood, Tex.
Webster... Breckenridge, Ky.
Webster... Upton, Mo.
Webster... Darke, Ohio.
Webster... Westmoreland, Pa.
Webster... Keokuk, Iowa.
Webster City... Webster, Iowa.
Webster Place... Elbert, Ga.
Webster's Mills... Fulton, Pa.
Weedwood... Randolph, Ala.
Weedwood... Cayuga, N. Y.
Weedwood... Richland, Wis.
Week's Mills... Kennebeck, Me.
Weelaunoo... Winnemago, Wis.
Weesaw... Berrien, Mich.
Weewokaville... Tullahoma, Ala.
Wegatehio... St. Lawrence, N. Y.
Wegoc... Belmont, Ohio.
Wenadkeo... Randolph, Ala.
Wenega... Benton, Ala.
Welmor... Leavenworth, Kans.
Wells' Bridge... Belknap, N. H.
Welsenburgh... Lehigh, Pa.
Welsenburgh... Baltimore, Md.
Welsport... Carbon, Pa.
Welster... Bud Az, Wis.
Welkva... Levy, Fla.
Welaka... Putnam, Fla.
Welch Prairie... Columbia, Wis.
Welch's Creek... Butler, Ky.
Welchville... Oxford, Me.
Welcher's Mill... Boone, Tenn.
Weld... Franklin, Mo.
Weld's... Spaulding, Ga.
Weldon... Halifax, N. C.
Weld's Landing... Dubuque, Iowa.
Wellborn (c. h.)... Coffee, Ala.
Wellborn's Mills... Houston, Ga.
Weller... Monroe, Iowa.
Wellersburgh... Somerset, Pa.
Wellersville... Crawford, Ohio.
Wellfleet... Barnstable, Mass.
Wellington... Piscataquis, Me.
Wellington... Lake Fayette, Mo.
Wellington... Morgan, Ga.
Wellington... Lorain, Ohio.
Wellington... Lake, Ill.
Well Kidge... Chester, S. C.
Wells... Atlanta, Miss.
Wells... York, Me.
Wells... Hamilton, N. Y.
Wells... Rutland, Vt.
Wellsborough... Tioga, Pa.

West Abington... Adams, Vt.
West Aburgh... Grand Isle, Vt.
West Alexandria... Preble, Ohio.
West Almond... Allegany, N. Y.
West Allon... Belknap, N. H.
West Amboy... Onsego, N. Y.
West Amesbury... Essex, Mass.
West Andover... Merrimack, N. H.
West Anover... Ashktabula, Ohio.
West Anson... Somerset, Me.
West Arlington... Benning, Vt.
West Ashford... Windham, Conn.
West Auburn... Susquehanna, Pa.
West Auburn... Androscoggin, Me.
West Avon... Hartford, Conn.
West Blairbridge... Chenango, N. Y.
West Baldwin... Cumberland, Me.
West Baltimore... Montgomery, O.
West Bangor... Penobscot, Me.
West Bangor... Franklin, N. Y.
West Barnet... Caledonia, Vt.
West Barnstable... Barnstable, Mass.
West Barre... Huntingdon, Pa.
West Barre... Fulton, Ohio.
West Barre... Orleans, N. Y.
West Beaver... Chautauque, Ohio.
West Becket... Berkshire, Mass.
West Bedford... Coshocton, Ohio.
West Bend... Washington, Wis.
West Benton... Eaton, Mich.
West Bergen... Genesee, N. Y.
West Berkshire... Franklin, Vt.
West Berlin... St. Clair, Mich.
West Berlin... Kenaselaer, N. Y.
West Bethel... Oxford, Me.
West Bloomer... Montcalm, Mich.
West Bloomfield... Chautauque, Ohio.
West Bloomfield... Essex, N. Y.
West Bloomfield... Ontario, N. Y.
West Blue Mount... Ioca, N. Y.
West Bolton... Chittenden, Vt.
Westborough... Worcester, Mass.
Westborough... Clinton, Ohio.
Westborough... Merrimack, N. H.
West Bowdoin... Sagadahoc, Me.
West Boxford... Essex, Mass.
West Boylston... Worcester, Mass.
West Brantree... Orange, Vt.
West Branch... Oneida, N. Y.
West Branch... Cedar, Iowa.
West Branch... Richland, Wis.
West Brattleboro... Windham, Vt.
West Brewster... Barnstable, Mass.
West Bridgeton... Cumberland, Me.
West Bridgewater... Plymouth, Mass.
West Brighton... Monroe, N. Y.
West Brittain... Woodford, Ill.
West Brook... Middlesex, Conn.
West Brook... Gillespie, Tex.
West Brook... Bladen, N. C.
West Brook... Wayne, N. Y.
West Brookfield... Worcester, Mass.
West Brooks... Stark, Ohio.
West Brooks... Hancock, Me.
West Brooks... Putnam, N. Y.
West Brownsville... Washington, Pa.
West Buena Vista... Gibson, Ind.
West Bucara... Williams, Ohio.
West Barke... Caledonia, Vt.
West B Arlington... Onsego, N. Y.
West B Arlington... Bradford, Pa.
Westbury... Cayuga, N. Y.
Westbush... Fulton, N. Y.
West Butler... Wayne, N. Y.
West Butler... York, Me.
West Cairo... Allen, Ohio.
West Cambridge... Middlesex, Mass.
West Camden... Waldo, Me.
West Camden... Oneida, N. Y.
West Cameron... Steuben, N. Y.
West Camp... Utaer, N. Y.
West Campion... Grafton, N. H.
West Cannan... Madson, Ohio.
West Canaan... Grafton, N. H.
West Candor... Tioga, N. Y.
West Carlisle... Coshocton, Ohio.
West Carlton... Orleans, N. Y.
West Cayuta... Schuyler, N. Y.
West Charleston... Penobscot, Me.
West Charleston... Miami, Ohio.
West Charleston... Orleans, N. Y.
West Charleston... Saratoga, N. Y.

West Elkton... Preble, Ohio.
West Ellsworth... Hancock, Me.
West Ely... Marion, Mo.
West End... Bedford, Pa.
West Enfield... Grafton, N. H.
West Enfield... Penobscot, Me.
West Enosburgh... Franklin, Vt.
Westerville... Albany, N. Y.
Westervly... Washington, R. I.
Westerman's Mills... Fallin're, Md.
Western Port... Alleghany, Md.
Western Prong... Bladen, N. C.
West... Starota... Union, Ill.
West... Starota... Summit, Ohio.
West... Oneida, N. Y.
West... Goodhue, Minn.
Westerville... Franklin, Ohio.
West Exeter... Onsego, N. Y.
West Fairfield... Westmoreland, Pa.
West Fairlee... Orange, Vt.
West Fairview... Cumberland, Pa.
West Fall... Pike, Pa.
West Falls... Erie, N. Y.
West Fairmount... Cumberland, Me.
West Fairmount... Barnstable, Mass.
West Farmington... Ontario, N. Y.
West Farms... Westchester, N. Y.
West Fayette... Seneca, N. Y.
Westfield... Clark, Ill.
Westfield... Hamilton, Ind.
Westfield... Hampden, Mass.
Westfield... Stokes, N. C.
Westfield... Essex, N. J.
Westfield... Chautauque, N. Y.
Westfield... Morrow, Ohio.
Westfield... Tioga, Pa.
Westfield... Marquette, Wis.
Westfield... Orleans, Vt.
Westfield... Seneca, N. Y.
West Finley... Washington, Pa.
West Fitchburgh... Worcester, Mass.
West Florence... Preble, Ohio.
Westford... Windham, Conn.
Westford... Middlesex, Mass.
West Ford... Onsego, N. Y.
West Ford... Chittenden, Vt.
West Fork... Washington, Ark.
West Fork... Overton, Tenn.
West Fork Furnace... Floyd, Va.
West Fort Ann... Washington, N. Y.
West Foxborough... Norfolk, Mass.
West Franklin... Posey, Ind.
West Franklin... Bradford, Pa.
West Freedom... Clarion, Pa.
West Freedom... Franklin, Me.
West Freedom... Sandusky, Ohio.
West Fulton... Schoharie, N. Y.
West Gaines... Orleans, N. Y.
West Galway... Fulton, N. Y.
West Gardiner... Kennebeck, Me.
West Gardner Cen... Kennebeck, Me.
West Garland... Penobscot, Me.
West Georgia... Franklin, Vt.
West Gilboa... Schoharie, N. Y.
West Glenburn... Penobscot, Me.
West Gloucester... Cumberland, Me.
West Gloucester... Providence, R. I.
West Gorham... Cumberland, Me.
West Goshon... Litchfield, Conn.
West Gouldsboro... Hancock, Me.
West Granby... Hartford, Conn.
West Granville... Hampden, Mass.
West Granville... Hancock, Me.
West Great Works... Penobscot, Me.
West Grecco... Monroe, N. Y.
West Greenfield... Saratoga, N. Y.
West Green Lake... Marquette, Wis.
West Greenville... Mercer, Pa.
West Greenwich Centre... Kent, R. I.
West Greenwood... Steuben, N. Y.
West Greenwood... Crawford, Pa.
West Groton... Tompkins, N. Y.
West Groton... Middlesex, Mass.
West Grove... Davis, Iowa.
West Grove... Chester, Pa.
West Hadley... Saratoga, N. Y.
West Halifax... Windham, Vt.
West Ham Locks... Hancock, Va.
West Hampden... Penobscot, Me.
West Hampton... Hampshire, Mass.
West Hanover... Dauphin, Pa.
West Hartford... Hartford, Conn.
West Hartford... Windsor, Vt.







VIRGINIA PENINSULA

Showing a
James
COMPILED

LOUCESTER

MOB JACK BAY

YORK RIVER

JAMES RIVER

YORK

TY

WARWICK

EL

FT MC CORDER ON
PAGE
Battle of May 31st 1862

Battle of
June 10th 1862

UNION ADVANCE

WARWICK C.H.

Jamesstown I.

COMBA

Marble C.

June Pt.

JOHNSON'S

Map of the

UNITY OF RICHMOND,

(AND)

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN

IN

VIRGINIA.

Showing also the interesting localities along the James, Chickahominy and York Rivers.

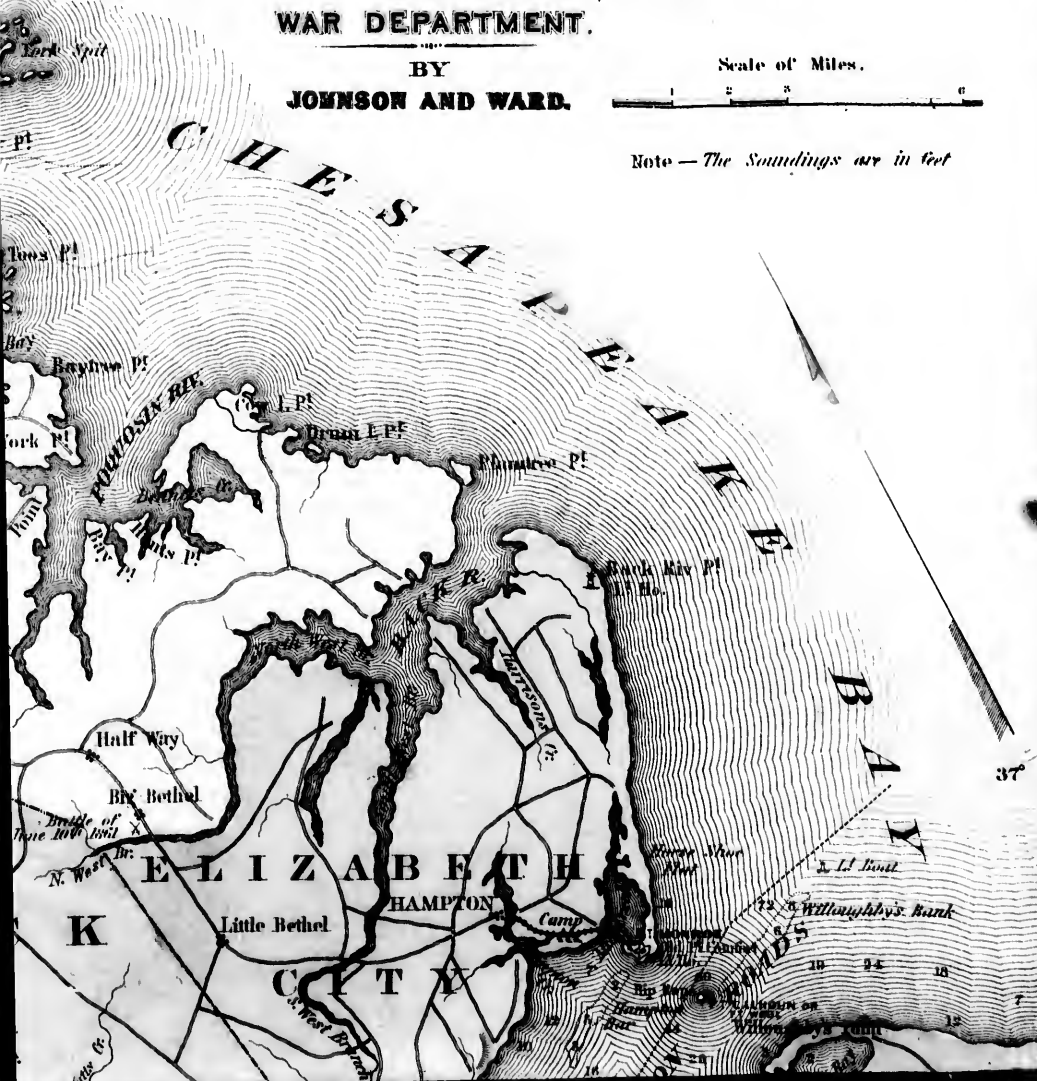
COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL MAPS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

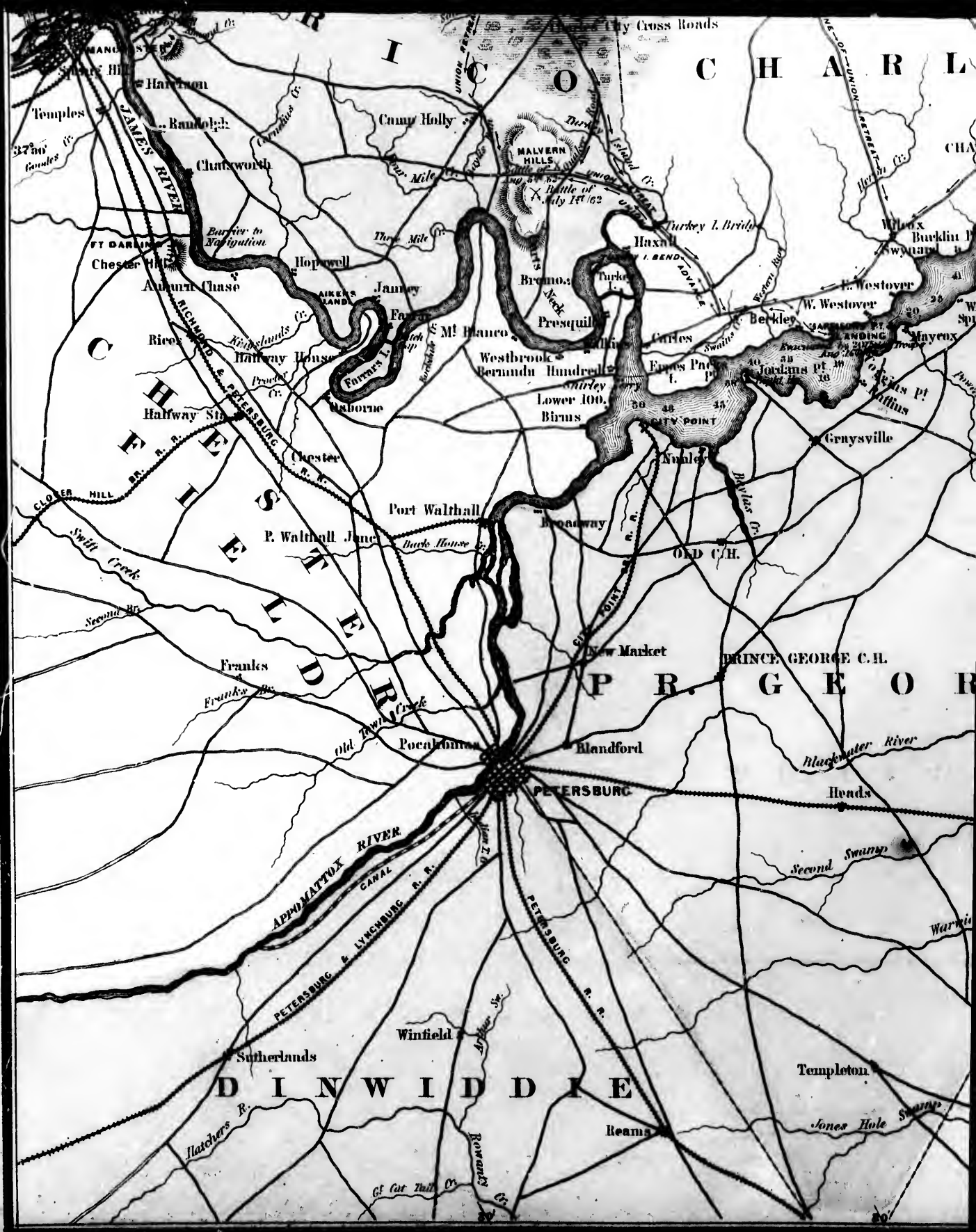
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

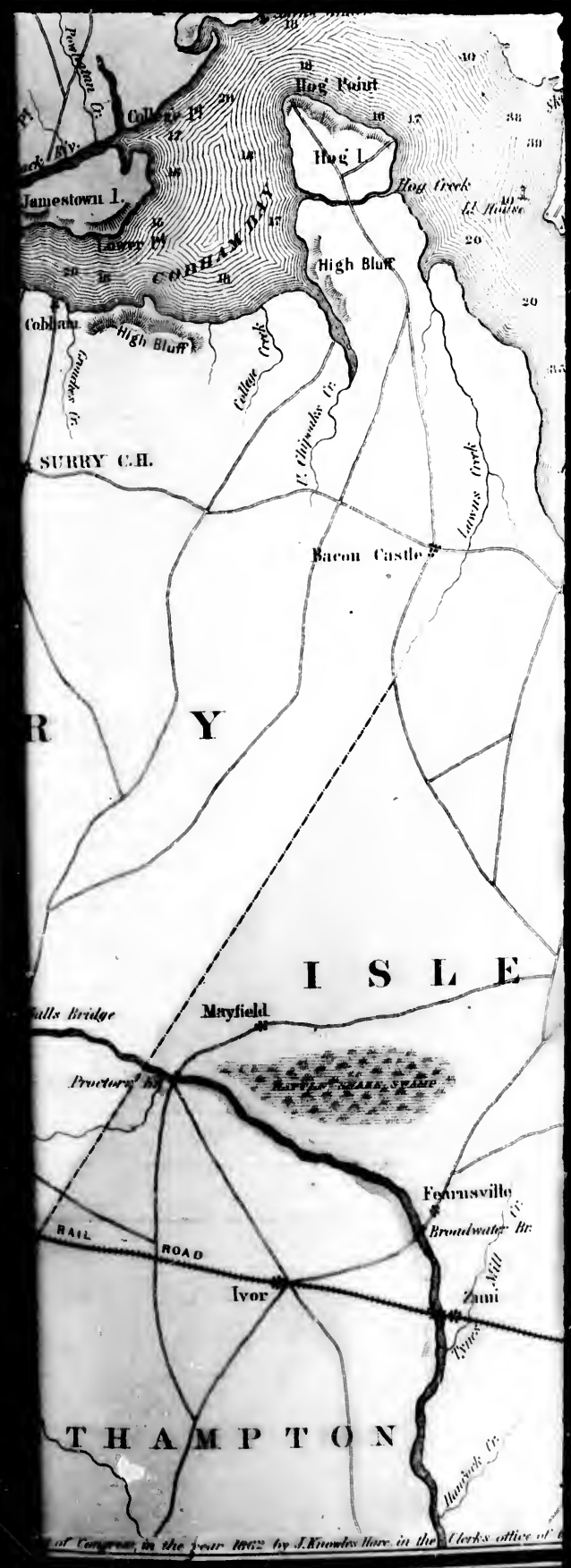
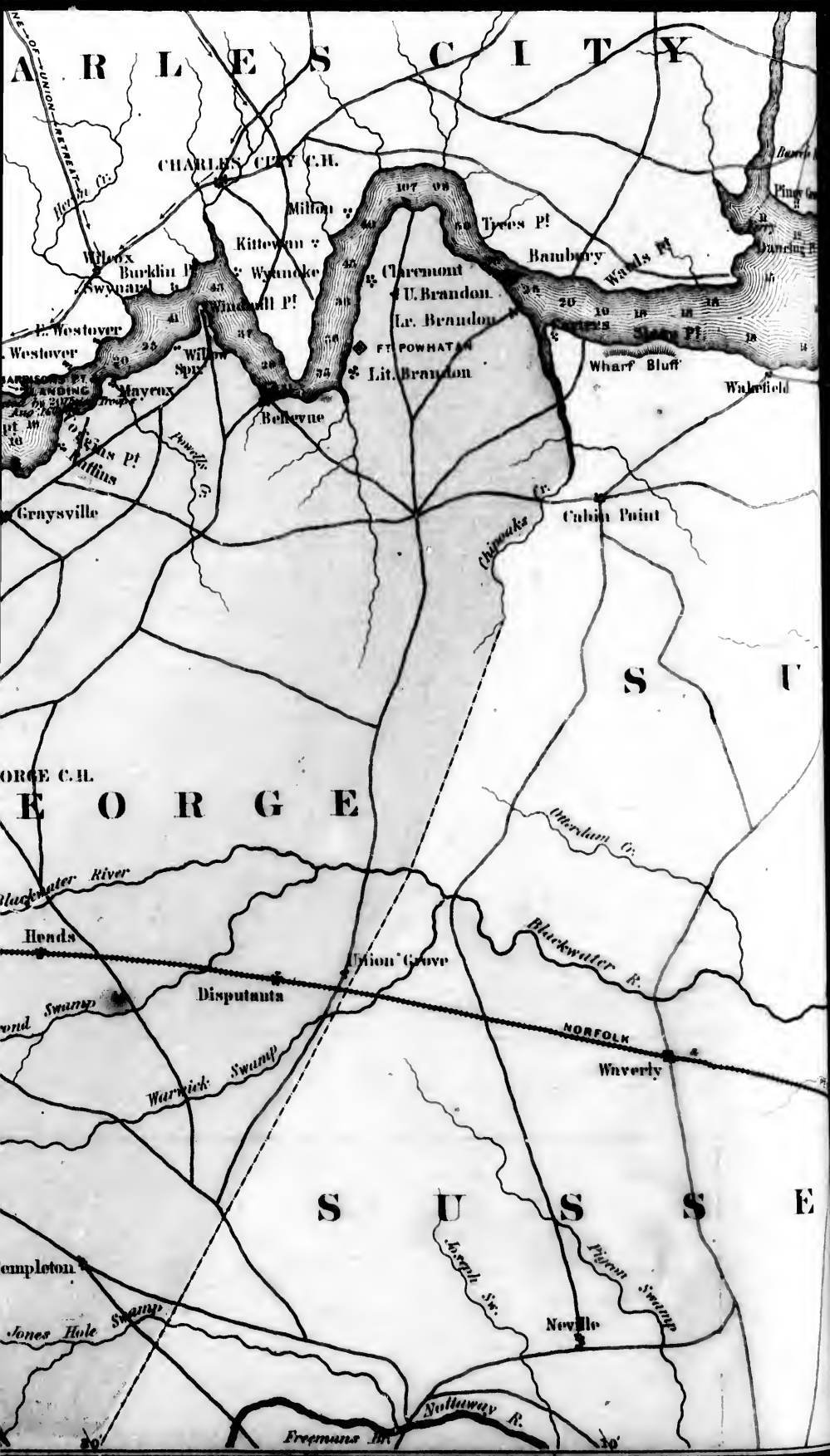
Scale of Miles.



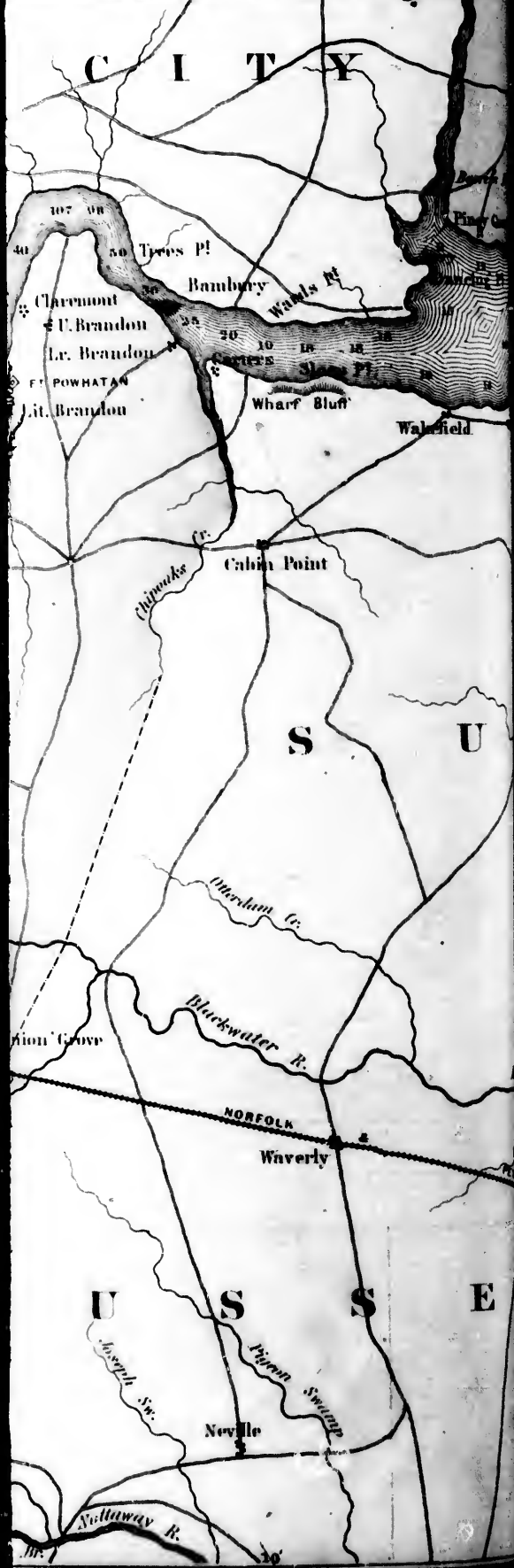
Note — The Soundings are in feet







C I T Y



107 08

40

50 Trees Pt

Bambury

Wards Pt

Claremont

U. Brandon

Lr. Brandon

Ft. POWHATAN

Jit. Brandon

35

20

10

15

15

15

Carter's

Slack Pt

Wharf Bluff

Walfield

Cabin Point

Chipmoke Cr.

S

U

Overdam Cr.

Blackwater R.

Union Cove

NORFOLK

Waverly

U

S

S

E

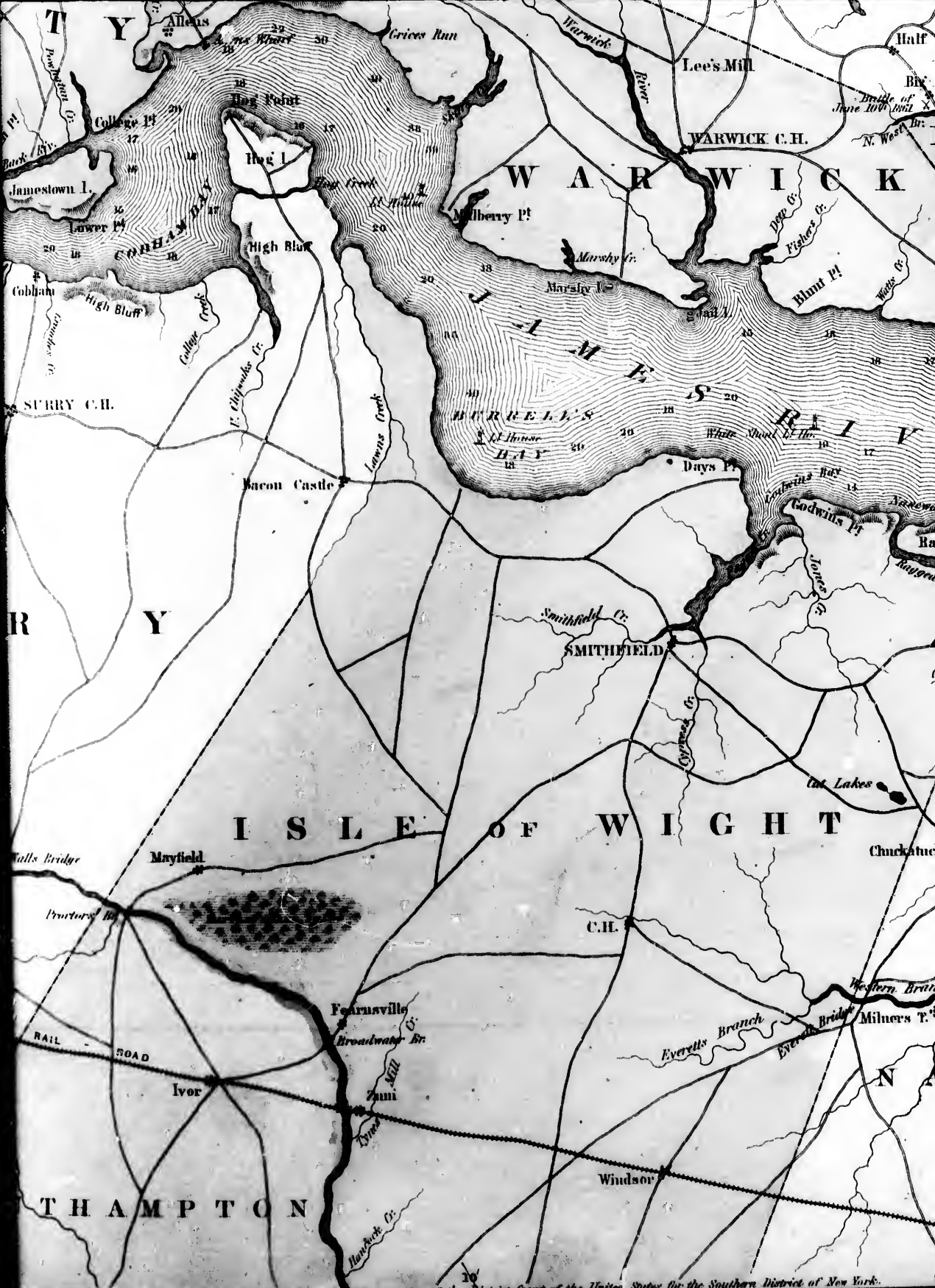
Joseph Sw.

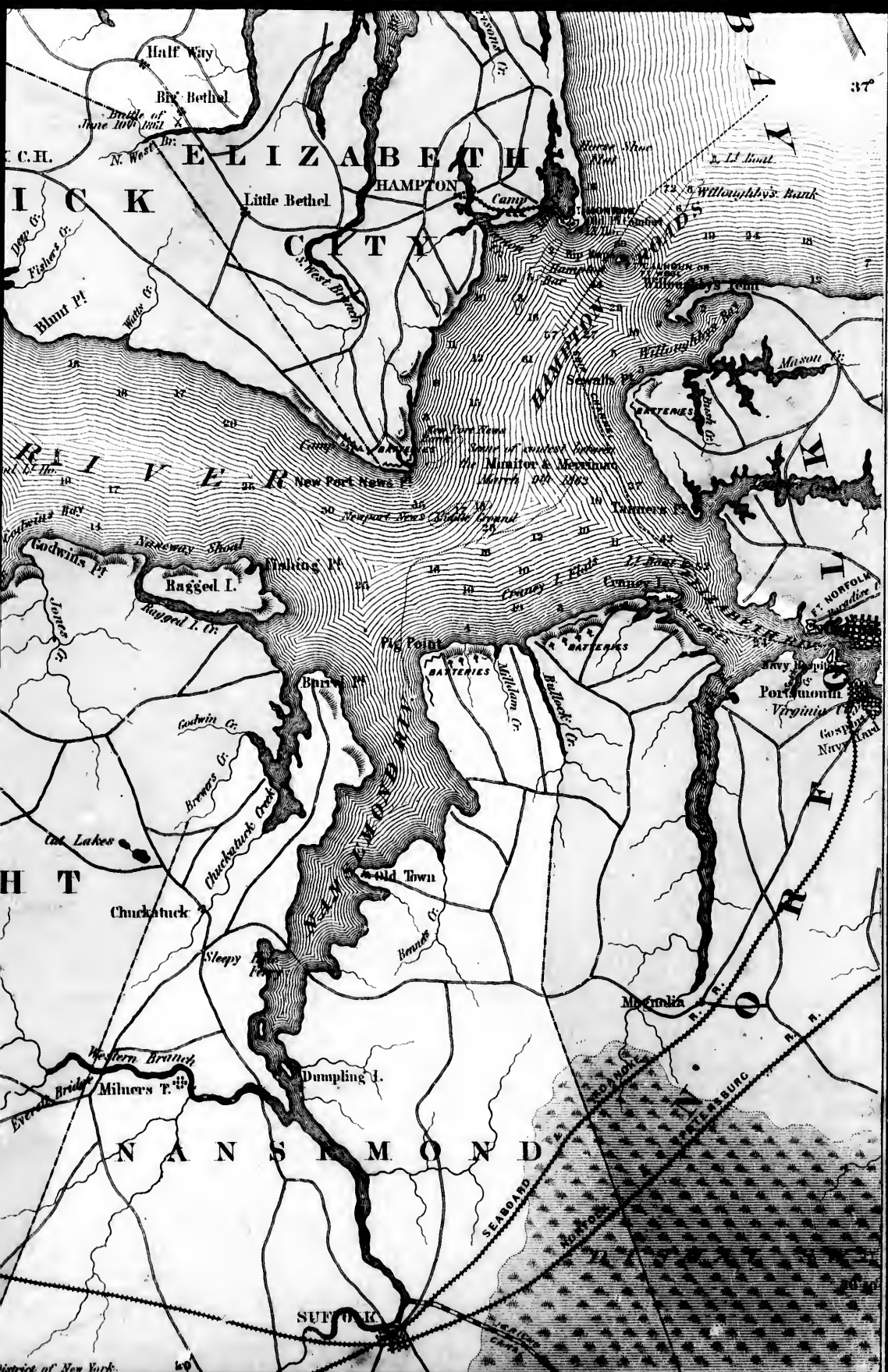
Neville

Pigeon Swamp

Nottaway R.

20





West Hartland. <i>Hartford</i> , Conn.	West Point. <i>Bates</i> , Mo.	W. Yarmouth. <i>Barnstable</i> , Mass.
West Harwick. <i>Barnstable</i> , Mass.	West Point. <i>Troup</i> , Ga.	West York. <i>St. Joseph</i> , Mo.
West Haven. <i>Rutland</i> , Vt.	West Point. <i>King William</i> , Va.	W. Yorkshire. <i>Cottaraugus</i> , N. Y.
West Haven. <i>New Haven</i> , Conn.	West Point. <i>Tippecanoe</i> , Ind.	W. Zanesville. <i>Muskingum</i> , Ohio
West Haverford. <i>Delaware</i> , Pa.	West Point. <i>Lee</i> , Iowa	Wetang. <i>Pulaski</i> , Mo.
West Hawley. <i>Franklin</i> , Mass.	West Point. <i>Hardin</i> , Ky.	Wet Glazo. <i>Camden</i> , N. J.
West Hebron. <i>Washington</i> , N. Y.	West Point. <i>Lowndes</i> , Miss.	Wetheredville. <i>Baltimore</i> , Md.
West Hebron. <i>McHenry</i> , Ill.	West Point. <i>Orange</i> , N. Y.	Wethersfield. <i>Hartford</i> , Conn.
W. Henniker. <i>Merrimack</i> , N. H.	West Point. <i>Orange</i> , N. C.	Wethersfield. <i>Henry</i> , Ky.
West Henrietta. <i>Monroe</i> , N. Y.	West Point. <i>Columbiana</i> , Ohio.	Wethersfield. <i>Wyoming</i> , N. Y.
West Hill. <i>Cumberland</i> , Pa.	West Point. <i>Lawrence</i> , Tenn.	Wethers' d'sp'gs. <i>Wyoming</i> , N. Y.
West Hillis. <i>Suffolk</i> , N. Y.	West Point. <i>White</i> , Ark.	Wetmore. <i>Polk</i> , Tenn.
West Hoboken. <i>Hudson</i> , N. J.	West Point. <i>Calaveras</i> , Cal.	Wetumpka. <i>Coosa</i> , Ala.
West Hoosick. <i>Rensselaer</i> , N. Y.	West Poland. <i>Androscooggin</i> , Me.	Wetweather. <i>Jasper</i> , Mo.
W. Hopkinton. <i>Merrimack</i> , N. H.	Westport. <i>Fairfield</i> , Conn.	Wewerion. <i>Frederick</i> , Md.
West Hurley. <i>Ulster</i> , N. Y.	Westport. <i>Decatur</i> , Ind.	Wexford. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.
W. Independence. <i>Lancaster</i> , Ohio.	Westport. <i>Oldham</i> , Ky.	Wexford. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.
West Jasper. <i>Steuben</i> , N. Y.	Westport. <i>Clinton</i> , Pa.	Weyanweya. <i>Winnemago</i> , W. V.
West Jefferson. <i>Lincoln</i> , Mo.	Westport. <i>Lincoln</i> , Mo.	Weyb'g Lo'er Falls. <i>Addison</i> , N. Y.
West Jefferson. <i>Madison</i> , Ohio.	Westport. <i>Bristol</i> , Mass.	Weymouth. <i>Norfolk</i> , Mass.
West Jersey. <i>Stark</i> , Ill.	Westport. <i>Jackson</i> , Mo.	Weymouth. <i>Atlantic</i> , N. C.
West Junius. <i>Seneca</i> , N. Y.	Westport. <i>Cheshire</i> , N. H.	Weymouth. <i>Medina</i> , Ohio
West Kendall. <i>Orleans</i> , N. Y.	Westport. <i>Essex</i> , N. Y.	Whaleysville. <i>Worcester</i> , Mass.
West Kill. <i>Greene</i> , N. Y.	West Port. <i>Dane</i> , Wis.	Whallonsburgh. <i>Essex</i> , N. Y.
West Killingly. <i>Windham</i> , Conn.	Westport Point. <i>Bristol</i> , Mass.	Wharton. <i>Potter</i> , Pa.
West Kinderhook. <i>Tipton</i> , Ind.	W. Potsdam. <i>St. Lawrence</i> , N. Y.	Wharton. <i>Wharton</i> , Tex.
West La Fayette. <i>Coshocton</i> , Ohio.	West Pownal. <i>Cumberland</i> , Mo.	Whartons. <i>Noble</i> , Ohio
Westland. <i>Hancock</i> , Ind.	West Prairie. <i>Dunklin</i> , Mo.	Whartonsburgh. <i>Wyandott</i> , Ohio
Westland. <i>Julyan</i> , N. C.	W. Providence. <i>Saratoga</i> , N. Y.	Whatecom. <i>Whatecom</i> , Mass.
Westland. <i>Chariton</i> , Mo.	West Randolph. <i>Orange</i> , Va.	Whately. <i>Franklin</i> , Mass.
West Laurens. <i>Osego</i> , N. Y.	West Redding. <i>Fairfield</i> , Conn.	Wheatland. <i>Forrest</i> , Mich.
West Lebanon. <i>Warren</i> , Ind.	West Richford. <i>Tioga</i> , N. Y.	Wheatland. <i>Monroe</i> , N. Y.
West Lebanon. <i>York</i> , Me.	W. Richmondville. <i>Scho'rie</i> , N. Y.	Wheatland. <i>London</i> , Va.
West Lebanon. <i>Grafton</i> , N. H.	West Ripley. <i>Somerset</i> , Mo.	Wheatland. <i>Kenosha</i> , W. V.
West Lebanon. <i>Wayne</i> , Ohio.	West River. <i>Anne Arundel</i> , Md.	Wheatland. <i>Will</i> , Ill.
West Le Roy. <i>Cathoon</i> , Mich.	West Rives. <i>Jackson</i> , Mich.	Wheatland. <i>Morgan</i> , Me.
West Leighton. <i>Greene</i> , N. Y.	West Rochester. <i>Windsor</i> , Vt.	Wheatland Cen. <i>Hillsdale</i> , Mich.
West Lexington. <i>Greene</i> , N. Y.	West Rosendale. <i>F. du Lac</i> , Wis.	Wheatley. <i>Fauquier</i> , Va.
West Leyden. <i>Lewis</i> , N. Y.	West Roxbury. <i>Norfolk</i> , Mass.	Wheaton. <i>Du Page</i> , Ill.
West Liberty. <i>Howard</i> , Ind.	West Rumney. <i>Grafton</i> , N. H.	Wheat Ridge. <i>Adams</i> , Ohio
West Liberty. <i>Putnam</i> , Mo.	West Rupert. <i>Bennington</i> , Vt.	Wheatville. <i>Genesee</i> , N. Y.
West Liberty. <i>Muscatine</i> , Iowa.	West Rush. <i>Monroe</i> , N. Y.	Wheeler. <i>Steuben</i> , N. Y.
W. Liberty (e. h.). <i>Morgan</i> , Ky.	West Rushville. <i>Fairfield</i> , Ohio.	Wheelerburgh. <i>Scioto</i> , Ohio
West Liberty. <i>Logan</i> , Ohio.	West Rutland. <i>Rutland</i> , Vt.	Wheeling. <i>Cook</i> , Ill.
West Liberty. <i>Liberty</i> , Tex.	West Rutland. <i>Worcester</i> , Mass.	Wheeling. <i>Delaware</i> , Mich.
West Littleton. <i>Grafton</i> , N. H.	West Saint Paul. <i>Dakota</i> , Minn.	Wheeling. <i>Marion</i> , Iowa
West Loonist. <i>Sullivan</i> , Mo.	West Salem. <i>Edwards</i> , Ill.	Wheeling. <i>Holmes</i> , Miss.
West Lodi. <i>Seneca</i> , Ohio.	West Salem. <i>Mercer</i> , Pa.	Wheeling (e. h.). <i>Ohio</i> , Va.
West Lowville. <i>Levin</i> , N. Y.	West Salisbury. <i>Addison</i> , Vt.	Wheeling. <i>Winn</i> , La.
West Lubec. <i>Washington</i> , Me.	W. Salisbury. <i>Merrimack</i> , N. H.	Wheeling Valley. <i>Marshall</i> , W. V.
West Manchester. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.	W. Sand Lake. <i>Rensselaer</i> , N. Y.	Wheelock. <i>Choctaw Nation</i> , Ark.
West Manchester. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.	W. Sandwich. <i>Barnstable</i> , Mass.	Wheelock. <i>Robertson</i> , Tex.
West Mansfield. <i>Bristol</i> , Mass.	West Schnyler. <i>Herkimer</i> , N. Y.	Wheelock. <i>Caledonia</i> , Vt.
West Marlboro. <i>Windham</i> , Vt.	West Seltawa. <i>Plymouth</i> , Mass.	Whetstone. <i>Morroe</i> , Ohio
West Martinsburg. <i>Levin</i> , N. Y.	West Sedgwick. <i>Hancock</i> , Me.	Whetstone. <i>Pikons</i> , S. C.
West Medford. <i>Middlesex</i> , Mass.	West Seneca. <i>Essex</i> , N. Y.	Whitgiftville. <i>Noble</i> , Ohio
West Medway. <i>Norfolk</i> , Mass.	West Seneca. <i>Cattaraugus</i> , N. Y.	Whitpoorwill. <i>Laurel</i> , Ky.
West Meredith. <i>Delaware</i> , N. Y.	West Shandaken. <i>Ulster</i> , N. Y.	Whitpoorwill. <i>Benjuyort</i> , S. C.
West Meriden. <i>New Haven</i> , Conn.	West Sheffield. <i>Warren</i> , Pa.	Whitpoorwill. <i>Levy</i> , Ohio
West Middleburgh. <i>Logan</i> , Ohio.	West Shelby. <i>Orleans</i> , N. Y.	Whiskey Creek. <i>Shasta</i> , Cal.
West Middlesex. <i>Mercer</i> , Pa.	West Sidney. <i>Kennebeck</i> , Me.	Whitler. <i>Mobila</i> , Ala.
W. Middletown. <i>Washington</i> , Pa.	West's Mills. <i>Franklin</i> , Me.	Whitaker's Bluff. <i>Wayne</i> , Tenn.
West Milan. <i>Cook</i> , N. H.	West Somers. <i>Wentchester</i> , N. Y.	Whitecomb. <i>Franklin</i> , Ind.
West Milford. <i>Passaic</i> , N. J.	West Southold. <i>Suffolk</i> , N. Y.	White Ash. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.
West Milford. <i>Harrison</i> , Va.	West Spring Creek. <i>Warren</i> , Pa.	White Bend. <i>Davidson</i> , Tenn.
West Millbury. <i>Worcester</i> , Mass.	W. Springfield. <i>Hampden</i> , Mass.	White Bluff. <i>Jefferson</i> , Ark.
West Milton. <i>Wood</i> , Ohio.	West Springfield. <i>Essex</i> , N. H.	White Bluffs. <i>Dickson</i> , Tenn.
West Milton. <i>Saratoga</i> , N. Y.	West's Spring. <i>Utton</i> , S. C.	White Breast. <i>Clark</i> , Iowa
West Milton. <i>Miami</i> , Ohio.	West's Staff. <i>Washington</i> , Conn.	White Cane. <i>Orangeburgh</i> , S. C.
West Milton. <i>Chittenden</i> , Vt.	West Stafford. <i>Tolland</i> , Conn.	White Chimneya. <i>Caroline</i> , Va.
West Milton. <i>Stratford</i> , N. H.	W. Stephentown. <i>Rensselaer</i> , N. Y.	White Cloud. <i>Noddaway</i> , Me.
West Minot. <i>Androscooggin</i> , Me.	West Stewartstown. <i>Cook</i> , N. H.	White Cloud. <i>Doniphan</i> , Kan.
Westminster. <i>Windham</i> , Conn.	W. Stockbridge. <i>Berkshire</i> , Mass.	White Clouds. <i>Levy</i> , Ohio
Westminster. <i>Carroll</i> , Md.	W. Stockholm. <i>St. Lawrence</i> , N. Y.	White Cottage. <i>Harrison</i> , Ind.
Westminster. <i>Worcester</i> , Mass.	West Suffolk. <i>Hartford</i> , Conn.	White Cottage. <i>Shelby</i> , Tenn.
Westminster. <i>Gulford</i> , N. C.	West Sumner. <i>Oxford</i> , Me.	White Cottage. <i>Shelby</i> , Tenn.
Westminster. <i>Allen</i> , Ohio.	West Sutton. <i>Worcester</i> , Mass.	White Cottage. <i>Greene</i> , Pa.
Westminster. <i>Windham</i> , Vt.	West Swanzy. <i>Cheshire</i> , N. H.	White Creek. <i>Adams</i> , Wis.
West Monroe. <i>Osego</i> , N. Y.	W. Taghkanic. <i>Columbia</i> , N. Y.	White Creek. <i>Washington</i> , N. Y.
Westmoreland. <i>Cheshire</i> , N. H.	West Thornton. <i>Grafton</i> , N. Y.	White Day. <i>Monongalia</i> , Va.
Westmoreland. <i>Onondaga</i> , N. Y.	West Troy. <i>Albany</i> , N. Y.	White Deer. <i>Lycoming</i> , Pa.
Westm'ol Depot. <i>Cheshire</i> , N. H.	West Union. <i>Adams</i> , Ohio.	White Deer Mills. <i>Union</i> , Pa.
Westm'olville. <i>Lauderdale</i> , Ala.	West Union. <i>Fayette</i> , Iowa.	White Eye's Plains. <i>Coshocton</i> , Ohio
West Moscow. <i>Somerset</i> , Me.	West Union. <i>Steuben</i> , N. Y.	Whitefield. <i>Oktober</i> , Miss.
West Nantlook. <i>Luzerne</i> , Pa.		Whitefield. <i>Marshall</i> , Ill.
West Newark. <i>Tioga</i> , N. Y.		Whitefield. <i>Cook</i> , N. H.
West Newfield. <i>York</i> , Me.		Whiteford. <i>Allen</i> , Va.
West Newport. <i>Orleans</i> , Vt.		White Gait. <i>Luzerne</i> , Ohio
West Newton. <i>Middlesex</i> , Mass.		White Hall. <i>Alleghany</i> , Pa.
West Newton. <i>Westmoreland</i> , Pa.		White Hall. <i>Greene</i> , N. J.



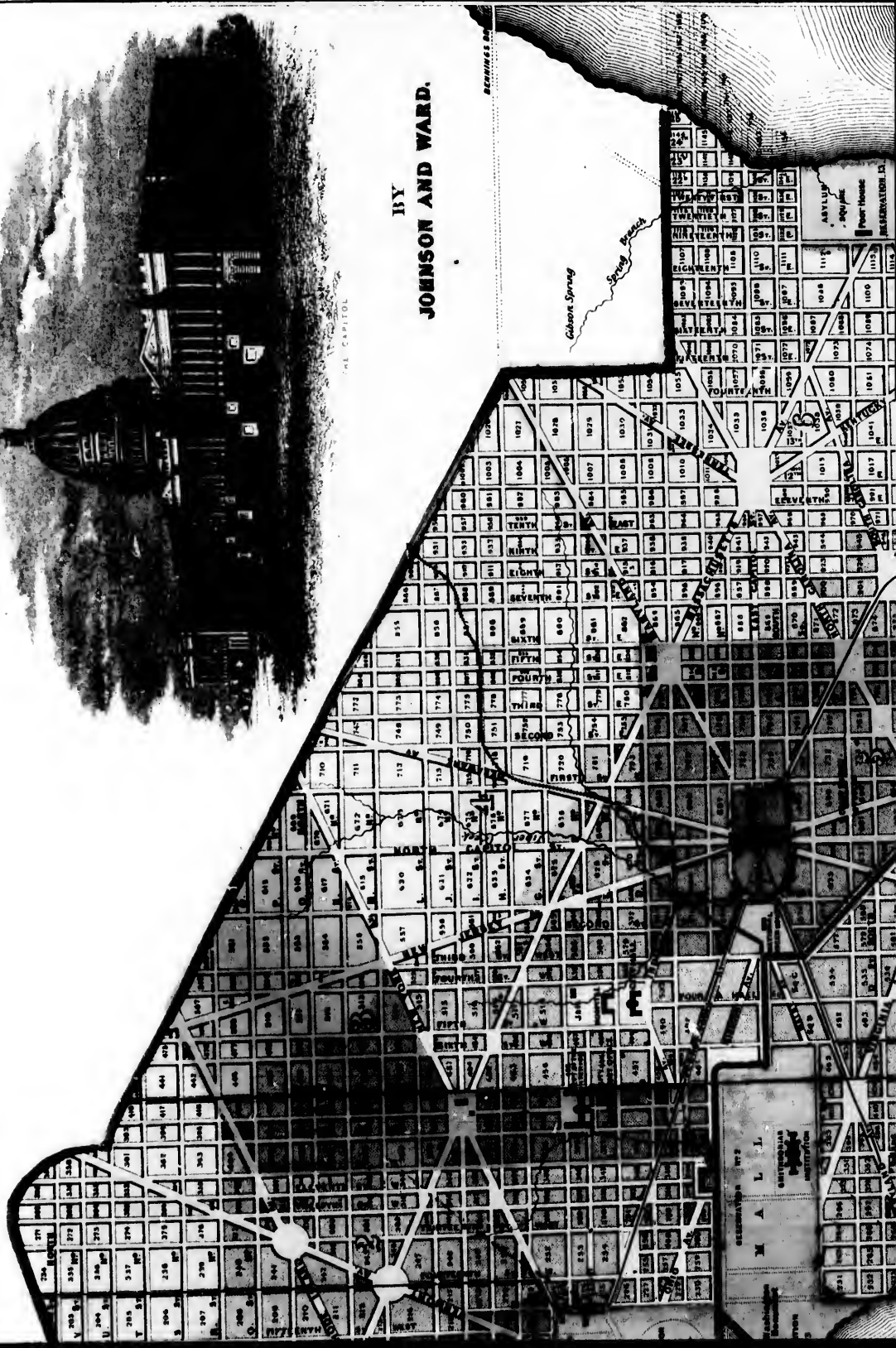
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

STATE CAPITOL

Cuba Springs

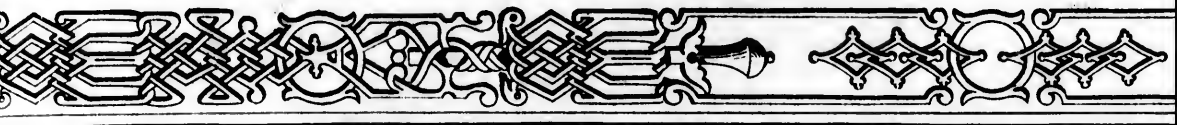
Spruce Branch

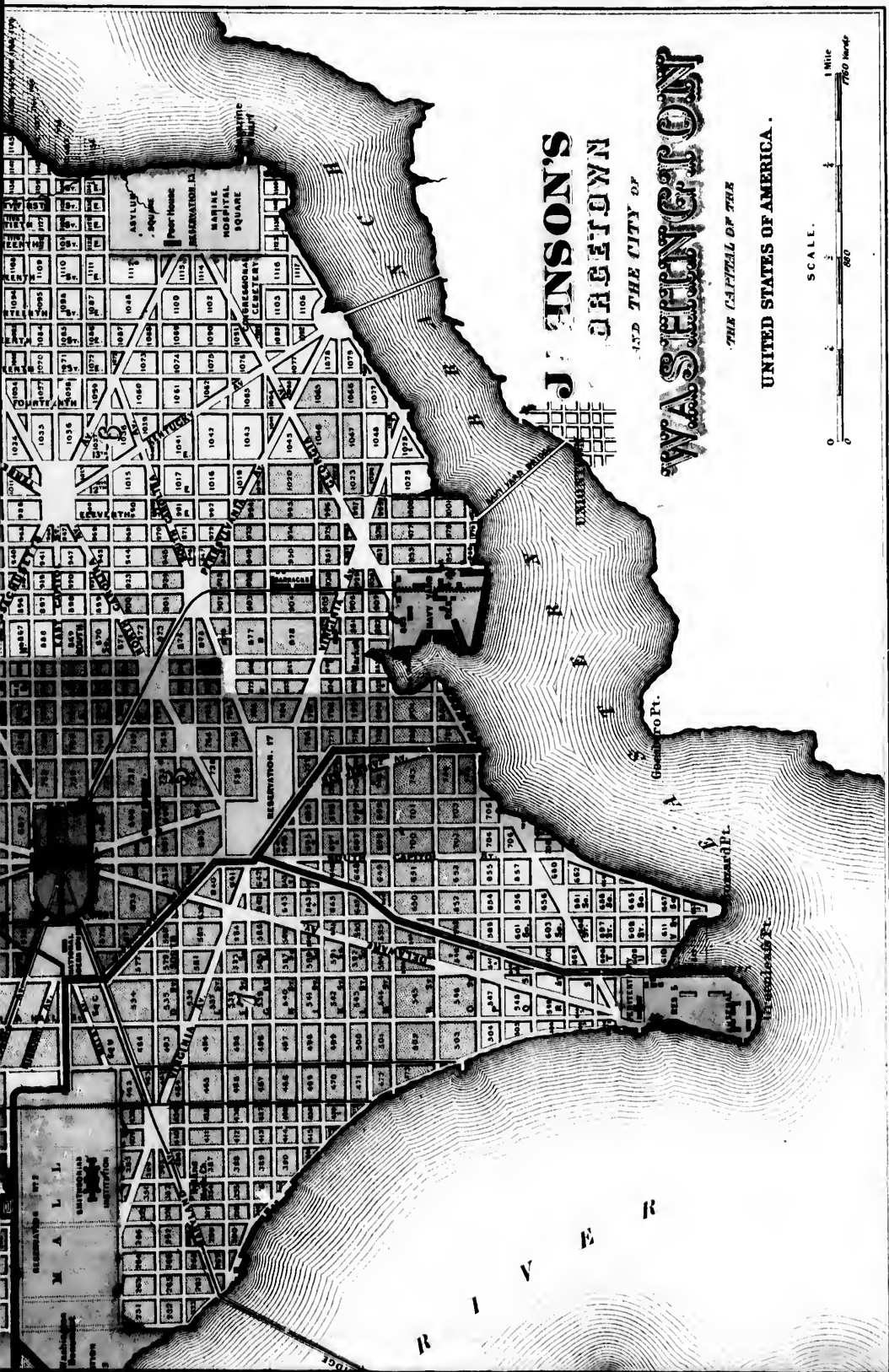
REYNOLDS BR



MEMORIAL INSTITUTION

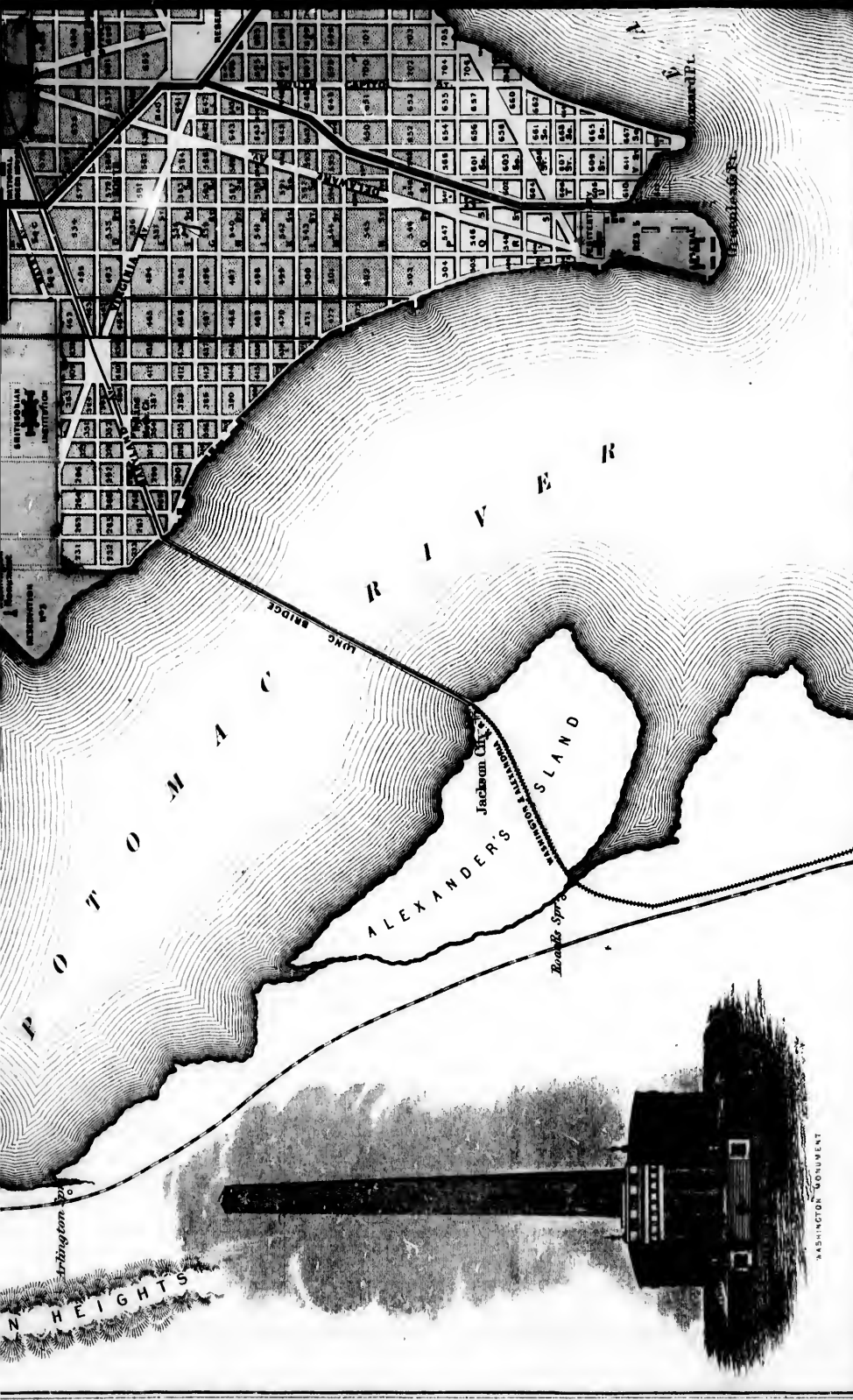
ABLYN
Poor House
RESERVATION IS

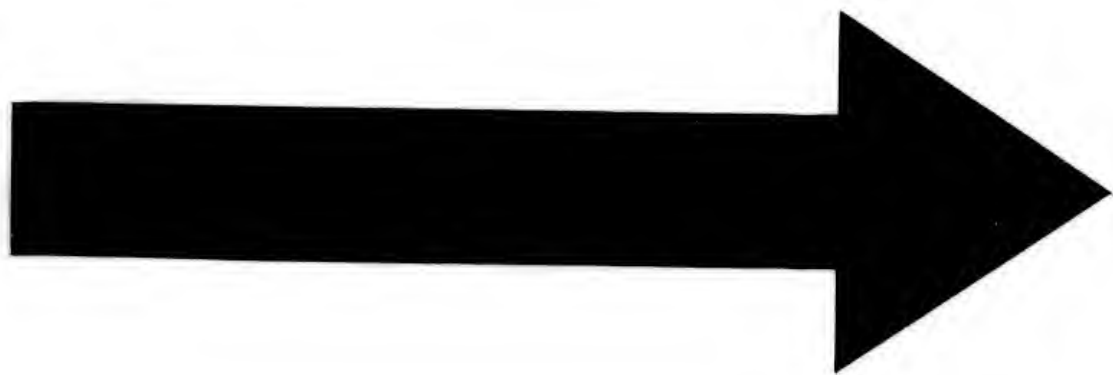


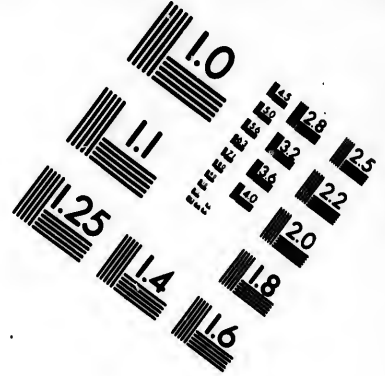
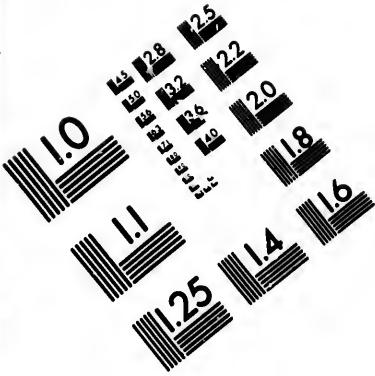


West Liberty.....Ohio, Va.	West Salem.....Mercer, Pa.	Wheeling (c. h.).....Ohio, Va.
West Littleton...Grafton, N. H.	West Salem.....Wayne, Ohio.	Wheeling Valley...Marshall, Va.
West Locust.....Sullivan, Mo.	West Salisbury...Addison, Vt.	Wheelock...Choctaw Nation, Ark.
West Lodi.....Seneca, Ohio.	W. Salisbury...Merrimack, N. H.	Wheelock.....Jefferson, Tex.
West Lowville...Lewis, N. Y.	W. Sand Lake...Kenswelder, N. Y.	White Bluffs...Caledonia, Vt.
West Lubec...Washington, Me.	W. Sandwich...Barnstable, N. Y.	Whetstone...Morror, Ohio.
West Manchester...Preble, Ohio.	West Seltato...Plymouth, Mass.	Whetstone.....Pickens, S. C.
West Manchester...Allegheny, Pa.	West Sedgwick...Hancock, Me.	Whigville.....Noble, Ohio.
West Mansfield...Bristol, Mass.	West Seneca.....Erie, N. Y.	Whippoorwill...Laurer, Ky.
West Marlboro...Windham, Vt.	West Seneca Centro...Erie, N. Y.	Whippy Swamp...Beaufort, S. C.
West Martinsburg...Lewis, N. Y.	West Shandaken...Ulster, N. Y.	Whipstown.....Perry, Ohio.
West Medford...Middlesex, Mass.	West Sheffield....Warren, Pa.	Whiskey Creek...Shasta, Cal.
West Medway...Norfolk, Mass.	West Sidney.....Kennebec, Me.	Whistler.....Mobile, Ala.
West Meredith...Delaware, N. Y.	West's Mills.....Franklin, Me.	Whitaker's Bluff...Wayne, Tenn.
West Meriden...New Haven, Conn.	West Somers...Westchester, N. Y.	Whitecomb.....Franklin, Ind.
West Middleburgh...Logan, Ohio.	West Somers...Nagard, N. Y.	White Ash.....Allegheny, Pa.
West Middlesex.....Mercer, Pa.	West Sonora.....Preble, Ohio.	White Bend...Dwight, Tenn.
W. Middletown...Washington, Pa.	West Southold...Suffolk, N. Y.	White Bluff.....Jefferson, Ark.
West Milan.....Cooch, N. H.	West Spring Creek...Warren, Pa.	White Bluffs...Dickson, Tenn.
West Milford...Pawnee, N. J.	W. Springfield...Hampden, Mass.	White Breast...Clark, Iowa.
West Milford...Hartford, Va.	West Springfield....Erie, Pa.	White Cane...Orangeburg, S. C.
West Millbury...Worcester, Mass.	W. Springfield...Sullivan, N. H.	White Chimneys...Crittenden, Va.
West Mill Grove...Wood, Ohio.	West's Spring...Union, S. C.	White Cloud...Nodaway, Mo.
West Milton...Saratoga, N. Y.	West's Store...Washington, Tenn.	White Cloud...Doniphan, Kans.
West Milton.....Miami, Ohio.	West Stafford...Tolland, Conn.	White Clouds.....Mills, Iowa.
West Milton...Strafford, N. H.	W. Stephentown...Kennebec, N. Y.	White Cottage...Harrison, Ind.
West Minot...Androsoggin, Me.	West Sterling...Worcester, Mass.	White Cottage...Buckingham, O.
Westminster...Windham, Conn.	West Stewartstown...Cooch, N. H.	White Cottage...Shelby, Tenn.
Westminster.....Carroll, Md.	W. Stockbridge...Berkshire, Mass.	White Cottage.....Greene, Pa.
Westminster...Worcester, Mass.	W. Stockholm...St. Lawrence, N. Y.	White Creek...Adams, Wis.
Westminster...Gulfport, N. C.	West Sunfield...Hartford, Conn.	White Creek...Washington, N. Y.
Westminster.....Allen, Ohio.	West Sunner.....Oxford, Me.	White Day...Monongalia, Va.
Westminster West...Windham, Vt.	West Sutton...Worcester, Mass.	White Bluffs...Lycoming, Pa.
West Monroe...Oneida, N. Y.	West Swanzy...Cheshire, N. H.	White Deer Mill...Tulsa, Pa.
Westmoreland...Cheshire, N. H.	W. Taghkanic...Columbia, N. Y.	White Eye's Plains...Coshocton, O.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Thornton...Grafton, N. H.	Whitefield...Ottobach, Miss.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Tisbury....Dukes, Mass.	Whitefield.....Marshall, Va.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Topsham...Orange, Vt.	Whitefield.....Cooch, N. H.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Town.....Orange, N. Y.	Whitefield.....Lucas, Ohio.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Townsend...Middlesex, Mass.	White Gate.....Giles, Va.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Townsend...Windham, Vt.	White Hall.....Abbeville, S. C.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Trenton...Hancock, Me.	White Hall.....Greene, Ill.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Troupsburgh...Steuben, N. Y.	White Hall...Hunterdon, N. J.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Troy.....Albany, N. Y.	White Hall.....Madison, Ky.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Union (c. h.)...Adams, Ohio.	White Hall...Washington, N. Y.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Union...Fayette, Iowa.	White Hall...Owen, Ind.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Union...Steuben, N. Y.	White Hall...Mecklenburg, N. C.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Union (c. h.)...Doddridge, Va.	White Hall...Moutour, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Unity...Williams, Ohio.	White Hall...Baltimore, Md.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Urbana...Champaign, Ill.	White Hall...Frederick, Va.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Van Buren...Aroostook, Me.	White Hall Station...Lehigh, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West View.....Augusta, Va.	Whitehallville...Bucks, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville...New Haven, Conn.	White Haro...Cedar, Mo.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville.....Laporte, Ind.	White Haven...Somerset, Md.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville (c. h.)...Simpson, Miss.	White Haven...Luzerne, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville.....Obispo, N. Y.	White Head...Doniphan, Kans.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville...Champaign, Ohio.	Whitehead...Atchison, Kans.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville...Gloucester, N. J.	White Hill.....Union, N. C.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville.....Dale, Ala.	White Hill...Choctaw, Miss.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westville.....Watworth, Wis.	White Horse...Greenville, S. C.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Vincent...Chester, Pa.	White House...Henry, Ga.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Walworth...Wayne, N. Y.	White House...Randolph, Va.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Wardsboro...Windham, Vt.	White House...Lucas, Ohio.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Wareham...Plymouth, Mass.	White House...Hunterdon, N. J.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Warren...Bradford, Pa.	White House...Cumberland, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Washington...Lincoln, Me.	White Lake...Oakland, Mich.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Waterford...Caledonia, Vt.	White Lake...Sullivan, N. Y.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Waterville...Kennebec, Me.	Whiteley...Greene, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Webster...Monroe, N. Y.	Whiteleys...Newton, Ark.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Wheeling...Cook, Ill.	Whiteleysburgh...Kent, Del.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Whitefield...Chester, Pa.	White Liek...Boone, Ind.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Williamsfield...Ashland, Oh.	White Lily...Laurer, Ky.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Willington...Tolland, Conn.	Whitmarsh...Montgomery, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Wilton...Hillsboro, N. H.	White Mills...Wayne, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Windham...Bradford, Pa.	White Mountain House...Cooch, N. H.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Windham...Rockingham, N. H.	White Oak...Columbia, Mich.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Windsor...Broomfield, N. Y.	White Oak...Ingham, Mich.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Windsor...Eaton, Mich.	White Oak...Hopkins, Tex.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Winfield...Herkimer, N. Y.	White Oak...Humphreys, Tenn.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westwood...Woodford, Ill.	White Oak...Bladen, N. C.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	Westwood.....Erie, N. Y.	White Oak...Fayette, Ohio.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Woodstock...Windham, Conn.	White Oak...Richie, Va.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Woodville...Clermont, Ohio.	White Oak...Lawrence, Pa.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	W. Worthington...Hampshire, Mass.	White Oak Grove...Dubois, Ind.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.	West Wrentham...Norfolk, Mass.	White Oak Grove...Greene, Mo.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.		White Oak Hill...Fleming, Ky.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.		White Oak...Maine...Lewis, Ky.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.		White Oak...Fayette, Va.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.		White Oak Springs...Barbour, Ala.
Westmoreland...Oneida, N. Y.		White Oak Springs...Lee, Va.

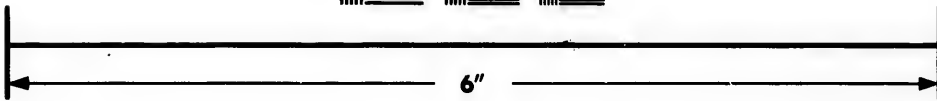
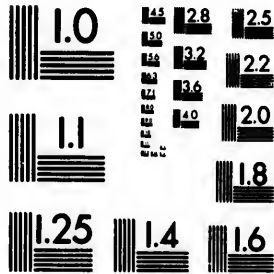
Wheeling (c. h.)	Ohio, Va.	Whitcomb	Indiana	Willoughby Lake	Ohio, Va.	Winfield	Ohio, Va.	Woodlawn	Ohio, Va.
Whetstone	Marion, Ohio	Whitesville	Daviess, Ky.	Willow	Jo Daviess, Ill.	Winfield	Lake, Ind.	Woodlawn	Dallas, Ala.
Whitcomb	Franklin, Ind.	Whitesville	Racine, Wis.	Willow Branch	Hancock, Ind.	Winfield	Columbia, Ga.	Woodlawn	Murray, Ga.
White Ash	Allegany, Pa.	Whitesville	Albion, Va.	Willow Brook	Mercer, Pa.	Winfield	Tuscarawas, Ohio	Woodlawn	Lawrence, Miss.
White Bend	Washington, Tenn.	Whitesville	Allegany, N. Y.	Willow Creek	Washington, Wis.	Winfield (c. h.)	Winn, N. Y.	Woodlawn	Washita, Ark.
White Bluff	Jefferson, Ark.	Whitesville	Columbia, N. C.	Willow Creek	DuPage, Ill.	Winfield	DuPage, Ill.	Woodlawn	Monroe, Mo.
White Bluffs	Dickson, Tenn.	Whitesville	Andrew, Mo.	Willow Creek	Lee, Ill.	Wing's Station	Dutchess, N. Y.	Woodlawn	Gaston, N. C.
White Breast	Clark, Iowa	Whitesville	Montgomery, Ind.	Willow Creek	Marion, S. C.	Winhall	Bennington, Vt.	Woodlawn	Edgefield, S. C.
White Cloud	Orangeburg, S. C.	White Top	Kent, Mich.	Willow Creek	Trumbull, Ohio	Winnamac (c. h.)	Pulaski, Ind.	Woodleaf	Rocan, N. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Top	Grayson, Va.	Willow Dale	Covada, Ga.	Winnebago	B. Earth, Minn.	Woodport	Morris, N. J.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Pike, Ala.	Willow Grove	Covada, Ga.	Winnebago	Clark, Minn.	Woodrow	Washington, Va.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Grove	Montgomery, Pa.	Winnebago	Winnebago, Ill.	Woodruff's	Spartanburg, S. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Grove	Lawrence, Ohio	Winnegance	Sagadahoc, Me.	Woods	Perry, Tenn.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Hill	Jasper, Ill.	Winneconne	Winnebago, Wis.	Woods	Panola, Tex.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Island	Pleasant, Va.	Winnetka	Cook, Ill.	Woodsboro	Shelby, Ala.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Spring	Russell, Va.	Winnipank	Fairfield, Conn.	Woodsboro	Fredrick, Md.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Springs	Milum, Tex.	Winnborough	Franklin, La.	Wood's	Corner's Hillside, Mich.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Springs	Douglas, Kans.	Winnborough	Fairfield, S. C.	Wood's	X Roads Gloucester, Va.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Lancaster, Pa.	Winnborough	Wood, Tex.	Woodside	Person, N. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Trimble, Ky.	Wood's	Ferryman Joaguin, Cal.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodfield	(c. h.) Monroe, Ohio
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Wood's	Hill, Roane, Tenn.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Wood's	Hill, Barnstable, Mass.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Wood	Shop, Darlington, S. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodside	San Francisco, Cal.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodside	Schuyler, N. Y.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodside	Sangamon, Ill.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodson	Cumbarland, Va.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodson	X Roads Clubhouse, Tenn.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodsonville	Hark, Ky.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Wood's	Station, Catoosa, Ga.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Wintham, Conn.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Cherokee, Ga.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Oxford, Mo.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Howard, Md.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Richland, Wis.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Lawrence, Mich.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Grafton, N. H.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Ulster, N. Y.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Champaign, Ohio
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	(c. h.) Windsor, Vt.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Shenandoah, Va.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	McHenry, Ill.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstock	Valley, Windham, N. Y.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodstown	Salem, N. J.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Mercer, N. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Payette, Pa.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Morroe, Ohio
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	(c. h.) Jackson, Ala.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Litchfield, Conn.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Adams, Ill.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Jackson, Ind.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Haywood, Tenn.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Middlesex, Mass.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Allegany, Pa.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Butte, Cal.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	(c. h.) Wilkinson, Miss.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Macon, Mo.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Jefferson, N. Y.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	(c. h.) Tyler, Tex.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Perryman, N. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Sandusky, Ohio
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Greene, Ga.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Jackson, La.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Penobscot, Me.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Rappahannock, Va.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Washington, R. I.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Burt, Neb.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Centre, Pa.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Barnwell, S. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Hollowfield, Erie, N. Y.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Granville, N. C.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Athens, Ohio
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Gasconade, Mo.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Woolley's Ford, N. H.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Hill, Ga.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Woolridge's Store, Christian, Ky.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Sagadahoc, Me.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Woonsocket Falls, Wrentham, R. I.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Wyned, Ohio
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Jefferson, Iowa
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Kosciusko, Ind.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Oyle, Ill.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	(c. h.) Worcester, Mass.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Orange, N. Y.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Montgomery, Pa.
White Cloud	Doniphan, Mo.	White Water	Wayne, Ind.	Willow Street	Greene, Pa.	Winnona	Doniphan, Kans.	Woodville	Washington, Vt.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**

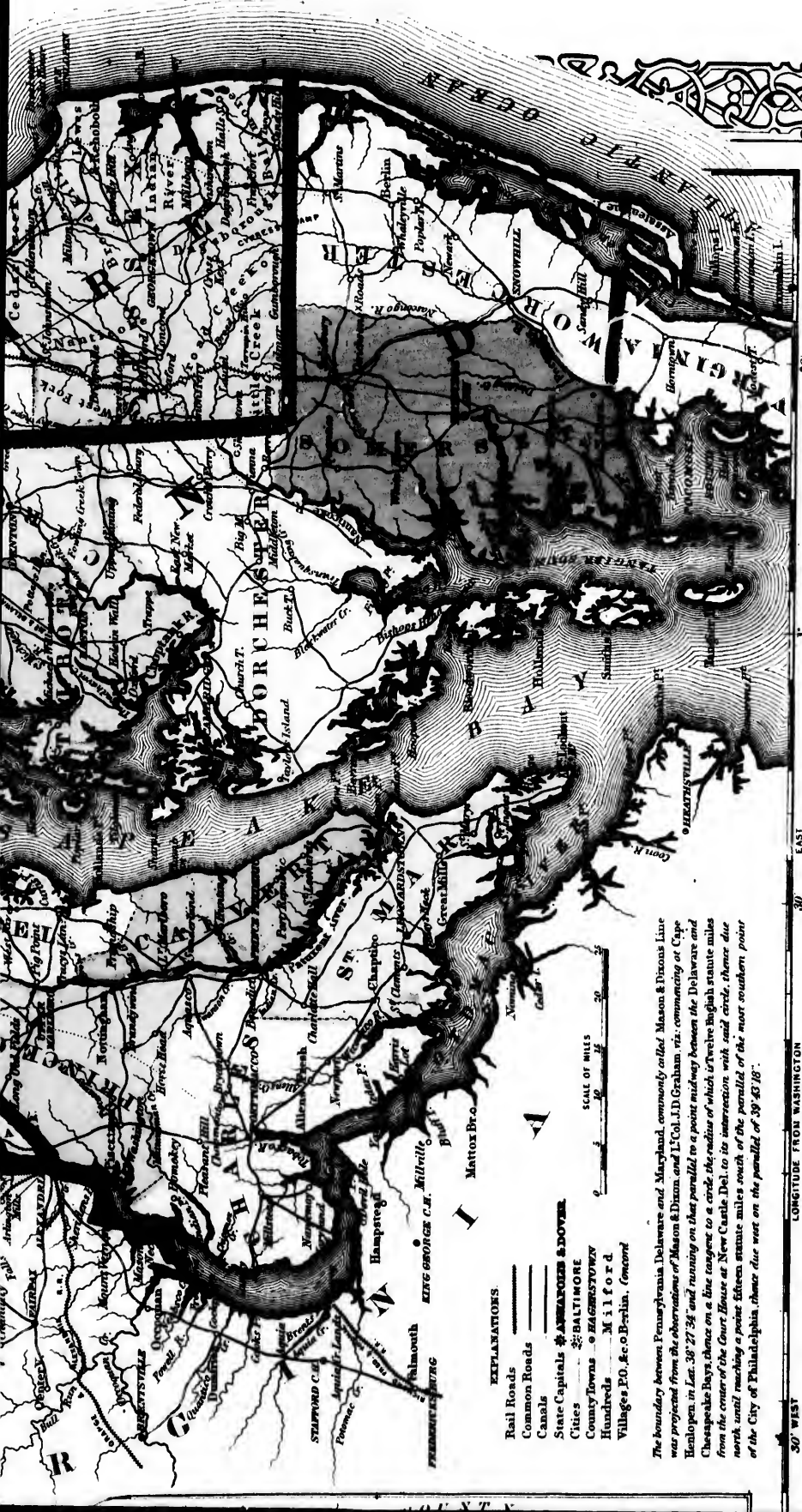


**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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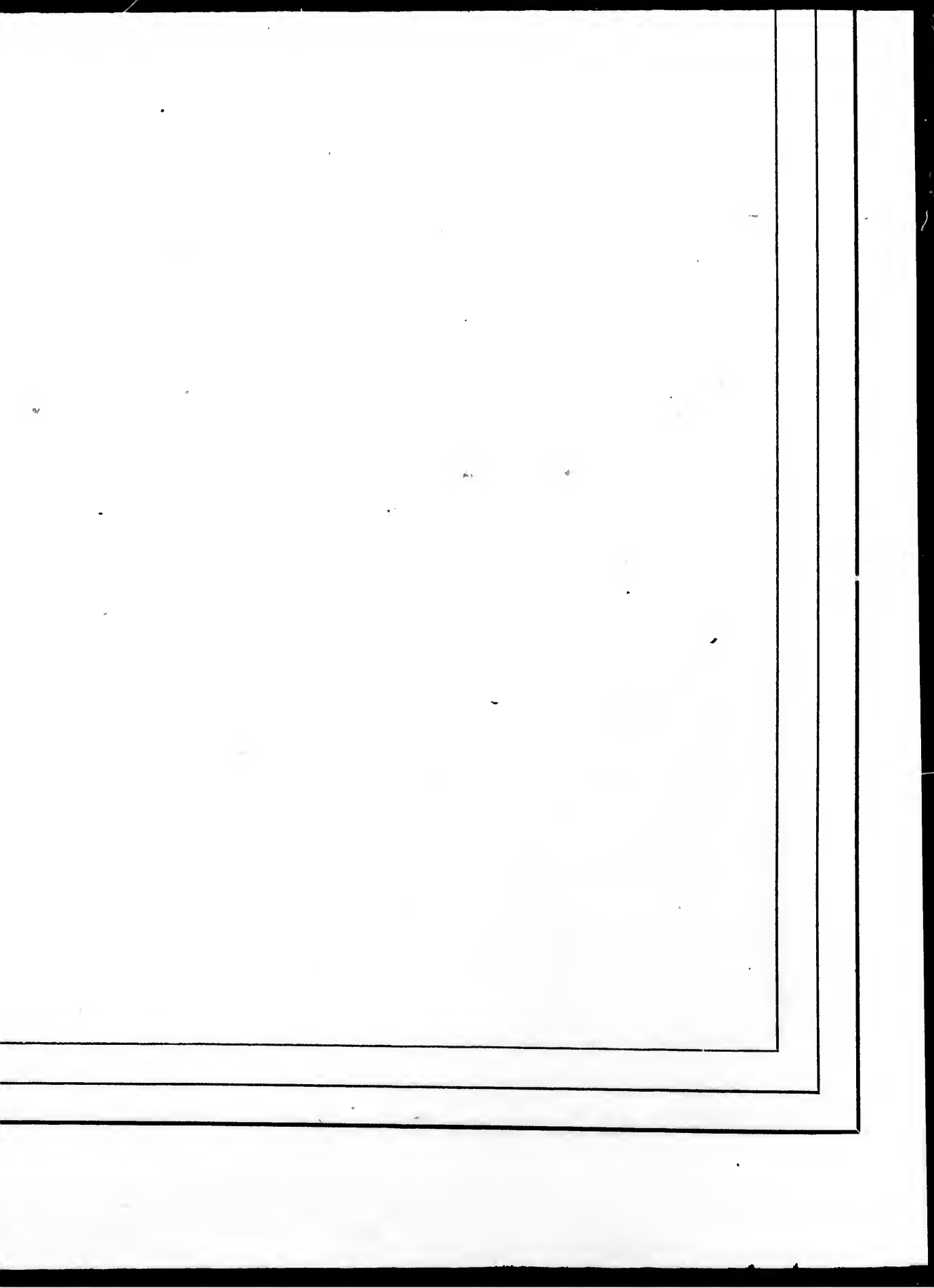
- EXPLANATIONS.**
- Rail Roads
 - Common Roads
 - Canals
 - State Capitals
 - Cities
 - County Towns
 - Hundreds
 - Villages, P.O., &c.

The boundary between Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, commonly called Mason & Dixon's Line was projected from the observations of Mason & Dixon, and Lt. Col. J.D. Graham viz. commencing at Cape Henlopen in Lat. 38° 27' 34" and running on that parallel to a point midway between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, thence on a line tangent to a circle the radius of which is twelve English statute miles from the center of the Court House at New Castle Del. to its intersection with said circle, thence due north until reaching a point fifteen statute miles south of the parallel of the most southern point of the City of Philadelphia, thence due west on the parallel of 39° 43' 16".

30° WEST LONGITUDE FROM WASHINGTON EAST

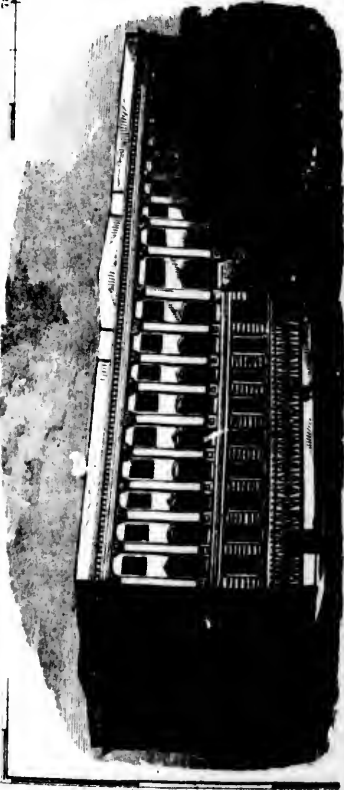






LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREEN

74

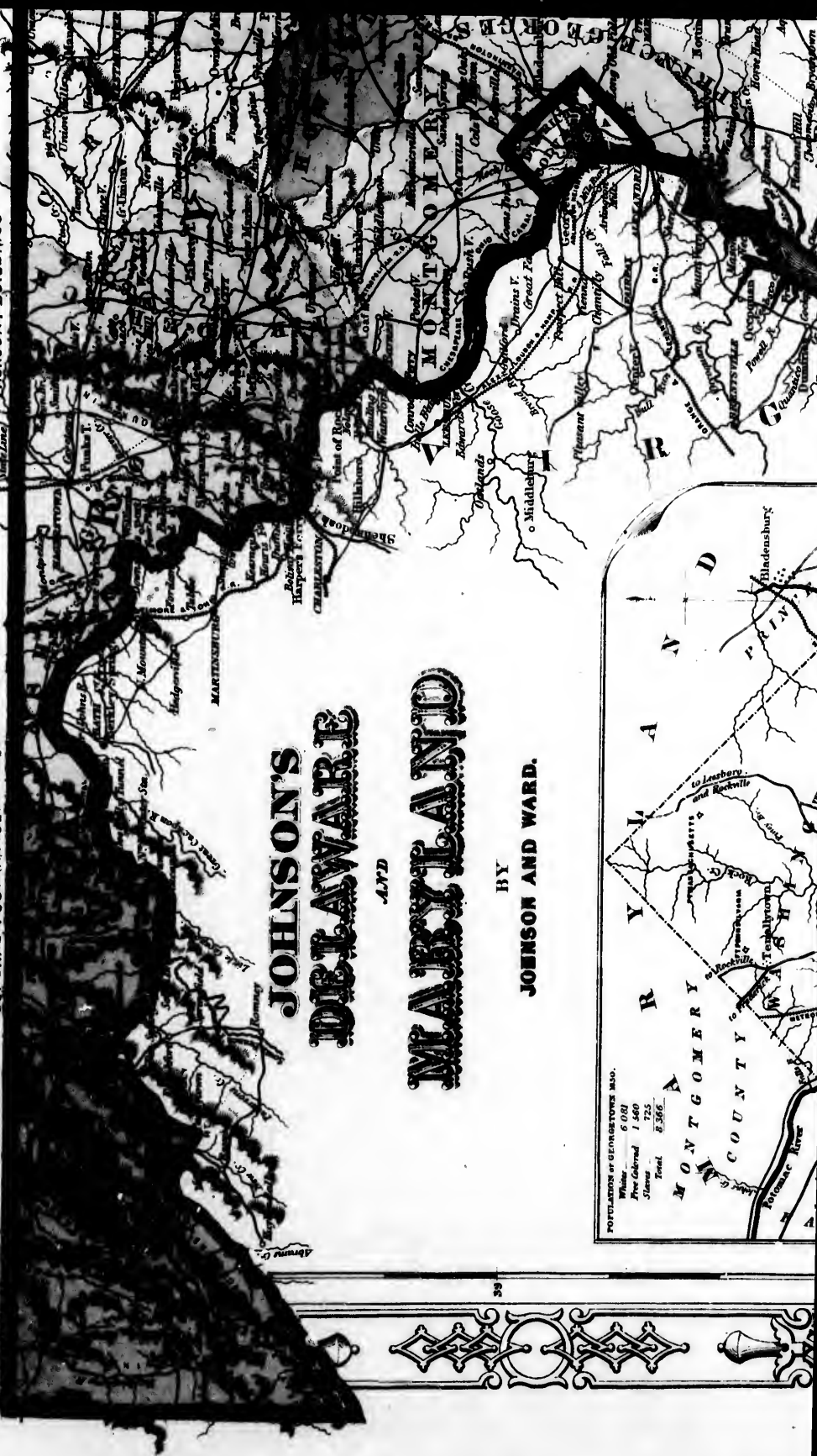


GENERAL POST OFFICE.

35



TREASURY BUILDINGS.



JOHNSON'S DELAWARE

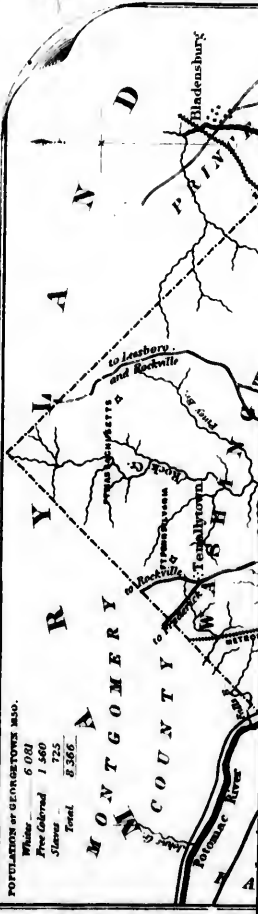
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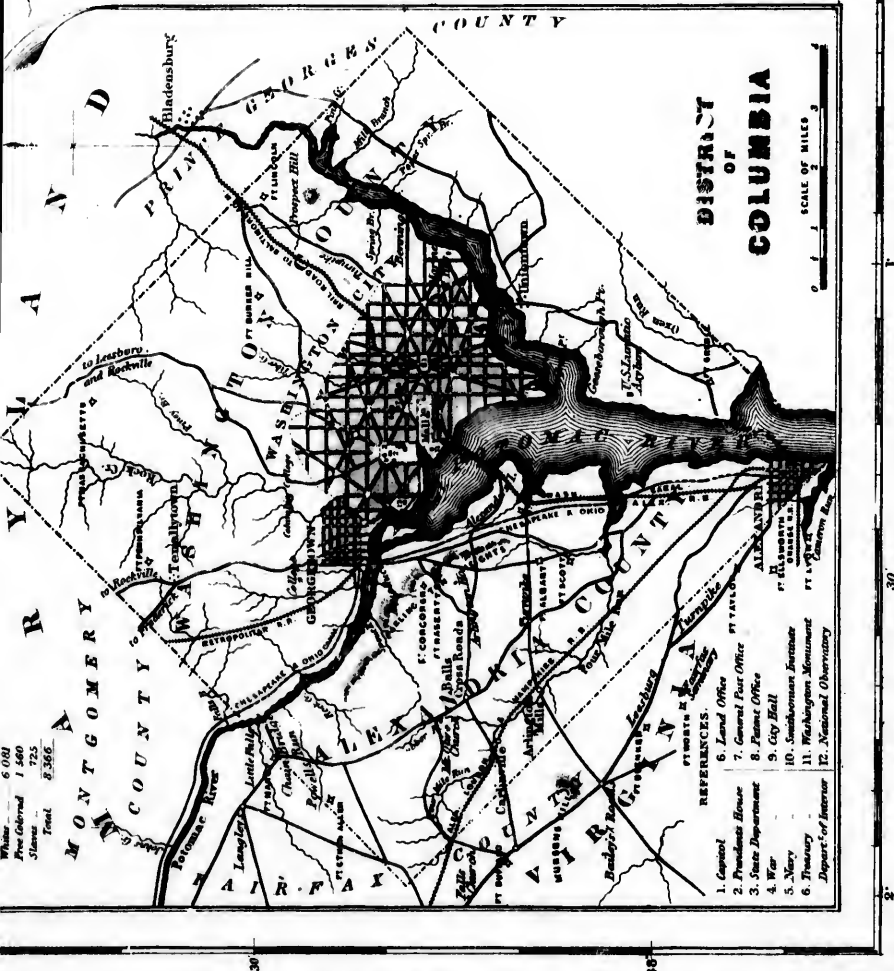
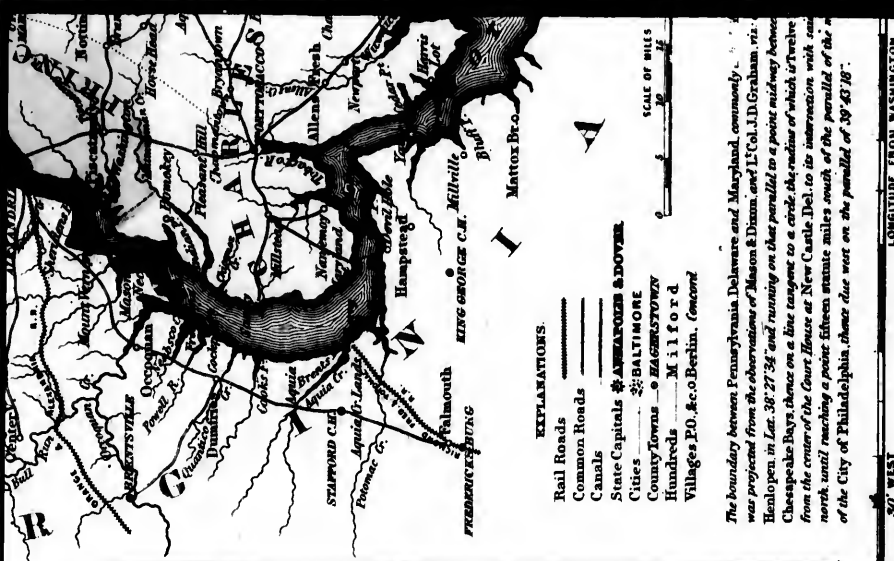
MARYLAND

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

POPULATION OF GEORGETOWN, 1850.

White	9,460
Free Colored	1,725
Slaves	8,366
Total	19,551





APPENDIX TO THE

THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX already contains the names of many tho and yet it is indispensably necessary, to the greater perfection of the IND of new Post-Offices, and the late divisions and subdivisions of counties information from which this APPENDIX is compiled is the Official Book of t

Abbeville.....	Waco, Ga.	America City.....	Nemaha, Kans.	Australia.....	Bolivar, Miss.	Beav
Abbot Village.....	Piscataquis, Me.	American Rancho.....	Weld, Col.	Ava.....	Jackson, Ill.	Beav
Abeda.....	Marion, Ala.	Americus.....	Jackson, Miss.	Ava.....	Noble, Ohio.	Beav
Aberdeen.....	Henderson, Tex.	Amherst.....	Jortage, Wis.	Avalanche.....	Vernon, Wis.	Beav
Aberdeen.....	Harford, Md.	Amick.....	Burnett, Wis.	Avery.....	Berrien, Mich.	Beav
Abernethy.....	Calhoun, Ala.	Amish.....	Johnson, Iowa.	Avilla.....	Jasper, Mo.	Beav
Abilene.....	Dickinson, Kans.	Amity.....	Livingston, Ill.	Avoca.....	Chas, Neb.	Beav
Absecon.....	Jefferson, Iowa.	Ami Hill.....	Hardenan, Tenn.	Avon.....	Polk, Iowa.	Beav
Aceokeek.....	Stafford, Va.	Amwell.....	Wayne, Ohio.	Avon.....	Lehman, Pa.	Beav
Achey's Corner.....	Lebanon, Pa.	Amy's Creek.....	Habersham, Ga.	Ayer's Hill.....	Potter, Pa.	Beav
Acorn Hill.....	Frederick, Va.	Anahelm.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	Ayres Point.....	Washington, Ill.	Beck
Acorn Ridge.....	Stoddard, Mo.	Anawauk.....	Lemue, Minn.	Bachelor's Crk.....	Randolph, N.C.	Beck
Acton.....	Meeker, Minn.	Andalusia.....	Rock Island, Ill.	Bacon.....	Coschocton, Ohio.	Beck
Ada.....	Washington, Ark.	Anderson.....	Clayton, Iowa.	Bacon Creek.....	Hart, Ky.	Beck
Adair.....	Marion, Ind.	Anderson.....	Mendocino, Cal.	Bacon Hill.....	Saratoga, N. Y.	Beck
Adams.....	Mower, Minn.	Anderson.....	Clinton, Mo.	Baden.....	Keokuk, Iowa.	Beck
Adams.....	Wilcox, Ga.	Anderson.....	Ross, Ohio.	Baden.....	St. Louis, Mo.	Beck
Adams' Creek.....	Craven, N. C.	Anderson's Crk.....	Lauderdale, Ala.	Baden Baden.....	Bond, Ill.	Beck
Adams' Stat'n.....	Robertson, Tenn.	Anderson's Store.....	Lewis, Va.	Bagdad.....	Shelby, Ky.	Beck
Adamsville.....	Bradley, Ark.	Angelina.....	Angelina, Tex.	Bahala.....	Copiah, Miss.	Beck
Adrian.....	Steuben, N. Y.	Angola.....	Erle, N. Y.	Bailey's Harbor.....	Door, Wis.	Beck
Adrian.....	Armstrong, Pa.	Anna.....	Shelby, Ohio.	Bailey's Mill.....	Leon, Fla.	Beck
Adrian.....	Sevier, Ark.	Anna.....	Richmond, Va.	Bailey's Mill.....	Washington, La.	Beck
Adyville.....	Perry, Ind.	Anna Perenna.....	Robeson, N. C.	Bailey's Sp'gs.....	Lauderdale, Ala.	Beck
Affonso.....	Bibb, Ala.	Annapolis.....	Cravford, Ill.	Baileville.....	Ogle, Ill.	Beck
Afson.....	Chenango, N. Y.	Anrpton.....	Grant, Wis.	Bain's Mills.....	Orange, N. C.	Beck
Afson.....	Shelby, Tenn.	Antelope.....	Jack, Tex.	Bairdstown.....	Sullivan, Mo.	Beck
Afson.....	Nelson, Va.	Antes Fort.....	Lycoming, Pa.	Baker.....	Jefferson, Iowa.	Beck
Afson.....	Scott, Ind.	Anthony House.....	Nevada, Cal.	Baker's.....	Thurston, Wash.	Beck
Agricultural College.....	Centre, Pa.	Antioch.....	Washington, Ky.	Baker's Basin.....	Mercer, N. J.	Beck
Ahucpa.....	Ketawnee, Wis.	Antrim City.....	Antrim, Mich.	Baker's X R'ds.....	Franklin, N. C.	Beck
Ainsworth.....	Washington, Iowa.	Appaneese.....	Hancock, Ill.	Baker's Grovo.....	Barton, Mo.	Beck
Air Hall.....	Cook, Ill.	Apple Creek.....	Greene, Ill.	Balaka.....	Randolph, Ind.	Beck
Air Mount.....	Bell, Tex.	Applegate.....	Jackson, Oreg.	Bald.....	Parker, Tex.	Beck
Aken.....	Richland, Wis.	Appleton.....	Lawrence, Tenn.	Baldwin.....	Duval, Fla.	Beck
Akensville.....	Fulton, Pa.	Appomattox.....	Appomattox, Va.	Baldwin City.....	Douglas, Kans.	Beck
Akin.....	Franklin, Ill.	Aquashicola.....	Carlson, Pa.	Baldwyn.....	Lawrence, Miss.	Beck
Akron.....	Harrison, Mo.	Aquone.....	Macon, N. C.	Balm.....	Mercer, Pa.	Beck
Akron.....	Perrin, Ill.	Arabia.....	Lawrence, Ohio.	Bancroft.....	Berkshire, Mass.	Beck
Akron.....	Tuscola, Mich.	Arango.....	Richardson, Neb.	Bancroft.....	Freeborn, Minn.	Beck
Alabama.....	Houston, Tex.	Arbella.....	Lancaster, Pa.	Bancroft Mills.....	Arcontook, Mo.	Beck
Alba.....	Jasper, Mo.	Arbuckle.....	Mason, Va.	Bandra.....	Bander, Tex.	Beck
Alba.....	Fillmore, Minn.	Arcado.....	Cooke, Tex.	Bangor.....	Van Buren, Mich.	Beck
Albado.....	Caldwell, Tex.	Arcadia.....	Davidson, N. C.	Banks.....	Faribault, Minn.	Beck
Albanyville.....	Monroe, Wis.	Arcadia.....	Trempealeau, Wis.	Bankston.....	Saltine, Ill.	Beck
Albany.....	Nemaha, Kans.	Arcata.....	Humboldt, Cal.	Bankston.....	Dubuque, Iowa.	Beck
Albany.....	Napa, Cal.	Archer.....	Alachua, Fla.	Banner.....	Cuthoun, Miss.	Beck
Albany.....	Davis, Iowa.	Arcola.....	Allen, Ind.	Banquete.....	Nueces, Tex.	Beck
Albany.....	Caddo, La.	Arcola.....	Coles, Ill.	Barclay.....	Opie, Ill.	Beck
Albany (c. h.).....	Gentry, Mo.	Arcone.....	Buy, Mich.	Barclayville.....	Barrett, N. C.	Beck
Albaville.....	Hall, Neb.	Arcundahl.....	Fillmore, Minn.	Bark Camp Mills.....	Whitley, Ky.	Beck
Alberville.....	Marshall, Ala.	Argo.....	Winona, Minn.	Barker's Store.....	Floyd, Ga.	Beck
Alblon.....	Mendocino, Cal.	Argos.....	Ma: shall, Ind.	Barksdale.....	Winston, Miss.	Beck
Alblon.....	Wright, Minn.	Arlington.....	Atchson, Kans.	Barard's.....	Armstrong, Pa.	Beck
Alden.....	Marshall, Ind.	Arizona.....	Dona Ana, N. M.	Barneville.....	Clinton, Mo.	Beck
Alden Centre.....	Erle, N. Y.	Arkada.....	Sawamish, Wash.	Barneville.....	Schuyler, Pa.	Beck
Alden's Corners.....	Dane, Wis.	Armadillo.....	Butler, Ala.	Barrett.....	Marshall, Kans.	Beck
Alder Brook.....	Franklin, N. Y.	Armenia.....	Juneau, Wis.	Barrowdale.....	Guadalupe, Tex.	Beck
Alexander.....	Morgan, Ill.	Armenian.....	Carroll, Ill.	Barryville.....	Berry, Mich.	Beck
Alexander Centre Wash'g'n.....	Ill.	Arnallago.....	Nowata, Miss.	Bartholomew.....	Chico, Ark.	Beck
Alexander's Mills.....	Benton, Mo.	Arnold's Cor. F. du Lac.....	Wis.	Bartholomew.....	Carroll, N. H.	Beck
Alexandria.....	Calhoun, Ala.	Arnold's Mills.....	Pickens, S. C.	Bartonville.....	Lawrence, Ohio.	Beck
Alexandria (c. h.).....	Douglas, Minn.	Arnold's Store.....	Arundel, Md.	Bascom.....	Seymour, Ga.	Beck
Alfordsville.....	Davies, Ind.	Arrington.....	Nelson, Va.	Basil.....	Fairfield, Ohio.	Beck
Alfeghany.....	Sierra, Cal.	Arroyo.....	Elk, Pa.	Basin Spring.....	Williamson, Tenn.	Beck
Allen.....	Randolph, Mo.	Artesia.....	Lowndes, Miss.	Batavia.....	Cravford, Wis.	Beck
Allen.....	Lyon, Kans.	Artesia.....	Camden, Mo.	Batavella.....	Riley, Kans.	Beck
Allen.....	Brook, Mo.	Ascalmore.....	Tallahatchie, Miss.	Batehellerville.....	Saratoga, N. Y.	Beck
Allen.....	Brook, Mo.	Asborno.....	Clay, Ind.	Batehellerville.....	Sullivan, Ind.	Beck
Allen.....	Brook, Mo.	Asburn.....	Pike, Mo.	Bates.....	Sangamon, Ill.	Beck
Allen.....	Brook, Mo.	Ashpitan.....	Wantonwan, Minn.	Bateville.....	Noble, Ohio.	Beck

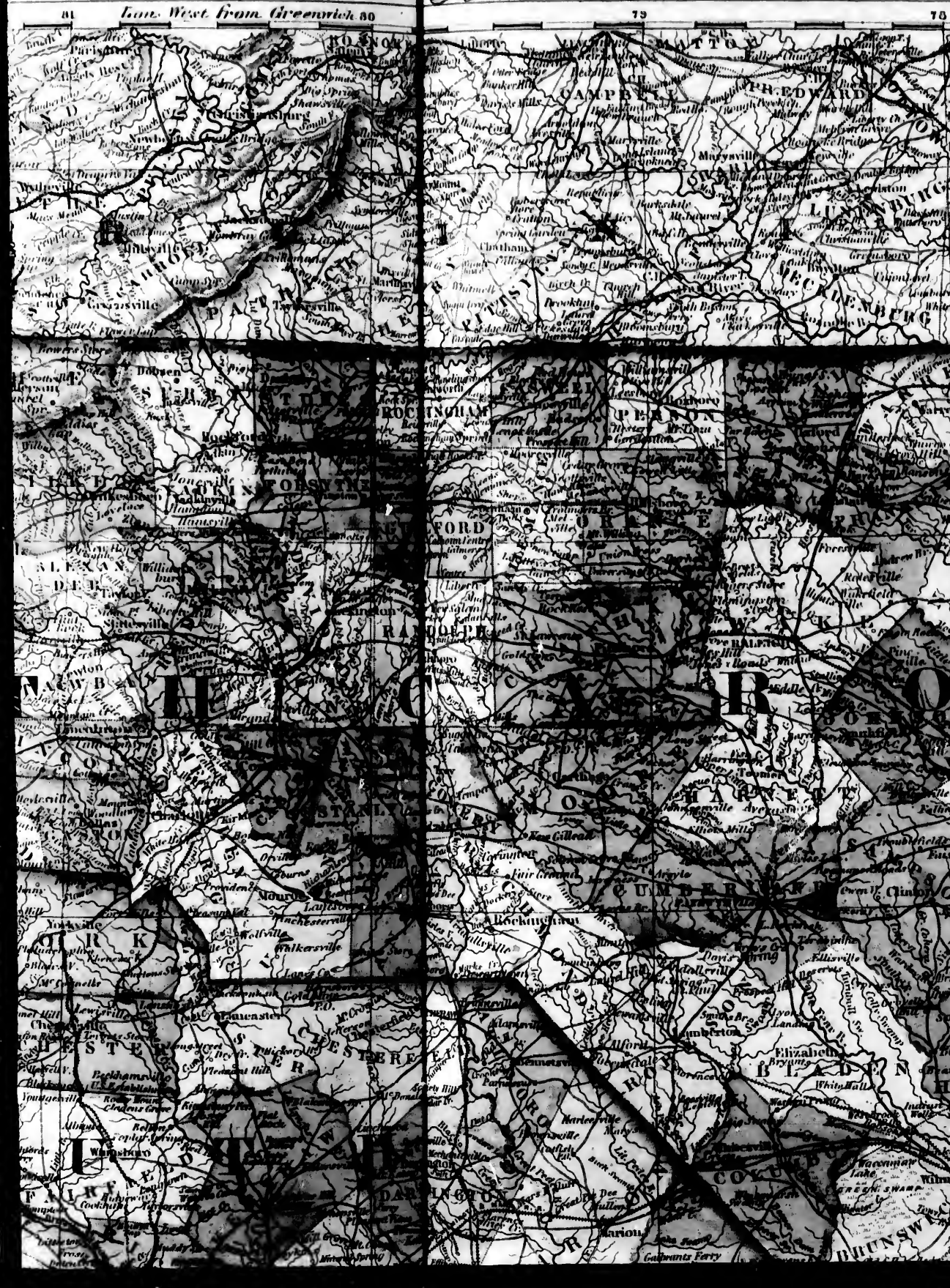
APPENDIX TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL

Calamine..... <i>Lafayette, Wis.</i>	Cedar Point..... <i>Chase, Kans.</i>	Clarksburgh..... <i>Monticau, Mo.</i>	Cooperstown..... <i>Brown, Ill.</i>
Caldwell..... <i>Noble, Ohio.</i>	Cedar town..... <i>Rice, Minn.</i>	Clark's Creek..... <i>Patrick, Va.</i>	Coopersville..... <i>Oliver, Mich.</i>
Calfee's Ferry..... <i>Pulaski, Va.</i>	Cedar Valley..... <i>Polt, Wis.</i>	Clark's Mills..... <i>Hempstead, Ark.</i>	Coopertown..... <i>Robertson, Tenn.</i>
Calhoun..... <i>Madison, Miss.</i>	Cedarville..... <i>Washington, Iowa.</i>	Clark's Mills..... <i>Oneta, N. Y.</i>	Coopwood..... <i>Winston, Miss.</i>
Callahan..... <i>Nassau, Fla.</i>	Cedarville..... <i>Chehalis, Wash.</i>	Clark's Prairie..... <i>Dartles, Ind.</i>	Coose River..... <i>Coos, Oreg.</i>
Callahan's Ranch..... <i>Siaticyon, Cal.</i>	Cedron..... <i>Clermont, Ohio.</i>	Clarkville..... <i>Zula, Iowa.</i>	Coppel..... <i>Walla Walla, Wash.</i>
Callao..... <i>Macon, Mo.</i>	Centenary..... <i>Buckingham, Va.</i>	Clay..... <i>Jackson, Ohio.</i>	Cootle's Store..... <i>Rockingham, Va.</i>
Callippe C. H..... <i>Sioux, Iowa.</i>	Central..... <i>Kent, Md.</i>	Clay..... <i>De Kalb, Ala.</i>	Coppers Hill..... <i>Orange, Vt.</i>
Calmus..... <i>Clinton, Iowa.</i>	Central City..... <i>Nemaha, Kans.</i>	Clay Banks..... <i>Door, Wis.</i>	Cop. Fall Mine..... <i>Keeweenaw, Mich.</i>
Caloma..... <i>Marion, Iowa.</i>	Central City..... <i>Linna, Iowa.</i>	Clayburgh..... <i>Clinton, N. Y.</i>	Copper Harbor..... <i>Keeweenaw, Mich.</i>
Calpella..... <i>Mendocino, Cal.</i>	Central House..... <i>Butte, Cal.</i>	Clayburgh..... <i>Medina, Ohio.</i>	Copper Hill..... <i>Parker, Tex.</i>
Calton..... <i>Moore, N. C.</i>	Centralia..... <i>Nemaha, Kans.</i>	Clay C. H..... <i>Clay, Va.</i>	Copperopolis..... <i>Calaveras, Cal.</i>
Camanche Sp'gs..... <i>Gillespie, Tex.</i>	Centralia..... <i>Wood, Wis.</i>	Clay Centre..... <i>Clay, Kans.</i>	Coppersaw..... <i>Choctaw, Ala.</i>
Camargo..... <i>Cole, Ill.</i>	Centralia..... <i>Boone, Mo.</i>	Clay City..... <i>Clay, Ill.</i>	Copper Spring..... <i>Douglas, Mo.</i>
Camden..... <i>Strom, Minn.</i>	Central Village..... <i>Bristol, Mass.</i>	Clay Hill..... <i>Jones, Iowa.</i>	Coral Hill..... <i>Barren, Ky.</i>
Camden..... <i>Knos, Me.</i>	Centre..... <i>Texas, Mo.</i>	Clay Hill..... <i>Bartholomew, Ind.</i>	Cordova..... <i>Fayette, Ala.</i>
Camden..... <i>Seaward, Neb.</i>	Centre..... <i>Metcalfe, Ky.</i>	Clay Lick..... <i>Franklin, Pa.</i>	Corn Grove..... <i>Calhoun, Ala.</i>
Cameron..... <i>Monroe, Ohio.</i>	Centre Bend..... <i>Morgan, Ohio.</i>	Clay's Bar..... <i>Calaveras, Cal.</i>	Corn House..... <i>Randolph, Ala.</i>
Cameronia..... <i>Northumberland, Pa.</i>	Centrefield..... <i>Ontario, N. Y.</i>	Clay's Mound..... <i>Shelby, Tex.</i>	Cornwall Land'g..... <i>Orange, N. Y.</i>
Camilla..... <i>Mitchell, Ga.</i>	Centre Grove..... <i>Atchison, Mo.</i>	Clayton..... <i>Contra Costa, Cal.</i>	Corona..... <i>Pontotoc, Miss.</i>
Campbell's Home..... <i>Shelby, Ala.</i>	Centre Hill..... <i>Limestone, Ala.</i>	Clayton..... <i>Faribault, Minn.</i>	Correctionville..... <i>Woodbury, Iowa.</i>
Campbell's Rest..... <i>Sullivan, Tenn.</i>	Centre Mills..... <i>Centre, Pa.</i>	Claytonville..... <i>Brown, Kans.</i>	Corry..... <i>Erie, Pa.</i>
Campbell's Station..... <i>Knos, Tenn.</i>	Centre Mound..... <i>Haywood, Tenn.</i>	Clay Valley..... <i>Robeson, N. C.</i>	Corunna..... <i>De Kalb, Ind.</i>
Campbell's Store..... <i>Bount, Ala.</i>	Centre Road Stat'n..... <i>Crawford, Pa.</i>	Clayville..... <i>Hampshire, Va.</i>	Coryell..... <i>Coryell, Tex.</i>
Camp Creek..... <i>Coffey, Kans.</i>	Centre Valley..... <i>Oleago, N. Y.</i>	Clear Creek Falls..... <i>Winston, Ala.</i>	Cosby..... <i>Cocke, Tenn.</i>
Camp Fork..... <i>Crawford, Ind.</i>	Centre Valley..... <i>Ciara, Neb.</i>	Clear Fork..... <i>Parker, Tex.</i>	Cosmopolis..... <i>Chehalis, Wash.</i>
Camp Grove..... <i>Stark, Ill.</i>	Centre View..... <i>Monroe, Ohio.</i>	Clear Lake..... <i>Sherburne, Minn.</i>	Costilla..... <i>Costilla, Col.</i>
Camp Hudson..... <i>Kinney, Tex.</i>	Centreville..... <i>Alameda, Cal.</i>	Clear Lake..... <i>Prairie, Ark.</i>	Cotacoa Springs..... <i>Wilkes, Ga.</i>
Camp Stockton..... <i>Bezer, Tex.</i>	Centropolis..... <i>Franklin, Kans.</i>	Clear Lake..... <i>Montcalm, Mich.</i>	Cottage..... <i>Hardin, Iowa.</i>
Campton..... <i>Delaware, Iowa.</i>	Ceredo..... <i>Wayne, Va.</i>	Clear Lake..... <i>Cerro Gordo, Iowa.</i>	Cottage Grove..... <i>Klamath, Cal.</i>
Camp Verde..... <i>Kerr, Tex.</i>	Ceres..... <i>Arlington, Iowa.</i>	Clear Point..... <i>Arkansas, Ark.</i>	Cottage Hill..... <i>Calhoun, Ala.</i>
Canadensis..... <i>Buckanan, Pa.</i>	Cerro Gordo..... <i>Hardin, Tenn.</i>	Clear Spring..... <i>Gaues, Ky.</i>	Cottage Inn..... <i>La Fayette, Wis.</i>
Canaris..... <i>King, N. Y.</i>	Chain Lake Centre..... <i>Marlin, Minn.</i>	Clear Water..... <i>Weld, Col.</i>	Cottage Mills..... <i>Chattahoochee, Ga.</i>
Cane Brako..... <i>Holmes, Fla.</i>	Chalk Bluff..... <i>Marion, Ala.</i>	Clearwater Harbor..... <i>Hidalgo, Fla.</i>	Cottageville..... <i>Jackson, Va.</i>
Cane Creek..... <i>Walker, Ga.</i>	Chalmers..... <i>Shelby, Ind.</i>	Clementa..... <i>Montgomery, Tenn.</i>	Cotton Grove..... <i>Henry, Iowa.</i>
Cane Creek..... <i>Conway, Ark.</i>	Chalybeate Sp'gs..... <i>Merritt, Ga.</i>	Clermontville..... <i>McKean, Pa.</i>	Cotton Hill..... <i>Clay, Ga.</i>
Cane Hill..... <i>Cedar, Mo.</i>	Champaign..... <i>Champaign, Ill.</i>	Cleveland..... <i>Le Sueur, Minn.</i>	Cotton Hill..... <i>Sengamon, Ill.</i>
Cane Ridge..... <i>Clatsop, Minn.</i>	Chancellorville..... <i>Spottsylvania, Va.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Keeweenaw, Mich.</i>	Cotton Port..... <i>Algo, Tenn.</i>
Caneville..... <i>Filmore, Minn.</i>	Chanceville..... <i>Carroll, Ga.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Louisa, Iowa.</i>	Cotton Valley..... <i>Bossier, La.</i>
Cannelton..... <i>Kanawha, Va.</i>	Chandler's Sp'gs..... <i>Tuladega, Ala.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Boque, Tex.</i>	Cottonwood..... <i>Brown, Minn.</i>
Cannon..... <i>Pope, Ark.</i>	Chaney..... <i>Dade, Mo.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Itouquois, Ill.</i>	Cottonwood Sp'gs..... <i>Lincob, Neb.</i>
Canoe..... <i>Winneshiek, Iowa.</i>	Change water..... <i>Warren, N. J.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Washington, Kans.</i>	Cottonwood Sp'gs..... <i>Lincob, Neb.</i>
Canoe Creek..... <i>Blair, Pa.</i>	Chanhasen..... <i>Currier, Minn.</i>	Cliffdale..... <i>Essex, Mass.</i>	Cottoville..... <i>Davittson, Tenn.</i>
Canoe Ridge..... <i>Indiana, Pa.</i>	Chanicleer..... <i>Knos, Ohio.</i>	Cliff Mills..... <i>Breckinridge, Ky.</i>	Cottoville..... <i>Clayton, Iowa.</i>
Canon City (c. h.)..... <i>Fremont, Cal.</i>	Chanticleer..... <i>Howell, Mo.</i>	Cliff Springs..... <i>Madison, Ark.</i>	Council Hills..... <i>Jackson, Ill.</i>
Canoper..... <i>Adams, Ind.</i>	Chapel..... <i>Allen, Ky.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Shelby, Ark.</i>	County Line Mills..... <i>Henry, Va.</i>
Canton..... <i>Mower, Tex.</i>	Chapel Hill..... <i>Franklin, Iowa.</i>	Clifton..... <i>Douglas, Kans.</i>	Courtney..... <i>Grimes, Tex.</i>
Canton..... <i>Anderson, Tex.</i>	Chapin..... <i>Morgan, Ill.</i>	Clinton Station..... <i>Clinton, Ohio.</i>	Cove..... <i>Jackson, Ohio.</i>
Canton..... <i>Wayne, Mich.</i>	Charles City (c. h.)..... <i>Floyd, Iowa.</i>	Clinton Station..... <i>Hunterdon, N. J.</i>	Cove Creek..... <i>Albion, Ala.</i>
Capac..... <i>St. Clair, Mich.</i>	Charleston..... <i>Yolo, Cal.</i>	Clinton Valley..... <i>Clinton, Ohio.</i>	Cove Creek..... <i>Millard, Utah.</i>
Capitol Iron Works..... <i>Hardy, Va.</i>	Charlevoix..... <i>Emmett, Mich.</i>	Clintonville..... <i>Waupaca, Wis.</i>	Coveland..... <i>Island, Wash.</i>
Cappahosie..... <i>Gloucester, Va.</i>	Charlton City..... <i>Worcester, Mass.</i>	Clintonville..... <i>Coffee, Ala.</i>	Coverdale..... <i>Sussex, Del.</i>
Capper's Spring..... <i>Frederick, Va.</i>	Chartiers..... <i>Alleghany, Pa.</i>	Clio..... <i>Marengo, Cal.</i>	Covert..... <i>Genesee, Mich.</i>
Capron..... <i>Boone, Ill.</i>	Chatawa..... <i>Pike, Miss.</i>	Clipper Mills..... <i>Butte, Cal.</i>	Cove Station..... <i>Huntingdon, Pa.</i>
Cap'n's Mill..... <i>Ilay, Tex.</i>	Chatham Port..... <i>Barnstable, Mass.</i>	Closter..... <i>Bergen, N. J.</i>	Coveton..... <i>Barbour, Va.</i>
Carbon..... <i>Macon, Mo.</i>	Chathamworth..... <i>Livingston, Ill.</i>	Clover..... <i>Sussex, N. J.</i>	Covington..... <i>Hill, Tex.</i>
Carbon Cliff..... <i>Rock Island, Ill.</i>	Chechero..... <i>Rabun, Ga.</i>	Clover..... <i>Henry, Ill.</i>	Covington..... <i>Dakota, Neb.</i>
Carbonvale..... <i>Kanawha, Va.</i>	Cheesland..... <i>Angelina, Tex.</i>	Cloverdale..... <i>Sonoma, Cal.</i>	Covode..... <i>Indiana, Pa.</i>
Carby's Mills..... <i>Nevada, Va.</i>	Cheesland Point..... <i>Chehalis, Wash.</i>	Cloverdale..... <i>Benton, Mo.</i>	Covode..... <i>Indiana, Pa.</i>
Carbonton..... <i>Aroostook, Me.</i>	Chelsea..... <i>Delaware, Pa.</i>	Cloverdale..... <i>Masson, Va.</i>	Cox skin..... <i>Douglas, Mo.</i>
Carleton..... <i>Adams, Iowa.</i>	Chelsea..... <i>Tama, Iowa.</i>	Clover's Mills..... <i>Montgomery, Ala.</i>	Coxville..... <i>Benton, Mo.</i>
Carleton..... <i>Texas, Mo.</i>	Chellenham..... <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>	Clyde..... <i>Thurston, Wash.</i>	Coxville..... <i>Hill, Tex.</i>
Carleton..... <i>Bergen, N. J.</i>	Cherryville..... <i>Harmon, Mo.</i>	Coal Creek..... <i>Keokuk, Iowa.</i>	Crab Orchard..... <i>Chamberl, Tenn.</i>
Carleton..... <i>Barry, Mich.</i>	Cherokee (c. h.)..... <i>Cherokee, Iowa.</i>	Coal Creek..... <i>Keokuk, Iowa.</i>	Crab Tree..... <i>Westmoreland, Pa.</i>
Carleton..... <i>Keowau, Wis.</i>	Cherokee Bay..... <i>Randolph, Ark.</i>	Coalville..... <i>Sunmit, Utah.</i>	Crabtree..... <i>Gaston, N. C.</i>
Carlyle..... <i>Allen, Kans.</i>	Cherokee City..... <i>Weld, Col.</i>	Coal's Bluff..... <i>Washington, Pa.</i>	Crain's Mills..... <i>Conal, Tex.</i>
Carolina City..... <i>Carter, N. C.</i>	Cherokee Mills..... <i>Cherokee, Va.</i>	Coalton..... <i>Monroe, Iowa.</i>	Crandall's Corners..... <i>Polk, Wis.</i>
Carolina Seminary..... <i>Greene, N. C.</i>	Cherry Box..... <i>Shelby, Mo.</i>	Coalton..... <i>Monmouth, Ind.</i>	Crane's Forge..... <i>Assumption, La.</i>
Caroline Depot..... <i>Tompkins, N. Y.</i>	Cherry Camp..... <i>Harrison, Va.</i>	Coalton..... <i>Dearborn, Ind.</i>	Crane's Mills..... <i>Jackson, Ind.</i>
Carouse..... <i>Washtia, Ark.</i>	Cherry Creek..... <i>Anderson, Kans.</i>	Coccolamus..... <i>Suntata, Pa.</i>	Craneville..... <i>Union, N. J.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Elms..... <i>Tioga, Pa.</i>	Coddingtonville..... <i>Medina, Ohio.</i>	Crawford..... <i>Oglethorpe, Ga.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Fork..... <i>Adams, Ohio.</i>	Coffadellah..... <i>Nashoba, Miss.</i>	Crawford House..... <i>Co's, N. H.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Grove..... <i>Rockingham, Va.</i>	Coffin's Station..... <i>Henry, Ind.</i>	Creek Locks..... <i>Utter, N. Y.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Grove..... <i>Filmore, Minn.</i>	Cogan Station..... <i>Lycoming, Pa.</i>	Crescent City (c. h.)..... <i>De Kalb, Ga.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Grove..... <i>Gwinnett, Ga.</i>	Cogawell's Land'g..... <i>Jackson, Mo.</i>	Crescent City..... <i>Bergen, N. J.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Lane..... <i>Bedford, N. C.</i>	Coloetah..... <i>Livingston, N. Y.</i>	Cridersville..... <i>Augusta, Ohio.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Lane..... <i>Asha, N. C.</i>	College Centre..... <i>Warren, N. Y.</i>	Crimen..... <i>Johnson, Ill.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Lane..... <i>Robertson, Tenn.</i>	College Spring..... <i>Wayne, Pa.</i>	Crimen..... <i>Munkegon, Mich.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Lane..... <i>Gillespie, Tex.</i>	College Spring..... <i>Wayne, Pa.</i>	Crisp's Store..... <i>Elmhurst, Minn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherry Lane..... <i>Worcester, Mass.</i>	Collegeville..... <i>Hardt, Ga.</i>	Crockett's Bluff..... <i>Smith, Tex.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherryville..... <i>Prairie, Ark.</i>	Collegeville..... <i>Lawrence, S. C.</i>	Crockett's Station..... <i>Obion, Tenn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherryville..... <i>Crawford, Pa.</i>	Collegrove..... <i>McKean, Pa.</i>	Crockettsville..... <i>Ross, Ohio.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cherubusco..... <i>Clinton, N. Y.</i>	Coleman's Depot..... <i>Randolph, Ga.</i>	Croftsville..... <i>Tazewell, Va.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Cheshirp..... <i>Alleghany, Mich.</i>	Cole's Corners..... <i>De Kalb, Ind.</i>	Crooked Tree..... <i>Noble, Ohio.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Grove..... <i>Chatham, Tenn.</i>	Cole's Creek..... <i>Yulubusha, Miss.</i>	Cross Creek..... <i>Jefferson, Ohio.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Hill..... <i>Kanawha, Va.</i>	Colfax..... <i>Colorado.</i>	Cross Hill..... <i>Kennebec, Me.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Oak..... <i>Gaston, N. C.</i>	College Corner..... <i>Way, Minn.</i>	Cross Plains..... <i>Wayne, Mo.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Ridge..... <i>Lincoln, Tenn.</i>	College Farm..... <i>Story, Iowa.</i>	Cross Plains..... <i>Robertson, Tenn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Ridge..... <i>Yudkin, N. C.</i>	College Grove..... <i>Williamson, Tenn.</i>	Cross Roads..... <i>Winnon, Minn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Ridge..... <i>St. Genevieve, Mo.</i>	College Hill..... <i>Madison, Mo.</i>	Cross Roads..... <i>Williamson, Tenn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Valley..... <i>Whites, Tenn.</i>	College Mound..... <i>Page, Iowa.</i>	Cross Rock..... <i>Wilson, Tenn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Valley..... <i>Chesterfield, Va.</i>	Collington Springs..... <i>George's, Md.</i>	Crossville..... <i>Cumberland, Tenn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Valley..... <i>Curry, Oreg.</i>	Collingtonville..... <i>Frederick, Md.</i>	Crossville..... <i>Culme, Wis.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Valley..... <i>Burlington, N. C.</i>	Collinsville..... <i>De Kalb, Ala.</i>	Crothersville..... <i>Jackson, Ind.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Valley..... <i>Delaware, Pa.</i>	Collinsville..... <i>De Kalb, Ala.</i>	Crownover's Mill..... <i>Huntingdon, Pa.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chesnut Valley..... <i>Chicago, Ky.</i>	Collinsville..... <i>Lycoming, Pa.</i>	Crown Point Centre..... <i>Essex, N. Y.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chicago..... <i>Douglas, Neb.</i>	Colmar..... <i>McDonough, Ill.</i>	Crow's Mills..... <i>Greene, Pa.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chicago..... <i>Berlin, Mich.</i>	Coloma..... <i>Carroll, Mo.</i>	Crow Wing..... <i>Crow Wing, Minn.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chickamaug..... <i>Berlin, Mich.</i>	Colorado City (c. h.)..... <i>El Paso, Col.</i>	Crumpton..... <i>Queen Anne, Md.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chickasaw Mill..... <i>Chickasaw, Miss.</i>	Coltville..... <i>Houston, Tex.</i>	Crystal..... <i>Tama, Iowa.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>	Chickatock..... <i>Door, Wis.</i>	Columbia..... <i>Berkshire, Mass.</i>	Crystal Hill..... <i>Montgomery, Ark.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>		Columbus..... <i>Sabine, La.</i>	Crystal Springs..... <i>Coyah, Miss.</i>
Carpenter's Store..... <i>Clinton, Mo.</i>			Crystal Springs..... <i>Goodhue, Minn.</i>

..... Brown, Ill.	Dale Chickasaw, Iowa	Dry Branch Franklin, Mo.	Eden Effingham, Ga.
..... Olcott, Mich.	Daleville Delaware, Ind.	Dry Creek Crawford, Mo.	Eden Aichson, Kans.
..... Robertson, Penn.	Dallam's Creek Logan, Ky.	Dry Creek Oglethorpe, Ga.	Eden Mills Lamotte, Vt.
..... Winton, Mass.	Dallas Webster, Mo.	Dry Fork Jasper, Mo.	Edenville Marshall, Iowa
..... Coose, Oreg.	Dalmanutha Guthrie, Iowa	Dry Glaze Laclede, Mo.	Edenville Ken, Md.
..... La Wall, Wash.	Dalton Clark, Ill.	Dry Pond Jackson, Ga.	Edge Hill Polk, Ark.
..... Rockingham, Va.	Dalton's Mills Muskegon, Mich.	Dry Spring Ripley, Mo.	Edgewood Bucks, Pa.
..... Orange, Va.	Damasus Scott, Miss.	Dry Valley Fulnam, Tenn.	Edgewood Effingham, Ill.
..... Keeneaw, Mich.	Damiansville Clinton, Ill.	Dry Wood Vernon, Mo.	Edgeworth Sultean, Tenn.
..... Keeneaw, Mich.	Damo Dallas, Ark.	Duane Street Habersham, Ga.	Edmondson Crittenden, Ark.
..... Parker, Tex.	Danforth Tuswell, Ill.	Dublin Choctaw, Miss.	Edmonton Metcalf, Ky.
..... Catawbas, Cal.	Danforth Johnson, Iowa	Dublin Mills Fulton, Pa.	Edmundsville Barren, Ky.
..... Choctaw, Ala.	Daniel's Ranch Jones, Neb.	Duchateau Door, Wis.	Edna Mills Clinton, Ind.
..... Douglas, Mo.	Danielsville Cherokee, Ark.	Duck Creek Braxton, Va.	Edwardsville Floyd, Ind.
..... Warren, Ky.	Danvers MoLean, Ill.	Duck Creek Warren, Ill.	Eel River Humboldt, Cal.
..... Fayette, Ky.	Danville Benton, Tenn.	Ducktown Polk, Tenn.	Egg Harbor Door, Wis.
..... Hill, Ind.	Danville Contra Costa, Cal.	Dudley Huntington, Pa.	Egg's Point Washington, Miss.
..... Calhoun, Ala.	Dardanelias Jackson, N. J.	Dudley Wayne, N. C.	Egypt Chickasaw, Miss.
..... Randolph, Ala.	Dartmouth Salem, N. J.	Dudleyville Bond, Ill.	Egypt Wharton, Tex.
..... Orange, N. Y.	Darlen Clark, Ill.	Due West Monroe, Ark.	Egypt Wood, Ohio.
..... Pontotoc, Miss.	Darksville Randolph, Mo.	Duffan Erath, Tex.	Egypt Henry, Ala.
..... Woodbury, Iowa.	Darlington East Feliciana, La.	Dulaney's Valley Baltimore, Md.	Egypt Mills Cape Girardeau, Mo.
..... Erie, Pa.	Darlington Richland, Ohio.	Dumppitt Jefferson, Tenn.	Eight Mile Polk, Wis.
..... De Kalb, Ind.	Darsey's Store Montgomery, Md.	Dunbar Washington, Ohio.	Eight Mile Walton, Fla.
..... Coryell, Tex.	Dartford Green Lake, Wis.	Dunbar Fayette, Pa.	Eight Mile Cor's Soiquin, Cal.
..... Coche, Tenn.	Darysaw Jefferson, Ark.	Dunbarton Isaquena, Miss.	Elba Winona, Minn.
..... Chehalis, Wash.	Davidville Butler, Ala.	Dunbarton St. Landry, La.	Elba Christian, Mo.
..... Conitla, Col.	Davis Stephenson, Ill.	Duncan Monroe, Ark.	Elder's Ridge Indiana, Pa.
..... Walker, Ga.	Davis Creek Forsyth, Ga.	Duncan's Mills Fulton, Ill.	El Dorado Blair, Pa.
..... Hardin, Iowa.	Davis X Roads Cherokee, Ala.	Duncan's Mills Sonoma, Cal.	El Dorado Saline, Ill.
..... Clayton, Iowa.	Davisson's Ferry Fayette, Pa.	Dundas Buchanan, Mo.	El Dorado Wattle, Neb.
..... Bear, Tex.	Davies Owen, N. J.	Dundas Rice, Minn.	Eldridge Walker, Ala.
..... La Fayette, Wis.	Daviesville Santluc, Mich.	Duane Fond du Lac, Wis.	Eleanor Bibb, Ga.
..... Southchochee, Ga.	Dawn Darke, Ohio.	Dunlap Marion, Tenn.	Eleroy Stephenson, Ill.
..... Jackson, Va.	Dawsonville Dawson, Ga.	Dunmington Hickman, Tenn.	Elgin Jackson, Ark.
..... Henry, Iowa.	Day Washington, Tex.	Dunton Cook, Ill.	Eliza Houston, Tex.
..... Clay, Ga.	Dayton Bourbon, Kans.	Durand Pepin, Wis.	Elizabeth (c. h.) Union, N. J.
..... Sangamon, Ill.	Dayton Pope, Ark.	Durand Station Winnebago, Ill.	Elizabethport Union, N. J.
..... Meigs, Tenn.	Dayton Lyon, Nov.	Durant Cedar, Iowa.	Elizabethtown Anderson, Kans.
..... Bowler, La.	Dayton Bremen, Iowa.	Durant Holmes, Miss.	Elizabethville Pendleton, Ky.
..... Brown, Minn.	Deakynoville New Castle, Del.	Durham Hill Waukesha, Wis.	Elk Pocahontas, Va.
..... Tehama, Cal.	Dean Lake Wright, Minn.	Durkeville Idaho.	Elk Decatur, Iowa.
..... Lincoln, Neb.	Dean's Corners Lake, Ill.	Durco El Dorado, Cal.	Elk Genesee, Mich.
..... Davidson, Tenn.	Deansville Dane, Wis.	Durche's Creek Yell, Ark.	Elk City Shoshone, Wash.
..... Clayton, Iowa.	Debello Vernon, Wis.	Dwan's Kill Ulster, N. Y.	Elk Creek Texas, Mo.
..... W. J. Harris, Ill.	De Bruco Sullivan, N. Y.	Dwamish King, Wash.	Elk Creek Spencer, Ky.
..... W. Harris, Ill.	Debrun Pulaski, Mo.	Dyckesville Keokau, Wis.	Elk Grove Sacramento, Cal.
..... Henry, Va.	Deatur Wise, Tex.	Dye Martin, Ind.	Elkhart Houston, Tex.
..... Grimes, Tex.	Deaturville Camden, Mo.	Dyer's Station Gibson, Tenn.	Elkinville Brown, Ind.
..... Jackson, Ohio.	Deceata Atamito, N. J.	Eagle Creek Brown, Ohio.	Elk Lake Susquehanna, Pa.
..... Calhoun, Ala.	Deedham Houston, Minn.	Eagle Ford Dallas, Tex.	Elkland Tuscola, Mich.
..... Milard, Utah.	Deep Cut Auglaize, Ohio.	Eagle Grove Wright, Iowa.	Elkmont Spring Giles, Tenn.
..... Island, Wash.	Deer Creek Pickaway, Ohio.	Eagle Harbor Keeneaw, Mich.	Elk Point Dakota.
..... Sussex, Del.	Deer Park Washington, Ala.	Eagle Hill Owen, Ky.	Elk Rapids Antrim, Mich.
..... Genesee, Mich.	Delanco Washington, N. J.	Eagle Hill Tallapoosa, Ala.	Elk River Shawburne, Minn.
..... Huntington, Pa.	Delant Hardin, Iowa.	Eagle Mills Dodgeville, Wis.	Elk Shoals Alexander, N. C.
..... Barbours, Va.	Delaware Davies, Ky.	Eagle Pass (c. h.) Maverick, Tex.	Elk Spring Charlton, Mo.
..... Hill, Tex.	Delaware City Summit, Cal.	Eagle Point Berka, Pa.	Elk Spring Warren, Ky.
..... Dakota, Neb.	Delaware Station Warren, N. J.	Eagle River Keeneaw, Mich.	Elkton Richardson, Neb.
..... Clinton, Pa.	Delhi Wilkes, Ga.	Eagle's Nest Hamilton, N. Y.	Elk View Chester, Pa.
..... Douglas, Pa.	Delhi Indiana, Pa.	Eagle Valley Leon, Tex.	Elkville Jackson, Ill.
..... Benton, Tenn.	Dell Carroll, La.	Earlville Portage, Ohio.	Ella Titus, Tex.
..... Hill, Tenn.	Dellville Perry, Pa.	Earlville Delaware, Iowa.	Ella's Grove Marion, S. C.
..... Cumberland, Tenn.	Deming's Brid. Matagorda, Tex.	Early Grove Okonoba, N. C.	Ellaville Schley, Ga.
..... Moreland, Pa.	Denmark Brown, Wis.	East Aekworth Sullivan, N. C.	Ellenberg Curry, Oreg.
..... Gaston, N. C.	Denmark Tuscola, Mich.	East Albany Orleans, Vt.	Ellenborough Ritchie, Va.
..... Conal, Tex.	Dennis Appanoose, Iowa.	East Barre Washington, Vt.	Ellenburgh Depot Clinton, N. Y.
..... W. Harris, Ill.	Dennis Port Barnstable, Mass.	East Bend Ford, Ill.	Ellendale Forge Lanthorn, Pa.
..... Assumption, La.	Densmore Mills Wathorpe, Wis.	East Benton Lawrence, Mo.	Ellington Hancock, Iowa.
..... Jackson, Ind.	Dent Greene, Pa.	East Bethel Oxford, Me.	Ellington Tuscola, Mich.
..... Union, N. J.	Dent's Station Denton, Tex.	East Boston Madison, N. Y.	Ellington Dodge, Minn.
..... Oglethorpe, Ga.	Denton (c. h.) Bremer, Iowa.	East Brimfield Hampden, Mass.	Ellisville Keokau, Wis.
..... Co's, N. Y.	Denver City C. H. Arapahoe, Col.	East Brook Lawrence, Pa.	Ellott Carroll, Miss.
..... Ude, N. Y.	Denverton Solano, Cal.	East Canton Kane, Ill.	Ellottsville Shelby, Ala.
..... Del Norte, Cal.	Deposit Broome, N. Y.	East Canton Bradford, Pa.	Ellsworth (c. h.) Pierce, Wis.
..... Froquois, Ill.	De Roche Hot Springs, Ark.	East Chain Lakes Martin, Minn.	Ellsworth Vigo, Ind.
..... Bergen, N. J.	De Rosey Franklin, Ark.	East Concord Erie, N. Y.	Ellsworth Madison, Iowa.
..... Auglaize, Ohio.	Derry Church Duphin, Pa.	East Coventry Orleans, Vt.	Ellsworth St. Lawrence, N. Y.
..... Johnson, Ill.	Derry Depot Rockingham, N. H.	East Dayton Tuscola, Mich.	Ellsworth Stark, Ill.
..... Muskegon, Mich.	Des Moines (c. h.) Polk, Iowa.	East Dickinson Franklin, N. Y.	Ellsworth Butler, Pa.
..... Titus Earth, Minn.	De Soto Jefferson, Mo.	East Elm Susquehanna, Pa.	Elm Wayne, Mich.
..... Smith, Tex.	De Soto Vernon, Mo.	East Dover Windham, Vt.	Elm Creek Bell, Tex.
..... Union, Tenn.	De Soto Johnson, Kans.	East Elmore Lamotte, Vt.	Elma Chehalis, Wash.
..... Ross, Ohio.	De Soto De Soto, Miss.	East Elk Anderson, Tenn.	Elmendaro Lyon, Kans.
..... Tuswell, Va.	De Soto's Ferry Prairie, Ark.	East Elk Metcalf, Ky.	Elm Grove Cedar, Neb.
..... Noble, Ohio.	De Soto's Bluff Wolfe, Ky.	East Elk Butler, Ala.	Elm Grove Hancock, Ohio.
..... Jefferson, Ohio.	De Soto's Creek Morgan, Ky.	East Elk Hartford, Ct.	Elm Grove Ohio, Va.
..... Kennels, Mo.	De Soto's Fork Northumberland, Pa.	East Elm Essex, Mass.	Elm Grove Carter, Tenn.
..... Ripley, Ind.	De Witt Cumtng, Neb.	East Elm Allegany, N. Y.	Elm Hall Gratiot, Mich.
..... Dallas, Mo.	De Witt's Bldg. Holmes, Ohio.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elmore Richardson, Neb.
..... Robertson, Tenn.	Dexter Wood, Wis.	East Elm Potter, Pa.	Elm Spring Newton, Mo.
..... Winona, Minn.	Dexy's Mills Currituck, N. C.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elm Spring Tuscola, Mich.
..... Williamson, Tex.	Diamond Hill Linn, Oreg.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	El Paso Pierce, Wis.
..... Weldon, Tenn.	Dick's Creek Tuswell, Va.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	El Paso El Paso, Col.
..... Cumberland, Tenn.	Dillon Phelps, Mo.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elroy Dunbar, Wis.
..... Calumet, Wis.	Dillonsburg Salina, La.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elston Jersey, Ill.
..... Hill, Ind.	Dill's Ferry Northampton, Pa.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elston Station Cole, Mo.
..... Ontario, N. Y.	Dillego Kennels, Mo.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elton Waukegan, Wis.
..... Greens, Pa.	Dividing Ridge Pendleton, Ky.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elwell Bradford, Pa.
..... Queen Anne, Md.	Dixfield Centre Oxford, Mo.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elwin Macon, Ill.
..... Tama, Iowa.	Dixmount Alleghany, Pa.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elwood Atlantic, N. J.
..... Montgomery, Ark.	Dixon Neshoba, Miss.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Elyman La Sueur, Minn.
..... Copiah, Miss.	Dixon Dixon, Neb.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Emmus Lehigh, Pa.
..... Coyle, Minn.	Dixon Dixon, Neb.	East Elm Orleans, Vt.	Emmus Bedford, Va.

Adams	.....	Mower, Minn.	Anderson	.....	Clinton, Mo.	Anden	.....	Keokuk, Iowa
Adams	.....	Wilcox, Ga.	Anderson	.....	Ross, Ohio	Anden	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Adams Creek	.....	Craven, N. C.	Anderson's Crk	.....	Lauderdale, Ala.	Anden	.....	Bond, Ill.
Adams' Station	.....	Robertson, Tenn.	Anderson's Store	.....	Lucas, Va.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Ky.
Adamsville	.....	Bradley, Ark.	Angelina	.....	Angelina, Tex.	Anden	.....	Copiah, Miss.
Adrian	.....	Steuben, N. Y.	Angola	.....	Angola, N. Y.	Anden	.....	Leon, Fla.
Adrian	.....	Armstrong, Pa.	Anna	.....	Anna, Ohio	Anden	.....	Shelby, Ohio
Adrian	.....	Sevier, Ark.	Anna	.....	Futiga, Va.	Anden	.....	Washington, La.
Adyeville	.....	Perry, Ind.	Anna Perenna	.....	Robeson, N. C.	Anden	.....	Washington, La.
Affisco	.....	Bibb, Ala.	Annapolis	.....	Crawford, Ill.	Anden	.....	Ogle, Ill.
Afton	.....	Chenango, N. Y.	Afton	.....	Grant, Wis.	Anden	.....	Orange, N. C.
Afton	.....	Shelby, Tenn.	Antelope	.....	Jack, Tex.	Anden	.....	Sullivan, Mo.
Afton	.....	Nelson, Va.	Antea Fort	.....	Lyeoming, Pa.	Anden	.....	Jefferson, Iowa
Afton	.....	Scott, Ind.	Anthony House	.....	Neveda, Cal.	Anden	.....	Thurston, Wash.
Agricultural College	.....	Centre, Pa.	Anthoeh	.....	Washington, Ky.	Anden	.....	Marion, N. J.
Agricultural College	.....	Georges, Md.	Antin City	.....	Andron, Mich.	Anden	.....	Franklin, N. Y.
Ainsworth	.....	Keosauqua, Wis.	Appanoose	.....	Hancock, Ill.	Anden	.....	Barton, Mo.
Ainsworth Station	.....	Cook, Ill.	Apple Creek	.....	Greene, Ill.	Anden	.....	Randolph, Ind.
Air Hall	.....	Bell, Tex.	Applegate	.....	Jackson, Oreg.	Anden	.....	Parker, Tex.
Air Mount	.....	Yalobusha, Miss.	Appleton	.....	Lawrence, Tenn.	Anden	.....	Duval, Fla.
Aken	.....	Richland, Wis.	Appomattox	.....	Appomattox, Va.	Anden	.....	Douglas, Kans.
Akensville	.....	Fulton, Pa.	Aquishleoh	.....	Carbon, Pa.	Anden	.....	Hawcom, Miss.
Akin	.....	Franklin, Ill.	Aquona	.....	Macon, N. C.	Anden	.....	Meyer, Pa.
Akron	.....	Harrison, Mo.	Arango	.....	Lawrence, Ohio	Anden	.....	Berkshire, Mass.
Akron	.....	Peoria, Ill.	Arbita	.....	Richardson, Neb.	Anden	.....	Frederic, Minn.
Akron	.....	Tawcola, Mich.	Arbuckle	.....	Lancaster, Pa.	Anden	.....	Aronstook, Me.
Alabama	.....	Houston, Tex.	Arendo	.....	Amson, Va.	Anden	.....	Bundera, Tex.
Alamo	.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Arcadia	.....	Cooke, Tex.	Anden	.....	Van Buren, Mich.
Alba	.....	Keosauqua, Wis.	Arcadia	.....	Darlington, N. C.	Anden	.....	Furman, N. C.
Albada	.....	Fillmore, Minn.	Arcenia	.....	Trempealeau, Minn.	Anden	.....	Dabney, Ill.
Albany	.....	Calhoun, Tex.	Arcenia	.....	Grant, Ind.	Anden	.....	Dabney, Iowa
Albany	.....	Monroe, Wis.	Arcenia	.....	Humboldt, Cal.	Anden	.....	Cathoun, Miss.
Albany	.....	Nemaha, Kans.	Arcolia	.....	Alachua, Fla.	Anden	.....	Sucess, Tex.
Albany	.....	Napa, Cal.	Arcolia	.....	Allen, Ind.	Anden	.....	Ogle, Ill.
Albany	.....	Davis, Iowa	Arcolia	.....	Allen, Ind.	Anden	.....	Harnett, N. C.
Albany	.....	Caddo, La.	Arcene	.....	Bay, Mich.	Anden	.....	Whitley, Ky.
Albany (c. h.)	.....	Gentry, Mo.	Arendahl	.....	Fillmore, Minn.	Anden	.....	Floyd, Pa.
Albaville	.....	Hall, Neb.	Argo	.....	Winona, Minn.	Anden	.....	Winston, Miss.
Albeville	.....	Klamath, Cal.	Argos	.....	Ma: shall, Ind.	Anden	.....	Armstrong, Pa.
Alberville	.....	Marshall, Ala.	Arington	.....	Atchison, Kans.	Anden	.....	Clinton, Mo.
Albion	.....	Mendocino, Cal.	Arizona	.....	Dono Ana, N. M.	Anden	.....	Schuyler, Ill.
Albion	.....	Wright, Minn.	Arkada	.....	Satamish, Wash.	Anden	.....	Wright, Pa.
Albion	.....	Marshall, Ind.	Armadillo	.....	Armadillo, Mich.	Anden	.....	Marion, Minn.
Albion Centre	.....	Erle, N. Y.	Armenia	.....	Juvenau, Ind.	Anden	.....	Gratlatonpe, Tex.
Albion Centre	.....	Dane, Wis.	Armenian	.....	Carroll, Ill.	Anden	.....	Berry, Mich.
Alder Brook	.....	Franklin, N. Y.	Armltage	.....	Noxbee, Miss.	Anden	.....	Chicago, Ark.
Alexander	.....	Morgan, Ill.	Arnold's Cor.	.....	F. du Lac, Wis.	Anden	.....	Pickens, S. C.
Alexander Centre	.....	Washington, Mo.	Arnold's Store	.....	A. Arundel, Md.	Anden	.....	Arnold, Md.
Alexander's Mills	.....	Benton, Mo.	Arroyo	.....	Nelson, Va.	Anden	.....	Elk, Pa.
Alexandria	.....	Calhoun, Ala.	Artesia	.....	Loirnes, Miss.	Anden	.....	Camden, Mo.
Alexandria (c. h.)	.....	Douglas, Minn.	Asboth	.....	Tullahoma, Miss.	Anden	.....	Clay, Ind.
Alfonia	.....	Huron, Ohio	Asboth	.....	Clay, Ind.	Anden	.....	Stanton, Mo.
Alfordville	.....	Duquesne, Ind.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Schuyler, Pa.
Allegany	.....	Sierra, Cal.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allen	.....	Benning, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allen	.....	Worth, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allen's Factory	.....	Marion, Ohio	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allen's Fork	.....	Jackson, Va.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allen's Landing	.....	Perry, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allen's Springs	.....	Pope, Ill.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allensville	.....	Sevier, Ark.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allenton Iron Wks.	.....	Lehigh, Pa.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alleyton	.....	Colorado, Tex.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Allegator	.....	Ocean, Ind.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alhison	.....	Lapeer, Mich.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Almartha	.....	Ozark, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Almeda	.....	Newton, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Almeta	.....	Van Buren, Mich.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpena (c. h.)	.....	Alpena, Mich.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpha	.....	Abbeville, S. C.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpharetta	.....	Milton, Ga.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpine	.....	Kent, Mich.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpine	.....	Wapello, Iowa	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpine	.....	Talladega, Ala.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alpine City	.....	Utah, Utah	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alsaee	.....	Berks, Pa.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alta Vista	.....	Russell, Va.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alto	.....	Franklin, Tenn.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alto	.....	Font du Lac, Wis.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alton	.....	Crawford, Ind.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alton	.....	Oregon, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alton	.....	Dallas, Iowa	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alton	.....	Clinton, N. Y.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alton	.....	Mason, Ill.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alum Rock	.....	Clarton, Pa.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alva	.....	Aronstook, Me.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alvina	.....	Santa Clara, Cal.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Alvon	.....	Greenbrier, Va.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Amador	.....	Wapello, Iowa	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Amador	.....	Franklin, N. Y.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Amandaville	.....	Hart, G. A.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.
Amazonia	.....	Andree, Mo.	Ashtabula	.....	Wanton, Minn.	Anden	.....	Shelby, Pa.

Capaco.....St. Clair, Mich.
 Capon Iron Works.....Hardy, Va.
 Cappelhosi.....Gloucester, Va.
 Capper's Spring.....Frederick, Va.
 Capron.....Boone, Ill.
 Capri's Mill.....Itasca, Tex.
 Carlson.....Macon, Mo.
 Carlson Cliff.....Rock Island, Ill.
 Carlsonvale.....Kankakee, Va.
 Carey's Mills.....Nevada, Va.
 Caribon.....Aroostook, Me.
 Carl.....Adams, Iowa.
 Carlisle.....Texas, Mo.
 Carlstadt.....Bergen, N. J.
 Carlton.....Burry, Mich.
 Carlton.....Kewanee, Wis.
 Carlyle.....Allen, Kans.
 Carolina City.....Curler, N. C.
 Carolina Seminary.....Greene, N. C.
 Caroline Depot.....Tompkins, N. Y.
 Carouse.....Washita, Ark.
 Carpenter's Store.....Clinton, Mo.
 Carpenaville.....Kane, Ill.
 Carriek Furnace.....Franklin, Pa.
 Carr Mills.....St. Clair, Ill.
 Carrollton.....Upkirk, Tex.
 Carrollton.....Cattaraugus, N. Y.
 Carron Furnace.....Franklin, Va.
 Carrsville.....Marion, Ind.
 Carson.....Brown, Kans.
 Carson City.....Ormsby, Nev.
 Carson's Landing.....Bolt, Wis.
 Carson's Point.....Boone, Iowa.
 Carson Valley.....Carson, Nev.
 Cartersburgh.....Hendricks, Ind.
 Carter's Creek.....Maury, Tenn.
 Cartersville.....Maury, Tenn.
 Cary.....Miami, Ind.
 Cary Station.....McHenry, Ill.
 Casa Blanca.....Nueces, Tex.
 Caseno.....Wayne, Pa.
 Casco.....Kewanee, Wis.
 Case.....Laclede, Mo.
 Caseville.....Huron, Mich.
 Cash Creek.....Lake, Col.
 Casher's Valley.....Jackson, N. C.
 Casnovia.....Muskegon, Mich.
 Cass Centre.....Jones, Iowa.
 Cassell.....Wright, Minn.
 Cassel Prairie.....Sauk, Wis.
 Castee's Mills.....St. Francis, Ark.
 Castle Hill.....Aroostook, Me.
 Castle Rock.....Cecil, Wash.
 Castle Rock.....Dakota, Minn.
 Castleville.....Buchanan, Iowa.
 Casto Springs.....Catahoula, La.
 Casto Valley.....Texas, Mo.
 Cataract.....Monroe, Wis.
 Catarah.....Chesterfield, B. C.
 Cataula.....Harris, Ga.
 Catawba.....Pendleton, Ky.
 Catawba Station.....Catawba, N. C.
 Catawissa.....Franklin, Mo.
 Catleart.....Jaeger, Ind.
 Cat Island.....Crittenden, Ark.
 Cattlettsburg.....Byrd, Ky.
 Cattlet's Creek.....Wise, Tex.
 Catlin.....Parks, Ind.
 Catlin.....Vermilion, Ill.
 Cato.....Pulaski, Ky.
 Cato.....Montcalm, Mich.
 Catoma.....Montgomery, Ala.
 Catville.....Wayne, Mich.
 Cause Prairie.....Case, Mo.
 Cave City.....Barren, Ky.
 Cavin's Old Field.....Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cedar.....Fayette, Tex.
 Cedar.....McLeod, Minn.
 Cedar.....Wabunawee, Kans.
 Cedar Bayou.....Chambers, Tex.
 Cedar Bluff.....Cedar, Iowa.
 Cedar Bush.....Dixie, N. C.
 Cedar Fork.....Caroline, N. C.
 Cedar Fork.....Kaufman, Tex.
 Cedar Fork.....Wake, N. C.
 Cedar Fork.....Franklin, Mo.
 Cedar Hill.....Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cedar Lake.....Scott, Minn.



East West from Greenwich 80

75

75

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
 HANCOCK COUNTY
 HARFORD COUNTY
 CECIL COUNTY
 KENT COUNTY
 BALTIMORE
 ANNAPOLIS
 FREDERICK
 GREENSBORO
 WASHINGTON
 MARYLAND

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
 HANCOCK COUNTY
 HARFORD COUNTY
 CECIL COUNTY
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 WASHINGTON
 MARYLAND

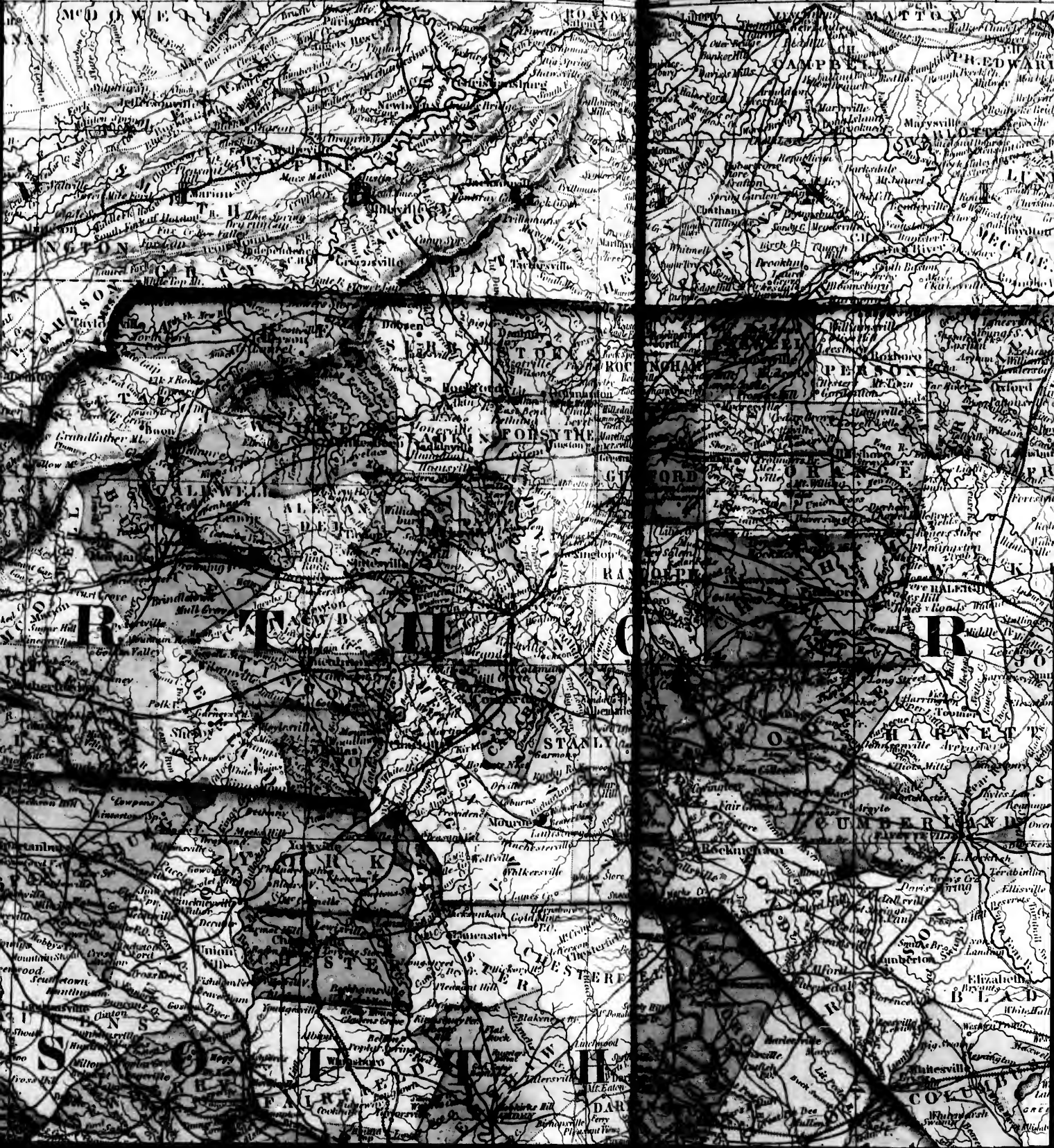




TABLE MOUNTAIN.

34

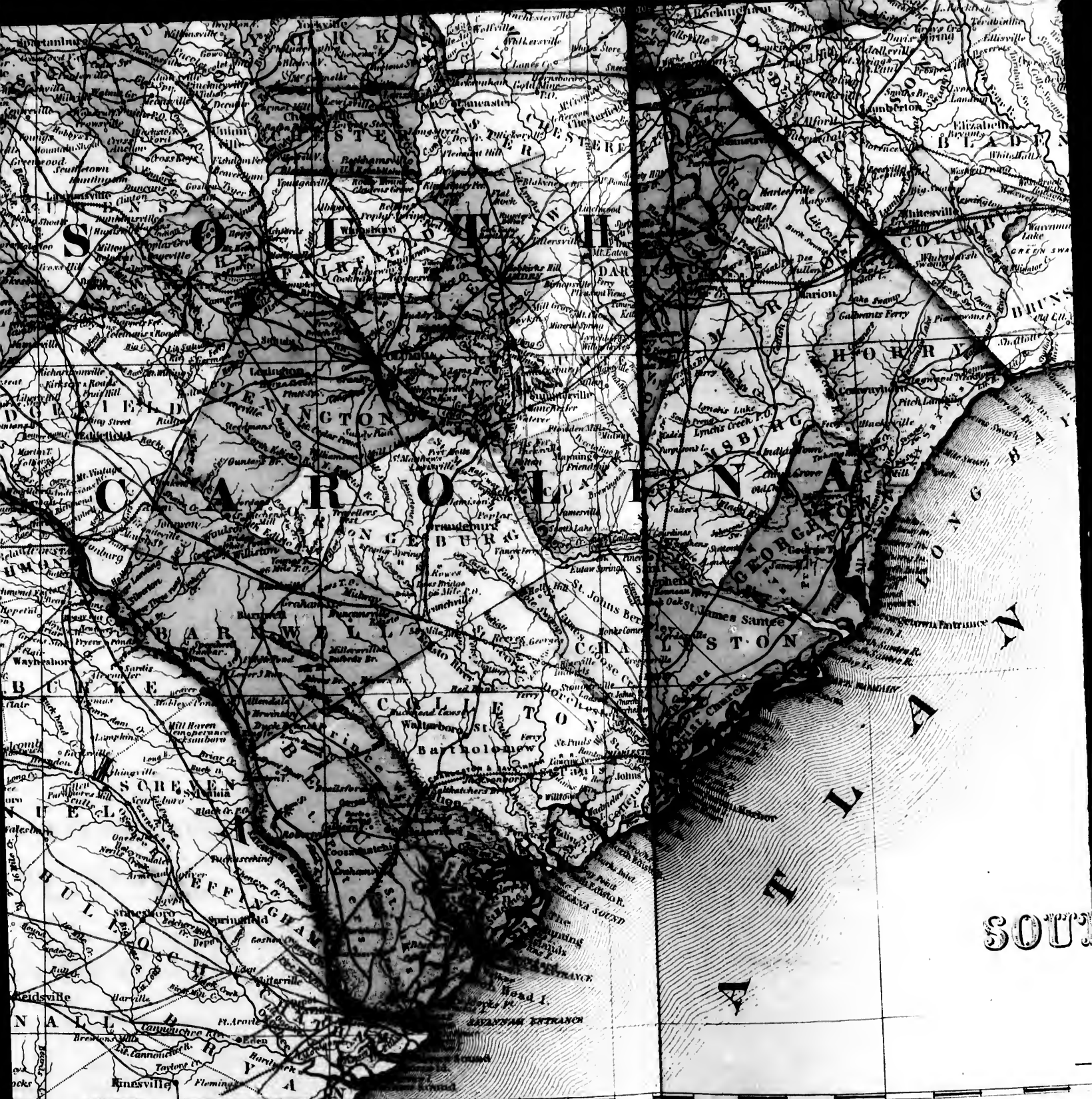
33

32

7

6

5



SOUTH

Low. West from Washington 2

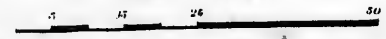




JOHNSON'S
NORTH
AND
SOUTH CAROLINA

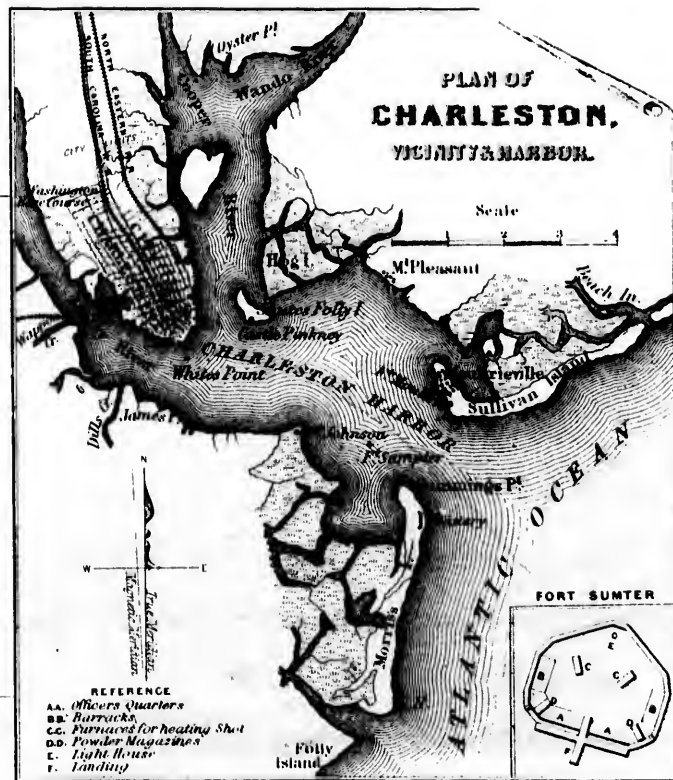
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

Scale of Miles



Lon. West from Washington





N'S
 ROLINA
 WARD.

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0 1



Bethersville (c.h.) Emmett, Iowa.	Flat Fork.....Roane, Va.	Freestone.....Scotlo, Ohio.	Good Hope.....
Estill's Station.....Tarrant, Tex.	Flat Head.....Floyd, Va.	Freistadt.....Washington, Wis.	Goodhue Cen.....
Etna.....Coles, Ill.	Flat River.....Orange, N. C.	Freiburg.....Colorado, Tex.	Goodland.....
Etna Mills.....Siskiyou, Cal.	Flat Rock.....Tulladega, Ala.	Fremont.....Chester, Pa.	Goodman.....
Etonlah.....Putnam, Fla.	Flat Shoals.....Pickens, S. C.	Fremont.....Lyon, Kans.	Goodson.....
Etaiville.....Fillmore, Minn.	Flat Woods.....Marshall, Ky.	Fremont.....Waupaca, Wis.	Good Spring.....
Etrick.....Trempealeu, Wis.	Flat Woods.....Phelps, Mo.	French Corral.....Needa, Cal.	Goole.....
Eucetta.....Wayne, Miss.	Fleming's Ranch.....Weld, Col.	French Hay.....Hanover, Va.	Goose Creek.....
Eudora.....Douglas, Kans.	Fleming's Ranch.....Weld, Col.	French Lake.....Wright, Minn.	Goose Island.....
Eufaula.....De Soto, Miss.	Flint River.....Morgan, Ala.	French Mills.....Bradford, Pa.	Gopher Prairie.....
Eufaula.....Barbour, Ala.	Flint River Factory.....Upson, Ga.	French Point.....Jasper, Mo.	Gordon.....
Eugene.....Vermilion, Ind.	Flintville.....Lincoln, Tenn.	Frenchtown.....Wood, Wis.	Gordon's Ferry.....
Eugene.....Ringgold, Iowa.	Flippa.....Monroe, Ky.	French Village.....St. Francois, Mo.	Gordonville.....
Eulalia.....Potter, Pa.	Flora Dale.....Adams, Pa.	Fresno City.....Fresno, Cal.	Goshen.....
Eulogy.....Holmes, Miss.	Florence.....St. Clair, Ill.	Friend's Ferry.....Cattaraugus, N.Y.	Gourley's Bridge.....
Eunice.....Chicot, Ark.	Florence.....Benton, Iowa.	Friendship.....Ste wart, Va.	Gracenberg.....
Eureka.....St. Louis, Mo.	Florence.....Williamson, Tex.	Friendship.....Fairfax, Va.	Grafton.....
Eureka.....Panola, Miss.	Florence.....Goodhue, Minn.	Friendship.....Adams, Wis.	Graham.....
Eureka.....Tarkenton, Minn.	Florence City.....Shoshone, Wash.	Fritztown.....Berks, Pa.	Grand Chain.....
Eureka.....McMinn, Tenn.	Florence Station.....Mercer, Ky.	Gadon.....Goodhue, Minn.	Grand Chemist.....
Eureka.....Callia, Ohio.	Florence Station.....Stephenson, Pa.	Gadon.....Jefferson, Pa.	Grand Escoe.....
Evans' X Roads.....Sevier, Penn.	Floyd's Creek.....Adair, Mo.	Frederburg.....Jefferson, Pa.	Grande Pointe.....
Evansport.....Prince William, Va.	Fond du Lac.....St. Louis, Mo.	Fryburgh Centre.....Oxford, Mo.	Grand Island O.....
Eveland Grove.....Mahaska, Iowa.	Fond du Lac.....St. Louis, Mo.	Fryville.....Clark, Ky.	Grand Meadow.....
Eve Mills.....Monroe, Tenn.	Fond du Lac.....St. Louis, Mo.	Fulton.....Scott, Va.	Grand Mound.....
Evensville.....Ulster, N. Y.	Forbes' Valley.....Monroe, Wis.	Fullen's.....Green, Tenn.	Grand Prairie.....
Evergreen.....Randolph, Ark.	Forbes' Valley.....Monroe, Wis.	Fullen's.....Du Page, Ill.	Grand Prairie.....
Evergreen.....Washington, Tex.	Fordham.....Adams, Wis.	Fuller's Mills.....Jones, Iowa.	Grand Prairie.....
Ewing.....Jackso, Ind.	Ford River.....Delta, Mich.	Fulmerville.....Pike, Pa.	Grand Prairie.....
Ewing's Mills.....Alleghany, Pa.	Fordtown.....Sullivan, Tenn.	Fulton.....Clarendon, S. C.	Grand Rapids (c.....
Excelsior.....Richland, Wis.	Forest.....Clearfield, Pa.	Fulton Station.....Fulton, Ky.	Grand Ronde.....
Exchange.....Montour, Pa.	Forest City.....Mason, Ill.	Furlow.....Cathoun, Ga.	Granger.....
Exeter Station.....Berks, Pa.	Forest City.....Holt, Mo.	Furnessville.....Porter, Ind.	Granite City.....
Exton.....Chester, Pa.	Forest City.....Olson, Mich.	Gabriel Mills.....Williamson, Tex.	Granite Vale.....
Extonville.....Montgomery, Pa.	Forest Grove.....Mississippi, Mo.	Gadon.....Madison, Tenn.	Grant.....
Fairbairn.....Livingston, Ill.	Forest Grove.....Lafayette, Ark.	Galena.....Kent, Md.	Grant Lake.....
Fair Dale.....Onsego, N. Y.	Forest Grove Washington, Oreg.	Galesburg.....Jasper, Iowa.	Grant's Mills.....
Fair Dale.....Arkansas, Ark.	Forest Grove Cumberland, N. J.	Galesville (c.h.) Trempealeu, Wis.	Grandley.....
Fair Haven.....Stearns, Minn.	Forest Hill.....Monroe, Va.	Gallant Green.....Charles, Md.	Granville.....
Fair Haven.....St. Clair, Mich.	Forest Hill.....Placer, Cal.	Galla Furnace.....Gallia, Ohio.	Granville Cor.....
Fairland.....Marshall, Kans.	Forest Hill.....Lyon, Kans.	Galloway.....Independence, Ark.	Grape Creek.....
Fairmount.....Jefferson, Ky.	Forest Hill.....Dyer, Tenn.	Gamo Hill.....Franklin, Ark.	Grape Creek.....
Fairmount.....Smith, Miss.	Forest Home.....Poweshiek, Iowa.	Ganson.....Pulaski, Ind.	Grape Land.....
Fair Mount (c. h.) Martin, Minn.	Forest Home.....Buncombe, N. C.	Gap Civil.....Alleghany, N. C.	Grape Vine.....
Fair Mount.....Vermilion, Ill.	Forest Home.....Lawrence, Mo.	Garden City.....Blus Barth, Minn.	Grass Land.....
Fair Mount.....Norfolk, Mass.	Forest Home.....Amador, Cal.	Garden Valley.....Jackson, Wis.	Grass Lick.....
Fair Mount.....Montgomery, Tenn.	Forest Lake Cen.....Susquehanna, Pa.	Gardner's Ford.....Cleveland, N. C.	Grass River.....
Fair Play.....Park, Col.	Forest Mills.....Coffee, Tenn.	Gardner's Ford.....Pendleton, Ky.	Grassy Creek.....
Fair Play.....Aldorado, Cal.	Forest Mills.....Scott, Mo.	Garbath.....Keokuk, Iowa.	Grassy Meadows.....
Fair Play.....Jefferson, Ohio.	Forest Mound.....Wabasha, Minn.	Garland.....Jasper, Ind.	Gravel Rd.....
Fair Play.....Jefferson, Ohio.	Forest Station.....Livingston, Ill.	Garland.....Butler, Ala.	Gravel Run Mills.....
Fair Play.....Culhou, Ala.	Fork Creek.....Randolph, N. C.	Garlick.....Ontonagon, Mich.	Gravesville.....
Fairview.....Mason, Mich.	Forked Deer.....Haywood, Tenn.	Garner's Station.....Yalabusha, Miss.	Gravois Mills.....
Falcon.....Columbit, Ark.	Fork Mountain.....Nottaway, Va.	Garnett (c. h.).....Anderson, Kans.	Gray.....
Fall Brook.....Tioga, Pa.	Fork Mountain.....Yancey, N. C.	Garnett's Bluff.....Fountain, Tex.	Gray Hawk.....
Fall City.....Dunn, Wis.	Fork Point.....Panola, Tex.	Gartrell.....Campbell, Ga.	Gray's Corners.....
Fall Creek.....Clay, Ind.	Forks.....Tama, Iowa.	Gatesville.....Gates, N. C.	Gray's Summit.....
Fall Creek.....Chatham, N. C.	Forks.....Washington, Va.	Gatesville.....Early, Ga.	Graysville.....
Falling Spring.....Douglas, Mo.	Forks of Buffalo.....Amherst, Va.	Gatewood.....Yalabusha, Miss.	Graytown.....
Fall River.....Lawrence, Tenn.	Forks of Elkhorn.....Franklin, Ky.	Gath.....Johnson, Mo.	Greasy.....
Falls.....Yancey, N. C.	Forks of Tennessee.....Macon, N. C.	Gaylorville.....Litchfield, Conn.	Gt. Bend Village.....
Falls City.....Richardson, Neb.	Forks of Tennessee.....Macon, N. C.	Gem.....Clayton, Iowa.	Great Cypress.....
Falls Creek.....Adair, Ill.	Fort Abercrombie.....Dak.	Genoa.....Jasper, Ind.	Greble.....
Falls of St. Croix.....Polk, Wis.	Fort Blackmore.....Scott, Va.	Genesee Depot.....Waukesha, Wis.	Green Bank.....
Fancy Gap.....Carroll, Va.	Fort Bridger.....Green River, Utah.	Geneseo.....Cerro Gordo, Iowa.	Green Bank.....
Fanlon.....Alamakee, Iowa.	Fort Buchanan.....Doha Ana, N. M.	Geneva.....Allen, Kans.	Green Bay.....
Fanlight.....Wetzel, Va.	Fort Chadbourne.....Runnels, Tex.	Geneva.....Franklin, Iowa.	Green B. Y.....
Fannin.....Bankin, Miss.	Fort Clark (c. h.).....Kinney, Tex.	Genoa.....Platte, Nebr.	Greenbrier.....
Farabee's Station Wash'g'n, Ind.	Fort Colville.....Walla Walla Wash.	Genoa Bluff.....Iowa, Iowa.	Greenbrier.....
Farina.....Fayette, Ill.	Fort Cov'g'n Cen.....Franklin, N. Y.	George's Creek.....Lani enis, Ky.	Greenbush.....
Farland.....Dale, Ala.	Fort Furnace.....Shenandoah, Va.	Georgetown.....Lewis, Va.	Greeno.....
Farley.....Dubuque, Iowa.	Fort Garland.....Costilla, Col.	Georgetown.....Quinnan, Ga.	Greene.....
Farley.....Platte, Mo.	Fort Halleck.....Neb.	Georgetown.....Lamar, Tex.	Greeneville (c.h.).....
Farm.....Jackson, Mich.	Fort Hampton.....Limestone, Ala.	Germania.....Potter, Pa.	Greenfield.....
Farmdale.....Monteuc, Mo.	Fort Jefferson.....Monroe, Fla.	Germanatown.....Brycken, Ky.	Greenfield.....
Farmers'.....Saratoga, Mich.	Fort Jefferson.....Darke, Ohio.	Germanatown.....Juncus, Wis.	Greenfield Mills.....
Farmers' Academy.....Macon, Ga.	Fort Jones.....Siskiyou, Cal.	Germanatown.....Montgomery, Md.	Green Garden.....
Farmers' Station.....Clinton, Ohio.	Fort Kearny.....Kearny, Neb.	Germany.....La Crosse, Wis.	Green Hill.....
Farmers' City.....Pella, Mo.	Fort Lincoln.....Bourbon, Kans.	Gerperth.....Craw, Ind.	Green Hill.....
Farmersville.....Posey, Ind.	Fort Lupton.....Weld, Cal.	Gertrude.....Wise, Tex.	Green Lake.....
Farmington.....San Joaquin, Cal.	Fort Lyon.....Huerfano, Col.	Gery's.....Bucks, Pa.	Greenland.....
Farmington.....Grayson, Tex.	Fort Mead.....Illbboro', Fla.	Gerty's.....Durke, Ohio.	Greenland.....
Farmington.....Dickinson, Kans.	Fort Quitman.....El Paso, Tex.	Ghent.....Summit, Ohio.	Greenland.....
Farmington.....Fayette, Pa.	Fort Randall.....Dak.	Giard.....Clayton, Ohio.	Greenland.....
Farmington Hill.....Tioga, Pa.	Fort Ripley.....Todd, Minn.	Gibson.....Knox, Ill.	Greenleaf.....
Farmwell.....London, Va.	Fort's Station.....Robertson, Tenn.	Gibson's Station.....Lake, Ind.	Green Park.....
Farrar's Mill.....Madison, Mo.	Fort Stephens.....Kenper, Miss.	Gibson's Store.....Campbell, Tenn.	Green Plains.....
Farrowtown.....Cathoun, Ill.	Fort Tejon.....Los Angeles, Cal.	Gibsonville.....Lamar, Tex.	Green Ponds.....
Fausso Pointe.....St. Martin, La.	Fort Washington.....P. George's, Wash.	Gila City.....Doha Ana, N. M.	Green Ridge.....
Faxon.....Sibley, Minn.	Fort Willoughby.....Chehalis, Wash.	Gilbertville.....Worcester, Mass.	Green Ridge.....
Fayette.....Fayette, Iowa.	Fosterburg.....Madison, Ill.	Gilbertville.....Black Hawk, Iowa.	Green Village.....
Fayette Bluffs.....Kennebec, Me.	Foster's Cross'gs.....Warren, Ohio.	Gilbertville.....McDowell, Iowa.	Green's Point.....
Fayetteville.....La Fayette, Fla.	Foster's Falls.....Dauphin, Pa.	Gilchland Creek.....Travis, Tex.	Green Spring.....
Featherstone.....Goodhue, Minn.	Foster's Falls.....Dauphin, Pa.	Gillen's Landing.....Phillips, Tex.	Greenville.....
Federal Hill.....Richie, Va.	Foster's Bluffs.....Perry, Ind.	Gillions.....Dauphin, Pa.	Greenwood.....
Feed Spring.....Harrison, Ohio.	Fountain Creek.....Maury, Tenn.	Gill's Mills.....Harbin, Tenn.	Greenwood.....
Feunwick.....McMinn, Tenn.	Fountain Green.....San Pete, Utah.	Gilman.....Boquits, Ill.	Greenwood.....
	Fountain Hill.....Harford, Md.	Gilmantown.....Buffalo, Wis.	Greenwood.....
	Fountain Hill.....McMinn, Tenn.	Gilrad.....Burke, Ga.	Greenwood.....

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Granite Vale. *Park*, Col. Grant. *Lake*, Ill. Grant. *Sac*, Iowa. Grant Isle. *Delaware*, N. Y. Grant's Mills. *Delaware*, N. Y. Grandley. *Cuthoun*, Ala. Granville. *Monroe*, Mo. Granville Cor. *Hampden*, Mass. Grape Creek. *Cherokee*, N. C. Grape Creek. *Wesley*, Ind. Grape Land. *Fairbank*, Minn. Grape Vine. *Tarrant*, Tex. Grass Land. *Harrison*, Va. Grass Lick. *Jackson*, Va. Grass River. *St. Lawrence*, N. Y. Grassy Creek. *Morgan*, Ky. Grassy Meadows. *Greenbrier*, Va. Gravel Bld. *Cape Girardeau*, Mo. Gravel Run Mills. *Baltimore*, Md. Gravesville. *Caldwell*, Wis. Gravois Mills. *Morgan*, Mo. Gray. *Herkimer*, N. Y. Gray Hawk. *Jackson*, Ky. Gray's Corners. *Morroe*, Ohio. Gray's Summit. *Franklin*, Mo. Graysville. *Sullivan*, Ind. Graytown. *Bosque*, Tex. Greasy. *Macoupin*, Ill. Gr. Bend Village. *Susquehanna*, Pa. Great Cypress. *Burnsville*, S. C. Greble. *Lebanon*, Pa. Green Bank. *Burlington*, N. J. Green Bank. *Lancaster*, Pa. Green Bay. *Coffey*, Ala. Green B. Y. *Clark*, Iowa. Greenbrier. *Conroy*, Ark. Greenbrier. *Orange*, Ind. Greenbush. *Isard*, Ark. Greene. *Kent*, B. I. Greene. *Jay*, Ind. Greeneville (c. h.). *Greene*, Tenn. Greenfield. *Wayne*, Mich. Greenfield. *Penobscot*, Me. Greenfield Mills. *Lagrange*, Ind. Green Garden. *Beaver*, Pa. Green Hill. *Stewart*, Ga. Green Hill. *Montgomery*, Mo. Green Lake. *Monongalia*, Minn. Greenland. *Hess*, Oreg. Greenland. *Boone*, Mo. Greenland. *Harrison*, Mich. Greenleaf. *Do Solo*, Miss. Green Park. *Perry*, Pa. Green Plains. *Chickasaw*, Miss. Green Pond. *Colleton*, S. C. Green Ridge. *Pettis*, Mo. Green Ridge. *Adams*, Pa. Green Village. *Mor: is*, N. J. Green's Point. *Hunt*, Tex. Green Spring Run. *Hampshire*, Va. Greenvale. *Dallas*, Iowa. Greenwood. *Wabasha*, Minn. Greenwood. *Polk*, Iowa. Greenwood. *Shelby*, Tenn. Greenwood. *Dak.* Guseletaville. *Live Oak*, Tex. Gwin. *Marceel*, Cal. Hackels Valley. *Webster*, Va. Hackley. *Fernon*, Va. Hackneyville. *Talapoosa*, Ala. Haden's. *Madison*, Ala. Hadley. *Warren*, Ky. Hagansport. *Titus*, Tex. Hagonsville. *Bracken*, Ky. Halesbo'ho. *St. Lawrence*, N. Y. Hainesport. *Burlington*, N. J. Hallcott Centre. *Greene*, N. Y. Hale's Creek. *Scioto*, Ohio. Half-Moon Bay. *San Mateo*, Cal. Half-Way House. *York*, Va. Halleck. *Buchanan*, Mo. Hall Hick. *Morion*, Ill. Hall Hick. *Peoria*, Ill. Hallcock's Mills. *Wescher*, N. Y. Hallaboro'. *Cherokee*, Va. Hall's Creek. *Humphreys*, Tenn. Hamburg. *Macon*, Ga. Hamburg. *Franklin*, Miss. Hamburg. *Fremont*, Iowa. Hamburg. *Fairfield*, Ohio. Hamburg. *Cuthoun*, Ill. Hamby's Creek. *Davidson*, N. C. Hamilton. *Washita*, La. Hamilton. *Park*, Col. Hamilton. *Caldwell*, Mo. Hamilton. *Prairie*, Ark. Hamilton's Store. *Pike*, Ky. Hamilton. *Trempeleau*, Wis. Hamlin. *Monroe*, Mich. Hamlin. *Lebanon*, Pa. Hamlin. *Mo Lean*, Ill. Hamlin. *Monroe*, N. Y. Hammersley's Fork. *Clinton*, Pa. Hammond. *St. Croix*, Wis. Hammond. *Barnwell*, S. C. Hammond's Port. *Steuben*, N. Y. Hammond's Store. *Giles*, Tenn. Hammonnt. *Monticello*, N. J. Hampton (c. h.). *Franklin*, Iowa. Hampton. *Platte*, Mo. Hampton. *Hamilton*, Tex. Hancock. *Houghton*, Mich. Hancock. *Houston*, Tex. Hanly. *Jessamine*, Ky. Hannah Station. *Lupote*, Ind. Hannahsville. *Tucker*, N. C. Hannahsville. *Davidson*, N. C. Hannibal. *Monroe*, Ohio. Hanover. *Jefferson*, Ind. Hanover. *Rock*, Wis. Hanover. *Howard*, Md. Hanoverville. *Northampton*, Pa. Happy Camp. *Del Norte*, Cal. Hardeaman. *Matagorda*, Tex. Hardin. *Clayton*, Iowa. Hardin (c. h.). *Hardin*, Tex. Hardison's Mill. *Hartford*, Tenn. Har's Corner. *New Castle*, Del. Harwick. *Warren*, N. J. Hargisville. *Pulaski*, Ky. Harmony (c. h.). *Shelby*, Iowa. Harmony. *Washington*, Utah. Harpny. *Fernon*, Wis. Harpny Springs. *Benton*, Ark. Harpny Village. *Middlesex*, Va. Harney. *Carroll*, Mo. Harper's Ferry. *Aiamakee*, Iowa. Harrington. *Kent*, Del. Harrisburgh. *Sevier*, Tenn. Harrisburgh. *Althaus*, Wis. Harrisburgh. *Pointsett*, Ark. Harris Grove. *Jefferson*, Ill. Harris Grove. *Harrison*, Iowa. Harris's Mill. *Choctaw*, N. Y. Harris's Mills. *Duison*, Ga. Harrison. *Hudson*, N. J. Harrison. *Mesker*, Minn. Harrison's Mills. *Scioto*, Ohio. Harrison's Store. *Shelby*, Tenn. Harrison Valley. *Adler*, Pa. Harrisonville. *Baltimore*, Md. Harrisonville. *Macon*, N. C. Harrisville. *Aconic*, Mich. Harrisville. *Lewis*, N. Y. Harsenville. *New York*, N. Y. Harshville. *Beater*, Pa. Hartford. *Saltine*, Ill. Hartford. *Madison*, Kans. Hartford City. *Mason*, Va. Hartland. *Worth*, Iowa. Hartmonsvillo. *Hampshire*, Va. Hart's Bluff. *De Soto*, La. Hartshorn. *Alamance*, N. C. Hebronville. *Bristol*, Mass. Hecla. *Whitley*, Ind. Hector. *Dodge*, Minn. Hedgewille. *Stauben*, N. Y. Hedwigshill. *Macon*, Ind. Heffren. *Washington*, Tex. Hegarty's X Roads. *Clearfield*, Pa. Hegins. *Schuykill*, Pa. Helena. *Scott*, Minn. Helena. *Johnston*, Neb. Hell Gate. *Shoshonee*, Wash. Helmick. *Coshocton*, Ohio. Hematite. *Jess*, Pa. Hemlock. *Wood*, Wis. Hemlock. *Jackson*, Va. Hemphill (c. h.). *Sabine*, Tex. Hemp's Creek. *Catahoula*, La. Henderson. *Hol Springs*, Ark. Henderson. *Pike*, Ala. Henderson's Spring. *Sevier*, Tenn. Hendricks. *Olog*, Neb. Hendrick's Mills. *Russell*, Va. Henning's Mills. *Charmont*, Ohio. Henry Station. *Hanry*, Tenn. Henryville. *Riley*, Kans. Hensingersville. *Lehigh*, Pa. Hensico's Springs. *Saltine*, Ark. Henson's Creek. *Coryell*, Tex. Herberville. *Hardin*, Tenn. Hereford. *Baltimore*, Md. Hermitage. *Mendocino*, Cal. Hermitage. *W. Baton Rouge*, La. Hermitage. *Owen*, Ky. Hermitage. *Casa*, Tex. Herndon. *Northumberland*, Pa. Herndon. *Montgomery*, Ark. Herndon. *Green*, Ark. Herndon. *Green*, Va. Herndon. *Burke*, Ga. Herrick Centre. *Susquehanna*, Pa. Herringville. *Sampson*, N. C. Herrington Cor. *Chemung*, N. Y. Herron. *Camden*, Mo. Hersayville. *Monroe*, Wis. Hersfield. *Mason*, Tex. Hersman's. *Brown*, Ill. Hesperian. *Webster*, Iowa. Heyworth. *Mo Lean*, Ill. Hibbert's. *Carroll*, Ohio. Hibernia. *Pulaski*, Ark. Hickory. *Van Buren*, Iowa. Hickory. *Newton*, Miss. Hickory. *Lucas*, Ohio. Hickory Branch. *Posey*, Ind. Hickory Creek. *North Bertha*, Pa. Hickory Creek. *Hempstead*, Ark. Hickory Flat. *Lee*, Va. Hickory Grove. *Graves*, Ky. Hickory Grove. *Clark*, Ark. Hickory Grove. *Jackson*, Iowa. Hickory Hill. *Bedford*, Tenn. Hickory Hill. *Miller*, Ark. Hickory Point. *Porter*, Ind. Hickory Part. *Grundy*, Mo. Hickory Ridge. *Hancock*, Ill. Hickory Tavern. *Catahoula*, N. C. Hickory Top. *Howell*, Mo. Hickory Vally. *Hartman*, Tenn. Hicksville. *Sacramento*, Cal. Hicksville. *Columbia*, Ark. Hico. *Hamilton*, Tex. High Forest. *Olmstead*, Minn. High Hill. *Puyette*, Tex. Highland. *Bonham*, Kans. High'd Nurseries. *Schuyler*, N. Y. Highland Park. *Lake*, Ind. Highland Point. *Amos*, Ind. Highland Point. *Mercer*, Ill. Hightown. *Highland*, Va. Hill. *Mercer*, Va. Hillsborough. *Fernon*, Wis. Hillsborh's But'n. *Jefferson*, Mo. Hill's Fork. *Adams*, Ohio. Himes' Precinct. *Russell*, Ala. Hinton. *Mecosta*, Mich. Hitchcock. *Mason*, N. C. Hitchcock's Ranch. *Eldorado*, Cal. Hit. *Scotland*, Mo. Hixson. *Scotland*, Mo. Hockey's Bottom. *Jackson*, Wis. Hockley. *Amherst*, Va. Hockley. *Fernon*, Wis. Hodge's Mills. *Harris*, Tex. Hokenus. *Bergen*, N. J. Hokendauqua. *Lehigh*, Pa. Hokerillo. *Greenville*, S. C. Holbrook. *Swift*, N. Y. Holden. *Johnson*, Mo. Holland. *Shelby*, Ill. Hooper Valley. *Alamatch*, Cal. Hoopersville. *Dorchester*, Md. Hoosic Tunnel. *Berkshire*, Mass. Hooversville. *Anne Arundel*, Md. Hoop. *Somerset*, Md. Hopedale. *Worcester*, Mass. Hope Hill. *Pike*, Miss. Hope Ridge. *Monroe*, Ohio. Hope's Creek. *Ronos*, Tenn. Hopewell. *Bradley*, Ark. Hopewell. *Jennings*, Ind. Hopkinsville. *Perry*, Ala. Hopson's. *Cochama*, Miss. Horatio. *Darke*, Ohio. Horat. *Clay*, Ill. Horner's Store. *Grainger*, Tenn. Horn Hill. *Limestone*, Tex. Horn's Corners. *Onauke*, Wis. Horse Cane. *Hart*, Ky. Horse Creek. *Barlow*, Mo. Horse Creek. *Ash*, N. C. Horse Creek. *Greenville*, S. C. Horse Shoe Run. *Preston*, Va. Horton's. *Indiana*, Pa. Hortonville. *Rutland*, Vt. Honcktown. *Hancock*, Ohio. Houghton. *Ashland*, Wis. Houlika. *Chickasaw*, Miss. House Mills. *Barbour*, Va. Houersville. *Centre*, Pa. Houston. *Suzanne*, Fla. Houston. *Winston*, Ala. Howine's Station. *Jefferson*, Mo. Howardaville. *St. Joseph*, Mich. Howell. *Pope*, Ark. Howe's Corners. *Wauwaha*, Wis. Howesville. *Clay*, Ind. Howesville. *Edgar*, Ill. Hoytston. *Washington*, Ill. Hubbardville. *John*, Mich. Hubbardville. *Madison*, N. Y. Hubelville. *Huntingdon*, Pa. Huddleston. *Pike*, Ark. Hudson. *Black Hawk*, Iowa. Hudsonville. *Davies*, Ind. Huerfano (c. h.). *Huerfano*, Cal. Huff's Creek. *Hancock*, Ky. Huffville. *Floyd*, Va. Hull Prairie. *Wood*, Ohio. Humboldt. *Richardson*, Neb. Humboldt. *Pulaski*, Mo. Humboldt City. *Humboldt*, Nev. Humboldt. *Gibson*, Tenn. Hungry Creek. *Allen*, Ky. Hunlock Creek. *Luzerne*, Pa. Hunnewell. *Shelby*, Mo. Hunnaker's Store. *Montgomery*, N. C. Hunter's Creek. *Lupton*, Mich. Hunter's Mill. *Bartlesville*, Va. Huntersville. *Greenville*, S. C. Huntington. *St. Croix*, Wis. Huntington's Cent. *Chattanooga*, Va. Hunt's Station. *Franklin*, Tenn. Hunt's Station. *Kenosha*, Pa. Huntsville. *Douglas*, Col. Hurd. *Clearfield*, Pa. Hurdle's Mills. *Person*, N. C. Huron. *Lawrence*, Ind. Huron. *Atchison*, Kans. Huron City. *Huron*, Mich. Huron Station. *Wayne*, Mich. Hurricae. *Siltco*, Ark. Hurricane Creek. *Chittawa*, Ala. Hurvile. *Russell*, Ala. Hustonown. *Fulton*, Pa. Huston Valley. *Coles*, Ill. Hyatt. *Anderson*, Kans. Hyattsville. *Prince George's*, Md. Hydo Park. *Cook*, Ill. Hydeville. *Humboldt*, Cal. Hymera. *Sullivan*, Ind. Hyremansville. *Lehigh*, Pa. Iatan. *Morgan*, Ill. Ichetucknee. *Columbia*, Fla. Idaho (c. h.). *Clear Creek*, Col. Idaville. *Adams*, Pa. Idaville. *White*, Ind. Illinois Grove. *Marshall*, Iowa. Indianapolis Station. *Sangamon*, Ill. Indianapolis. *Miami*, Kans. Indian Bay. *Monroe*, Ark. Indian Creek. *Linn*, Kans. Indian Hill. *Hamilton*, Ohio. Indianola. *Suzanne*, Kans. Indian Lake. *Hamilton*, N. Y.

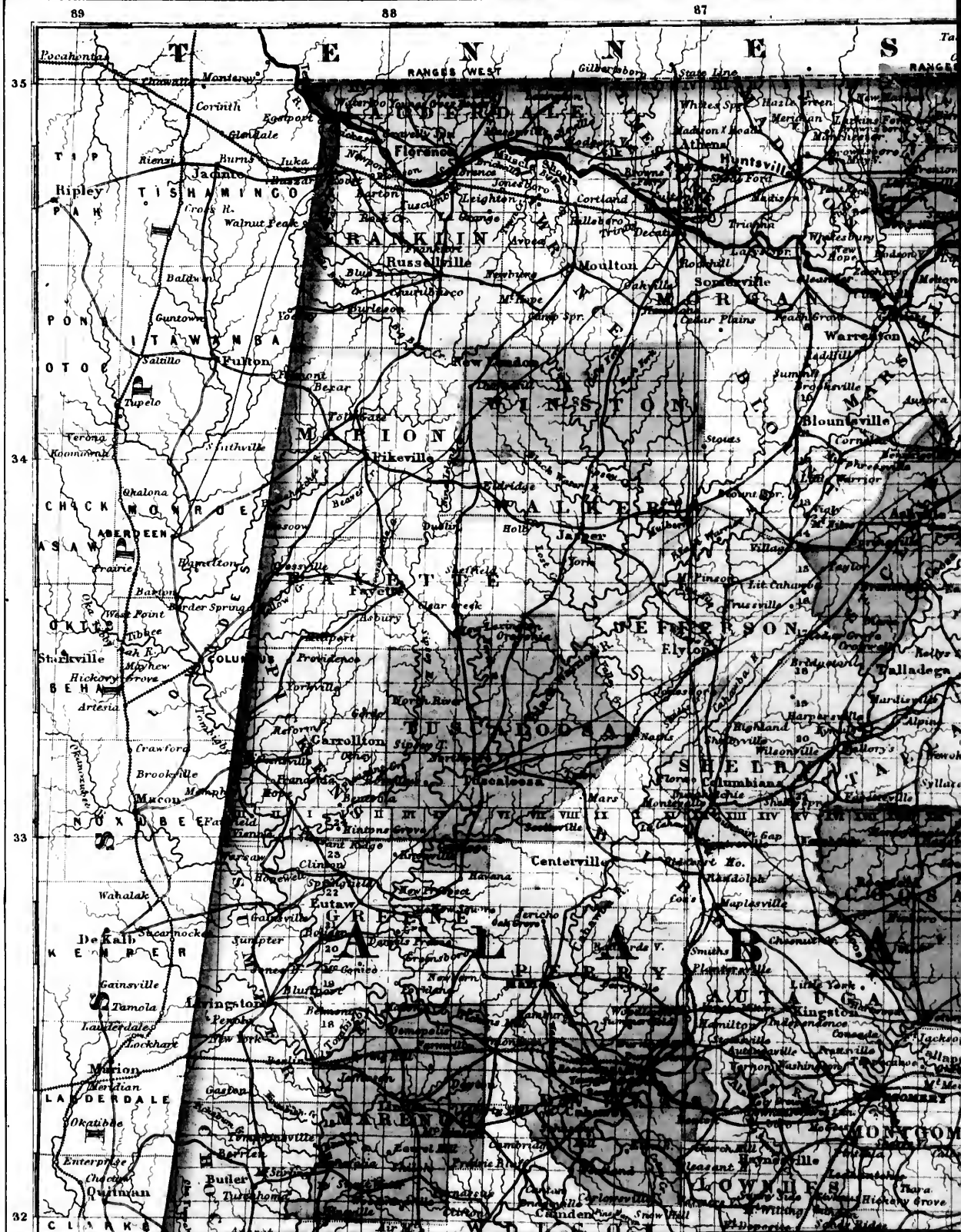
APPENDIX TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

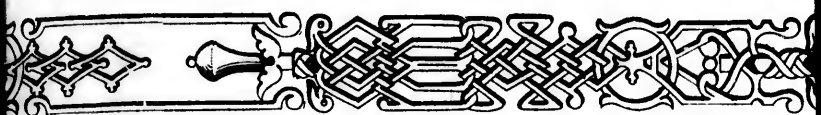
Issequena.....	Goochland, Va.	Kelly's Station.....	Armstrong, Pa.	Lanesfield.....	Johnson, Kans.	Linton.....	Hancock, Ga.	Lyon.....	Wabash, Mo.
Lincoln.....	Lyon, Kans.	Kelso.....	Lincoln, Tenn.	Langdon.....	Peoria, Ill.	Linton.....	Richmond, N. C.	Lynons.....	Miami, Fla.
Linn.....	Richland, Miss.	Kelso.....	Scott, Mo.	Langgola.....	Benton, Minn.	Linton.....	Pawnee, Neb.	Lynons' Station.....	Berk, Pa.
Luka.....	Washington, Wis.	Kelton.....	Sibley, Minn.	Lantz Grove.....	Jones, Iowa.	Linwood.....	Portage, Wis.	Lyon's Station.....	Fayette, Mo.
Lvor.....	Tama, Iowa.	Kemper City.....	Union, S. C.	Laplum.....	Lincoln, N. C.	Linwood.....	Hamilton, Ohio.	Lyon Valley.....	Lehigh, Pa.
Lvy.....	Southampton, Va.	Kemp's Creek.....	Victoria, Tex.	La Place.....	Macon, Ala.	Linwood Station.....	Lawrence, Pa.	McAmeron.....	Martin, Pa.
Lvy Depot.....	Albemarle, Va.	Kemp's Mills.....	St. Helena, La.	La Place.....	St. Martin, La.	Lisbon.....	Delaware, Pa.	McClannan.....	De Kalb, Ga.
Lvy Gap.....	Madison, N. C.	Kendaia.....	Seneca, N. Y.	La Pland.....	Madison, N. C.	Lisbon.....	La Fayette, Mo.	McClary.....	De Kalb, Ga.
Lxonia Centre.....	Jefferson, Wis.	Kendall.....	Clay, Mo.	La Porte.....	Larimer, Col.	Lisbon.....	Dartington, S. C.	McCleary.....	Stable, Pa.
Lzoria.....	Rock Island, Ill.	Kennebec.....	Stearns, Minn.	Laport.....	Sierra, Ark.	Little Britain.....	Lancaster, Pa.	McClelland.....	Franklin, N. C.
Ljacinto.....	Colusa, Cal.	Kennebec.....	Monona, Iowa.	Larissa.....	Prairie, Ark.	Little Falls (c.h.).....	Monroeville, Minn.	McDaniel's.....	Orange, Va.
Jack Grove.....	Guilford, N. C.	Kennedy.....	Chautauque, N. Y.	Larrabee.....	Mantowoc, Wis.	Little Lake.....	Mendocino, Cal.	McDonald.....	Bradley, Pa.
Jackborough.....	Jack, Tex.	Kennedy's XE's.....	Lavaca, Ohio.	Larry's Creek.....	Lycorn, Pa.	Little Neck.....	Queens, N. Y.	McDonalds.....	Stark, Pa.
Jack's Creek.....	Texas, Mo.	Kenner.....	Matagorda, Tex.	Last Chance.....	Carroll, Miss.	Little River.....	Cherokee, Ala.	McDowell.....	Burys, Pa.
Jackson.....	Camden, N. J.	Kennett (c. h.).....	Dunklin, Mo.	Lathrop.....	Susquehanna, Pa.	Little Spring.....	Franklin, Miss.	McGavey's.....	Clearfield, Pa.
Jackson.....	Linn, Kans.	Kenton.....	Obion, Tenn.	Lattimer.....	Warren, Iowa.	Little's Mills.....	Tyler, Va.	McGill.....	Pauiding, Pa.
Jackson's Depot.....	Colleton, S. C.	Kenton.....	Kenton, Ky.	Latonia Springs.....	Ashley, Ark.	Little Stranger.....	Leavenworth, Kans.	McGonigle's Station.....	Butler, Pa.
Jackson Centre.....	Shelby, Ohio.	Kenton.....	Christians, Mo.	Latonia Springs.....	Bea, Tex.	Little Sturgeon.....	Poor, Wis.	McHenry's Creek.....	Palauk, Pa.
Jackson Corners.....	Monroe, Pa.	Kent's Station (c.h.).....	Neaton, Ind.	Lauderdale Station.....	Lauderdale, Miss.	Little Suamico.....	Oconto, Wis.	McIntosh.....	Liberty, Pa.
Jackson's Furnace.....	Jackson, Ohio.	Kentucky Valley.....	Witte, Ark.	Laura Furnace.....	Trigg, Ky.	Littleville.....	Wagon, Ala.	McKee's.....	La Fayette, Mo.
Jackson's Creek.....	Randolph, N. C.	Keplersville.....	Schuttkill, Pa.	Laura Town.....	Lavaca, Ark.	Little Toby.....	Clearfield, Pa.	McKee's Half Falls.....	Snyder, Pa.
Jackson Springs.....	Moore, N. C.	Kerisville.....	Kerr, Tex.	Laura Glen.....	New London, Conn.	Littleton.....	Aroostook, Me.	McKnight.....	Butler, Pa.
Jackson Summit.....	Fulton, N. Y.	Keshona.....	Shawano, Wis.	Laura Hill.....	Perry, Mo.	Little Traverse.....	Emmett, Mich.	McKownsville.....	Albany, N. C.
Jacksonville.....	Cathoun, Ala.	Kesslers.....	Northampton, Pa.	Laura Pond.....	Marton, Va.	Little Verdigris.....	Cherokee, Ark.	McLaughlin's.....	Wm. Moore, Pa.
Jacksonville.....	Somerset, Md.	Ketcham.....	Luerna, Pa.	Laura Point.....	Terr's Bone, La.	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca, Wis.	McMillan.....	Knox, T. C.
Jacksonville.....	Obion, Tenn.	Kettle Creek.....	Ocean, N. J.	Laurence.....	Park, Col.	Little York.....	Meade, Ky.	McQueen.....	La Fayette, Mo.
Jacksonville.....	Lucia, Va.	Keyston.....	Perry, Pa.	La Vega.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	Little York.....	Green, Mo.	McQueen.....	Marion, Pa.
Jacksonville.....	Wabash, Minn.	Kickapoo City.....	Leavenworth, Kans.	Lavernia.....	Wilson, Tex.	Little Valley.....	Olmsted, Minn.	Macedonia.....	Grant, Pa.
Jack's Reef.....	Onondaga, N. Y.	Kilder.....	Caldwell, Mo.	La Villa.....	Houston, Minn.	Litzberg.....	Lehigh, Pa.	Macedonia.....	Hamilton, Pa.
Jackton Station.....	Lander, Neb.	Kiel.....	Mantowoc, Wis.	Lawrenceburgh.....	Warren, Iowa.	Lively Grove.....	Washington, Ill.	Macbrideville.....	Mason, Pa.
Jacobsville.....	Erie, Pa.	Kilbourn.....	Vin Buren, Iowa.	Lawson.....	Wetlow, Ga.	Livermore.....	McLean, Ky.	Macbrideville.....	Mason, Pa.
Jacobsville.....	Lander, Neb.	Kilbourne City.....	Columbia, Wis.	La Yerba.....	Hardin, Iowa.	Livestock.....	Anderson, Tenn.	Macbrideville.....	Guthrie, Pa.
Jalapa.....	Dodge, Neb.	Kildare.....	Juneau, Wis.	Layman.....	Washington, Ohio.	Livestock (c. h.).....	Appanoose, Iowa.	Macbrideville.....	Outagamie, Pa.
Jalapa.....	Monroe, Tenn.	Kilgore.....	Venango, Pa.	Layton.....	Susser, N. J.	Lobatchew.....	Winston, Miss.	Macbrideville.....	Cravon, Pa.
James' Bayou.....	Mississippi, Mo.	Kilkenny.....	Le Sueur, Minn.	Lazarate Station.....	Delaware, Pa.	Lock.....	Utah, Ill.	Macbrideville.....	Morona, Pa.
James' Crossing.....	Jackson, Kans.	Killingber.....	Dauphin, Pa.	Lead Hill.....	Murion, Ark.	Loeke.....	Ingham, Mich.	Macbrideville.....	Guthrie, Pa.
James' Fork.....	Sebastian, Ark.	Kimball.....	Bosque, Tex.	Lead Mine.....	Tucker, Va.	Loekeford.....	San Joaquin, Cal.	Macbrideville.....	Watson, Pa.
James' Switch.....	Marion, Ind.	Kimbleton.....	Chatham, N. C.	Leak's Store.....	Columbia, Ark.	Loekland Station.....	Hiland, Ohio.	Macbrideville.....	Clearfield, Pa.
Jamesstown.....	Ottawa, Mich.	Kimmswick.....	Jefferson, Mo.	Leal.....	Dezar, Tex.	Loek No. 4.....	Washington, Pa.	Macbrideville.....	Madison, Pa.
Jamonia.....	Leon, Fla.	Kinard's Tarnout.....	Neche, S. C.	Leaman Place.....	Lancaster, Pa.	Loek 17.....	Zuawara, Ohio.	Macbrideville.....	Somerset, Pa.
Janesville.....	Waukega, Minn.	Kinderhook.....	Pickaway, Ohio.	Leasburgh.....	Cravford, Pa.	Loekwood.....	Lavaca, Ky.	Macbrideville.....	Orange, Pa.
Janesville.....	Greenwood, Kans.	Kinderhook.....	Branch, Mich.	Leavenworth.....	Butler, Pa.	Loekst Bottom.....	Botetourt, Va.	Macbrideville.....	Madison, Pa.
Janesville.....	Shasta, Cal.	King.....	Dubuque, Iowa.	Leaton.....	Prinsett, Ark.	Loekst Grove.....	Nacato, Tex.	Macbrideville.....	Luerna, Pa.
Japan.....	Franklin, N. Y.	Kingsbridge Park.....	N. York, N. Y.	Leavenworth.....	Boisen, Minn.	Loekst Grove.....	Kenit, Md.	Macbrideville.....	Monro, Pa.
Jarvis.....	De Kalb, Ind.	Kingston City.....	Linn, Iowa.	Lebanon.....	Linn, Oreg.	Loekst Grove.....	Umpqua, Oreg.	Macbrideville.....	Butte, Pa.
Jasonville.....	Greene, Ind.	Kingswood.....	Somerset, Pa.	Lebanon.....	Collin, Tex.	Loekst Grove.....	Atchison, Kans.	Macbrideville.....	Seneca, Pa.
Jateel.....	Meriwether, Ga.	Kinnitty.....	Marion, Ill.	Lebanon.....	Sheppard, Miss.	Loekst Hill.....	Knox, Mo.	Macbrideville.....	Eaton, Pa.
Jatt.....	Reaper, Ohio.	Kipp's Corners.....	Genesee, Ohio.	Lebanon Church.....	Shenando, Va.	Loekst Lane.....	Winnebuck, Iowa.	Macbrideville.....	Baton Rouge, La.
Jay Bird.....	Marshall, Ala.	Kipton.....	Marion, Ohio.	Lebanon Junction.....	Bullitt, Ky.	Loekst Level.....	Louis, Va.	Macbrideville.....	Schuttkill, Pa.
Jay Hawk.....	El Dorado, Cal.	Kiryville.....	Winchango, Ill.	Lebanon Glass Works.....	Bur'n, N. J.	Loekst Point.....	Ottawa, Ohio.	Macbrideville.....	Duval, Pa.
Jaysville.....	Darke, Ohio.	Kirkland.....	Washington, Wis.	Lebow.....	Polk, Ark.	Loekst Valley.....	Queens, N. Y.	Macbrideville.....	Shannon, Pa.
Jeddo.....	Maryette, Ohio.	Kirkland.....	Adams, Ind.	Leccompton.....	Monroe, Ohio.	Loekst Valley.....	Lehigh, Pa.	Macbrideville.....	Solano, Pa.
Jeddo.....	Luerna, Pa.	Kirkland.....	Caroline, Va.	Leccompton.....	Wise, Va.	Loekst Valley.....	Pulaski, Ark.	Macbrideville.....	Stearns, Pa.
Jeddo City.....	Harper, Iowa.	Kirkwood.....	Caroline, Va.	Leeds.....	Montgomery, Pa.	Loekst Valley.....	Columbia, Wis.	Macbrideville.....	Pochechick, Pa.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson, Iowa.	Kirkwood.....	New Castle, Del.	Leeds Dale.....	Wayne, Pa.	Loekst Valley.....	Wilson, Tex.	Macbrideville.....	Polk, Pa.
Jefferson (c. h.).....	Jackson, Ga.	Kirkwood Centre.....	Broom's, N. Y.	Leeds Dale.....	Wayne, Pa.	Loekst Valley.....	Utah, Cal.	Macbrideville.....	Onago, Pa.
Jefferson.....	Marion, Oreg.	Kittery Depot.....	York, Me.	Leeds Dale.....	Hampshire, Mass.	Loekst Valley.....	Cache, Utah.	Macbrideville.....	Pendleton, Pa.
Jefferson.....	Park, Col.	Knaers.....	Berks, Pa.	Leeds Dale.....	Columbia, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Lugansport.....	Macbrideville.....	Hamilton, Ill.
Jefferson Barracks.....	Louis, Mo.	Knight's Grove.....	St. Clair, Ill.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Natchitoches, La.	Macbrideville.....	Benton, Iowa.
Jeffersonville.....	Casa, Mich.	Knobsville.....	Fulton, Pa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Washington, Ark.	Macbrideville.....	Washita, Ark.
Jeffersonville.....	Falls, Tex.	Knox.....	Marathon, Wis.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Ba, Mo.	Macbrideville.....	Madison, Mo.
Jennings's Ferry.....	Benton, Ark.	Knox Dale.....	Jefferson, Pa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Grant, Wis.	Macbrideville.....	Madison, Mo.
Jennings' Fork.....	Smith, Tenn.	Knox Point.....	Bossier, La.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Collin, Tex.	Macbrideville.....	Madison, Mo.
Jenny.....	Marathon, Wis.	Koeltown.....	Pendleton, Ky.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Bureau, Ind.	Macbrideville.....	Yuba, Cal.
Jenny Lind.....	Calaveras, Cal.	Kossuth.....	Omaha, Mo.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Yuba, Cal.	Macbrideville.....	Burlington, N. J.
Jericho.....	Laclede, Mo.	Kossuth.....	Washington, Mo.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Tatnall, Ga.	Macbrideville.....	Panola, Tex.
Jerseytown.....	Columbia, Pa.	Kreischerville.....	Richmond, N. Y.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Richardson, Neb.	Macbrideville.....	Pekens, S. C.
Jerusalem.....	Monroe, Ohio.	Kroghville.....	Jefferson, Wis.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Butler, Pa.
Jessamine.....	Garrard, Ky.	Krybo.....	Winn, La.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Madison, Mo.
Jessup.....	Buchanan, Iowa.	Krybo.....	Franklin, Mo.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Portage, Pa.
Jimes.....	Jackson, Ohio.	Labadie.....	Stokes, N. C.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Shelby, Pa.
Jinkins' Depot.....	Harden, Tenn.	Labertha.....	Clark, Iowa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Sin Pete, Pa.
John's Branch.....	Monongahela, Va.	Lacelle.....	De Kalb, Iowa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
John's Branch.....	Barnwell, S. C.	Lacey.....	Mascotine, Iowa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
John's Branch.....	Madison, Wis.	Laclede.....	Fayette, Ill.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnstonville.....	Wayne, Ill.	Ladiga.....	Cathoun, Ala.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnston Grove.....	Story, Iowa.	Ladonia.....	Fumin, Tex.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnston's Mill.....	Monroe, Tenn.	Ladora.....	Iowa, Iowa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnston's Station.....	McIntosh, Ga.	La Fayette.....	Upshur, Tex.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnstonville.....	Hardy, Va.	La Fayette.....	Nicole, Minn.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnstown.....	Alleghany, Md.	La Fayette.....	Griat, Mich.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnstown Centre.....	Rock, Wis.	La Fayette.....	Chippewa, Wis.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnsville.....	Bradley, Ark.	La Fayette.....	Kane, Ill.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Johnsville.....	Putnam, Ind.	La Fayette.....	La Grue.....	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jollyville.....	Lee, Iowa.	La Fayette.....	Prairie, Ark.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jones.....	Ferris, Ind.	La Fayette.....	Wagon, Penn.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jonesborough.....	Cravhead, Ark.	La Fayette.....	Shawnee, Mich.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jones' Corners.....	Holmes, Ohio.	La Fayette.....	Harrison, Ky.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jones' Ferry.....	Mo. House, La.	La Fayette.....	Washington, Iowa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jones' Hill.....	St. Francis, Ark.	La Fayette.....	Spencer, Miss.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jones' Point.....	Holk, Me.	La Fayette.....	Calaveras, La.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jonesport.....	Washington, Mo.	La Fayette.....	New River, Fla.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jonesville.....	Cocke, Tenn.	La Fayette.....	Lake City.....	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Joppa Village.....	Plymouth, Mass.	La Fayette.....	Cathoun, Iowa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jordan.....	Jay, Ind.	La Fayette.....	Columbia, Fla.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Jordan's Springs.....	Montgo, Tenn.	La Fayette.....	Elk, Pa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Josephine.....	Green, Wis.	La Fayette.....	Jasper, Miss.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.
Joreville.....	Litchfield, Conn.	La Fayette.....	Wayne, Pa.	Leeds Dale.....	Lebanon, Wis.	Loekst Valley.....	Pekens, S. C.	Macbrideville.....	Marion, Pa.

Jay Hawk	El Dorado, Cal.	Kintyre	Winnebago, Ill.	Lebanon Glass Wo's	Burton, N. J.	Locust Point	Ottawa, Ohio.	Mahomet	Burnet, Pa.
Jaysville	Darke, Ohio.	Kirbyville	Berks, Pa.	Lebaw	Polk, Ark.	Locust Valley	Queens, N. Y.	Mahon's Creek	Shannon, Mo.
Jeddo	Marquette, Wis.	Kirkland	Washington, Wis.	Leecompton	Mourne, Ohio.	Locust Valley	Lehigh, Pa.	Maine Prairie	Sotano, Mo.
Jeddo	Luernie, Pa.	Kirkwood	Adams, Ind.	Leecompton	Wayne, Pa.	Lodi	Pulaski, Ark.	Maine Prairie	Stearns, Mo.
Jeddo City	Harrison, Iowa.	Kirkwood	Caroline, Va.	Lederachsville	Lehigh, Pa.	Lodi	Columbia, Wis.	Maicolm	Poveahick, Ind.
Jefferson	Jefferson, La.	Kirkwood	New Castle, Del.	Leeds	Wayne, Pa.	Lodi	Wilson, Tex.	Malden	Polk, Mo.
Jefferson (c. h.)	Jackson, Ga.	Kirkwood Centre	Broome, N. Y.	Leeds	Hampshire, Mass.	Lodge	Cake, Utah.	Mallory	Oaxeco, Pa.
Jefferson	Marion, Oreg.	Kittery Depot	York, Me.	Leeds Centre	Columbia, Wis.	Lodge Bayou	Natchitoches, La.	Mallow's	Pendleton, Mo.
Jefferson	Paris, Cal.	Knaners	Berks, Pa.	Leeds June'n	Androscoogin, Me.	Lodge	Benton, Iowa.	Manilla	De Kalb, Ga.
Jefferson Barracks	St. Louis, Mo.	Knight's Grove	St. Clair, Ill.	Leesborough	Montgomery, Md.	Lone Grove	Washington, Pa.	Manionsville	Dinwiddie, Va.
Jeffersonville	Cass, Mich.	Knobsville	Fulton, Pa.	Leesville	Henry, Mo.	Lone Grove	Washington, Pa.	Manly	Johnson, Ind.
Jena	Falls, Tex.	Knovion	Marathon, Wis.	Lehigh Valley	Lehigh, Pa.	Lone Oak	Bates, Mo.	Mannd Hill	Douglas, Pa.
Jennings's Ferry	Benton, Ark.	Knox Dale	Jefferson, Pa.	Leicester	Buncombe, N. C.	Lone Star	Grant, Wis.	Mannah	Kecker, Mo.
Jenny	Smith, Tenn.	Knoxville	Booster, La.	Leland	Leelanau, Mich.	Lone Tree	Collin, Tex.	Manasses	Prince William, Va.
Jenny Lind	Calaveras, Cal.	Koetztown	Pendleton, Ky.	Leimon	Steele, Minn.	Lone Tree	Bureau, Ill.	Manehang	Worcester, Mo.
Jericho	Laclede, Mo.	Kossuth	Washington, Mo.	Leinark Falls	Fallon, Ohio.	Lone Bar	Yuba, Cal.	Manchester	Kennebec, Me.
Jerseytown	Columbia, Pa.	Kreischerville	Richmond, N. Y.	Lenn Mills	Delaware, Pa.	Lone Beach	Burlington, N. J.	Manchester	Green Lake, Wis.
Jerusalem	Monroe, Ohio.	Kroghville	Jefferson, Wis.	Lenex	Hennepin, Minn.	Lone Branch	Tatnall, Ga.	Manchester	Ocean, N. J.
Jessamino	Garrard, Ky.	Kylisho	Winn, La.	Leo	White, Ga.	Lone Branch	Richardson, Neb.	Manito	Mason, Mo.
Jessup	Buchanan, Iowa.	Labaddo	Franklin, Mo.	Leo	Shanty, N. C.	Lone Branch	Pickens, S. C.	Mankato (c. h.)	Blue Earth, Minn.
James	Jackson, Ohio.	Labertha	Stokes, N. C.	Leon	Morris, Kansas.	Lone Jack	Butler, Ala.	Mansfield	Tarrant, Tex.
Jenkins' Depot	Hardenan, Tenn.	Lacelle	Clark, Iowa.	Leonard's Corn	Providence, R. I.	Lone Prairie	Jefferson, Mo.	Mansfield	Warren, N. Y.
John's Branch	Bedford, Va.	Lacelle	Clark, Iowa.	Leonardville	Monmouth, N. J.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Portage, Wis.
Johnson	Barnwell, S. C.	Lacledo	Fayette, Ill.	Leonora Springs	Hamilton, Tenn.	Lone Prairie	Fayette, Tex.	Manitowish	Shelby, Ind.
Johnson's Shop	Madison, S. C.	Ladiga	Callhoun, Ala.	Leon Springs	Bear, Tex.	Lone Prairie	Fayette, Tex.	Manitowish	Saw Pele, Ind.
Johnsonville	Wayne, Ill.	Ladonia	Fannin, Tex.	Leonville	Coryell, Tex.	Lone Prairie	Fayette, Tex.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnston Grove	Story, Iowa.	Ladora	Iowa, Iowa.	Lo Roy	Jackson, Va.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnston's Mill	Monroe, Tenn.	La Fayette	Uphar, Tex.	Lo Roy	Bremer, Iowa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnston's Station	McIntosh, Ga.	La Fayette	Nicolet, Minn.	Leslie	Van Wert, Ohio.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnstonville	Altamont, Va.	La Fayette	Gratiot, Mich.	Lo Scur	Le Sueur, Minn.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnstown	Alleghany, Md.	La Fayette	Chippewa, Wis.	Lo Scur City	Le Sueur, Minn.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnstown Centre	Rochester, Mo.	La Fayette	Chippewa, Wis.	Letcher	Bald, Va.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnsville	Bradley, Ark.	La Fox	Kane, Ill.	Letho	Richmond, N. C.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Johnsville	Putnam, Ind.	La Grue	Prairie, Ark.	Letho	Richmond, N. C.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jollyville	Lee, Iowa.	Laguardo	Wilson, Tenn.	Letho	Richmond, N. C.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jones	Vermilion, Ind.	Lainsburgh	Shiawassee, Mich.	Lewishatchee	Lotwode, Ala.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jonesborough	Craighead, Ark.	Lair's Station	Harrison, Iowa.	Lewisburgh	Dodge, Neb.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jones' Corners	Holmes, Ohio.	Lake	Washington, Ky.	Lewis Creek	Shelby, Ind.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jones' Ferry	Marthouse, La.	Lake	Sevier, Miss.	Lewis Ferry	Jasper, Tex.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jones' Hill	St. Francis, Ark.	Lake	Sevier, Miss.	Lewisville	Frederick, Md.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jones' Point	Holt, Mo.	Lake Arthur	Culcasien, La.	Lewisville	Forsyth, N. C.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jonesport	Washington, Mo.	Lake Battle	New River, Fla.	Lewisville	Greene, Ind.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jonesville	Cocke, Tenn.	Lake City	Stark, Ind.	Lewisville	Nassau, Fla.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Joppa Village	Plymouth, Mass.	Lake City (c. h.)	Callhoun, Iowa.	Lexington	Santa Clara, Cal.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jordan	Jay, Ind.	Lake City	Columbia, Fla.	Lexington	Taylor, Iowa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jordan's Springs	Montgo, Tenn.	Lake City	Clark, Pa.	Liberty	San Joaquin, Cal.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Josephine	Green, Wis.	Lake Como	Jasper, Miss.	Liberty Centre	Henry, Ohio.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Joyville	Litchfield, Conn.	Lake Como	Wayne, Pa.	Liberty Centre	Wells, Ind.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Judeville	Surry, N. C.	Lake Creek	Benton, Mo.	Libertyville	Whitesides, Ill.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Judson	Blue Earth, Minn.	Lake Ford	Wood, Tex.	Libertyville	St. Francis, Mo.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Judson	Sullivan, Mo.	Lake Forest	Lake, Ill.	Lick Run	Hamilton, Ohio.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Junction	Jefferson, Col.	Lake Harria	Sumter, Fla.	Lightville	Marion, Miss.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Junction City (c. h.)	Davis, Kans.	Lake Hill	Uster, N. Y.	Lightwood Creek	Lexington, S. C.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Junction City	Trinity, Cal.	Lakeport	Lake, Cal.	Lillington	New Hanover, N. C.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Junction Grove	Cook, Ill.	Lakeport	Dakota.	Lilly Pond	Wright, Minn.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Junto	Wabasha, Ill.	Lakeport	Madison, N. Y.	Lilly's Store	Wilcox, Ala.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Jupiter	Madison, Ark.	Lakeport	Fulton, Ind.	Lima	Houston, Minn.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Justice	Sabine, La.	Laketown	Berrien, Mich.	Limerick	Bureau, Ill.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kable's	Clarion, Pa.	Laketown	Currier, Minn.	Lime Ridge	Columbia, Pa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kalisch	Stearns, Minn.	Lake Valley	El Dorado, Cal.	Lime Sink	Sauk, Wis.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kalorama	Wayne, Ind.	Lakeville	Plymouth, Mass.	Limestone	Decatur, Ga.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kamillech	Suwamish, Wash.	Lakeville	Sonoma, Cal.	Limestone	Kankakee, Ill.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kanawha	Wood, Va.	Lakeville	Stoddard, Mo.	Limestone	Arnostook, Me.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kanawha	Douglas, Kans.	Lake Washington	Washington, Miss.	Limestone	Marshall, Va.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kandotta	Stearns, Minn.	Lake Washington	Le Sueur, Minn.	Limestone	Shelby, Ala.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kane	Campbell, Ky.	Lakin's Grove	Hamilton, Iowa.	Lincoln	Gallit, Ohio.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kansas	Schoen, Ohio.	Eamar (c. h.)	Barton, Mo.	Lincoln	Wabash, Minn.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kansasville	Racine, Wis.	Lamb's Station	Nodaway, Mo.	Lincoln (c. h.)	Mason, Mich.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kantiz	Snyder, Pa.	Lamb's	Vanango, Pa.	Lincoln	Nemata, Kans.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Karlin	Edgefield, S. C.	Lamb's Corners	Broome, N. Y.	Lincoln	Lancaster, Pa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kasson	Preston, Va.	Lamb's Point	Dickinson, Kans.	Lincoln	Pok, Iowa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kasson	Vanderburg, Ind.	Lamolle	Winnona, Minn.	Lincoln	Placer, Cal.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kasson	Madison, Iowa.	Lamonto	Pettis, Mo.	Lincoln	Keosauque, Wis.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kasson	McKen, Pa.	Lamotho	Rapides, La.	Lincoln City	Summit, Cal.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kasson	Monticocco, Wis.	Lanark	Lehigh, Pa.	Lincoln	San Joaquin, Cal.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Katcovlo	Broome, N. Y.	Lanark	Winn, La.	Lincoln	Centre, Pa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kaw City	Jefferson, Kans.	Lanark	Curroll, Ill.	Lincoln	Grundy, Mo.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kearney City	Kearney, Neb.	Lancaster	Dallas, Tex.	Lincolnville	Worcester, Md.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Keeler's Store	Franklin, Pa.	Lancha Plans	Amador, Cal.	Lindsie	Monroe, Va.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Keeneyville	Toga, Pa.	Lander	Frederick, Md.	Line Ferry	La Fayette, Ark.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Keiserville	Wyoming, Pa.	Lander	Warren, Pa.	Linneville	Clarion, Pa.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kekketagon	Oconto, Wis.	Landingville	Schuykill, Pa.	Linn	Columbia, N. Y.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Keokuck	Dodge, Wis.	Landsdale	Montgomery, Pa.	Linn Mills	Jasper, Mo.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
Kellie's Store	Kemper, Miss.	Lano	Bowie, Tex.	Linn Spring Mills	Barton, Ark.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.
		Lano	Franklin, Kans.	Linn's Valley	Tulare, Cal.	Lone Prairie	Wayne, Ill.	Manitowish	Marion, Mo.

Manomet.....*Burnet, Tex.*
 Manon's Creek.....*Shannon, Mo.*
 Manon's Prairie.....*Solano, Cal.*
 Malino Prairie.....*Stearns, Minn.*
 Malcolms.....*Poweshoke, W. Va.*
 Malden.....*Polk, Wis.*
 Mallory.....*Oneco, N. Y.*
 Malloy's.....*Pendleton, Va.*
 Malua.....*De Kalb, Ill.*
 Malonesville.....*Dinwiddie, Va.*
 Malvera.....*Johnson, Iowa.*
 Mammoth Ledge.....*Douglas, Neb.*
 Mamada Hill.....*Duaphin, Pa.*
 Mananaah.....*Meeker, Minn.*
 Manasses.....*Prince William, Va.*
 Manachang.....*Worcester, Mass.*
 Manchester.....*Kennecock, Me.*
 Manchester.....*Green Lake, Iowa.*
 Manchester.....*Ocean, N. J.*
 Manito.....*Mason, Ill.*
 Mankato (c. h.).....*Blue Earth, Minn.*
 Manlius.....*Lasalle, Ill.*
 Mansfield.....*Tarrant, Tex.*
 Mansson.....*Warren, N. C.*
 Manua.....*Portage, Ohio.*
 Manleuo.....*Shelby, Iowa.*
 Manli City.....*Sun Pete, Utah.*
 Manion.....*Marles, Mo.*
 Manuta.....*Collin, Tex.*
 Manville.....*Jefferson, Ind.*
 Maple Glen.....*Scott, Minn.*
 Maple Grove.....*Fenwick, Pa.*
 Maple Hill.....*Wabasha, Kans.*
 Maple Lake.....*Wright, Minn.*
 Maple Lawn.....*Monroe, Va.*
 Maple Spr'g. Cumberland, Tenn.
 Maple Springs.....*Wilkes, N. C.*
 Mapleton Grand Traverse, Mich.
 Mapleton.....*Monona, Iowa.*
 Mapleton Depot Hunt'gdon, Pa.
 Maplewood.....*Middlesex, Mass.*
 Maple Works.....*Clark, Wis.*
 Marble Creek.....*Fayette, Ky.*
 Marble Ridge.....*Stark, Wis.*
 Marble Rock.....*Floyd, Iowa.*
 Marcus.....*Duon, Wis.*
 Marcy.....*Buone, Iowa.*
 Marcy.....*Fairfield, Ohio.*
 Marengo.....*Nicholas, Ky.*
 Marengo.....*Mecklenburgh, Va.*
 Mariah Hill.....*Spencer, Ind.*
 Marianne.....*Polk, Tex.*
 Mario Saline.....*Ashley, Ark.*
 Marietta.....*Lawrence, Ala.*
 Marietta.....*Greenville, S. C.*
 Marino.....*Levins, Ky.*
 Mariner's Harbor.....*Richmond, N. Y.*
 Marion.....*Douglas, Kans.*
 Marion.....*Plymouth, Mass.*
 Marion Centro.....*Marion, Kans.*
 Mark.....*Lagan, Ohio.*
 Markleville.....*Madison, Ind.*
 Marmont.....*Marshall, Ind.*
 Marquette.....*Fond du Lac, Wis.*
 Marshall.....*Duane, Wis.*
 Marshall Prairie.....*Searcy, Ark.*
 Marsh Creek.....*Whitley, Ky.*
 Marshfield.....*Athens, Ohio.*
 Marshfield.....*Tioga, Pa.*
 Mars Hill College.....*Madison, N. C.*
 Marsville.....*Montgomery, N. Y.*
 Martell.....*Perce, Wis.*
 Martin Furnace.....*Centre, Pa.*
 Martinville.....*Natchitoches, La.*
 Martin.....*Greene, Mo.*
 Martinsburgh.....*Monroe, Ky.*
 Martinsburgh.....*Knox, Ohio.*
 Martinsville.....*Spartanburgh, S. C.*
 Martinville.....*Gretna, Wis.*
 Mary Oreen.....*Saline, Ark.*
 Marysburgh.....*Le Sueur, Minn.*
 Marysville.....*Columbia, Ark.*
 Marysville (c. h.).....*Marshall, Kans.*
 Marysville.....*Vermilion, Ill.*
 Marysville.....*St. Clair, Mich.*
 Mason.....*Mason, Tex.*
 Mason.....*Effingham, Ill.*

Memomoue (c. h.).....*Dunn, Wis.*
 Mentor.....*Bremer, Iowa.*
 Menomonee.....*Lancaster, Va.*
 Menor.....*Morgan, Va.*
 Menoslova.....*Lincoln, Mo.*
 Menhegan Island.....*Polk, Oreg.*
 Menmouth.....*Richardson, Neb.*
 Menoud.....*Rank, Tex.*
 Menroo.....*Jay, Ind.*
 Menroo.....*Platte, Neb.*
 Menroo Centro.....*Ogle, Ill.*
 Menroo City.....*Monroe, Mo.*
 Menroo Forgo.....*Lebanon, Pa.*
 Menroo Furnace.....*Jackson, Ohio.*
 Montague (c. h.).....*Montague, Tex.*
 Montauk.....*Texas, Mo.*
 Mont Clair.....*Essex, N. J.*
 Mont Clara.....*Montgomery, Pa.*
 Monterey.....*Richardson, Neb.*
 Montesano.....*Chehalis, Wash.*
 Montevallio.....*Vernon, Mo.*
 Montevideo.....*Hart, Ga.*
 Monte Vista.....*Choctaw, Miss.*
 Montgomery.....*Trigg, Ky.*
 Montgomery.....*Winn, La.*
 Montgomery City.....*Park, Col.*
 Montgomery's St'n.....*Darless, Ind.*
 Montgomery St'n.....*Lycoming, Pa.*
 Monticello.....*Johnson, Kans.*
 Montmorency.....*Tippecanoe, Ind.*
 Montpoller.....*Kewaunee, Wis.*
 Montpoller.....*Adair, Ky.*
 Montrose.....*Wright, Minn.*
 Moody's Cross Roads.....*Leon, Tex.*
 Moor's Forks.....*Clinton, N. Y.*
 Moor's Prairie.....*Wright, Minn.*
 Moore's Creek.....*Monroe, Wis.*
 Moore's Corners.....*Bradford, Pa.*
 Moore's X Roads.....*Meigs, Tenn.*
 Moore's Ranch.....*Marion, Kans.*
 Moorsville.....*Monongalia, Va.*
 Moorsville.....*Livingston, Mo.*
 Moorhead.....*Alleghany, Pa.*
 Moorton.....*Kent, Del.*
 Moorville.....*Vinton, Ohio.*
 Moosic.....*Luzerne, Pa.*
 Mooses.....*Jackson, Tex.*
 Moorhead City.....*Carteret, N. C.*
 Moorill's Mill.....*Sullivan, Tenn.*
 Morgau's Glade.....*Frederic, Va.*
 Morgan Spring.....*Perry, Ala.*
 Morgansville.....*Morgan, Ohio.*
 Morgansville.....*Polk, Tex.*
 Morgianna.....*Lawrence, Ind.*
 Moro Bay.....*Bradley, Ark.*
 Morocoo.....*Newton, Ind.*
 Moroni.....*Sun Pete, Utah.*
 Morris.....*Ripley, Ind.*
 Morris.....*Litchfield, Conn.*
 Morrison.....*Gasconade, Mo.*
 Morrison.....*Brown, Wis.*
 Morris Station.....*Quitman, Ga.*
 Morristown.....*Jefferson, Tenn.*
 Morrisville.....*Putnam, Ohio.*
 Morrisville.....*Cathoun, Ala.*
 Horse Mill.....*Jefferson, Mo.*
 Mortansville.....*Sangamon, Ill.*
 Morton.....*Scott, Miss.*
 Morton.....*Putnam, Ind.*
 Morven.....*Brooks, Ga.*
 Mosalem.....*Dubayne, Iowa.*
 Moscow.....*Freeborn, Minn.*
 Moscow.....*Greene, Mo.*
 Moscow.....*Hempstead, Ark.*
 Mossfield.....*Manitowoc, Wis.*
 Moshierville.....*Hillsdale, Mich.*
 Moshiertown.....*Crawford, Pa.*
 Mosholu.....*Westchester, N. Y.*
 Mosineo.....*Marathon, Wis.*
 Mosquito Prairie.....*Burleson, Tex.*
 Moss Hill.....*Liberty, Tex.*
 Moss Neck.....*Caroline, Va.*
 Moss Run.....*Washington, Ohio.*
 Moulin Rouge.....*Wayne, Mich.*
 Moulton.....*Lacocca, Tex.*
 Moulton.....*Anglatze, Ohio.*
 Moultrie.....*Columbia, Ga.*
 Mound Bayon.....*Sunflower, Miss.*
 Mound Springs.....*Jackson, Wis.*





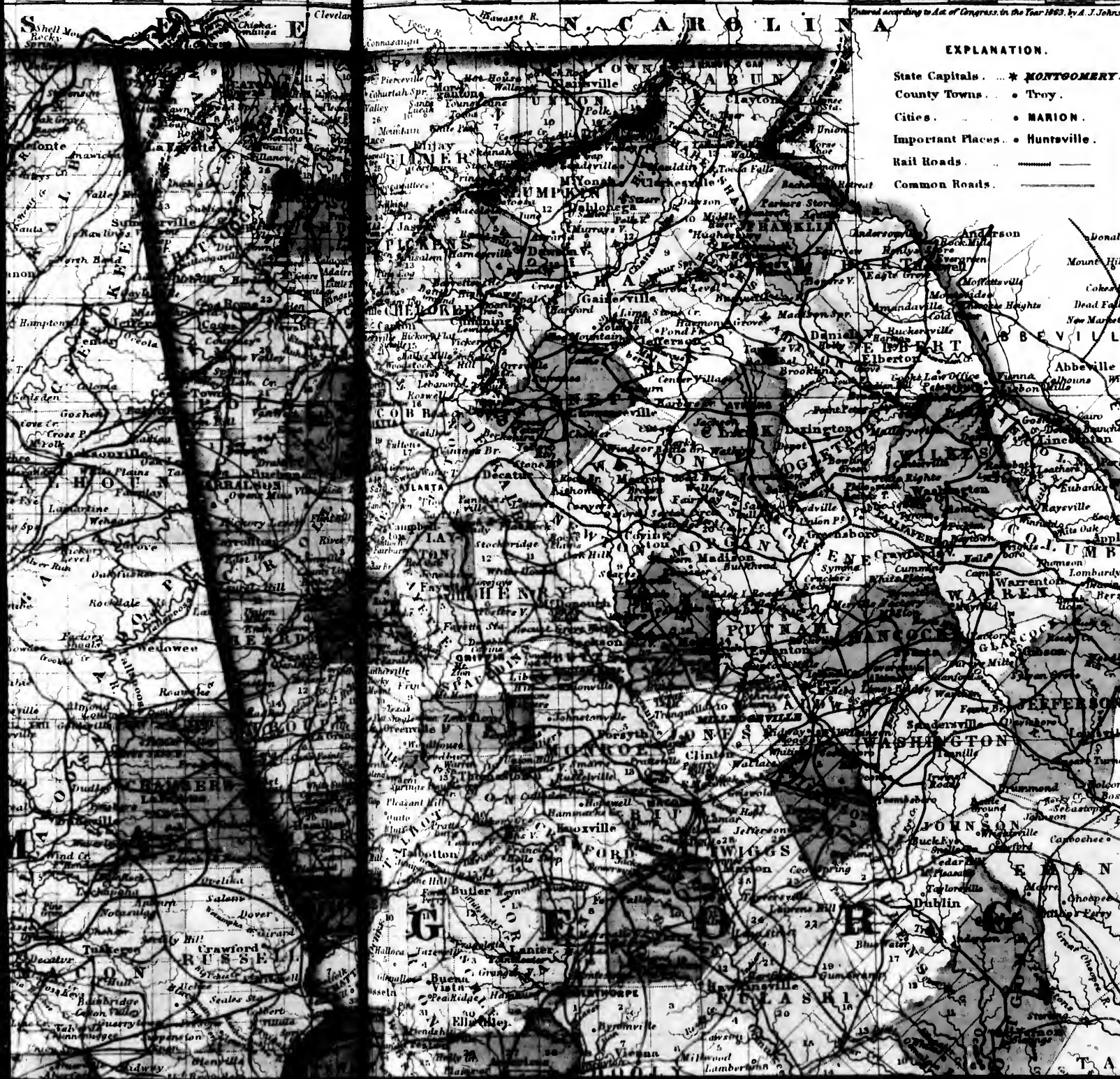
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WILL
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OGDEN
WILKINSON
MORGAN
PUTNAM
HANCOCK

WASHING
CLAYTON
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MAYNARD
MORRIS
MUNROE
MURPHY
NORTH CAROLINA

WILKINSON
MORGAN
PUTNAM
HANCOCK

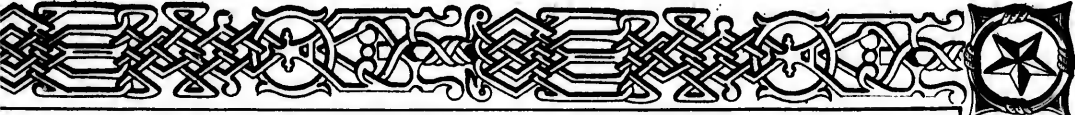
WILKINSON
MORGAN
PUTNAM
HANCOCK



Drawn according to Act of Congress in the Year 1863, by A. J. Johnson

EXPLANATION.

- State Capitals . . . * MONTGOMERY.
- County Towns . . . • TROY.
- Cities . . . • MARION.
- Important Places . . • HUNTSVILLE.
- Rail Roads . . . ————
- Common Roads . . . ————



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EXPLANATION.

- ... * MONTGOMERY.
- ... • Troy.
- ... • MARION.
- ... Places • Huntsville.
- ... Roads.

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AND

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Scale of Miles.

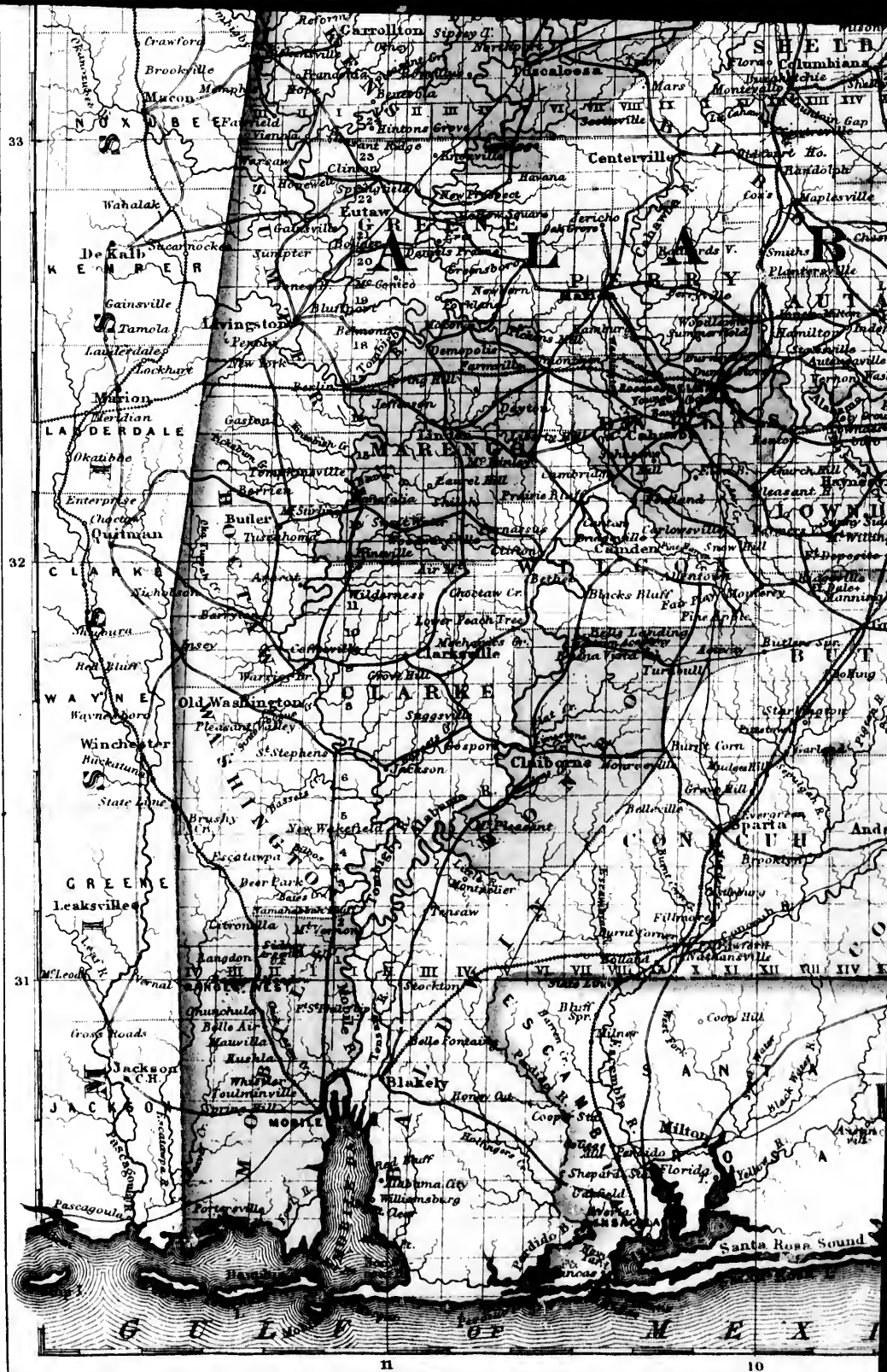


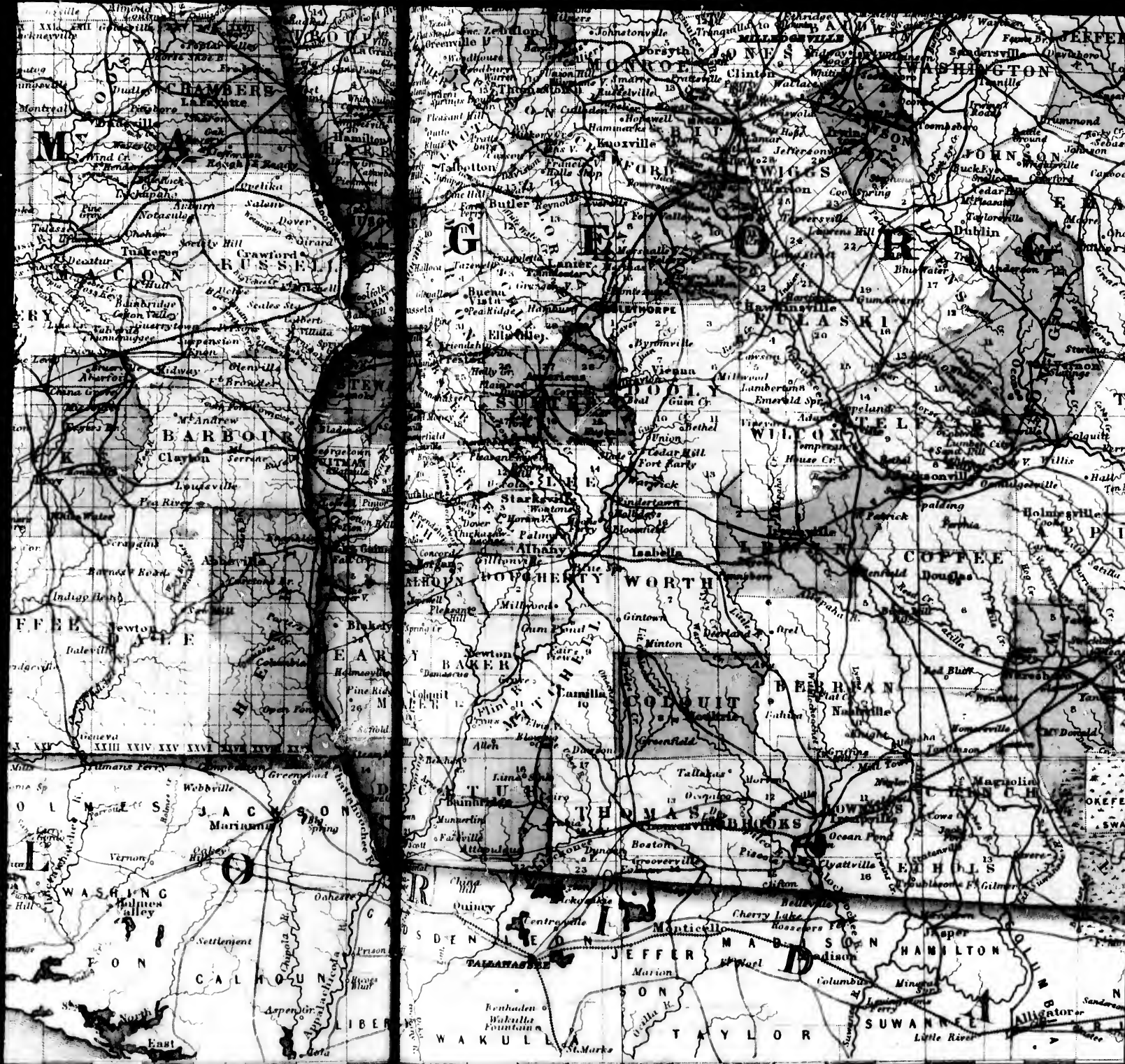
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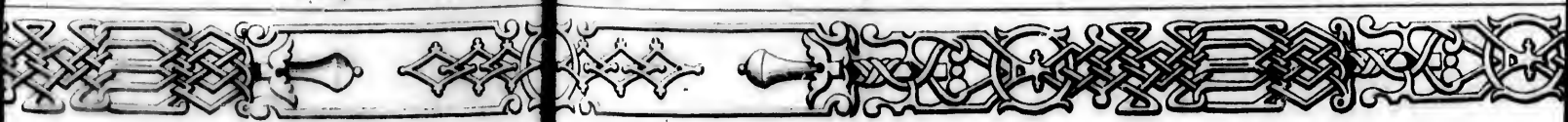
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Longitude West 9 from Washington.

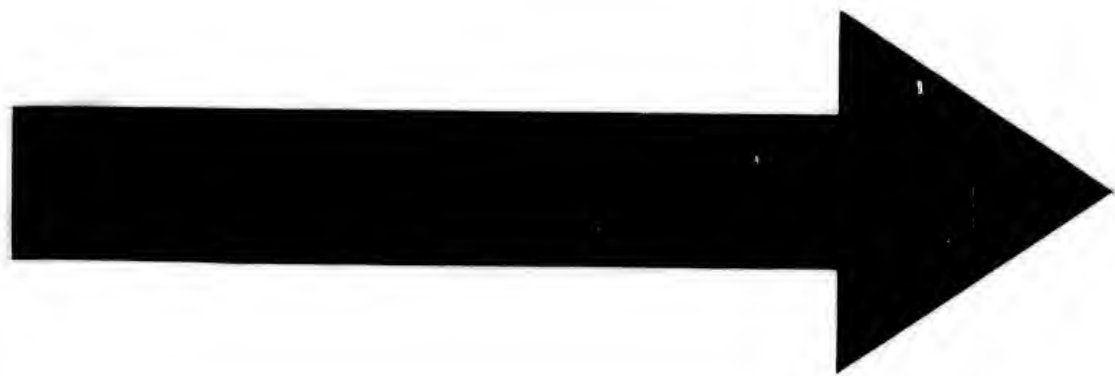


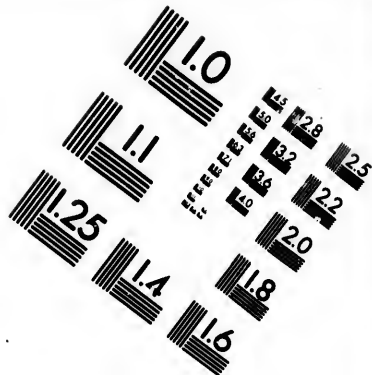
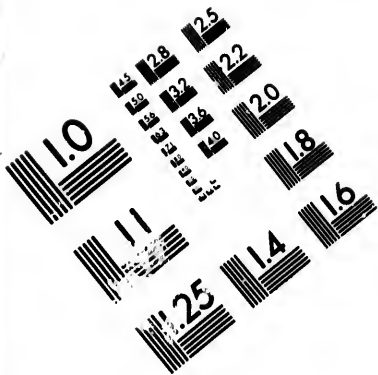


ATLANTIC OCEAN

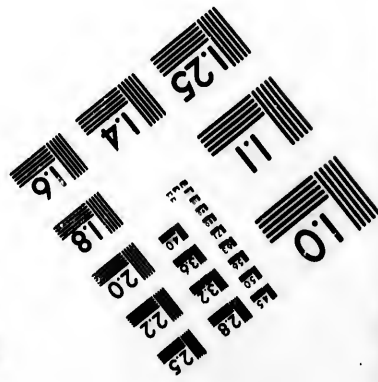
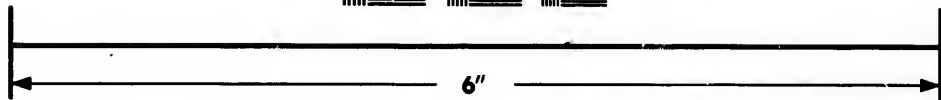
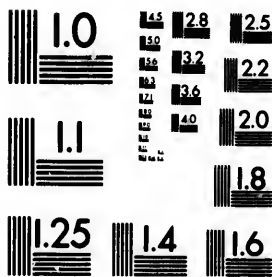
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Mound Station.....	Broen, Ill.	New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse, Wis.	North Irving.....	Jerry, Mich.	Okemos.....	Ingham, Mich.	Paradise.....	Craw
Mountain.....	Monroe, Wis.	Newark.....	Grattot, Mich.	North Jasper.....	Staub, N. Y.	Okoboji.....	Dickinson, Iowa.	Paradise.....	Hump
Mountain City.....	Hay, Tex.	New Bethel.....	Calhoun, Ala.	North Janson.....	Stark, Ind.	Okolona.....	Carter, Tenn.	Paradise.....	Muhl
Mountain City.....	Gilpin, Col.	New Boston.....	Suwannee, Fla.	N. Killingsworth.....	Middlesex, Ct.	Old Hickory.....	Conway, Ark.	Paragonah.....	W
Mountain Engle.....	Centre, Pa.	New Bremen.....	St. Genevieve, Mo.	North Lako.....	Waukesha, Wis.	Old Monroe.....	Lincoln, Mo.	Parade's.....	
Mountain Home.....	Fulton, Ark.	Newburgh.....	Preston, Va.	North Leslie.....	Ingham, Mich.	Old Shop.....	Wike, N. C.	Paris.....	
Mountain Home.....	Hardy, Va.	Newburgh.....	Charles, Ind.	North Litchfield.....	Herkimer, N. Y.	Old Texas.....	Monroe, Ala.	Parish's Cent. St. L.	
Mountain House.....	Grifton, N. H.	Newburgh.....	Cass, Mich.	North Madison.....	Lake, Ohio.	Old Town.....	Forsyth, N. C.	Parker's Mills.....	H
Mountain Lake.....	Giles, Va.	Newburgh.....	Mitchell, Iowa.	North Manchester.....	Hartford, Ct.	Ole.....	Jefferson, Kans.	Park Lane.....	Litch
Mountain Lake.....	Bradford, Pa.	New Caseo.....	Cumberland, Me.	North Mayo.....	Henry, Va.	Olentangy.....	Crawford, Ohio.	Parks' Creek.....	Ad
Mountain Ranch.....	Calaveras, Cal.	New Columbia.....	Massac, Ill.	North Newcastl.....	Lincoln, Mo.	Olio.....	Scott, Ark.	Parksville.....	Ad
Mountain Ridge.....	Spartanb'gh, S. C.	Newcomb.....	Champaign, Ill.	North Newfield.....	Tork, Me.	Olio.....	Macool, Mo.	Parkville (e. h.).....	Ad
Mountain Spring.....	Franklin, Ala.	New Creek St'n.....	Hampshire, Va.	North Ogden.....	Webber, Utah.	Oliveburgh.....	Noble, Ohio.	Parma.....	Ad
Mountain View.....	Crain, Va.	New Dalo.....	Wetzel, Va.	North Palermo.....	Waldo, Me.	Olive Creek.....	Conway, Ark.	Parma.....	Ad
Mountainville.....	Hunterdon, N. J.	New Dorp.....	Richmond, N. Y.	N. Pembroke.....	Plymouth, Mass.	Olive Hill.....	Wayne, Ind.	Parmanville.....	Ad
Mount Airy.....	Woodson, Kans.	New Douglas.....	Madison, Ill.	North Perry.....	Washington, Me.	Oliver's Mills.....	Grant, Wis.	Parmanville.....	Ad
Mount Blanco.....	Melgs, Ohio.	New Duncness.....	Clallam, Wash.	Northville.....	Waspucca, Wis.	Olvia.....	Conway, Ark.	Parmanville.....	Ad
Mount Bullion.....	Mariposa, Cal.	New Era.....	Bradford, Pa.	North Randolph.....	Orange, Yt.	Olvia.....	Blair, Pa.	Parsonville.....	Ad
Mount Calm.....	Limestone, Tex.	New Eureka.....	Jackson, Kans.	North Reading.....	Schuyler, N. Y.	Olunsted.....	Harrison, Iowa.	Partridge Island Del.	
Mount Carriek.....	Monroe, Ohio.	New Florence.....	Montgomery, Mo.	North River.....	Warren, N. Y.	Olney.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Patchinville.....	Ad
Mount Chesnut.....	Butler, Pa.	Newfoundland.....	Wayne, Pa.	North River.....	Wayne, N. Y.	Olunsted.....	New River, Fla.	Patriek Springs.....	Ad
Mount Charimer.....	Cheeroke, Ark.	New Galena.....	Bucks, Pa.	North River.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Omaha.....	Putnam, Mo.	Patriot.....	Ad
Mount Eden.....	Adams, Cal.	New Hampden.....	Highland, Va.	North River.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Omaha Agency.....	Black Bird, Neb.	Pattagumpus.....	Ad
Mount Eolia.....	Toons, Ga.	New Harbor.....	Montgomery, Pa.	North River.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Omega.....	Madison, La.	Pattenburgh.....	Hunte
Mount Holly.....	Cumberland, Pa.	New Harmony.....	Brown, Ohio.	North River.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Omega.....	Grand Traverse, Mich.	Patterson's Mills.....	Ad
Mount Hope.....	Mecklenburgh, Va.	New Haven.....	Oldmd, Minn.	North River.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Onawa City (e. h.).....	Monona, Iowa.	Patton.....	Ad
Mount Ida.....	Pike, Ala.	New Haven.....	Franklin, Mo.	North River.....	Monroe, N. Y.	Ouechio.....	Cheatham, Tenn.	Pattouville.....	Ad
Mount Idaho.....	Idaho.	New Hope.....	Portage, Wis.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Ononwa.....	Louis, Ind.	Patville.....	Ad
Mount Joy.....	Union, S. C.	New Hope.....	Cayuga, N. Y.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Ontario.....	Fernon, Wis.	Pawnee.....	Ad
Mount Lebanon.....	Columbia, N. Y.	New Hope.....	Portage, Wis.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Ontario.....	Nemaha, Kans.	Pawnee Fork.....	Bour
Mount Moria.....	Washington, Ark.	New Ireland.....	Newton, Miss.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Ony.....	Perry, Ark.	Pawnetuxet.....	Wa
Mount Olive.....	Union, La.	New Jordan.....	Whitesides, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Ophir.....	Cherokee, Ga.	Paxton.....	Ad
Mount Olive.....	Shenandoah, Va.	New Kirk.....	Green, Wis.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Ophir.....	Nevada.	Payu.....	Ad
Mount Olive.....	Coalington, Miss.	New Knoxville.....	Anglate, Ohio.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Oran.....	Fayette, Iowa.	Peneh Bottom.....	Gr
Mount Parcel.....	Franklin, Pa.	New Lancaster.....	Missouri, Kans.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orange.....	Orange, Tex.	Peakeville.....	Ad
Mount Perry.....	Perry, Ohio.	New Limerick.....	Aroostook, Me.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orange.....	Orange, Tex.	Peak's Hill.....	Ad
Mount Pleasant.....	Overton, Tenn.	New London.....	Campbell, Va.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orange C. H.....	Orange, Va.	Pearson's Corner.....	Ad
Mount Pleasant.....	Webaskaw, Minn.	New Loren.....	Dallas, Tex.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orangeburgh.....	Rockland, N. Y.	Peck's Run.....	San
Mount Plensaut.....	Gentry, Mo.	New Malz.....	Colorado, Tex.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orangeburg.....	Rockland, N. Y.	Peckville.....	Ad
Mount Polk.....	Calhoun, Ala.	Newman.....	Douglas, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orangeville.....	Fannin, Tex.	Pecoonia.....	Ad
Mount Read.....	Monroe, N. Y.	New Manchester.....	Campbell, Ga.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orblson's Mills.....	Huntington, Pa.	Pedee.....	Ad
Mount Rock.....	Cumberland, Pa.	Newmann.....	Sanilac, Mich.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Oreapolis.....	Cass, Neb.	Pedon.....	Ad
Mount Rosnell.....	Limestone, Ala.	New Middleton.....	Marion, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orefino.....	Shoshone, Wash.	Perryville.....	Ad
Mount Sherman.....	Larue, Ky.	New Monmouth.....	Monmouth, N. J.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Orfordville.....	Rock, Wis.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Sylvan.....	Smith, Tex.	New Munich.....	Stearns, Minn.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Taber.....	Fernon, Wis.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Top.....	York, Pa.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Verd.....	Union, N. C.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Vernon.....	Fairfax, Va.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Vernon.....	Winona, Minn.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Vista.....	Henry, Tenn.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Wolf.....	York, Pa.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Van Buren, Iowa.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Juneau, Wis.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Perry, Ky.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Logan, Va.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Mower, Minn.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	White, Ark.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Clark, Ind.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Zion.....	Boone, Va.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Ionia, Mich.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Shobomish, Wash.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Clinton, Ind.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Delaware, Ind.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Vernon, Wis.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Zion.....	Williamsh'gh, S. C.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Zion.....	Atchison, Kans.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Jackson, Va.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Greenville, S. C.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Muskegon (e. h.).....	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Muskegon, Mich.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Chisago, Minn.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Zion.....	Scott, Va.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Lawrence, Ark.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Hovard, Mo.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Vermilion, Ill.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Washington, Wis.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Zion.....	Sauk, Wis.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
Mount Zion.....	Calhoun, Ala.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad
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Mount Zion.....	Chickamao, Iowa.	New N. Philadelphia.....	Donough, Ill.	North Star.....	Atchison, Mich.	Organ Spring.....	Washington, Ind.	Pekin.....	Ad

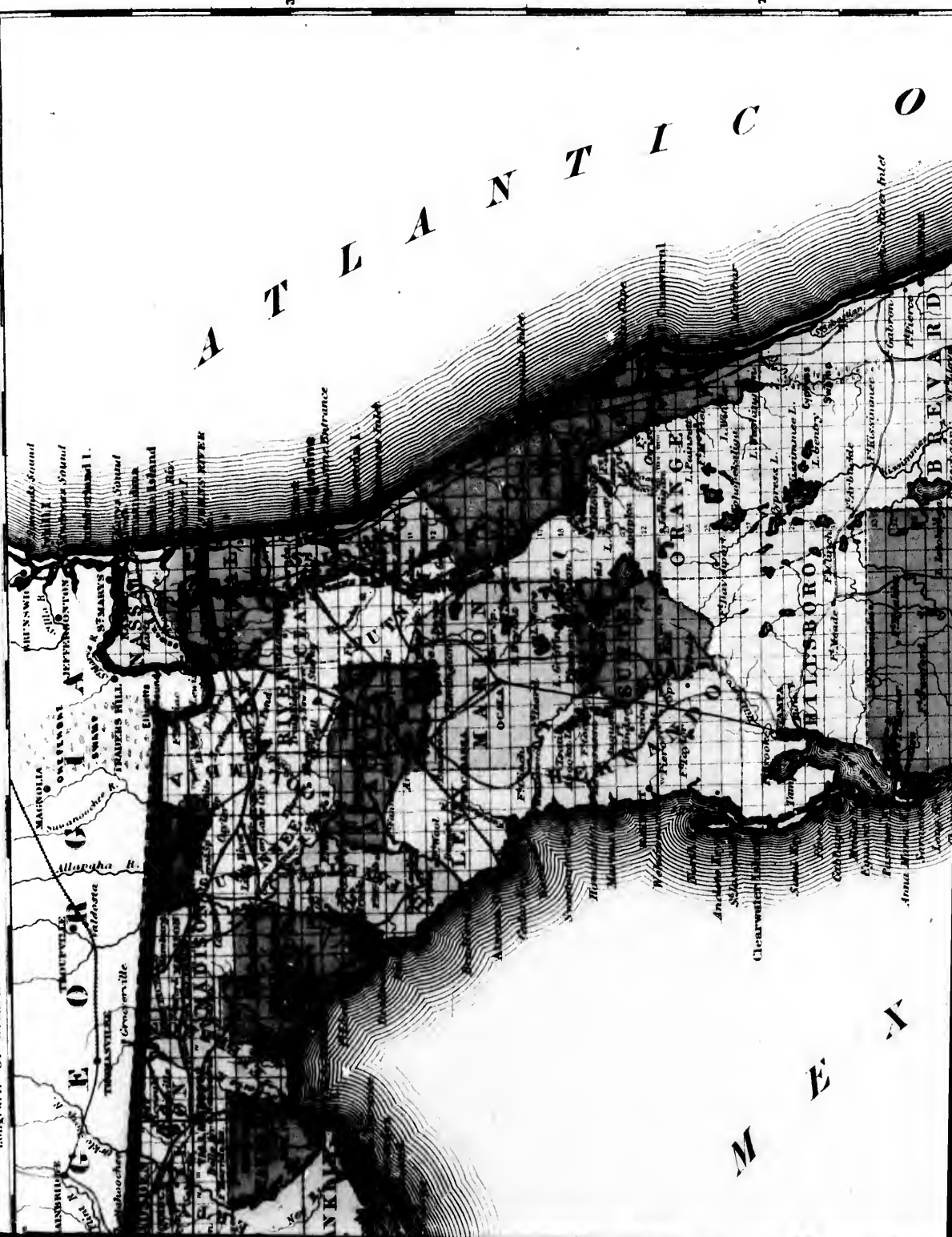


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A T L A N T I C O



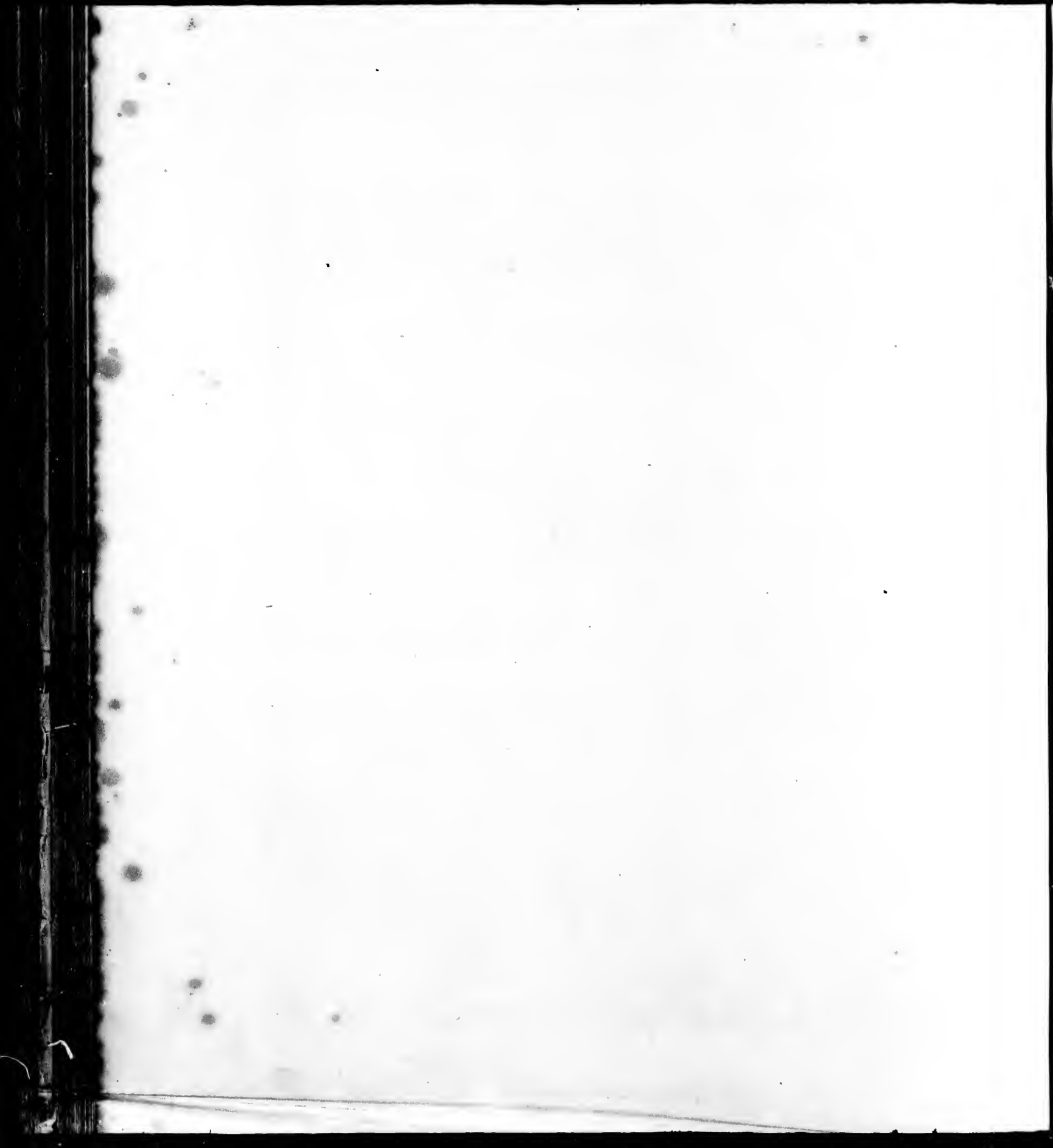


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...Iroquois, Ill.	Somerville.....Tolland, Conn.	Stato Lino.....Warren, Ind.	Sweeten.....Panola, Tex.
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 Spirit Lake. *Dickens*, Iowa.
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 Spring Creek. *Madison*, N. C.
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 Spring Creek. *Wirt*, Va.
 Spring Creek. *Rapides*, La.
 Spring Creek. *Goodhue*, Minn.
 Spring Dale. *Leavenworth*, Kans.
 Springfield. *Union*, N. J.
 Springfield. *Taunton*, Cal.
 Spring Green. *Sauk*, Wis.
 Spring Grove. *Suwannee*, Fla.
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 Spring Hill. *Penobscot*, Me.
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 Star of the West. *Pike*, Ark.
 Star Place. *Panola*, Miss.
 Starr City. *Humboldt*, Nev.
 Staro Bridge. *Oneida*, N. Y.

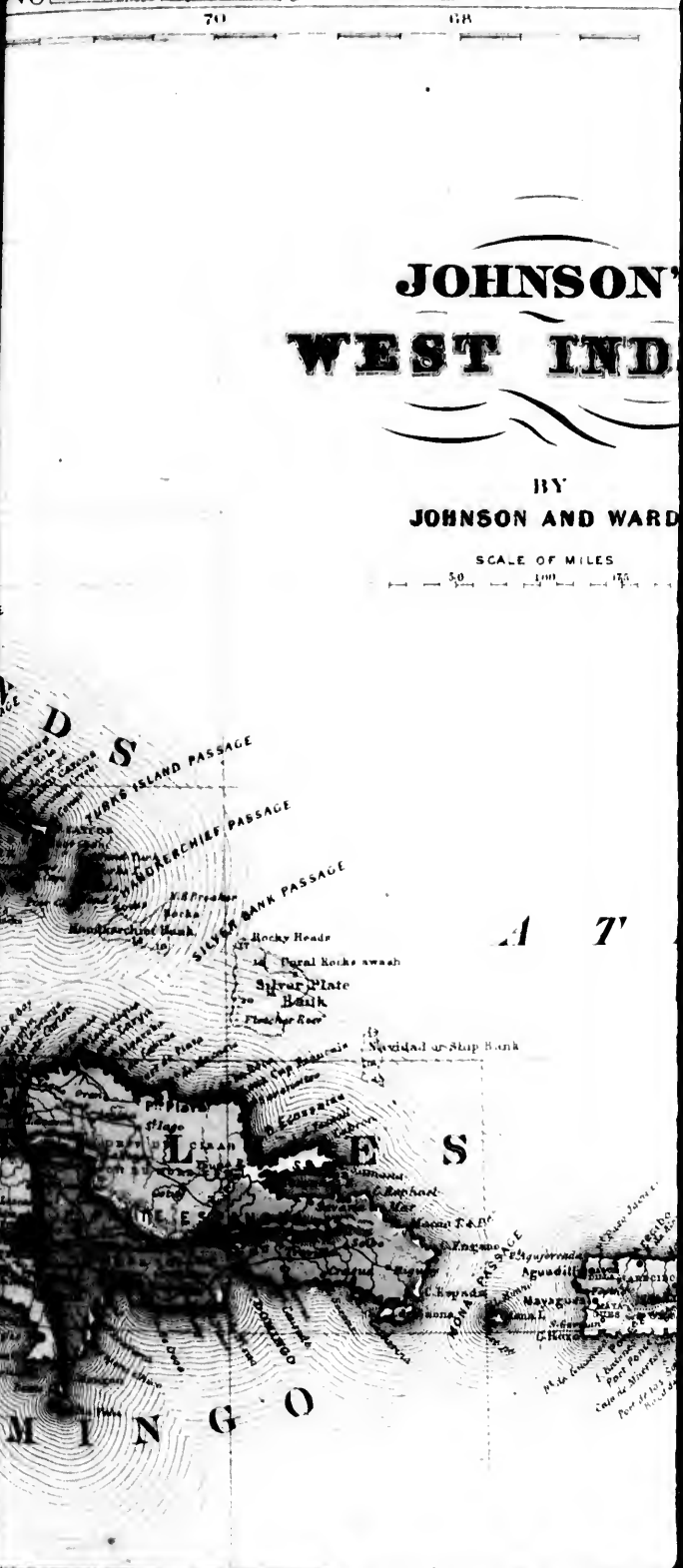
Stone Fort. *Sullivan*, Mo.
 Stone House. *Morgan*, Mo.
 Stone Mountain. *Carrroll*, Va.
 Stone's Bay. *Ontario*, N. C.
 Stoney Point. *Bourbon*, Ky.
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 Sulphur Springs. *Hall*, Ga.
 Sulphur Springs. *Cathoun*, Ala.
 Sul. Spr'gs Land'g. *Jefferson*, Mo.
 Summer Hill. *Dale*, Ala.
 Summerset. *Warren*, Iowa.
 Summersville. *Cathoun*, Ark.
 Summit. *Mascoutine*, Iowa.
 Summit. *Union*, N. J.
 Summit. *Iron*, Utah.
 Summit. *Madison*, Mo.
 Summit. *Cook*, Ill.
 Summit Station. *Onondaga*, N. Y.
 Sumner. *Freeborn*, Minn.
 Sumner. *Atchison*, Kans.
 Sumner. *Bremer*, Iowa.
 Sumner. *Rush*, Ind.
 Summer Centre. *Kankakee*, Ill.
 Sumpter. *Evadley*, Ark.
 Sumterville. *Sumter*, Fla.
 Sunapee. *Goodhue*, Minn.
 Sunderlandville. *Potter*, Pa.
 Sunflower Land. *Coahoma*, Miss.
 Sun Hill. *Wyoming*, Va.
 Sunkhazo. *Penobscot*, Me.
 Sunman. *Ripley*, Ind.
 Sunny Dale. *Pickens*, S. C.
 Sunny Side. *Buchanan*, Iowa.
 Sunny South. *Nash*, N. C.
 Superior. *Weller*, Kans.
 Supt's. *Habersham*, Ga.
 Susanville. *Lake*, Nev.
 Suspension. *Macon*, Ala.
 Sutersville. *Westmoreland*, Pa.
 Sutherland Springs. *Wilson*, Tex.
 Sutton's Bay. *Leetnae*, Mich.
 Sutton's Corners. *Crawford*, Pa.
 Suwanoochee. *Clinch*, Ga.
 Swain. *Alleghany*, N. Y.
 Swalo. *Steuben*, N. Y.
 Swan. *Taney*, Mo.
 Swan City. *Nicollet*, Minn.
 Swan Lake. *Coahoma*, Miss.
 Swan Pond. *Knos*, Ky.
 Swan River. *Morrison*, Minn.
 Swaney's Ferry. *Abbeville*, S. C.
 Swanton. *Alleghany*, Md.
 Swartzville. *Lancaster*, Pa.
 Swatara Station. *Dauphin*, Pa.
 Sweet Chalybeate. *Alleghy*, Va.

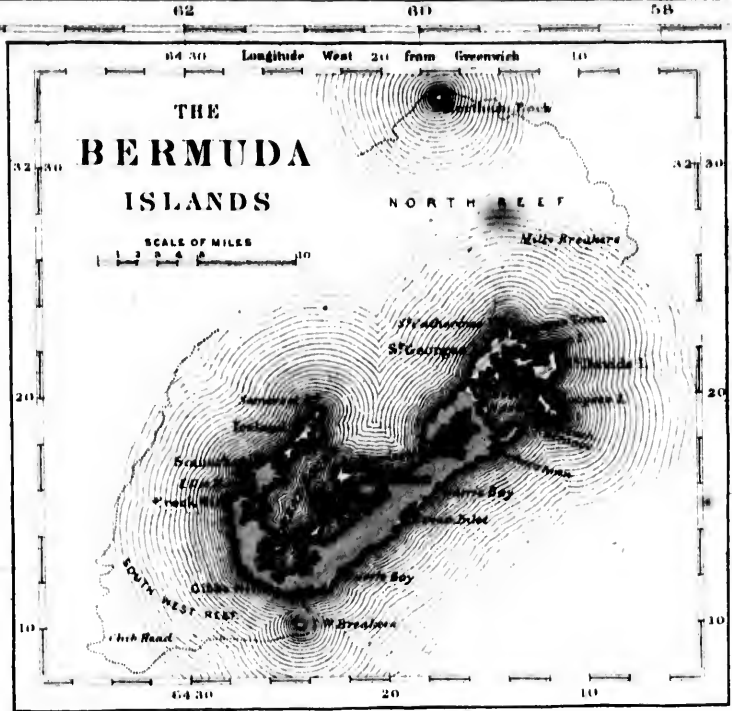
T. Coe. *Carrroll*, Miss.
 Terro Haute. *Henderson*, Ill.
 Terro Haute. *Putnam*, Mo.
 Terry. *Blinds*, Miss.
 Terrytown. *Bradford*, Pa.
 Terry's Corners. *Chemung*, N. Y.
 Texas. *Tucker*, Va.
 Tornsville. *Barbour*, Ill.
 Thacker's Creek. *Blount*, Ala.
 Thaxtaria. *Hedford*, Va.
 The Clove. *Ulster*, N. Y.
 The Dalles. *Wasco*, Oreg.
 The Grove. *Cook*, Ill.
 The Square. *Cayuga*, N. Y.
 Theford Centre. *Orange*, Vt.
 Theford Centre. *Genesee*, Mich.
 Thomason's Crk. *Sprafford*, N. C.
 Thomas Run. *Harford*, Md.
 Thomas Shoro. *Cathoun*, Ark.
 Thomaston. *Knos*, Mo.
 Thompsovillo. *Pulaski*, Ky.
 Thornton. *St. Clair*, Mich.
 Thornien's Depot. *Fairfax*, Va.
 Three Locusts. *Marion*, Ohio.
 Tibby Station. *Lucas*, Miss.
 Ticklaw. *Livingston*, La.
 Tidwell Creek. *Hunt*, Tex.
 Tighmarion. *Washington*, Ind.
 Timber City. *Pottawatomie*, Kans.
 Timber Cove. *Sierra*, Cal.
 Timbuctoo. *Falia*, Cal.
 Tloga Valley. *Bradford*, Pa.
 Tipton. *Morehouse*, La.
 Tipton. *Monteau*, Mo.
 Tl. *Colquitt*, Ga.
 Tlusville. *Ripley*, Ind.
 Tivoli. *Lycoming*, Pa.
 Tivoli. *Blue Earth*, Minn.
 Tiwappity. *Henderson*, Ill.
 Toboso. *Licking*, Ohio.
 Toboxy. *Chester*, Ark.
 Toel. *St. John's*, Fla.
 Tokersville. *Washington*, Utah.
 Tolbert's Ferry. *Marion*, Ark.
 Tolleston. *Lake*, Ind.
 Toluen. *Butler*, Ala.
 Tompkin's Cove. *Rock Pt*, N. Y.
 Tompkinsville. *Carrroll*, Ga.
 Tompkinsville. *Luzerne*, Pa.
 Tom's Brook. *Shenandoah*, Va.
 Tone's Bayou. *Caddo*, La.
 Tonganoxie. *Lawrence*, Kans.
 Tontogany. *Wood*, Ohio.
 Toone's Station. *Hardeman*, Tenn.
 Topeka. *Mason*, Ill.
 Topsham. *Orange*, Vt.
 Topon. *Lerks*, Pa.
 Toro. *Sabine*, La.
 Torrance. *Falabusha*, Miss.
 Tottenville. *Richmond*, N. Y.
 Towanda. *Otoe*, Kans.
 Towerville. *Crawford*, Wis.
 Town Creek. *Gilmer*, Ga.
 Town Creek. *Lawrence*, Ala.
 Town Line. *Warren*, Ill.
 Townsland. *Newcastle*, Del.
 Trace Creek. *Jackson*, Tenn.
 Tracy. *Barren*, Ky.
 Tracy. *Will*, Ill.
 Tracy City. *Marion*, Tenn.
 Trader's Hill. *Charlton*, Ga.
 Trail Ridge. *Clay*, Fla.
 Trail End. *Monroe*, Ohio.
 Transit. *Hamilton*, Ohio.
 Transylvia. *Tippecanoe*, Ind.
 Tremont. *Westchester*, N. Y.
 Tremont. *Hawamba*, Wis.
 Trenton. *Phillips*, Ark.
 Trenton. *Freeborn*, Minn.
 Treseckow. *Carbon*, Pa.
 Trezevant. *Carrroll*, Tenn.
 Trinidad. *Huerfano*, Col.
 Trinity College. *Burke*, N. C.
 Trinity Mills. *Dallas*, Tex.
 Trip. *Bremer*, Iowa.
 Trout's Mill. *Benton*, Ark.
 Trowbridge. *Alleghany*, Mich.



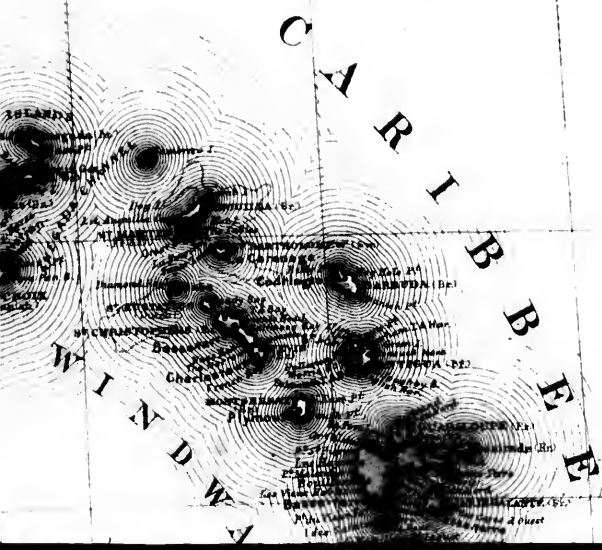
JOHNSON'S WEST INDIES

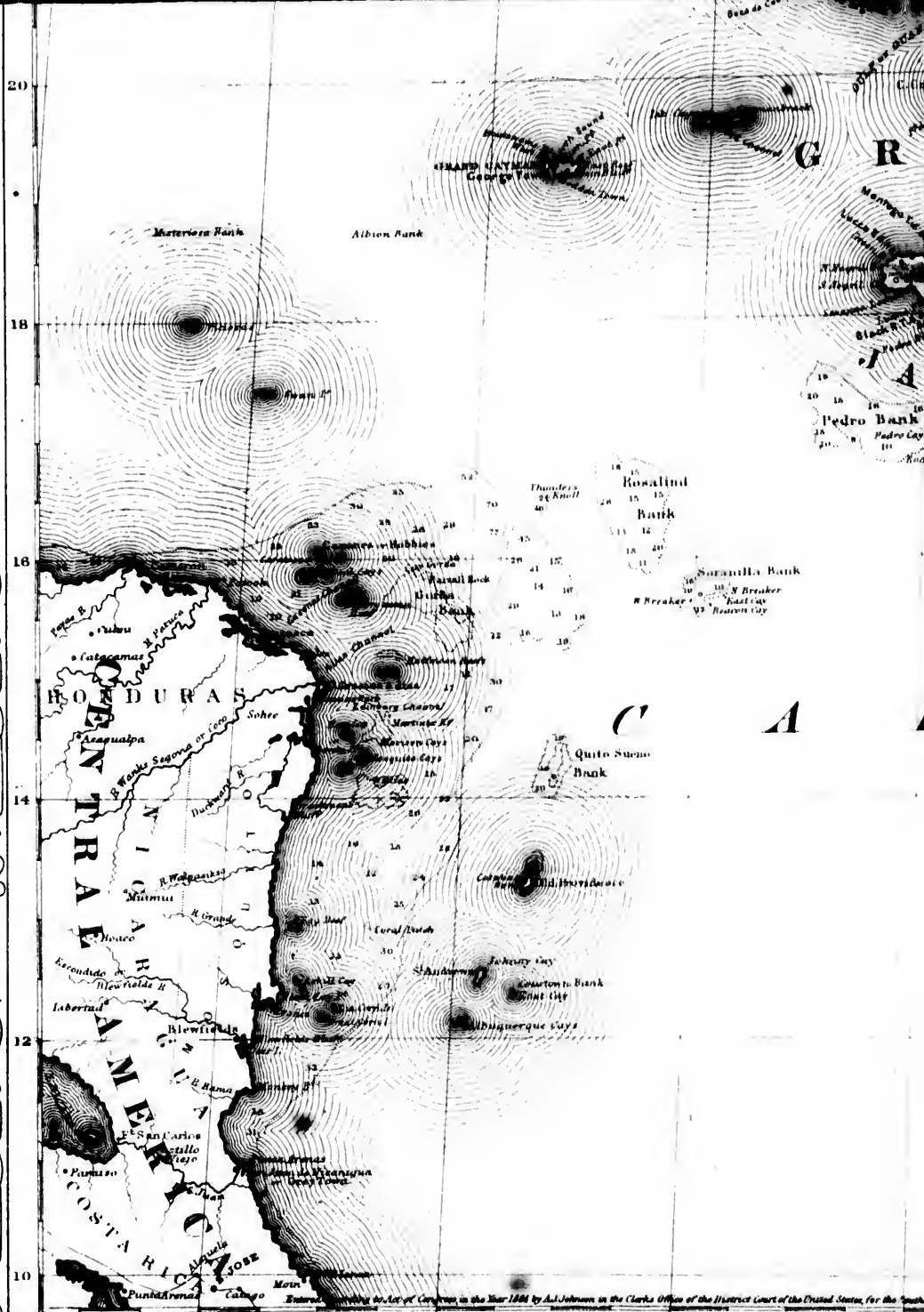
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD



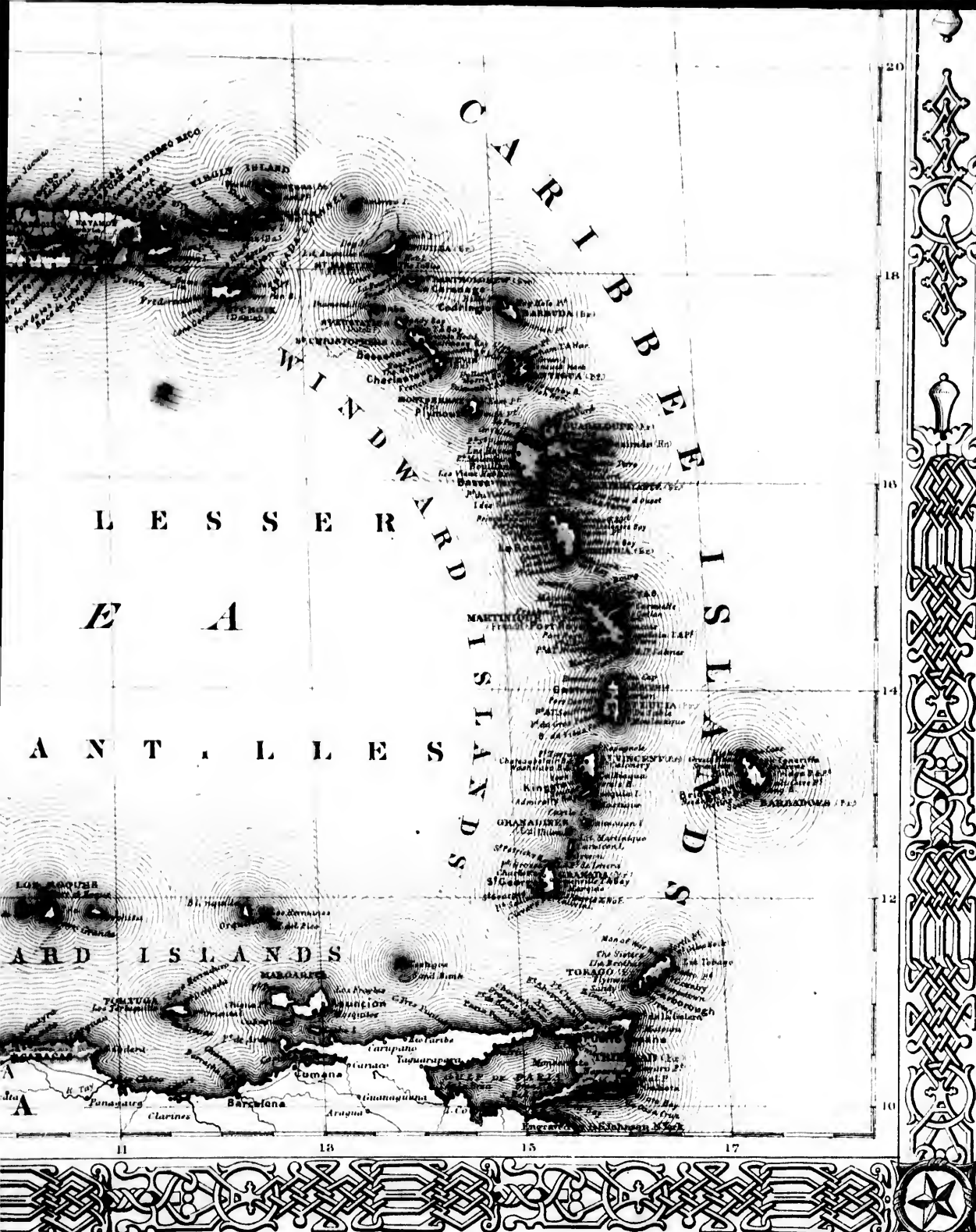


T I C O C E A N





Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1861 by A.J. Johnson in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.



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DIX TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Franklin, Ala.	Waterson's Ferry, Clarion, Pa.	West Hanover, Plymouth, Mass.	White's Mills, Logan, Va.	Wolf River, Winnebago, Wis.
Madison, Ky.	Watts' Creek, Whitley, Ky.	W. Harpswell, Cumberland, Me.	White's Tannery, Monroe, Pa.	Wolftown, Madison, Va.
Carver, Minn.	Wattsville, Carroll, Ohio.	West Haven, Shutessee, Mich.	White Sulphur, Delaware, Ohio.	Wolf Trap, Halifax, Va.
Humboldt, Iowa.	Waubek, Linn, Iowa.	West Irving, Tama, Iowa.	White Sul. Sp'gs, Catawba, N. C.	Woneooc, Juneau, Wis.
Marshall, Ky.	Waubesa, Pepin, Wis.	West Kortright, Delaware, N. Y.	Whiteville, Marion, Ark.	Woodborough, Grayson, Texas.
Cass, Mo.	Wacousta, Fond du Lac, Wis.	West Lake, Howell, Mo.	White Water, G'd Traversee, Mich.	Woodbridge, San Joaquin, Cal.
Burlington, N. J.	Waukon (c. h.), Allamakee, Iowa.	West Lima, Richland, Wis.	White Willow, Kendall, Ill.	Woodbury, Iowa.
Clayton, Iowa.	Waumanee, Buffalo, Wis.	West Macedon, Wayne, N. Y.	White Wood, Berrien, Mich.	Woodbury, Hancock, Ind.
Licking, Ohio.	Waupaton, Dubuque, Iowa.	West Middleton, Dane, Wis.	Whitley's Point, Moultrie, Ill.	Woodbury, Queens, N. Y.
Kemper, Missa.	Waupun, Fond du Lac, Wis.	West Milton, Union, Pa.	Whiting Station, Addison, Vt.	Woodbury, Meriwether, Ga.
Tuscola, Mich.	Wauroagan, Windham, Conn.	West Milton, Rock, Wis.	Whitney, Calhoun, Ga.	Woodensburg, Baltimore, Ark.
Scioto, Ohio.	Wauzeka, Crawford, Wis.	West Mitchell, Mitchell, Iowa.	Whitneyville, Cass, Iowa.	Wood Hill, Henry, Ark.
Jefferson, Wis.	Waveland, Shawnee, Kans.	West Mount, Upshur, Tex.	Why Not, Randolph, N. C.	Woodhull, Henry, Ill.
Douglas, Kans.	Waverly, Putnisk, Ark.	West Newton, Allen, Ohio.	Wigfall, Houston, Texas.	Woodington, Darke, Ohio.
Elkhart, Ind.	Waverly, Martin, Minn.	West Newton, Allen, Ohio.	Wightsville, Putnisk, Ky.	Woodland, Wabasha, Minn.
Freestone, Texas.	Waverly Station, Sussex, Va.	West Newton, Allen, Ohio.	Wilbur, Douglas, Oregon.	Woodland, Yolo, Cal.
Sussex, Va.	Wuwaka, Noble, Ind.	West Point, Nicolet, Minn.	Wilbur, Ulster, N. Y.	Woodlawn, Carroll, Va.
Runkin, Missa.	Wayland, Scott, Va.	West Point, Clark, Wis.	Wilcox, Choctaw, Miss.	Woodlawn, Berrien, Mich.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Wayland, Winona, Minn.	Westport, Corning, Ala.	Wilcox, Elk, Pa.	Woodman, Cecil, Md.
Robeson, N. C.	Wayside, Marion, Texas.	Westporters, Clearfield, Pa.	Wilcox Wharf, Charles City, Va.	Woodman, Grant, Wis.
Putnisk, Ill.	Waysside, Mecklenburg, Va.	W. Overton, Westminster, Pa.	Wild Cat Bluff, Anderson, Texas.	Woodman, Ocean, N. J.
Mt. Vernon, Mich.	Waysside, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	West Pascagoula, Jackson, Miss.	Wildwood, Randolph, Ala.	Woodman, Buffalo, Neb.
Alachua, Fla.	Weatherford (c. h.), Parker, Tex.	West Plains (c. h.), Howell, Mo.	Wildwood, Licking, Ohio.	Wood River, Polk, Wis.
Webster, Mo.	Weatherford, Hartford, Conn.	West Plains (c. h.), Howell, Mo.	Willard, Greene, Mo.	Woods, Benton, Iowa.
Jefferson, Ala.	Weaver's Mills, Forsyth, N. C.	West Point, Columbia, Wis.	Willard, Box Elder, Utah.	Woods Fork, Wright, Mo.
Keokuk, Wis.	Weaver's Ford, Ashe, N. C.	West Point, Cuming, Neb.	Williams, Benton, Iowa.	Woodsdale, Pulaski, Ky.
Wood, Va.	Webster, Boone, T. N.	West Point, Hancock, Neb.	Williamsburg, Callaway, Mo.	Woodstock, Grafton, N. H.
Jasper, Ind.	Webster, Jackson, N. C.	West Point, Vernon, Wis.	Williams' Grove, Clearfield, Pa.	Woodville, Frederick, Md.
St. Joseph, Ind.	Webster (c. h.), Webster, Va.	West Point, Hancock, Neb.	Williams' Mills, Chatham, N. C.	Wood Valley, Pueblo, Col.
Clater, N. Y.	Webster, Breckinridge, Ky.	West Point, Holmes, Missa.	Williams' Store, Cusey, Ky.	Woodville, Ballard, Md.
Indy, Neb.	Webster, Taylor, Va.	Westport, Clark, Wis.	Williamstown, Chickasaw, Ark.	Wool, Pope, Ill.
De Soto, La.	Webster City, Hamilton, Iowa.	Westporters, Clearfield, Pa.	Williamsville, Cass, Mich.	Woolam, Gasconade, Mo.
Waynes, Mich.	Webster Groves, St. Louis, Mo.	West Troy, Waldo, Me.	Willie Roy, Butler, Pa.	Woolfolk, Orange, Va.
Walla Walla, Wash.	Webster, Spartanburg, S. C.	West Valley, Armstrong, Pa.	Willoughby, Orleans, Vt.	Woolstertown, Scott, Ind.
Austin, Texas.	Webster, Cass, Neb.	West Valley, Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Willow, Dakota.	Worralton, Nemaha, Neb.
Chambers, Texas.	Webster, Union, N. J.	West Valley, Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Willow, Putnam, Iowa.	Worth, Boone, Iowa.
Walla Walla, Wash.	Webster, Calhoun, Ala.	West View, Cuyahoga, Ohio.	Willow Bank, Nelson, Va.	Worth, Winona, Minn.
Fairfield, Ohio.	Webster, Lehigh, Pa.	West Warren, Worcester, Mass.	Willow Creek, Robertson, Texas.	Worthington, Dubuque, Iowa.
Bienerville, La.	Welsburg, Dearborn, Ind.	West Waterport, Waldo, Me.	Willow Green, Pitt, N. C.	Wright City, Warren, Mo.
Contra Costa, Cal.	Weister, Vernon, Wis.	Weyantown, Warren, N. Y.	Willow Hole, Madison, Texas.	Wright's Bluff, Clayton, S. C.
Newton, Ark.	Welch Glado, Webster, Va.	Weyauwega, Waupaca, Wis.	Willow Springs, Cook, Ill.	Wrightsville, Putnisk, Ky.
Fallapooa, Ala.	Weller, Henry, Ill.	Whaley's Mills, Terrell, Ga.	Willow Springs, Columbia, Pa.	Wrightsville (c. h.), Jackson, Ga.
Ashe, N. C.	Wellington, Norfolk, Mass.	Wheeland, Sangamon, Ill.	Willow Swamp, Orangeburg, S. C.	Wrightville, Jefferson, N. Y.
Faribault, Minn.	Wellington, Monroe, Wis.	Wheeland, Le Sueur, Minn.	Willow Valley, Martin, Ind.	Wyandott, Wyandott, Kans.
Prairie, Ark.	Wellnessville, Columbia, Pa.	Wheeland, Dorchester, Md.	Will's Point, Benton, Tenn.	Wyandotte, Butte, Cal.
Lawrence, Ohio.	Wells, Bucks, Ga.	Wheeland, Clinton, Iowa.	Will's Valley, Cherokee, Ala.	Wyatt's Store, Marietta, Ga.
Taney, Mo.	Wells' Tannery, Fulton, Pa.	Wheeland, Morgan, Miss.	Wilmington, Houston, Minn.	Wyattsville, Winona, Minn.
Gaston, N. C.	Wellsville, Cache, Utah.	Wheeland, Knox, Ind.	Wilmington, Wabunsee, Kans.	Wyandott, Pike, Pa.
Yell, Ark.	Well Water, Buckingham, Va.	Wheeland, Belmont, Ohio.	Wilson, Micon, Ill.	Wyoming, Marshall, Kans.
Rutherford, Tenn.	Wellwood, Haywood, Tenn.	Wheeland's Mills, Belmont, Ohio.	Wilson, Niagara, N. Y.	Wyoming, Oteo, Neb.
Roane, Va.	Wellsville, Lehigh, Pa.	Wheeland's Mills, Lawrence, Pa.	Wilson, Montgomery, Ky.	Xenia, Dallas, Iowa.
Shawnee, Kans.	Wellworth, Mitchell, Iowa.	Whelanville, Miami, Ind.	Wilson Grove, Fayette, Iowa.	Xenia, York, Pa.
Cumberland, Va.	Wentworth, St. Charles, Mo.	Wheeler, Porter, Ind.	Wilson, Huntington, Pa.	Xenia, Wayne, Iowa.
Kennebec, Me.	Wesatch, Goliad, Tex.	Wheeler, Fort, Ind.	Wilson's Cross, Rockingham, N. H.	Xenia, Anderson, S. C.
Laporte, Ind.	Wesley, Schuyler, Mo.	Wheeler, Sherman, N. C.	Wilson (c. h.), Waseca, Minn.	Xenia, Phelps, Mo.
Madison, Ill.	Wesley, Montgomery, Ind.	Wheeler, Shutessee, Mich.	Winchester, Jefferson, Kans.	Xenia, Gibson, Tenn.
Sank, Mich.	West Albany, Orleans, Vt.	Wheeling, Vernon, Mo.	Wildermer, Tolland, Conn.	Yankee Hill, Butte, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.	West Albany, Albany, N. Y.	Wherry, Rock, Tex.	Windham Station, Portage, Oh.	Yankee Hollow, Jo Darries, Ill.
Boulder, Col.	West Argus, Wabasha, Minn.	Whisen's Mills, Rockham, Va.	Windom, Fillmore, Minn.	Yankee Ridge, Olmsted, Minn.
Buchanan, Iowa.	West Baden, Orange, Ind.	White Bear Lake, Ramsey, Minn.	Windor Station, I. of Wight, Va.	Yankeetown, Crawford, Wis.
Fayette, Iowa.	West Baver, York, Pa.	White Cloud, Wayne, Ind.	Winfield, Ingham, Mich.	Yarmouth, Barnstable, Mass.
Louis, Va.	West Bend, Orange, Va.	White Cross, Jackson, Ind.	Winfield, Scott, Tenn.	Yates City, Knox, Ill.
Ferry, Pa.	West Bend, York, Pa.	White Cross, Orange, N. C.	Wings Station, Graves, Ky.	Yazoo, Harrison, Iowa.
Yonah, Wis.	West Bend, Polk, Mo.	White Creek, Lincoln, Pa.	Winning Valley, Houston, Min.	Yea's Mills, Doddridge, Va.
Belmont, Ohio.	West Bend, Palo Alto, Iowa.	White Flint, Craig, Va.	Winning Valley, Houston, Min.	Yo Guan, Washington, Tex.
Knox, Me.	West Bridgewater, Williams, Ohio.	White Hall, Trempealeau, Wis.	Winona, Carroll, Miss.	Yellow Creek, Cumberland, Tenn.
St. Croix, Wis.	West Butte, Butte, Cal.	White Haven, Erie, N. Y.	Winona, Harney, N. C.	Yellow Creek, Blount, Tenn.
Bradford, Pa.	West Camden, Knox, Me.	Whitehead's Sto., Pittsfield, Va.	Winona, Litchfield, Conn.	Yelm, Thurston, Wash.
Niagara, N. Y.	West Castleton, Rutland, Vt.	White Hill, Pickens, S. C.	Winston, Dent, Mo.	Yelvington, Darless, Ky.
Blue, Minn.	West Corinth, Orange, Vt.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Waldo, Me.	Yongueborough, Russell, Ala.
Albany, N. Y.	West Corinth, Somers, Me.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop Station, Seneca, Ohio.	York, Clark, Ill.
Thombs, Minn.	West Danville, Edgefield, S. C.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Polk, Minn.	York Neck, Adams, Ill.
Washington, Kans.	West Dayton, Adair, Va.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	York, Boone, Iowa.
Knox, Me.	West Deatur, Clearfield, Pa.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Grant, Ind.	Young's Mills, Guitford, N. C.
Nevada, Cal.	West Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wis.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Young's Mills, Monroe, Ohio.
Washington, Utah.	West Embury, Somerset, Va.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Grant, Ind.	Young's Mills, Franklin, Mo.
C. H. Fayette, Ohio.	West Epling, Rockingham, N. H.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Young's Store, Franklin, Va.
Centre, W. Va.	West Fork, Linn, Iowa.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Grant, Ind.	Zanesburg, Kerr, Tex.
Goodhue, Minn.	Westerville, Decatur, Iowa.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Zanesville, Wabunsee, Kans.
Blue Earth, Minn.	West Farmingdale, Kennebec, Me.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Zelgersville, Montgomery, Pa.
Tompkins, N. Y.	Westfield, Aroostook, Me.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Zeno, Muskingum, Ohio.
Cen. Washington, Va.	Westfield, Union, N. J.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Ziff, Stoddard, Mo.
Cherokee, Ala.	West Fork, Calcasieu, La.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Zinn's Mills, Preston, Va.
Laporte, Ind.	West Fork, Wise, Tex.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Zinshur, Madison, Ind.
De Kalb, Ind.	West Fork, Knox, Mass.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	Zion Hill, Hamilton, Tenn.
Park, Ind.	West Fox, Essex, Mass.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	
Mills, Stephenson, Ill.	West Glover, Orleans, Vt.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	
Carroll, Md.	West Granville Cor., Wash, N. Y.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	
Floyd, Iowa.	West Greenwich, Kent, R. I.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	
Wilson, Tenn.	West Hall, Warren, Ill.	White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	
Rock Island, Ill.		White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	
Morris, N. J.		White House, Ansonia, N. J.	Wintrop, Buchanan, Iowa.	

GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH



from the Florida channel to Panama about 4,500 miles. The whole length on the Pacific side to Behring's Straits (including the Gulf of California) has been roughly estimated at 10,500 miles.

3. The coast of North America is more indented by seas and large inlets on the eastern

1. NORTH AMERICA comprehends all that portion of the Western Continent which lies north of the Isthmus of Panama (lat. 8°) and extends to the polar seas. Its eastern extremity on the coast of Labrador is in 55°, and its western on Behring's Straits in 168° west longitude. The area of this portion of the American continent is about 8,000,000 square miles.

2. The extent of coast is very great. The length of the shore line from Hudson's Bay to the Florida channel is about 4,800 miles, and measured


Sound an extensive peninsula running west of this the still more remarkable about double the distance. Both the and rocks. The straits that take from Asia by a comparatively narrow

8. The interior of the continent East of these lies the great central formed by the Alleghany Mountain and its northern limit the level of of the Mississippi we have a slope height of that chain that the shorter to the height of its mountains. The same law shorter than that from the

9. The mountain system of An elevated surface in the world. The along the western side of South A This chain experiences two depressions haps a continuation of the Andes—the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific crowned by elevated volcanic peaks west course at a much greater distance America. The part of this chain

Trinidad, (ida), we advance ous basin Gulf of Honduras Darion a ica. The presents The Gulf Yucatan. 7. Th or extens and the l tions wo San Fran this island presenti extent ar Farther

ORTH AMERICA.



Trinidad, and 25° north latitude (the southern extremity of Florida), we find the eastern limits of this great inland sea; but as we advance into it toward the west, we find it scooped out into various basins, each of which has its peculiar winds and currents. The Gulf of Mexico is on the north-west; and on the south the Gulf of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea, comprehending the Gulf of Darien and the indentations on the northern coast of South America. The archipelago which the great inland sea of the Americas presents is one of the most extensive and interesting in the world. The Gulf of Mexico, hemmed in by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, is the most important part of this inland sea.

7. The western coast of North America presents no very deep or extensive indentations, except the gulf formed by the mainland and the long, narrow peninsula of California. The only indentations worth notice thence to the 50th parallel are the fine Bay of San Francisco and the sounds about Vancouver Island. Between this island and the 60th parallel the coast is exceedingly irregular, presenting a great number of islands, some of them of considerable extent and forming with the mainland numerous bays and creeks.

Farther north we find between Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Bay an extensive peninsula running about 200 miles from north-east to south-west; and farther north the still more remarkable peninsula of Alaska, running in a similar direction for a considerable distance. Both these peninsulas have steep, rocky coasts lined with islands and straits. The straits that take their name from the navigator Behring separate America from Asia by a comparatively narrow channel about 48 miles in breadth.

The interior of the continent has for its chief axis the chain of the Rocky Mountains. Along these lies the great central Valley of the Mississippi, the eastern boundary of which is formed by the Alleghany Mountain system. Its southern boundary is the Gulf of Mexico, and its northern limit the level of the great lakes. From the Rocky Mountains to the head of the Mississippi we have a slope which, as to length, bears a similar proportion to the slope of that chain that the shorter slope from the Alleghany system to the Mississippi bears to the slope of its mountains. The slope from the latter to the Atlantic is according to the measurements shorter than that from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

The mountain system of America is remarkable for presenting the longest line of high surface in the world. The Andes, which may be traced from Tierra del Fuego, run along the western side of South America at a comparatively short distance from the coast. In the Isthmus of Panama it experiences two depressions; but another chain—perpetual continuation of the Andes—immediately rises again, and continues its course between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific, spreading out in Mexico into extensive table-lands, and rising by elevated volcanic peaks, and continuing in its main line a general north-north-west course at a much greater distance from the Pacific, however, than the mountains of South America. The part of this chain within the United States is known by the name of the

Twin Springs	Benton, Ark.	Vera Cruz (c. h.)	Douglas, Mo.	Wainwright	Pa.	West Hill	Rutherford, Tenn.	West W.
Twinville	Knoss, Tenn.	Vermilion	Da. Ala.	Walter Hill	Putnam, Ala.	Walden	Putnam, Tenn.	Wellwood
Two Creeks	Manitowoc, Wis.	Verona Centre	Blue Earth, Minn.	Walton	Scott, Va.	Walton	Scott, Va.	Wenner
Two Mills	Benton, Ark.	Verona	Randolph, Ga.	Walton	Shawnee, Kans.	Walton	Shawnee, Kans.	Wentworth
Tye River Depot	Nelson, Va.	Versailles	Dayke, Ohio.	Walton Mills	Cumberland, Va.	Wanda	Kennebec, Me.	Westville
Tylers	Clearfield, Pa.	Verville	Warren, Tenn.	Ward	Wanda	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Tyler's Bluff	Perry, Ark.	Yesta	Johnston, Neb.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Tyner	Hamilton, Tenn.	Yesta's Ford	Gaston, N. C.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Tyro	Sauillac, Mich.	Vesuvius Furnace	Lincoln, N. C.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Tyro	Poweshiek, Iowa.	Veto	Franklin, Miss.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Uberty	Pulaski, Ark.	Victory	Essex, Vt.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Uchella	Macon, N. C.	Victory	Vernon, Wis.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Ukiah	Mendocino, Cal.	Vienna	Fairfax, Va.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Uster	Floyd, Iowa.	Vienna	Pottawotomie, Kans.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Unesaville	New London, Conn.	Vienna	Clark, Ky.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Uncle Abo	Dubuque, Iowa.	Vigo	Ross, Ohio.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Uncle Sam	Napa, Cal.	Village Creek	Columbia, Ark.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Underwood	Broome, N. Y.	Village Creek	Alamakee, Iowa.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Undine	Illadate, Mich.	Villa Green	Hanover, Va.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Undulation	Pulaski, Ill.	Villa Rldgo	Pulaski, Ill.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Hardin, Iowa.	Vincennes	Lee, Iowa.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Knoss, Me.	Vincennes	Washington, Ohio.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Cass, Neb.	Vine Dale	Knoss, Tenn.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Union, N. J.	Vineyard	Cumberland, N. J.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Houston, Minn.	Vinesville	Jefferson, Ala.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Washington, N. C.	Vinton	Loiendes, Miss.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union	Chehalis, Wash.	Viola	Fulton, Ark.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Centre	Juneau, Wis.	Viola	Warren, Penn.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Church	Recline, Wis.	Viola	Sacramento, Cal.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union City	Union, Iowa.	Viola	Linn, Iowa.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Corner	Butler, Ohio.	Viola	Olmsted, Minn.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Farm	Pepin, Wis.	Viola Station	Graves, Ky.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Forge	Lebanon, Pa.	Violet Hill	Isard, Ark.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Grove	Whitesides, Ill.	Virgil	Madison, Kans.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Grove	Delaware, Del.	Virgin City	Washington, Utah.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Grove	Tredell, N. C.	Virginia	Placer, Cal.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Hill	Ringgold, Iowa.	Virginia	Neb.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Hill	Kankakee, Ill.	Virginia City	Carson, Nev.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union House	Clinton, Mich.	Viroqua (c. h.)	Vernon, Wis.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Mills	Jones, N. C.	Visalia	Kenton, Ky.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Point	Union, Ill.	Vivian	Waseca, Minn.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Ridge	Franklin, Iowa.	Vollant	Laurens, Pa.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Ridge	Alamance, N. C.	Vollina	Cass, Mich.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Spring	Dodge, Minn.	Volusia	Volusia, Fla.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Union Springs	Caldwell, Ky.	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee, Kans.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville
Uniontown	Middletown, N. J.	Wacaponna	Cedar, Neb.	Ward's Cor's	Buchanan, Iowa.	Ward	Allegany, N. Y.	Westville



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1. NORTH AMERICA comprehends all that portion of the Western Continent which lies north of the Isthmus of Panama (lat. 8°) and extends to the polar seas. Its eastern extremity on the coast of Labrador is in 55°, and its western on Behring's Straits in 168° west longitude. The area of this portion of the American continent is about 8,000,000 square miles.

2. The extent of coast is very great. The length of the shore line from Hudson's Bay to the Florida channel is about 4,800 miles, and measured

from the Florida channel to Panama about 4,500 miles. The whole length on the Pacific side to Behring's Straits (including the Gulf of California) has been roughly estimated at 10,500 miles.

3. The coast of North America is more indented by seas and large inlets on the eastern than on the western side. On the east we have Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Bay—the latter a kind of inland sea larger than the Baltic. Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay separate Greenland and the polar lands from the continent. The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the great river itself, with the chain of enormous fresh-water lakes running far into the interior, form one of the most striking features of the land, and one which exercises a most powerful influence on its climate and its capabilities as a habitation for man. Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence bound on three sides the extensive and inhospitable peninsula of Labrador.

4. The most southern point of the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and Cape Cod, the most eastern projection of the land in Massachusetts, mark the opening and limits of a great gulf of which the Bay of Fundy is the funnel-shaped termination. Southward of this, the coast is not marked by any considerable indentation except the Chesapeake Bay, which runs from south to north about 180 miles, with an average breadth of about 13 miles.

5. Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, in connection with Cape Florida to the south and Cape Cod and the southern point of Nova Scotia, may be considered as dividing the Atlantic coast south of the St. Lawrence into three great divisions. Each of these has its hydrographical distinctions; but as a general remark, it may be stated that the waters shoal gradually from north to south, and in the southern division the coasts are lined by an almost continuous series of low and narrow islands, between which and the main the channels are generally navigable.

6. If the islands that in an irregular line lie stretched in front of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea were united with one another and the mainland—a state of things that there is no difficulty in supposing to have once existed—we should have a large inland sea analogous to the Mediterranean. Between 10° north latitude, which is near the island of

Sound an extensive peninsula running west of this the still more remarkable about double the distance. Both the and rocks. The straits that take from Asia by a comparatively narrow

8. The interior of the continent East of these lies the great central V formed by the Alleghany Mountain and its northern limit the level of of the Mississippi we have a slope height of that chain that the shorter to the height of its mountains. The same law shorter than that from the

9. The mountain system of an elevated surface in the world. The along the western side of South America. This chain experiences two depressions a continuation of the Andes—the the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific crowned by elevated volcanic peaks, west course at a much greater distance America. The part of this chain the Rocky Mountains, and in the north Its termination is on the Arctic Ocean considerable, and it constantly falls in its 8,700 miles.

10. The chain which extends from line so regular as the Andes of the south it divides into several branches. The elevation, is in its northern course north-eastern course, forming the between the Sabine and other rivers the Red River, a tributary of the Mississippi and appears in Missouri under the name of the Missouri and Mississippi elevation toward Lake Superior. The Alleghanies.

11. The main mass of the mountain Plateau of Guanaxuato to the high east and west and contains several which the Del Norte runs. This mountain the Missouri and its affluents from Pacific. Of these western streams the Columbia River are the chief. The country rises in irregular terraces and

7. The western coast of North America presents no very deep or extensive indentations, except the gulf formed by the mainland and the long, narrow peninsula of California. The only indentations worth notice thence to the 50th parallel are the fine Bay of San Francisco and the sounds about Vancouver Island. Between this island and the 60th parallel the coast is exceedingly irregular, presenting a great number of islands, some of them of considerable extent and forming with the mainland numerous bays and creeks.

Farther north we find between Cook's Inlet and Prince William's extensive peninsula running about 200 miles from north-east to south-west; and this is the still more remarkable peninsula of Alaska, running in a similar direction for the same distance. Both these peninsulas have steep, rocky coasts lined with islands and straits. The straits that take their name from the navigator Behring separate America from Asia by a comparatively narrow channel about 48 miles in breadth.

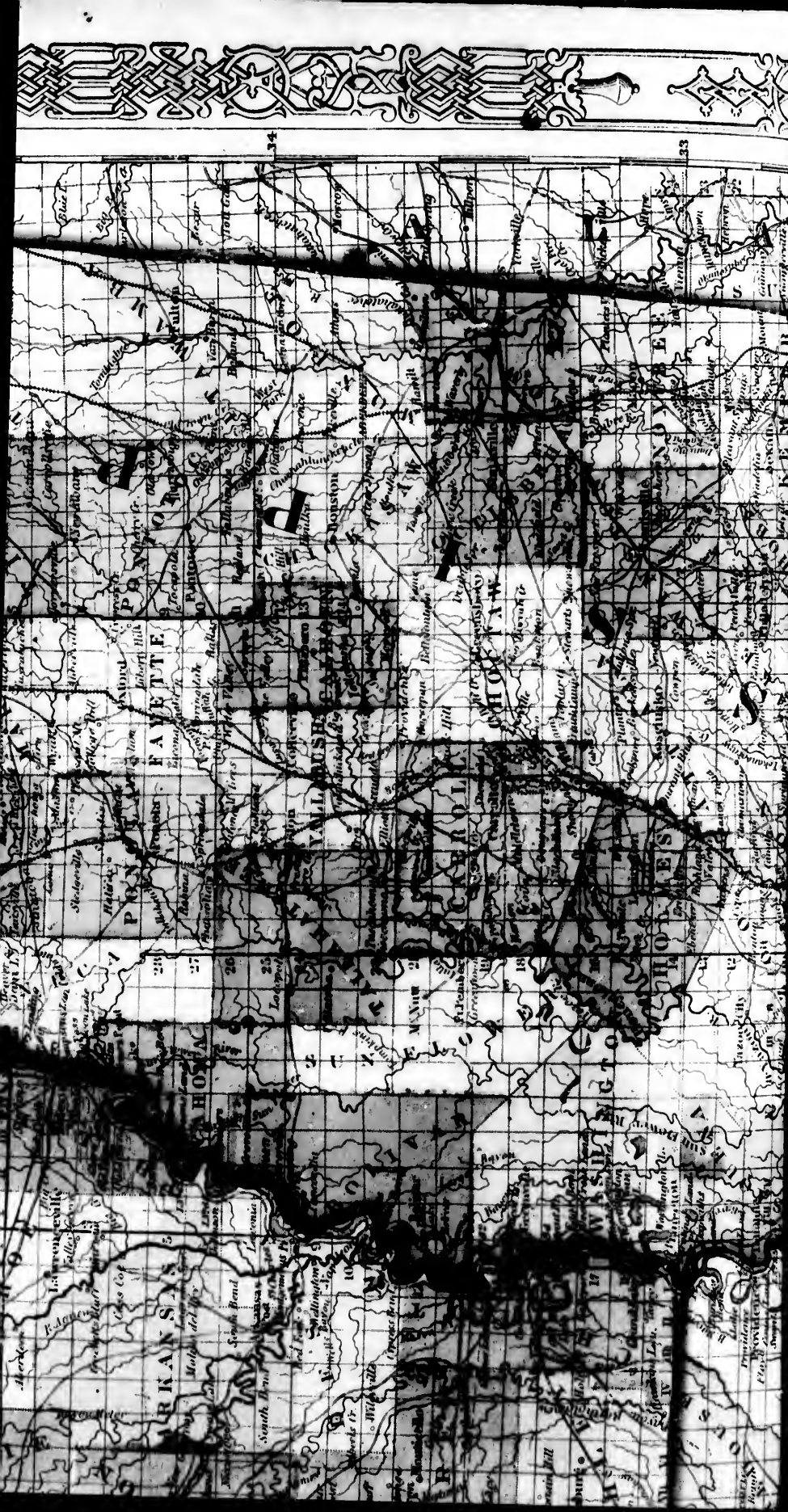
The interior of the continent has for its chief axis the chain of the Rocky Mountains. To the west lies the great central Valley of the Mississippi, the eastern boundary of which is formed by the Alleghany Mountain system. Its southern boundary is the Gulf of Mexico, and its northern limit the level of the great lakes. From the Rocky Mountains to the bed of the Mississippi we have a slope which, as to length, bears a similar proportion to the slope of the chain that the shorter slope from the Alleghany system to the Mississippi bears to the height of its mountains. The slope from the latter to the Atlantic is according to the measurements shorter than that from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

The mountain system of America is remarkable for presenting the longest line of high surface in the world. The Andes, which may be traced from Tierra del Fuego, run along the western side of South America at a comparatively short distance from the coast. The continent experiences two depressions in the Isthmus of Panama; but another chain—the continuation of the Andes—immediately rises again, and continues its course between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific, spreading out in Mexico into extensive table-lands, and is broken up by elevated volcanic peaks, and continuing in its main line a general north-north-west course at a much greater distance from the Pacific, however, than the mountains of South America.

The part of this chain within the United States is known by the name of the Appalachian mountains, and in the north-west is sometimes called the Chippewyan Mountains. Its northern station is on the Arctic Ocean. Above 50° north latitude the elevation is not constant, and it constantly falls in its northward course. Its whole length is not less than 4000 miles.

The chain which extends from the table-land of Mexico does not run northward in a straight line, but is irregular as the Andes of the southern half of the continent. About 22° north latitude it divides into several branches. The most easterly branch, which is of but inconsiderable extent, is in its northern course broken through by the Rio del Norte; it then takes a westerly course, forming the northern part of Texas, and there acts as the watershed between the Sabine and other rivers that enter the Gulf of Mexico and the minor affluents of the Mississippi. This is the range of hills which crosses Arkansas and Missouri under the name of the Ozark Mountains, running toward the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi; and probably continued beyond them at a slight angle toward Lake Superior. The general direction of the Ozarks is parallel to that of the Alleghany.

The main mass of the mountains called the Sierra Madre, running north from the Gulf of Mexico to Guanajuato to the high table-lands of New Mexico, spreads out to a great extent westward and contains several parallel chains, forming longitudinal valleys like that in the Sierra del Norte runs. This mountain system in its further course separates the basin of the Rio Colorado and its affluents from the waters that flow to the Gulf of California and the Gulf of Mexico. Of these western streams the Rio Colorado, which enters the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River are the chief. From the level of the Mississippi to the dividing line the land rises in irregular terraces and in plains of small inclination, so that the main mass of





Longitude West from Washington 14

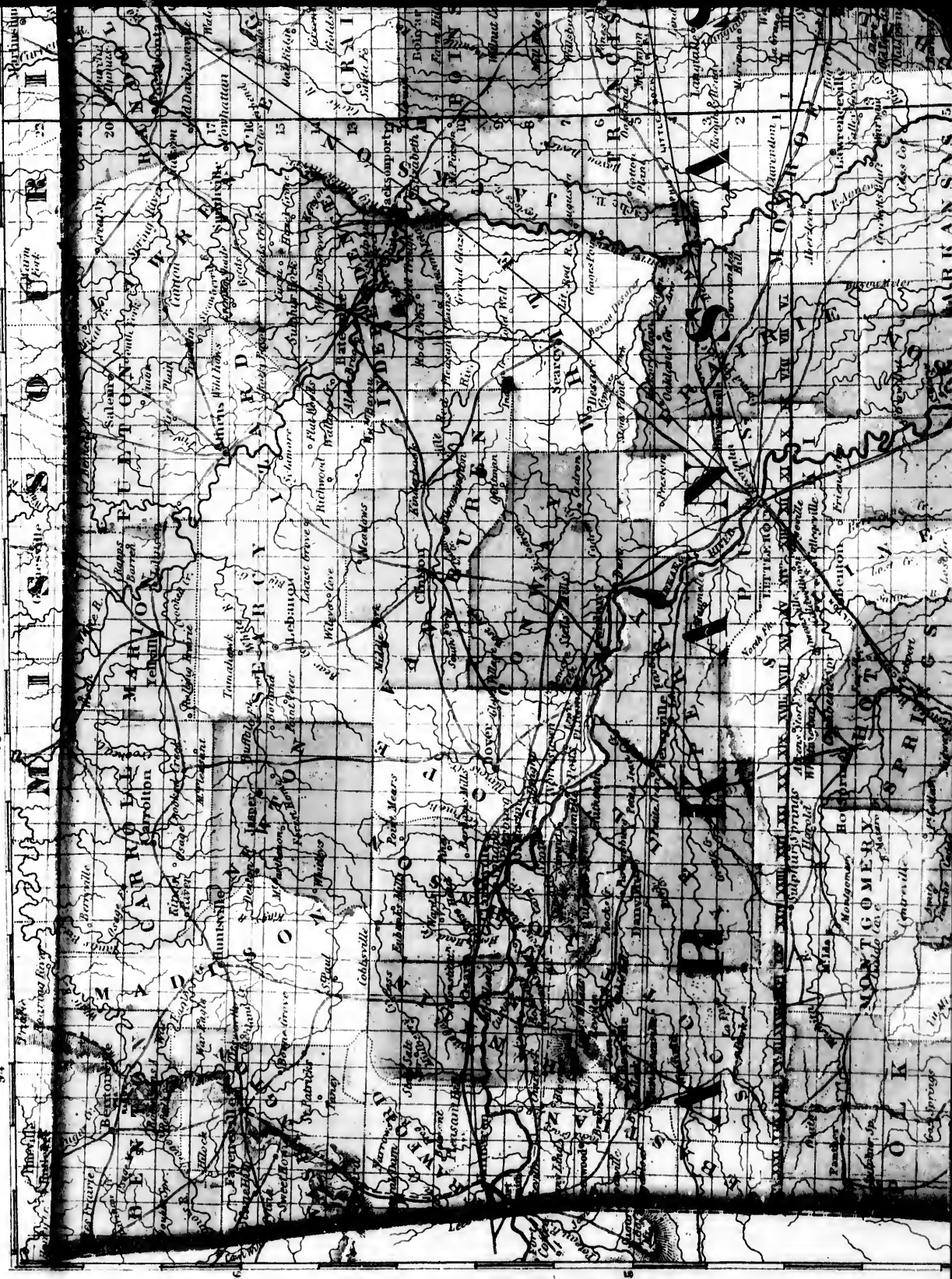




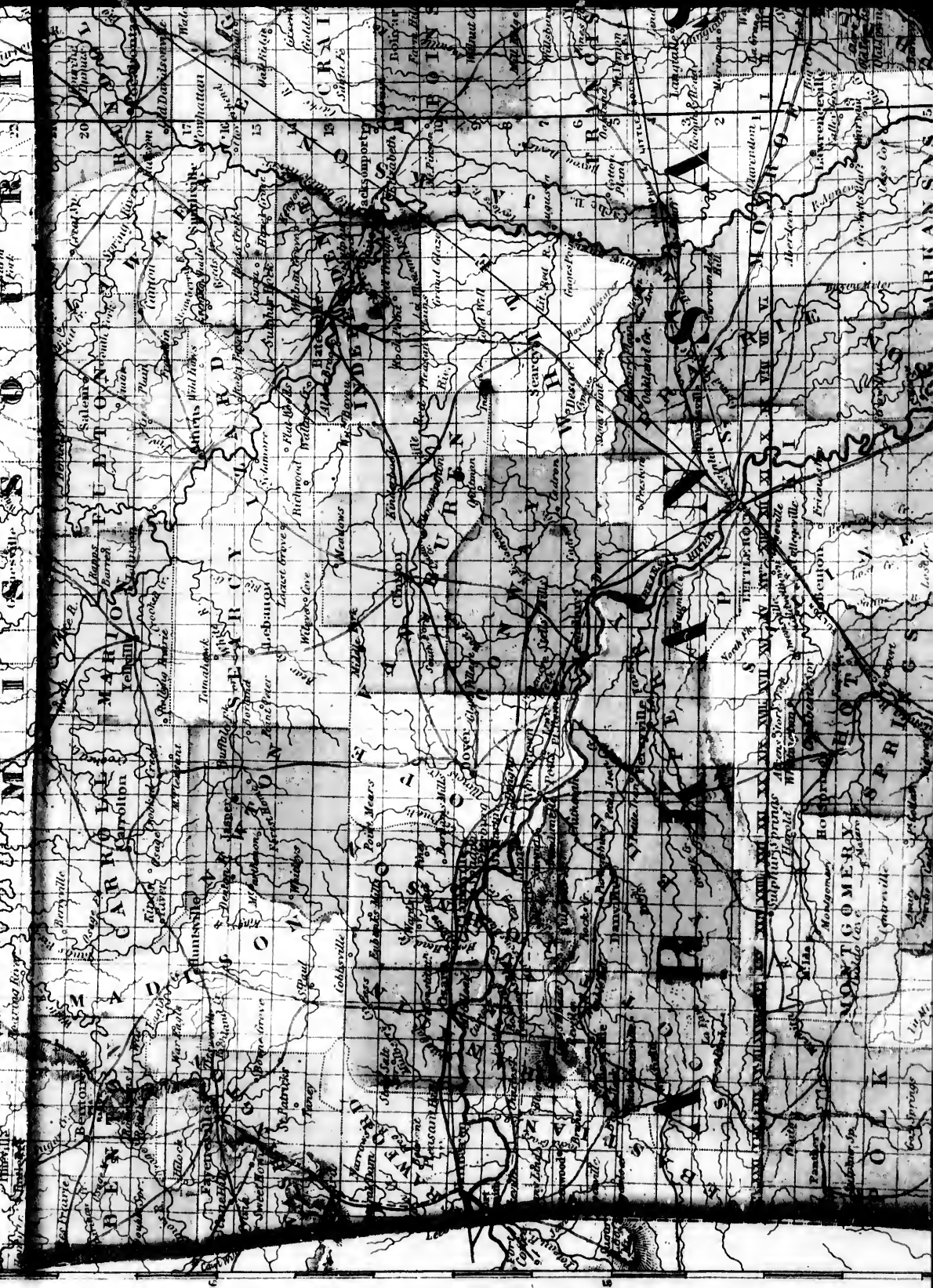
92 Longitude West from Greenwich 91

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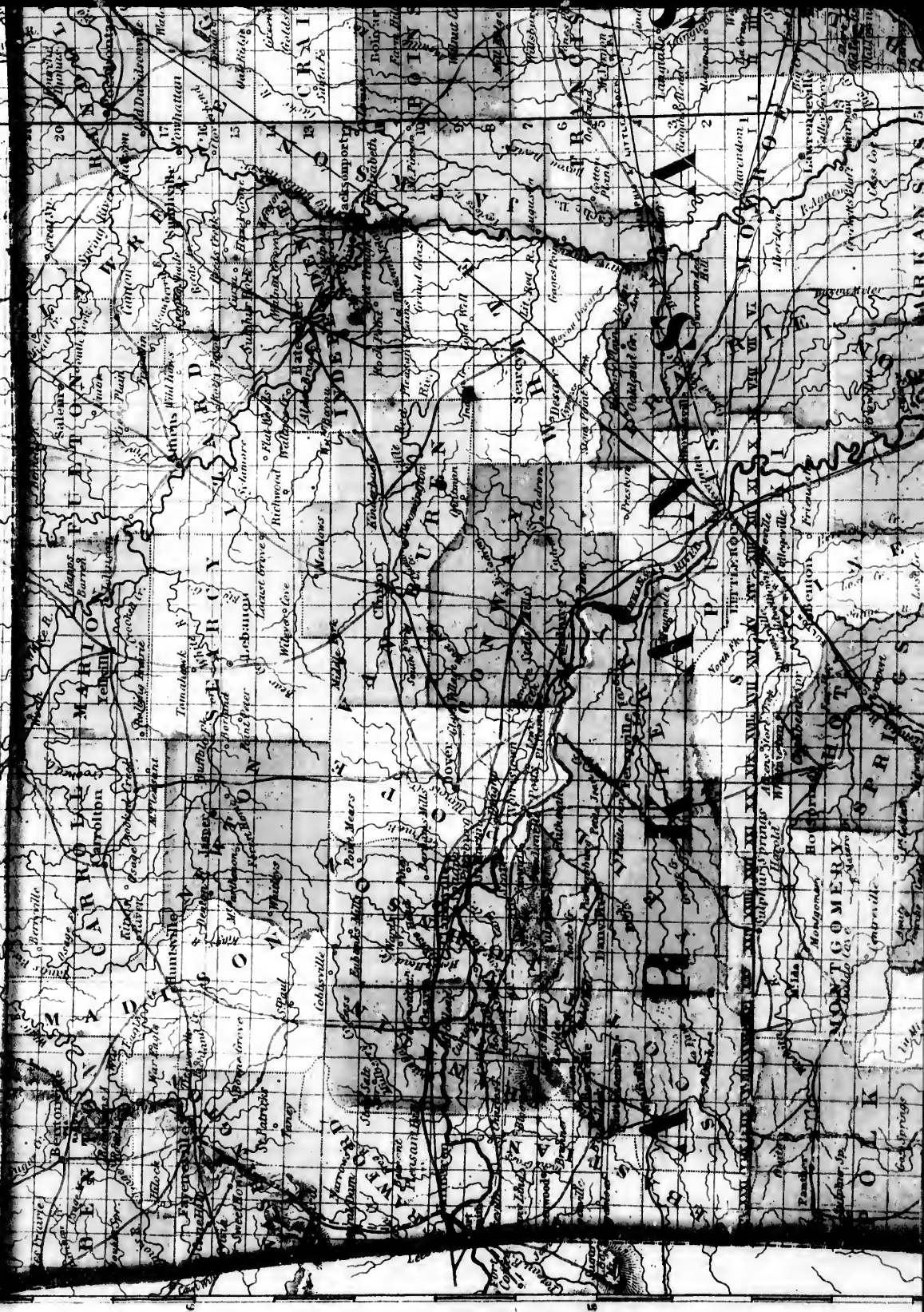
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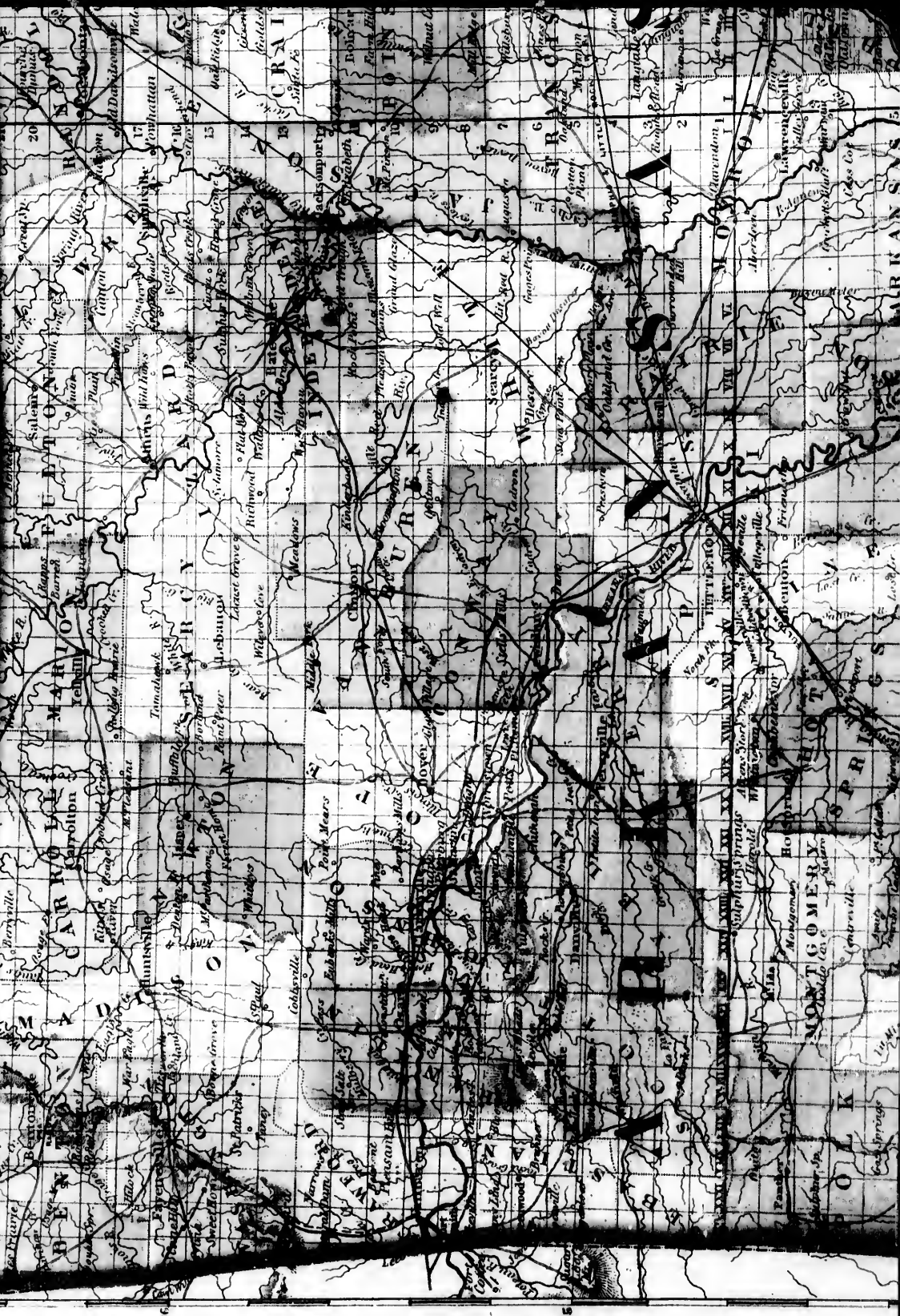
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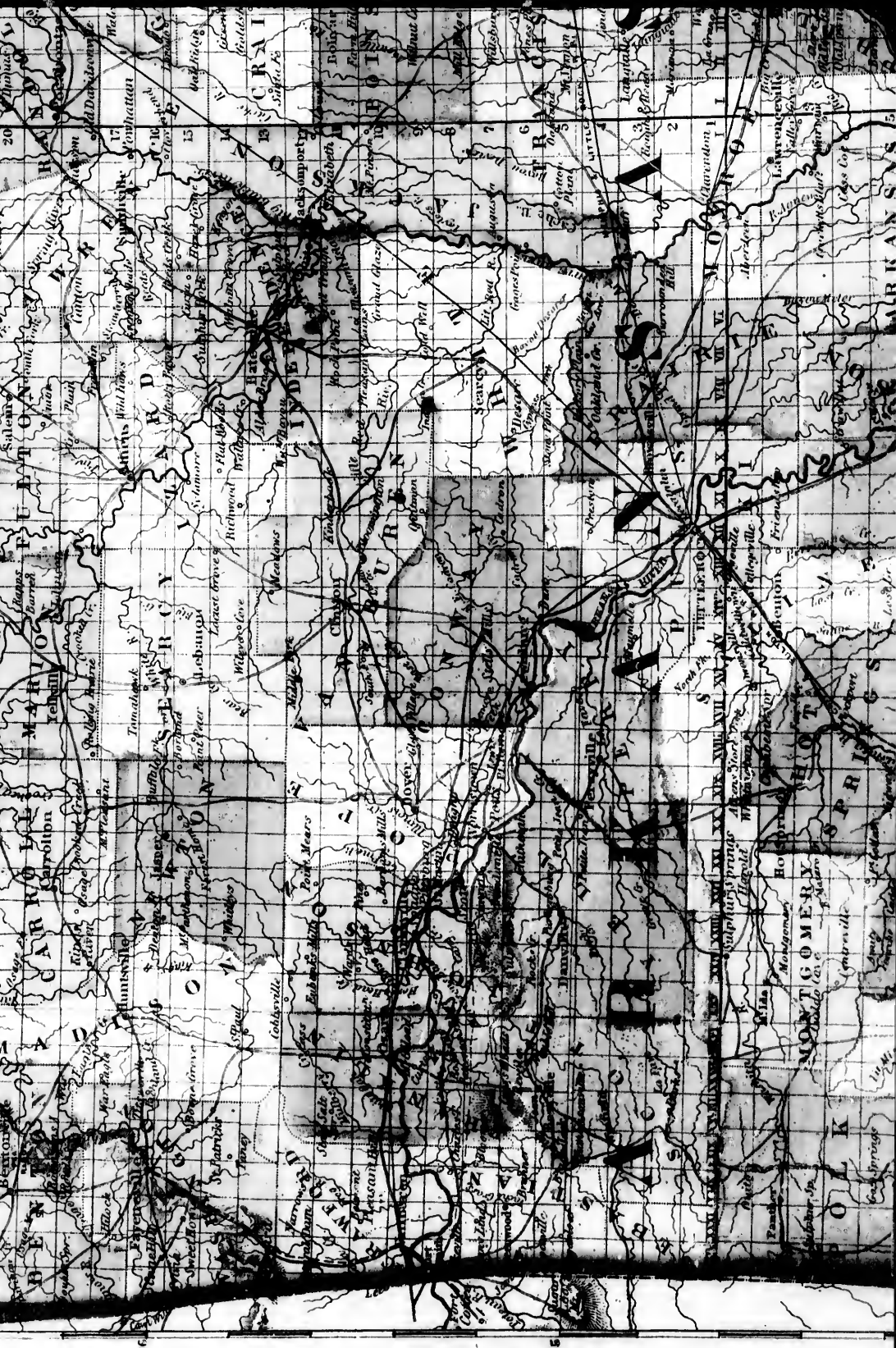
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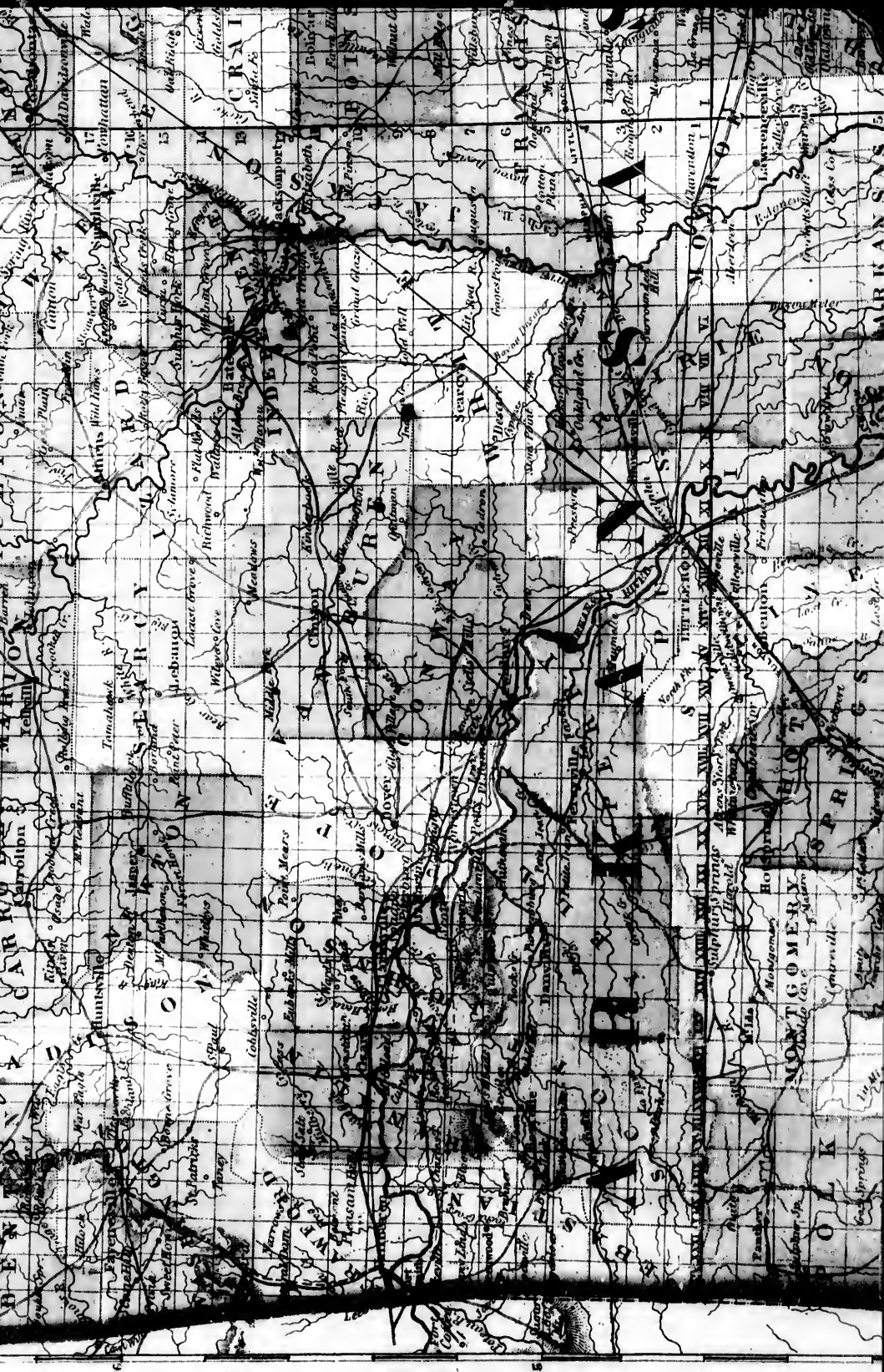
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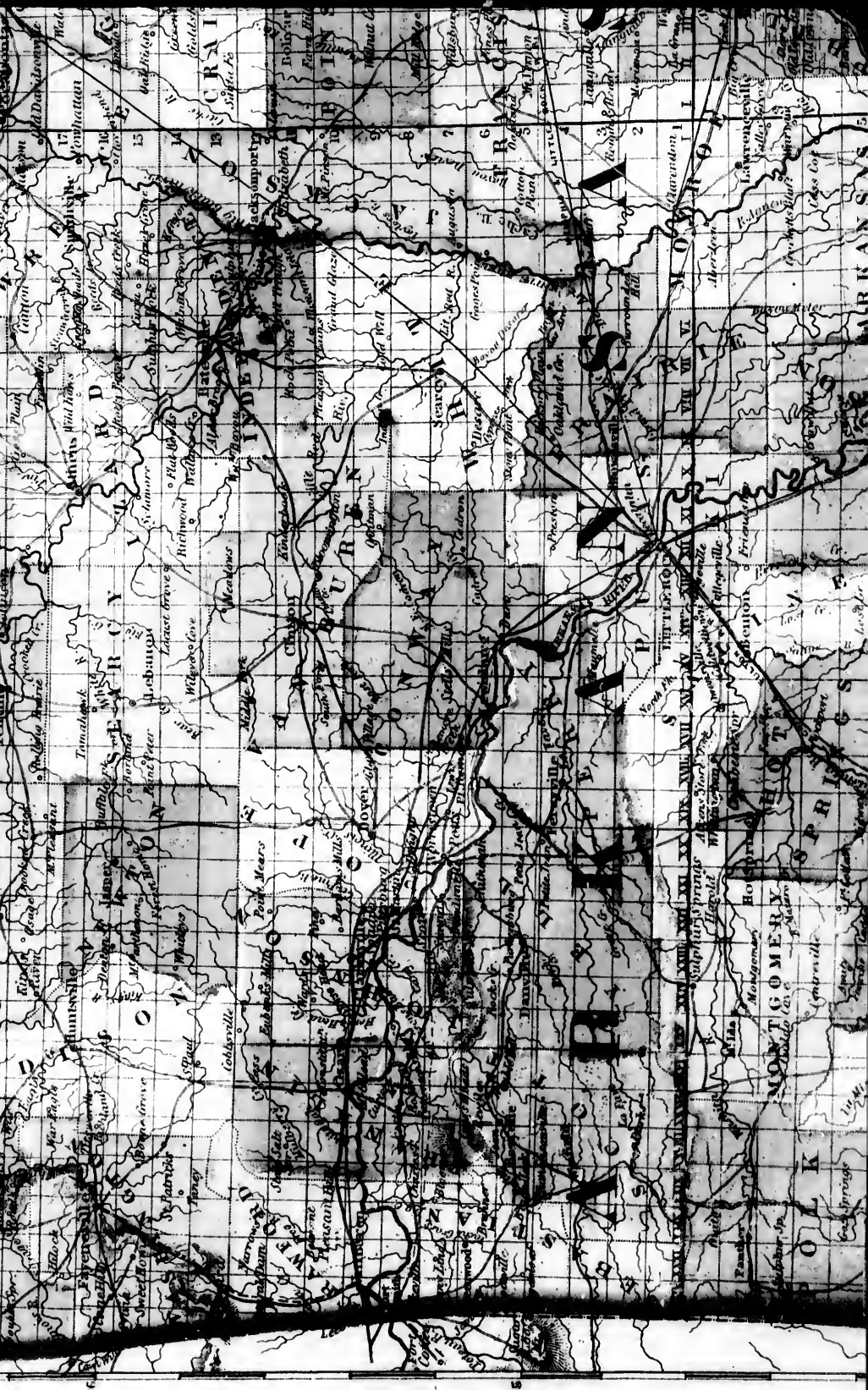
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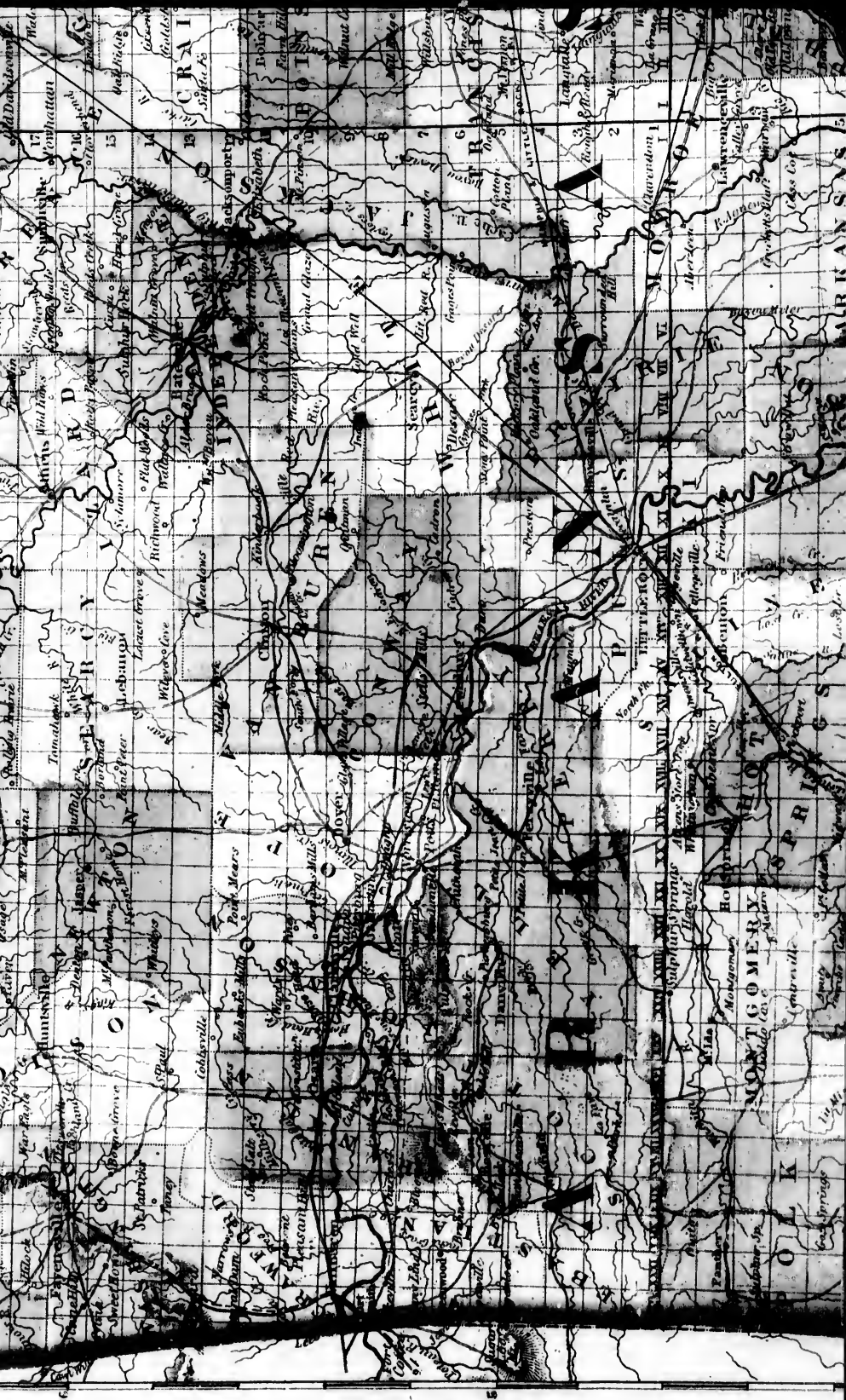
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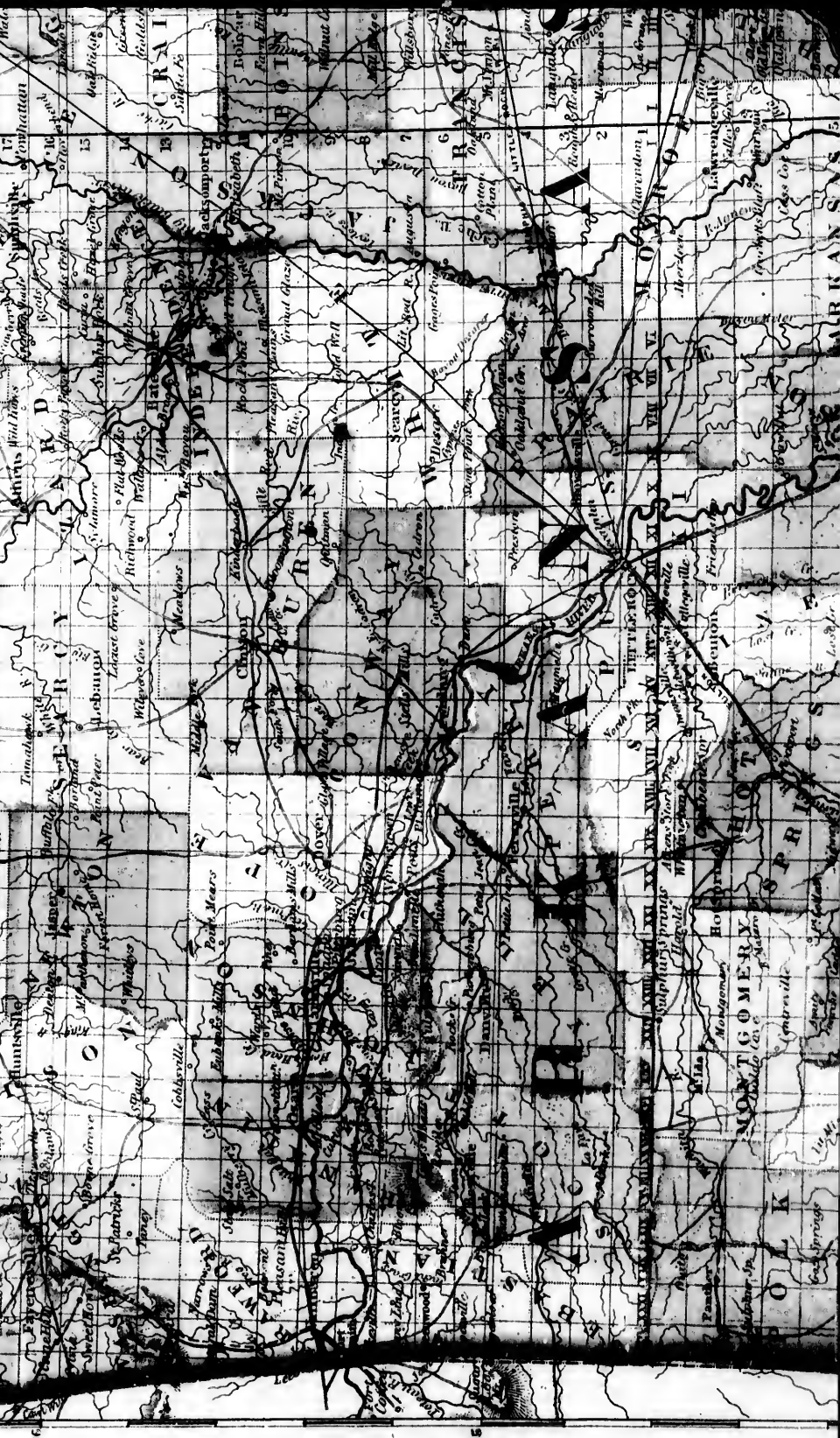
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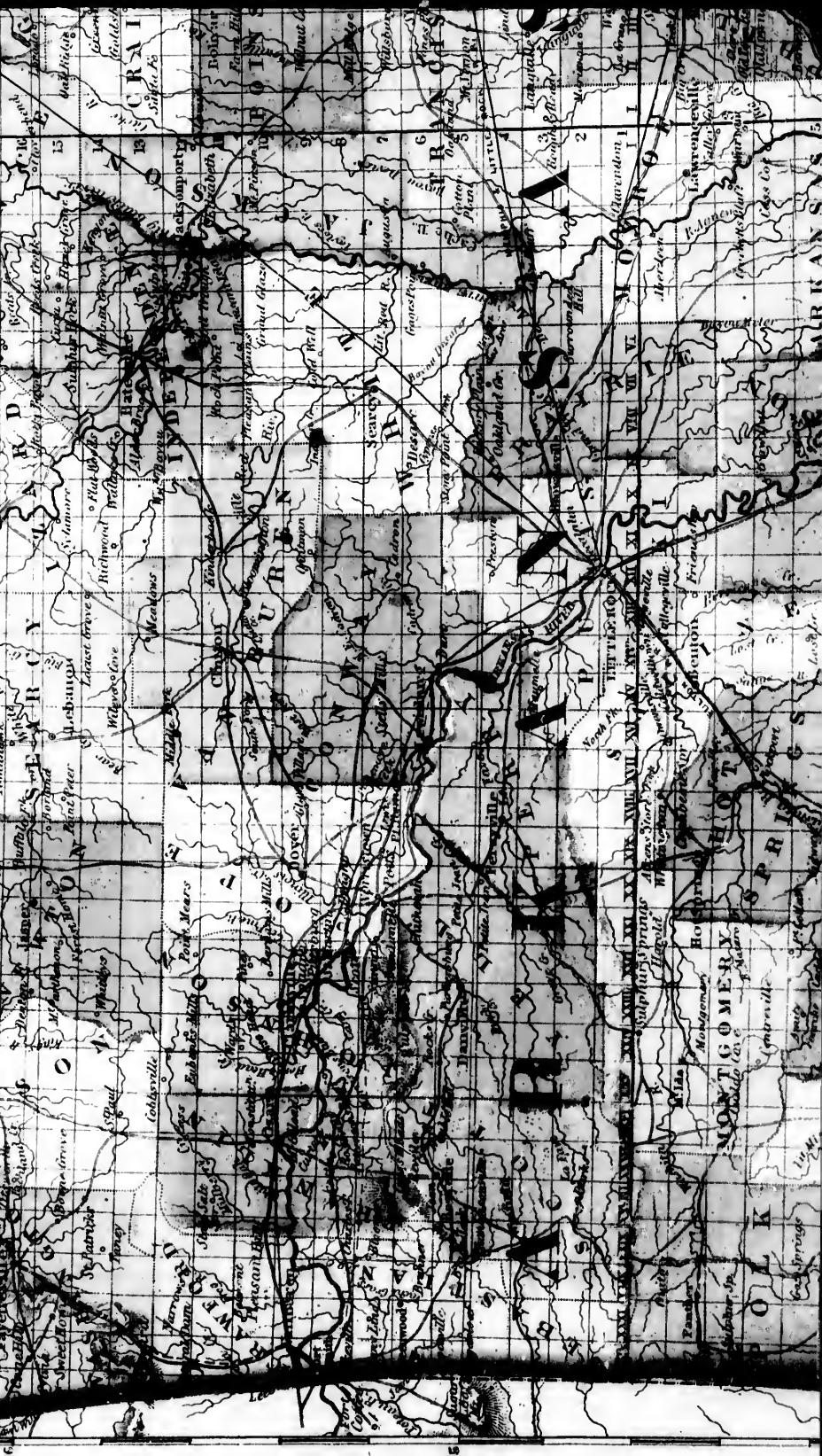
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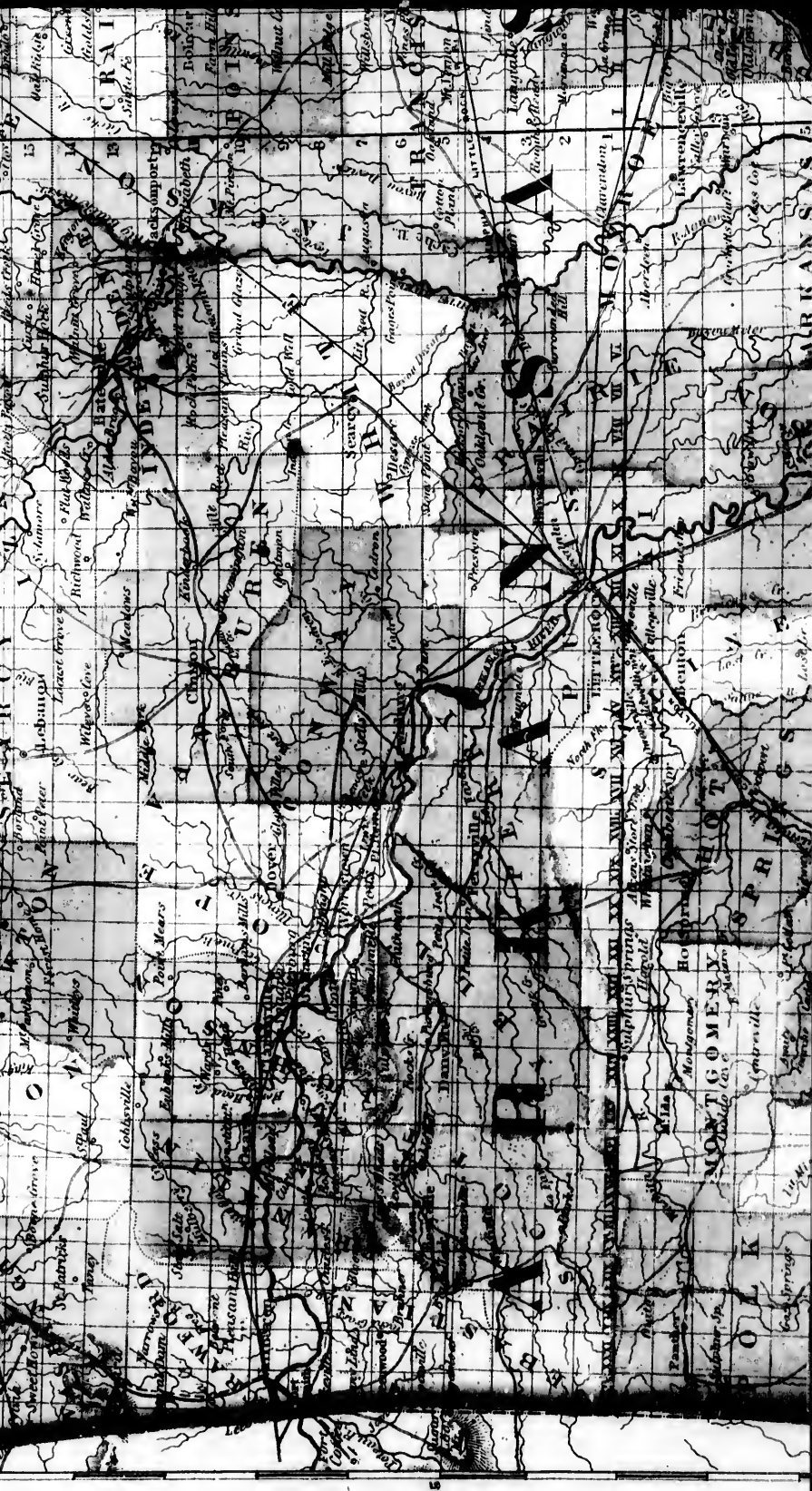
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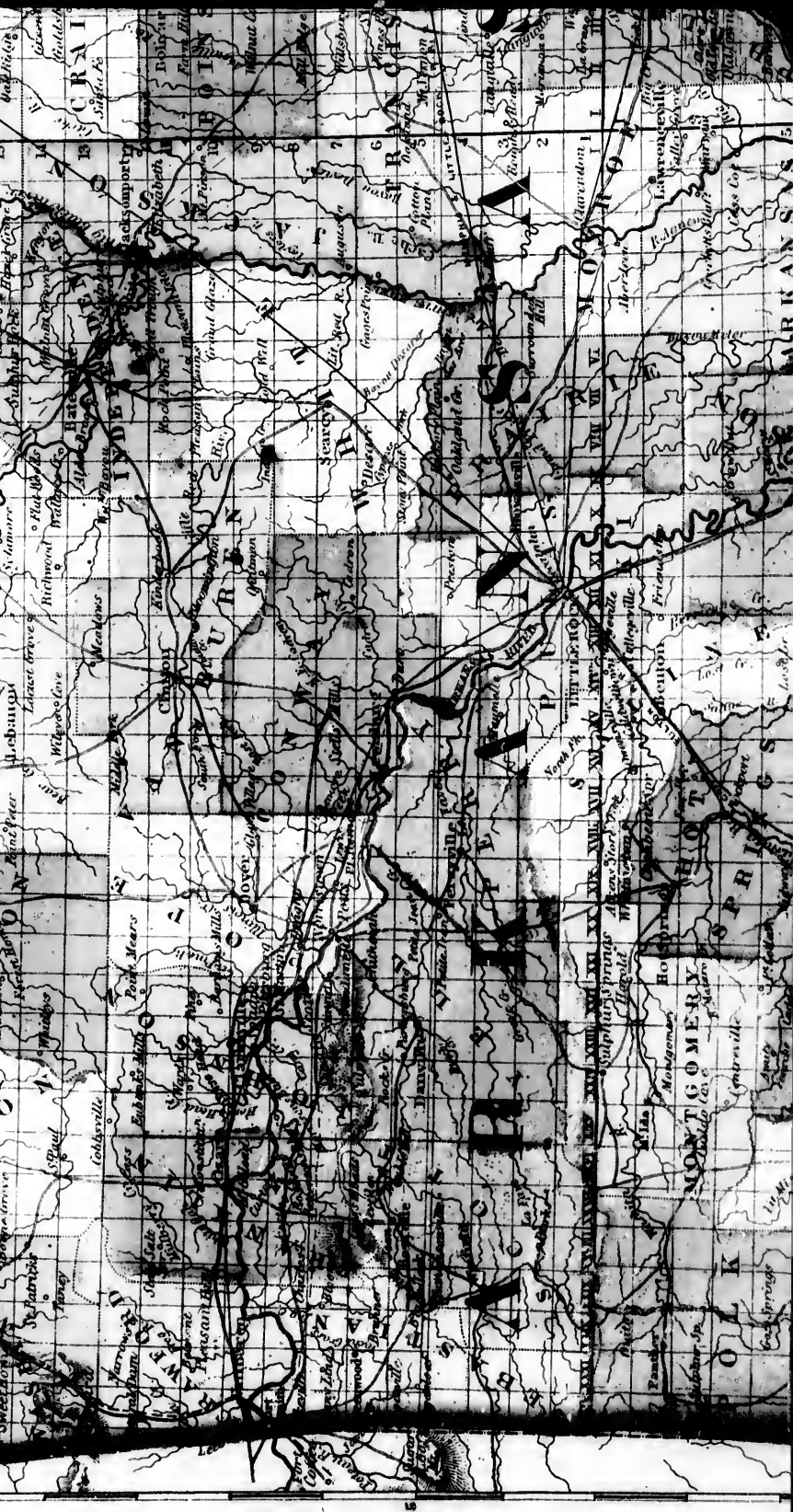
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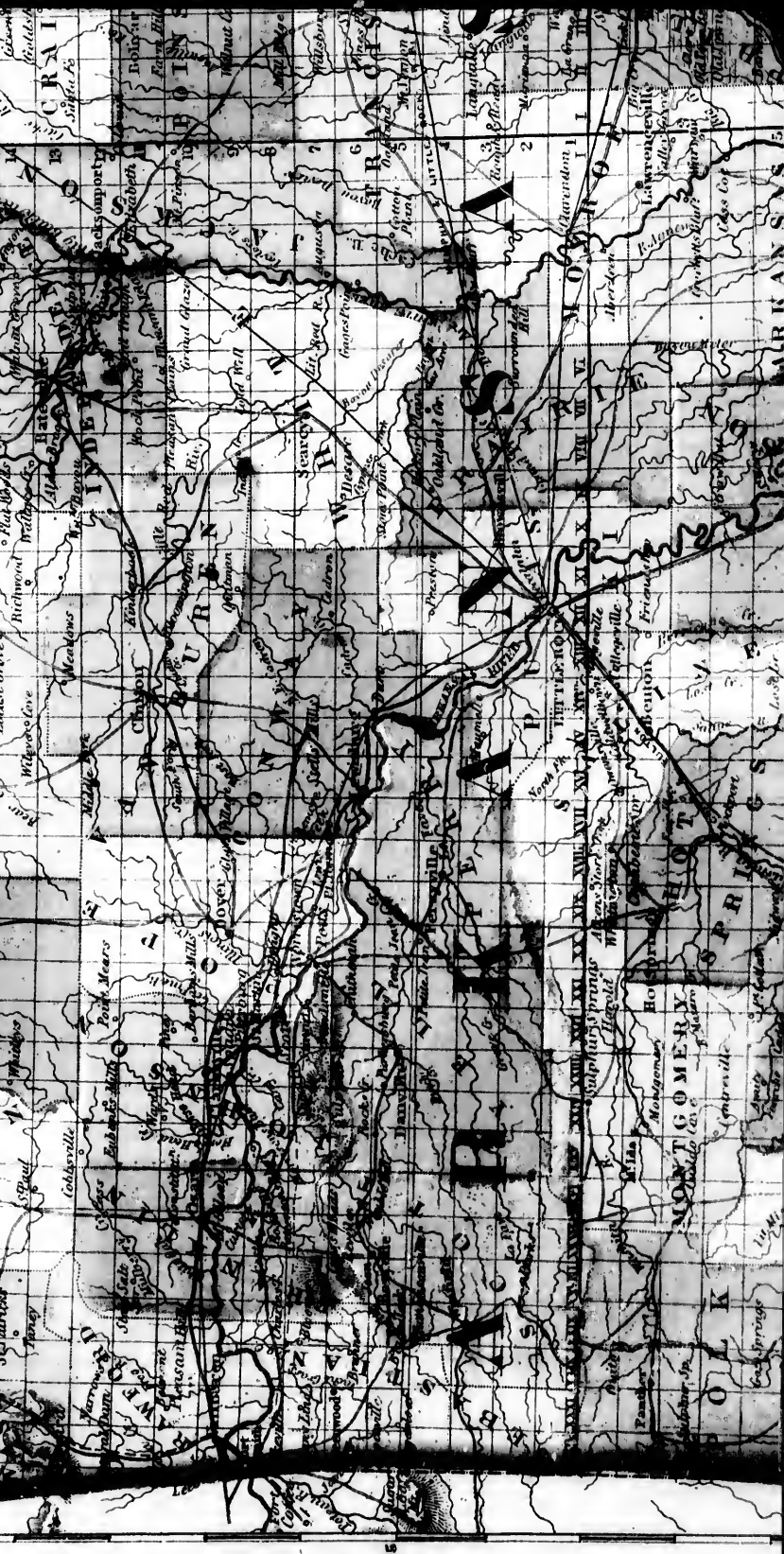
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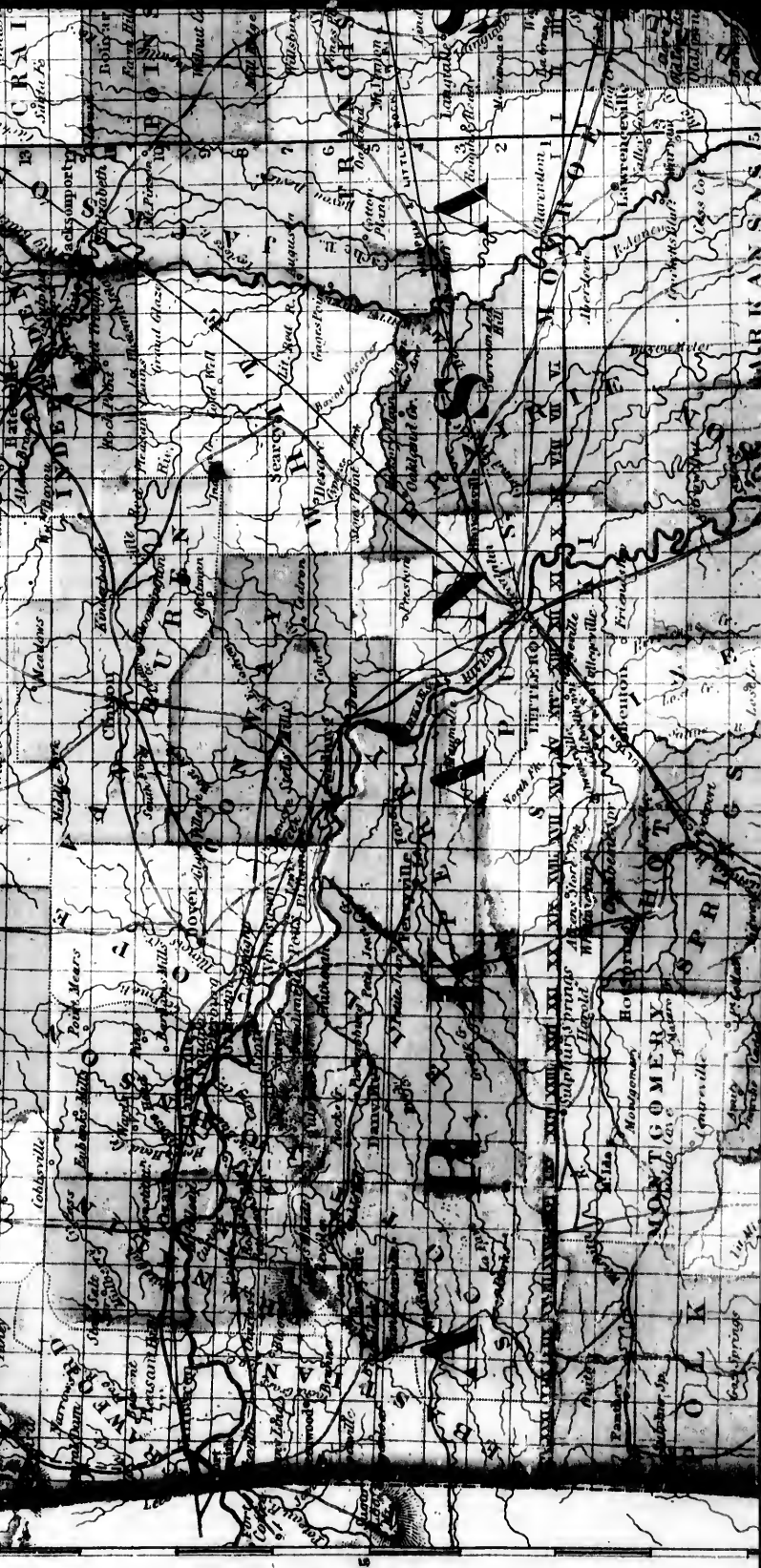
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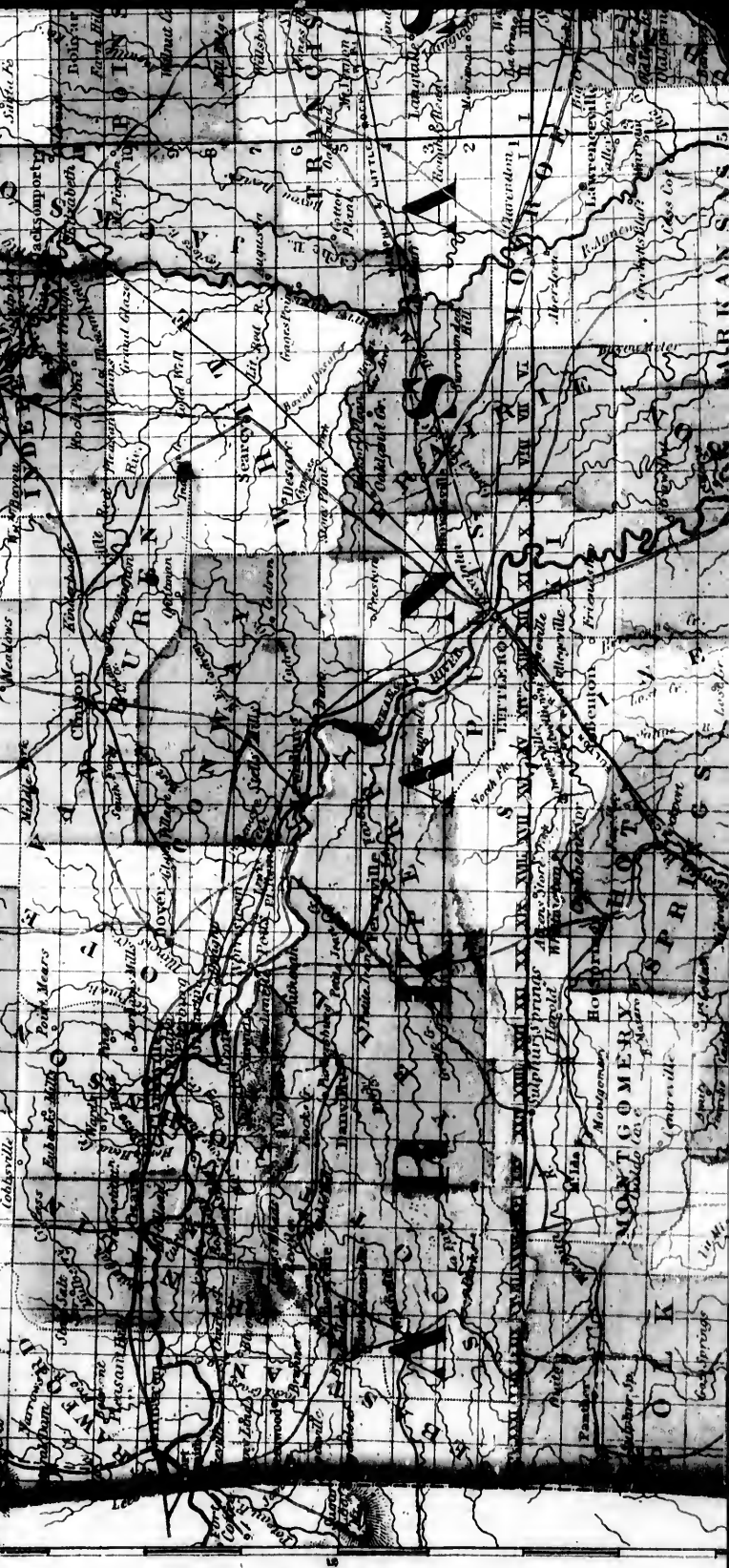
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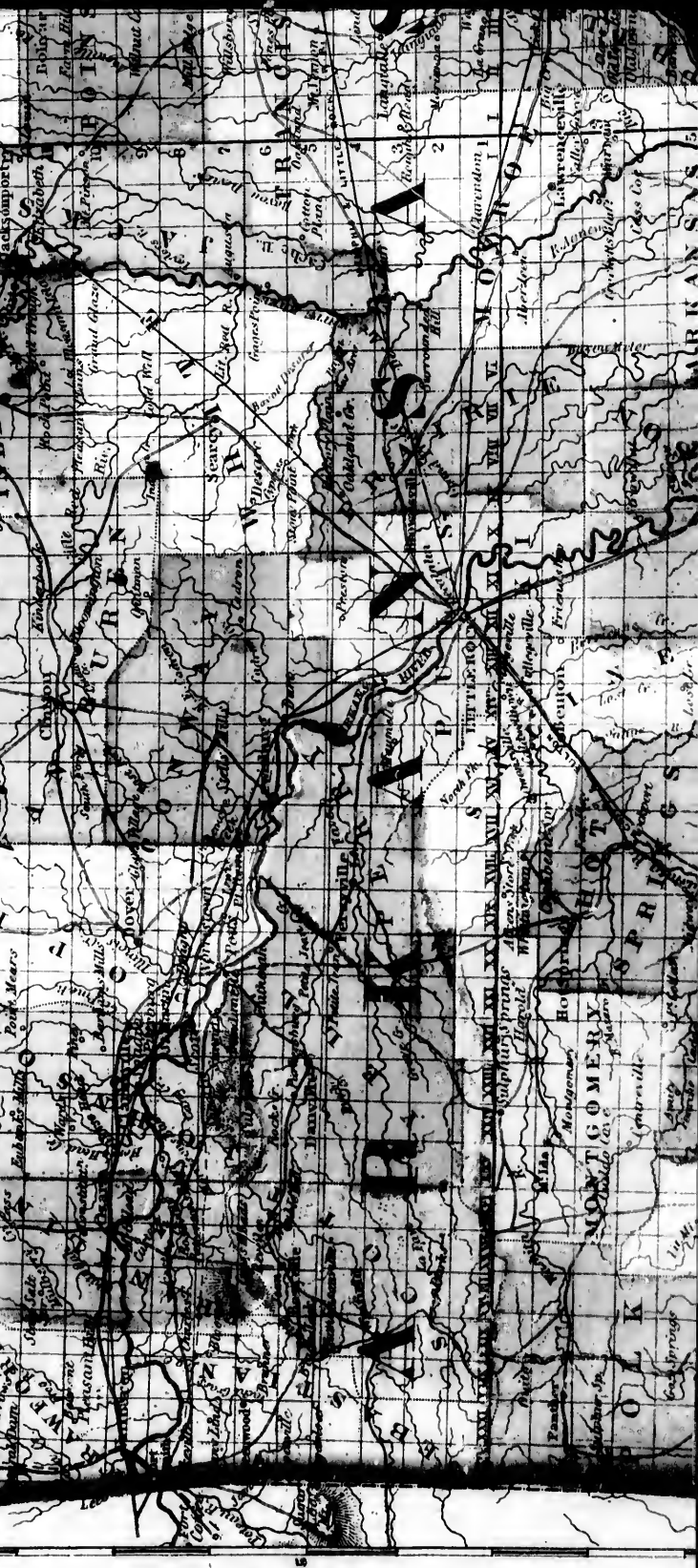
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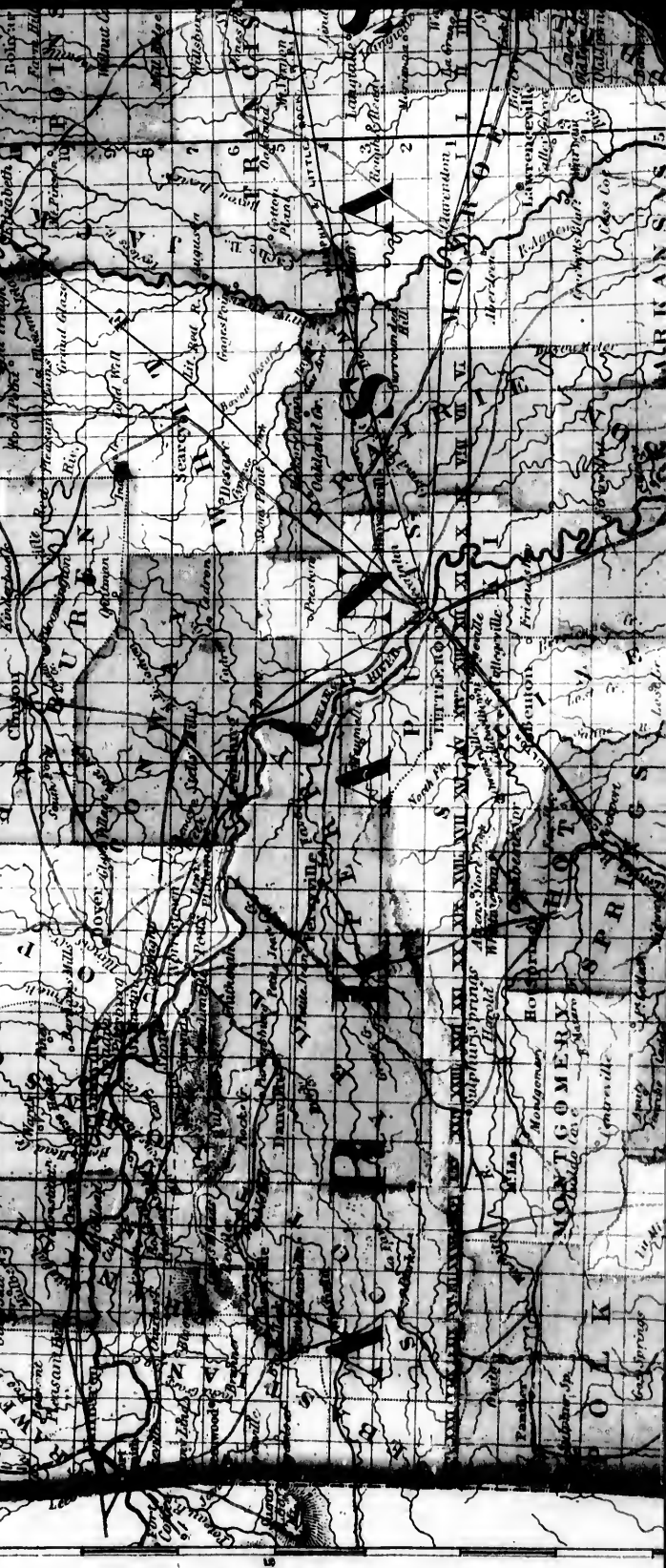
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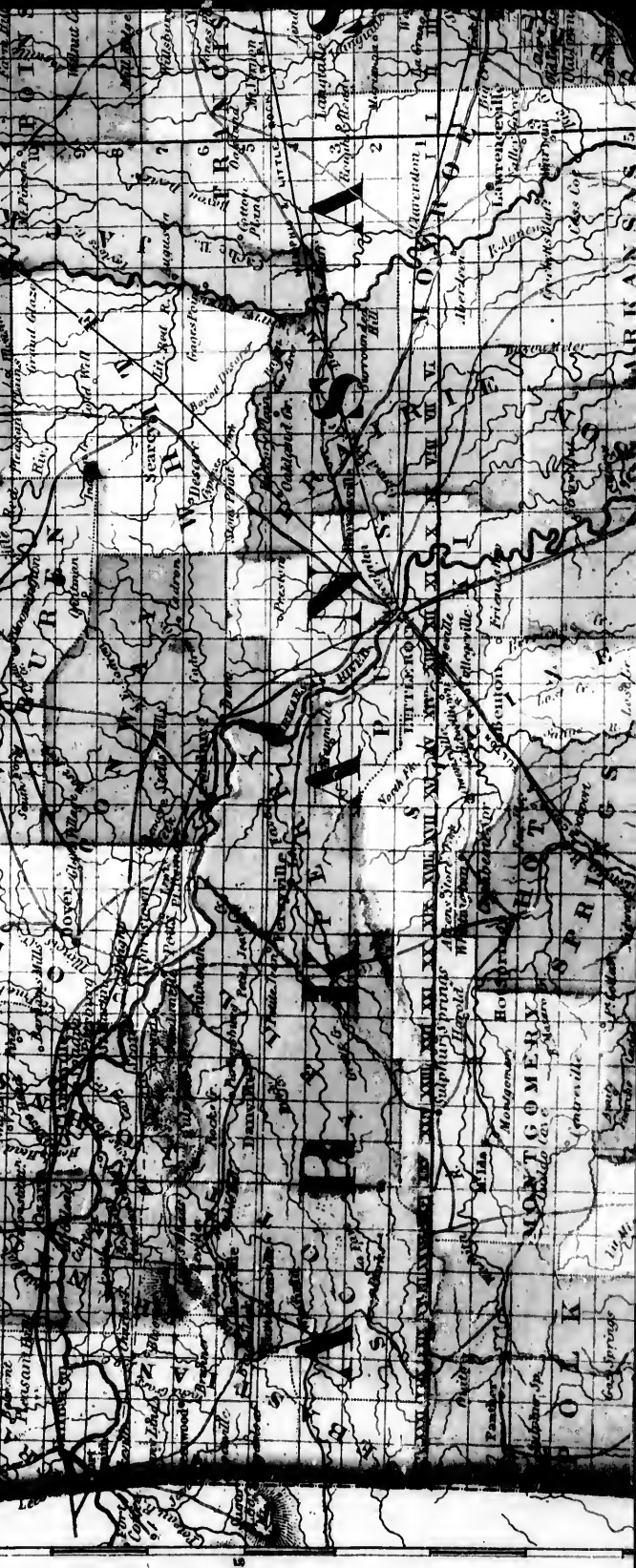
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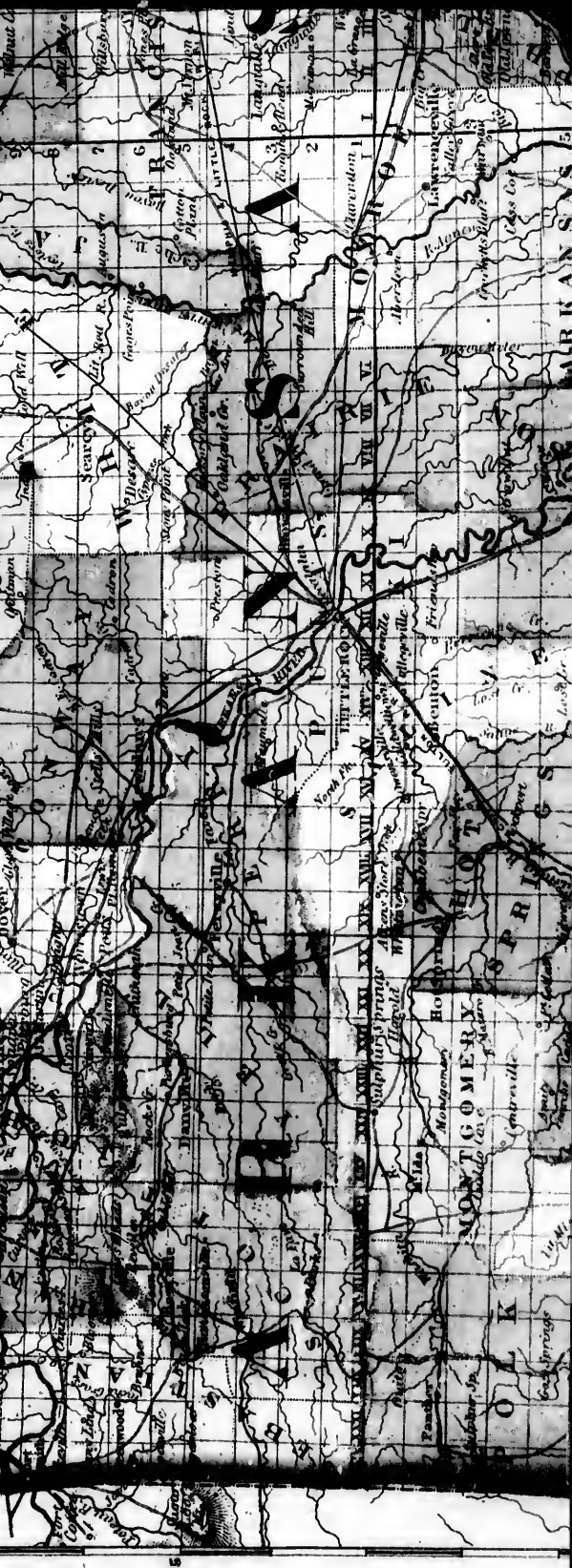
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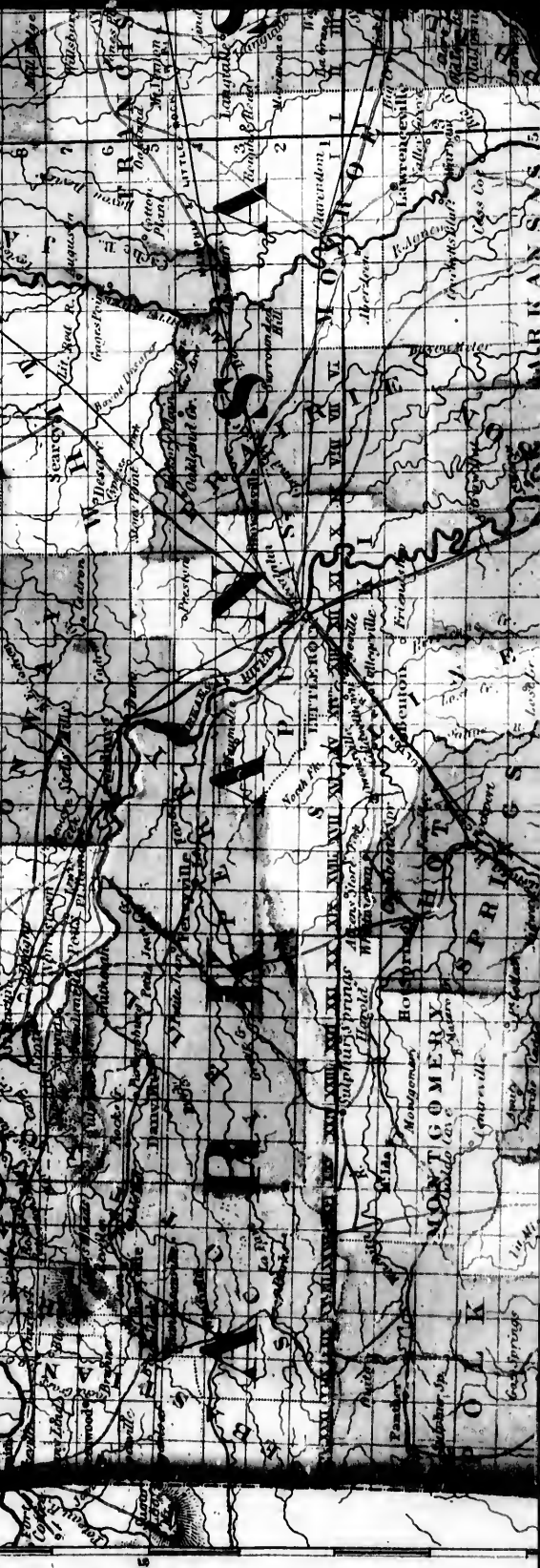
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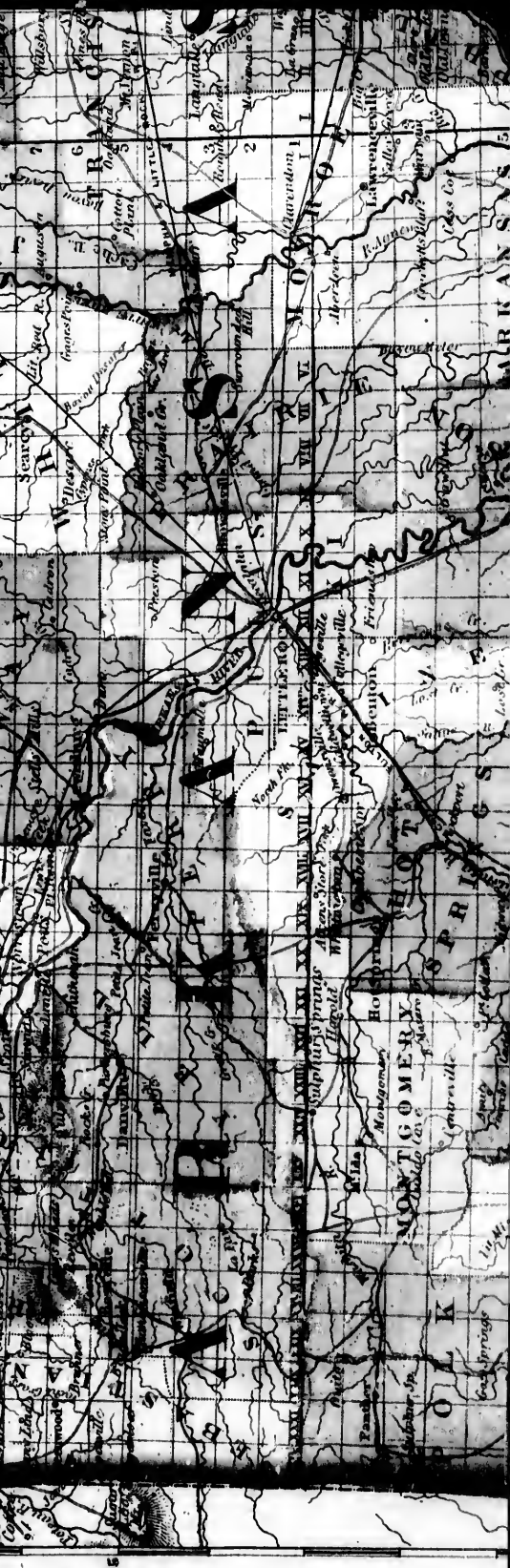
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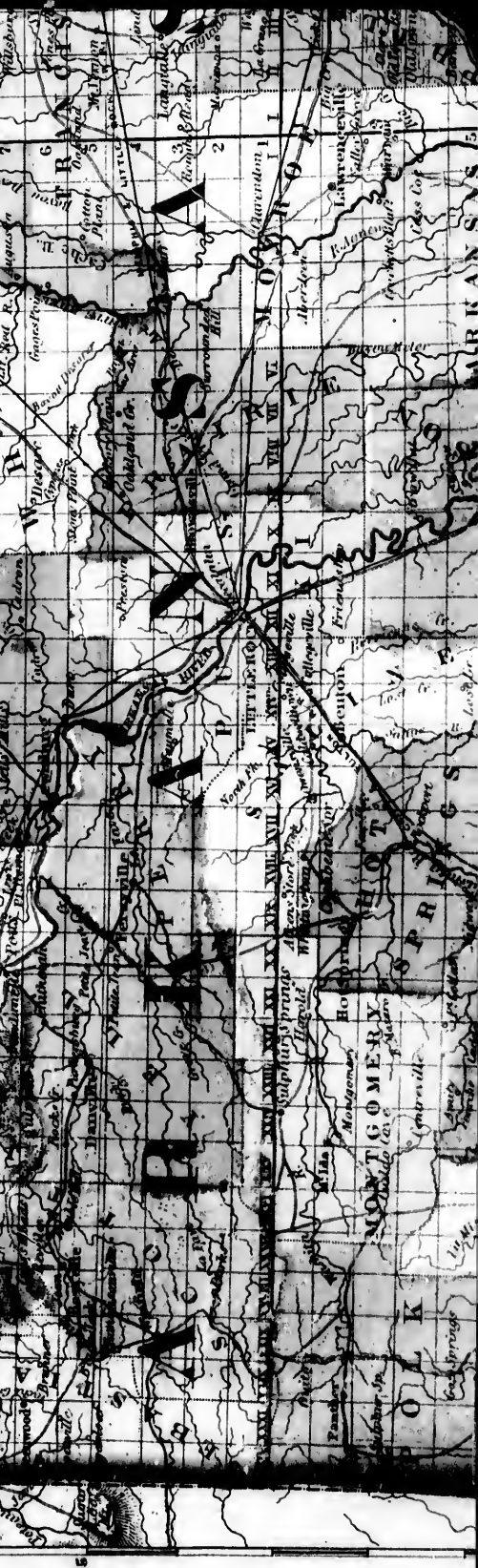
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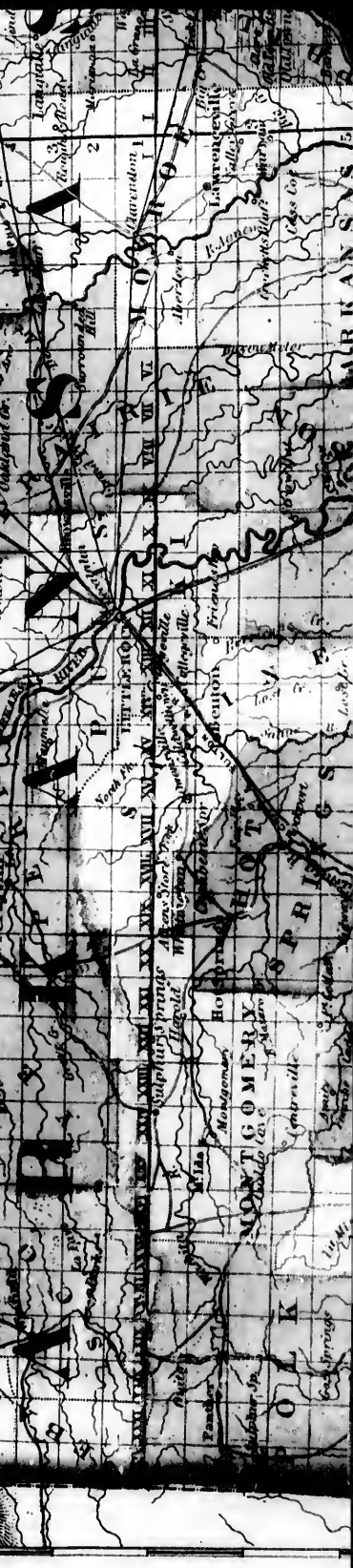
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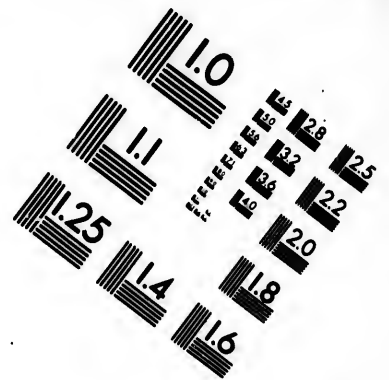
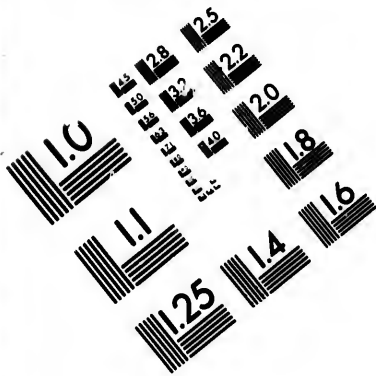
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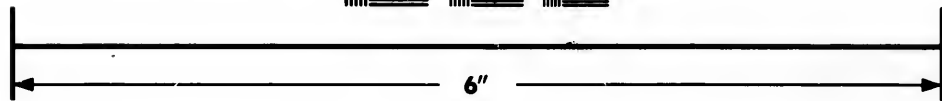
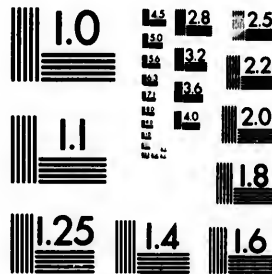
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**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF NORTH AMERICA.

Mountains does not present to the spectator any remarkable features of grandeur, corresponding to its actual elevation. But between 36° and 42° there are points always covered with snow. Long's Peak is 12,575 feet high, and Fremont's Peak is 13,570 feet.

To the west of the Rocky Mountains there are other chains running parallel with the 34th and 45th parallels these chains are connected with each other by a table-land, something like that of Lake Titicaca, and named by the explorers the Plateau. It abounds in salt lakes, the largest of which, the Great Salt Lake, is 4,220 feet above the level of the sea. None of its rivers find a passage to the ocean.

The Sierra Nevada of California is wholly distinct from the Rocky Mountains, which as they advance to the Frozen Ocean. It is prolonged northward beyond the 47th parallel, and in the latter portion contains the three highest mountains, Mount Jefferson, Mount Hood, and Mount St. Helens, which rises upward of 10,000 feet above the sea; and the general height of the range far exceeds that of the Rocky Mountains. To this coast range belongs also, in Russian America, Mount St. Elias, the highest of 16,756 feet, and forming the culminating point of North America.

The Sierra Nevada is parallel to the coast of the Pacific; but between 34° and 41° west of it a small coast chain whose culminating point, Mount Diablo, is 3,674 feet high. In the narrow valley between this chain and the Sierra Nevada flow from the south the San Joaquin and from the north the Sacramento, which fall into the Bay of San Francisco. In the piedmont region of this valley is found the principal seat of the California agriculture and much of the finest agricultural lands of the State.

The mountain system of the eastern side of North America, called the Alleghany or Allegheny, stretches from about 34° north latitude northward to the banks of the St. Lawrence, far north as the Hudson its direction is pretty nearly from south-west to north-west. In the southern parts, in Alabama and Tennessee, it is at its greatest distance from the coast, but continually approaches nearer as it runs north, till it is traversed by the Hudson, where it is also reached by the tide-water. Here it takes a turn more to the north, through Vermont and New Hampshire, in which latter State it acquires an elevation of 6,428 feet, the highest of the White Mountains, of 6,428 feet. The culminating point of the whole system, however, are to be found in North Carolina and Tennessee, where Mount Buckley reaches 6,775, Mount Guyot 4,734, Mount Le Conte 6,670, Safford's Mountain 6,425 feet.

The Mississippi, the largest river of North America, probably drains a larger area than any other river of the world, except the Amazon and Obi. The sources of the principal tributaries, the Missouri, are ascertained to be in the Rocky Mountains, about 44°; but the main branch, which is really the main branch of the Missouri, rises in 42°. The sources of the Missouri proper are in Lake Itasca in 47° 18' north latitude, and 95° west longitude. The distance from the sources, that is to say, of the last access of water received by Lake Itasca to the confluence of the Missouri, is 1,680 feet above sea-level. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi above its confluence with the Missouri are the St. Lawrence, Wisconsin, Rock, and Illinois from the east, and the Minnesota, Cedar, and Iowa from the west. The tributaries of the Missouri are the Milk, Dakota, and Sioux from the north, and the Yellowstone, Big Chienna, Eau qui Court, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Ohio from the Alleghany plateau comes into the united river below the junction; and in its southern portion it is joined by the Arkansas and the Red from the Rocky Mountains.

The rivers that enter the Atlantic along the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, though of great importance, are inconsiderable when compared with the great rivers of the Pacific slope and those of the Mississippi valley. Of those of the Pacific slope the Columbia, and Frazer are the largest, and have the advantage of a constant supply of water from the rains or the melting of the mountain snows. The only rivers of consequence to the Alleghanies are the Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Savannah, etc. The basin of the Mississippi has no mountain barrier on the north. A line of gentle hills which still retain their French names of Coteaux des Prairies and Coteaux des Prairies is connected from 47° and 48°, and form the watershed between the Hudson and the Gulf of Mexico. The highest of these slight elevations attains an altitude of 1,000 feet.

22. In 56° 41' north latitude, and 109° 52' west longitude, is Methy Portage, upward of 500 feet high, and forming part of a range running south-west which separates the river Athabaska flowing north from those that flow south or east. On the north side is a valley 1,000 feet deep, and a water passage is open, with some interruptions, to Lake Athabasca. The basin of the Mackenzie lies north of the portage. The Mackenzie itself is one of the largest rivers of the globe, draining an area of about 550,000 square miles. But such is the complicated water system of this region, with its endless lakes communicating with each other, that it is almost impossible to say what should be considered as the source of this river. If we consider the Athabaska River as its remote branch, the Mackenzie flows through 16 degrees of latitude to the Arctic Ocean. The sources of the Peace River are much farther to the north, but if we follow this stream through Slave Lake into the Mackenzie, its whole course is as long as if traced from the more southern branch. East of the Mackenzie, and flowing into the Arctic Ocean, are the Coppermine River and Back River, both of inferior size, but still considerable streams.

23. A remarkable analogy exists in the structure of the land in North America and central and northern Europe. Gneiss, mica schist, and granite prevail over wide areas in the Alleghanies. On the Atlantic slope the silurian shale extends more than 2,000 miles. Crystalline and silurian rocks form the substratum of Mexico, for the most part covered with plutonic and volcanic formations and secondary limestone. The Rocky Mountains are mostly silurian, except the eastern ridge, which is of stratified crystalline rocks, amygdaloid, and volcanic productions. The coast chain has the same character, with immense tracts of volcanic rocks, both ancient and modern, especially obsidian. Volcanic activity is entirely confined to the coast and the high land of the Pacific.

24. The principal minerals are gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, lead, and coal. The first three are found in largest quantities in Mexico and the countries northward to the west of the mountains. The principal deposits of gold in the United States, besides California, occur in the primary rocks between the river Rappahannock, in Virginia, and the Coosa, in Alabama; but it is also found, to a less extent, however, through all the course of the Alleghanies and as far as Cape Gaspé, in Canada. Copper is chiefly found in Mexico, California, New Mexico, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, etc., but the most extensive deposits are those on the shores of Lake Superior, both in the United States and Canada.

25. The coal fields of North America are of vast extent, and so far as already known cover an area of at least 250,000 square miles. The principal of these are in the United States—in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri. Besides the coal fields named, there are various others of vast extent in different parts of North America west of the Rocky Mountains, especially in Washington Territory and the British colony of Vancouver Island. So far as known, Canada has no workable seams, but in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the formation is very extensive.

26. Iron is everywhere abundant. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, northern Michigan, and Missouri it is largely produced, and has become a valuable source of wealth in those States. Iron mining has also been commenced and is profitably conducted in the British provinces. Salt is widely diffused throughout the greater part of the continent.

27. The following table shows more definitely the localities of the principal minerals found in North America:

- GOLD.**—United States (*California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama*); British Columbia; Canada (*Nova Scotia, Mexico (Sonora, etc.)*); Central America (*passim*).
- SILVER.**—United States (*California, Nevada, New Mexico, Northern Michigan (copper region), Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa (lead region), etc.*); Mexico (*Guanaquato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Sonora, etc.*); Central America (*passim*).
- MERCURY.**—United States (*California*); Mexico, etc.
- TIN.**—United States (*Vermont, etc.*); Mexico.
- COPPER.**—United States (*Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Mexico, California, etc.*); Canada (*Lake Superior region, Gaspé peninsula, etc.*); New Brunswick; Nova Scotia; Newfoundland; Mexico (*Guanaquato, Sonora, etc.*); Central America (*passim*).
- LEAD.**—United States (*Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia, New York, etc.*); Mexico, etc.
- ZINC.**—United States (*Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri, etc.*).
- NICKEL.**—United States (*Pennsylvania*); Mexico, etc.
- IRON.**—United States (*Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, etc.*); Canada (*Lake Superior region, St. Lawrence, etc.*).

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

ains with their covering of perpetual snow; its prodigious forests which prevent the solar rays from reaching the earth, and to the great breadth of that portion of it which lies within the Arctic circle.

31. West of the Rocky Mountains the temperature is much milder than in eastern North America, and even as high as the 50th parallel the temperature is equal to that of the 40th on the Atlantic slope. In the southern portions of the continent, some of which are within the tropics, the heat is occasionally excessive; but even there the chilling influence of the northern regions are manifest, keen frosts being often experienced between 15° and 20° north latitude.

32. In Mexico and Central America the climate is determined chiefly by elevation, and is there divided into hot (on the coast), temperate (on the slopes and terraces), and cold (on the table-land). The valley of Mexico is so situated as to enjoy a perpetual spring.

33. The vegetable kingdom of North America presents a greater diversity than that of any region in the Old World of corresponding climate; and this remark becomes more true as we make a nearer approach to the tropics.

34. The low countries which border the Arctic Sea and Hudson's Bay produce plants nearly identical with those of northern Europe. A few stunted willows, birches, poplars, and pines are the only trees which can resist the cold; a considerable number, however, of herbaceous plants are remarkable for the large size of their flowers, considering the shortness of their duration; and the rigor of the climate is no obstacle to the development of cryptogamous plants. Mosses and lichens cover the ground of this arctic country, and seem almost to exclude every other vegetable.

35. Canada and the basin of the St. Lawrence exhibit the transition from the frozen to the temperate zone. In Newfoundland are already found the plants of the United States, though the northern flora still predominates. Farther south, species multiply and are remarkable for their beauty, which is much greater than that of any plants produced elsewhere in climates of the same temperature. And even among the plants common also to Europe, there is a greater diversity and elegance in the green-wood trees which decorate the forests. A crowd of plants, produced only by cultivation in Europe, grow naturally in the United States, where the mixture of northern and tropical forms is to be seen.

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37. In the southern parts of North America we find a tropical vegetation, modified by elevation. Thus, while the coasts of Mexico produce the plants indigenous to the warmest regions, the mountains and high table-lands produce not only those which are related to the plants of temperate regions, but even several species which belong to the north. Among the plants peculiar to the warm regions the palms are predominant.

38. America is indebted to Europeans for the various sorts of grain so largely grown, and also for rice, sugar-cane, cotton, and many other plants and vegetables. On the other hand, America has supplied the Old World with maize, tobacco, and various other staples of great value, and also with many splendid flowering plants, as the rhododendron, aloe, fuschia, magnolia, passion-flower, etc. Asia has given us but few specimens of its vegetation, but in the sorghum we possess one the value of which as a saccharine plant is now fully attested.

39. America does not contain a single species of erica (heath), nor has a peonia ever been found in it, except to the west of the Rocky Mountains. That mountain barrier, indeed, divides two classes of vegetation almost as peculiar as those of two continents. On its eastern side the forests are distinguished by the variety of their oaks and juglandes, the magnificent flowers of the rhododendron, the magnolia, the azaleas—all of which are utterly unknown on the western side of the ridge.

40. With the exception of marine animals, the fauna of North America is substantially peculiar. In the north, beyond 50° north latitude, the characteristic mammalia are the musk-ox, the black bear, the wolf and wolverine, the moose, and several species of marmot, squirrel, lemming, and other animals allied to the genus mus. The arctic fox, hare, and

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43. The Mexican table-lands are considered as a distinct zoological kingdom. It has been recognized as the point in which the fauna of North and South America meet. There the wolf of the north and the monkey of the tropics range the same forests; the bunting and the titmouse nestle near the parrot and the trogon, etc. Several species of weasels and martens are peculiar to Mexico, and the Mexican wolf is probably also a peculiar species. The lakes of the valley of Mexico contain that singular animal, the axocotl of the Mexicans, which seems to be intermediate between the fishes and reptiles.

44. At the discovery of America by Europeans the continent was without the horse, the cow, the sheep, the dog, and the common fowl; all of these are now spread over it in abundance, and in some places have relapsed into the wild state.

45. With exception, perhaps, of the Esquimaux, the Indian tribes of America have all so strong a resemblance in physical formation, and also, in a less obvious degree, in intellectual character, as to leave no doubt of their being of one family and of a common origin. They are robust and well-proportioned; of a bronze or reddish complexion; have black hair, long, coarse, and shining; thin beard; low forehead; prominent cheek-bones; nose a little flattened; and square-shaped heads, with features, viewed in profile, prominent and deeply sculptured. Their moral character has been variously represented; they are hospitable, and capable sometimes of a savage magnanimity; but are also vindictive, cruel, and treacherous. Their bravery in war is undoubted. Intellectually they are an inferior race, although many individuals have exhibited great natural talents and facility of expression. The race is constantly decreasing in numbers and being supplanted by civilized communities. In Canada and the United States the Indians form but a small remnant of once powerful nations. In Mexico and Central America, however, they form the bulk of the population, and these appear to have originally possessed a greater capacity for civilization than their brethren of the more northern parts.

46. Whatever may have been the kind and degree of aboriginal civilization, however, America was not destined to be the perpetual inheritance of the red man. New actors were to appear on the scene, before whom the old possessors were in a great measure to pass away.

47. Previous to the times of Columbus, Europeans had certainly visited America. The Scandinavians, after having colonized Iceland in 875 and Greenland in 983, had discovered the continent as far down as 41° 30', a point near to New Bedford, in Massachusetts, before the close of the eleventh century, and afterward settled in that neighborhood, the mother country holding intercourse with the colony down to the fourteenth century. But these enterprises do not appear to have left any special impress on the character or prospects of the new continent, being more akin, perhaps, to similar incidents of yet earlier ages than to the long-meditated and well-matured scheme of the illustrious Genoese.

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49. By the end of the fifteenth century, however, science and politics were alike strengthening Europe for its task. The mariner's compass and the astrolabe had facilitated long voyages out of sight of land; and in almost every Christian country various causes were consolidating governments and promoting the growth of population.

50. Columbus set out on his great enterprise to discover America under the patronage of the crown of Spain on Friday the 3d August, 1492. It was toward the East that his hopes directed his western course; hopes whose supposed fulfillment still lives in the misapplication to the New World of the terms Indies and Indian. Much of our subsequent knowledge of America has been owing to this same desire of reaching the East Indies that led to its discovery. The gorgeous East was the aim alike of Davis, Baffin, and Hudson at the north, and of Magellan, Schouten, and Lemaire at the south, to say nothing of the earlier enterprises

north through Vermont and New Hampshire, in which latter State it acquires an elevation in Mount Washington, the highest of the White Mountains, of 6,428 feet. The culminations of the whole system, however, are to be found in North Carolina and Tennessee where Mount Buckley reaches 6,775, Mount Guyot 4,734, Mount Le Conte 6,670, Safford Peak 6,559, and Mount Henry 6,425 feet.

16. The Mississippi, the largest river of North America, probably drains a larger area than any other river of the world, except the Amazon and Obi. The sources of the principal head stream, the Missouri, are ascertained to be in the Rocky Mountains, about 44°; but the Yellowstone, which is really the main branch of the Missouri, rises in 42°. The sources of the Mississippi proper are in Lake Itasca in 47° 18' north latitude, and 95° west longitude. The height of the sources, that is to say, of the last access of water received by Lake Itasca from the ridge of separation called Hauteur de Terre, is 1,680 feet above sea-level. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi above its confluence with the Missouri are the Croix, Chippewa, Wisconsin, Rock, and Illinois from the east, and the Minnesota, Cedar, and Des Moines from the west. The tributaries of the Missouri are the Milk, Dakota, and St. Louis from the north, and the Yellowstone, Big Chienne, Eau qui Court, Nebraska, Kansas, and Osage from the south. The Ohio from the Alleghany plateau comes into the united river 200 miles below the junction; and in its southern portion it is joined by the Arkansas and Red rivers from the Rocky Mountains.

17. The rivers that enter the Atlantic along the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, though in themselves of great importance, are inconsiderable when compared with the great rivers of the Pacific slope and those of the Mississippi valley. Of those of the Pacific slope the Colorado, Columbia, and Frazer are the largest, and have the advantage of a constant supply of water either from the rains or the melting of the mountain snows. The only rivers of consequence from the Alleghanies are the Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Savannah, etc.

18. The basin of the Mississippi has no mountain barrier on the north. A line of general undulations, which still retain their French names of Coteaux des Prairies and Coteaux du Bois, occur in connected rows between 47° and 48°, and form the watershed between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The highest of these slight elevations attains an altitude of only 1,600 feet.

19. From the western extremity of Lake Superior (92° west long.), one of whose tributaries interlocks its source with a branch of the Mississippi, we have a series of enormous fresh-water lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, collectively covering a surface of 80,000 square miles. These lakes have the outer margin of the basin in which they lie at no very great distance from their shores, as may be inferred from the inconsiderable courses of the streams which they receive.

20. Lake Superior is the highest of these inland seas, being 641 feet above the level of the Atlantic; Lakes Huron and Michigan, which connect with Superior by St. Mary's River, form a separate and somewhat lower basin; Erie a third; and 333 feet below Erie lie Ontario, doubtlessly once at a much higher level than at present. The great Falls of Niagara in the narrow channel that connects Erie and Ontario, show at once the great difference in the level of these lakes. The course of the St. Lawrence from the lakes has a singular conformity to that of the opposite Atlantic coast, having a general north-east direction. After its exit from Lake Ontario it receives the Ottawa near Montreal and the Saguenay from the north-east, and increased by numerous smaller streams enters the Atlantic by a wide bay or gulf.

21. North of the basin of the great lakes, we find that the cold regions of the north-west have also their great rivers. The Portage de la Prairie, about 150 feet above the level of the lakes Winnipeg and Superior, is a swampy district, which at this point forms the dividing line between the waters which flow to the St. Lawrence and those that belong to the basin of Lake Winnipeg, the receptacle of numerous streams. The southern branch of the Saskatchewan rises in the Rocky Mountains near the sources of a branch of the Columbia and the Missouri, traverses 15 degrees of longitude, and falls into the great lake Winnipeg in 50° north latitude. This lake is connected with Hudson's Bay by the Severn and Nelson rivers. The course of the Saskatchewan as far as Winnipeg is at least 900 miles.

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41. The country between the 50th and 30th parallels may be characterized as the region of the grizzly bear, the bison, the wapiti, and the antelope. It possesses one marsupial animal, the Virginian opossum, a species which ranges from the great lakes to the intertropical regions. But its most distinguishing characteristic is the great number of its rodents, amounting to no less than sixty well-ascertained species, only one of which—the beaver—is found in the Old World. Among birds, the most conspicuous are the wild turkey, the eagle, many falcons and hawks, etc. The humming-birds first appear in this region, but only three species extend northward of the 33d parallel. The alligator is found in the southern swamps and morasses, and serpents, lizards, and other reptiles abound. The most remarkable of the serpents is the rattle-snake, four or five species of which are found in this region.

42. Equatorial America, or the region south of the 30th parallel, but exclusive of the Mexican table-land, is distinguished by the number of its quadrumana, all of which are furnished with tails, and many of them have that organ prehensile. It is also the region of the jaguar and puma, but the latter ranges even as far north as Canada. This region also abounds with the tapir, the capybara, and the agouti. The rivers swarm with the manati, which wanders far from the sea. The region is also distinguished by the splendid plumage of its birds; to it belong the magnificent king-vulture and others of the same family, and the destructor and harpy eagles, the giants of their tribe. Tropical America also abounds with beautiful parrots, among which the ultramarine parrot, the scarlet and blue, and blue and yellow macaws, are the most conspicuous. Snakes are everywhere numerous; some of enormous size, as the boa-constrictor and boa-conehris; others distinguished for their colors, as the canine boa, the garden boa, etc., and still others, like the rattle-snake and bush-master, dreaded for the viru-

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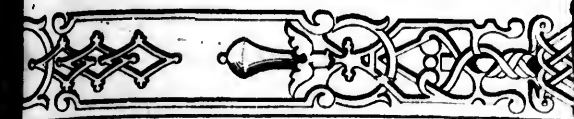
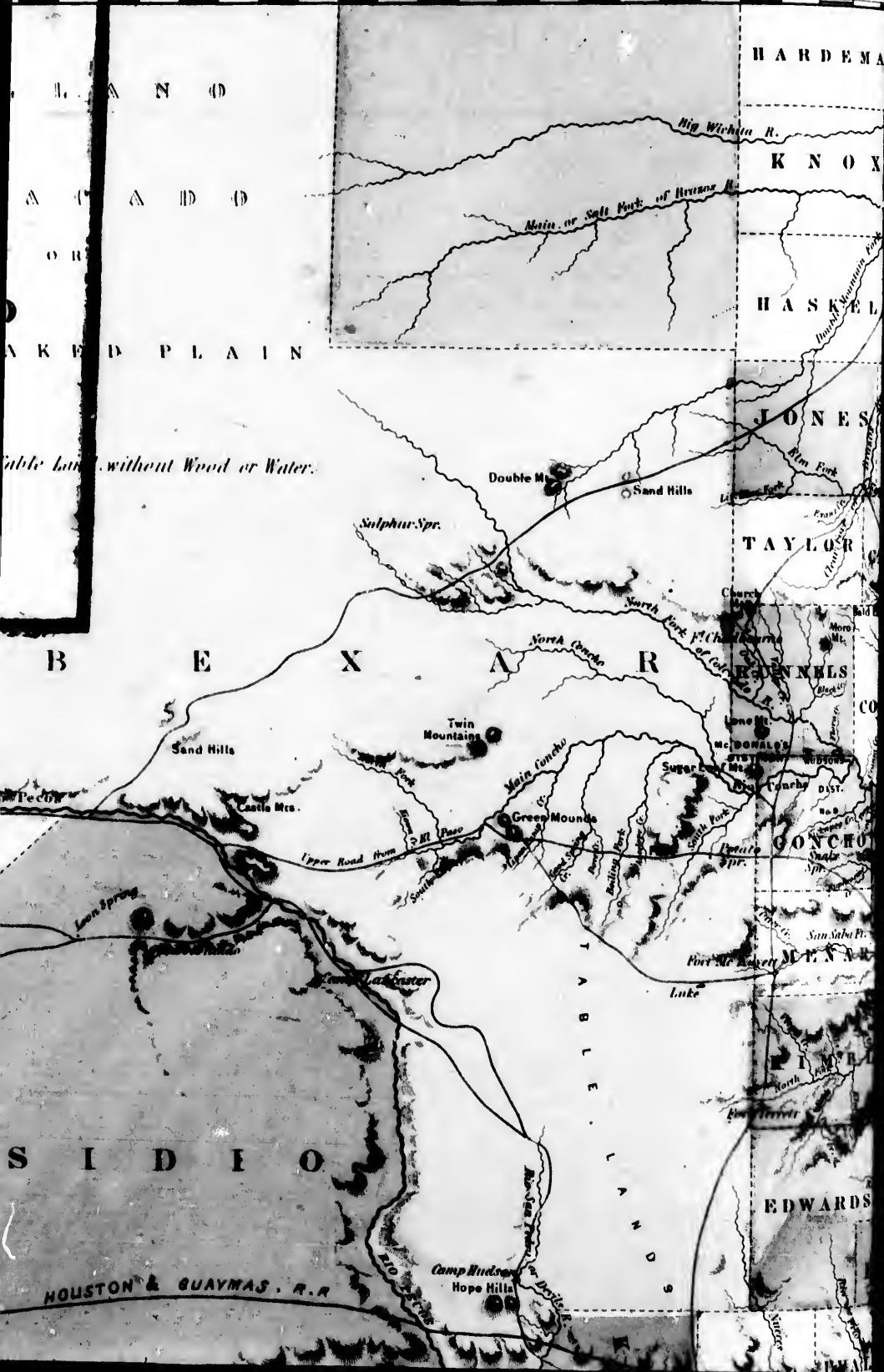
51. But Columbus found something better than what he himself or his successors and imitators looked for. He discovered a land which, besides eclipsing India in the richness and variety of its commerce, was to confer on Europe a still more solid benefit. Colonization, which since the early ages of Greece had slumbered 2,000 years, received an impetus which, after building up empires in the west, was to build up others in an east richer far than that which was so long the loadstar of European navigators—an east where, almost without a metaphor, the grass was to be wool and the stones to be gold.

52. The first fruits of Columbus' enterprise were the Bahamas—Guanahani or Cat Island being the spot where he landed on the 11th October, 1492. Without attempting in this place to distinguish the results of each of his four voyages from each other, it may be sufficient to state that this great man, besides Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and others of the Antilles, discovered and explored Central America from Honduras southward along the coast of Veragua and South America, from the mouth of the Orinoco westward as far as Margarita. It was on this last-mentioned scene of his operations that he was followed by Ojeda, whose pilot, Amerigo Vespucci, has been allowed to wrest from Columbus the glory of giving his name to the New World.

53. Within twenty years after the discovery of the Bahamas, Ponce de Leon discovered Florida; and what was certainly of far more consequence, he ascertained that through the trait which separates that peninsula from the Bahamas, there constantly ran a strong current to the north-east. In 1513 again, just one year later, Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien to the great South Sea, or as it was afterward named, the Pacific Ocean. About thirteen years before this last event, almost immediately after Columbus' own conti-

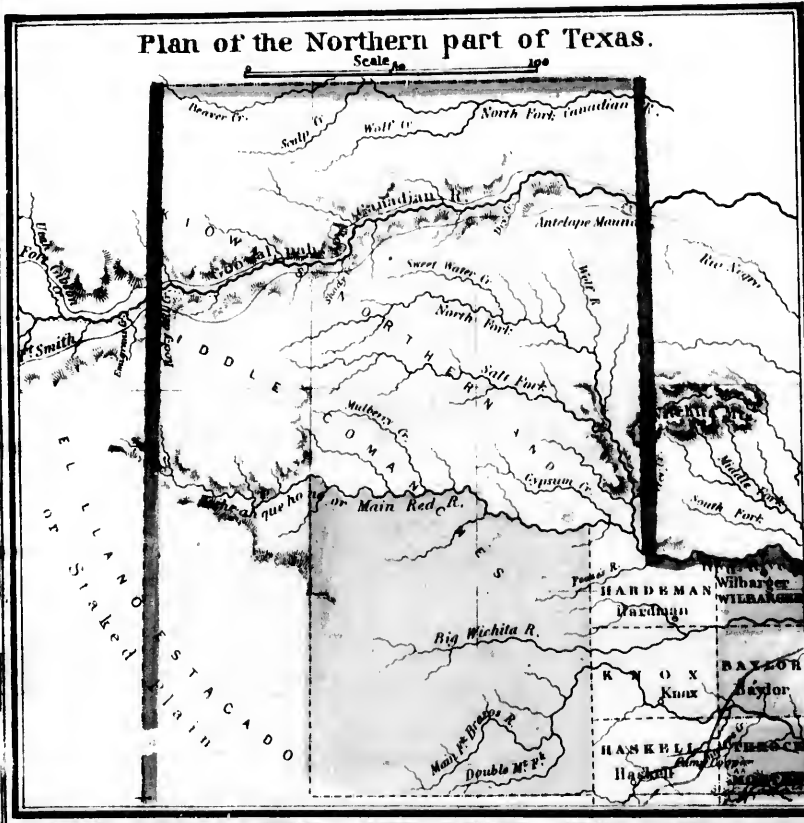
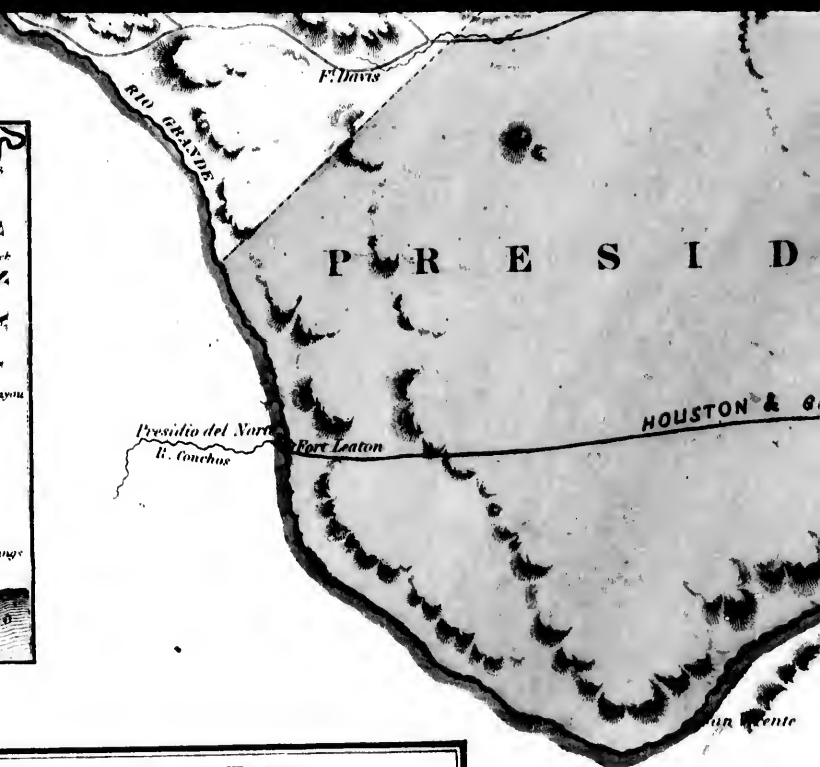
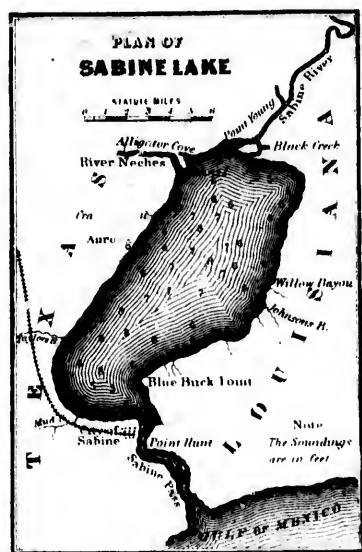


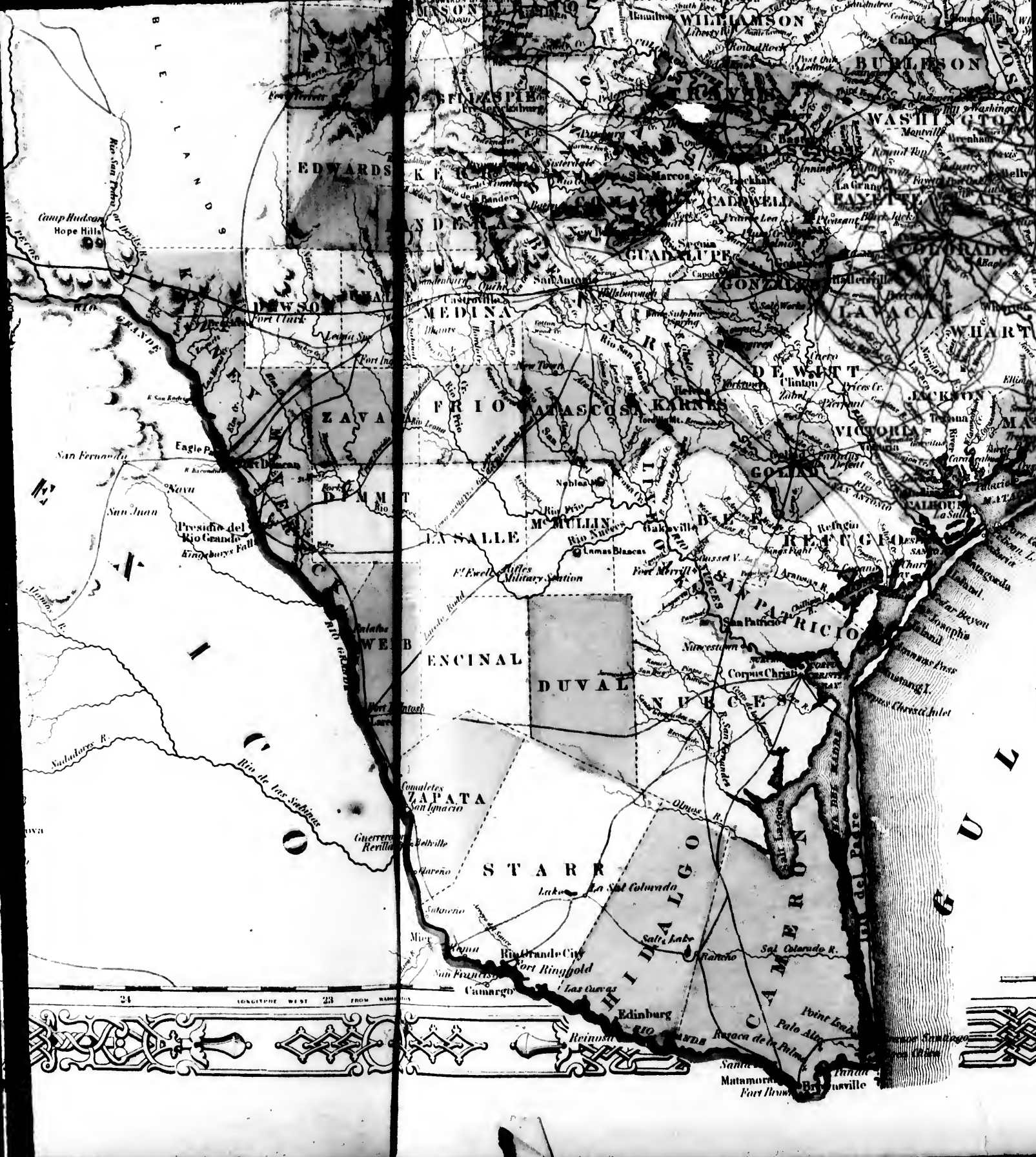
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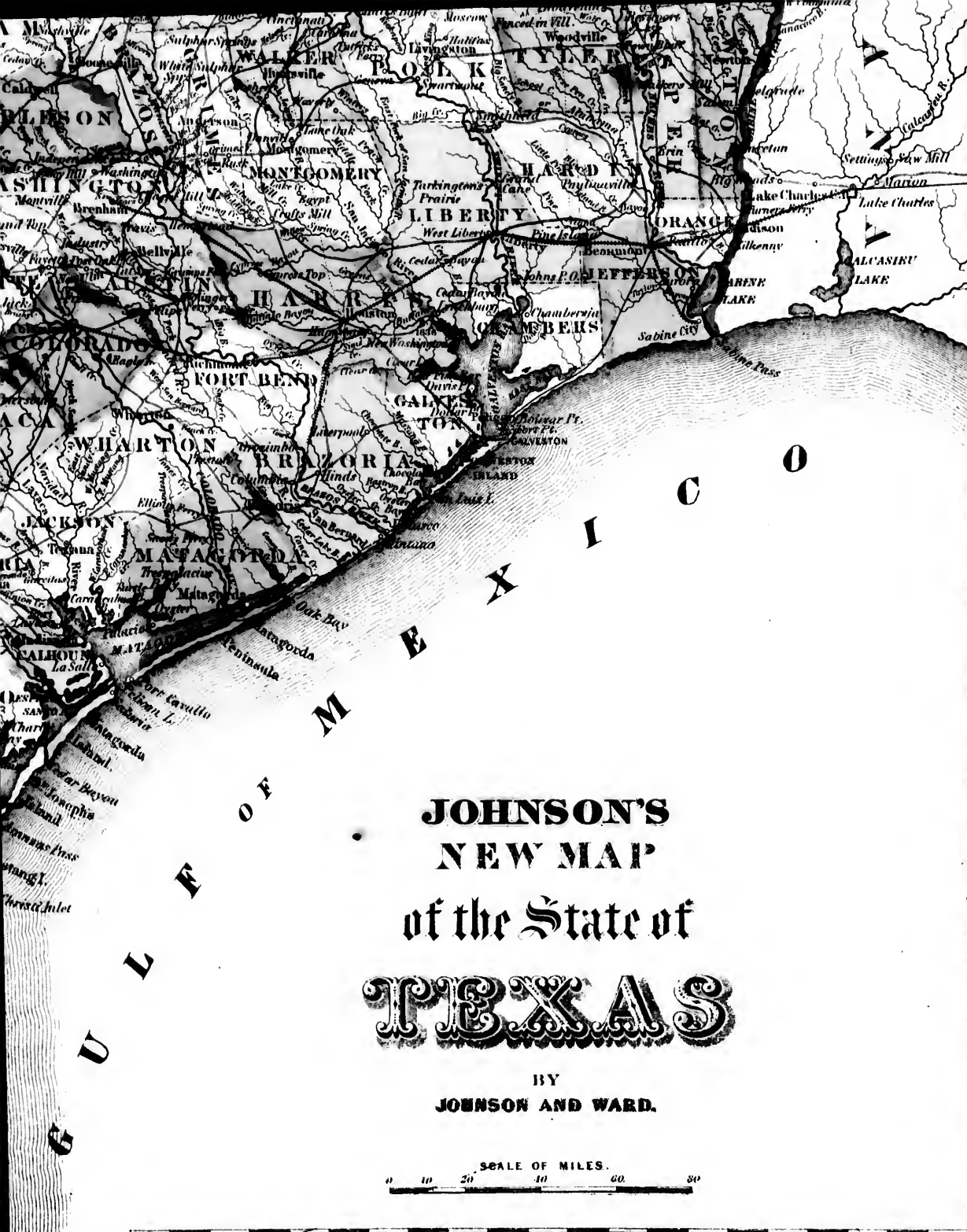
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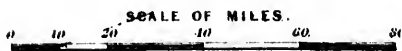




**JOHNSON'S
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TEXAS

BY
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rental explorations, the interval left between his most southerly point from Hispanola to his most westerly point from the Orinoco, was in a great measure filled up by the discoveries of Bastides. Moreover, to return to the northward, by the year 1529 the Spaniards had completed the examination of the Gulf of Mexico.

54. Nor had other nations been idle. In 1497, the Cabots, on behalf of England, discovered Newfoundland and portions of the adjacent continent. In 1500, the Corte-Real, under the Portuguese flag, sailed along the coast of Labrador nearly up to Hudson's Bay. It is supposed, entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1520, Verazzano, under the flag of France, sailed along what are now the Atlantic shores of the United States, and connected the discoveries of the Cabots with those of Ponce de Leon; and again about 1535, later, Jacques Cartier, in the service of the same country, explored the gulf and bay of St. Lawrence, penetrating as far to the westward as the island of Montreal. In 1534, north the English may be said to have been without a rival. It is unnecessary, therefore, to enlarge upon this subject, the story of which is recorded on every map in the names of Baffin, Lancaster, and Hudson.

55. To pass now to the western coast. The conquerors of Mexico effected in the north, more, perhaps, than they left behind them for future ages to effect, ranging along the coast from the Isthmus to the Gulf of California. Beyond Lower California, the only direction in which there was much to do, the English Drake, whose voyage took place in 1578, divided the credit of having discovered Upper California. For nearly two centuries, during the half-fabulous voyages of Fonte and Fuca, the Spaniards and English alike were engaged in their task; and it was not till toward the close of the last century that Cook and Vancouver co-operated with Spanish and American navigators in dispelling the mists of ignorance that had so long overshadowed the north-west regions. Later in point of time the Russians effected many important discoveries, and have since effected settlements in the extreme north of the continent.

56. Inland discoveries, except so far as they refer to Mexico and Florida, date from a much later period. It was not until 1682 that the French first discovered the interior of the continent, nor until 1802 that the continent was crossed by Lewis and Clark. Intervening between these dates, namely, in 1771, Hearne traversed the wilderness from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Coppermine; and in 1789 and 1793, Alexander Mackenzie reached the mouth of the river that bears his name, and passed through what is now British Columbia to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

57. The interior beyond the Mississippi and north of the great lakes, however, remained almost until the beginning of the present century almost an unknown territory; nor was it generally explored until within the last twenty years. During this period numerous expeditions have been sent out, chiefly by the British and American governments—by the former in the north and east, and by the latter in the west—which have resulted in the portrayal of a very fair outline of the continent, horizontal as vertical, of the countries embraced. In the mean time the American Republics, the principal European nations have fully explored and mapped the coasts on both sides of the continent.

58. Among the European powers that colonized North America the most prominent were Spain, France, and England.

59. Spain conquered and possessed the semi-civilized countries of Mexico and Central America. In 1594 the Spaniards entered New Mexico, but it was not until a century later that the province was finally subdued; while it was only in 1767 that the French, on behalf of Spain, took possession of Upper California. Florida was never properly discovered by the Spaniards, but simply held as a military appendage. All this vast territory has fallen into other hands. Mexico and Central America, after a subjection of

L AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF NORTH AMERICA.

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dred years, achieved their independence; and in 1821 Florida was purchased by the United States, to which nation, in 1848, Upper California and New Mexico were annexed by conquest from Mexico.

60. France, as the claimant of the basin of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, may be said rather to have pitched camps than to have planted colonies in these vast regions. She regarded America chiefly as a supplementary battle-field for England and herself. Every French settlement was but an inert part of a political machine—powerful, indeed, but unwieldily, expensive, and unproductive. The government was everything—the individual nothing. Hence, neither Louisiana nor Canada at all realized the idea of an English colony. In 1762 France gave up Canada to England, and as an indirect concession also to the same power, transferred Louisiana to Spain—events which, singularly enough, did much to facilitate France's grand scheme, the separation from England of her old colonies.

61. England, the most energetic and successful of all in the work of colonization, was the last in the field among the powers already mentioned. Among her continental colonies, Virginia, the oldest, was established in 1607, and Georgia, the youngest, as late as 1733. In 1620 Massachusetts was occupied by the Puritan fathers; in 1623 and 1631 respectively, New Hampshire and Connecticut were settled; in 1634 Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic nobleman; in 1636 Rhode Island became a refuge from the sectarian intolerance of Massachusetts; in 1653 North Carolina became an offshoot from Virginia; in 1664 New York, New Jersey, and Delaware were taken from the Dutch; in 1670 South Carolina was established; and in 1682 Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn, the Quaker. In nearly all these cases the civil and religious liberties for which chiefly the colonists expatriated themselves were secured by liberal and for their times republican charters. Subject only to the appointment of a governor by the crown and the general laws of England, the people prospered and the germs of political independence soon took firm root. In 1776 they throw off their allegiance to the mother country and became a nation, and have since by the accumulation of territory and the increase of population become, whether viewed as a productive or military power, one of the first nations of the earth.

62. North America is at present occupied by the Russian, British, and French colonies; the United States of America; the United States of Mexico, and the States of Central America. The position, area, and population of these are given in the following table:

Governments.	Position.		Area, sq. m.	Population, 1860-61.	Capitals.
	Latitude.	Longitude.			
Russian America.....	54° 40' to 71° 20'	130° 22' to 168° 30'	516,000	54,000	New Archangel.
Hudson's Bay Ter.	49° 00' to 71° 10'	65° 10' to 140° 00'	2,500,000	71,000	York Factory.
Labrador	50° 04' to 6° 13'	55° 20' to 73° 40'	170,000	1,650	Nain.
British Columbia.....	49° 0' to 55° 00'	115° 00' to 130° 25'	857,250	61,000	New Westminster
Vancouver Island	48° 17' to 50° 55'	123° 10' to 128° 30'	12,750	25,000	Victoria.
Canada	41° 47' to 52° 40'	61° 54' to 90° 20'	857,822	2,507,657	Quebec.
New Brunswick.....	45° 05' to 45° 14'	63° 47' to 67° 58'	27,704	252,017	Frederickton.
Nova Scotia.....	43° 20' to 47° 05'	59° 38' to 66° 20'	18,746	330,600	Halifax.
Prince Edward Isl.	45° 54' to 47° 10'	61° 58' to 64° 35'	2,134	80,648	Charlotte Town.
Newfoundland.....	46° 40' to 51° 39'	52° 44' to 59° 31'	85,913	112,958	St. John.
St. Pierre & Miquelon Fr.	46° 32' to 47° 10'	56° 12' to 56° 33'	81	2,100	St. Pierre.
United States of America..	24° 20' to 49° 00'	66° 48' to 124° 32'	8,001,002	81,443,333	Washington.
United States of Mexico...	15° 20' to 32° 30'	66° 45' to 117° 30'	798,179	8,400,236	Mexico.
British Honduras.....	15° 50' to 18° 20'	83° 16' to 69° 20'	13,600	18,000	Belize.
Honduras.....	12° 53' to 16° 30'	63° 20' to 59° 30'	47,000	350,000	Comayagua.
Guatemala.....	13° 45' to 15° 10'	85° 12' to 93° 30'	40,700	350,000	New Guatemala
Salvador.....	13° 10' to 14° 16'	86° 45' to 90° 15'	9,800	394,000	San Salvador
Nicaragua.....	10° 30' to 15° 10'	83° 20' to 87° 30'	53,000	300,000	Leon.
Costa Rica.....	8° 05' to 10° 52'	82° 15' to 85° 25'	19,500	125,000	San Juan.
Bermuda Islands.....	British. 32° 14' to 32° 25'	64° 38' to 64° 52'	19	11,619	Georgetown

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF AMERICA.

1860.—Establishments engaged in manufacturing, mining, the mechanic arts, fisheries, etc., valued in real estate and personal property, \$1,050,000,000; value of raw material and fuel used, average number of hands employed 1,835,000, viz., males 1,100,600 and females 285,000; value of products, \$1,900,000,000. Value of leading articles produced, see p. 60.

1850-60.—Value of exports: domestic \$373,139,274 and foreign \$20,938,022—total \$394,077,296. Value of imports \$302,163,941. Shipping employed in foreign trade: entered 8,275,196 and cleared 8,275,196 tons. Shipping owned in the United States 5,353,563 tons. Shipping built 1850-60, 212,502 tons. Length 80,798 miles: cost \$1,151,560,820.

1860.—Capital \$421,880,095. Resources: loans and discounts \$691,945,580, stocks \$70,844,848, bonds \$11,123,177, bank balances \$67,235,457, notes of other banks \$25,502,567, and specie \$83,594,537. Liabilities: circulation \$207,104,477, deposits \$253,502,129, bank notes \$14,661,815.

1859-60.—Income: ordinary \$55,976,684 and loans and treasury notes \$20,775,200. Disbursements: ordinary \$59,943,475, interest \$3,177,315, and redemption \$14,486,318. Balance \$3,629,206. Amount of public debt (1st July, 1860) \$64,769,703, viz., loans \$44,974,091 and treasury notes \$19,795,612.

OF EACH STATE, AND
OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES. OCEAN SHORE LINE.

The table which follows furnishes three measurements, viz.:
1st.—The *Coast Line, i. e.*, sea-coast, bays, islands, etc., "as if an odometer wheel were passed over the high-water line;"
2d.—The *Coast Line, exclusive of islands*; and—
3d.—The *Coast Line, exclusive of islands, bays, etc.*

1850.	1860.
67.57	65.20
1	1
61.00	59.71
2	2
30.33	31.13
3	3
14.60	10.00
4	4
20.92	12.29
5	5
31.81	36.03
6	6
44.11	51.79
7	7
25.09	25.30
8	8
30.07	37.00
9	9
15.33	30.63
10	10
28.80	46.67
11	11
30.62	44.20
12	12
77.75	51.56
13	13
12.47	20.17
14	14
31.46	45.19
15	15
16.22	36.30
16	16
24.01	36.71
17	17
36.92	45.27
18	18
31.11	37.84
19	19

Coast.	Shore Line, including Bays, Islands, etc.	Shore Line, exclusive of Islands, Is., Ivs., etc.	Shore L. exclusive of Islands, Is., Ivs., etc.
Maine.....	2,486	784	273
New Hampshire.....	49	41	19
Massachusetts.....	886	622	286
Rhode Island.....	820	245	45
Connecticut.....	262	240	104
New York.....	950	50	none
New Jersey.....	540	800	120
Delaware.....	118	106	23
Maryland.....	509	411	83
Virginia.....	654	848	116
North Carolina.....	1,641	1,089	820
South Carolina.....	756	267	220
Georgia.....	684	480	123
Florida.....	East coast... 2,474	1,084	472
	West coast... 1,562	588	674
Alabama.....	815	247	58
Mississippi.....	287	225	68
Louisiana.....	2,250	1,256	552
Texas.....	1,880	940	395
California.....	1,477	1,063	718
Oregon.....	442	442	392
Washington (Ter.).....	1,382	1,023	288
North Atlantic coast.....	6,150	2,799	907
South Atlantic coast.....	6,209	3,218	1,256
Mexican Gulf coast.....	5,744	3,551	1,764
Pacific coast.....	3,251	2,533	1,343
TOTAL.....	21,354	12,101	5,270

LAND, LAKE, AND RIVER BOUNDARY.

not until 1802 that the continent was crossed by Lewis and Clark. At these dates, namely, in 1771, Hearne traversed the wilderness from Hudson's Bay mouth of the Coppermine; and in 1789 and 1793, Alexander Mackenzie reached the mouth of the river that bears his name, and passed through what is now British Columbia to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

57. The interior beyond the Mississippi and north of the great lakes, however, was beginning of the present century almost an unknown territory; nor was it generally until within the last twenty years. During this period numerous expeditions have been sent out, chiefly by the British and American governments—by the former in the north and the latter in the west—which have resulted in the portrayal of a very fair outline, horizontal as vertical, of the countries embraced. In the mean time the Americans and the principal European nations have fully explored and mapped the coasts on both sides.

58. Among the European powers that colonized North America the most prominent were Spain, France, and England.

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Governments.	Position.		Area, sq. m.	Population, 1860-61.	Capitals.
	Latitude.	Longitude.			
Russian America.....	54° 40' to 71° 20'..	130° 22' to 168° 30'....	516,000....	54,000....	New Archangel.
Hudson's Bay Ter.	.. 49° 00' to 71° 10'..	65° 10' to 140° 00'....	2,569,000....	71,000....	York Factory.
Labrador.....	.. 50° 01' to 6° 13'..	55° 20' to 73° 40'....	170,000....	1,650....	Nain.
British Columbia..	.. 49° 01' to 55° 00'..	115° 00' to 130° 25'....	857,250....	61,000....	New Westminster.
Vancouver Island.	.. 49° 17' to 50° 55'..	123° 10' to 125° 30'....	12,750....	25,000....	Victoria.
Canada.....	.. 41° 47' to 52° 40'..	61° 54' to 90° 20'....	857,822....	2,507,657....	Quebec.
New Brunswick...	.. 45° 05' to 45° 14'..	63° 47' to 67° 53'....	27,701....	252,617....	Fredrickton.
Nova Scotia.....	.. 43° 20' to 47° 03'..	59° 33' to 66° 20'....	13,740....	330,630....	Halifax.
Prince Edward Isl.	.. 45° 54' to 47° 10'..	61° 58' to 64° 35'....	2,134....	80,648....	Charlotte Town.
Newfoundland....	.. 40° 40' to 51° 39'..	52° 44' to 59° 31'....	85,913....	112,058....	St. John.
St. Pierre & Miquelon Fr.	46° 32' to 47° 10'..	56° 12' to 56° 33'....	81....	2,100....	St. Pierre.
United States of America..	24° 20' to 49° 00'..	66° 49' to 124° 32'....	8,001,003....	31,443,332....	Washington.
United States of Mexico...	15° 20' to 32° 30'..	86° 45' to 117° 30'....	738,179....	3,400,236....	Mexico.
British Honduras.....	15° 50' to 13° 20'..	88° 16' to 80° 20'....	18,600....	18,000....	Belize.
Honduras.....	.. 12° 53' to 10° 30'..	83° 20' to 80° 30'....	47,000....	350,000....	Comayagua.
Guatemala.....	.. 13° 45' to 15° 10'..	85° 12' to 93° 30'....	40,700....	350,000....	New Guatemala.
Salvador.....	.. 13° 10' to 14° 16'..	86° 45' to 90° 15'....	9,000....	324,000....	San Salvador.
Nicaragua.....	.. 10° 30' to 15° 10'..	83° 20' to 87° 00'....	53,000....	300,000....	Leon.
Costa Rica.....	.. 8° 00' to 10° 52'..	83° 15' to 85° 25'....	19,500....	125,000....	San Juan.
Bermuda Islands .British.	32° 14' to 32° 25'..	64° 38' to 64° 52'....	19....	11,612....	Georgetown.

Delaware	38° 28'—39° 47'	74° 56'—75° 46'	2,120
Florida	24° 20'—31° 00'	80° 00'—87° 45'	50,263
Georgia	30° 22'—35° 00'	80° 45'—85° 40'	52,009
Illinois	37° 00'—42° 30'	87° 40'—91° 28'	55,405
Indiana	37° 51'—41° 40'	84° 49'—98° 02'	38,509
Iowa	40° 40'—43° 30'	90° 12'—96° 53'	55,045
Kansas	37° 00'—40° 00'	94° 25'—102° 00'	78,413
Kentucky	36° 30'—39° 00'	82° 02'—89° 40'	57,650
Louisiana	29° 55'—33° 00'	88° 40'—94° 33'	46,431
Maine	42° 57'—47° 31'	68° 48'—71° 04'	31,766
Maryland	38° 00'—39° 43'	75° 04'—79° 33'	11,124
Massachusetts	41° 15'—42° 52'	69° 54'—73° 34'	7,500
Michigan	41° 40'—47° 40'	82° 25'—90° 34'	56,243
Minnesota	43° 30'—49° 00'	89° 30'—96° 53'	63,531
Mississippi	30° 18'—35° 00'	88° 12'—91° 30'	47,156
Missouri	36° 30'—40° 40'	88° 55'—95° 38'	67,380
New Hampshire	42° 40'—45° 12'	70° 40'—72° 28'	9,250
New Jersey	38° 55'—41° 21'	73° 58'—75° 29'	3,320
New York	40° 30'—45° 00'	71° 54'—79° 57'	47,000
North Carolina	33° 50'—36° 30'	75° 25'—84° 30'	50,704
Ohio	35° 24'—42° 00'	80° 34'—84° 42'	39,964
Oregon	42° 00'—46° 15'	116° 44'—124° 23'	95,274
Pennsylvania	39° 43'—42° 00'	74° 40'—80° 36'	46,000
Rhode Island	41° 15'—42° 08'	71° 08'—71° 58'	1,366
South Carolina	32° 04'—35° 12'	78° 25'—83° 19'	20,385
Tennessee	35° 00'—36° 25'	81° 37'—90° 28'	45,600
Texas	25° 45'—36° 30'	93° 30'—106° 45'	237,504
Vermont	42° 44'—45° 00'	71° 34'—73° 20'	10,212
Virginia	36° 30'—39° 43'	75° 10'—83° 33'	61,852
Wisconsin	42° 30'—46° 55'	87° 08'—93° 54'	53,924

Total States 24° 20'—49° 00'.. 66° 48'—124° 23' 1,767,586

Colorado	37° 00'—41° 00'	102° 00'—109° 00'	105,813
Dakota	43° 00'—49° 00'	96° 44'—118° 27'	318,123
Nebraska	40° 00'—43° 00'	94° 34'—110° 00'	122,007
Nevada	37° 00'—42° 00'	116° 00'—120° 00'	63,478
New Mexico	31° 20'—37° 00'	108° 00'—117° 00'	248,068
Utah	37° 00'—42° 00'	109° 00'—116° 00'	128,535
Washington	42° 00'—49° 00'	110° 00'—124° 32'	175,141

Total Territory 31° 20'—49° 00'.. 94° 34'—124° 32' 1,166,465
 District of Col... 35° 47'—38° 59'.. 76° 56'—77° 05'.. 60

Total Organized 24° 30'—49° 00'.. 66° 43'—124° 32' 1,166,525

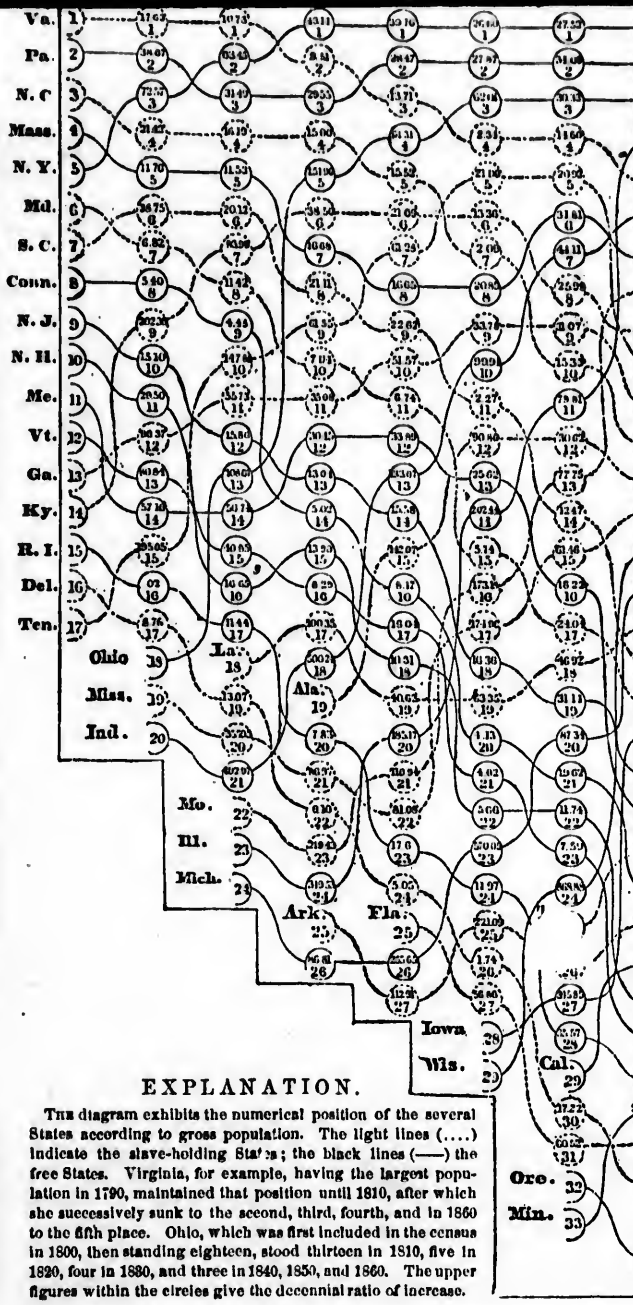
Indian Territory 33° 43'—37° 00'.. 94° 20'—100° 00'.. 71,127
 (No name)..... 35° 30'—37° 00'.. 100° 00'—108° 00'.. 5,764

GRAND TOTAL 24° 30'—49° 00'.. 66° 43'—124° 32' 3,001,002

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

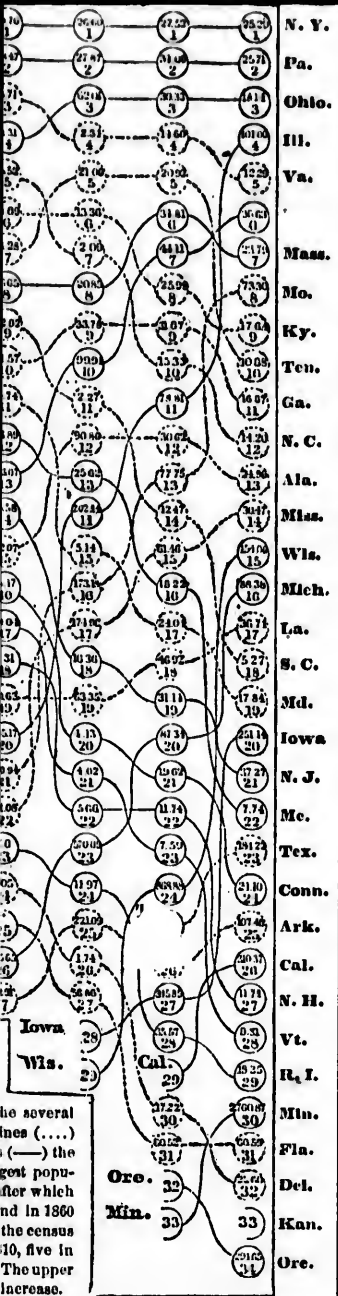
Territory as ceded by England, 1783	815,615
Louisiana, as acquired from France, 1803	930,923
Florida, as acquired from Spain, 1821	59,263
Texas, as admitted to the Union, 1845	237,504
Oregon, as settled by treaty, 1846	230,425
California, etc., as conquered from Mexico, 1848	649,762
Arizona (New Mexico) as acquired from Mexico by treaty, 1854	27,500

Present (1860) extent of United States..... 3,001,002



EXPLANATION.

The diagram exhibits the numerical position of the several States according to gross population. The light lines (....) indicate the slave-holding States; the black lines (—) the free States. Virginia, for example, having the largest population in 1790, maintained that position until 1810, after which she successively sunk to the second, third, fourth, and in 1860 to the fifth place. Ohio, which was first included in the census in 1800, then standing eighteen, stood thirteen in 1810, five in 1820, four in 1830, and three in 1840, 1850, and 1860. The upper figures within the circles give the decennial ratio of increase.



if an adometer wheel were passed over the high-water line;"
 2d.—The *Coast Line*, exclusive of islands; and—
 3d.—The *Coast Line*, exclusive of islands, bays, etc.

State	Shore Line, including Bays, Islands, etc.	Shore Line, exclusive of Islands, Is., B's, etc.	Shore L., exclusive of Islands, Is., B's, etc.
Coasts.			
Maine	2,456	784	273
New Hampshire	49	41	19
Massachusetts	886	629	256
Rhode Island	320	245	45
Connecticut	262	240	104
New York	950	50	none
New Jersey	540	300	120
Delaware	113	106	28
Maryland	509	411	88
Virginia	654	348	116
North Carolina	1,641	1,089	820
South Carolina	756	267	220
Georgia	684	480	128
Florida	2,474	1,084	479
Alabama	1,062	588	674
Mississippi	315	247	58
Louisiana	287	225	68
Texas	2,250	1,256	559
Calfornia	1,390	940	394
Oregon	1,477	1,063	718
Washington (Ter.)	442	442	392
	1,882	1,023	288
North Atlantic coast	8,150	2,799	907
South Atlantic coast	6,209	3,213	1,256
Mexican Gulf coast	6,744	3,551	1,764
Pacific coast	3,251	2,538	1,348
TOTAL	21,354	12,101	5,270

LAND, LAKE, AND RIVER BOUNDARY.

Description of Boundary.	Length in miles.
Along the 49th parallel to Lake of the Woods	1,275
Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior	840
Lake Superior to River St. Mary	300
River St. Mary to Lake Huron	60
Lake Huron to River St. Clair	220
River and Lake St. Clair and River Detroit to Lake Erie	80
Lake Erie to Niagara River	200
Niagara River to Lake Ontario	85
Lake Ontario to St. Lawrence River	160
St. Lawrence River to New York State Line (lat. 45°)	120
Along lat. 45° to Hall's Stream	160
Hall's Stream and highlands to the Maine State Line	40
West Line of Maine to St. Francis River	220
St. Francis River to St. John River	40
St. John River to New Brunswick Line	80
West Line of New Brunswick to head of St. Croix River	50
St. Croix River to Passamaquoddy Bay	280
Boundary toward British America	3,450
Rio Grande del Norte to lat. 31° 47'	1,420
Along lat. 31° 47'	100
South line to lat. 31° 20'	80
Along lat. 31° 20' to long. 111°	160
From lat. 31° 20' and long. 111° to Colorado River	220
Colorado River	20
Colorado to the Pacific	145
Boundary toward Mexico	2,105
Total ocean, land, lake, and river boundary	10,654



91

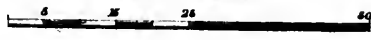
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89

JOHNSON'S KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

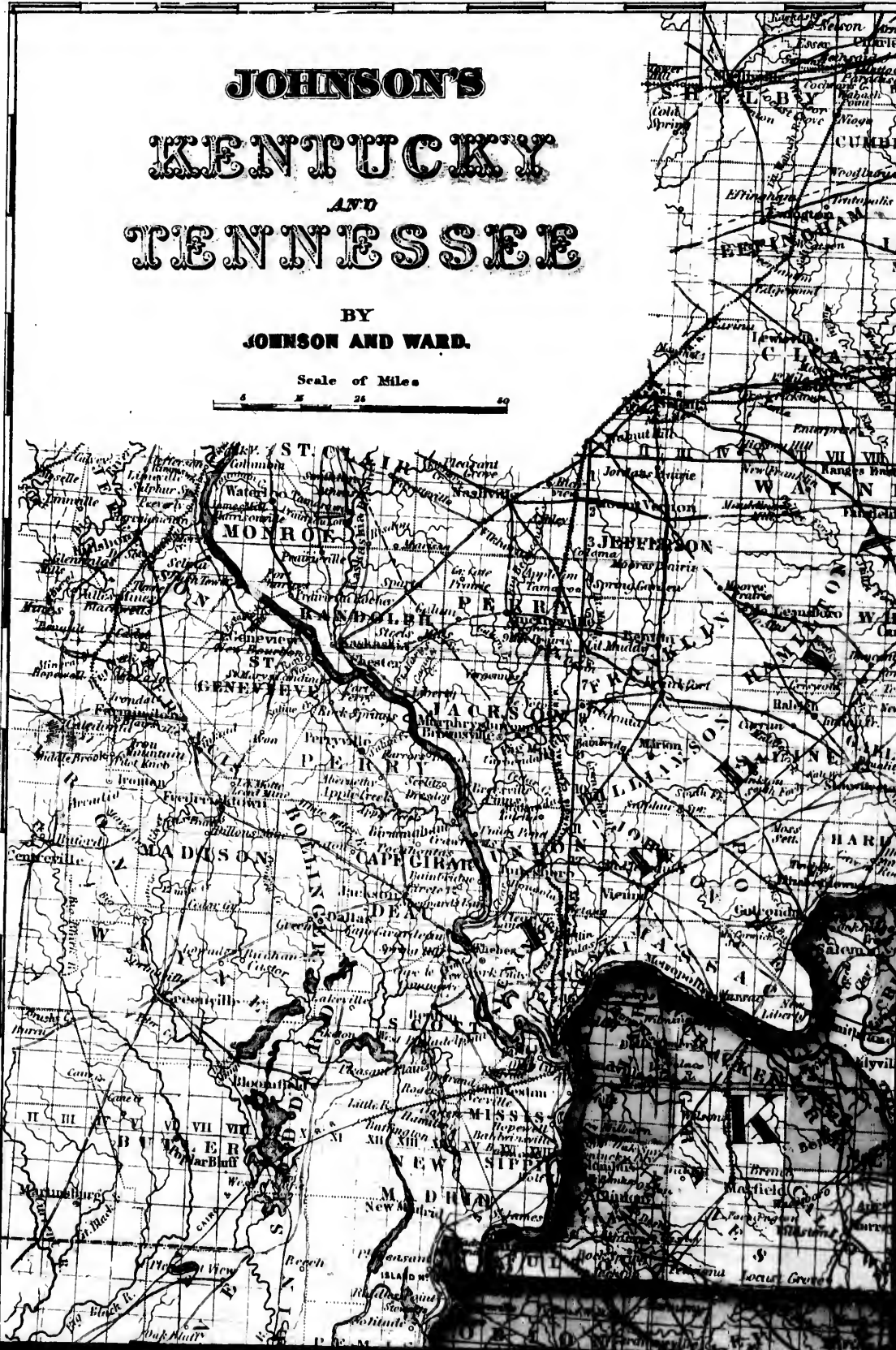
Scale of Miles



39

38

37





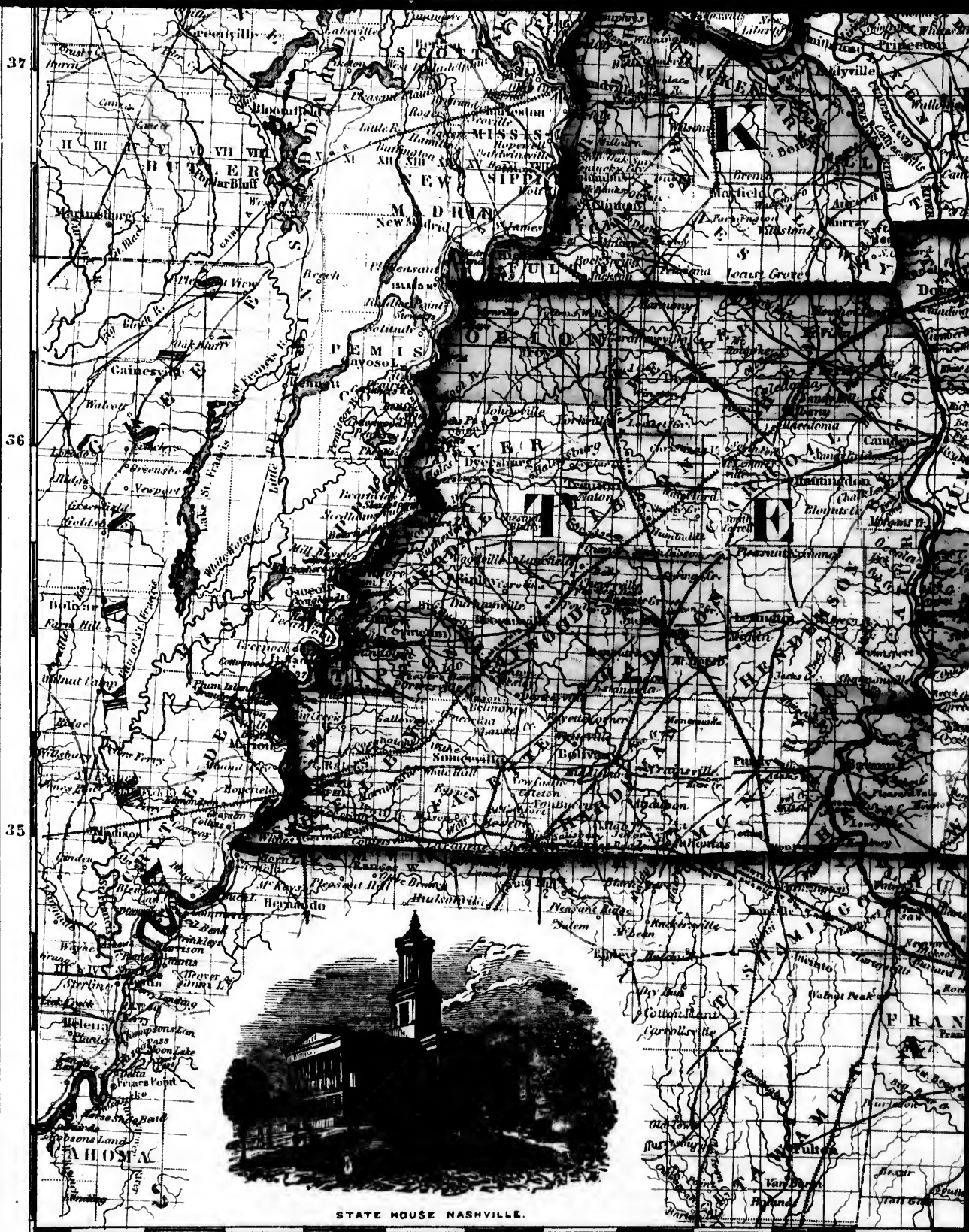


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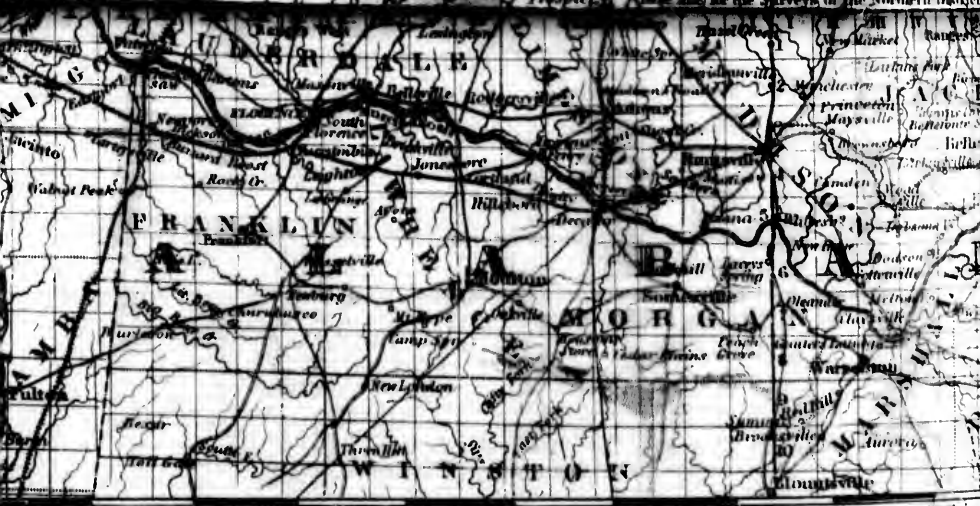
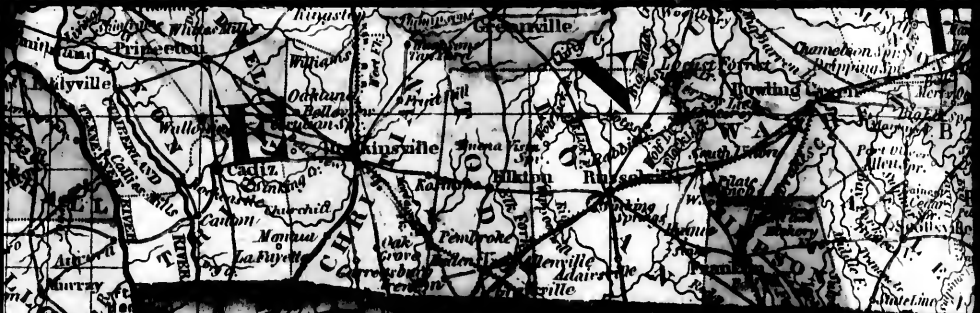
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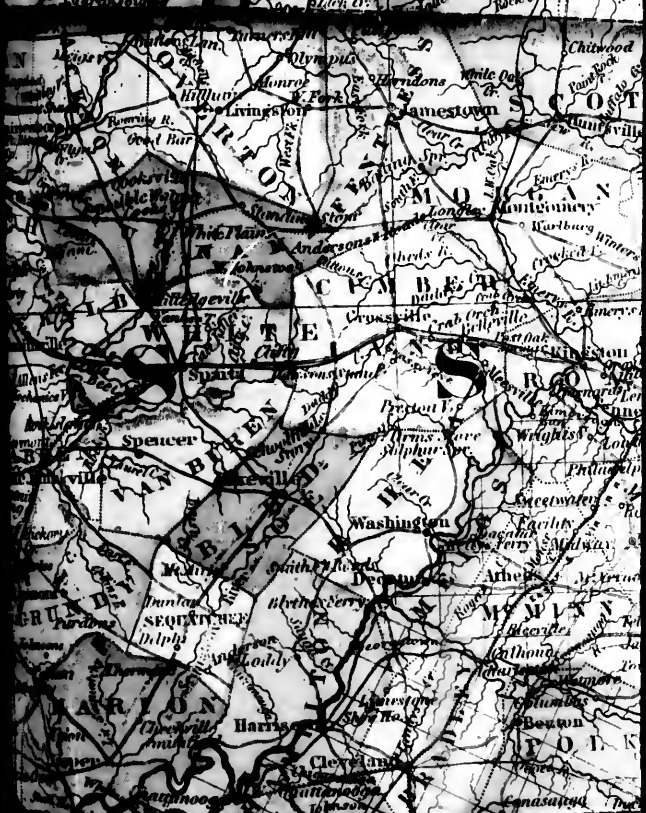
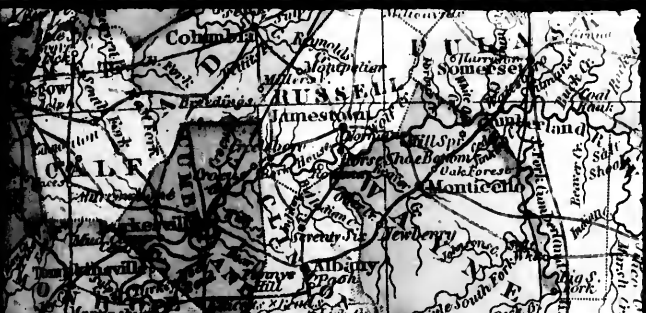
STATE HOUSE NASHVILLE.



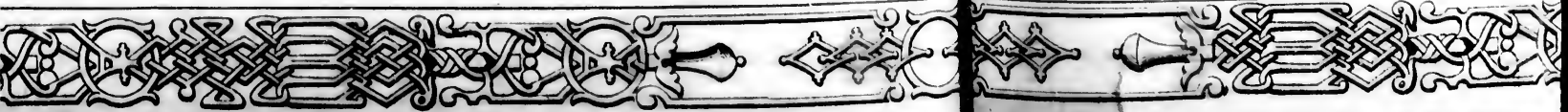
11

10

Longitude from Washington



8

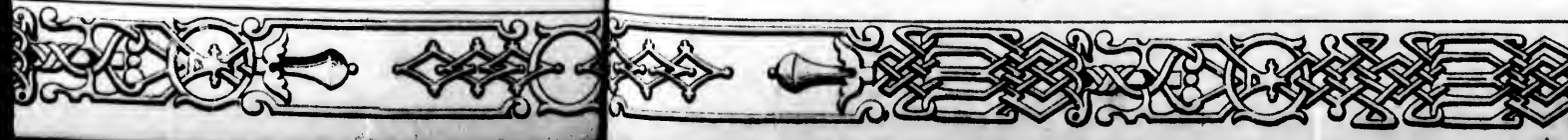


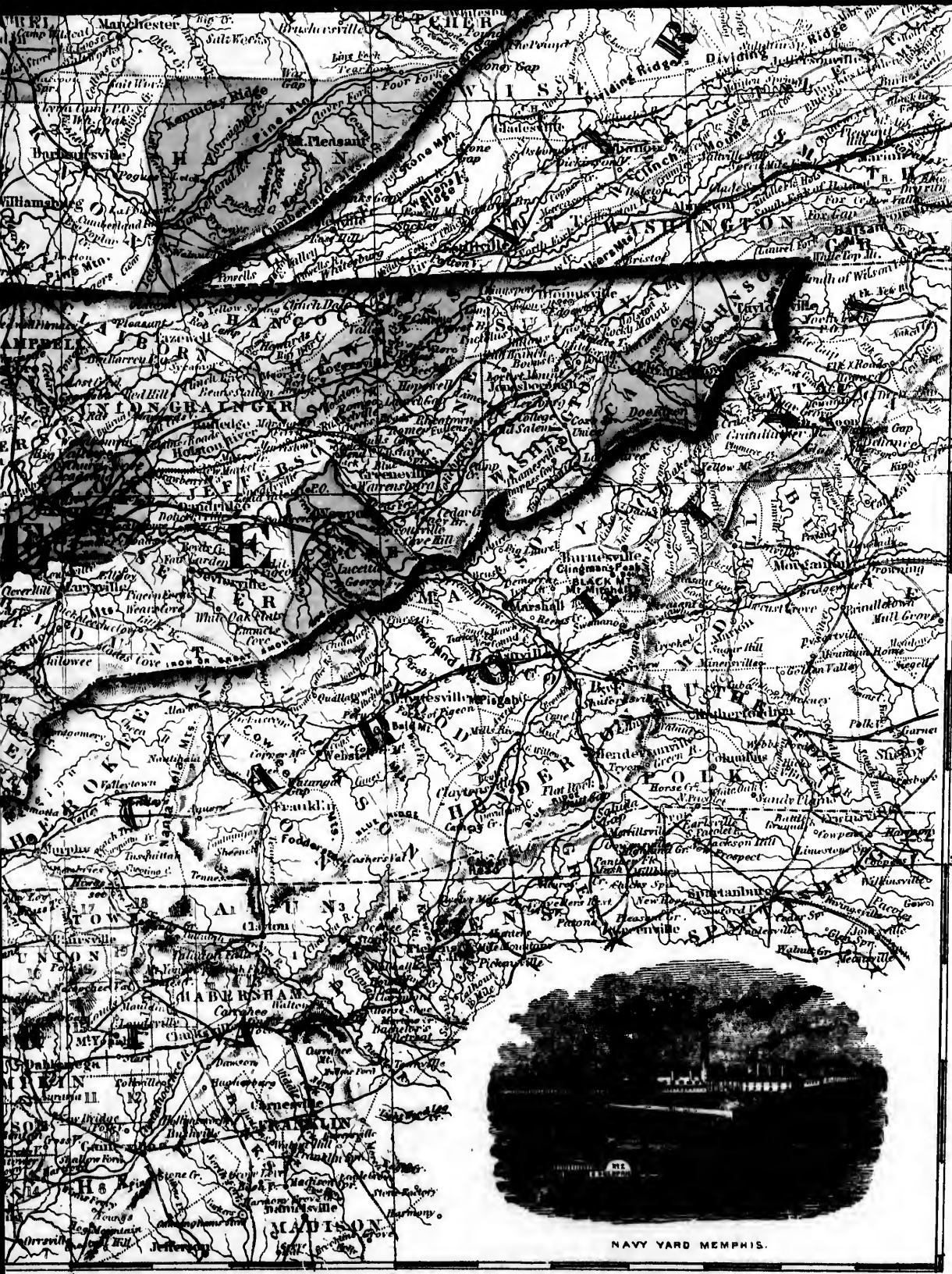


10 Longitude from Washington

8

7





37

36

35



NAVY YARD MEMPHIS.



The United States of America is a Federal Republic, composed of thirty-four states, seven territories or colonies, and the District of Columbia.

The government is based on the constitution of the 17th September, 1787, and amendments and additions made thereto in 1791, 1798, and 1804.

The electors of the most numerous branch of the several State Legislatures are qualified electors in the States respectively of all elective officers of the federal government.

All legislative powers are vested in a Congress, which consists of a senate of two members from each State, elected by the Legislatures thereof for six years, and a house of representatives, the members of which are apportioned according to population, and elected by the State Legislatures or by the people in districts, for two years. Each State is entitled to at least one representative. The constitution provided for a specific number of representatives to the first Congress, but afterward the number was designated by vote of Congress itself after each decennial census. The following table exhibits the number of representatives to which each State was entitled under the several apportionments:

States.	Census								States.	Census							
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.		1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Massachus.	8.	14.	17.	20.	13.	12.	10.	11.	10	Indiann.	—	—	—	(1).	8.	7.	10.
N. Hamp.	8.	4.	5.	6.	6.	5.	4.	3.	3	Mississippi	—	—	—	(1).	1.	2.	4.
Rhode Island	1.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2	Illinois	—	—	—	(1).	1.	3.	7.
Connecticut	5.	7.	7.	7.	6.	6.	4.	4.	4	Alabama	—	—	—	(1).	3.	5.	7.
New York	6.	10.	17.	27.	31.	40.	34.	33.	31	Maine (included with Mass.)	7.	8.	7.	—	—	—	
New Jersey	4.	5.	6.	6.	6.	6.	5.	5.	5	Missouri	—	—	—	—	1.	2.	7.
Pennsylvania	8.	13.	18.	23.	26.	23.	24.	25.	24	Arkansas	—	—	—	—	(1).	1.	—
Delaware	1.	1.	1.	2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1	Michigan	—	—	—	—	(1).	3.	—
Maryland	6.	6.	9.	9.	9.	8.	6.	5.	5	Florida	—	—	—	—	—	(1).	—
Virginia	10.	19.	22.	23.	22.	21.	15.	13.	11	Texas	—	—	—	—	—	(1).	—
N. Carolina	5.	10.	12.	13.	13.	13.	9.	8.	7	Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	(3).	—
S. Carolina	5.	6.	8.	9.	9.	9.	7.	6.	4	Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	(1).	—
Georgia	3.	2.	4.	6.	7.	9.	8.	8.	7	California	—	—	—	—	—	(2).	—
Vermont	—	2.	4.	6.	5.	5.	4.	3.	3	Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	2.	6.	10.	12.	13.	10.	10.	9	Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	(1).	8.	6.	9.	13.	11.	10.	8	Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	(1).	6.	14.	10.	21.	21.	19	Total	65.	103.	141.	181.	213.	240.	235.
Louisiana	—	—	—	(1).	3.	3.	4.	4.	5								

The numbers embraced thus (—) are the number of representatives with which the States were respectively admitted into the Union.

In addition to these representatives from States, the House admits a delegate from each organized Territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his Territory is interested, but not to vote. The District of Columbia is not represented.

The date of the commencement and termination of each session has been as follows:

Con- gress.	Sessions.	Commenced.	Terminated.	Days of Duration.	Con- gress.	Sessions.	Commenced.	Terminated.
1st	1st	6 April, 1789	29 Sept., 1789	176	19th	1st	5 Dec., 1825	22 May, 1826
	2d	4 Jan., 1790	12 Aug., 1790	221		2d	4 " " 1826	3 Mar., 1827
	3d	6 Dec., 1790	3 Mar., 1791	89	20th	1st	3 " " 1827	26 May, 1828
2d	1st	24 Oct., 1791	8 May, 1792	198		2d	1 " " 1828	3 Mar., 1829
	2d	5 Nov., 1792	2 Mar., 1793	118	21st	1st	7 " " 1829	31 May, 1830
3d	1st	2 Dec., 1793	9 June, 1794	190		2d	6 " " 1830	3 Mar., 1831
	2d	3 Nov., 1794	3 Mar., 1795	121	22d	1st	5 " " 1831	14 July, 1832
4th	1st	7 Dec., 1795	1 June, 1796	178		2d	3 " " 1832	3 Mar., 1833
	2d	5 " " 1796	3 Mar., 1797	89	23d	1st	2 " " 1833	30 June, 1834
5th	1st	15 May, 1797	10 July, 1797	57		2d	1 " " 1834	3 Mar., 1835
	2d	13 Nov., 1797	16 " " 1798	246	24th	1st	7 " " 1835	4 July, 1836
	3d	3 Dec., 1798	3 Mar., 1799	91		2d	5 " " 1836	3 Mar., 1837
6th	1st	2 " " 1799	14 May, 1800	165	25th	1st	4 Sept., 1837	16 Oct., 1837
	2d	17 Nov., 1800	3 Mar., 1801	107		2d	4 Dec., 1837	9 July, 1838
7th	1st	7 Dec., 1801	3 May, 1802	148	8d	3 " " 1838	3 Mar., 1839	
	2d	6 " " 1802	3 Mar., 1803	88		26th	1st	2 " " 1839	21 July, 1840
8th	1st	17 Oct., 1803	27 " " 1804	163	2d		7 " " 1840	3 Mar., 1841
	2d	5 Nov., 1804	3 " " 1805	110	27th	1st	31 May, 1841	13 Sept., 1841
9th	1st	2 Dec., 1805	21 April, 1806	141		2d	6 Dec., 1841	31 Aug., 1842
	2d	1 " " 1806	3 Mar., 1807	93	8d	5 " " 1842	3 Mar., 1843	
10th	1st	20 Oct., 1807	25 April, 1808	153		28th	1st	4 " " 1843	17 June, 1844
	2d	7 Nov., 1808	3 Mar., 1809	117	2d		2 " " 1844	3 Mar., 1845
11th	1st	22 May, 1809	23 June, 1809	88	29th	1st	1 " " 1845	10 Aug., 1846
	2d	27 Nov., 1809	1 May, 1810	156		2d	7 " " 1846	3 Mar., 1847
	3d	8 Dec., 1810	3 Mar., 1811	91	30th	1st	6 " " 1847	14 Aug., 1848
12th	1st	4 Nov., 1811	6 July, 1812	240		2d	4 " " 1848	3 Mar., 1849
	2d	2 " " 1812	3 Mar., 1813	122	3d	3 " " 1849	30 Sept., 1849	

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

composed of thirty-four sovereign States and the District of Columbia. On the 4th September, 1787, and amended by the 13th State Legislatures are qualified to exercise the federal government. It consists of a senate of two members for each State, elected for six years, and a house of representatives elected by the people for two years. Each State is entitled to a specific number of representatives designated by vote of Congress in proportion to the number of representatives in each State.

Year	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
1790	3	7	10	11	11	11	11	11
1800	1	2	4	5	5	5	5	5
1810	1	3	7	9	14	14	14	14
1820	1	3	7	9	14	14	14	14
1830	1	3	7	9	14	14	14	14
1840	1	3	7	9	14	14	14	14
1850	1	3	7	9	14	14	14	14
1860	1	3	7	9	14	14	14	14

Vice-President who is not a native-born citizen. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in the service of the Union. With the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate, he has the power to make treaties, appoint civil and military officers, levy war, conclude peace, and do all that rightly belongs to the executive power. He has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, but so qualified, that notwithstanding his disapproval, any bill becomes a law on its being afterward approved of by two-thirds of both houses of Congress. The President has a salary of \$25,000 per annum, and the "white house" at Washington for a residence during his official term. The Vice-President is *ex officio* president of the Senate; and in case of the death, resignation, or other disability of the President, the powers and duties of that office devolve upon him for the remainder of the term for which the President had been elected. This provision of the constitution, for the first time since the foundation of the government, came into operation in 1841, on the demise of the late lamented General Harrison, who died 4th April, just one month after his inauguration, when John Tyler, the Vice-President, succeeded. Vice-President Fillmore also succeeded President Taylor under this provision. In case of the disability of the Vice-President, the president of the Senate *pro tempore* takes his place. The offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied by the following gentlemen since the adoption of the constitution:

Term	President	Vice-President	Held Office
1st.	George Washington, Va.	John Adams, Mass.	30th April, 1789, to 4th March, 1793
2d.	George Washington, Va.	John Adams, Mass.	4th March, 1793, to " 1797
3d.	John Adams, Mass.	Thomas Jefferson, Va.	" 1797, to " 1801
4th.	Thomas Jefferson, Va.	Aaron Burr, N. Y.	" 1801, to " 1805
5th.	Thomas Jefferson, Va.	George Clinton, N. Y.	" 1805, to " 1809
6th.	James Madison, Va.	Geo. Clinton, N. Y. (d. 20 Apr., '12).	" 1809, to " 1813
7th.	James Madison, Va.	Elbr. Gerry, Mass. (d. 23 Nov., '14).	" 1813, to " 1817
8th.	James Monroe, Va.	Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.	" 1817, to " 1821
9th.	James Monroe, Va.	Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.	" 1821, to " 1825
10th.	John Quincy Adams, Mass.	John C. Calhoun, S. Car.	" 1825, to " 1829
11th.	Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	John C. Calhoun, S. Car.	" 1829, to " 1833
12th.	Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	" 1833, to " 1837
13th.	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	Richard M. Johnson, Ky.	" 1837, to " 1841
14th.	John Tyler, Va. (d. 4 April, 1841)	John Tyler, Va.	" 1841, to 4th April, 1841
15th.	James K. Polk, Tenn.	George M. Dallas, Penn.	4th April, 1841, to 4th March, 1845
16th.	Zachary Taylor, La. (d. 9 July, 1850)	Millard Fillmore, N. Y.	4th March, 1845, to " 1849
17th.	Franklin Pierce, N. H.	William B. King, N. Y. (d. 18 Ap., '53).	" 1849, to 9th July, 1850
18th.	James Buchanan, Pa.	John C. Breckinridge, Ky.	9th July, 1850, to 4th March, 1853
19th.	Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	Hannibal Hamlin, Me.	4th March, 1853, to " 1857
			" 1857, to " 1861
			" 1861, to " 1865

se admits a delegate from each Territory in which his Territory is interested. The administrative business of the nation is conducted by several high officers with the title of Secretaries, etc., who form what is termed the Cabinet or advisory court of the President. These are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post-Master General, and the Attorney-General—the last-named being the official law authority for advisement in administrative affairs. The several departments of the government are under the direct control and supervision of these officers. The following gives the names and dates of appointment of those who have held the several offices since the adoption of the constitution:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Jefferson, Va.	26th Sept., 1789	Daniel Webster, Mass.	5th March, 1841
Edmund Randolph, Va.	2d Jan., 1794	H. S. Legaré, S. Car.	9th May, 1843
Timothy Pickens, Mass.	10th Dec., 1795	A. P. Upshur, Va.	24th June, 1843
John Marshall, Va.	13th May, 1800	John Nelson, Md.	29th Feb., 1844
James Madison, Va.	5th March, 1801	John C. Calhoun, S. Car.	6th March, 1844
Robert Smith, Md.	6th March, 1809	James Buchanan, Pa.	5th March, 1845
James Monroe, Va.	2d April, 1811	John M. Clayton, Del.	7th March, 1849
James Monroe, Va.	23th Feb., 1815	Daniel Webster, Mass.	20th July, 1850
John Quincy Adams, Mass.	4th March, 1817	Edward Everett, Mass.	9th Dec., 1851
Henry Clay, Ky.	7th March, 1825	William L. Marcy, N. Y.	5th March, 1853
Marlin Van Buren, N. Y.	6th March, 1829	Lewis Cass, Mich.	6th March, 1857
Edward P. Livingston, La.	24th May, 1831	Jeremiah S. Black, Pa.	14th Dec., 1860
Loula McLean, Del.	29th May, 1833	and—	
John Forsyth, Ga.	27th June, 1834	William H. Seward, N. Y.	5th March, 1861

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas H. Ewing, Ohio	7th March, 1849	Robert McClelland, Mich.	
James A. B. ...			

Commenced	Terminated	Duration
Dec., 1825	22 Mar., 1826	100
" 1826	3 Mar., 1827	90
" 1827	26 May, 1828	176
" 1828	3 Mar., 1829	93
" 1829	31 May, 1830	176
" 1830	3 Mar., 1831	88
" 1831	14 July, 1832	223
" 1832	3 Mar., 1833	91
" 1833	30 June, 1834	211
" 1834	3 Mar., 1835	93
" 1835	4 July, 1836	211
" 1836	8 Mar., 1837	69
Sept., 1837	16 Oct., 1837	43
Dec., 1837	9 July, 1838	218
" 1838	8 Mar., 1839	91
" 1839	21 July, 1840	233
" 1840	3 Mar., 1841	87
May, 1841	13 Sept., 1841	100
Dec., 1841	31 Aug., 1842	263
" 1842	3 Mar., 1843	88
" 1843	17 June, 1844	190
" 1844	3 Mar., 1845	91
" 1845	10 Aug., 1846	253
" 1846	3 Mar., 1847	87
" 1847	14 Aug., 1848	252
" 1848	3 Mar., 1849	89
" 1849	30 Mar., 1850	89

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

George Cabot, <i>Mass.</i>	8d May, 1793	G. P. Badger, <i>N. Car.</i>	5th March, 1841
Benjamin Stoddard, <i>Mass.</i>	21st May, 1793	Abel P. Upshur, <i>Va.</i>	19th Sept., 1841
Robert Smith, <i>Md.</i>	15th July, 1801	David Henshaw, <i>Mass.</i>	24th July, 1843
J. Crowningshield, <i>Mass.</i>	3d May, 1805	T. W. Gilmer, <i>Va.</i>	12th Feb., 1844
Paul Hamilton, <i>S. Car.</i>	7th March, 1809	John Y. Mason, <i>Va.</i>	14th March, 1844
William Jones, <i>Pa.</i>	12th Jan., 1813	George Bancroft, <i>Mass.</i>	10th March, 1846
B. W. Crowningshield, <i>Mass.</i>	17th Dec., 1814	John Y. Mason, <i>Va.</i>	9th Sept., 1846
Smith Thompson, <i>N. Y.</i>	9th Nov., 1818	William B. Preston, <i>Va.</i>	7th March, 1849
John Rogers, <i>Mass.</i>	1st Sept., 1823	William A. Graham, <i>N. Car.</i>	20th July, 1850
S. L. Southard, <i>N. J.</i>	16th Sept., 1823	J. P. Kennedy, <i>Md.</i>	22d July, 1852
John Branch, <i>N. Car.</i>	9th March, 1829	J. C. Dobbin, <i>N. Car.</i>	5th March, 1853
Levi Woodbury, <i>N. H.</i>	23d May, 1831	Isaac Toucey, <i>Cl.</i>	6th March, 1857
Mahlon Dickerson, <i>N. J.</i>	30th June, 1834	and—	
J. K. Paulding, <i>N. Y.</i>	20th June, 1833	Gideon Welles, <i>Cl.</i>	5th March, 1861

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Samuel Osgood, <i>Mass.</i>	26th Sept., 1789	Charles A. Wickliffe, <i>Ky.</i>	13th Sept., 1841
Timothy Pickering, <i>Mass.</i>	12th Aug., 1791	Cave Johnson, <i>Tenn.</i>	5th March, 1845
Joseph Habersham, <i>Ga.</i>	25th Feb., 1795	Jacob Collamer, <i>Vt.</i>	7th March, 1849
Gideon Granger, <i>Cl.</i>	28th Nov., 1801	Nathan K. Hall, <i>N. Y.</i>	20th July, 1850
Reuben J. Meigs, <i>Ohio</i>	17th Mar., 1814	S. D. Hubbard, <i>Cl.</i>	31st Aug., 1852
John McLean, <i>Ohio</i>	25th June, 1828	James Campbell, <i>Pa.</i>	5th March, 1853
William J. Barry, <i>Ky.</i>	9th March, 1829	Aaron V. Brown, <i>Tenn.</i>	6th March, 1857
Amos Kendall, <i>Ky.</i>	1st March, 1835	Joseph Holt, <i>Ky.</i>	, 185
John M. Niles, <i>Cl.</i>	15th May, 1840	and—	
Francis Granger, <i>N. Y.</i>	6th March, 1841	Montgomery Blair, <i>Md.</i>	5th March, 1861

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Edmund Randolph, <i>Va.</i>	26th Sept., 1789	Felix Grundy, <i>Tenn.</i>	7th July, 1839
William Bradford, <i>Pa.</i>	27th June, 1794	Henry D. Gilpin, <i>Pa.</i>	11th Jan., 1840
Charles Lee, <i>Va.</i>	10th Dec., 1795	John J. Crittenden, <i>Ky.</i>	5th March, 1841
T. Parsons, <i>Mass.</i>	20th Feb., 1800	Hugh S. Legaré, <i>S. Car.</i>	18th Sept., 1841
Levi Lincoln, <i>Mass.</i>	5th March, 1801	John Nelson, <i>Md.</i>	1st July, 1843
Robert Smith, <i>Md.</i>	2d March, 1805	John Y. Mason, <i>Va.</i>	5th March, 1845
John Breckenridge, <i>Ky.</i>	23d Dec., 1806	Nathan Clifford, <i>Me.</i>	17th Oct., 1846
Cesar A. Rodney, <i>Del.</i>	29th Jan., 1807	Isaac Toucey, <i>Cl.</i>	21st June, 1848
William Pinckney, <i>Md.</i>	11th Dec., 1811	Reverdy Johnson, <i>Md.</i>	7th March, 1849
Richard Rush, <i>Pa.</i>	10th Feb., 1814	John J. Crittenden, <i>Ky.</i>	20th July, 1850
William Wirt, <i>Md.</i>	16th Dec., 1817	Caleb Cushing, <i>Mass.</i>	5th March, 1853
John McPherson Berrien, <i>Ga.</i>	9th March, 1829	Jeremiah S. Black, <i>Pa.</i>	6th March, 1857
Roger B. Taney, <i>Md.</i>	20th July, 1831	Edmund M. Stanton, <i>Pa.</i>	14th Dec., 1860
Benjamin F. Butler, <i>N. Y.</i>	15th Nov., 1833	Edward Bates, <i>Mo.</i>	5th March, 1861

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in a Supreme Court and such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. The present judicial establishments consist of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and District Courts.

The "Supreme Court," the highest judicial tribunal of the Union, is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, the Attorney-General, a Reporter, and a Clerk. One session is held annually at the capital, commencing on the first Monday in December. The following are the names and the dates of appointment of the Chief Justices in succession:

John Jay, <i>N. Y.</i>	26th Sept, 1789	John Jay, <i>N. Y.</i>	19th Dec., 1800
John Rutledge, <i>S. Car.</i>	1st July, 1795	John Marshall, <i>Va.</i>	27th Jan., 1801
William Cushing, <i>Mass.</i>	27th Jan., 1796	and—	
Oliver Ellsworth, <i>Cl.</i>	4th March, 1796	Roger B. Taney, <i>Md.</i>	23th Dec., 1835

The "Circuit Courts" are held by a justice of the Supreme Court and the Judge of the

District in which the court sits circuits, in each of which a se

- I. Maine, New Hampshire, Massac
- II. Vermont, Connecticut, New York
- III. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- IV. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.
- V. Alabama and Louisiana.

The States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and California have been attached to any circuit, but district judges act as circuit judges in California by three judges special

The "District Courts" are held with the exception of Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Alabama. There are besides these, "Territorial Courts" whenever a Territory becomes

All judges of the United States are appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate

The States composing the Union in number thirteen, viz., Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. These small settlements, occupied the territory but their actual limits extended

The first accession of territory to the United States was the Florida possessions in the north from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Louisiana was purchased from the United States also acquired

Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819. The territory of cession included also the Spanish territory north of the 42d parallel.

Texas, originally a province of Mexico, was taken into the Union in 1845, and added to the Union.

The line of demarcation between the United States and Mexico was settled in 1846. California and New Mexico were converted into a frontier possession. California and New Mexico (twenty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in square miles) was acquired by the United States.

The following table exhibits the dates of their settlement, etc.; and the number of legislative branches of government in

States and Territories.	Settlement.		Date of Act creating		Time of Holding General Election.	Legislatures.		
	By Whom.	Date.	Territory.	State.		Number.	Term.	Number.
Alabama.....	French	1713.....	3 March, 1817.....	2 March, 1819.....	1st Monday in August.....	100.....	2 years.....	83.
Arkansas.....	French	1670.....	2 March, 1819.....	15 June, 1860.....	".....	75.....	2 ".....	25.
California.....	Spaniards	1769.....	".....	9 Sept., 1850.....	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Sept.....	36.....	1 year.....	16.
Connecticut.....	English	1633.....	".....	".....	1st Monday in April.....	233.....	1 ".....	21.
Delaware.....	Swedes	1627.....	".....	".....	2d Tuesday in November.....	21.....	1 ".....	9.
Florida.....	Spaniards	1564.....	3 March 1823.....	3 March, 1845.....	1st Monday in October.....	40.....	1 ".....	19.
Georgia.....	English	1733.....	".....	".....	".....	150.....	2 years.....	52.
Illinois.....	French	1749.....	3 Feb., 1809.....	3 Dec., 1818.....	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.....	75.....	2 ".....	25.
Indiana.....	French	1780.....	7 May, 1800.....	19 April, 1816.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	100.....	1 year.....	50.
Iowa.....	Americans	1835.....	12 June, 1838.....	3 March, 1845.....	".....	50.....	2 years.....	30.
Kansas.....	Americans	1850.....	30 May, 1854.....	29 Jan., 1861.....	2d Tuesday in November.....	40.....	2 ".....	25.
Kentucky.....	Virginians	1775.....	".....	1 June, 1792.....	1st Monday in August.....	100.....	2 ".....	89.
Louisiana.....	French	1699.....	26 March, 1804.....	20 Feb., 1811.....	1st Monday in November.....	83.....	2 ".....	32.
Maine.....	English	1630.....	".....	15 March, 1820.....	2d Monday in September.....	151.....	1 year.....	31.

The States in which the court sits, conjointly. The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a session is held twice a year. The circuits are as follows:

- I. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, R. Island.
- II. Vermont, Connecticut, New York.
- III. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- IV. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.
- V. Alabama and Louisiana.
- VI. Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina.
- VII. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio.
- VIII. Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee.
- IX. Arkansas and Mississippi.
- X. California Circuit (special).

The States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Florida, and Texas have not yet been attached to any circuit, but the district courts in those States have the power of circuit courts, and the district judges act as circuit judges. There is a special court held in the district of Columbia by three judges specially appointed—the District Judge being Chief Justice.

The "District Courts" are held by the District Judges alone. Each State is one district, with the exception of Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia, each of which is divided into two districts, and of Alabama and Tennessee, each of which is divided into three districts. There are besides these, "Territorial Courts," which are temporary and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State. Each court has a clerk, an attorney, and a marshal. All judges of the United States Courts are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The States composing the American Union on the ratification of its independence were number thirteen, viz., Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These States, so far as inhabited, and with the exception of a few small settlements, occupied the territory between the Atlantic and the Alleghany Mountains, their actual limits extended back to the Mississippi, with an area of 815,615 square miles. The first accession of territory to the old Union was Louisiana, which extended from the Spanish possessions in the north to the Gulf of Mexico (Texas excepted) on the south, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The area within these limits is 930,928 square miles. Louisiana was purchased from the French in 1803, and by the terms of the cession the United States also acquired the French claim to the territory west of the mountains.

Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819. It contains 59,269 square miles. The treaty of cession included also the Spanish claim to all the territory from the mountains to the parallel north of the 42d parallel. That portion of Florida now comprised in the States of Alabama and Mississippi was taken possession of by the United States as early as 1811.

Texas, originally a province of Mexico, and from 1836 an independent State, was admitted to the Union in 1845, and added to the Federal limits 237,504 square miles.

The line of demarkation between the British and American territory west of the Rocky Mountains was settled in 1846, and a contested title to 280,425 square miles of land conceded into a frontier possession.

California and New Mexico (649,762 square miles) became parts of the Union by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848; and a large territory from northern Mexico (27,500 square miles) was acquired by the treaty of 1854.

The following table exhibits a general view of the existing States and Territories, and the date of their settlement, etc.; also an outline of the organization of the legislative and executive branches of government in each:

Legislatures.				Time of Meeting of Legislature.	Governor's Term of Office.	Capital.
Representatives.	Senators.					
Number.	Term.	Number.	Term.			
100	2 years	33	4 years	2d Monday in Nov., bienn.	2 years	Montgomery.
75	2 "	25	4 "	1st " " "	4 "	Little Rock.
36	1 year	16	2 "	1st Monday in January	2 "	Sacramento.
233	1 "	21	1 year	1st Wednesday in May	1 year	Hartford.
21	1 "	9	4 years	1st Tuesday in Jan., bienn.	4 years	Dover.
40	1 "	19	4 "	4th Monday in Nov., bienn.	4 "	Tallahassee.
150	2 years	52	2 "	1st " " "	2 "	Milledgeville.
75	2 "	25	4 "	2d Monday in Jan., bienn.	4 "	Springfield.
100	1 year	50	4 "	Thurs. aft. 1st M. in Jan., bienn.	4 "	Indianapolis.
69	2 years	30	4 "	2d Monday in Jan., bienn.	2 "	Des Moines.
40	2 "	25	2 "	1st Wednesday in January	2 "	Lecompton.
100	2 "	35	4 "	1st Monday in Dec., bienn.	4 "	Frankfort.
63	2 "	32	4 "	3d Monday in January	4 "	Union Rouge.
151	1 year	31	1 year	1st Wednesday in January	1 year	Augusta.

The numbers embraced thus (—) are the number of representatives with which they were respectively admitted into the Union.

In addition to these representatives from States, the House admits a delegate from organized Territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his Territory is interested, but not to vote. The District of Columbia is not represented.

The date of the commencement and termination of each session has been as follows:

Con- gress. Sessions.	Commenced.	Terminated.	Days of Duration.	Con- gress. Sessions.	Commenced.	Terminated.
1st	6 April, 1789	29 Sept., 1789	176	19th	5 Dec., 1825	23 May, 1826
2d	4 Jan., 1790	12 Aug., 1790	221	20th	4 " 1826	3 Mar., 1827
3d	6 Dec., 1790	8 Mar., 1791	88	21st	3 " 1827	26 May, 1828
4th	24 Oct., 1791	8 May, 1792	198	22d	1 " 1828	3 Mar., 1829
5th	5 Nov., 1792	2 Mar., 1793	118	23d	7 " 1829	31 May, 1830
6th	2 Dec., 1793	9 June, 1794	190	24th	6 " 1830	3 Mar., 1831
7th	3 Nov., 1794	3 Mar., 1795	121	25th	5 " 1831	14 July, 1832
8th	7 Dec., 1795	1 June, 1796	178	26th	3 " 1832	3 Mar., 1833
9th	5 " 1796	3 Mar., 1797	89	27th	2 " 1833	30 June, 1834
10th	15 May, 1797	10 July, 1797	57	28th	1 " 1834	3 Mar., 1835
11th	13 Nov., 1797	16 " 1798	246	29th	7 " 1835	4 July, 1836
12th	3 Dec., 1798	3 Mar., 1799	91	30th	5 " 1836	3 Mar., 1837
13th	2 " 1799	14 May, 1800	165	31st	4 Sept., 1837	16 Oct., 1838
14th	17 Nov., 1800	3 Mar., 1801	107	1st	4 Dec., 1837	9 July, 1838
15th	7 Dec., 1801	3 May, 1802	148	2d	3 " 1838	3 Mar., 1839
16th	6 " 1802	3 Mar., 1803	88	3d	2 " 1839	21 July, 1840
17th	17 Oct., 1803	27 " 1804	169	4th	7 " 1840	3 Mar., 1841
18th	5 Nov., 1804	3 " 1805	119	5th	31 May, 1841	13 Sept., 1842
19th	2 Dec., 1805	21 April, 1806	141	6th	6 Dec., 1841	31 Aug., 1842
20th	1 " 1806	8 Mar., 1807	98	7th	5 " 1842	3 Mar., 1843
21st	26 Oct., 1807	25 April, 1808	188	8th	4 " 1843	17 June, 1844
22d	7 Nov., 1808	3 Mar., 1809	117	9th	2 " 1844	3 Mar., 1845
23d	23 May, 1809	23 June, 1809	38	10th	1 " 1845	10 Aug., 1846
24th	27 Nov., 1809	1 May, 1810	156	11th	7 " 1846	3 Mar., 1847
25th	8 Dec., 1810	8 Mar., 1811	91	12th	6 " 1847	14 Aug., 1848
26th	4 Nov., 1811	6 July, 1812	246	13th	4 " 1848	3 Mar., 1849
27th	2 " 1812	3 Mar., 1813	122	14th	3 " 1849	30 Sept., 1850
28th	24 May, 1813	2 Aug., 1813	71	15th	2 " 1850	3 Mar., 1851
29th	6 Dec., 1813	19 April, 1814	134	16th	1 " 1851	31 Aug., 1852
30th	19 Sept., 1814	3 Mar., 1815	163	17th	0 " 1852	3 Mar., 1853
31st	4 Dec., 1815	30 April, 1816	149	18th	5 " 1853	16 Mar., 1854
32d	2 " 1816	3 Mar., 1817	92	19th	4 " 1854	3 Mar., 1855
33d	1 " 1817	30 April, 1818	151	20th	3 " 1855	18 Aug., 1856
34th	16 Nov., 1818	3 Mar., 1819	168	21st	2 " 1856	3 Mar., 1857
35th	6 Dec., 1819	15 May, 1820	162	22d	7 " 1857	14 June, 1858
36th	13 Nov., 1820	3 Mar., 1821	111	23d	6 " 1858	3 Mar., 1859
37th	3 Dec., 1821	3 May, 1822	137	24th	5 " 1859	25 June, 1860
38th	2 " 1822	3 Mar., 1823	92	25th	3 " 1860	3 Mar., 1861
39th	1 " 1823	27 May, 1824	179	26th	4 July, 1861	6 Aug., 1862
40th	6 " 1824	3 Mar., 1825	88	27th	2 Dec., 1861	17 July, 1862
				28th	1 " 1862	3 Mar., 1863

Besides its ordinary legislative capacity, the Senate is vested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. No persons can be convicted by this court unless on the finding of a majority of senators, nor does jurisdiction extend further than to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have no sole power of impeachment.

The executive power is vested in a President, who is elected by an electoral college chosen by popular vote, or by the Legislatures of the States, the number of electors being equal to the number of senators and representatives from the States to Congress. His term of office is four years, but he is eligible for re-election indefinitely. The electors forming the college are themselves chosen in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several States. A majority of the aggregate number of votes given is necessary to the election of President and Vice-President, and if none of the candidates has such a majority, then the election of President and Vice-President is determined by the House of Representatives, and that of the Vice-President by the Senate, among the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes, and in doing so a vote is taken by States, the representatives of each State having only one vote, which of course, is determined by a majority of their number. No person can be President

representatives with which the States

house admits a delegate from each Territory in which his Territory is interested.

session has been as follows:

Commenced.	Terminated.	Duration.	Days of
5 Dec., 1825.....	22 May, 1826.....	109	
4 " 1826.....	8 Mar., 1827.....	70	
3 " 1827.....	26 May, 1828.....	170	
1 " 1828.....	8 Mar., 1829.....	93	
7 " 1829.....	31 Mar., 1830.....	178	
6 " 1830.....	4 Mar., 1831.....	88	
5 " 1831.....	14 July, 1832.....	223	
3 " 1832.....	8 Mar., 1833.....	91	
2 " 1833.....	30 June, 1834.....	211	
1 " 1834.....	8 Mar., 1835.....	93	
7 " 1835.....	4 July, 1836.....	211	
5 " 1836.....	8 Mar., 1837.....	49	
4 Sept., 1837.....	16 Oct., 1837.....	43	
4 Dec., 1837.....	9 July, 1838.....	218	
3 " 1838.....	3 Mar., 1839.....	91	
2 " 1839.....	21 July, 1840.....	233	
7 " 1840.....	3 Mar., 1841.....	87	
31 May, 1841.....	13 Sept., 1841.....	106	
6 Dec., 1841.....	31 Aug., 1842.....	263	
5 " 1842.....	8 Mar., 1843.....	88	
4 " 1843.....	17 June, 1844.....	196	
2 " 1844.....	8 Mar., 1845.....	91	
1 " 1845.....	10 Aug., 1846.....	253	
7 " 1846.....	8 Mar., 1847.....	87	
6 " 1847.....	14 Aug., 1848.....	252	
4 " 1848.....	8 Mar., 1849.....	89	
3 " 1849.....	30 Sept., 1850.....	91	
2 " 1850.....	8 Mar., 1851.....	80	
1 " 1851.....	31 Aug., 1852.....	274	
0 " 1852.....	8 Mar., 1853.....	88	
5 " 1853.....	16 Mar., 1854.....	71	
4 " 1854.....	8 Mar., 1855.....	89	
3 " 1855.....	13 Aug., 1856.....	238	
2 " 1856.....	8 Mar., 1857.....	98	
7 " 1857.....	14 June, 1858.....	189	
6 " 1858.....	3 Mar., 1859.....	87	
5 " 1859.....	25 June, 1860.....	263	
3 " 1860.....	8 Mar., 1861.....	90	
4 July, 1861.....	6 Aug., 1861.....	83	
2 Dec., 1861.....	17 July, 1862.....	229	
1 " 1862.....	8 Mar., 1863.....	92	

vested with certain judicial functions. No persons can be senators, nor does judgment belong to them. Representatives have the right to elect members of the House of Representatives by an electoral college, the number of electors being equal to the number of Representatives in each State. His term of office is two years. The electors forming the College are chosen by the several States. A majority of the electors elect the President and Vice-President, then the election of President is by the electors, then the election of Vice-President by the Senate, from among those named by the electors, and in doing so, the electors cast only one vote, which must be for only one person can be President or

15th. James K. Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	4th April, 1841, to 4th March, 1845
16th. Zachary Taylor, <i>La.</i> (d. 9 July, 1850) Millard Fillmore, <i>N. Y.</i>	4th March, 1845, to " 1849
17th. Franklin Pierce, <i>N. H.</i>	" 1849, to 9th July, 1850
18th. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	9th July, 1850, to 4th March, 1853
19th. Abraham Lincoln, <i>Ill.</i>	4th March, 1853, to " 1857
	" 1857, to " 1861
	" 1861, to " 1865

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by several high officers with the title of Secretaries, etc., who form what is termed the Cabinet or advisory court of the President. These are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post-Master General, and the Attorney-General—the last-named being the official law authority for advisement in administrative affairs. The several departments of the government are under the direct control and supervision of these officers. The following gives the names and dates of appointment of those who have held the several offices since the adoption of the constitution:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	20th Sept., 1789	Daniel Webster, <i>Mass.</i>	5th March, 1841
Edmund Randolph, <i>Va.</i>	2d Jan., 1794	H. S. Legaré, <i>S. Car.</i>	9th May, 1843
Timothy Pickering, <i>Mass.</i>	10th Dec., 1795	A. P. Upshur, <i>Va.</i>	24th June, 1843
John Marshall, <i>Va.</i>	13th May, 1800	John Nelson, <i> Md.</i>	29th Feb., 1844
James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	5th March, 1801	John C. Calhoun, <i>S. Car.</i>	6th March, 1844
Robert Smith, <i>Md.</i>	6th March, 1809	James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	5th March, 1845
James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	2d April, 1811	John M. Clayton, <i>Del.</i>	7th March, 1849
James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	23th Feb., 1815	Daniel Webster, <i>Mass.</i>	20th July, 1850
John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	4th March, 1817	Edward Everett, <i>Mass.</i>	9th Dec., 1851
Henry Clay, <i>Ky.</i>	7th March, 1825	William L. Marcy, <i>N. Y.</i>	5th March, 1853
Martin Van Buren, <i>N. Y.</i>	6th March, 1829	Lewis Cass, <i>Mich.</i>	6th March, 1857
Edward P. Livingston, <i>La.</i>	24th May, 1831	Jereniah S. Black, <i>Pa.</i>	14th Dec., 1860
Louis McLane, <i>Del.</i>	29th Feb., 1833	and—	
John Forsyth, <i>Ga.</i>	27th Jun., 1834	William H. Seward, <i>N. Y.</i>	5th March, 1861

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas H. Ewing, <i>Ohio</i>	7th March, 1849	Robert McClelland, <i>Mich.</i>	5th March, 1853
James A. Pearce, <i>Md.</i> (<i>declined</i>).....	20th July, 1850	Jacob Thompson, <i>Mass.</i>	6th March, 1857
T. M. T. McKennon, <i>Pa.</i> (<i>declined</i>).....	15th Aug., 1850	Caleb B. Smith, <i>Ind.</i>	5th March, 1861
Alexander H. Stuart, <i>Va.</i>	12th Sept., 1850	John P. Usher, <i>Ind.</i>	7th Jan., 1862

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton, <i>N. Y.</i>	12th Sept., 1789	Thomas Ewing, <i>Ohio</i>	5th March, 1841
Oliver Wolcott, <i>Ch.</i>	4th Feb., 1795	Walter Forward, <i>Pa.</i>	13th Sept., 1841
Samuel Dexter, <i>Mass.</i>	81st Dec., 1800	John C. Spencer, <i>N. Y.</i>	3d March, 1843
Albert Gallatin, <i>Pa.</i>	14th May, 1801	George M. Bibb, <i>Ky.</i>	15th June, 1844
George W. Campbell, <i>Tenn.</i>	9th Feb., 1814	Robert J. Walker, <i>Miss.</i>	5th March, 1845
Alexander J. Dallas, <i>Pa.</i>	6th Oct., 1814	W. M. Meredith, <i>Pa.</i>	7th March, 1849
William H. Crawford, <i>Ga.</i>	22d Oct., 1816	Thomas Corwin, <i>Ohio</i>	20th June, 1850
Richard Rush, <i>Pt.</i>	7th March, 1825	James Guthrie, <i>Ky.</i>	5th March, 1852
Samuel D. Ingham, <i>Pa.</i>	6th March, 1829	Howell Cobb, <i>Ga.</i>	6th March, 1857
Louis McLane, <i>Del.</i>	8th Aug., 1831	Phillip F. Thomas, <i>Md.</i>	10th Dec., 1861
William A. Duane, <i>Pa.</i>	29th May, 1833	John A. Dix, <i>N. Y.</i>	11th June, 1861
Roger B. Taney, <i>Md.</i>	23d Sept., 1833	and—	
Levi Woodbury, <i>N. H.</i>	27th June, 1834	Salmon P. Chase, <i>Ohio</i>	5th March, 1861

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox, <i>Mass.</i>	12th Sept., 1789	Lewis Cass, <i>Mich.</i>	1st Aug., 1831
Timothy Pickering, <i>Pa.</i>	2d Jan., 1795	Benjamin F. Butler, <i>N. Y.</i>	3d March, 1837
James McHenry, <i>Md.</i>	27th Jan., 1796	Joel R. Polinsett, <i>S. Car.</i>	7th March, 1837
John Marshall, <i>Va.</i>	7th May, 1800	John Bell, <i>Tenn.</i>	5th March, 1841
Samuel Dexter, <i>Mass.</i>	13th May, 1800	John McLean, <i>Ohio</i>	13th Sept., 1841
Roger Griswold, <i>Ch.</i>	3d Feb., 1801	John C. Spencer, <i>N. Y.</i>	12th Oct., 1841
Henry Dearborn, <i>Mass.</i>	5th March, 1801	James W. Porter, <i>Pa.</i>	5th March, 1843
William Eustis, <i>Mass.</i>	7th March, 1809	William Wilkins, <i>Pa.</i>	15th Feb., 1844
John Armstrong, <i>N. Y.</i>	18th Jan., 1818	William L. Marcy, <i>N. Y.</i>	5th March, 1845
James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	27th Sept., 1814	George W. Crawford, <i>Ga.</i>	6th March, 1849
William H. Crawford, <i>Ga.</i>	2d March, 1815	Edmund Bates, <i>Mo.</i> (<i>declined</i>).....	29th July, 1850
Isaac Shelby, <i>Ky.</i>	5th March, 1817	Charles M. Conrad, <i>La.</i>	8th Aug., 1850
G. Graham, <i>Va.</i>	7th April, 1817	Jefferson Davis, <i>Miss.</i>	5th March, 1853
John C. Calhoun, <i>S. Car.</i>	8th Oct., 1817	John B. Floyd, <i>Va.</i>	6th March, 1857
James Barbour, <i>Va.</i>	7th March, 1825	Joseph Holt, <i>Ky.</i>	30th Dec., 1860
Peter B. Porter, <i>N. Y.</i>	26th May, 1825	Simon Cameron, <i>Pa.</i>	5th March, 1861
J. H. Eaton, <i>Tenn.</i>	9th March, 1829	Edwin M. Stanton, <i>Pa.</i>	18th Jan., 1862

John McPherson Berrien, *Ga.*.....9th March, 1829
 Roger B. Taney, *Md.*.....20th July, 1831
 Benjamin F. Butler, *N. Y.*.....15th Nov., 1833
 Caleb Cushing, *Mass.*.....10th Dec., 1833
 Jeremiah S. Black, *Pa.*.....6th March, 1837
 Edmund M. Stanton, *Pa.*.....14th Dec., 1850
 Edward Bates, *Mo.*.....5th March, 1861

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in a Supreme Court and such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. The present judicial establishments consist of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and District Courts.

The "Supreme Court," the highest judicial tribunal of the Union, is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, the Attorney-General, a Reporter, and a Clerk. One session is held annually at the capital, commencing on the first Monday in December. The following are the names and the dates of appointment of the Chief Justices in succession:

John Jay, *N. Y.*.....26th Sept, 1789
 John Rutledge, *S. Car.*.....1st July, 1795
 William Cushing, *Mass.*.....27th Jan., 1796
 Oliver Ellsworth, *Co.*.....4th March, 1796
 John Jay, *N. Y.*.....19th Dec., 1800
 John Marshall, *Va.*.....27th Jan., 1801
 and—
 Roger B. Taney, *Md.*.....25th Dec., 1835

The "Circuit Courts" are held by a justice of the Supreme Court and the Judge of the

Florida was purchased from the Spanish Government. The territory set apart for iting it is governed by its own laws. The cession included also the Spanish territory north of the 42d parallel. Alabama and Mississippi was taken from the British. Texas, originally a province of Mexico, was taken into the Union in 1845, and added to the States. The line of demarkation between the United States and Mexico was settled in 1848. California and New Mexico were acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (5,500 square miles) was acquired by the United States. The following table exhibits the names and dates of their settlement, etc. of the various primitive branches of government

States and Territories.	Settlement.		Date of Act creating		Time of Holding General Election.	Legislature.		
	By Whom.	Date.	Territory.	State.		Number.	Term.	Number.
Alabama	French	1713	8 March, 1817	2 March, 1810	1st Monday in August	100	2 years	8
Arkansas	French	1670	2 March, 1810	15 June, 1836	"	75	2 "	2
California	Spaniards	1769		9 Sept., 1850	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Sept.	86	1 year	16
Connecticut	English	1633		*	1st Monday in April	232	1 "	2
Delaware	Swedes	1627		*	2d Tuesday in November	21	1 "	1
Florida	Spaniards	1564	8 March, 1823	8 March, 1845	1st Monday in October	40	1 "	1
Georgia	English	1733		*	"	150	2 years	5
Illinois	French	1749	8 Feb., 1809	8 Dec., 1818	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	73	2 "	2
Indiana	French	1780	7 May, 1800	19 April, 1816	2d Tuesday in October	100	1 year	56
Iowa	Americans	1835	12 June, 1838	3 March, 1845	"	59	2 years	3
Kansas	Americans	1850	30 May, 1854	29 Jan., 1861	2d Tuesday in November	40	2 "	2
Kentucky	Virginians	1775		1 June, 1792	1st Monday in August	100	2 "	8
Louisiana	French	1699	26 March, 1804	20 Feb., 1811	1st Monday in November	83	2 "	8
Maine	English	1690		15 March, 1820	2d Monday in September	151	1 year	3
Maryland	English	1634		*	1st Wednes. in November	81	2 years	2
Massachusetts	English	1620		*	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	240	1 year	4
Michigan	French	1670	11 Jan., 1805	26 Jan., 1837	"	74	2 years	3
Minnesota	Americans	1847	8 March, 1849	14 May, 1853	2d Tuesday in October	49	1 year	2
Mississippi	French	1716	7 April, 1798	10 Dec., 1817	1st Monday in October	92	2 years	8
Missouri	French	1768	8 March, 1805	6 March, 1820	1st Monday in August	130	2 "	8
N. Hampshire	English	1623		*	2d Tuesday in March	333	1 year	1
New Jersey	Swedes	1627		*	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	60	1 "	2
New York	Dutch	1613		*	"	123	1 "	8
North Carolina	English	1650		*	1st Thursday in August	120	2 years	5
Ohio	Va. and N. Eng.	1788	13 July, 1787	30 April, 1802	2d Tuesday in October	100	2 "	3
Oregon	English	1796	14 Aug., 1843	12 Feb., 1859	1st Monday in June	84	2 "	1
Pennsylvania	English	1682		*	2d Tuesday in October	100	1 year	3
Rhode Island	English	1631		*	1st Wednesday in April	72	1 "	8
South Carolina	English	1659		*	2d Monday in October	124	2 years	4
Tennessee	N. C. and Va.	1765	26 May, 1790	1 June, 1790	1st Thursday in August	75	2 "	2
Texas	Spaniards	1690		29 Dec., 1845	1st Monday in August	69	2 "	2
Vermont	English	1763		4 March, 1791	1st Tuesday in September	230	1 year	8
Virginia	English	1607		*	4th Thursday in May	152	2 years	5
Wisconsin	Americans	1831	30 April, 1836	6 Aug., 1846	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	97	1 year	3
Colorado Ter.	Americans	1860	2 March, 1861			26	1 "	1
Dakota Ter.	Americans	1860	2 March, 1861			26	1 "	1
Nebraska Ter.	Americans	1850	30 May, 1854			26	1 "	1
Nevada Ter.	Americans	1860	2 March, 1861			26	1 "	1
New Mexico Ter.	Spaniards	1598	9 Sept., 1850			26	1 "	1
Utah Ter.	Americans	1847	9 Sept., 1850			26	1 "	1
Washington Ter.	Americans	1843	2 March, 1853			18	1 "	1
Columbia, D. C.	Md. and Va.	—	10 July, 1790			—	—	—

The governors of Territories are appointed by the President of the United States.
 The District of Columbia is under the immediate control of the Congress.

The territory set apart for iting it is governed by its own laws.

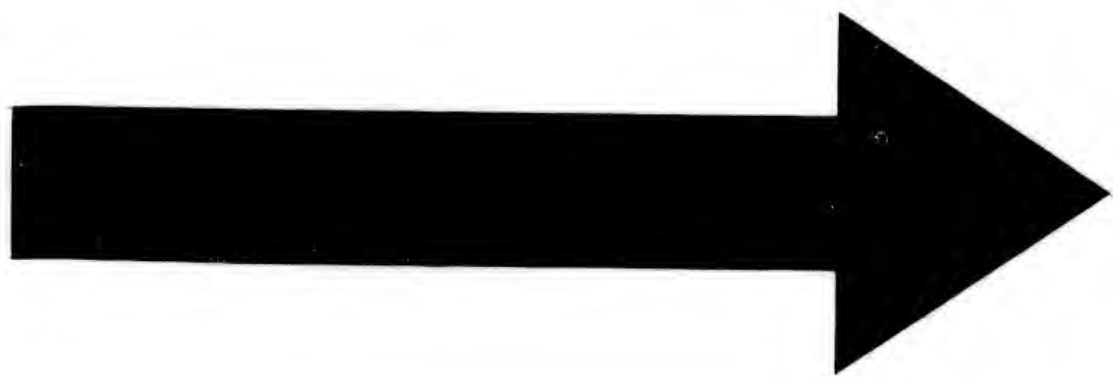
* One of the original Thirteen States of the Union.

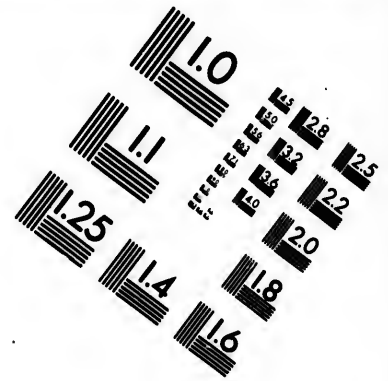
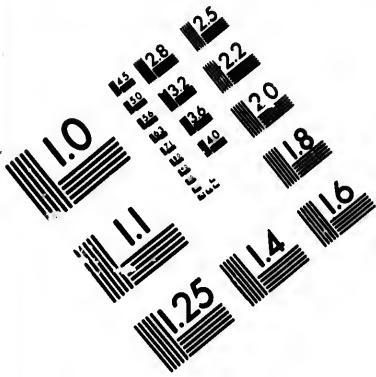
Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819. It contains 59,269 square miles. The treaty of 1819 also included the Spanish claim to all the territory from the mountains to the Parth of the 42d parallel. That portion of Florida now comprised in the States of Alabama and Mississippi was taken possession of by the United States as early as 1811. Texas, originally a province of Mexico, and from 1836 an independent State, was admitted to the Union in 1845, and added to the Federal limits 237,504 square miles. The line of demarkation between the British and American territory west of the Rocky Mountains was settled in 1846, and a contested title to 280,425 square miles of land conceded into a frontier possession. California and New Mexico (649,762 square miles) became parts of the Union by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848; and a large territory from northern Mexico (27,500 square miles) was acquired by the treaty of 1854. The following table exhibits a general view of the existing States and Territories, and the dates of their settlement, etc.; also an outline of the organization of the legislative and executive branches of government in each:

Legislatures.				Time of Meeting of Legislatures.	Governor's Term of Office.	Capitals.
Representatives.	Term.	Senators.	Term.			
100	2 years	83	4 years	2d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>	2 years	Montgomery.
75	2 "	25	4 "	1st " " "	4 "	Little Rock.
36	1 year	16	2 "	1st Monday in January	2 "	Sacramento.
232	1 "	21	5 year	1st Wednesday in May	1 year	Hartford.
21	1 "	9	4 years	1st Tuesday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>	4 years	Dover.
40	1 "	19	4 "	4th Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>	4 "	Tallahassee.
150	2 years	52	2 "	1st " " "	2 "	Milledgeville.
75	2 "	25	4 "	2d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>	4 "	Springfield.
100	1 year	50	4 "	Thurs. aft. 1st M. in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>	4 "	Indianapolis.
59	2 years	30	4 "	2d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>	2 "	Des Moines.
40	2 "	25	2 "	1st Wednesday in January	2 "	Lecompton.
100	2 "	38	4 "	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>	4 "	Frankfort.
88	2 "	32	4 "	3d Monday in January	4 "	Baton Rouge.
151	1 year	31	1 year	1st Wednesday in January	1 year	Augusta.
81	2 years	22	4 years	" " "	4 years	Annapolis.
240	1 year	40	1 year	" " "	1 year	Boston.
74	2 years	32	2 years	" " "	2 years	Lansing.
42	1 year	21	2 "	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan.	2 "	St. Paul.
92	2 years	32	4 "	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>	2 "	Jackson.
130	2 "	33	4 "	Last Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>	4 "	Jefferson City
393	1 year	12	1 year	1st Wednesday in June	1 year	Concord.
60	1 "	21	3 years	2d Tuesday in January	3 years	Trenton.
123	1 "	32	2 "	1st " " "	2 "	Albany.
120	2 years	50	2 "	3d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>	2 "	Raleigh.
100	2 "	35	2 "	1st Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>	2 "	Columbus.
34	2 "	16	4 "	2d Monday in Sept., <i>bienn.</i>	4 "	Salem.
100	1 year	33	3 "	1st Tuesday in January	3 "	Harrisburg.
72	1 "	32	1 year	Last Tuesday in May	1 year	Providence.
124	2 years	46	4 years	4th Monday in November	2 years	Columbia.
75	2 "	25	2 "	1st Monday in Oct., <i>bienn.</i>	2 "	Nashville.
64	2 "	21	4 "	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>	2 "	Austin.
230	1 year	80	1 year	2d Thursday in October	1 year	Montpeller.
152	2 years	50	4 years	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>	4 years	Elkhartland.
97	1 year	30	2 years	2d Wednesday in January	2 "	Madison.
26	1 "	13	2 "	" " "	4 "	Denver.
26	1 "	13	2 "	" " "	4 "	Yankton.
26	1 "	13	2 "	" " "	4 "	Omaha.
26	1 "	13	2 "	" " "	4 "	Carson.
26	1 "	13	2 "	" " "	4 "	Santa Fé.
26	1 "	13	2 "	" " "	4 "	Gl. S. L. City.
18	1 "	9	2 "	" " "	4 "	Olympia.
						Washington.

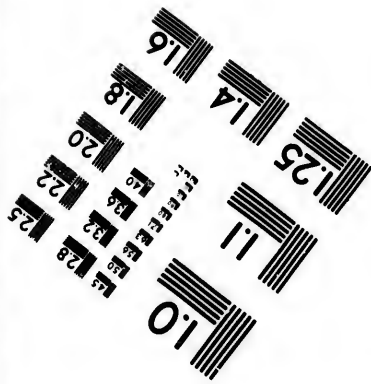
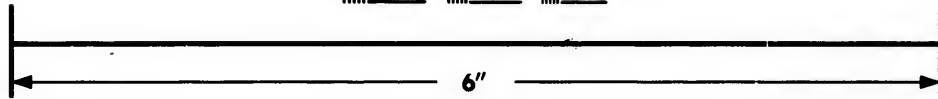
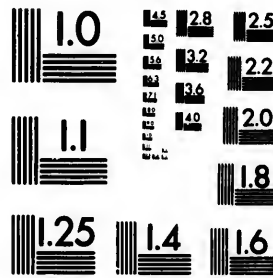
The territory set apart for the Indians has no aggregate existence; but each nation inhabiting it is governed by its own laws, and subject only to the United States as sovereign.

States of the Union.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**

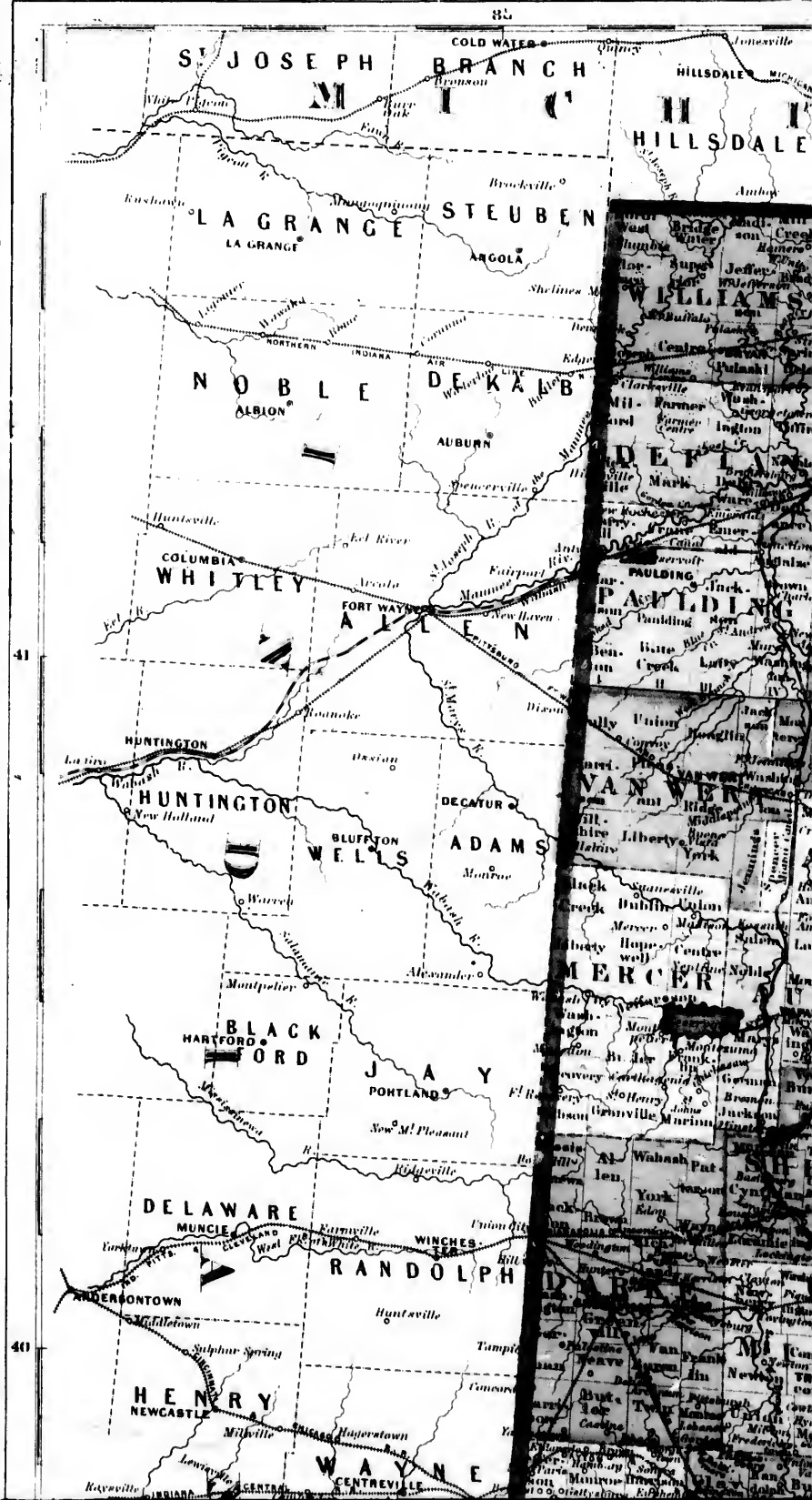


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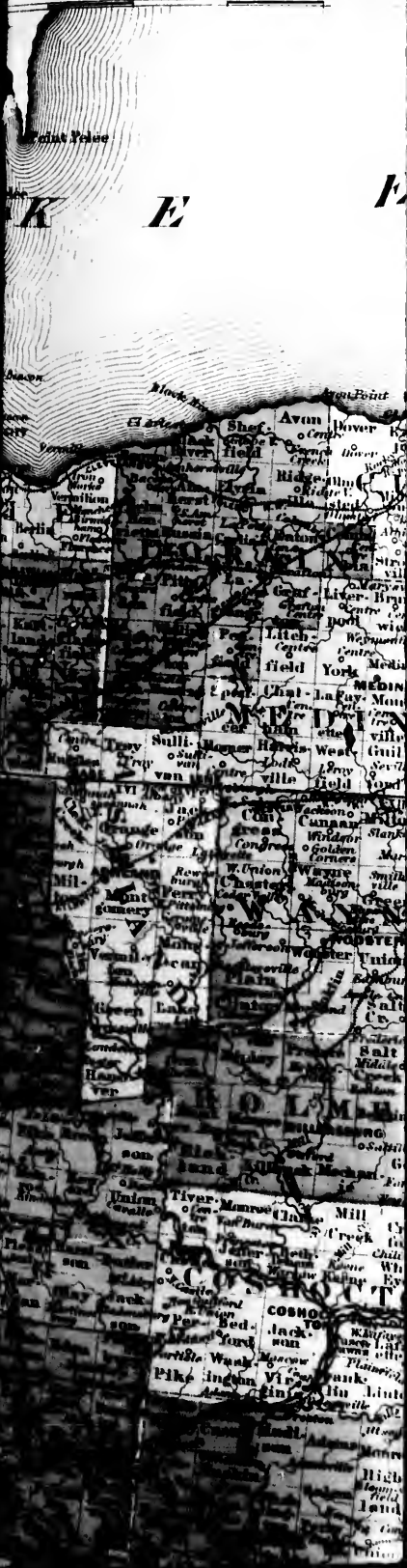
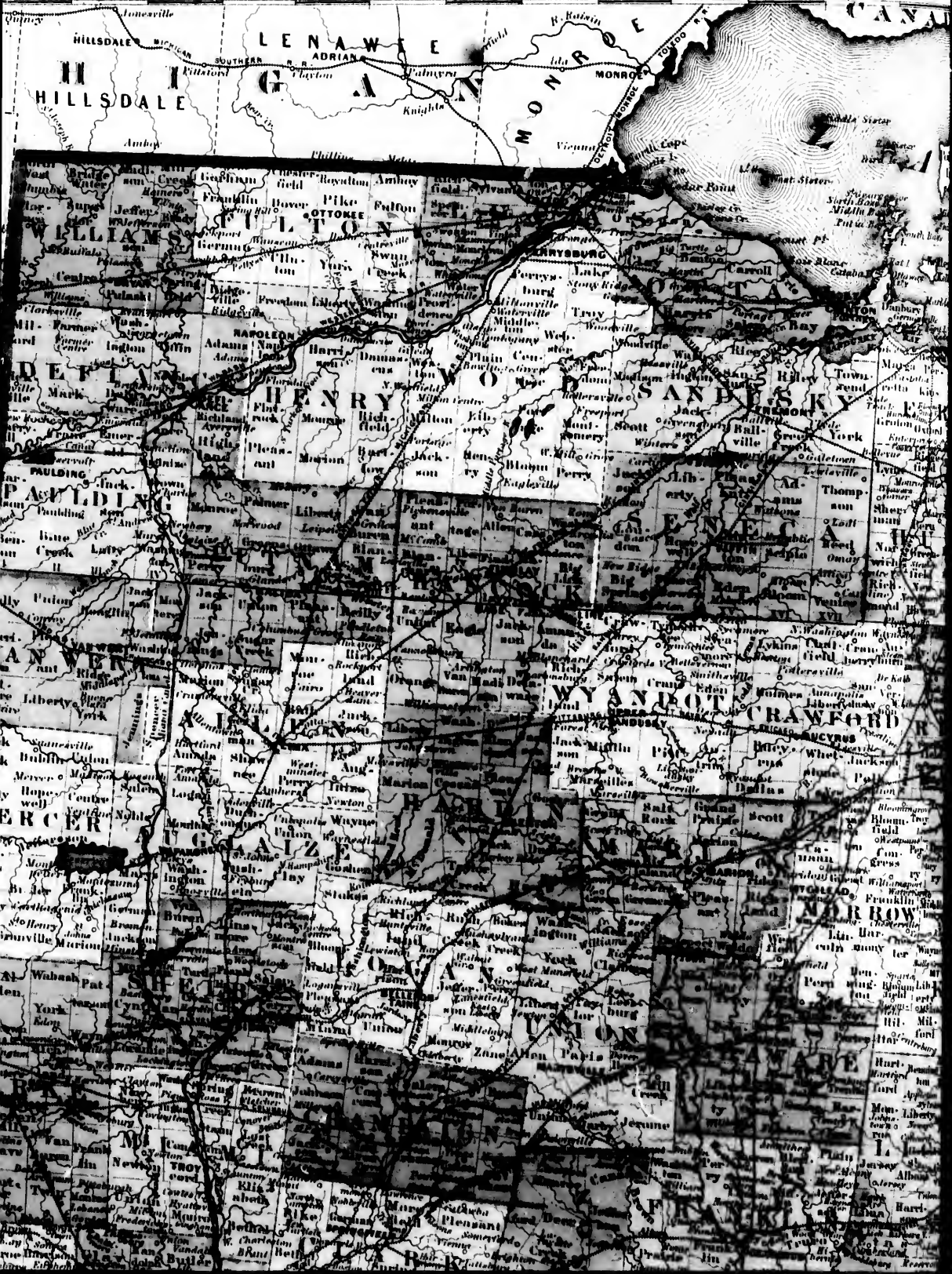


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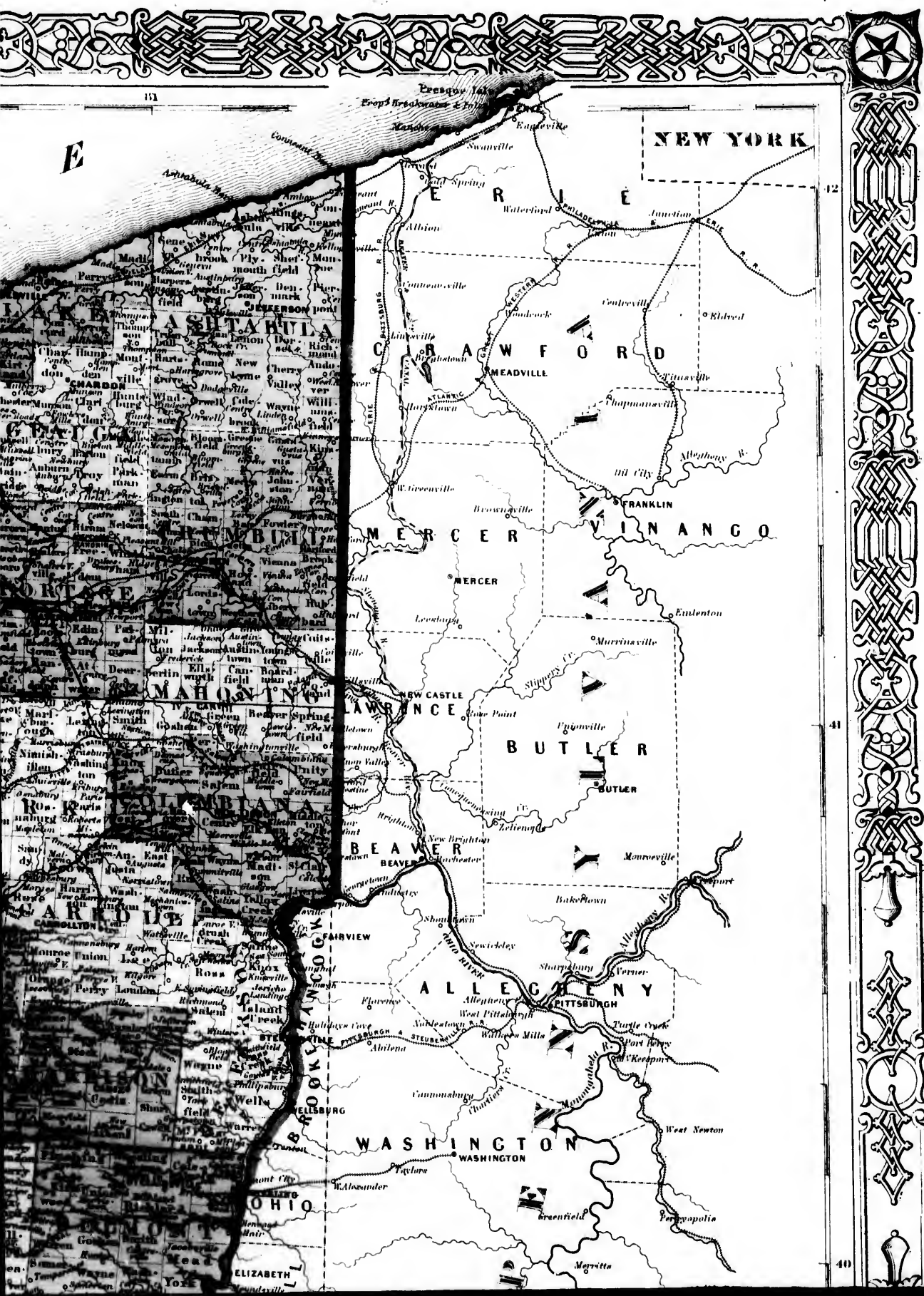
113 Longitude

from Greenwich

112







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NEW YORK

W. VA. CRAWFORD

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WASHINGTON WASHINGTON

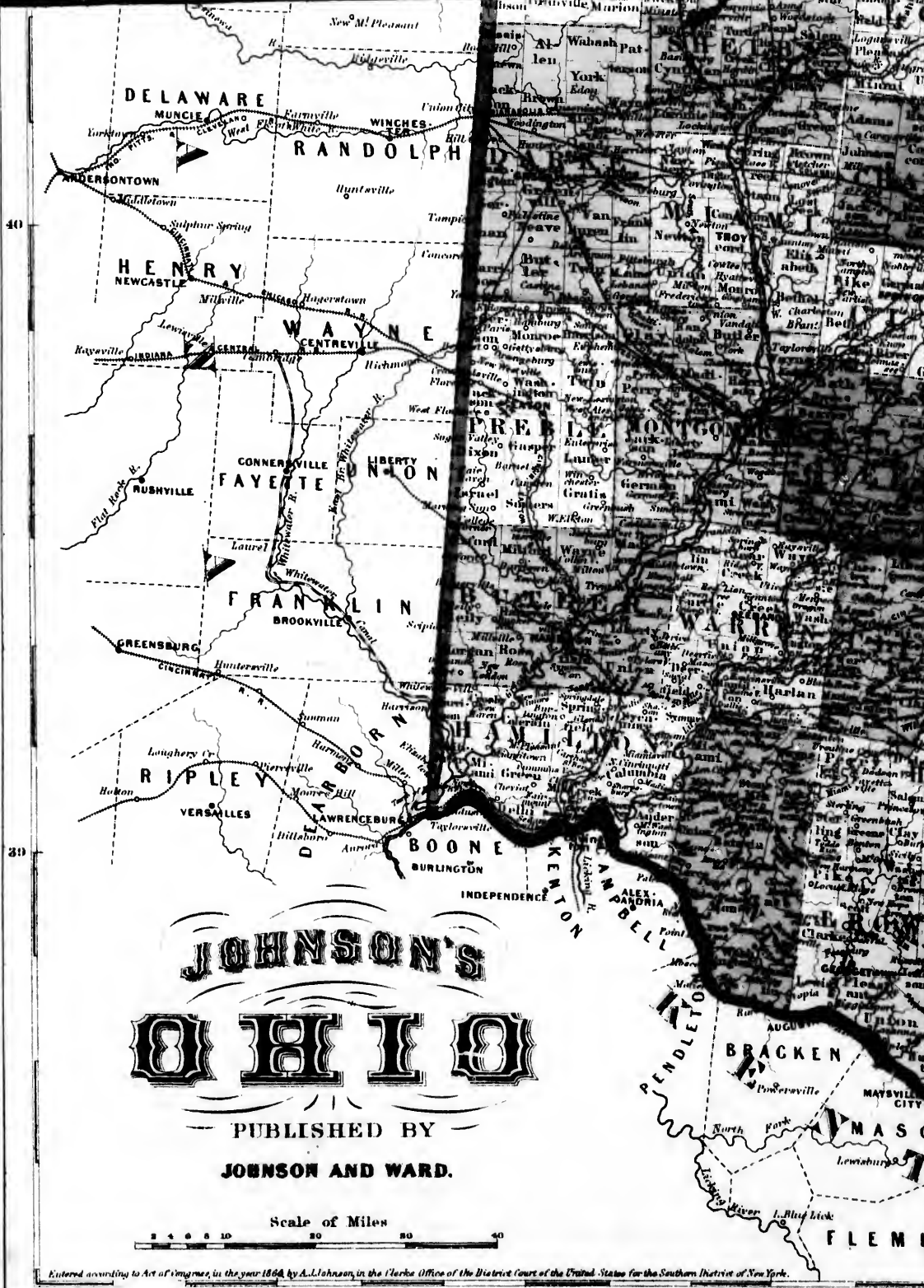
OHIO

ELIZABETH

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40



JOHNSON'S
OHIO

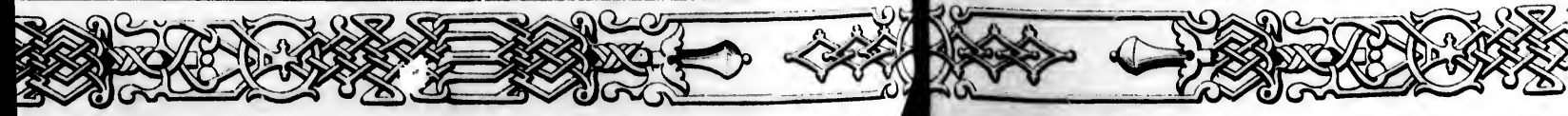
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Longitude West from Wash





0 5 Longitude West from Washington 1



GENERAL STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE.			INDIANS.			FREE COLORED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama	270,190	256,081	526,271	81	79	160	1,254	1,496	2,750
Arkansas	171,477	152,666	324,143	24	48	72	—	—	144
California	2,292,247	2,091,112	4,383,359	8,269	6,286	14,555	2,827	1,250	4,077
Connecticut	221,851	229,658	451,509	7	9	16	4,136	4,491	8,627
Delaware	45,940	44,640	90,580	—	—	—	9,399	9,940	19,339
Florida	41,123	36,619	77,742	1	—	1	454	473	927
Georgia	301,066	290,484	591,550	17	21	38	1,669	1,881	3,550
Illinois	698,941	605,850	1,304,791	11	21	32	3,809	8,810	12,619
Indiana	693,348	645,862	1,339,210	121	169	290	5,791	5,637	11,428
Iowa	353,900	319,379	673,279	27	38	65	566	603	1,169
Kansas	58,806	47,584	106,390	56	108	164	236	339	575
Kentucky	474,193	445,291	919,484	18	15	33	5,101	5,533	10,634
Louisiana	139,613	167,808	307,421	90	58	148	3,279	10,363	13,642
Maine	316,527	310,420	626,947	8	9	17	659	663	1,322
Maryland	256,839	259,079	515,918	—	—	—	89,746	44,196	133,942
Massachusetts	592,231	629,301	1,221,532	18	10	28	4,469	5,133	9,602
Michigan	389,919	349,830	739,749	1,208	1,807	3,015	3,567	3,282	6,849
Minnesota	91,804	77,891	169,695	1,284	1,115	2,399	126	133	259
Mississippi	156,273	167,626	323,899	2	—	2	339	391	730
Missouri	563,181	500,358	1,063,539	18	7	25	1,697	1,875	3,572
New Hampshire	156,563	164,016	320,579	—	—	—	233	241	474
New Jersey	392,733	323,960	716,693	—	—	—	12,813	18,006	30,819
New York	1,910,279	1,921,811	3,832,090	75	65	140	23,178	25,827	49,005
North Carolina	318,670	316,272	634,942	597	561	1,158	14,890	15,533	30,423
Ohio	1,171,638	1,181,110	2,352,748	22	8	30	18,442	18,231	36,673
Oregon	31,451	20,709	52,160	64	119	183	76	52	128
Pennsylvania	1,427,943	1,421,316	2,849,259	3	4	7	26,373	30,476	56,849
Rhode Island	82,294	83,355	165,649	8	11	19	1,391	2,121	3,512
South Carolina	145,779	145,140	290,919	41	47	88	4,543	5,366	9,909
Tennessee	422,779	403,943	826,722	31	29	60	3,323	3,762	7,085
Texas	223,585	192,306	415,891	212	191	403	151	174	325
Vermont	188,406	165,968	354,374	9	11	20	371	333	704
Virginia	523,543	518,457	1,042,000	55	57	112	27,721	30,891	58,612
Wisconsin	406,508	367,539	774,047	298	325	623	633	518	1,151
Total States	13,690,864	13,007,216	26,698,080	12,650	10,720	23,370	229,136	247,400	476,536
Colorado	82,654	1,577	84,231	—	—	—	—	87	9
Dakota	1,592	984	2,576	1,205	1,056	2,261	—	—	—
Nebraska	16,689	12,007	28,696	80	88	168	85	32	117
Nevada	6,102	710	6,812	—	—	—	85	10	95
New Mexico	343,899	339,280	683,179	5,347	5,105	10,452	45	40	85
Utah	20,178	19,947	40,125	46	48	94	13	17	30
Washington	8,225	9,918	18,143	195	231	426	26	4	30
Total Territories	129,189	77,418	206,607	6,823	6,463	13,286	191	112	303
District of Columbia	29,584	31,179	60,763	1	—	1	4,702	6,429	11,131
GRAND TOTAL	13,819,053	13,084,634	26,903,687	19,474	17,183	36,657	234,029	258,941	492,970

RAILROADS, NEWSPAPERS, COMMERCE, NAVIGATION

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	RAILROADS		NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS.		COMMERCE.			NAVIGATION.	
	Length of Road in Miles.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Number.	Copies Issued Annually.	EXPORTS.				
					Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
Alabama	748-16	17,591,188	62	7,175,444	88,870,188	—	88,870,188	1,000,310	255,885
Arkansas	38-50	1,135,000	37	2,122,224	—	—	—	—	—
California	70-05	8,609,000	121	26,111,788	7,288,394	2,907,608	10,296,002	9,580,868	851,922
Conn.	608-00	21,984,100	65	9,555,672	731,770	11,405	743,175	1,419,726	82,187
Delaware	186-69	4,851,789	14	1,010,776	57,426	—	57,426	2,001	2,588
Florida	401-60	8,628,000	22	1,081,600	1,299,852	80,378	1,380,230	386,381	96,981
Georgia	1,404-22	29,067,749	105	18,415,444	18,483,088	—	18,483,088	782,061	169,777
Illinois	2,867-90	104,944,561	286	27,464,764	1,105,188	—	1,105,188	60,214	67,952
Indiana	9,195-00	70,895,143	186	10,000,310	—	—	—	—	—

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

OF POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Total.	FREE COLORED.			TOTAL FREE.	SLAVES.			AGGREGATE POPULATION.	SLAVES MANUMITTED.	FUGITIVE SLAVES.	DEAF AND DUMB.	BLIND PERSONS.	INSANE PERSONS.	IDIOTIC PERSONS.	REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION.	REPRESENTATIVES.		CAPITALS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.									A.	B.	
160	1,254	1,456	2,690	599,121	217,766	217,814	435,080	964,901	101	86	302	819	257	587	790,169	6	6	Montgomery.
43	72	72	144	324,335	56,174	54,941	111,115	435,450	41	28	142	144	87	176	391,004	3	3	Little Rock.
4,535	3,327	1,259	4,086	879,994	—	—	—	379,994	—	—	63	63	454	42	365,429	3	3	Sacramento.
16	4,198	4,491	8,627	460,147	—	—	—	460,147	—	—	478	159	931	226	460,147	4	4	Hartford.
—	9,589	9,940	19,329	110,418	860	933	1,793	112,916	12	12	58	42	60	67	111,496	1	1	Dover.
1	454	478	932	73,690	81,848	80,397	61,745	140,425	17	11	37	86	25	66	115,727	1	1	Tallahassee.
83	1,060	1,831	2,890	595,083	—	—	—	1,057,286	160	23	423	435	491	724	872,406	7	7	Millidgeville.
82	8,309	8,319	7,628	1,711,951	—	—	—	1,711,951	—	—	501	476	638	593	1,711,951	13	14	Springfield.
290	5,791	5,637	11,428	1,350,423	—	—	—	1,350,423	—	—	691	530	1,035	907	1,350,423	11	11	Indianapolis.
65	568	503	1,069	674,918	—	—	—	674,918	—	—	292	192	201	399	674,918	5	6	Des Moines.
189	296	339	625	107,204	—	—	—	107,204	—	—	80	10	10	17	107,204	1	1	Leecompton.
83	5,101	5,533	10,634	980,201	118,099	112,474	230,573	1,153,654	176	119	716	674	622	1,068	1,065,490	8	9	Frankfort.
173	3,279	10,363	18,647	876,276	171,977	159,749	331,726	708,009	517	48	233	220	169	247	575,311	5	5	Baton Rouge.
5	659	663	1,322	823,279	—	—	—	628,279	—	—	854	233	704	658	628,279	5	5	Augusta.
—	89,746	44,198	33,942	599,860	44,818	43,976	87,180	687,409	1,017	115	291	293	560	305	632,173	5	5	Annapolis.
82	4,469	5,189	9,652	1,231,066	—	—	—	1,231,066	—	—	512	493	2,105	713	1,231,066	10	10	Boston.
2,515	3,567	3,232	6,799	749,118	—	—	—	749,118	—	—	335	254	251	333	749,118	6	6	Lansing.
2,369	126	133	259	172,123	—	—	—	172,123	—	—	83	93	25	81	172,123	1	2	St. Paul.
2	832	391	773	324,674	219,301	217,830	434,681	791,305	182	63	219	293	299	299	616,652	5	5	Jackson.
2	1,627	1,875	3,572	1,067,081	67,363	57,571	114,981	1,182,019	59	99	566	443	770	510	1,182,009	9	9	Jefferson.
—	233	241	474	826,072	—	—	—	826,072	—	—	212	142	506	336	826,072	3	3	Concord.
—	12,811	13,006	25,817	672,017	6	19	18	673,085	—	—	322	208	589	665	672,027	5	5	Trenton.
140	23,178	23,827	49,005	8,890,735	—	—	—	8,890,735	—	—	2,077	1,768	4,317	2,914	8,890,735	31	31	Albany.
1,158	14,830	15,533	30,463	661,568	166,469	164,500	331,059	992,623	258	61	546	581	660	950	860,198	7	7	Raleigh.
80	18,442	13,231	31,673	2,339,511	—	—	—	2,339,511	—	—	1,171	899	2,398	1,788	2,339,511	19	19	Columbia.
177	76	59	129	52,465	—	—	—	52,465	—	—	16	9	23	15	52,465	1	1	Salem.
7	26,378	30,476	56,849	2,906,115	—	—	—	2,906,115	—	—	1,523	1,137	2,766	1,842	2,906,115	23	24	Harrisburg.
19	1,391	3,121	3,952	174,930	—	—	—	174,930	—	—	62	55	293	101	174,930	1	2	Providence.
64	4,543	5,366	9,914	801,302	196,571	205,535	402,406	708,708	12	23	229	291	317	408	542,745	4	4	Columbia.
60	3,523	3,792	7,300	584,982	136,370	139,349	275,719	1,109,301	174	29	495	554	640	831	999,518	8	8	Nashville.
403	181	174	355	421,649	91,189	91,877	182,566	604,215	81	16	204	150	125	201	531,189	4	4	Austin.
29	871	833	709	315,093	—	—	—	315,093	—	—	150	165	693	363	315,093	2	3	Montpelier.
112	27,721	30,291	58,042	1,105,433	249,438	241,332	490,865	1,596,319	277	117	839	789	1,179	1,379	1,399,873	11	11	Richmond.
613	633	513	1,171	775,881	—	—	—	775,881	—	—	373	220	238	337	775,881	6	6	Madison.
23,370	229,136	247,408	476,586	27,197,516	1,931,339	1,969,142	3,900,531	31,448,427	8,010	—	14,999	12,427	23,744	13,730	29,533,232	233	241	WASHINGTON.
—	—	87	9	46	84,277	—	—	84,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Denver.
2,261	—	—	—	4,837	—	—	—	4,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yankton.
63	35	32	67	23,326	0	9	15	23,341	—	—	15	8	5	8	—	—	—	Omaha.
—	35	10	45	6,857	—	—	—	6,857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carson.
0,432	45	40	85	93,513	—	—	—	93,513	—	—	65	149	23	40	—	—	—	Santa Fé.
89	13	17	30	40,244	19	11	39	40,273	—	—	14	17	15	5	—	—	—	Flintmere.
426	26	4	30	11,594	—	—	—	11,594	—	—	9	2	3	—	—	—	—	Olympia.
3,291	191	119	309	220,151	24	20	44	220,135	—	—	123	161	51	49	—	—	—	as increased under the law of March 4th, 1862.
1	4,702	6,429	11,131	71,986	1,212	1,973	3,185	75,080	8	—	55	47	204	27	—	—	—	
0,662	234,029	253,941	487,970	27,489,562	1,982,625	1,971,135	3,953,760	31,443,322	3,013	803	15,077	12,695	23,999	13,865	—	—	—	

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, SHIPPING, BANKS, REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, ETC.

COMMERCE.	NAVIGATION.				CONDITION OF THE BANKS.						VALUATION OF PROPERTY.			
	Value of Imports.	Tonnage Cleared.	Tonnage Retered.	Tonnage Owned in the United States.	Shipping Built in the U. States, 1860.	Number.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	ASSESSED VALUATION.		True Value of Real and Personal.
												Real Estate.	Real & Personal.	
Total														
33,670,188	1,060,310	255,887	160,909	52,758	1,189	8	4,901,000	18,570,027	2,747,174	7,477,976	4,851,153	155,084,089	432,198,769	495,237,073
10,296,009	9,580,368	851,923	236,944	85,112	2,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,254,740	130,511,330	219,256,473
749,181	1,419,726	32,187	38,008	119,175	7,756	74	21,512,176	27,356,785	989,920	7,561,519	5,574,900	66,906,631	139,654,667	207,374,013
57,428	2,001	2,639	719	23,953	5,826	12	1,640,775	3,150,315	203,934	1,135,772	976,228	191,473,843	341,356,976	444,374,114
1,330,230	896,331	94,939	99,452	23,301	256	3	3,000,000	464,680	32,376	183,640	129,518	26,278,508	36,761,233	46,342,181
18,483,036	732,001	169,772	103,069	43,527	668	29	18,680,560	16,776,232	3,211,974	8,793,100	4,738,269	31,730,310	68,927,665	73,101,000
1,165,183	60,214	67,952	52,540	100,693	—	74	3,251,925	3,700,000	—	—	—	179,901,441	616,232,337	646,895,237

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ACCORDING TO THE

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LAND OCCUPIED.			Cash Value of Farms.	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK.						
	Improved acres.	Unimproved acres.	Total.			NUMBER OF ANIMALS.						
						Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milk Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Alabama	6,402,997	12,637,918	19,150,900	179,174,169	7,267,590	137,305	109,701	224,045	92,495	452,640	869,061	1,778,000
Arkansas	1,968,066	7,609,993	9,578,059	97,573,408	4,024,114	101,249	44,108	158,373	70,944	318,380	202,674	1,112,000
California	2,430,939	6,338,508	8,769,447	46,371,994	160,895	18,744	198,559	81,027	952,048	1,075,718	46,000	1,112,000
Conn.	1,330,368	678,457	2,008,825	90,394,005	2,339,481	16,559	62	98,677	47,939	95,091	117,107	7,000
Delaware	687,065	947,280	1,634,345	31,426,357	817,838	1,000	9,294	32,595	9,580	25,596	18,567	4,000
Florida	676,464	2,373,908	3,050,372	16,371,684	833,930	18,424	10,900	22,704	7,787	284,780	29,998	2,000
Georgia	8,062,753	19,587,732	27,650,485	187,072,508	6,844,387	180,771	101,069	299,633	74,467	681,707	712,618	2,000
Illinois	12,351,478	7,993,557	20,345,035	492,581,072	13,276,160	575,161	83,631	532,731	90,978	831,577	775,330	2,200
Indiana	8,161,717	8,154,959	16,316,676	344,902,776	10,490,326	409,504	18,627	491,033	95,923	684,990	2,137,370	2,400
Iowa	3,730,333	5,649,136	9,379,469	118,741,405	5,190,043	174,957	5,713	188,546	58,543	291,145	258,223	2,000
Kansas	873,585	1,284,626	2,158,211	11,394,184	675,336	18,822	1,439	20,728	20,133	41,000	15,700	2,000
Kentucky	7,644,217	11,519,059	19,163,276	291,498,955	7,474,573	355,704	117,635	209,215	106,999	457,845	934,990	2,300
Louisiana	2,784,901	8,705,379	11,490,280	315,545,421	30,391,833	79,068	92,259	130,672	61,008	329,555	130,855	64,000
Maine	2,677,316	8,023,539	10,700,855	78,090,725	3,298,397	60,688	104	147,315	79,792	149,927	452,473	8,000
Maryland	3,023,269	1,536,306	4,559,575	145,973,677	4,010,529	98,400	9,829	99,468	84,594	119,254	155,765	3,000
Mass.	2,155,512	1,183,212	3,338,724	123,355,733	3,894,998	47,796	108	144,492	83,221	97,201	114,829	7,000
Michigan	3,419,861	8,511,831	11,931,692	169,379,087	5,855,642	154,183	859	300,685	65,949	267,698	1,465,177	87,000
Minnesota	554,297	2,272,734	2,827,031	19,070,737	1,044,009	117,134	112,493	207,134	104,184	415,559	337,754	1,530,000
Mississippi	5,150,098	11,708,556	16,858,654	184,868,914	6,664,816	117,134	895	860,345	164,588	657,158	937,445	2,300
Missouri	6,246,971	13,787,933	20,034,904	230,632,126	60,659,781	2,629,419	41,101	94,850	51,613	118,075	310,584	5,000
N. Hamp.	2,867,089	1,377,591	4,244,680	60,659,781	2,629,419	41,101	10	94,850	51,613	118,075	310,584	5,000
N. Jersey	1,944,445	1,039,094	2,983,539	180,350,338	5,716,567	79,707	6,962	183,319	10,067	89,999	185,228	29,000
N. York	14,376,327	6,616,553	20,992,880	908,348,593	39,164,565	508,725	1,553	1,128,034	121,709	977,367	2,617,535	91,000
N. Car.	6,517,334	17,245,635	23,762,969	149,301,065	5,878,942	154,651	61,888	223,623	43,511	416,674	548,749	1,380,000
Ohio	12,665,567	8,075,551	20,741,118	666,564,171	16,790,226	322,529	91,737	696,809	61,760	901,751	3,068,387	2,117,000
Oregon	895,375	5,316,817	6,212,192	14,765,355	949,103	36,000	990	38,072	7,426	98,001	76,986	7,000
Pennsylvania	10,433,306	6,543,347	17,012,158	662,050,707	22,442,842	437,654	8,382	678,547	60,311	685,575	1,631,540	1,090,000
R. Island	829,884	189,814	1,019,698	19,855,578	587,241	7,121	10	19,700	7,557	11,548	32,624	1,000
S. Car.	4,572,060	11,623,560	16,195,620	139,859,509	6,151,657	81,125	56,456	163,988	22,629	320,200	238,509	90,000
Tennessee	6,397,974	13,457,963	19,855,937	372,555,054	8,371,095	259,545	119,231	447,103	104,495	408,574	778,317	2,340,000
Texas	2,649,207	20,456,990	23,106,197	104,007,699	6,114,962	390,621	63,000	598,066	172,248	2,783,267	783,618	1,840,000
Vermont	2,753,443	1,409,394	4,162,837	31,511,678	3,554,728	67,250	85	171,096	42,880	149,359	721,993	4,000
Virginia	11,435,934	19,373,948	30,809,882	371,594,211	9,381,008	287,522	41,014	330,627	97,869	615,696	1,042,946	1,500,000
Wisconsin	3,746,036	4,153,134	7,899,170	131,117,063	5,758,947	116,193	1,019	193,996	98,660	225,210	382,454	83,000
T. States	162,304,521	244,423,549	407,328,070	6,688,414,221	246,125,065	6,089,943	1,116,006	3,608,265	2,183,154	14,509,325	22,431,428	32,400,000
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota	2,115	24,333	26,448	97,335	15,574	64	19	286	849	838	—	22
Nebraska	122,562	501,723	624,285	3,916,003	180,082	4,522	473	7,125	1,720	8,370	—	2,000
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico	149,415	1,177,055	1,326,470	2,701,626	194,005	10,119	11,255	84,461	96,104	39,228	586,459	1,000
Utah	83,260	58,398	141,658	1,637,584	255,854	5,145	978	13,052	3,908	17,879	87,388	1,000
Washin'tn	83,923	300,597	384,520	1,118,202	202,506	5,005	178	10,034	2,777	16,072	10,102	1,000
T. Ter.	439,394	2,060,906	2,500,300	9,409,019	849,021	24,375	12,893	64,953	51,562	11,577	886,288	5,000
D. of Col.	17,474	18,759	36,233	2,999,267	54,410	641	122	639	09	193	40	—
TOTAL	163,261,339	246,503,244	409,769,633	6,650,872,507	247,027,496	6,115,458	1,129,538	3,728,563	2,240,075	14,071,400	23,317,756	32,500,000

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ACCORDING TO THE CEN

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CEREAL CROPS.						POTATOES.			VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF		Wine, in gallons.	Rice, in 1,000 pounds.	Tobacco, 1,000 pounds.	Cotton, in bales of 50 pounds.	Hemp, in tons of 2,000 pounds.
	Wheat, 1,000 bushels.	Rye, 1,000 bush.	Indian Corn, 1,000 bushels.	Oats, 1,000 bushels.	Berley, 1,000 bushels.	Buck-wheat, 1,000 bushels.	Best, 1,000 bushels.	Irish, 1,000 bushels.	Went, 1,000 bushels.	Market-Gardens.	Orchards.					
Alabama	1,222	749	82,761	716	15	1	1,484	897	5,421	\$185,181	\$218,328	19,130	499	221	997,973	—
Arkansas	906	78	17,159	509	8	0	439	418	1,468	28,094	68,339	1,000	0	99	367,435	846
California	5,947	51	535	968	4,808	86	135	1,647	158	1,074,143	607,439	494,516	2	8	—	—
Conn.	52	619	2,060	1,232	31	809	26	1,333	8	337,023	508,945	46,738	—	6,000	—	8
Florida	918	27	3,392	1,047	4	10	7	876	142	37,791	114,236	688	—	10	—	—
Georgia	8	31	9,324	47	0	—	865	19	1,313	18,218	21,716	1,681	228	758	63,322	1
Illinois	2,545	115	30,776	1,232	15	2	1,765	316	6,506	301,916	176,045	27,646	52,508	919	701,340	31
Indiana	24,150	931	118,237	13,386	1,176	845	118	5,900	841	418,195	1,145,986	47,098	—	7,014	—	6
Iowa	15,219	400	60,642	5,029	366	363	78	3,578	294	288,070	1,212,142	83,275	1	7,245	—	—
Kansas	8,438	176	41,117	5,379	454	216	45	2,701	51	141,545	181,234	3,706	—	818	—	—
Kentucky	168	4	5,679	81	4	37	10	284	9	38,833	724	241	—	17	—	—
	7,395	1,055	64,044	4,617	271	19	238	1,756	1,037	453,246	604,851	179,346	24	108,102	4,092	89,414
								893	2,071	390,742	110,923	5,030	6,456	41	732,216	—

VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

AND VALUE OF LIVE-STOCK.					PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS.						
OF ANIMALS.				Value of Animals.	Wool: pounds.	Butter: pounds.	Cheese: pounds.	Silk Cocoons: pounds.	Beeswax: pounds.	Honey: pounds.	Value of Animals slaughtered.
Hog and Pigs.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.								
4,495	452,440	969,061	1,736,050	48,061,805	681,404	6,125,708	9,607	—	158,018	1,180,078	10,829,029
218,524	202,574	202,574	1,155,379	22,040,211	410,285	4,092,451	16,952	1	50,797	802,748	8,595,599
5,527	952,043	1,075,718	453,523	26,601,154	2,681,922	3,388,500	1,564,507	—	570	2,370	8,562,587
9,989	96,091	117,107	75,120	11,811,079	835,986	7,626,919	8,693,411	18	4,871	62,730	8,181,992
5,680	25,596	18,557	47,348	3,144,706	50,201	1,480,502	6,579	9	1,908	66,137	573,075
7,787	284,986	29,968	274,314	5,480,789	58,094	404,470	3,734	—	10,883	1,163,540	1,201,441
4,487	681,707	512,618	2,036,116	38,872,784	946,229	5,489,765	15,587	72	81,505	958,910	10,908,204
9,978	881,577	776,390	2,277,722	73,484,621	2,477,569	28,887,616	1,596,358	486	56,874	1,383,250	16,150,843
9,992	589,990	2,157,275	2,493,928	50,116,964	2,466,264	17,981,767	560,574	959	85,074	1,186,863	9,692,822
5,583	201,145	258,223	991,181	21,776,766	633,086	11,528,002	901,220	217	32,802	919,766	4,408,468
1,133	41,000	15,708	128,309	3,205,622	22,593	1,012,975	28,053	—	467	14,942	547,460
9,999	457,845	986,990	2,380,595	61,569,237	2,825,124	17,716,609	190,400	840	68,240	1,768,662	11,640,740
9,008	929,553	180,555	642,535	24,761,622	236,157	1,440,948	8,494	—	4,748	50,770	2,988,796
9,792	749,827	452,473	64,738	15,437,833	1,495,068	11,637,751	1,799,802	73	3,769	614,665	2,750,179
5,594	119,354	158,765	857,756	14,687,868	491,511	5,365,295	8,342	8	6,980	198,824	2,321,510
9,221	97,201	114,929	78,943	12,737,744	377,907	8,297,956	5,294,090	—	3,269	58,125	2,915,455
5,949	267,638	1,465,177	874,664	23,220,026	4,023,858	14,650,884	2,009,061	1,043	41,972	728,500	4,080,720
2,574	51,948	18,128	101,252	6,655,866	22,740	2,981,561	198,904	—	2,058	82,540	782,418
1,194	415,559	837,754	1,534,097	40,245,079	637,729	5,111,185	8,419	—	40,449	595,656	7,538,007
3,683	657,158	937,445	3,854,425	58,698,678	2,069,778	12,704,837	269,683	127	79,190	1,585,988	9,844,449
5,613	118,075	810,584	51,985	16,124,627	1,160,219	6,056,764	3,232,092	1	4,936	126,142	8,767,500
9,087	89,999	185,223	236,089	16,194,668	849,250	10,714,447	182,173	—	8,130	185,925	4,190,276
3,702	737,587	2,817,555	910,178	108,856,298	9,454,478	108,097,279	48,548,288	259	121,019	2,369,761	15,941,408
3,511	416,676	646,749	1,868,214	81,180,905	888,478	4,785,495	51,119	338	170,485	2,035,969	10,414,546
1,780	901,751	3,068,857	3,175,623	60,438,760	10,648,161	50,497,745	23,768,788	3,166	52,415	1,388,292	14,298,973
7,426	93,001	75,936	79,600	6,272,592	208,943	1,919,399	82,456	—	334	627	640,196
9,371	1,681,540	1,081,266	69,673,726	4,762,523	58,658,511	1,014,636	177,252	163	52,570	1,402,128	18,309,378
7,537	11,543	82,624	17,473	2,842,044	90,699	1,014,636	177,252	—	540	8,261	718,725
9,629	820,209	238,509	965,779	23,334,465	427,102	3,177,984	1,543	20	40,479	526,077	6,072,522
4,485	408,574	778,217	2,343,948	61,227,874	1,400,508	10,000,828	120,794	50	104,236	1,494,680	12,345,696
2,243	2,733,267	768,618	1,898,378	52,892,984	4,977,748	5,948,611	277,612	26	26,585	550,708	5,218,987
2,560	149,359	721,993	40,438	15,584,398	2,975,544	15,881,584	8,077,689	—	8,208	204,647	2,649,001
7,562	615,990	1,042,946	1,580,519	47,704,225	2,509,448	18,461,719	280,729	225	24,861	1,480,511	11,488,441
8,560	226,210	332,454	833,657	17,307,366	1,011,915	18,651,058	1,104,456	15	8,009	207,164	3,268,710
15,154	14,599,325	22,431,423	32,407,511	1,098,862,855	59,932,828	459,672,652	105,788,652	8,561	1,337,071	25,013,760	212,082,053
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,720	383	22	287	89,116	—	1,670	—	—	—	—	875
—	8,570	1,751	25,965	1,216,829	8,312	352,697	15,762	—	202	9,465	100,755
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,104	39,228	686,459	9,489	4,886,054	479,245	18,133	87,250	—	—	—	309,169
9,908	17,860	87,888	10,780	1,729,012	75,698	298,065	31,225	1	8	—	263,752
2,777	16,073	10,162	9,588	1,147,631	20,720	157,502	12,140	—	584	5,256	100,106
1,562	71,577	956,288	56,857	8,518,221	578,915	818,367	86,483	1	769	14,721	784,158
69	193	40	1,099	109,640	100	18,985	—	—	24	510	55,440
0,075	14,071,400	22,817,756	32,565,267	1,107,490,216	60,511,248	460,509,854	105,875,135	8,562	1,337,584	25,028,901	212,871,621

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860 (CONTINUED).

Rice: 1,000 pounds.	Tobacco: 1,000 pounds.	Cotton: bales of 50 pounds.	Hemp: tons of 2,000 pounds.	Flax: 1,000 pounds.	Flax-seed: bushels.	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.			Hops: in pounds.	Hay: in tons.	Clover-seed: bushels.	Grass-seed: bushels.	Home-made Manufacture: value.
						Cane: 1,000 pounds.	Maple: 1,000 pounds.	Cane: 1,000 gallons.	Maple: 1,000 gallons.	Swedish: 1,000 gallons.					
499	221	997,973	—	109	68	105	1	82	—	67	1,069	55,219	187	638	1,920,175
0*	999	807,453	840	3,233	541	—	3	—	110	—	164	8,276	60	8,110	928,481
2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	—	10	806,741	4	162	265,674
—	10	—	8	1,157	109	—	44	—	0*	—	959	582,425	13,671	13,024	46,594
—	10	—	—	8,112	2,120	—	—	1	—	1	414	86,978	3,595	1,165	17,591
228	768	63,822	1	—	—	1,761	—	436	—	—	—	7,094	—	—	62,249
62,508	919	701,840	81	3,308	90	1,167	1	547	0*	108	199	46,448	635	1,914	1,481,413
—	7,014	—	—	82,990	11,202	—	132	—	21	797	7,139	1,884,263	16,037	202,303	988,515
1	1,246	—	1	73,112	155,156	—	1,515	—	208	823	75,053	635,322	45,321	31,366	547,251
—	318	—	—	28,388	6,130	—	249	—	93	1,993	1,797	707,260	1,564	69,432	314,616
—	17	—	44	18	0	—	3	—	0*	79	130	50,512	08	2,638	16,371
24	108,122	4,092	89,414	728,284	33,581	—	831	—	139	800	5,689	183,454	2,308	62,563	2,085,573
6,455	41	722,218	—	—	297,810	—	—	14,535	66	—	—	48,999	—	701	500,124
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,937	975,716	43,551	6,307	400,587

Virginia	528,842	518,457	1,047,299	65	57	112	27,721	80,921	58,047
Wisconsin	†406,508	†867,539	†774,097	268	825	613	653	518	1,177
Total States.....	18,690,864	18,007,246	26,697,610	12,050	10,720	23,870	229,196	247,400	476,548
Colorado.....	82,654	1,577	84,231	—	—	—	—	97	0
Dakota.....	1,592	934	2,576	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	18,659	12,007	28,696	1,205	1,056	2,261	—	85	82
Nevada.....	6,102	710	6,812	80	88	63	—	85	10
New Mexico.....	†43,690	†89,280	†52,970	5,347	5,105	10,452	—	45	40
Utah.....	20,178	19,947	40,125	46	48	89	—	13	17
Washington.....	8,225	2,918	11,188	195	331	420	—	20	4
Total Territories.	129,139	77,418	206,557	6,828	6,468	18,291	191	112	808
District of Columbia	29,584	81,179	60,763	1	—	1	4,792	6,429	11,131
GRAND TOTAL....	8,849,087	13,115,843	26,964,930	19,474	17,188	86,662	234,029	258,941	487,970

RAILROADS, NEWSPAPERS, COMMERCE, NAVIGATION

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	RAILROADS		NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS.		COMMERCE.			Value of Imports.	Tonnage Cleared.
	Length of Road in Miles.	Cost of Roads and Equipment.	Number.	Copies Issued Annually.	EXPORTS.				
					Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
Alabama ..	749-16	17,591,188	96	7,175,444	88,670,183	—	88,670,183	1,050,910	250
Arkansas ..	88-50	1,165,000	87	2,122,224	—	—	—	—	—
California ..	70-05	8,600,000	121	26,111,788	7,888,394	2,007,608	10,296,002	9,580,868	851
Conn.....	608-00	21,984,100	55	9,555,072	781,776	11,405	743,181	1,410,726	38
Delaware ..	126-69	4,351,739	14	1,010,776	87,420	—	87,420	2,001	2
Florida ..	401-60	8,628,000	22	1,051,600	1,299,852	80,873	1,890,239	896,931	9
Georgia ..	1,404-22	29,057,742	105	13,415,444	18,488,088	—	18,488,088	782,061	168
Illinois ..	2,867-90	104,044,561	286	27,464,764	1,165,188	—	1,165,188	60,214	67
Indiana ..	2,125-90	70,295,148	186	10,090,310	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	679-77	19,494,633	130	6,589,860	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas ..	—	—	27	1,565,640	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky ..	509-98	19,068,477	77	13,504,044	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana ..	834-75	12,020,204	81	16,948,000	107,812,560	605,218	108,417,798	22,922,778	894
Malno....	472-17	16,576,885	70	8,833,273	8,824,420	845,129	8,669,555	1,710,075	809
Maryland ..	880-80	21,887,157	57	20,721,472	8,804,606	196,994	9,001,600	9,784,778	174
Mass.	1,272-95	58,832,328	222	102,000,760	15,246,419	1,756,858	17,003,277	41,187,589	746
Michigan ..	799-30	81,012,399	118	11,606,696	8,826,982	—	8,826,982	976,179	436
Minnesota ..	—	—	49	2,344,000	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi ..	872-80	24,100,009	78	9,099,784	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri ..	817-45	42,842,812	178	29,741,064	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hamp. ..	656-59	23,268,639	20	1,024,400	—	608	—	18,055	0
N. Jersey ..	559-90	28,997,033	90	12,801,412	89,948	—	89,948	5,423	9
N. York ..	2,701-84	181,820,542	542	320,980,884	128,060,067	19,494,482	145,555,449	248,459,577	4,574
N. Car.	890-42	16,709,798	74	4,862,572	750,094	—	750,094	365,981	86
Ohio	2,999-45	111,896,851	340	71,767,742	284,810	—	284,810	259,584	51
Oregon ..	8-90	80,000	16	1,074,640	113,128	—	113,128	1,986	—
Pennsylvania ..	2,542-49	149,471,710	367	116,694,480	5,542,815	85,512	5,628,327	14,034,279	142
R. Island..	107-92	4,318,827	26	5,289,280	211,947	8,949	220,896	495,982	23
S. Car.	987-97	22,385,287	45	8,654,840	21,188,728	11,614	21,205,387	1,569,570	183
Tennessee ..	1,197-92	29,537,722	68	10,053,152	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	806-00	11,232,345	89	7,855,808	5,856,984	927,000	6,783,984	2,436,408	48
Vermont ..	556-75	28,386,215	81	2,579,080	257,083	526,619	783,702	9,731,857	23
Virginia ..	1,771-16	64,958,807	189	26,772,568	5,838,871	24,658	5,863,524	1,826,249	80
Wisconsin ..	922-61	83,565,606	155	10,798,670	187,111	—	187,111	8,425	61
T. States ..	80,798-67	1,151,560,829	4,016	916,041,848	373,184,861	26,933,022	400,117,888	362,187,976	8,789
Colorado ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska ..	—	—	14	510,000	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico ..	—	—	2	59,500	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	2	827,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wash'in ..	—	—	4	122,200	—	—	—	—	—
T. Ter.	—	—	22	1,028,600	—	—	—	—	—
D. of Col. ..	—	—	13	10,881,100	4,418	—	4,418	8,278	—
TOTAL ..	80,798-67	1,151,560,829	4,051	927,061,848	378,189,274	26,933,022	400,122,296	362,166,254	8,789

* Including Chinese, viz., 22,855 males and 963 females—total 23,818.
 † Including Half-Breeds, viz., 20 males and 35 females—total 55.

112 618		27,721 653		80,821 518		58,042 1,171		1,105,453 775,881		249,483		241,852		400,865		1,596,818 775,881		277		559 878		780 220		1,179 288		1,270 257		1,899,979 775,881		11 6		11 6		Richmond, Madison.			
23,370		229,136		247,400		470,530		27,107,516		1,931,339		1,969,142		8,050,531		81,149,047		8,010		14,899		12,427		28,744		18,730		20,559,229		233		241		Denver, Yankton, Omaha, Carson, Santa F6, Fillmore, Olympia.			
2,261		97		9		46		84,277		—		—		—		84,277		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		A. Representatives under the apportion- ment.			
63		85		82		67		28,826		6		9		15		28,341		—		15		8		5		8		—		—		—		B. Representatives as increased under the law of March 4th, 1862.			
10,452		45		40		85		93,516		—		—		29		98,510		—		85		149		28		40		—		—		—		—			
89		13		17		80		40,244		18		11		—		11,594		—		—		14		17		15		—		—		—		—			
420		26		4		80		11,504		—		—		—		—		—		—		9		2		8		—		—		—		—			
18,291		101		112		808		220,151		24		20		44		226,195		—		123		101		51		49		—		—		—		—			
1		4,792		6,429		11,181		71,895		1,212		1,978		8,185		75,980		8		55		47		204		27		—		—		—		—			
88,662		234,020		259,941		487,970		27,480,562		1,992,625		1,071,185		8,958,760		81,443,822		8,018		803		15,077		12,695		28,999		18,865		—		—		—		WASHINGTON.	

3, COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, SHIPPING, BANKS, REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, ETC.

COMMERCE.		NAVIGATION.		Tonnage Owned in the United States.		Shipping Built in the U. States, 1860.		CONDITION OF THE BANKS.					VALUATION OF PROPERTY.		
Inn.	Total.	Value of Inquiries.	Tonnage Cleared.	Tonnage Entered.	Number.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	ASSETS VALUATION.		True Value of Real and Personal.		
											Real Estate.	Real & Personal.			
—	38,670,168	1,050,810	255,867	160,009	52,758	1,169	4,901,000	18,570,027	2,747,174	7,477,976	4,851,153	155,084,099	432,198,762	495,287,078	
7,608	10,206,002	9,850,568	851,923	236,044	85,112	2,023	—	—	—	—	—	63,254,740	180,211,330	219,256,478	
1,405	743,181	1,410,726	32,187	88,008	119,175	7,758	74	21,512,176	27,856,785	980,920	7,561,519	5,574,900	191,478,842	841,266,976	
—	87,426	2,001	2,568	716	28,953	5,826	12	1,640,775	8,150,215	208,924	1,185,772	976,226	26,278,508	89,761,233	
—	1,830,230	836,931	98,980	99,482	38,801	255	2	800,000	464,630	82,876	183,640	129,518	21,720,810	68,927,685	
—	18,483,038	782,061	169,772	108,999	48,527	668	29	16,689,560	16,776,282	228,812	8,798,100	4,738,289	179,801,441	618,292,387	
—	1,165,183	60,214	67,952	52,540	100,008	—	74	5,251,225	3,675,229	1,588,140	5,891,723	897,087	287,219,900	869,207,372	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	4,843,210	7,075,861	1,588,140	5,891,723	1,700,479	291,829,992	411,042,424	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	460,450	724,228	226,545	568,506	527,378	149,438,423	205,166,988	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53,000	48,256	8,268	8,895	2,518,232	22,518,232		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	12,885,870	25,294,869	4,502,250	18,520,207	5,602,899	277,925,054	81,827,595	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	24,498,866	85,401,609	12,115,481	11,579,818	19,777,812	585,212,593	665,948,112	
5,515	108,417,795	22,922,778	894,858	688,500	234,989	1,501	83	7,500,890	12,684,794	670,979	4,148,718	2,411,926	435,787,285	602,118,568	
5,120	8,669,655	1,716,075	809,081	210,919	801,941	57,568	68	150,417	255,087	7,799	81	6,717,716	154,850,888	190,811,600	
6,994	9,001,600	9,784,778	174,000	186,417	585,087	7,799	81	12,563,962	30,898,762	2,779,419	4,106,809	6,874,189	277,185,288	876,919,944	
6,858	17,003,277	41,187,589	746,909	849,449	582,486	33,461	174	64,519,200	107,417,328	7,582,647	22,086,920	27,904,699	475,418,165	615,287,423	
—	8,526,932	970,179	436,701	204,619	73,351	2,904	4	767,465	892,940	24,175	222,107	875,897	123,605,084	163,588,005	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,891,771	32,118,778	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157,836,737	509,472,912	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266,985,851	607,824,911	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123,810,069	156,810,560	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296,682,492	467,918,324	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,069,658,060	1,848,338,517	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116,866,573	292,297,602	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	687,518,121	959,867,101	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	627,602,122	1,169,899,422	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,270,602	29,890,687	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561,192,980	719,233,330	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,778,204	125,104,806	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,553,104	135,887,588	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,772,684	489,299,129	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,475,694	548,188,754	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219,991,180	498,908,892	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,824,799	267,192,385	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112,476,018	365,200,614	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,639,973	122,477,170	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417,932,238	759,346,881	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,429,355	278,671,663	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,085,518	1,859,945,459	
3,022	400,117,888	362,137,076	8,789,654	8,274,163	5,808,637	910,434	1,642	421,590,095	691,495,580	89,564,528	207,102,477	253,802,129	6,925,095,535	13,006,756,576	16,077,253,115
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,732,145	7,426,949	9,151,056
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,013,260	20,588,750	20,843,763
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286,504	4,158,020	5,796,118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,576,068	4,894,735	5,601,466
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,912,972	86,818,484	41,172,408
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,097,542	41,054,945	41,054,945
3,022	400,122,296	362,166,254	8,789,929	8,275,196	5,823,863	912,892	1,642	421,590,095	691,495,580	89,564,528	207,102,477	253,802,129	6,973,100,040	12,084,600,005	16,179,616,063

total 23,343.
total 53.
† Including Half-Breeds, viz., 199 males and 205 females—total 404.
‡ Add City Passenger Railroads 492.57 miles; cost \$14,862,540.

T. States	162,261,889	244,423,549	407,293,070	6,688,414,221	246,125,005	6,069,912	1,116,588	8,069,265	2,188,154	14,599,825	22,481,428	82,497,511
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota	2,115	24,443	24,838	97,885	15,574	84	19	286	848	888	22	287
Nebraska	122,582	501,728	624,865	8,916,002	180,082	4,522	478	7,125	12,720	8,870	1,767	26,065
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico	149,415	1,177,055	1,826,470	9,701,626	194,065	10,119	11,255	84,461	96,104	20,228	600,429	9,480
Utah	82,260	68,898	141,158	1,637,854	235,854	5,145	978	18,052	9,008	17,869	87,858	10,760
Wash'n	88,022	800,897	888,919	1,116,202	892,506	5,005	178	10,084	2,777	16,072	10,162	9,886
T. Ter.	439,894	2,060,006	2,502,800	9,460,019	648,021	24,875	12,898	64,068	51,852	71,871	88	56,857
D. of Col.	17,474	16,789	84,203	2,989,267	54,410	641	122	639	69	198	40	1,099
TOTAL	163,261,889	246,508,244	409,799,638	6,650,872,501	247,927,496	6,115,458	1,129,658	8,729,562	2,240,076	14,671,400	22,817,766	82,555,267

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS

STATES AND TERRITORIES	CEREAL CROPS.						Peanut 1,000 bushels	POTATOES.		VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF		Wine, in gallons.	Rice, 1,000 pounds.	Tobacco 1,000 pounds.	Cotton, bales of 100 pounds.	Hemp, tons of 2,000 pounds.	Flax, 1,000 pounds.
	Wheat: 1,000 bushels.	Rye: 1,000 bushels.	Indian Corn: 1,000 bushels.	Oats: 1,000 bushels.	Barley: 1,000 bushels.	Buckwheat: 1,000 bushels.		Total: 1,000 bushels.	Sweet: 1,000 bushels.	Market-Gardens.	Orchards.						
Alabama	1,222	749	82,761	716	15	1	1,484	897	5,421	\$135,181	\$218,823	19,180	496	221	—	—	—
Arkansas	955	79	17,759	508	8	0*	433	418	1,465	88,094	66,290	1,006	0*	999	997,978	840	109
California	5,947	51	525	958	4,808	86	185	1,047	158	1,074,148	607,459	494,516	2	—	—	—	8,238
Conn.	52	613	2,060	1,522	21	309	26	1,838	8	837,928	508,548	46,788	—	6,000	—	—	1,187
Delaware	913	27	3,892	1,047	4	16	7	878	142	87,791	114,226	688	—	10	—	—	8,112
Florida	8	21	2,244	47	0*	—	865	19	1,218	18,218	21,710	1,661	228	758	63,322	1	—
Georgia	2,545	115	30,776	1,232	15	2	1,765	816	6,508	201,916	176,048	27,646	52,508	919	701,840	81	8,808
Illinois	24,159	991	118,297	15,386	1,176	845	118	5,800	841	418,195	1,145,988	47,098	—	7,014	—	—	2,636
Indiana	15,219	490	69,642	5,029	296	368	78	8,579	284	288,070	1,212,142	88,275	1	7,246	—	1	73,112
Iowa	8,488	176	41,117	6,879	454	216	45	2,701	51	141,548	181,234	8,706	—	818	—	—	25,888
Kansas	168	4	5,679	81	4	87	10	284	9	86,358	124	241	—	17	—	44	18
Kentucky	7,395	1,055	64,044	4,617	271	19	288	1,756	1,057	458,246	644,681	179,846	24	108,102	4,092	39,414	728,234
Louisiana	29	18	16,206	66	0*	0*	430	823	2,071	890,742	110,928	5,080	6,455	41	722,218	—	—
Maine	234	123	1,546	2,959	802	839	247	6,875	1	194,006	501,767	8,165	—	2	—	50	2,997
Maryland	6,103	519	18,445	8,959	17	212	84	1,264	24	580,221	292,196	8,222	—	88,411	—	272	14,481
Mass.	120	888	2,157	1,180	135	128	45	8,202	1	1,397,628	925,519	20,918	—	8,283	—	—	165
Michigan	9,818	434	12,152	4,078	806	600	182	5,265	36	145,058	187,678	18,738	—	121	—	—	3,356
Minnesota	2,196	124	2,987	2,202	125	28	19	2,028	8	94,631	298	894	—	88	—	—	1,008
Mississippi	379	41	29,554	121	2	2	1,956	402	4,848	124,608	259,880	10,106	657	128	1,105,699	6	—
Missouri	4,227	298	72,892	3,651	228	192	108	1,991	835	846,465	810,975	27,827	10	25,086	100	19,268	100,897
N. Hamp.	219	128	1,415	1,829	121	90	79	4,187	0*	76,256	557,984	9,401	—	21	—	81	1,947
N. Jersey	1,768	1,439	9,723	4,539	25	877	28	4,172	1,085	1,542,156	429,402	21,088	—	149	—	430	48,651
New York	8,061	4,781	20,061	35,175	4,187	5,126	1,699	26,447	7	8,381,596	8,726,890	61,404	1	5,765	—	35,821	1,514,470
N. Car.	4,744	437	80,078	2,782	8	80	1,982	831	6,140	76,608	648,683	64,064	7,504	32,873	145,514	8,016	210,490
Ohio	14,532	636	70,637	15,479	1,601	2,827	106	8,758	298	860,318	1,808,678	662,640	—	25,529	—	3	256,000
Oregon	822	8	75	903	26	8	86	812	0*	69,385	474,984	2,606	—	0*	—	5	50
Pennsylvania	18,045	5,475	23,197	27,897	581	5,572	123	11,957	108	1,844,970	1,479,988	88,023	—	8,161	—	4,005	810,080
R. Island	1	28	459	284	41	8	6	543	1	146,561	83,591	507	—	1	—	—	—
S. Car.	1,286	89	15,066	937	11	1	1,728	227	4,110	187,848	218,989	24,064	119,100	104	853,418	1	844
Tennessee	5,410	265	50,748	2,843	23	14	551	1,175	2,615	974,168	814,289	13,562	81	38,981	227,450	608	161,740
Texas	1,464	95	16,522	989	89	2	859	169	1,853	55,943	46,892	13,946	26	98	405,100	10	—
Vermont	481	181	1,468	3,512	75	216	69	5,148	1	24,792	198,427	2,938	—	12	—	8	5,107
Virginia	18,129	944	83,361	10,185	69	478	515	2,292	1,961	589,411	810,650	40,508	6	128,965	12,727	12	487,880
Wisconsin	15,818	888	7,565	11,059	679	67	100	8,848	2	207,158	76,096	9,511	—	87	—	853	21,644
T. States	170,176	20,965	327,694	172,069	15,614	17,681	15,100	110,028	41,602	15,800,886	19,696,845	1,850,816	187,140	429,864	5,196,944	104,480	8,778,843
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota	1	1	20	8	—	0*	—	9	—	530	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	72	1	1,847	80	1	18	—	170	0*	9,680	161	631	—	4	—	9	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico	446	1	710	7	6	0*	89	5	0*	17,640	19,701	8,201	—	7	—	—	—
Utah	838	1	94	189	12	0*	8	140	0*	45,468	9,280	60	—	6*	1,183	1	4,197
Wash'n	98	6*	155	2	1	8*	—	191	0*	27,740	23,770	179	—	5*	—	—	89
T. Ter.	995	4	2,670	486	21	14	84	516	6*	101,034	63,038	9,071	—	11	1,188	10	4,236
D. of Col.	18	7	81	29	0*	6*	4	82	4	189,108	9,990	118	—	15	—	—	—
TOTAL	171,184	20,976	330,451	172,554	15,635	17,665	15,188	110,571	41,606	15,511,027	19,759,901	1,860,008	187,140	429,890	5,198,077	104,490	8,788,079

* Less than 1,000 bushels or pounds.

225,210	382,454	833,957	17,897,866	1,011,915	18,651,063	1,104,459	15	94,561	207,184	2,539,001	11,458,441	8,868,710
599,825	22,431,423	82,497,511	1,098,862,865	50,932,825	459,672,652	105,788,652	6,561	1,357,071	25,013,760	212,082,055		
888	22	287	89,116	—	1,670	—	—	—	—	—	875	—
8,570	1,757	25,965	1,216,929	8,912	852,997	15,769	—	202	9,465	100,755	—	—
29,228	696,450	9,489	4,856,054	479,245	18,183	87,250	—	—	—	809,169	—	—
17,380	87,888	10,780	1,729,012	775,698	293,065	21,825	—	—	—	268,782	—	—
16,072	10,102	9,886	1,147,681	20,720	157,502	12,146	—	—	—	106,108	—	—
71,577	88	56,857	8,518,221	578,915	618,367	66,468	—	—	—	784,158	—	—
193	40	1,099	109,030	100	18,985	—	—	—	—	55,440	—	—
611,400*	23,817,756	82,555,267	1,107,400,216	60,511,343	490,609,854	105,875,185	6,562	1,357,564	25,028,991	212,871,654		

G TO THE CENSUS OF 1860 (CONTINUED).

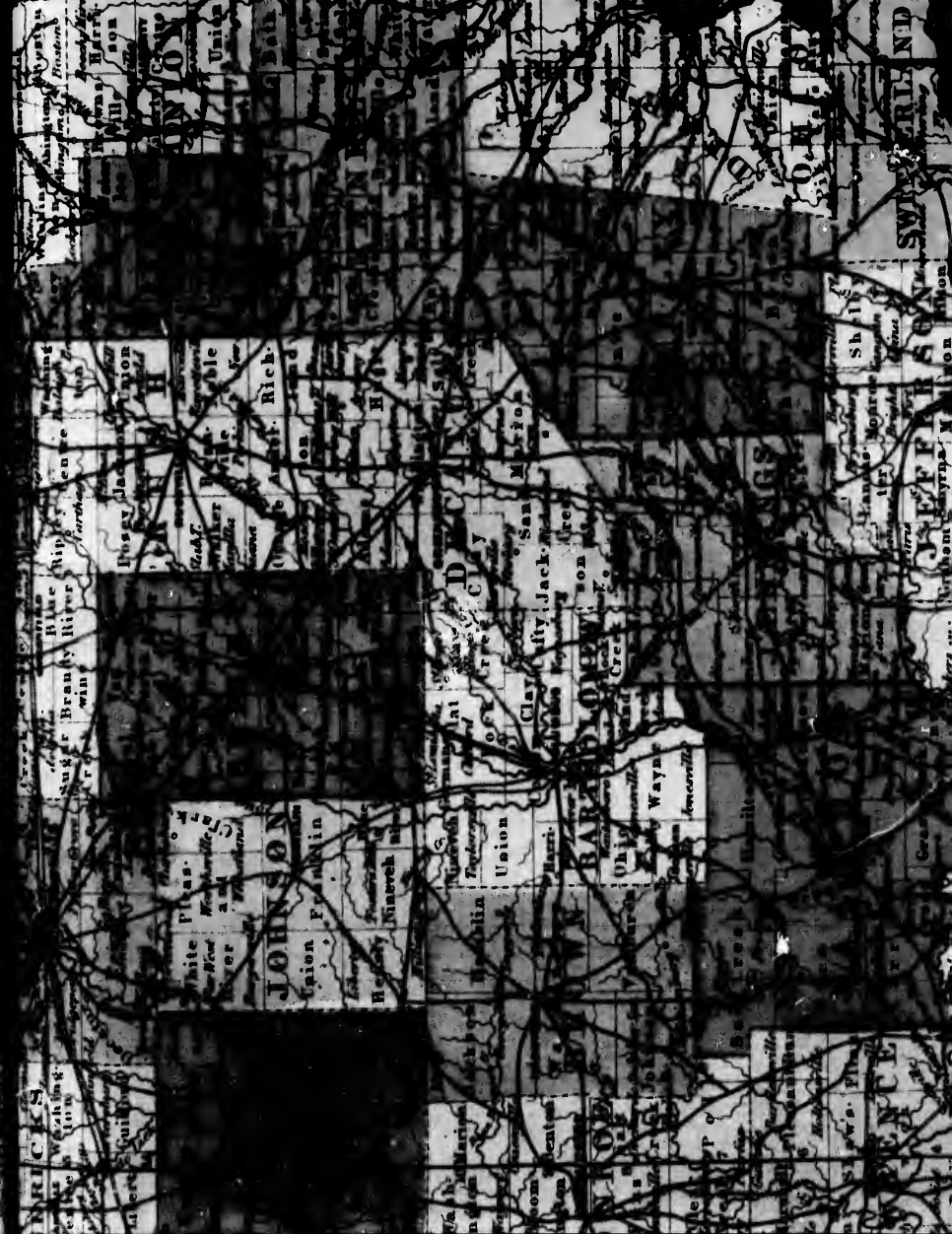
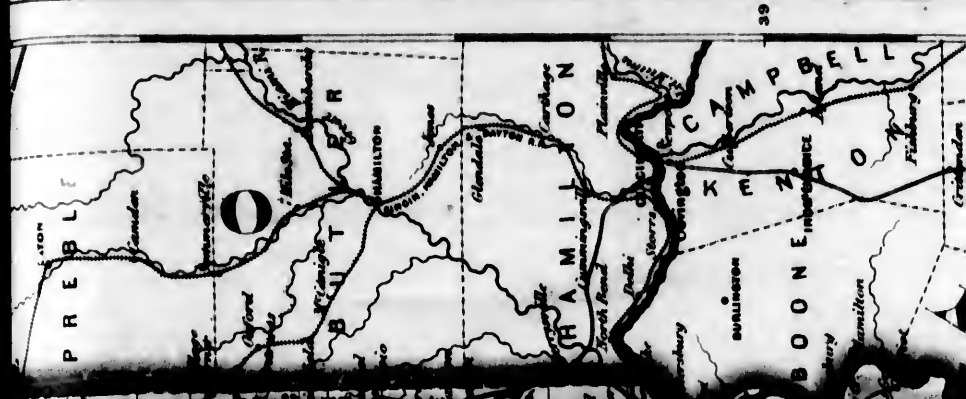
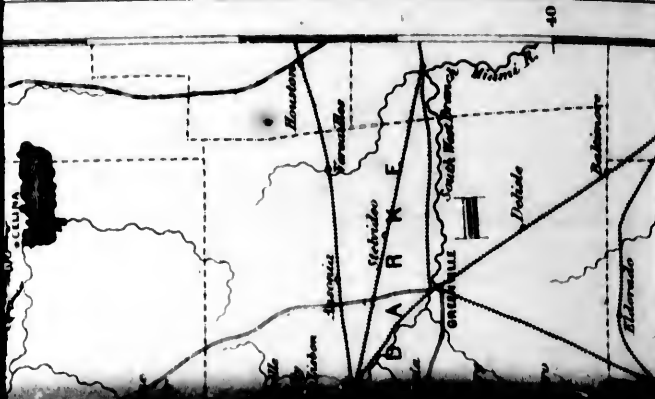
Cotton bales of 100 pounds	Hemp: tons of 2,000 pounds.	Flax: 1,000 pounds.	Fur: seed: bushels.	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.		Hops, in pounds.	Hay, in tons.	Clover: seed: bushels.	Grass: seed: bushels.	Home-made Manufact. Value.		
				Cane: 1,000 pounds.	Maple: 1,000 pounds.	Cane: 1,000 gallons.	Maple: 1,000 gallons.							
221	997,978	—	109	68	108	1	82	—	67	1,069	55,229	187	658	1,920,175
999	867,485	846	8,238	541	—	8	—	110	—	184	8,276	69	8,110	925,451
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	10	806,741	4	1,162	265,874
10	—	—	1,157	109	—	44	—	2	0*	956	562,425	13,671	13,024	48,954
758	63,822	1	8,112	2,126	—	—	—	1	—	414	86,978	8,565	1,165	17,591
919	701,540	81	3,808	90	1,761	1	436	—	—	—	7,594	—	—	62,243
246	—	1	22,630	11,292	1,615	—	182	—	199	199	46,448	685	1,914	1,481,418
818	—	—	73,112	155,156	—	—	208	828	7,129	1,834,265	10,687	202,808	988,815	—
17	—	—	23,888	6,130	—	—	249	—	75,053	635,322	45,821	81,866	847,251	—
102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,797	707,260	1,564	69,432	314,010	—
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	50,812	93	2,638	15,371	—
121	4,092	80,414	723,234	28,891	—	881	—	139	5,899	153,454	2,308	62,569	2,095,573	—
238	722,218	—	—	—	—	—	14,535	66	—	46,999	—	—	701	503,124
8	—	—	2,997	459	—	807	—	—	109,987	975,716	48,551	6,907	490,787	—
128	—	—	14,481	1,570	—	63	—	2	2,943	191,744	39,811	3,195	67,933	—
138	—	—	165	7	—	1,006	—	—	111,801	685,331	1,295	4,562	245,858	—
149	—	—	3,396	228	—	2,988	—	834	61,704	750,908	49,450	6,555	143,151	—
175	—	—	1,008	73	—	871	—	22	149	274,952	156	2,314	6,057	—
183	1,195,699	6	—	10	244	0*	8	5	221	32,885	217	1,175	1,318,426	—
21	—	100	19,265	109,837	4,656	—	142	22	2,265	401,070	2,216	55,718	1,934,282	—
149	—	—	81	1,317	31	—	2,255	—	180,428	612,741	11,992	5,272	261,018	—
175	—	—	490	38,651	8,241	—	8	0*	8,722	508,729	39,208	85,410	27,588	—
183	—	—	35,821	1,514,476	56,986	—	10,916	0*	9,655,542	8,564,750	106,933	81,622	717,565	—
183	145,514	8,016	210,490	20,908	98	81	12	18	1,767	131,865	832	3,008	2,045,372	—
183	—	—	—	250,708	—	3,324	—	893	22,344	1,602,513	216,545	53,475	600,061	—
181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	26,441	307	3,793	45,914	—
1	—	—	4,003	810,000	24,209	—	2,700	—	41,576	2,245,420	274,993	67,204	544,732	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	82,725	1,321	4,229	7,824	—
104	858,418	—	1	844	818	105	0*	15	122	57,592	24	38	816,117	—
931	227,450	803	161,740	9,611	—	117	294	7	2,829	140,027	8,062	41,532	3,164,195	—
98	403,100	10	—	—	—	590	0*	389	4	115	—	—	694,169	—
12	—	—	5,107	831	—	0,820	—	—	631,641	919,068	2,444	11,420	63,295	—
96	—	—	487,830	80,678	—	938	—	—	10,015	415,539	86,961	53,063	1,575,585	—
878	12,727	—	21,644	4,256	†258	1,534	—	83	135,537	853,709	3,848	26,883	128,423	—
864	5,196,944	104,480	8,773,543	611,780	302,205	38,863	10,337	1,944	7,176	11,009,883	10,078,506	923,840	399,558	24,226,461
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6*	1,183	—	4,197	145	—	—	—	—	—	1,103	—	2	—	26,996
0*	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,026	—	8	101	69,643
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,971	—	116	211	83,506
11	1,138	—	4,236	147	—	—	—	—	164	52,442	—	161	618	181,321
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3,180	—	—	—	440
390	5,193,077	104,490	8,783,079	611,927	302,205	38,863	10,337	1,944	7,235	11,010,012	10,129,128	929,010	900,386	24,853,229

† So in Census Report.



Longitude West 86 from Greenwich 85







JOHNSON'S INDIANA

PUBLISHED BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

Scale of Miles
 0 20 40

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1864 by A. Johnson in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Longitude West 9 from Washington





Longitude West 86

87



86



STATISTICS OF GENERAL INDUSTRY—MINING

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE STATISTICS.								
	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material, including Fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Value of Annual Products.	Number of Months.	Capital Invested.	Costs used 1,000 pounds.
				Male.	Females.				
Alabama.	1,117	8,260,000	4,100,000	6,626	1,140	9,400,000	11	1,306,500	4,300
Arkansas.	375	1,040,000	909,000	1,520	85	2,150,000	1	55,000	—
California.	8,505	23,032,593	16,558,636	23,303	493	69,500,000	61	6,000,000	15,700
Conn.....	2,923	45,720,000	40,140,000	44,161	21,621	83,000,000	61	6,000,000	15,700
Delaware.	564	5,360,000	5,375,000	5,332	860	9,920,000	11	573,000	2,700
Florida....	186	6,675,000	905,000	2,310	170	2,700,000	1	80,000	200
Georgia...	1,724	11,164,000	10,000,000	9,910	2,150	13,700,000	32	1,564,603	12,900
Illinois...	4,100	27,700,000	31,300,000	23,500	870	56,750,000	3	10,000	400
Indiana...	5,120	18,875,000	27,865,000	20,600	719	43,250,000	2	250,000	800
Iowa.....	1,791	7,530,000	8,590,000	6,473	102	14,300,000	—	—	—
Kansas...	299	4,033,000	653,263	1,719	—	2,800,000	—	—	—
Kentucky	8,160	20,063,000	21,330,000	20,890	1,460	36,300,000	4	104,000	810
Louisiana	1,710	7,110,000	7,930,000	7,610	80	15,500,000	2	1,073,000	1,900
Maine....	3,532	23,000,000	20,861,452	25,000	14,710	38,075,493	19	6,103,325	23,400
Maryland	2,930	61,300,000	21,900,000	20,800	20,100	42,570,000	10	2,214,500	12,000
Mass....	7,768	133,000,000	111,000,000	143,300	63,300	263,000,000	200	33,300,000	126,000
Michigan	2,530	24,000,000	14,000,000	22,560	1,260	35,200,000	—	—	—
Minnesota	565	2,400,000	2,030,000	2,215	15	3,600,000	—	—	—
Mississippi	830	8,740,000	2,490,000	4,540	156	6,000,000	4	850,000	500
Missouri..	2,800	20,500,000	24,000,000	20,180	1,200	43,500,000	8	169,000	100
N. Hamp.	2,532	25,910,000	24,400,000	19,200	10,900	45,500,000	44	19,875,000	39,200
N. Jersey.	4,031	40,000,000	42,000,000	114,600	13,060	61,000,000	29	1,845,000	2,200
N. York...	23,216	175,413,203	203,899,800	174,059	47,422	879,023,560	70	5,327,079	25,000
N. Car....	2,790	9,910,000	9,860,000	11,760	2,130	14,450,000	86	1,049,760	5,100
Ohio.....	10,710	53,000,000	70,000,000	63,800	11,300	125,000,000	7	250,000	1,800
Oregon...	300	1,293,000	1,452,000	906	10	3,183,000	—	—	—
Pennsylv.	21,103	133,000,000	145,300,000	135,141	38,000	285,500,000	151	8,250,640	32,500
R. Island.	1,163	23,300,000	23,400,000	21,200	12,000	47,500,000	335	11,500,000	35,000
S. Car....	1,050	5,610,000	3,620,000	4,000	800	6,800,000	17	827,825	8,800
Tennessee	2,420	17,270,000	9,385,000	11,960	1,135	17,100,000	25	930,000	8,100
Texas....	910	8,850,000	2,770,000	3,360	110	6,250,000	1	500,000	500
Vermont..	1,591	9,500,000	8,110,000	8,940	1,560	16,000,000	10	821,000	1,000
Virginia..	4,300	23,640,000	80,890,000	33,050	3,546	51,300,000	18	1,325,243	7,800
Wisconsin	3,120	16,580,000	17,250,000	16,320	770	28,500,000	—	—	—
T. States.	127,479	1,048,237,799	1,017,625,247	1,094,930	284,563	1,899,518,058	914	99,506,465	363,700
Colorado..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.	107	271,475	238,225	331	8	631,942	—	—	—
Nevada...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico	86	2,051,000	432,000	949	80	1,165,000	—	—	—
Utah....	132	412,126	898,623	843	4	823,000	—	—	—
Wash'n'tn	52	1,296,700	505,000	856	4	1,405,000	—	—	—
T. Ter....	391	4,062,261	1,573,758	2,514	51	8,974,942	—	—	—
D. of Col.	424	2,650,000	2,901,000	2,553	857	6,512,000	1	45,000	200
Total..	128,800	1,050,000,000	1,012,000,000	1,100,000	285,000	1,900,000,000	915	99,751,465	364,000

VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF GENERAL INDUSTRY

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Leather.	Bricks and Shingles.	Clothing.	Furniture.	Sawed and Planed Lumber.	Flour and Meal.	Sugar and Caramels.	Flourishing Gas and Coke.	Distilled Spirits.
Alabama.	840,400	—	—	—	2,017,641	807,502	—	58,000	13,040
Arkansas..	116,376	—	—	—	1,033,185	453,099	—	6,120	—
California.	226,214	—	—	—	4,214,596	4,835,899	204,900	349,410	—
Conn.....	953,732	2,044,702	1,933,985	514,425	331,651	1,719,294	396,045	232,054	109,200
Delaware..	87,240	226,470	179,840	59,932	261,172	1,844,919	61,500	83,175	—
Florida....	—	—	—	—	—	855,060	—	—	—
Georgia...	303,164	857,267	—	—	1,475,240	—	—	—	—
Illinois...	150,000	983,052	—	873,600	2,064,026	3,823,790	—	96,000	11,500
Indiana...	803,337	1,034,341	—	611,134	2,276,124	18,104,804	896,442	342,142	3,204,100

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UN

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Area 50,723 square miles, or 82,462,080 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Autauga.....	7,119	14	9,607	10,789
Baldwin.....	8,676	140	8,714	7,530
Barbour.....	14,629	83	16,150	30,812
Bibb.....	8,027	25	8,842	11,894
Blount.....	10,193	6	666	10,865
Bullter.....	11,260	41	6,818	18,123
Calhoun.....	17,169	23	4,342	21,539
Chambers.....	11,815	50	11,849	23,214
Cherokee.....	15,321	87	8,003	18,860
Choctaw.....	6,767	16	7,004	13,877
Clarke.....	7,599	14	7,436	15,049
Coffee.....	8,200	6	1,417	9,623
Conecuh.....	6,419	10	4,893	11,811
Coosa.....	14,050	11	5,212	19,273
Covington.....	5,631	17	821	6,469
Dale.....	10,381	7	1,809	12,195
Dallas.....	7,785	80	25,760	33,625
De Kalb.....	9,529	4	843	10,705
Fayette.....	11,145	2	1,708	12,350
Franklin.....	10,119	13	8,493	18,627
Green.....	7,251	10	23,593	30,859
Henry.....	10,464	21	4,433	14,918
Jackson.....	11,811	67	8,405	19,283
Jefferson.....	9,073	19	2,640	11,746
Lawrence.....	7,178	14	6,793	13,975
Lauderdale.....	10,639	44	6,787	17,430
Limestone.....	7,215	6	8,085	15,306
Lowndes.....	8,362	14	19,340	27,716
Madison.....	11,686	192	14,378	26,451
Marengo.....	6,761	1	24,400	31,111
Marion.....	9,891	5	1,238	11,139
Marshall.....	9,800	51	1,821	11,479
Macon.....	8,628	1	18,176	26,805
Mobile.....	23,560	1,193	11,876	21,181
Montgomery.....	12,124	70	23,710	35,904
Monroe.....	6,916	46	8,705	15,667
Morgan.....	7,592	87	3,706	11,335
Perry.....	9,479	89	18,208	27,724
Pleikens.....	10,117	8	12,191	22,316
Pike.....	15,646	4	8,785	24,435
Randolph.....	19,182	23	1,904	20,059
Russell.....	10,998	13	15,693	26,592
Shelby.....	8,970	26	3,623	12,619
St. Clair.....	9,236	9	1,763	11,018
Sumter.....	5,919	25	18,091	24,035
Tallapoosa.....	17,154	1	6,722	23,877
Talladega.....	14,684	21	8,865	23,520
Tuscaloosa.....	12,971	84	10,145	23,200
Walker.....	7,461	—	519	7,990
Washington.....	2,119	56	2,404	4,609
Wilcox.....	6,793	25	17,797	24,615
Winston.....	8,454	—	122	8,576
TOTAL (52 counties)	526,431*	2,690	435,080	964,201

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq.m.
1820.....	85,451	571	41,879	127,901	2.52
1830.....	190,406	1,573	117,549	309,527	6.10
1840.....	335,185	2,069	258,589	595,756	11.94
1850.....	426,514	2,365	342,644	771,523	15.21
1860.....	526,431*	2,690	435,080	964,201	19.01

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Area 53,198 square miles, or 83,406,720 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Arkansas.....	8,923	—	4,921	8,544
Ashley.....	4,829	—	3,761	3,990
Benton.....	8,921	1	884	9,806
Bradley.....	5,693	—	2,690	8,888

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Phillips.....	5,982	4	8,941	14,877
Pike.....	8,798	—	227	4,023
Polk.....	2,585	—	1,086	3,622
Polk.....	4,090	—	173	4,263
Pope.....	6,905	—	978	7,883
Prairie.....	6,015	—	2,589	8,604
Pulaski.....	8,187	7	8,505	11,699
Randolph.....	5,902	—	859	6,226
St. Francis.....	6,031	—	2,621	8,677
Saline.....	5,891	—	749	6,644
Scott.....	4,930	—	215	5,144
Sealey.....	5,178	—	98	5,277
Sebastian.....	8,537	1	650	9,233
Sevier.....	7,150	—	866	10,511
Union.....	5,957	—	6,831	12,288
Van Buren.....	5,157	—	200	5,357
Washington.....	18,133	47	1,493	14,677
White.....	6,831	8	1,432	8,311
Yell.....	5,335	—	998	6,333
TOTAL (55 counties)	324,191	144	111,115	435,450

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq.m.
1820.....	12,579	59	1,617	14,255	0.27
1830.....	25,671	141	4,576	30,388	0.56
1840.....	77,174	465	19,935	97,574	1.80
1850.....	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	4.02
1860.....	324,191	144	111,115	435,450	8.19

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Area 188,992 square miles, or 120,948,480 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.
Alameda.....	8,548	55	13	198	8,922
Amador.....	8,252	89	22	2,569	10,932
Butte.....	9,737	71	121	2,177	12,106
Calaveras.....	12,546	95	1	8,657	10,299
Colusa.....	2,165	25	75	9	2,274
Contra Costa.....	5,185	27	114	2	5,328
Del Norte.....	1,341	49	260	383	1,994
Ei Dorado.....	15,515	277	8	4,762	20,562
Fresno.....	999	8	8,294	309	4,606
Humboldt.....	2,493	6	159	87	2,745
Klamath.....	1,220	4	46	533	1,803
Los Angeles.....	9,221	87	2,014	11	11,333
Mariposa.....	4,308	90	7	1,843	6,248
Marin.....	8,097	23	210	4	8,334
Mendocino.....	2,905	8	1,054	5	3,972
Merced.....	1,114	23	4	—	1,141
Monterey.....	4,305	17	411	8	4,731
Napa.....	5,448	55	1	17	5,521
Norada.....	14,188	156	6	2,147	16,497
Placer.....	10,919	52	7	2,892	13,870
Plumas.....	8,851	5	108	399	9,363
Sacramento.....	21,092	468	951	1,731	24,242
Santa Barbara.....	8,178	—	865	—	8,543
San Bernardino.....	2,504	19	8,028	—	5,551
San Clara.....	11,925	87	—	—	12,012
San Cruz.....	4,912	82	—	—	5,064
San Diego.....	1,249	8	8,067	—	9,324
San Francisco.....	55,020	1,176	—	—	56,196
San Joaquin.....	9,300	126	—	—	9,426
San Luis Obispo.....	1,770	12	—	—	1,782
San Mateo.....	3,146	68	—	—	3,214
Shasta.....	4,818	42	—	—	4,860
Sierra.....	11,330	71	—	—	11,401
Slakiyou.....	7,568	—	—	—	7,568
Solano.....	7,127	42	—	—	7,169
Sonoma.....	11,732	86	—	—	11,818
Stanislaus.....	2,200	45	—	—	2,245
Sutter.....	3,360	80	—	—	3,440
Tehama.....	4,002	42	—	—	4,044
Trinity.....	5,108	17	—	—	5,125

Col.	Slave.	Total.
.....	9,841	14,870
.....	227	4,025
.....	1,088	8,621
.....	173	4,262
.....	978	7,888
.....	2,839	8,854
.....	3,505	11,099
.....	859	6,261
.....	2,621	8,672
.....	749	6,640
.....	215	5,145
.....	98	5,271
.....	680	9,238
.....	8,866	10,516
.....	6,831	12,288
.....	200	5,857
.....	1,493	14,678
.....	1,433	8,816
.....	998	6,839
.....	111,115	435,450

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1830	289,608	8,047	25	297,675	63.70
1840	801,856	8,105	17	809,978	66.92
1850	863,099	7,698	—	870,792	79.38
1860	451,520	3,027	—	460,147	93.45

STATE OF DELAWARE.

Area 2,120 square miles, or 1,356,800 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Kent	20,330	7,271	208	27,504
Newcastle	46,855	8,193	254	54,707
Sussex	23,904	4,870	1,841	29,615
TOTAL (3 counties)	90,569	19,829	1,798	112,216

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	46,810	3,399	3,887	53,096	27.88
1800	49,852	3,263	6,153	64,273	30.21
1810	55,861	13,136	4,177	72,674	34.23
1820	55,982	12,958	4,509	72,749	34.29
1830	67,601	15,555	3,292	76,748	36.20
1840	68,661	16,919	2,605	78,085	36.63
1850	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	48.13
1860	90,539	19,829	1,798	112,216	52.93

POPULATION.

Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1,617	14,255	0.27
4,576	30,888	0.58
19,935	97,574	1.87
47,100	209,897	4.02
111,115	435,450	8.84

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Area 59,268 square miles, or 37,981,520 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Alachua	3,767	8	4,457	3,232
Brevard	224	1	21	246
Calhoun	895	27	524	1,446
Clay	1,383	7	519	1,944
Columbia	2,582	1	2,063	4,646
Dade	60	1	2	63
Duval	2,923	162	1,937	5,074
Escambia	3,654	153	1,961	5,768
Franklin	1,873	6	520	1,904
Gadsden	8,981	6	5,409	9,396
Hamilton	2,784	23	1,397	4,154
Hernando (catim.)	1,000	—	200	1,200
Hillsboro'	2,415	2	564	2,981
Holmes	1,271	3	112	1,386
Jackson	5,263	43	4,908	10,209
Jefferson	3,493	4	6,874	9,370
Lafayette	1,490	1	377	2,068
Leon	3,194	60	9,089	12,343
Levy	1,631	—	450	1,781
Liberty	935	1	521	1,457
Madison	8,521	9	4,249	7,779
Manatee	601	—	253	854
Marion	3,294	1	5,314	8,609
Monroe	2,302	160	461	2,913
Nassau	1,973	54	1,612	3,644
New River	3,073	1	744	3,820
Orange	323	1	163	987
Putnam	1,634	31	1,047	2,712
Santa Rosa	4,043	61	1,371	5,480
St. John's	1,953	32	1,003	3,088
Suwannee	1,467	1	835	2,308
Sumter	1,000	—	549	1,549
Taylor	1,259	—	125	1,384
Volusia	881	—	297	1,188
Wakulla	1,672	—	1,167	2,839
Walton	2,584	12	441	3,037
Washington	1,670	10	474	2,154
TOTAL (37 counties)	77,747	682	61,745	140,424

CALIFORNIA.

Area 120,943,430 acres.

Indians.	Chinese.	Total.
13	193	8,927
22	2,563	10,930
121	2,177	12,103
1	8,637	16,299
75	9	2,274
114	2	5,323
206	388	1,993
8	4,762	20,562
3,294	309	4,605
153	87	2,694
46	533	1,803
2,014	11	11,333
7	1,843	6,243
210	4	3,334
1,054	5	3,967
4	—	1,141
411	6	4,739
1	17	5,931
5	2,147	16,446
7	2,892	13,270
103	399	4,363
951	1,731	24,142
365	—	3,543
3,028	—	5,551
—	—	11,913
—	—	4,944
3,067	—	4,324
—	—	56,802
—	—	9,485
—	—	1,782
—	—	3,214
—	—	4,860
—	—	11,387
—	—	7,629
—	—	7,169
—	—	11,867
—	—	2,245
—	—	8,890
—	—	4,044
—	—	5,125
—	—	4,638

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1830	13,885	844	15,501	24,780	0.53
1840	27,943	317	25,717	54,477	0.90

Texas....	910	3,550,000	2,770,000	3,500	170	16,000,000	10	821,000
Vermont...	1,531	9,500,000	8,110,000	8,940	1,851	51,500,000	18	1,325,243
Virginia...	4,990	20,040,000	20,890,000	83,050	8,540	23,500,000	—	—
Wisconsin	8,120	10,850,000	17,250,000	16,320	770	—	—	—
T. States ...	127,470	1,043,287,799	1,017,625,247	1,094,930	234,563	1,890,518,058	914	99,506,465
Colorado...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska...	107	271,475	233,225	631	8	531,942	—	—
Nevada...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico	80	2,081,000	432,000	949	80	1,105,000	—	—
Utah.....	152	412,126	893,523	843	9	823,000	—	—
Washin'ta	53	1,296,700	505,000	880	4	1,405,000	—	—
T. Ter....	397	4,092,201	1,573,753	2,514	51	3,974,942	—	—
D. of Col.	424	2,630,000	2,801,000	2,550	887	5,512,000	1	45,000
TOTAL...	128,800	1,050,000,000	1,012,000,000	1,100,000	235,000	1,900,000,000	915	99,551,465

VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF GE...

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Leather.	Boots and Shoes.	Clothing.	Furniture.	Wood and Placed Lumber.	Flour and Meal.	Sap and Lumber.	Fluorinating Gas and Coke.	Distilled
Alabama...	840,400	—	—	—	2,017,641	807,592	—	58,000	—
Arkansas...	115,875	—	—	—	1,033,155	459,999	—	—	—
California	226,214	—	—	—	4,214,596	4,335,899	291,900	—	349
Conn.....	953,782	2,044,702	1,338,985	514,425	531,051	1,719,294	896,045	232,054	109
Delaware...	37,240	220,470	179,340	59,052	261,172	1,844,919	61,500	83,175	—
Florida...	—	—	—	—	1,475,240	355,060	—	—	—
Georgia...	893,164	857,287	—	—	2,064,020	3,323,730	—	96,000	11
Illinois...	150,000	963,052	—	873,030	2,275,124	18,104,804	886,442	342,142	3,204
Indiana...	803,987	1,034,341	—	601,124	3,189,843	11,292,665	256,535	96,012	1,901
Iowa.....	81,760	825,296	—	157,491	2,373,529	6,950,949	113,470	55,900	81
Kansas...	850	—	—	—	945,088	284,251	—	—	—
Kentucky	701,555	653,788	—	258,046	2,200,677	5,034,743	486,900	96,440	930
Louisiana	47,000	1,891,121	—	—	1,019,554	11,094	156,310	—	—
Maine...	2,011,033	1,861,915	1,032,946	238,534	6,784,981	1,076,963	53,637	143,852	442
Maryland	1,733,033	1,344,187	2,256,716	826,184	734,122	8,020,122	493,345	13,500	329
Mass.....	10,851,056	46,440,203	6,440,671	3,365,415	2,233,419	4,196,710	1,010,206	967,058	1,260
Michigar	574,172	383,315	—	450,028	7,033,427	8,668,288	108,478	—	73
Minnesota	11,400	133,395	—	37,269	816,808	1,810,000	—	—	15
Mississip'l	223,962	—	—	—	2,055,396	541,994	—	—	—
Missouri...	868,926	863,769	—	205,142	3,702,992	8,997,033	1,049,330	419,306	809
N. Hamp...	1,933,949	8,303,866	689,041	357,195	1,326,781	1,436,981	64,514	289,344	400
N. Jersey	1,297,627	1,850,187	8,975,436	232,500	1,602,319	6,399,610	695,075	239,474	490
New York	20,753,017	10,873,797	24,969,352	7,175,060	12,435,418	35,064,906	8,886,503	4,881,505	7,694
N. Car....	349,020	—	—	—	1,078,968	3,165,251	—	4,046	72
Ohio.....	2,799,239	8,623,827	8,615,322	3,703,605	5,600,045	27,129,045	2,418,972	491,748	4,197
Oregon....	14,500	—	—	—	536,600	1,074,820	—	—	40
Pennsylva	12,431,631	8,173,935	12,192,608	2,983,508	11,811,149	26,572,261	2,987,796	2,147,892	2,183
R. Island	80,397	316,959	1,133,080	217,472	173,174	515,699	107,332	197,735	—
S. Car....	150,935	—	—	—	1,077,712	876,250	—	—	31
Tennessee	1,118,850	262,849	—	—	1,975,431	3,320,301	44,000	63,900	176
Texas....	123,050	—	—	—	1,614,329	2,179,610	9,700	—	112
Vermont...	1,000,158	440,306	250,660	263,735	1,063,356	1,650,808	—	15,215	—
Virginia...	1,218,700	718,591	—	—	2,537,130	15,212,000	279,908	59,700	391
Wisconsin	493,263	901,944	—	806,525	4,386,159	8,161,188	187,010	94,176	101
T. States...	62,942,996	89,274,631	—	—	94,155,122	221,163,760	16,897,955	10,981,992	24,223
Colorado...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska...	—	28,651	—	—	816,104	110,391	—	—	—
Nevada...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mexico	—	—	—	—	65,150	874,190	—	—	22
Utah.....	98,255	86,983	—	—	182,566	237,635	—	—	—
Washin'ta	17,500	—	—	—	1,172,520	73,800	—	—	—
T. Ter....	110,755	65,434	842,798	44,420	1,636,839	796,016	—	242,888	22
D. of Col.	37,000	209,763	—	—	70,825	1,184,563	62,567	—	—
TOTAL...	63,090,751	89,549,900	—	—	95,012,261	223,144,369	16,960,543	11,224,830	24,223

6,000,000	10	821,000	1,057	139,900	10,718	524	741	902	1,003,611	60	476,380	1,390	70	466,020	1,019	121	64	167,000	
1,900,000	19	1,825,243	7,908	770,977	23,700	741	741	902	1,003,611	15	90,800	212	—	56,920	1,000	20	78	24	
3,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
99,513,088	914	99,506,465	803,742	55,247,832	5,088,238	129,376	45,245	73,590	115,068,526	1,909	85,520,527	80,866	16,008	40,860,800	689,706	16,075	23,780	20,120	68,665,968
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
631,942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,165,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
923,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,405,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,974,942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,512,000	1	45,000	294	47,403	2,560	82	70	25	74,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90,000,000	915	89,781,465	804,036	55,994,735	5,095,798	129,458	45,315	73,605	115,187,926	1,909	85,520,527	80,866	16,008	40,860,800	689,706	16,075	23,780	20,120	68,665,968

PRODUCTS OF GENERAL INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Soap and Candles.	Flourishing Grain and Cakes.	Distilled Spirits.	Malt Liqueurs.	Coal and Anthracite.	Pig Iron.	Bar and other Rolled Iron.	Iron Castings.	Copper, Lead, Zinc, and Snack.	Agricultural Implements.	Steam Engines and Machinery.	Sewing Machines.	Musical Instruments.	Jewelry and Silverware.	Book, Job, and Newspaper Printing.	Products of Fisheries.	
7,502	83,000	13,044	—	1,200	—	—	142,480	—	533,673	524,350	—	—	—	—	—	
8,999	—	8,125	—	—	—	—	52,000	—	8,700	21,750	—	—	—	—	—	
5,809	204,900	—	1,211,641	—	—	—	75,905	—	9,375	1,600,510	—	—	—	—	113,950	
2,294	895,045	109,350	—	—	—	—	640,000	—	266,162	1,968,536	2,784,600	4,000	1,587,484	641,500	1,012,169	
4,919	61,500	33,175	—	—	870,500	175,500	68,000	—	90,381	560,500	15,000	—	1,800	105,822	—	
5,065	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,000	—	17,600	81,000	—	—	—	—	65,952	
4,730	—	90,000	11,504	4,800	—	—	79,000	—	252,075	875,825	—	—	—	—	—	
4,804	886,442	342,142	3,204,176	1,800,180	—	—	605,423	72,953	2,552,165	807,500	—	—	—	—	768,978	
2,665	256,835	90,012	1,931,930	828,116	27,000	9,375	168,575	—	709,645	426,805	—	—	—	—	135,415	
0,949	118,470	55,900	81,390	221,495	6,500	—	157,435	160,500	112,590	186,720	—	—	—	—	140,218	
4,251	—	8,750	52,800	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	
4,745	486,900	90,449	950,651	219,700	476,900	534,164	514,000	—	597,118	1,004,664	—	—	—	—	804,600	
1,694	156,310	—	—	—	—	—	525,800	—	66,408	818,400	—	—	—	—	—	
8,963	53,637	149,852	442,500	36,169	—	332,000	429,596	—	389,180	681,225	—	82,550	84,240	294,939	1,050,755	
0,122	433,345	13,500	829,611	242,286	464,383	739,690	536,000	60,000	318,930	1,286,000	—	—	80,800	350,155	21,105	
6,710	1,910,206	967,058	1,266,570	653,700	—	493,000	1,291,200	1,801,035	1,749,943	5,181,238	1,067,300	1,762,470	2,648,641	2,905,916	9,800,442	
8,288	108,478	—	73,704	854,738	—	291,400	—	888,002	412,192	809,082	—	—	—	209,729	250,467	
0,000	—	15,950	77,740	—	—	—	—	—	17,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,994	—	—	—	—	—	—	147,550	—	94,288	528,000	—	—	—	—	—	
97,083	1,640,330	419,966	809,000	1,143,450	8,200	575,000	535,000	862,663	250,017	719,500	—	—	—	269,749	—	
50,981	64,514	86,349	—	86,000	—	—	7,000	379,323	134,935	595,560	184,500	64,500	11,800	244,579	64,500	
99,010	595,075	239,474	499,812	605,910	574,920	1,370,723	2,303,398	—	193,211	3,215,673	—	—	2,291,344	217,270	209,277	
24,906	8,886,908	4,881,308	7,698,464	4,998,151	1,385,209	2,216,350	8,216,124	800	8,429,037	10,484,868	1,043,505	3,392,577	5,466,463	22,916,855	151,040	
45,251	—	4,046	72,341	—	—	—	92,048	56,650	105,000	92,750	—	—	—	—	101,568	
29,405	2,418,972	491,745	4,197,429	1,912,419	1,599,713	2,327,261	692,000	1,650,323	2,690,948	4,655,005	173,785	—	—	2,150,768	—	
4,820	—	40,000	83,750	—	—	—	—	—	5,830	71,000	—	—	—	—	18,450	
2,261	2,087,798	2,147,602	2,183,421	8,240,681	14,703,498	11,427,370	12,643,500	4,977,798	103,226	1,455,760	7,243,458	240,323	475,950	4,122,180	6,261,587	
5,699	107,832	197,735	—	81,267	83,500	—	386,600	—	117,845	1,068,825	90,000	1,200	3,006,678	205,253	383,750	
7,6250	—	—	31,892	—	—	—	21,750	5,000	4,800	462,192	—	—	—	—	—	
30,901	44,000	69,900	176,648	24,000	413,662	457,000	434,248	552,050	404,000	17,990	—	—	—	491,220	—	
9,610	9,700	—	14,400	—	—	—	70,877	—	140,000	318,400	—	—	—	—	6,093	
30,893	—	15,215	—	—	—	92,910	63,250	296,430	157,647	493,896	42,000	57,930	37,950	99,701	—	
2,000	279,903	59,700	391,143	—	630,188	251,173	1,147,425	809,955	92,880	339,959	1,478,036	—	—	—	86,745	
31,188	187,010	94,176	101,846	702,312	—	40,000	—	377,301	325,368	668,855	—	—	—	180,444	63,512	
38,760	16,897,953	10,981,092	24,223,961	17,806,285	19,933,521	19,487,790	22,248,796	23,546,656	3,979,573	17,802,514	44,072,967	5,603,845	5,791,507	19,533,620	83,699,548	129,60,503
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,891	—	—	—	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
74,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37,633	—	—	22,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
73,800	—	—	6,900	4,200	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	63,497	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
96,016	—	—	29,225	20,600	—	—	—	—	415,000	—	—	—	—	—	63,407	
24,563	62,587	242,388	—	84,300	—	—	—	—	—	130,583	—	—	15,950	778,500	—	
44,360	16,900,542	11,224,390	24,223,176	18,001,185	19,365,765	19,487,790	22,248,796	23,546,656	4,394,573	17,802,514	47,118,550	5,603,845	5,791,507	19,534,550	89,978,048	129,24,029

* Other States (estimated) \$200,000.

Morgan	7,592	37	8,700	15,667
Perry	9,479	39	18,206	27,724
Pickens	10,117	8	12,191	22,316
Pike	15,946	4	8,785	24,485
Randolph	18,182	23	1,904	20,059
Russell	10,966	13	15,688	26,592
Sholby	8,970	20	3,622	12,613
St. Clair	9,236	9	1,703	11,013
Sumter	5,919	25	18,091	24,085
Tallapoosa	17,154	1	6,073	23,227
Talladega	14,634	21	8,865	23,520
Tuscaloosa	12,971	84	10,145	23,200
Walker	7,461	—	519	7,990
Washington	2,119	56	2,494	4,669
Wilcox	6,795	25	17,797	24,619
Winston	8,454	—	122	8,576
TOTAL (32 counties)	526,431*	2,690	435,050	964,201

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census	White	Free Col.	Slave	Total	Pop. to sq. m.
1820	85,451	571	41,879	127,901	2.52
1830	190,406	1,572	117,549	309,527	6.10
1840	335,135	2,089	258,582	590,756	11.64
1850	426,514	2,265	842,844	771,623	15.21
1860	526,431*	2,690	435,050	964,201	19.01

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Area 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres.

Counties	White	Free Col.	Slave	Total
Arkansas	3,923	—	4,927	8,844
Ashley	4,829	—	3,761	8,590
Benton	8,921	1	384	9,306
Bradley	5,693	—	2,690	8,383
Calhoun	3,122	—	981	4,103
Carroll	9,053	—	390	9,383
Chicot	1,722	—	7,512	9,234
Clark	7,816	5	2,214	9,735
Columbia	8,845	5	3,589	12,440
Conway	5,595	7	802	6,697
Crawford	6,958	6	853	7,550
Crittenden	2,578	—	2,347	4,920
Craighead	2,978	1	87	3,066
Dallas	4,788	1	3,404	8,233
Deaha	2,655	20	3,734	6,429
Drew	5,581	—	3,497	9,078
Franklin	6,330	6	962	7,293
Fulton	3,936	—	88	4,024
Green	5,654	—	189	5,843
Hempstead	8,589	2	5,398	13,989
Hot Spring	5,019	3	613	5,635
Independence	12,970	—	1,337	14,307
Izard	6,583	—	882	7,215
Jefferson	7,318	12	7,146	14,971
Johnson	6,639	—	973	7,612
Jackson	7,957	1	2,535	10,493
Lafayette	4,146	7	4,311	8,464
Lawrence	8,375	3	491	9,372
Madison	7,444	—	296	7,740
Marion	5,923	8	261	6,192
Mississippi	2,434	—	1,461	3,895
Monroe	3,431	—	2,226	5,657
Montgomery	3,541	—	92	3,633
Newton	3,369	—	24	3,393
Ouachita	8,457	1	4,473	12,936
Perry	2,162	—	808	2,465

* Civil Indians and Half Breeds, and Chinese, within the several States and organized Territories, are included with the white population. For their distribution see p. 51.

Calaveras	12,546	71	121	2,177	12,148
Colusa	2,165	25	1	3,657	10,299
Contra Costa	5,185	27	114	9	2,274
Del Norte	1,841	49	266	888	5,323
El Dorado	15,515	277	8	4,762	1,993
Freano	999	3	8,294	309	20,562
Humboldt	2,498	6	163	87	4,006
Klamath	1,220	4	46	533	1,803
Los Angeles	9,221	87	2,014	11	11,333
Mariposa	4,308	90	7	1,843	6,243
Marin	3,097	23	210	4	2,694
Mendocino	2,905	3	1,064	5	3,831
Merced	1,114	23	4	—	1,141
Monterey	4,305	17	411	6	4,739
Napa	5,448	55	1	17	5,521
Nevada	14,188	156	5	2,147	10,446
Placer	10,510	52	7	2,892	13,270
Plumas	3,851	5	108	399	4,363
Sacramento	21,692	468	251	1,731	24,142
Santa Barbara	3,178	—	865	—	3,543
San Bernardino	2,504	19	3,028	—	5,551
Santa Clara	11,825	87	—	—	11,912
Santa Cruz	4,912	82	—	—	4,994
San Diego	1,249	8	3,067	—	4,324
San Francisco	55,626	1,176	—	—	50,802
San Joaquin	9,309	128	—	—	9,435
San Luis Obispo	1,770	12	—	—	1,782
San Mateo	3,146	68	—	—	3,214
Shasta	4,318	42	—	—	4,360
Sierra	11,830	57	—	—	11,337
Siskiyou	7,553	71	—	—	7,629
Solano	7,127	42	—	—	7,169
Sonoma	11,782	85	—	—	11,867
Stanislaus	2,200	45	—	—	2,245
Sutter	3,360	30	—	—	3,390
Tehama	4,002	42	—	—	4,044
Trinity	5,108	17	—	—	5,125
Tulare	4,615	23	—	—	4,638
Tuolumne	16,063	166	—	—	16,229
Yolo	4,689	27	—	—	4,716
Yuba	13,435	233	—	—	13,668
TOTAL (44 counties)	388,005	4,056	14,763	23,140	379,994

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census	White	Free Col.	Indians	Chinese	Total	Pop. to sq. m.
1850	91,685	962	—	251	92,597	0.49
1860	333,005	4,056	14,763	23,140	379,994	2.01

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Area 4,674 square miles, or 2,991,360 acres.

Counties	White	Free Col.	Slave	Total
Fairfield	75,800	1,676	—	77,476
Hartford	88,648	1,319	—	89,967
Litchfield	46,207	1,111	—	47,318
Middlesex	30,522	337	—	30,859
New Haven	95,282	2,118	—	97,345
New London	60,337	1,844	—	61,731
Tolland	20,458	256	—	20,709
Windham	84,276	471	—	84,747
TOTAL (8 counties)	451,220	8,627	—	460,147

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census	White	Free Col.	Slave	Total	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	292,581	2,801	2,759	238,141	50.95
1800	244,721	5,330	951	251,002	53.70
1810	265,279	6,453	310	262,042	56.06
1820	267,161	7,844	97	275,102	58.96

121	2,177	12,108
1	8,057	10,290
75	9	2,274
114	2	5,928
200	888	1,998
8	4,702	20,562
3,294	809	4,605
168	87	2,694
46	533	1,808
2,014	11	11,838
7	1,843	8,243
210	4	3,834
1,064	5	3,667
4	6	1,141
411	6	4,789
1	17	5,521
5	2,147	10,446
7	2,892	13,270
108	899	4,803
251	1,731	24,142
805	—	3,548
3,028	—	5,551
—	—	11,912
—	—	4,944
3,067	—	4,324
—	—	50,802
—	—	9,435
—	—	1,782
—	—	3,214
—	—	4,800
—	—	11,837
—	—	7,629
—	—	7,169
—	—	11,867
—	—	2,245
—	—	3,890
—	—	4,044
—	—	5,125
—	—	4,688
—	—	10,229
—	—	4,716
—	—	13,668
4,768	23,140	879,994

Common	2,552	1	2,063	4,616
Dade	60	1	2	63
Duval	2,925	102	1,957	5,074
Escambia	3,654	153	1,901	5,708
Franklin	1,878	6	520	1,904
Gadsden	3,031	6	5,409	9,896
Hamilton	2,784	23	1,397	4,164
Hernando (estim.)	1,000	—	200	1,200
Hillsboro'	2,415	2	564	2,981
Holmes	1,271	8	112	1,386
Jackson	5,268	43	4,008	10,209
Jefferson	3,493	4	6,874	9,870
Lafayette	1,490	1	877	2,003
Leon	3,194	60	9,080	12,843
Levy	1,331	—	450	1,751
Liberty	935	1	521	1,457
Madison	3,521	9	4,240	7,779
Manatee	601	—	233	834
Marion	3,294	1	5,314	8,609
Monroe	2,302	100	451	2,913
Nassau	1,973	54	1,612	3,644
New River	3,073	1	744	3,820
Orange	823	1	163	957
Putnam	1,634	81	1,047	2,712
Santa Rosa	4,043	61	1,371	5,480
St. J. n's	1,953	82	1,003	3,038
Suwanee	1,467	1	835	2,308
Sumter	1,000	—	549	1,549
Taylor	1,250	—	125	1,384
Volusia	661	—	297	1,168
Wakulla	1,672	—	1,167	2,839
Walton	2,534	12	441	3,037
Washington	1,670	10	474	2,154
TOTAL (37 counties)	77,747	932	61,745	140,424

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1830	13,385	844	15,501	34,730	0.58
1840	27,943	817	25,717	54,477	0.90
1850	47,208	932	39,810	87,950	1.47
1860	77,749	932	61,745	140,425	2.37

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Area 52,009 square miles, or 33,285,760 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.
Appling	3,442	8	745	4,195
Baker	1,493	—	3,492	4,985
Baldwin	4,057	92	4,929	9,078
Banks	3,610	11	1,056	4,707
Berrien	3,041	2	432	3,475
Bibb	9,400	41	6,790	16,231
Brooks	3,072	2	3,282	6,356
Bryan	1,636	—	2,379	4,015
Bullock	3,506	—	2,162	5,668
Burke	5,013	100	12,052	17,165
Butts	3,373	15	3,067	6,455
Calhoun	2,174	8	2,731	4,913
Camden	1,276	1	4,143	5,420
Campbell	6,259	8	2,004	8,271
Carroll	10,116	13	1,502	11,631
Cass	11,433	9	4,282	15,724
Catoosa	4,303	4	710	5,017
Chattahoochee	3,034	5	2,738	5,777
Charlton	3,223	—	557	3,780
Chattooga	5,107	4	2,054	7,165
Chatham	13,511	735	14,507	31,043
Cherokee	10,047	45	1,199	11,291
Clark	5,569	19	5,690	11,278
Clay	2,626	14	2,253	4,893

ATION. Chinese. Total. Pop. to sq. m. 92,597 0.49 23,140 879,994 2.01

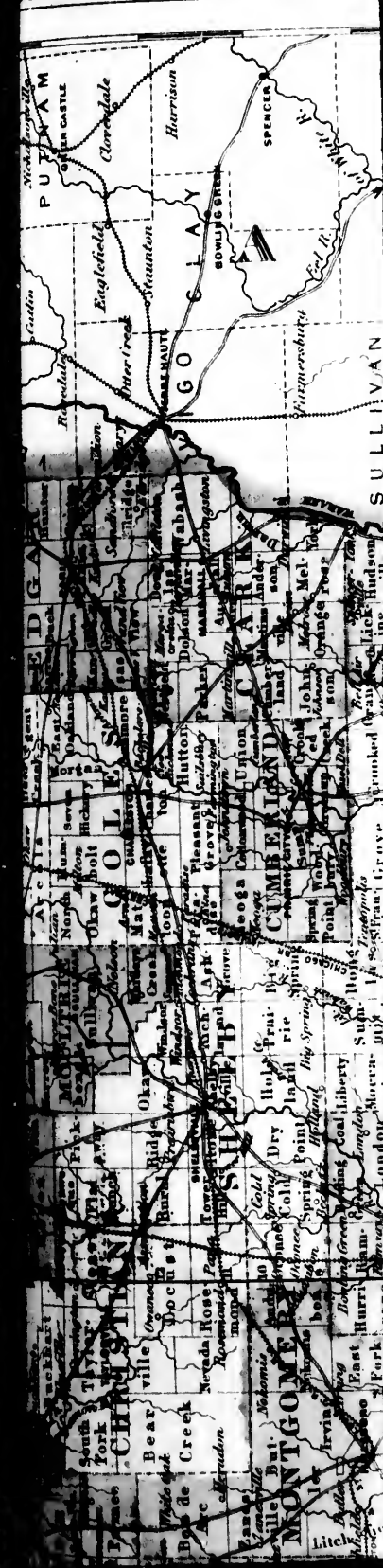
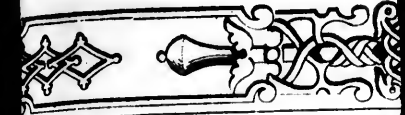
ECTICUT. 91,860 acres. Slave. Total. 77,476 89,062 47,318 30,850 97,345 61,731 20,709 34,747 460,141

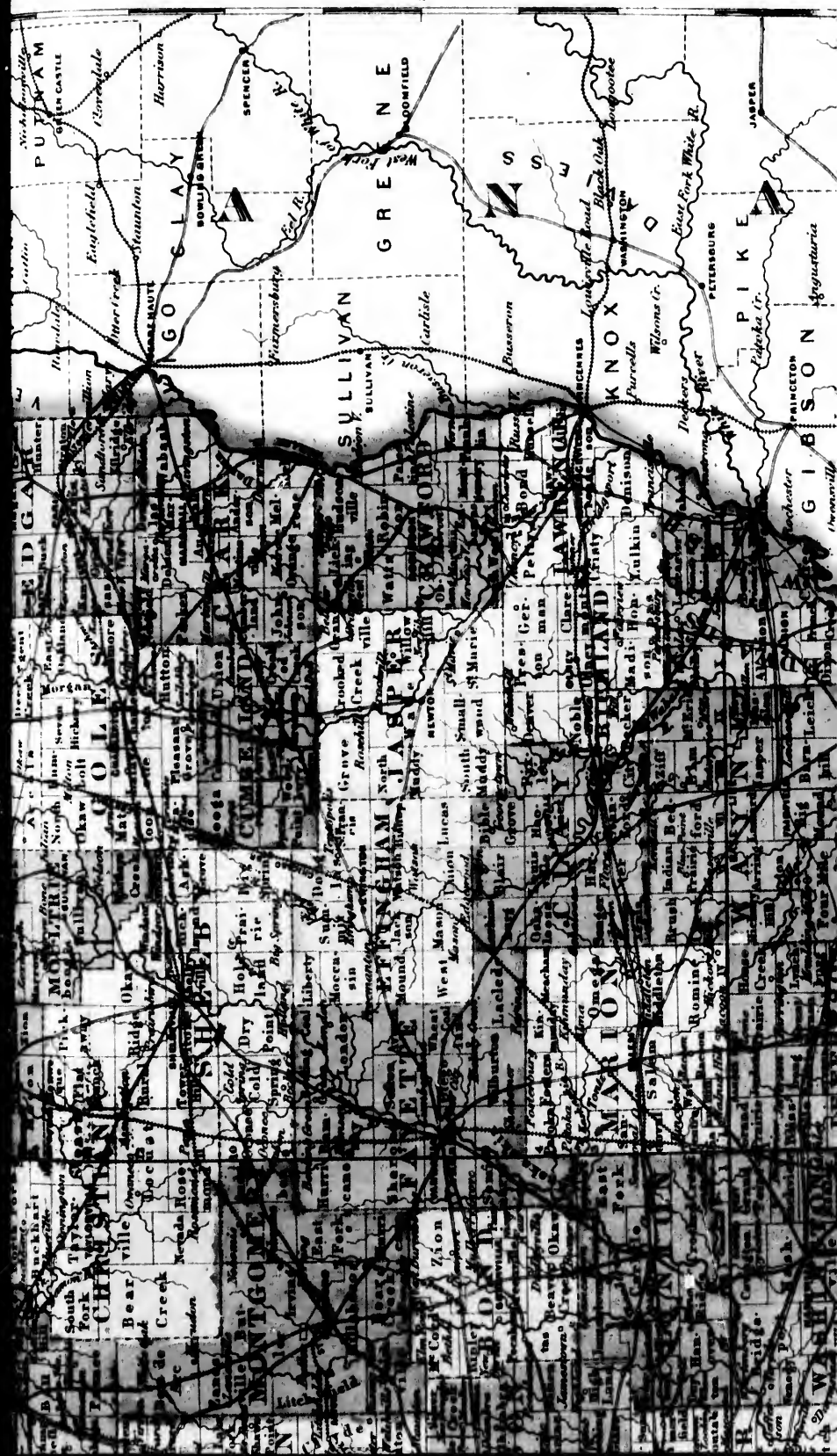
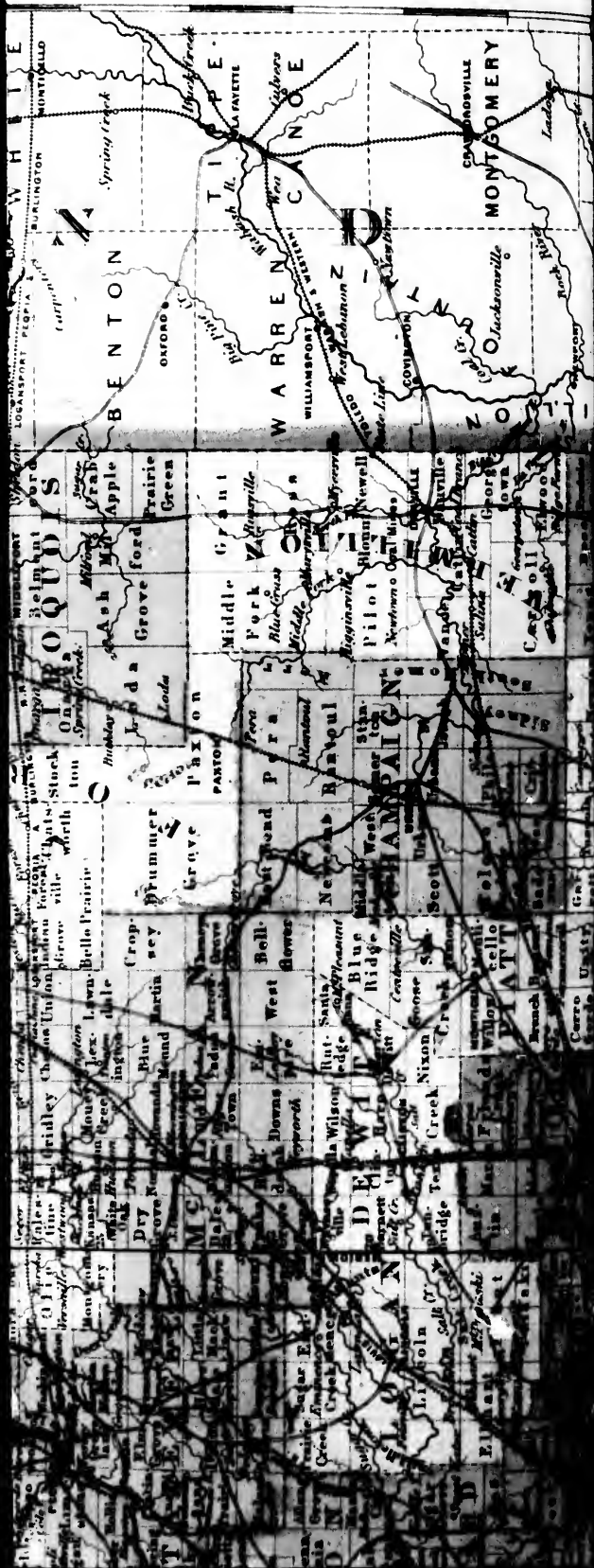
ATION. Total. Pop. to sq. m. 238,141 50.95 251,002 58.70 262,042 59.06 275,102 58.86

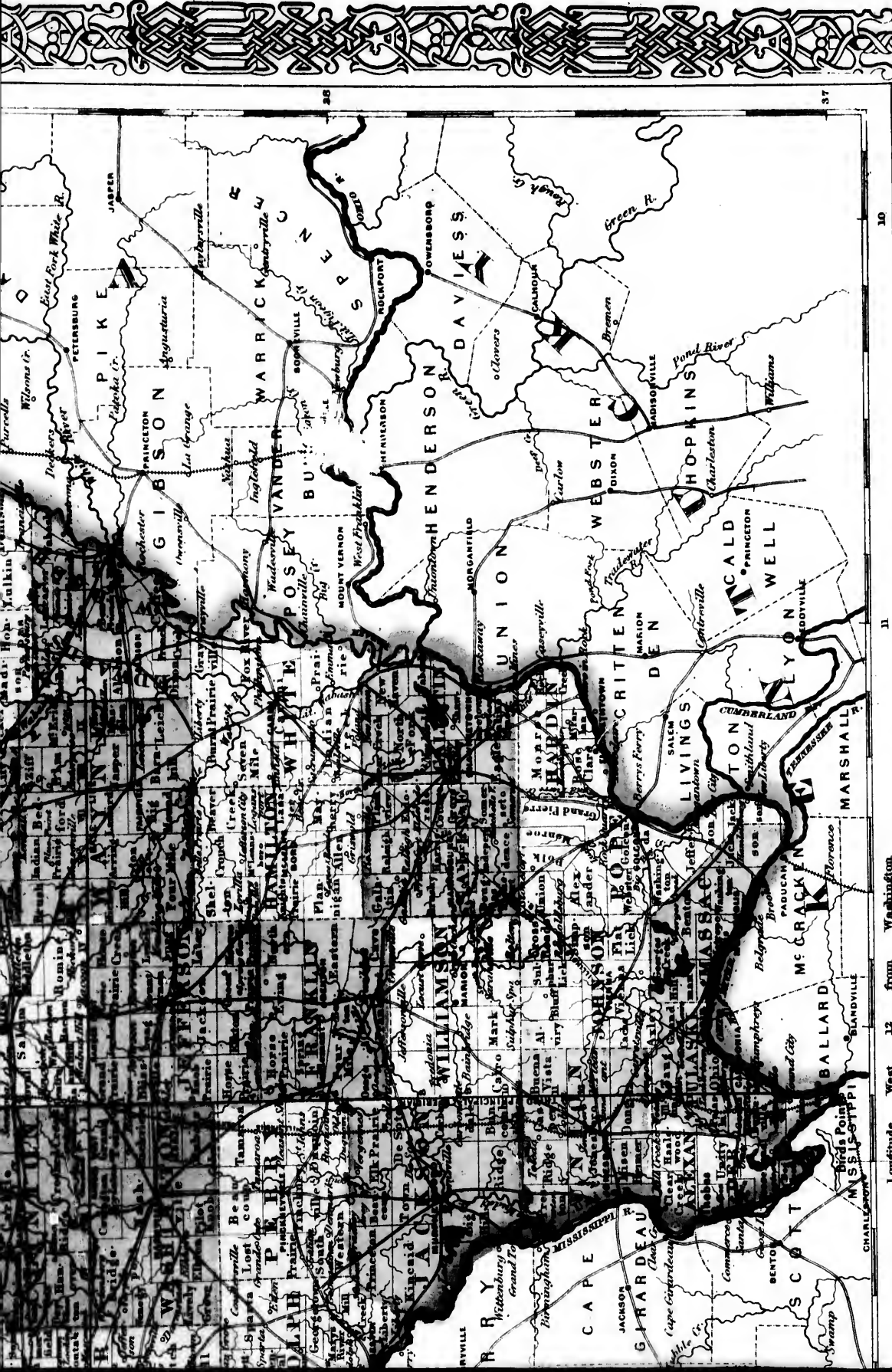


Longitude West 80 from Greenwich 86 87 88



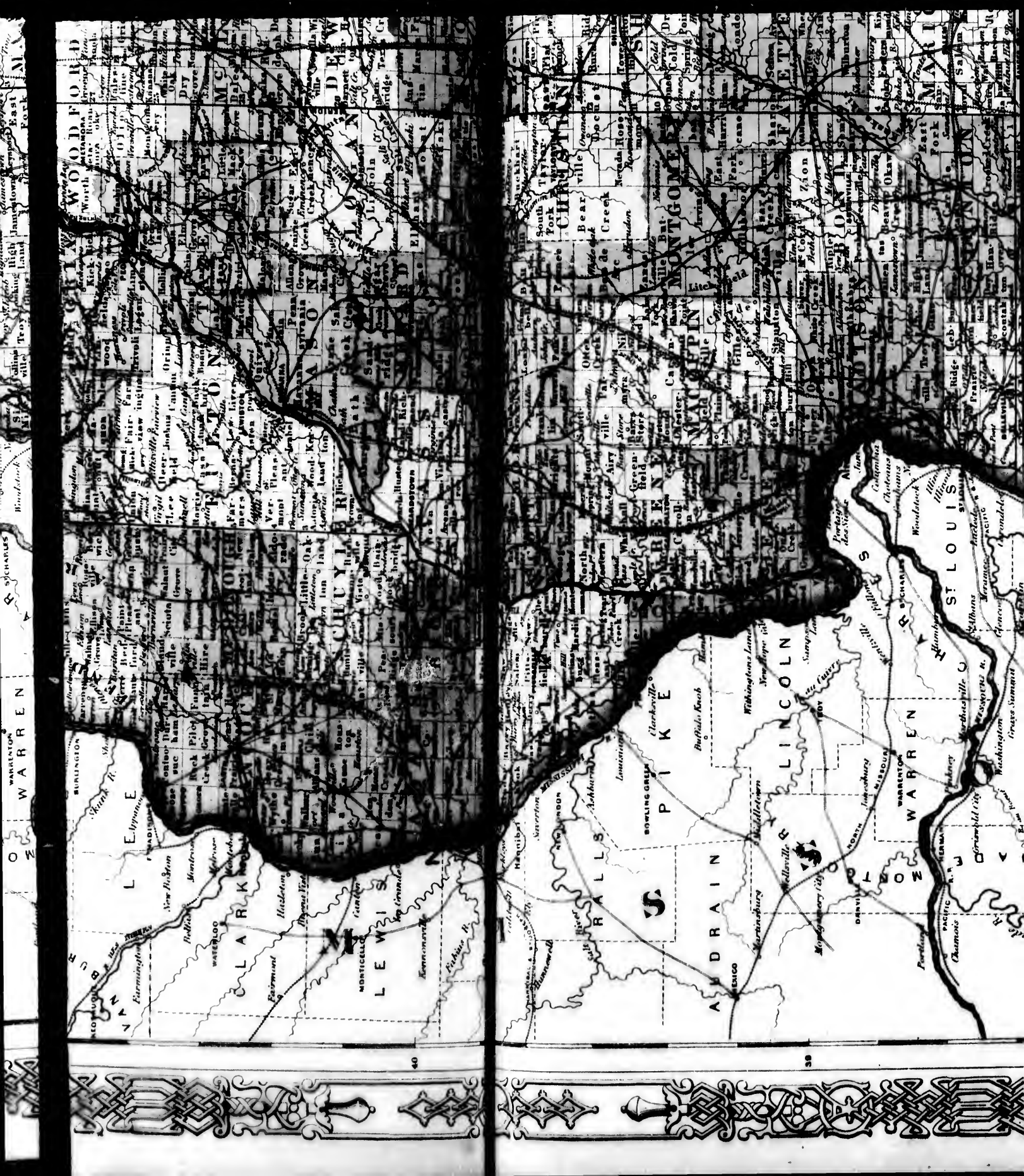






Longitude West 12 from Washington

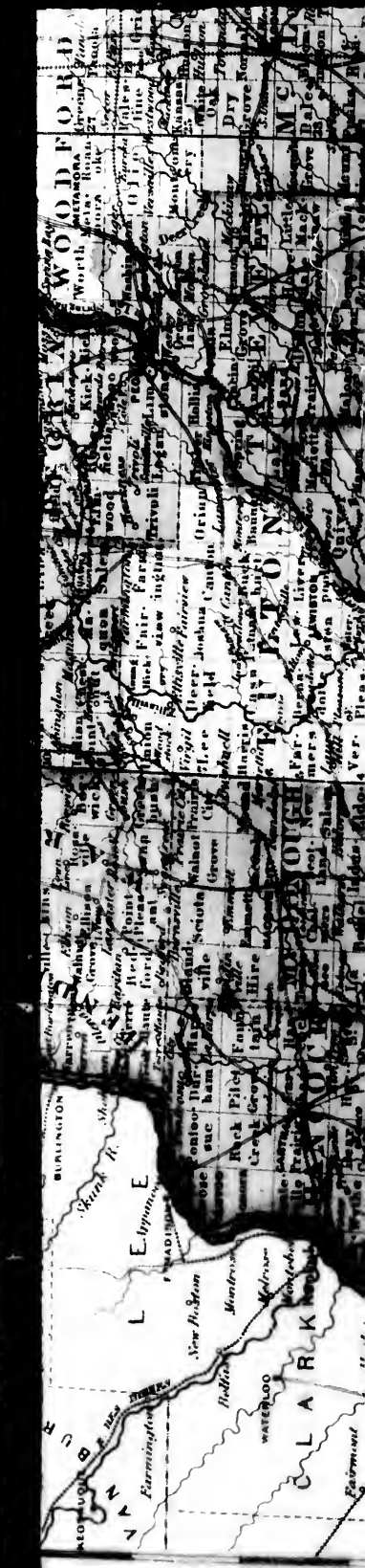
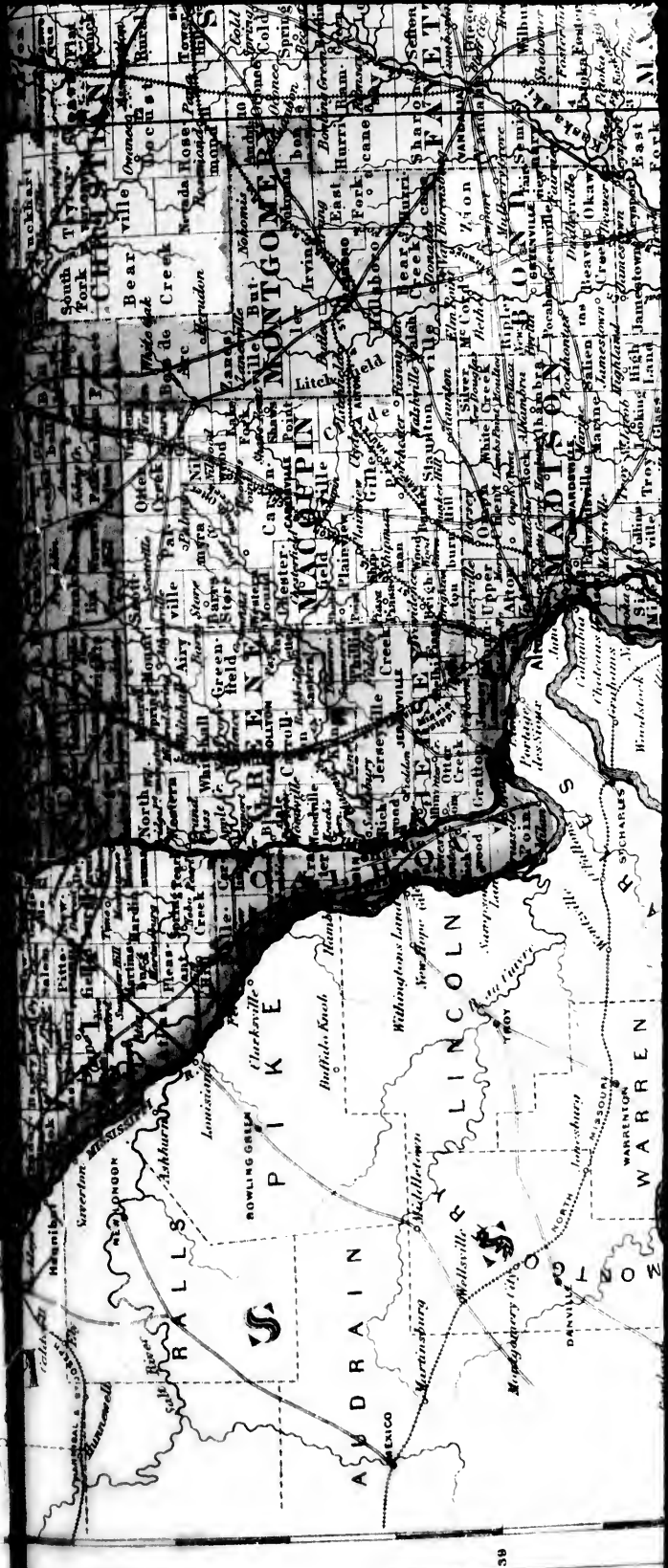




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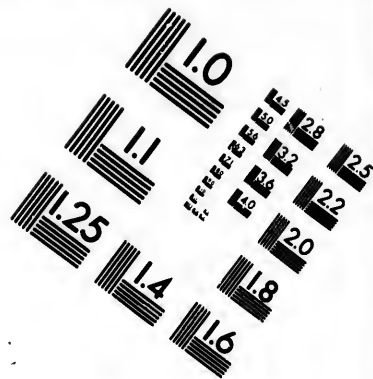
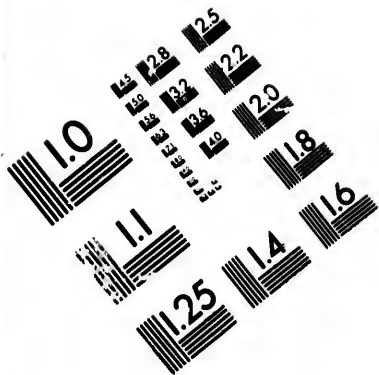


Examined according to Act of Congress in the Year 1864 by A. L. Johnson in the Chief Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

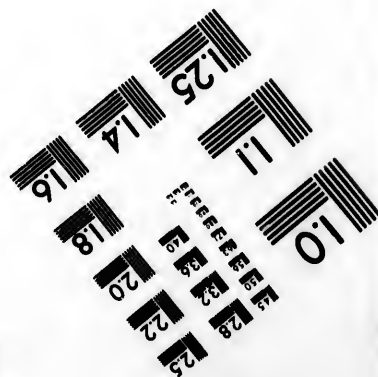
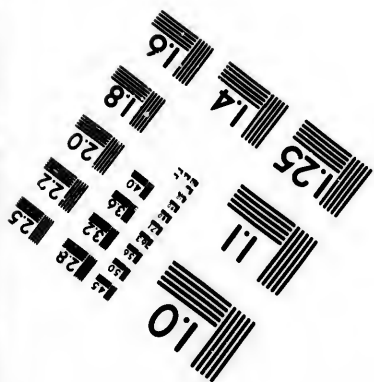
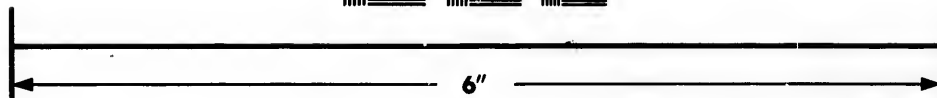
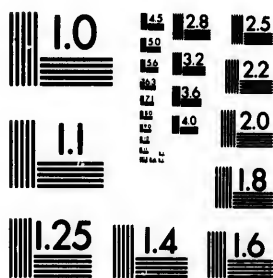
Longitude West 12 from 14 19







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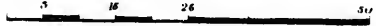
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JOHNSON'S IOWA AND NEBRASKA

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

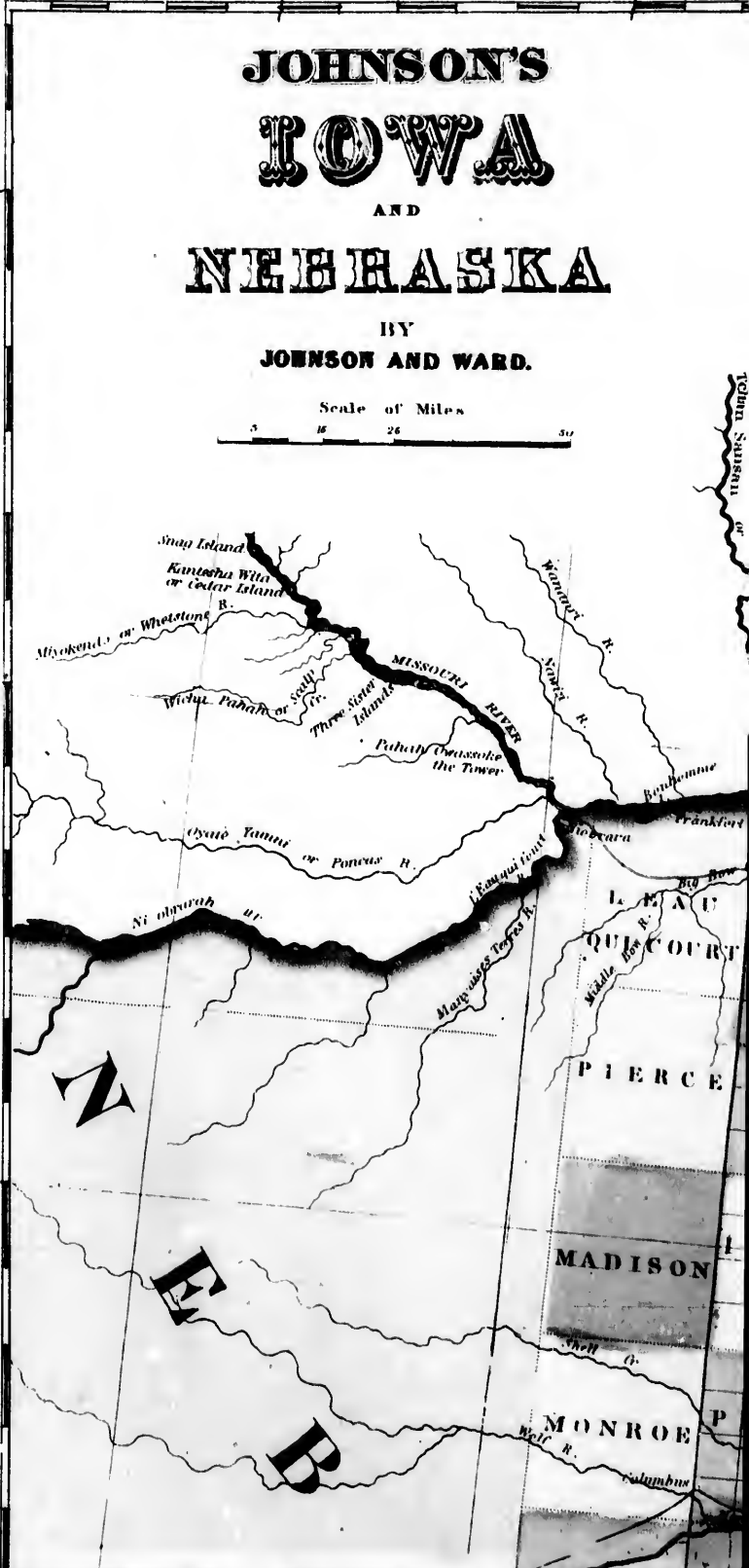
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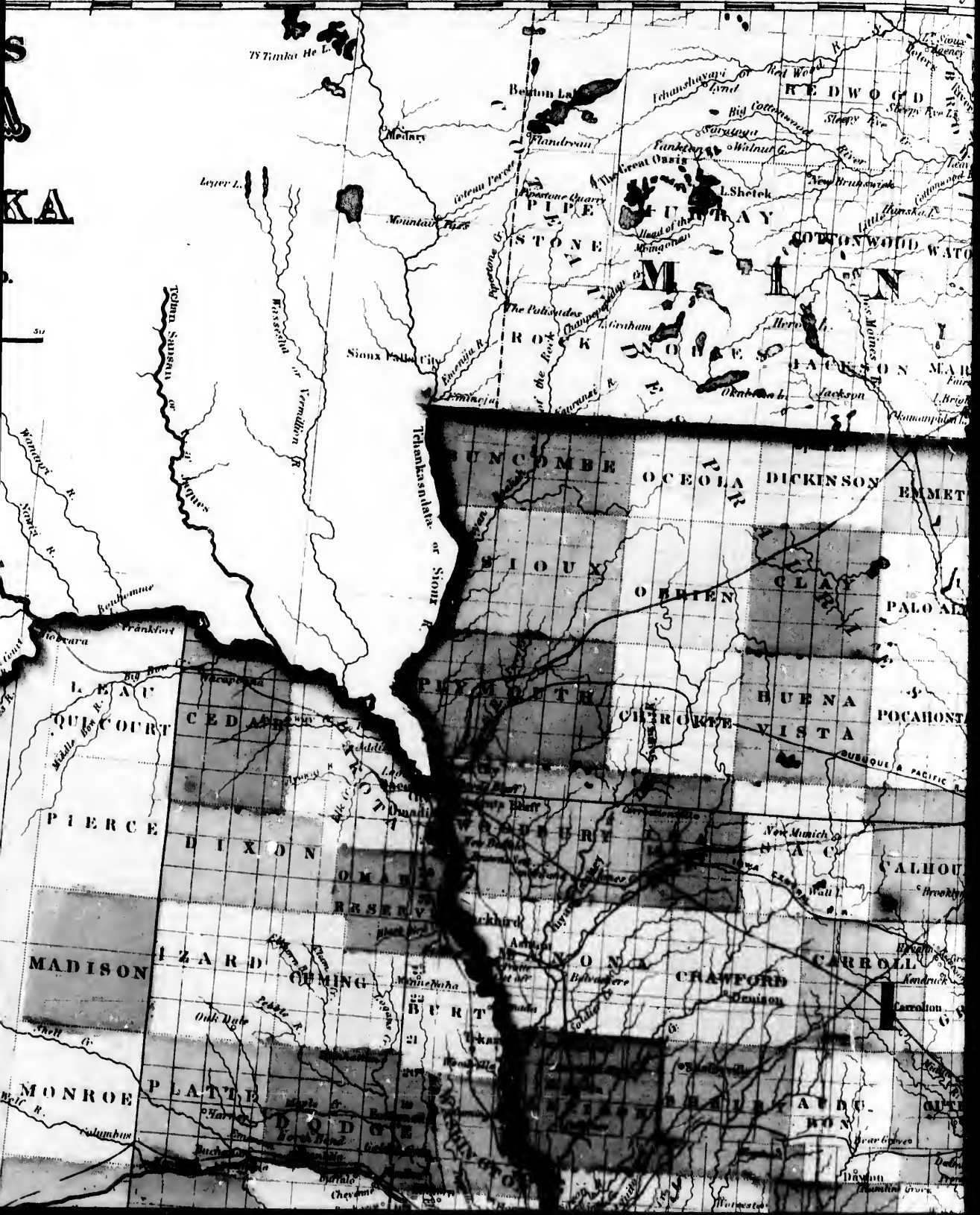


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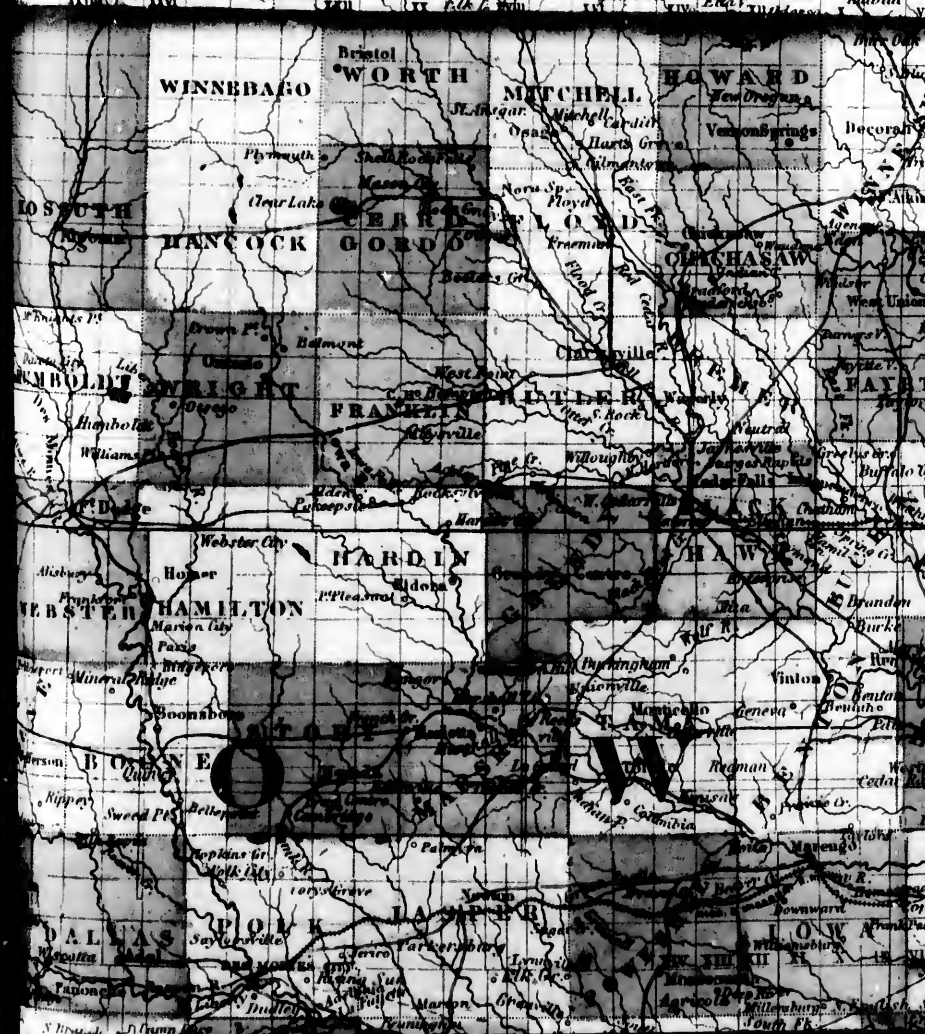
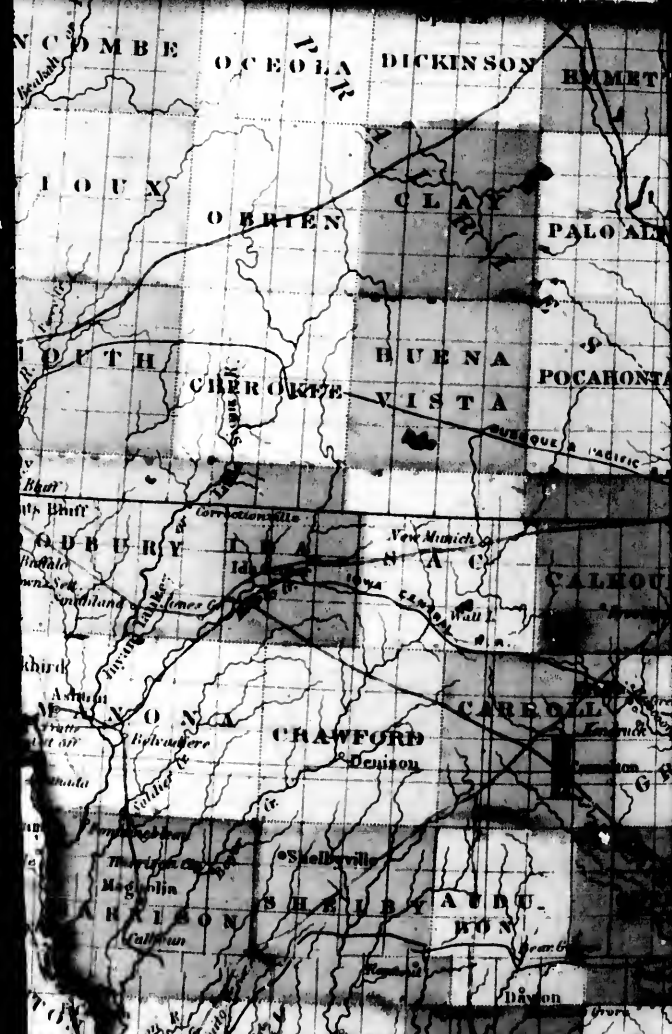


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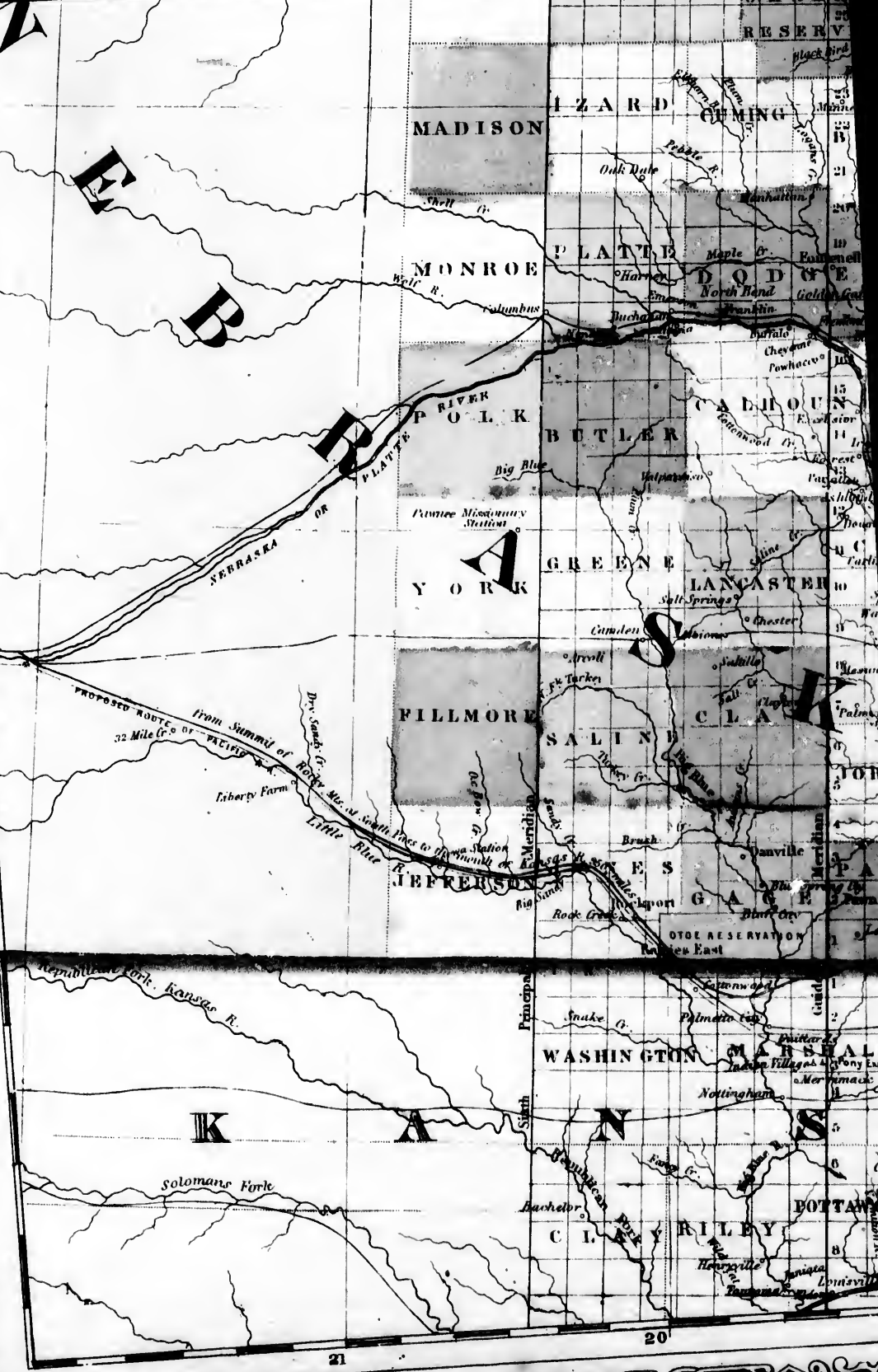
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NEBRASKA

MADISON

LIZARD CUMING

MONROE

PLATTE DODGE

POPLAR

BUTLER CADWELL

YORK

GREENE LANCASTER

FILLMORE

SALINE CLARK

JEFFERSON

WASHINGTON MARSHALL

KAN

WASHINGTON MARSHALL

C. I. RILEY BOTTINEAU

PROPOSED ROUTE
32 Mile (E. of PACIFIC)
From Summit of Rocky Mts. N. South Pass to the Summit of Little Blue R.
Liberty Farm
Dr. Sank's Cr. N. South Pass
Meridian Station
Rock Creek

Solomons Fort

Republicans Fort. Kansas R.

OTOE RESERVATION
Kansas East

RESERVATION

Black Bird

Buffalo

Cheyenne

Fort Union

Fort Union

Fort Union

Fort Union

Fort Union

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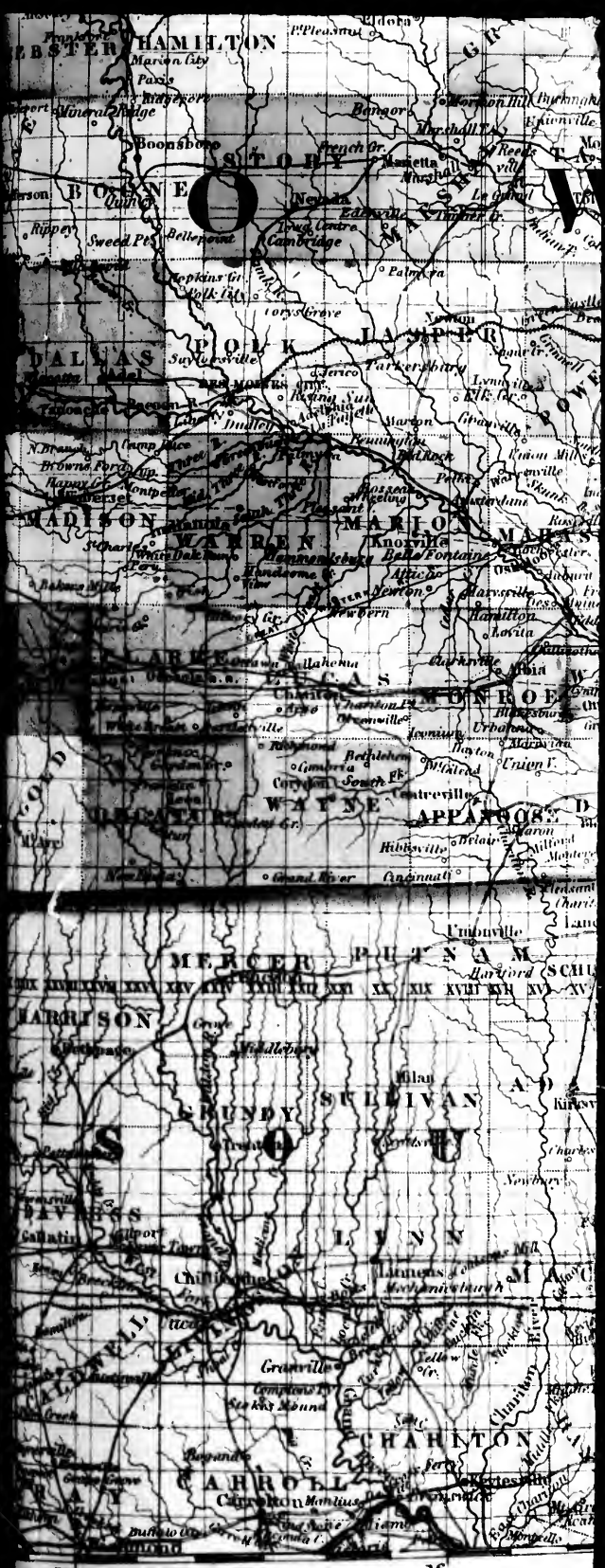
Fort Union



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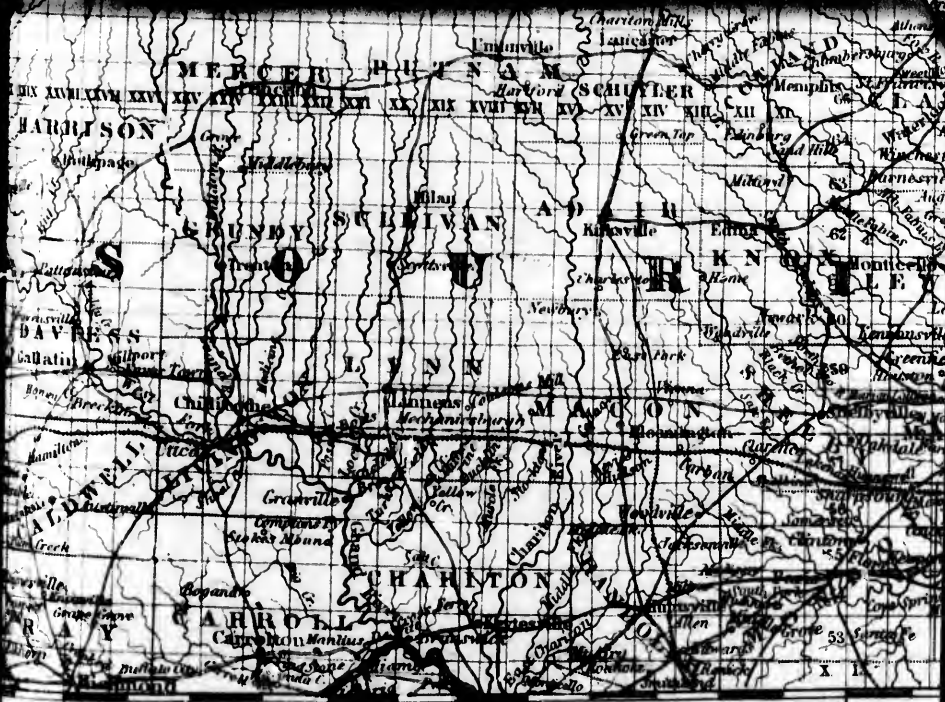
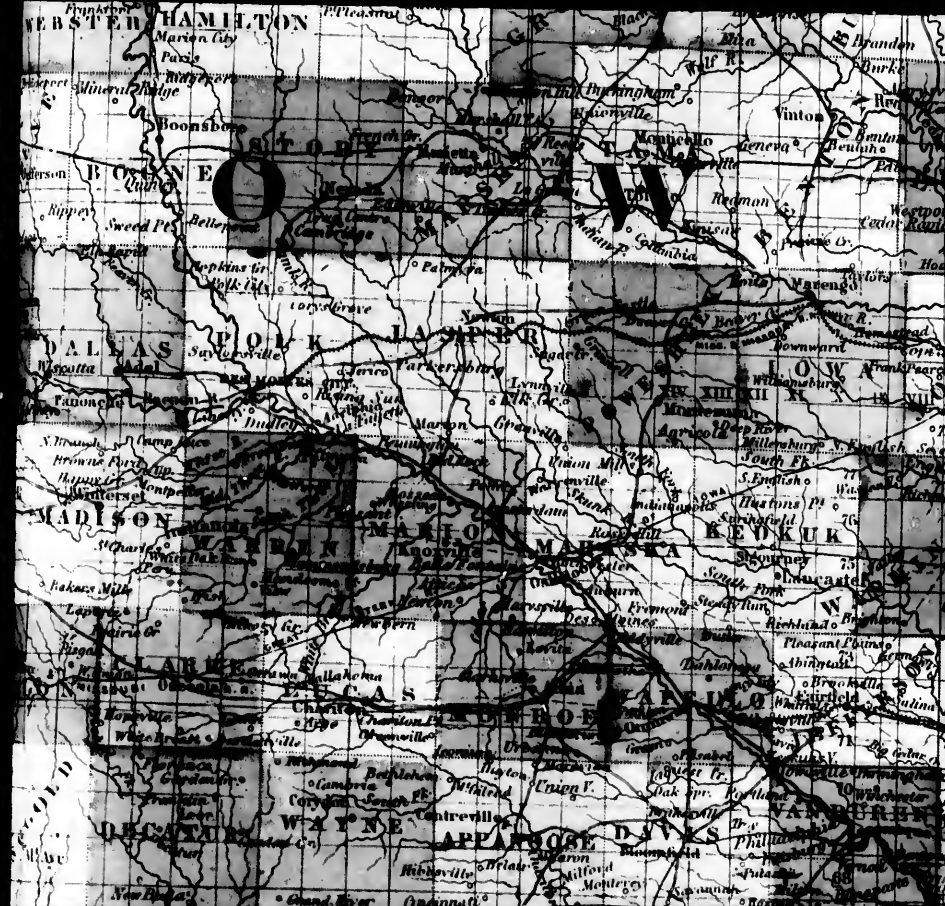
Longitude from Wash



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Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Tyler	8,377	—	1,148	4,525
Upshur	6,951	—	8,704	16,445
Uvalde	479	—	27	506
Van Zandt	8,453	2	822	8,777
Victoria	2,757	1	1,413	4,171
Walker	4,055	—	4,185	8,191
Washington	7,271	1	7,941	15,215
Webb	1,397	—	—	1,397
Wharton	640	—	2,734	3,380
Williamson	8,638	—	891	4,529
Wise	8,081	1	129	3,160
Wood	8,968	—	1,005	4,963
Young	500	—	92	592
Zapala	1,248	—	—	1,248
Zavala	28	—	—	28
TOTAL (151 counties)	421,294	855	192,566	604,215

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1850	154,084	897	58,161	212,992	0.99
1860	421,294	855	192,566	604,215	2.55

STATE OF VERMONT.

Area 10,212 square miles, or 6,535,650 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Addison	23,921	59	—	24,010
Bennington	19,845	91	—	19,496
Caledonia	21,634	24	—	21,708
Chittenden	23,072	99	—	23,171
Essex	5,756	—	—	5,756
Franklin	27,198	38	—	27,331
Grand Isle	4,271	5	—	4,276
Lamoille	12,810	1	—	12,811
Orange	25,431	24	—	24,455
Orleans	13,961	20	—	13,981
Rutland	85,806	140	—	85,946
Washington	27,595	17	—	27,619
Windham	26,949	33	—	26,982
Windsor	37,065	123	—	37,193
TOTAL (14 counties)	314,930	709	—	315,098

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	85,144	255	17	85,416	8.36
1800	158,908	557	—	154,465	15.19
1810	216,963	750	—	217,718	21.32
1820	294,846	908	—	295,749	29.06
1830	279,771	881	—	280,652	27.43
1840	291,218	780	—	291,943	28.79
1850	318,402	718	—	314,120	30.76
1860	314,339	709	—	315,098	30.85

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Area 61,332 square miles, or 39,265,260 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Accomac	10,661	8,418	4,507	18,586
Albemarle	12,108	606	13,370	26,025
Alexandria	9,851	1,415	1,386	12,652
Alleghany	5,643	182	990	6,765
Amelia	2,897	189	7,655	10,741
Amherst	7,167	297	6,273	13,742
Appomattox	4,118	171	4,600	8,889
Augusta	21,547	586	5,016	27,149
Barbour	3,723	135	95	3,953
Bath	2,025	78	946	3,049
Bedford	14,389	504	10,176	25,069
Berkeley	10,530	296	1,060	12,886
Boone	4,681	1	183	4,844
Botetourt	3,441	306	2,769	11,516
Braxton	4,885	3	104	4,992
Brooke	5,425	51	18	5,494
Brunswick	4,902	671	9,146	14,809

Counties.	White.
Floyd	7,745
Fluvanna	5,098
Franklin	13,642
Frederick	13,079
Giles	6,083
Gilmer	8,655
Gloucester	4,517
Gooseland	3,814
Grayson	7,653
Greenbrier	10,500
Greenville	1,974
Green	3,015
Hallfax	11,060
Hampshire	13,478
Hancock	4,442
Hardy	8,521
Hanover	7,432
Harrison	13,176
Henrico	37,955
Henry	6,773
Highland	3,300
Isle of Wight	5,037
Jackson	3,340
James City	2,167
Jefferson	10,064
Kanawha	13,785
King George	2,510
King and Queen	3,901
King William	2,559
Lancaster	1,931
Lee	10,195
Lewis	7,736
Logan	4,739
Loudoun	15,021
Louisa	6,188
Lunenburg	4,421
Madison	4,360
Marshall	12,911
Marion	12,656
Mason	6,750
Mathews	3,863
McDowell	1,535
Mechlenburg	6,773
Mercer	6,423
Middlesex	1,363
Montgomery	3,251
Monongalia	12,901
Morroe	9,586
Morgan	5,614
Nansemond	5,732
Nelson	6,649
New Kent	3,146
Nicholas	4,471
Norfolk	24,420
Northampton	2,993
Northumberland	3,370
Notoway	2,270
Ohio	22,196
Orange	4,553
Page	6,975
Patrick	7,153
Pendleton	5,370
Pittsylvania	17,105
Pleasants	2,925
Poahontas	3,636
Powhatan	2,530
Preston	13,200
Prince Edward	4,037
Prince George	2,309
Prince William	5,690
Princess Anne	4,333
Putaski	3,314
Putnam	3,703
Raleigh	3,291
Randolph	4,793
Rappahannock	5,013
Richmond	3,370
Ritchie	6,309
Roane	5,307
Roanoke	5,220

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Floyd	7,745	16	475	8,236
Fluvanna	5,098	266	4,994	10,358
Franklin	18,642	105	6,951	20,098
Frederick	13,079	1,203	2,259	16,546
Giles	6,093	67	773	6,888
Gilmer	3,685	22	52	3,759
Gloucester	4,517	703	5,788	10,956
Goocland	8,814	708	6,139	10,656
Grayson	7,653	52	547	8,252
Greenbrier	10,500	156	1,323	12,311
Greenville	1,974	283	4,167	6,374
Green	3,015	23	1,984	5,022
Hallfax	11,000	563	14,397	26,520
Hampshire	12,478	223	1,218	13,919
Hancock	4,442	1	9	4,445
Hardy	8,521	270	1,073	9,864
Hanover	7,432	257	9,438	17,227
Harrison	12,176	82	892	13,790
Henrico	87,965	3,590	20,041	61,616
Henry	6,778	314	5,013	12,105
Highland	3,890	27	402	4,319
Isle of Wight	5,087	1,370	3,570	9,977
Jackson	8,240	11	50	8,306
Jamez City	2,167	1,045	2,536	5,798
Jefferson	10,064	511	3,960	14,535
Kanawha	12,735	131	2,184	14,150
King George	2,510	883	3,678	6,571
King and Queen	3,301	888	6,189	10,329
King William	2,559	416	5,525	8,590
Lancaster	1,931	301	2,360	5,151
Lee	10,135	13	824	11,032
Lewis	7,736	33	230	7,999
Logan	4,739	1	143	4,983
Loudon	15,021	1,263	5,501	21,774
Louisa	6,133	324	10,194	16,701
Lunenburg	4,421	257	7,305	11,983
Madison	4,360	97	4,397	8,354
Marshall	12,911	57	99	12,997
Marion	12,656	3	68	12,727
Mason	3,750	47	376	9,173
Mathews	3,645	213	3,003	7,091
McDowell	1,335	—	—	1,335
Mechlenburg	6,778	893	12,420	20,096
Mercer	6,428	29	823	6,319
Middlesex	1,363	126	2,375	4,364
Montgomery	3,351	147	2,210	10,617
Monongalia	12,901	46	101	13,048
Monroe	9,536	107	1,114	10,757
Morgan	5,614	24	94	3,739
Nansemond	5,732	2,450	5,431	13,698
Nelson	6,649	123	6,293	13,015
New Kent	2,146	364	3,374	5,334
Nicholas	4,471	2	154	4,627
Norfolk	24,420	2,303	9,004	36,227
Northampton	2,903	962	3,579	7,392
Northumberland	3,370	222	3,439	7,531
Noctoway	2,370	93	6,463	3,536
Ohio	22,196	126	100	22,422
Orange	4,533	137	6,111	10,551
Page	6,375	384	850	8,109
Patrick	7,153	131	2,070	9,359
Pendleton	5,370	50	244	6,164
Pittsylvania	17,105	669	14,340	32,104
Pleasants	2,925	5	15	2,945
Pocahontas	3,636	20	252	3,908
Powhatan	2,530	409	5,408	8,399
Preston	13,200	45	67	13,312
Prince Edward	4,037	460	7,341	11,844
Prince George	2,399	515	4,997	3,411
Prince William	5,690	519	2,350	8,555
Princess Anne	4,333	105	3,136	7,714
Pulaski	3,314	13	1,339	5,416
Putnam	5,703	13	530	6,301
Raleigh	3,291	19	57	3,367
Randolph	4,793	14	133	4,990
Rappahannock	5,013	312	3,520	8,850
Richmond	3,370	320	2,460	6,356
Ritchie	6,300	—	33	6,347
Roane	5,307	2	72	5,381
Roanoke	5,230	123	3,310	8,663

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

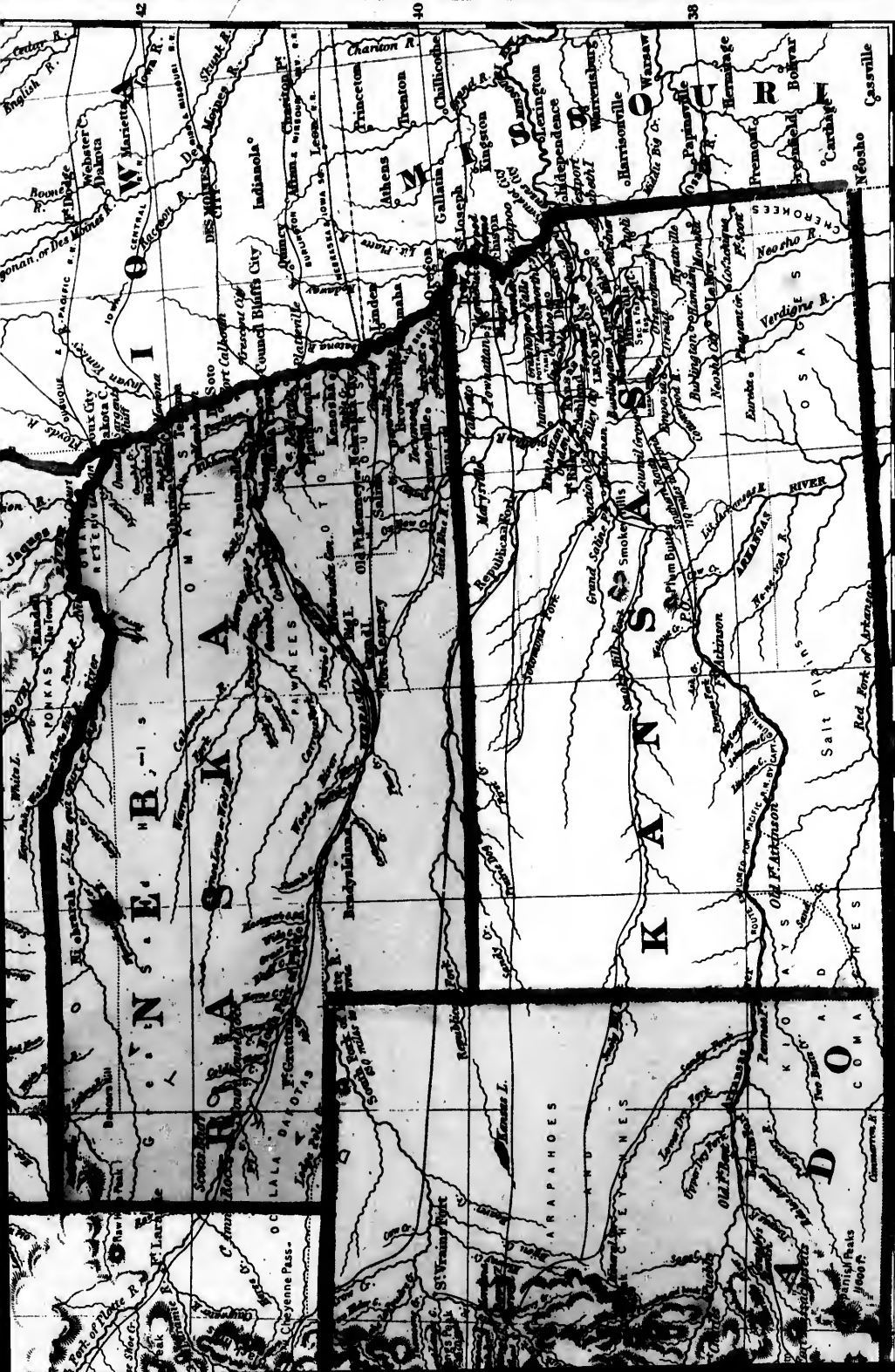
Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq m.
1790	442,115	12,766	298,427	743,308	12.19
1800	514,290	20,124	345,796	880,200	14.35
1810	551,534	30,370	392,518	974,422	15.36
1820	603,087	36,839	425,153	1,065,129	17.37
1830	694,300	47,348	469,757	1,211,405	19.76
1840	740,353	49,352	440,037	1,239,797	20.22
1850	894,300	54,333	472,523	1,421,156	23.17
1860	1,047,411	58,042	490,365	1,595,818	26.02

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Area 33,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	6,472	20	—	6,492
Ashland	515	—	—	515
Bad Ax	10,963	39	—	11,007
Brown	11,775	20	—	11,795
Buffalo	3,364	—	—	3,364
Burnett	12	—	—	12
Calumet	7,395	—	—	7,395
Chippewa	1,395	—	—	1,395
Clarke	739	—	—	739
Columbia	24,421	20	—	24,441
Crawford	3,040	23	—	3,063
Dallas	18	—	—	18
Dane	43,359	72	—	43,229
Dodge	42,799	19	—	42,813
Door	2,347	1	—	2,348
Douglas	503	4	—	512
Dunn	2,636	13	—	2,704
Eau Claire	3,133	9	—	3,162
Fond du Lac	34,095	59	—	34,154
Grant	31,154	35	—	31,199
Green	19,303	—	—	19,303
Green Lake	12,632	31	—	12,663
Iowa	13,944	23	—	13,967
Jackson	4,166	4	—	4,170
Jefferson	30,433	5	—	30,438
Juneau	3,769	1	—	3,770
Kenosha	13,373	23	—	13,396
Kewaunee	5,530	—	—	5,530
La Crosse	12,149	37	—	12,186
La Fayette	13,103	26	—	13,129
La Pointe	333	1	—	334
Manitowoc	22,412	4	—	22,416
Marathon	2,392	—	—	2,392
Marquette	3,233	—	—	3,233
Milwaukee	62,411	107	—	62,518
Monroe	3,407	8	—	3,415
Oconto	3,565	27	—	3,592
Ouzagamia	9,377	10	—	9,387
Ozaukee	13,632	—	—	13,632
Peplin	2,392	—	—	2,392
Pierce	4,339	23	—	4,362
Polk	1,400	—	—	1,400
Portage	7,500	7	—	7,507
Racine	21,225	133	—	21,358
Richland	3,723	9	—	3,732
Rock	36,547	93	—	36,640
St. Croix	5,390	9	—	5,399
Sauk	13,927	36	—	13,963
Shawano	733	47	—	780
Sheboygan	26,370	5	—	26,375
Trempealeau	2,530	1	—	2,531
Walworth	26,436	60	—	26,496
Washington	23,622	—	—	23,622
Waukesha	23,707	34	—	23,741
Waupaca	3,350	1	—	3,351
Waushara	3,766	4	—	3,770
Winnebago	23,713	52	—	23,765
Wood	2,424	1	—	2,425
TOTAL (53 counties)	774,710	1,171	—	775,881

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.



LONGITUDE WEST 26 FROM WASHINGTON.

28

24

22

20

18

38

40

42

Windsor.....	87,065	128	87,193
TOTAL (14 counties).....	814,889	709	815,098

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790.....	85,144	255	17	85,416	8.86
1800.....	158,909	537	—	159,446	15.12
1810.....	218,968	750	—	219,718	21.32
1820.....	284,848	908	—	285,756	23.08
1830.....	279,771	881	—	280,652	27.48
1840.....	291,218	780	—	291,998	29.50
1850.....	318,402	718	—	319,120	30.70
1860.....	314,889	709	—	315,098	30.85

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Area 81,852 square miles, or 89,265,260 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Accomac.....	10,661	8,418	4,507	13,586
Albermarle.....	12,108	608	13,916	26,625
Alexandria*.....	9,851	1,418	1,886	12,652
Alleghany.....	5,648	182	990	6,765
Amelia.....	2,897	180	7,655	10,741
Amherst.....	7,167	297	6,278	13,742
Appomattox.....	4,118	171	4,600	8,889
Augusta.....	21,547	586	5,610	27,749
Barbour.....	8,728	185	95	8,958
Bath.....	2,652	78	946	3,676
Bedford.....	14,888	504	10,176	25,068
Berkeley.....	10,589	286	1,650	12,525
Boone.....	4,681	1	188	4,840
Botetourt.....	8,441	306	2,769	11,516
Braxton.....	4,885	8	104	4,997
Brooke.....	5,425	51	18	5,494
Brunswick.....	4,092	671	9,146	14,909
Buehannan.....	2,762	1	80	2,793
Buckingham.....	6,041	960	8,811	15,212
Cabell.....	7,601	24	305	8,020
Calhoun.....	2,402	1	9	2,502
Campbell.....	13,588	1,029	11,580	26,197
Caroline.....	6,948	844	10,672	18,464
Carroll.....	7,719	81	282	8,012
Charles City.....	1,806	856	2,047	5,609
Charlotte.....	4,981	252	9,288	14,471
Chesterfield.....	10,019	643	8,854	19,016
Clarke.....	8,707	64	8,378	17,146
Clay.....	1,761	5	21	1,787
Craig.....	8,108	80	420	8,588
Culpepper.....	4,959	429	6,675	12,068
Cumberland.....	2,946	810	6,705	9,961
Dinwiddie.....	18,678	8,746	12,774	39,198
Doddridge.....	5,168	1	84	5,298
Elizabeth City.....	8,180	201	2,417	8,798
Essex.....	8,296	477	6,996	10,469
Fairfax.....	8,046	672	8,116	11,824
Fauquier.....	10,480	821	10,455	21,706
Fayette.....	5,716	10	271	5,997

* The county of Alexandria (area 48 square miles) was attached to the District of Columbia under the censuses 1800-1840, inclusive. In those years its population was as follows:

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
1800.....	5,246	652	1,179	6,877
1810.....	4,902	636	1,468	6,996
1820.....	6,766	1,188	1,425	9,379
1830.....	6,432	1,763	1,422	9,608
1840.....	6,731	1,842	1,374	9,947

McDowell.....	1,585
Mechlenburg.....	6,778
Mercer.....	6,428
Middlesex.....	1,568
Montgomery.....	8,251
Monongalia.....	12,901
Monroe.....	9,586
Morgan.....	8,614
Nansemond.....	5,782
Nelson.....	6,649
New Kent.....	2,146
Nicholas.....	4,471
Norfolk.....	24,420
Northampton.....	2,998
Northumberland.....	8,870
Notoway.....	2,270
Ohio.....	22,196
Orange.....	4,558
Page.....	6,975
Patrick.....	7,158
Pendleton.....	5,870
Pittsylvania.....	17,105
Pleasants.....	2,925
Poahontas.....	8,636
Powhatan.....	2,580
Preston.....	18,200
Prince Edward.....	4,037
Prince George.....	2,899
Prince William.....	5,690
Princess Anne.....	4,388
Pulaski.....	3,814
Putnam.....	5,708
Raleigh.....	8,291
Randolph.....	4,798
Rappahannock.....	5,018
Richmond.....	8,570
Richie.....	6,890
Roane.....	5,307
Roanoke.....	5,250
Rockbridge.....	12,841
Rockingham.....	20,460
Russell.....	9,180
Scott.....	11,530
Shenandoah.....	12,827
Smyth.....	7,782
Southampton.....	5,718
Spotsylvania.....	7,716
Stafford.....	4,922
Sussex.....	8,118
Surrey.....	2,284
Taylor.....	7,200
Tazewell.....	8,626
Tucker.....	1,392
Tyler.....	6,488
Upshur.....	7,064
Warren.....	4,588
Warwick.....	692
Washington.....	14,096
Wayne.....	6,604
Webster.....	1,532
Westmoreland.....	3,387
Wetzel.....	6,991
Wirt.....	8,728
Wise.....	4,416
Wood.....	10,791
Wyoming.....	2,795
Wythe.....	9,996
York.....	2,248

Total (148 counties) 1,047,411

Adams	1,585	—	—	1,585	Jefferson	80,499	4,160	—	4,170
Adair	6,778	698	12,420	20,096	Jones	8,769	1	—	8,770
Adams	6,428	29	863	8,519	Kanosh	13,572	29	—	13,600
Adair	1,363	126	2,875	3,364	Kearney	5,530	—	—	5,530
Adair	8,251	147	2,219	10,617	La Crosse	12,149	37	—	12,186
Adair	12,901	46	101	13,048	La Fayette	18,103	26	—	18,129
Adair	9,586	107	1,114	10,807	La Pointe	859	1	—	859
Adair	8,514	24	94	8,632	Manitowoc	22,412	4	—	22,416
Adair	5,782	2,450	5,431	13,663	Marathon	2,592	—	—	2,592
Adair	6,649	128	6,283	13,015	Marquette	8,233	—	—	8,233
Adair	2,146	864	3,874	5,884	Milwaukee	62,411	107	—	62,518
Adair	4,471	2	154	4,627	Monroe	8,407	8	—	8,415
Adair	24,420	2,803	2,004	28,227	Oconto	3,565	27	—	3,592
Adair	2,995	962	3,872	7,829	Ontonagon	9,577	10	—	9,587
Adair	8,870	222	3,489	7,531	Ozaukee	18,692	—	—	18,692
Adair	2,270	98	6,463	8,830	Peplin	2,392	—	—	2,392
Adair	22,196	126	100	22,422	Pierce	4,639	23	—	4,662
Adair	4,558	157	6,111	10,821	Polk	1,400	—	—	1,400
Adair	8,575	834	850	10,259	Portage	7,500	7	—	7,507
Adair	7,153	131	2,070	9,350	Racine	21,225	135	—	21,360
Adair	5,570	50	244	6,164	Richland	9,723	9	—	9,732
Adair	17,165	659	14,340	22,104	Rock	86,547	93	—	86,640
Adair	2,925	5	15	2,945	St. Croix	5,390	2	—	5,392
Adair	8,956	20	252	9,228	Sauk	13,027	36	—	13,063
Adair	2,580	409	5,408	8,397	Shawano	752	47	—	799
Adair	13,200	45	67	13,312	Sheboygan	26,570	5	—	26,575
Adair	4,037	466	7,341	11,844	Trempealeau	2,550	1	—	2,550
Adair	2,599	515	4,997	8,111	Walworth	26,436	60	—	26,496
Adair	5,690	519	2,356	8,565	Washington	23,622	—	—	23,622
Adair	4,338	105	3,180	7,714	Waukesha	28,797	34	—	28,831
Adair	3,514	13	1,589	5,116	Waupaca	8,360	1	—	8,361
Adair	5,793	13	520	6,301	Waushara	8,766	4	—	8,770
Adair	3,291	19	57	3,367	Winnebago	23,718	52	—	23,770
Adair	4,798	14	133	4,990	Wood	2,424	1	—	2,425
Adair	5,013	812	3,520	8,345					
Adair	8,570	820	2,466	11,856					
Adair	6,309	—	33	6,342					
Adair	5,307	2	72	5,381					
Adair	5,250	155	2,943	8,048					
Adair	12,541	423	3,985	17,249					
Adair	20,489	592	2,337	23,408					
Adair	9,130	51	1,099	10,280					
Adair	11,330	52	490	12,072					
Adair	12,327	316	733	13,376					
Adair	7,732	133	1,037	8,902					
Adair	5,713	1,794	5,403	12,910					
Adair	7,716	674	7,756	16,076					
Adair	4,922	310	3,314	8,546					
Adair	3,113	673	6,934	10,715					
Adair	2,334	1,234	2,515	6,133					
Adair	7,300	51	112	7,463					
Adair	8,625	93	1,202	9,920					
Adair	1,399	16	20	1,435					
Adair	6,433	11	13	6,517					
Adair	7,064	16	212	7,292					
Adair	4,533	234	1,575	6,442					
Adair	662	59	1,019	1,740					
Adair	14,096	249	2,547	16,891					
Adair	3,604	—	143	3,747					
Adair	1,539	—	3	1,542					
Adair	3,337	1,191	3,704	8,232					
Adair	6,091	2	10	6,103					
Adair	3,723	—	23	3,746					
Adair	4,416	26	66	4,508					
Adair	10,791	79	176	11,046					
Adair	2,795	9	64	2,868					
Adair	9,936	157	2,162	12,805					
Adair	2,342	632	1,925	4,949					
Adair	1,047,411	58,042	490,365	1,596,818					

TOTAL (53 counties) . . . 774,710 . . . 1,171 . . . 775,881

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1840	80,749	185	11	80,945	6.77
1850	304,756	635	—	305,391	8.66
1860	774,710	1,171	—	775,881	14.89

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

Area 105,313 square miles, or 67,723,520 acres.

(Not divided.)	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
TOTAL	34,321	46	—	34,377

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

Area 313,128 square miles, or 203,601,920 acres.

(Not divided.)	White.	Free Col.	Indian.	Total.
TOTAL	2,576	—	2,261	4,837

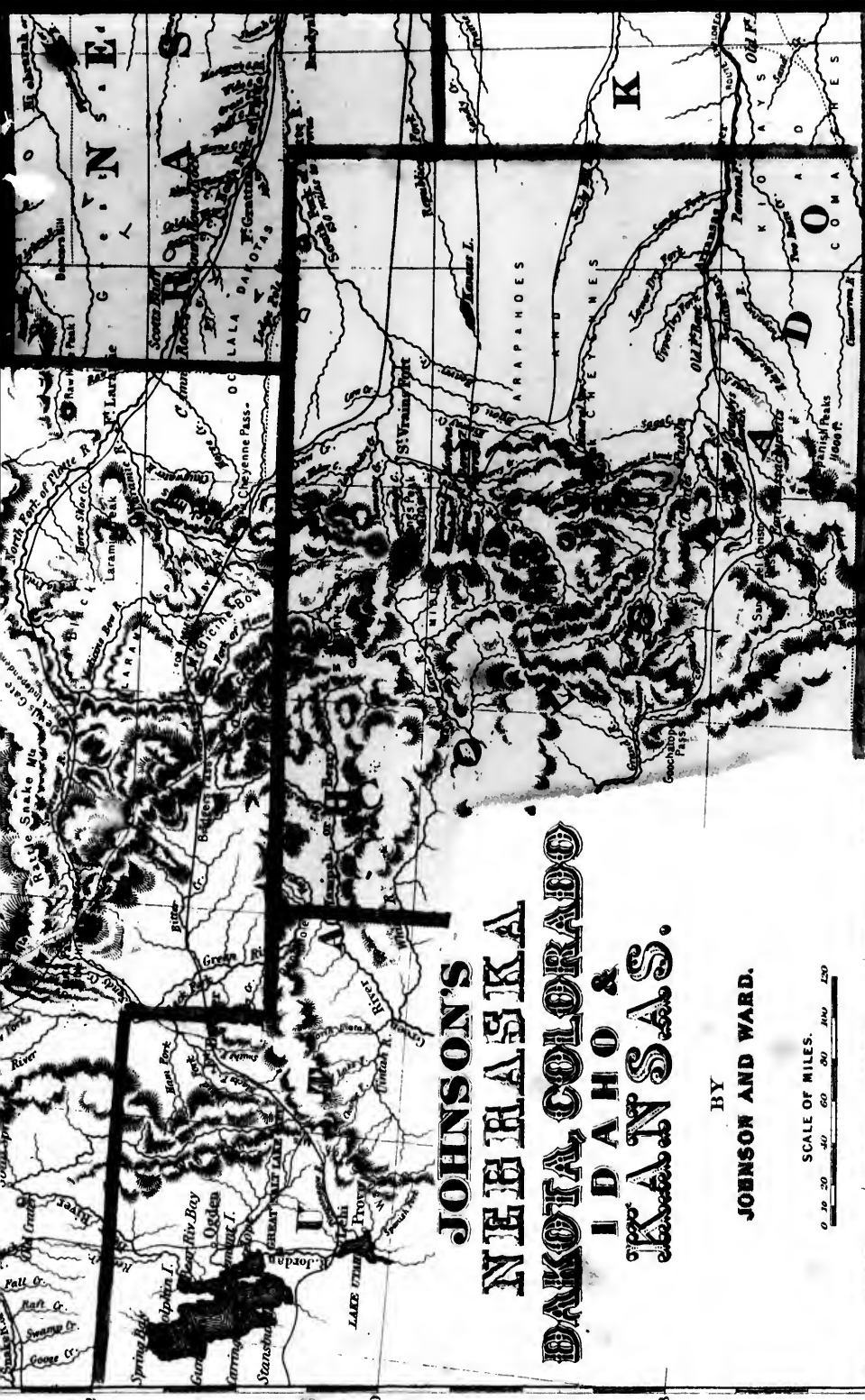
TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

Area 63,473 square miles, or 40,622,720 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Carson	6,667	45	—	6,712
Humboldt	40	—	—	40
St. Mary's	105	—	—	105
TOTAL (3 counties)	6,812	45	—	6,857



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**JOHNSON'S
NEBRASKA
IDAHO &
KANSAS.**

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



34 32 30 28 26 24
LONGITUDE WEST FROM WASHINGTON.



TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

Area 122,007 square miles, or 78,084,480 acres.

Counties.	White.	Indians.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Buffalo	114	—	—	—	114
Burt	888	—	—	—	888
Butler	27	—	—	—	27
Calhoun	41	—	—	—	41
Cass	8,869	—	—	—	8,869
Cedar	248	—	8	—	246
Clay	165	—	—	—	165
Cuming	67	—	—	—	67
Dakota	606	—	13	—	819
Dawson	16	—	—	—	16
Dixon	247	—	—	—	247
Dodge	809	—	—	—	809
Douglas	4,805	2	21	—	4,828
Fort Randall	351	—	2	—	858
Gage	421	—	—	—	421
Greene	16	—	—	—	16
Hall	116	—	—	—	116
Johnson	528	—	—	—	528
Jones	122	—	—	—	122
Kearney	465	—	4	5	474
Lancaster	158	—	—	—	158
L'Eau qui Court	185	8	14	—	198
Merick	107	2	—	—	109
Nemaha	3,097	37	5	—	8,189
Nicholls	22	—	—	—	22
Otoe	4,194	8	4	10	4,211
Pawnee	682	—	—	—	882
Platte	775	7	—	—	782
Madison	—	—	—	—	—
Polk	19	—	—	—	19
Richardson	2,534	—	1	—	2,585
Saline	30	—	—	—	89
Sarpy	1,199	2	—	—	1,201
Shorter	114	3	—	—	117
Washington	1,249	—	—	—	1,249
All that portion north of the 40th parallel and west of the 101st me.idian	1,765	4	—	—	1,769
TOTAL (85 counties, etc.)	23,696	68	67	15	28,541

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Area 243,063 square miles, or 155,560,820 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indians.	Total.
Arizona	2,421	21	4,040	6,482
Bernallillo	8,574	9	156	8,769
Dona Ana	6,289	—	—	6,289
Mora	5,524	14	29	5,566
Rio Arriba	9,329	—	520	9,849
Santa Ana	1,505	—	2,067	3,572
Santa Fé	5,082	27	55	8,114
San Miguel	13,670	1	43	13,714
Socorro	5,706	6	75	5,787
Taos	13,479	7	617	14,103
Valencia	5,500	—	2,821	11,321
TOTAL (11 counties)	82,979	65	10,452	93,516

PROGRESS

Census.	White.	Free Col.
1850	61,525	22
1860	93,431	85

TERRITORY

Area 125,585 square

Counties.	White.
Beaver	785
Box Elder	1,603
Cache	2,601
Cedar	741
Davis	2,886
Douglas	—
Greenwood	—
Green River	188
Iron	1,010
Juab	672
Millard	715
Salt Lake	11,200
Sampson	3,506
Shambip	162
Summit	198
Tooele	1,000
Utah	8,248
Waldo	—
Washington	691
Weber	3,674
Country east of Wasatch Mountains	—

TOTAL (20 counties, etc.) 40,125

PROGRESS O

Census.	White.	Free Col.
1850	11,830	94
1860	40,214	80

TERRITORY O

Area 178,141 square

Counties.	White.
Chehalis	298
Clallam	149
Clarke	2,867
Cowlitz	405
Island	292
Jefferson	528
King	801
Kitsap	540
Klickitat	280
Lewis	386
Pacific	406
Pierce	1,114
Suwamish	162
Sukamania	171
Spokane	674
Thurston	1,495
Walla-Walla	1,297

POPULATION OF C

Cities, etc.	1850.	1860.	Cities, etc.	1850.	1860.		
Abingdon	Mass.	5,269	3,527	Columbia	Pa.	4,140	5,007
Adrian	Mich.	3,906	6,218	Columbia	S. Car.	6,069	8,069
Albany	N. Y.	50,763	62,307	Columbus	Ga.	5,942	9,621
Alexandria	Va.	8,784	12,632	Columbus	Miss.	2,611	3,808
Algiers	La.	—	5,816	Columbus	Ohio.	17,882	18,554
Alleghany	Pa.	21,261	28,702	Columbus	N. H.	8,576	10,896
Allentown	"	3,779	5,026	Covington	Ky.	9,408	16,471
Alton	Ill.	8,685	7,385	Cumberland	Md.	6,067	8,478
Annapolis	Md.	3,011	4,529	Danbury	Verm.	5,984	7,284
Ann Arbor	Mich.	4,863	4,488	Danvers	Mass.	8,109	5,110
Atchison	Kan.	—	2,616	Davenport	Iowa.	1,848	11,267
Atlanta	Ga.	2,572	9,554	Dayton	Ohio.	10,970	20,081
Auburn	N. Y.	9,548	10,984	Dayton	Ohio.	10,970	20,081
Hudson City	N. J.	—	—	Hudson City	N. J.	—	—
Hoboken	N. J.	—	—	Hoboken	N. J.	—	—
Indianapolis	Ind.	—	—	Indianapolis	Ind.	—	—
Iowa City	Ia.	—	—	Iowa City	Ia.	—	—
Ithaca	N. Y.	—	—	Ithaca	N. Y.	—	—
Jackson	Miss.	—	—	Jackson	Miss.	—	—
Jacksonville	Fla.	—	—	Jacksonville	Fla.	—	—
Janesville	Wis.	—	—	Janesville	Wis.	—	—
Jefferson	Mo.	—	—	Jefferson	Mo.	—	—
Jefferson City	Mo.	—	—	Jefferson City	Mo.	—	—
Jersey City	N. J.	—	—	Jersey City	N. J.	—	—
Kalamazoo	Mich.	—	—	Kalamazoo	Mich.	—	—

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq.m.
1880	11,880	24	26	11,930	0.0000
1890	40,214	80	29	40,278	0.0000

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

Area 175,141 square miles, or 112,090,240 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indians.	Total.
Benton	258	—	2	265
Blaine	149	—	—	149
Chico	2,867	1	16	2,884
Clatsop	405	—	1	406
Columbia	292	—	2	294
Clatsop	593	8	—	601
Franklin	801	1	—	802
Garfield	540	4	—	544
Grant	280	—	—	280
Lincoln	386	1	47	434
Walla Walla	406	—	14	420
Wahkiakum	1,114	—	1	1,115
Wanapa	162	—	—	162
Wenatchee	171	—	2	173
Yakima	674	2	890	966
Yakima	1,495	12	—	1,507
Walla Walla	1,207	1	20	1,213

Tribes.	White.	Free Col.	Total.
Choctaw Nation	802	67	2,297
Cherokee Nation	713	17	2,504
Creek Nation	819	277	1,651
Chickasaw Nation	146	13	917
Seminole Country	8	30	—
TOTAL	1,988	404	7,869

INDIAN POPULATION

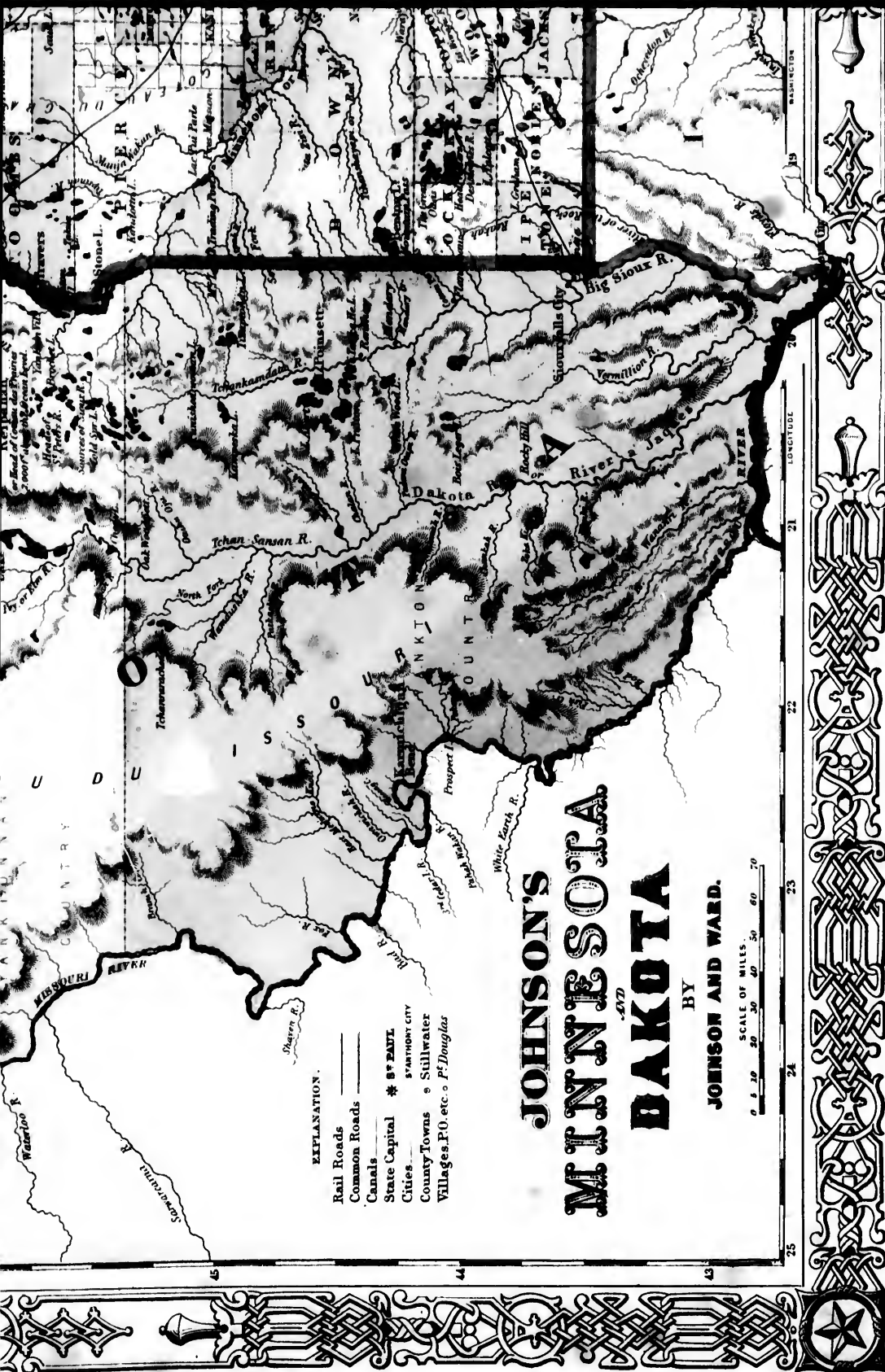
IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE CENSUS, AND RETAINING THEIR TRIBAL CHARACTER.

Location.	Number.	Location.	Number.
Indian Ter., W. of Arkansas	65,080	Oregon	7,000
California	13,540	Tennessee	151
Georgia	877	Wisconsin	2,883
Indiana	884	Colorado Territory	6,000
Kansas	8,189	Dakota	89,664
Michigan	7,777	Nebraska	5,072
Minnesota	17,900	Nevada	7,550
Mississippi	900	New Mexico	55,100
New York	8,785	Utah	20,000
North Carolina	1,489	Washington	81,000
Aggregate of Indians in tribal communities			294,481

* Within the present limits of the District.
† Within the limits of the District as it existed previous to 1846.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

1860	Cities, etc.	1850	1860	Cities, etc.	1850	1860
5,007	Hudson City N. J.	—	7,229	New Bedford Mass.	16,443	22,800
8,059	Hoboken N. J.	2,668	9,662	Newbern N. Car.	4,681	5,432
9,821	Indianapolis Ind.	8,034	18,611	New Brunswick N. J.	10,019	11,255
3,908	Iowa City Iowa.	1,532	5,214	Newburg N. Y.	11,415	15,190
15,554	Ithaca N. Y.	6,909	6,843	Newburyport Mass.	9,572	18,401
10,890	Jackson Miss.	1,881	3,500	New Haven Conn.	20,845	39,267
16,471	Jacksonville Fla.	1,045	2,123	New London Conn.	8,991	10,115
8,475	Janesville Wisc.	3,451	7,793	New Orleans La.	116,875	168,675
7,334	Jefferson La.	—	5,107	Newport Ky.	5,975	10,046
5,110	Jefferson City Mo.	1,600	2,500	Newport R. I.	9,563	10,598
11,267	Jersey City N. J.	11,473	29,226	New York N. Y.	515,547	805,651
20,181	Kalamazoo Mich.	3,284	6,070	Niagara N. Y.	2,200	6,608
6,380	Keokuk Iowa.	2,478	8,186	Norfolk Va.	14,326	15,611
4,749	Key West Fla.	2,367	2,832	Norwalk Conn.	4,651	7,582
8,965	Kingston N. Y.	10,232	16,640	Norwich "	10,265	14,047
45,619	Lancaster Pa.	12,369	17,603	Ogden Utah.	—	1,464
9,769	La Fayette Ind.	1,215	9,987	Ogdensburg N. Y.	6,500	7,410
5,502	Lansing Mich.	1,229	8,074	Omaha City Nebr.	—	1,888
13,000	La Porte Ind.	1,824	5,023	Orange N. J.	4,885	8,877
8,944	Lawrence Kan.	—	1,645	Oregon City Oreg.	697	1,302
8,682	Lawrence Miss.	8,282	17,639	Oshkosh Wisc.	—	6,086
11,567	Leavenworth Kan.	—	7,429	Oswego N. Y.	12,205	16,617
4,997	Lexington Ky.	9,150	9,321	Pateron N. J.	11,834	19,688
11,113	Lexington Mo.	2,184	4,115	Pekin Ill.	1,678	3,467
11,498	Little Rock Ark.	2,167	3,737	Pembina Minn.	—	8,556
14,026	Lockport N. Y.	12,823	13,523	Pensacola Fla.	2,164	4,680
4,790	Louisville Ky.	43,194	68,083	Peoria Ill.	5,095	14,045
9,546	Lowell Mass.	33,383	36,827	Petersburg Va.	14,010	18,266
7,905	Lynchburg Va.	8,071	6,858	Philadelphia Pa.	340,045	562,529
10,189	Lynn Mass.	14,257	19,088	Pittsburg "	46,601	49,217
1,529	Macon Ga.	5,720	8,247	Pittsfield Mass.	5,872	8,045
10,888	Madison Ind.	6,012	8,189	Plymouth "	6,024	6,272
8,143	Madison Wisc.	1,625	6,611	Portland Me.	20,815	26,841
5,022	Manchester N. H.	13,932	20,109	Portland Oreg.	859	1,371
8,529	Marblehead Mass.	6,167	7,647	Portsmouth N. H.	9,788	9,385
6,256	Memphis Tenn.	8,839	22,623	Portsmouth Ohio.	4,011	6,268
8,193	Meriden Conn.	8,559	7,426	Portsmouth Va.	8,122	9,502
6,626	Mesilla N. Mex.	—	2,406	Port Townsend Wash.	—	264
7,801	Middleboro Mass.	5,836	6,272	Pottsville Pa.	7,515	9,444
4,487	Millwaukee Wisc.	20,061	45,246	Poughkeepsie N. Y.	13,944	14,726
8,793	Minneapolis Minn.	—	3,564	Frankville Ala.	672	3,198
10,904	Mobile Ala.	20,515	29,353	Providence R. I.	41,218	50,666
1,014	Montgomery "	4,935	9,889	Quincy Ill.	6,902	13,632
8,058	Muscatine Iowa.	2,540	6,284	Racine Wisc.	5,107	7,822
8,218	Nantucket Mass.	8,452	6,094	Railway N. J.	3,306	7,180
7,223	Nashua N. H.	6,820	10,065	Raleigh N. Car.	4,513	4,780
6,505	Nashville Tenn.	10,478	16,988	Reading Pa.	15,743	23,161
13,405	Natchez Miss.	4,434	6,612	Richmond Ind.	1,448	6,608
29,154	Nebraska City Nebr.	—	1,912	Richmond Va.	27,570	37,910
5,000	New Albany Ind.	8,181	12,647	Rochester N. Y.	36,408	48,204
7,187	Newark N. J.	83,864	71,914	Rochford Ill.	2,093	7,363



AGGREGATE STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

1. POPULATION OF THE STATES SEVERALLY.

State.	White.	Indian.*	Free Colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	526,271	160	2,690	495,080	964,201
Arkansas	324,148	48	144	111,115	435,450
California	†361,353	14,555	4,056	—	379,994
Connecticut	451,504	10	8,627	—	460,141
Delaware	90,589	—	19,829	1,798	112,216
Florida	77,747	1	932	61,745	140,425
Georgia	691,550	85	3,580	402,193	1,087,286
Illinois	1,704,291	82	7,628	—	1,711,951
Indiana	1,363,710	230	11,428	—	1,350,428
Iowa	673,779	65	1,069	—	674,913
Kansas	100,590	189	625	2	107,906
Kentucky	919,484	83	10,684	225,483	1,155,634
Louisiana	357,456	173	18,647	331,726	708,002
Maine	626,947	5	1,827	—	628,279
Maryland	715,918	—	53,942	67,189	637,049
Massachusetts	1,221,432	32	9,692	—	1,231,066
Michigan	739,799	2,515	6,799	—	749,118
Minnesota	163,495	2,869	259	—	172,123
Mississippi	353,599	2	778	496,631	791,805
Missouri	1,063,459	29	8,572	114,981	1,182,012
New Hampshire	325,579	—	494	—	326,073
New Jersey	646,699	—	25,819	19	672,085
New York	8,391,590	140	49,005	—	8,880,735
North Carolina	629,942	1,153	80,463	331,059	992,622
Ohio	2,302,803	30	86,678	—	2,389,511
Oregon	52,180	177	123	—	52,485
Pennsylvania	2,549,239	7	56,849	—	2,906,115
Rhode Island	170,649	19	3,952	—	174,620
South Carolina	291,300	88	9,911	402,406	703,708
Tennessee	626,722	60	7,300	275,719	1,109,501
Texas	420,591	408	855	182,566	604,215
Vermont	314,369	20	709	—	315,099
Virginia	1,047,299	112	53,042	490,865	1,598,318
Wisconsin	474,007	618	1,171	—	475,881
<i>Total States</i>	26,697,610	23,870	476,536	8,950,531	81,148,041
Colorado	84,281	—	46	—	84,277
Dakota	2,576	2,261	—	—	4,837
Nebraska	28,096	63	67	15	28,841
Nevada	6,312	—	45	—	6,357
New Mexico	32,979	10,452	85	—	93,516
Utah	40,125	89	30	29	40,273
Washington	11,138	426	30	—	11,594
<i>Total Territories</i>	206,557	13,291	808	44	220,195
District of Columbia	60,768	1	11,181	8,155	75,080
GRAND TOTAL	26,964,930	86,662	487,970	8,958,700	81,448,322

2. POPULATION BY CLASSES AND SEXES, 1850 AND 1860.

Classes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
White and Indian	10,026,402	13,563,561	9,526,666	18,183,081	19,553,068	27,001,592
Colored	208,724	234,029	225,771	259,941	434,495	487,970
Total free	10,235,126	14,103,600	9,752,437	18,886,972	19,987,563	27,489,562
Slave	1,002,535	1,982,025	1,601,773	1,971,185	2,204,318	2,853,700
Free and slave	11,887,061	16,085,215	11,354,215	15,858,107	22,191,876	30,343,262

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

1. LAND IN FARMS, AND IMPLEMENTS, ETC., 1850 AND 1860.

	1850.	1860.
Land, improved	acres 113,062,614	163,261,839
Land, not improved	" 180,528,000	240,508,244
Land, improved and not improved	" 298,560,614	409,769,633
Value of land in farms	dollars 3,271,375,426	6,650,872,507
Value of agricultural implements, etc.	" 151,687,638	247,027,496

2. LIVE-STOCK AND ITS VALUE, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Description.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Horses	number 4,835,667	4,236,719	6,115,453
Asses and mules	"	559,331	1,129,553
Milch cows	"	6,385,094	8,728,562
Worklog oxen	" 14,971,580	1,700,694	2,240,075
Other cattle	"	10,293,060	14,671,490
Sheep	" 19,811,374	21,723,220	23,317,756
Swine	" 26,801,293	30,354,213	32,555,267
Value of live-stock	dollars —	544,150,516	1,107,490,216

3. PRODUCT OF ANIMALS, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Products.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Wool	pounds 33,502,114	52,474,311	59,932,325
Butter	dollars 33,737,003	pounds 813,247,014	459,672,652
Cheese	"	" 105,407,547	105,788,652
Value of animals slaughtered	" 109,610,979	111,533,994	212,082,955

4. FOOD CROPS PRODUCED, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Crops.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Wheat	bushels 63,823,272	109,185,944	171,153,381
Rye	" 18,645,567	14,188,813	29,076,286
Indian corn	" 377,531,875	592,071,101	830,451,707
Oats	" 123,071,311	146,584,179	172,554,683
Barley	" 4,161,304	5,167,015	13,635,119
Buckwheat	" 7,291,743	8,956,912	17,664,914
Rice	pounds 80,441,422	215,318,497	187,140,173
Peas and beans	bushels —	9,219,901	13,188,013
Irish potatoes	" 103,298,060	65,797,896	110,571,201
Sweet potatoes	"	38,268,148	41,606,302
Value of orchard products	dollars 7,256,904	7,729,186	13,759,361
Value of market-garden products	" 2,601,196	5,280,080	15,541,027
Wine	gallons 124,734	221,249	1,860,009

5. COMMERCIAL CROPS AND PRODUCTS, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Products.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Tobacco	pounds 219,163,319	199,752,655	429,390,711
Ginned cotton	bales of 400 lbs. 11,976,193	2,445,793	5,108,077
Henep—dew-rotted	tons of 2,000 lbs. —	83,198	88,247
" — water-rotted	" " 95,251	1,678	8,948
" — otherwise prepared	" " —	—	17,800
Flax	pounds —	7,709,676	8,783,079
Hops	" 1,238,802	3,407,029	11,010,012
Cane sugar	hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. 155,101	237,138	802,205
Cane molasses	gallons —	12,700,991	16,337,080

6. MISCELLANEOUS CROPS AND PRODUCTS, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Products.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Hay	tons of 2,000 lbs. 10,248,208	18,838,642	19,129,128
Clover-seed	bushels —	43,978	929,019
Grass-seed	" —	416,831	900,856

Slave.	Total.
435,080	964,201
111,116	435,450
—	879,994
—	400,147
1,793	112,216
61,745	140,425
492,193	1,057,286
—	1,711,951
—	1,850,428
—	674,913
2	107,206
225,483	1,155,694
531,726	708,002
—	628,279
67,189	687,049
—	1,231,060
—	749,118
—	172,123
436,631	791,805
114,981	1,182,012
—	826,073
18	672,085
—	3,880,735
381,059	992,622
—	2,339,511
—	52,465
—	2,906,115
—	174,620
402,406	703,709
275,719	1,100,801
182,560	604,215
—	815,098
490,865	1,506,318
—	75,581
8,950,531	81,143,047
—	84,277
—	4,887
15	28,841
—	6,857
—	93,516
29	40,273
—	11,594
44	220,195
8,155	75,080
8,953,700	81,448,822

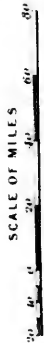
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1850.	1860.
19,558,008	27,901,592
434,495	487,970
19,987,563	27,459,562
8,204,313	8,958,700
23,191,876	81,443,322

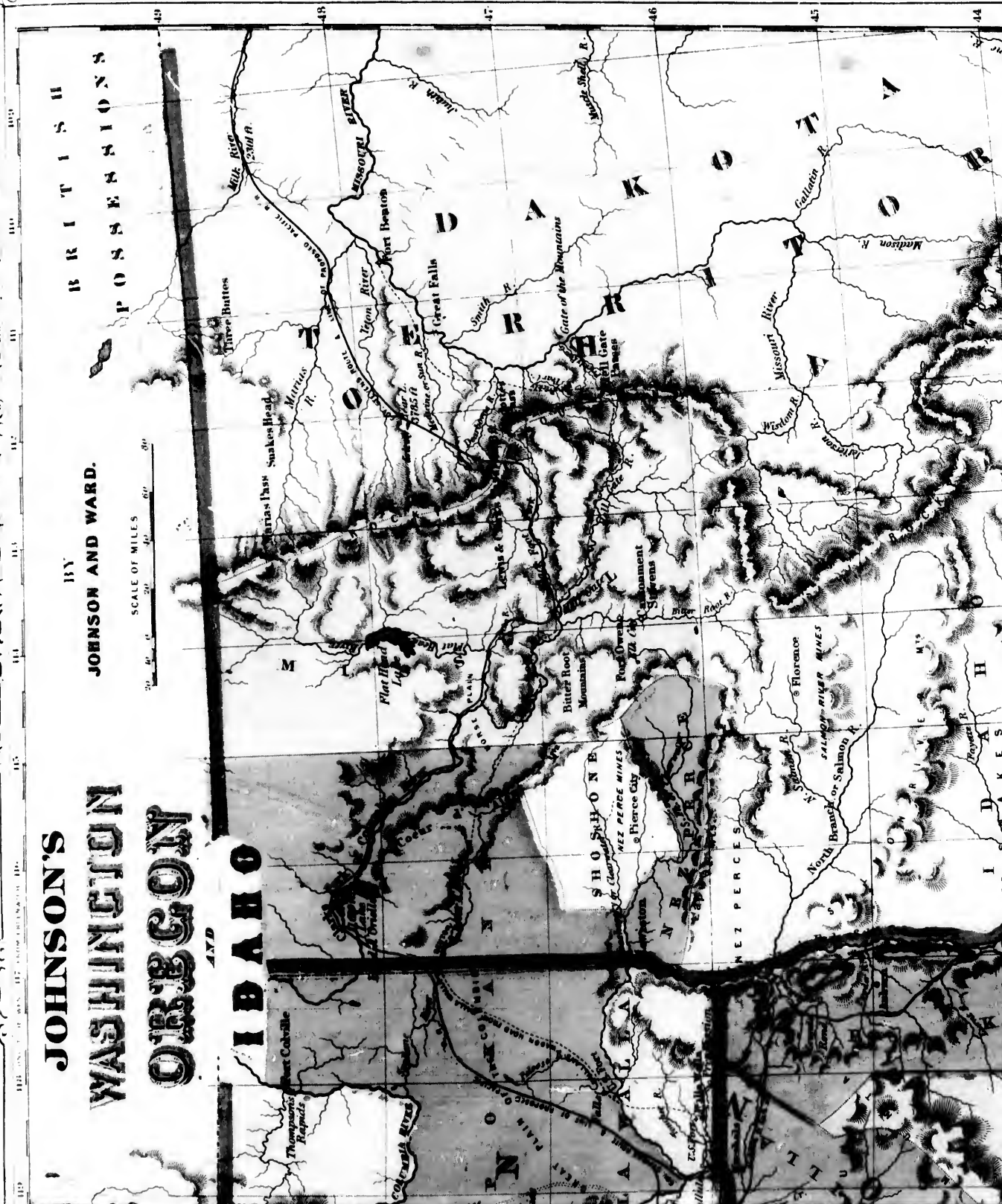
JOHNSON'S WASHINGTON OREGON

IDAHO

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



BRITISH
POSSESSIONS





State	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
New York	3,831,520	140	49,005	—	3,880,735
North Carolina	629,942	1,153	80,463	831,059	992,622
Ohio	2,302,808	80	86,678	—	2,339,511
Oregon	52,100	177	123	—	52,465
Pennsylvania	2,519,250	7	56,549	—	2,906,115
Rhode Island	170,649	19	3,952	—	174,690
South Carolina	291,300	83	9,914	402,406	703,708
Tennessee	826,722	60	7,300	275,719	1,109,801
Texas	420,891	408	355	182,666	604,215
Vermont	814,369	20	709	—	815,098
Virginia	1,047,209	112	53,042	490,865	1,596,818
Wisconsin	477,097	613	1,171	—	775,881
Total States	26,697,610	23,370	476,636	8,950,531	81,148,047
Colorado	94,281	—	46	—	94,277
Dakota	2,576	2,261	—	—	4,837
Nebraska	28,696	65	67	15	28,843
Nevada	6,812	—	45	—	6,857
New Mexico	582,979	10,452	85	—	93,516
Utah	40,125	89	80	29	40,273
Washington	11,133	426	90	—	11,694
Total Territories	206,557	13,291	803	44	220,195
District of Columbia	60,763	1	11,181	8,155	75,080
GRAND TOTAL	26,964,930	36,662	487,970	8,953,760	81,443,322

2. POPULATION BY CLASSES AND SEXES, 1850 AND 1860.

Classes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
White and Indian	10,026,402	13,868,561	9,526,666	13,133,081	19,553,068	27,001,592
Colored	208,724	234,029	225,771	253,911	434,495	457,970
Total free	10,235,126	14,102,590	9,752,437	13,386,972	19,987,563	27,459,562
Slave	1,602,535	1,982,625	1,601,773	1,971,185	3,204,313	3,953,760
Free and slave	11,837,661	16,085,215	11,354,210	15,358,157	23,191,876	31,443,322

3. SLAVES MANUMITTED AND FUGITIVE, 1850 AND 1860.

Years.	Manumitted.	Fugitive.
1850	1,467, or 1 in 2,181 = 0.0458 per cent.	1,011, or 1 in 3,165 = 0.0315 per cent.
1860	3,018, or 1 in 1,309 = 0.0763 " "	803, or 1 in 4,919 = 0.0203 " "

4. DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC, 1850 AND 1860.

Classes.	Free.		Slave.		Total.		Ratio per cent.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Deaf and dumb	6,635	14,269	591	803	9,136	15,077	0.0394	0.0480
Blind	6,591	11,125	1,857	510	7,973	12,635	0.0344	0.0402
Insane	14,645	23,593	327	406	14,972	23,999	0.0616	0.0763
Idiotic	13,075	17,286	1,182	1,879	14,257	18,865	0.0615	0.0600

5. AREA AND POPULATION DECENNIALLY, 1790-1860.

Years.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.				Proportion of Classes			Pop. 10 sq. m.
		White	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	
1790	815,615	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827	80.73	1.51	17.76	4.82
1800	815,615	4,304,489	103,395	893,941	5,303,925	81.13	2.04	16.83	6.50
1810	1,746,548	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814	80.97	2.57	16.46	4.10
1820	1,746,548	7,891,937	298,156	1,538,088	9,638,181	81.57	2.47	15.96	5.52
1830	1,805,811	10,537,373	819,599	2,009,043	12,566,020	81.90	2.48	15.62	7.12
1840	1,805,811	14,105,695	886,803	2,487,455	17,069,458	83.17	2.26	14.57	9.45
1850	2,973,502	19,533,068	431,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	84.81	1.87	13.82	7.80
1860	3,001,032	27,001,592	457,970	3,953,760	31,443,322	85.57	1.56	12.57	10.47

6. RATIO OF THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION, 1790-1860.

Classes.	1790-1800.	1800-10.	1810-20.	1820-30.	1830-40.	1840-50.	1850-60.	1790-1860.
White	85.63	86.13	84.12	84.03	84.72	87.74	87.97	741.87
Free colored	82.28	72.00	27.78	84.20	20.87	12.47	12.33	701.41
Slave	27.06	83.40	29.10	80.62	23.51	28.89	23.30	466.06
Total	85.01	86.45	83.13	83.40	82.07	85.87	85.59	692.63

* These are Indians who have adopted a civilized life and become citizens.

† Including Chinese, viz., 22,388 males and 963 females—total 23,351.

‡ Including Half-Breeds, viz., 199 males and 206 females—total 405.

§ Including Half-Breeds, viz., 20 males and 25 females—total 45.

831,050	3,880,785
—	992,622
—	2,330,511
—	52,465
—	2,906,115
—	174,820
402,406	703,705
275,719	1,100,501
152,560	604,215
—	815,098
—	1,500,318
—	775,881
8,950,581	31,148,947
—	84,277
—	4,837
15	28,841
—	6,857
—	93,516
29	40,273
—	11,594
41	220,195
3,155	75,050
3,953,760	31,448,322

Value of animals slaughtered	109,010,979	111,542,994	212,682,055
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4. FOOD CROPS PRODUCED, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Crops.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Wheat	bushels 83,523,272	100,455,944	171,153,381
Rye	" 18,645,567	14,183,613	20,976,256
Indian corn	" 377,531,875	592,071,104	580,451,707
Oats	" 123,071,341	146,584,179	172,554,689
Barley	" 4,161,304	5,167,015	15,635,119
Buckwheat	" 7,291,743	8,956,912	17,664,914
Rice	pounds 50,841,422	215,318,497	187,140,173
Peas and beans	bushels —	9,219,901	15,158,016
Irish potatoes	" 103,298,060	65,797,896	110,571,201
Sweet potatoes	" —	38,268,148	41,606,892
Value of orchard products	dollars 7,256,904	7,723,160	19,759,361
Value of market-garden products	" 2,601,196	5,250,030	15,541,927
Wine	gallons 124,734	221,249	1,860,068

1860.

1850.	1860.
19,533,068	27,001,592
434,405	487,970
19,857,563	27,489,562
8,204,313	3,953,760
23,191,876	31,448,322

1860.

1850.	1860.
19,857,563	27,489,562
8,204,313	3,953,760
23,191,876	31,448,322

5. COMMERCIAL CROPS AND PRODUCTS, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Products.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Tobacco	pounds 219,169,319	199,752,655	429,390,711
Ginned cotton	bales of 400 lbs. 11,976,193	2,445,793	5,198,077
Hemp—dew-rotted	tons of 2,000 lbs. —	83,198	83,247
" — water-rotted	" —	1,678	3,949
" — otherwise prepared	" —	—	17,300
Flax	pounds —	7,700,676	8,783,079
Hops	" 1,238,502	3,497,029	11,010,012
Cane sugar	hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. 155,101	237,133	802,205
Cane molasses	gallons —	12,700,991	16,337,050

6. MISCELLANEOUS CROPS AND PRODUCTS, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.

Products.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Hay	tons of 2,000 lbs. 10,248,208	13,536,642	19,129,123
Clover-seed	bushels —	465,978	929,010
Grass-seed	" —	416,531	900,856
Flax-seed	" —	562,312	611,927
Maple sugar	pounds —	34,253,436	38,868,884
Maple molasses	gallons —	—	1,944,594
Sorghum molasses	" —	—	7,285,025
Silk cocoons	pounds 61,652	10,843	6,562
Beeswax	" 638,303	14,553,790	1,367,564
Honey	" —	25,028,991	285,000
Value of home-made manufactures	dollars 29,023,350	27,493,644	24,358,223

Ratio per cent.

1860.	1850.	1860.
15,077	0.0394	0.0450
12,635	0.0344	0.0402
23,999	0.0646	0.0763
13,865	0.0615	0.0600

1860.

1850.	1860.
19,857,563	27,489,562
8,204,313	3,953,760
23,191,876	31,448,322

Proportion of Classes

1850.	1860.
1.51	1.76
2.04	16.83
2.57	16.46
2.47	15.96
2.48	15.62
2.26	14.57
1.87	13.82
1.56	12.57

STATISTICS OF GENERAL INDUSTRY.

(Manufactures, mining, mechanic arts, fisheries, etc.)

1. CAPITAL, MATERIAL, HANDS, PRODUCTS, ETC., 1850 AND 1860.

	1850.	1860.
Establishments	number 121,993	128,300
Capital invested in real and personal property	dollars 525,140,103	1,050,000,000
Value of raw material and fuel	" 534,733,917	1,012,000,000
Average hands employed—males	number 713,154	1,100,000
" — females	" 225,491	285,000
Value of products	dollars 1,310,628,779	1,900,000,000

2. VALUE OF LEADING PRODUCTS, 1850 AND 1860.

Products.	1850.	1860.
Flour and meal	\$135,897,806	\$223,144,869
Cotton goods	65,501,687	115,137,928
Lumber	58,521,976	95,912,256
Hoots and shoes	53,357,036	89,549,000
Woolen goods	45,231,764	68,965,963
Clothing	43,673,502	64,092,975
Leather	37,791,573	63,000,750
Machinery, etc.	27,993,344	47,118,550
Printing—book, job, etc.	11,352,705	35,673,048
Refined sugar	—	38,500,000
Iron castings	20,111,517	23,546,658
Spiritous liquors	—	24,253,170
Cabinet furniture	16,231,409	22,701,804
Iron, bar and rolled	15,933,736	22,243,796
Silverware, jewelry, etc.	—	\$19,554,550
Iron, pig	13,491,893	19,487,730
Coal	7,173,570	19,365,765
Malt liquors	—	18,001,135
Agricultural implements	6,842,611	17,502,514
Paper	—	17,500,666
Soap and candles	10,199,730	16,960,542
Fisheries	10,900,193	12,924,092
Illuminating gas	—	11,224,380
Musical instruments	—	5,791,507
India-rubber goods	8,001,185	5,279,900
Sewing machines	—	5,605,945
Copper	—	3,316,516
Salt	2,222,745	2,265,302

1850-1860.

1850-55.	1850-60.	1790-1860.
87-74	87-97	741-87
12-47	12-33	701-41
23-82	23-30	466-06
35-57	35-59	692-65

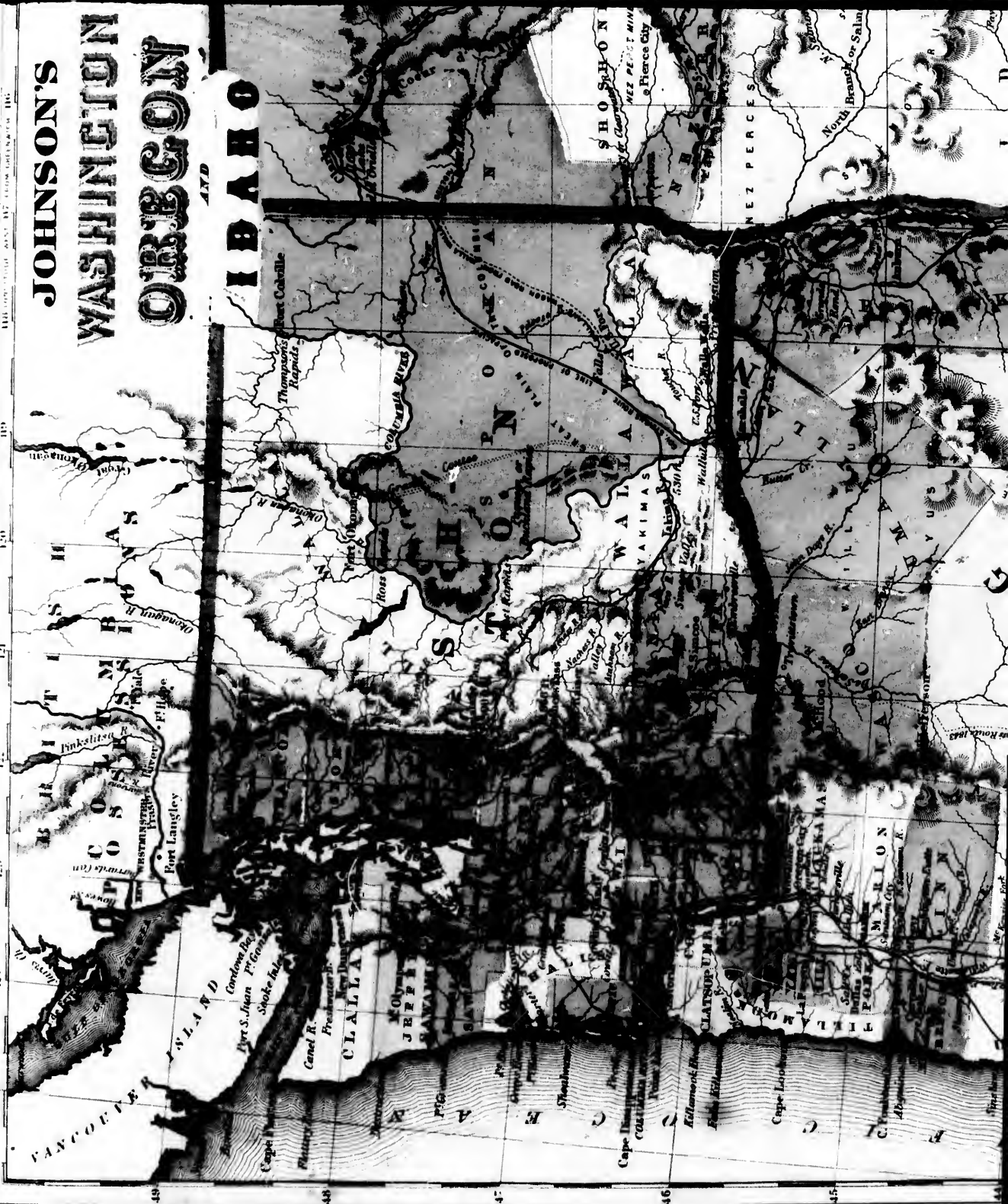
ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN HENNINGSEN

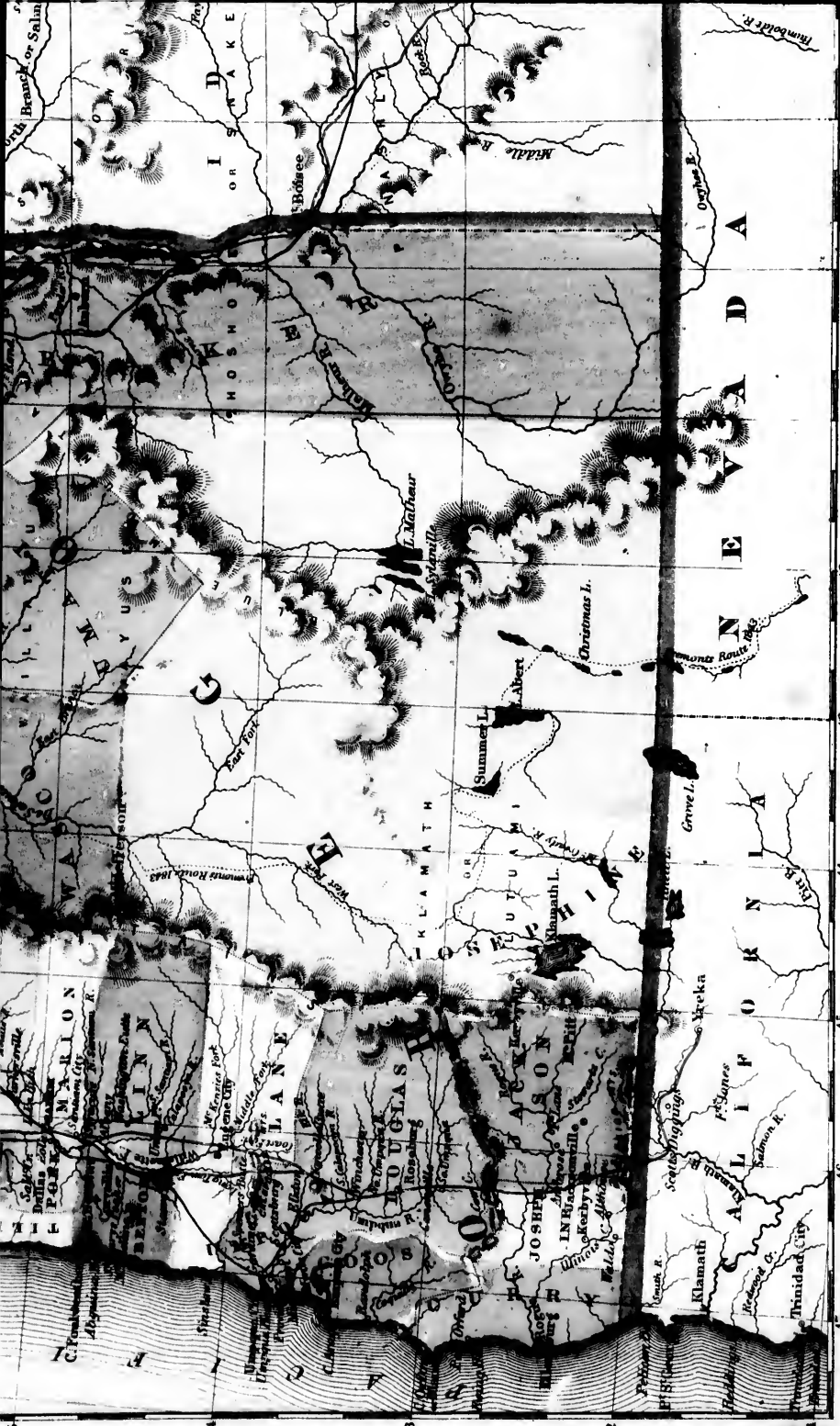
JOHNSON'S

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3. VALUE OF LEADING PRODUCTS BY STATES, 1860.

States, etc.	Flour and Meal.	Cotton Goods.	Lumber, sawed & planed.	Boots and Shoes.	Woolen Goods.	Clothing, etc., etc.	Leather and Morocco.
Alabama	\$507,502..	\$917,103..	\$2,017,641..	\$ — ..	\$21,900..	\$ — ..	\$840,400..
Arkansas	453,999..	19,000..	1,033,135..	— ..	8,000..	— ..	115,375..
California	4,335,399..	— ..	4,214,596..	— ..	— ..	— ..	226,214..
Connecticut	1,719,294..	7,641,460..	531,051..	2,044,762..	5,379,000..	1,338,285..	953,782..
Delaware	1,844,919..	919,103..	261,172..	220,470..	156,635..	179,840..	87,240..
Florida	355,066..	40,000..	1,475,240..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
Georgia	3,323,730..	2,216,630..	2,064,020..	857,267..	465,000..	— ..	393,164..
Illinois	13,104,804..	15,957..	2,275,124..	963,052..	266,230..	— ..	150,000..
Indiana	11,292,665..	349,000..	8,169,843..	1,034,341..	695,870..	— ..	800,357..
Iowa	69,0949..	— ..	2,378,529..	325,290..	167,960..	— ..	81,760..
Kansas	284,281..	— ..	945,083..	— ..	— ..	— ..	850..
Kentucky	5,034,745..	167,500..	2,200,674..	685,783..	1,123,582..	— ..	701,553..
Louisiana	11,694..	699,700..	1,013,554..	1,391,121..	— ..	— ..	47,000..
Maine	1,576,563..	6,686,623..	6,734,931..	1,661,915..	1,674,900..	1,632,946..	2,011,084..
Maryland	8,020,122..	2,793,877..	724,122..	1,244,167..	581,955..	8,256,716..	1,723,033..
Massachusetts	4,196,710..	36,745,564..	2,288,419..	46,440,209..	13,930,000..	6,440,671..	10,354,056..
Michigan	8,663,233..	— ..	7,933,427..	663,215..	174,899..	— ..	574,172..
Minnesota	1,310,000..	— ..	816,803..	133,395..	— ..	— ..	11,400..
Mississippi	641,994..	261,135..	2,055,806..	— ..	184,500..	— ..	223,562..
Missouri	8,997,083..	230,000..	3,702,992..	663,763..	425,819..	— ..	868,326..
New Hampshire	1,486,981..	16,661,531..	1,226,784..	3,363,366..	2,376,000..	609,044..	1,938,949..
New Jersey	6,399,610..	3,250,770..	1,602,319..	1,850,137..	1,527,209..	8,075,436..	1,297,627..
New York	35,064,906..	7,471,961..	12,485,413..	10,873,797..	9,099,316..	24,969,852..	20,768,017..
North Carolina	3,185,251..	930,567..	1,073,963..	— ..	260,279..	— ..	843,020..
Ohio	27,129,405..	629,500..	6,600,045..	3,623,827..	692,383..	8,615,329..	2,799,289..
Oregon	1,074,523..	— ..	586,600..	— ..	85,000..	— ..	14,500..
Pennsylvania	26,372,261..	11,759,000..	11,311,149..	8,173,965..	12,744,873..	12,192,603..	12,491,631..
Rhode Island	515,699..	12,258,657..	172,174..	315,959..	6,369,250..	1,188,086..	60,397..
South Carolina	876,250..	589,950..	1,077,712..	— ..	17,177..	— ..	150,983..
Tennessee	3,820,301..	533,848..	1,975,481..	262,343..	267,622..	— ..	1,118,550..
Texas	2,179,610..	99,241..	1,612,829..	— ..	49,125..	— ..	123,050..
Vermont	1,659,593..	337,400..	1,065,886..	440,366..	2,550,000..	250,669..	1,000,153..
Virginia	15,212,060..	1,063,611..	2,537,180..	713,591..	809,760..	— ..	1,218,700..
Wisconsin	8,161,183..	— ..	4,836,159..	901,944..	167,600..	— ..	498,263..
Total States	\$221,163,760	\$115,063,526	\$94,153,122	\$39,274,631	\$68,865,968	\$63,060,177	\$62,942,996
Colorado	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
Dakota	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
Nebraska	110,891..	— ..	816,104..	23,651..	— ..	— ..	— ..
Nevada	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
New Mexico	874,190..	— ..	65,150..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..
Utah	297,635..	— ..	182,565..	36,883..	— ..	— ..	92,255..
Washington	73,800..	— ..	1,172,520..	— ..	— ..	— ..	17,800..
Total Territories	\$790,016	— ..	\$1,696,330	\$65,484	— ..	— ..	\$110,755
Dist. of Columbia	1,184,593..	74,400..	70,825..	209,785..	— ..	842,798..	87,000..
GRAND TOTAL	\$223,144,360	\$115,137,926	\$95,912,256	\$39,549,900	\$68,865,968	\$64,002,975	\$63,000,751

4. MINERAL PRODUCTS: COAL, IRON, AND COPPER, 1860.

States in which produced.	Bituminous Coal (tons).	Anthracite Coal (tons).	Iron (tons).			Copper Ore, tons.
			Ore.	Pig.	Roll-d.	
Alabama	10,000	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	11,000	2,060	—
Illinois	14,268,120	—	20,700	—	—	—
Indiana	879,085	—	—	875	9,000	—
Iowa	72,500	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	43,000	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	6,732,000	—	—	23,362	6,200	—
Maine	—	—	73,900	—	5,800	—
Maryland	14,230,000	—	—	80,800	7,000	1,500
Massachusetts	—	—	79,200	18,700	20,255	—
Michigan	—	—	25,000	10,400	—	6,288
Missouri	97,000	—	17,900	22,000	4,673	50
New Hampshire	—	—	42,000	645	70	—
New Jersey	—	—	1,000	29,043	25,006	—
New York	—	—	57,800	63,145	83,275	—
North Carolina	—	—	170,875	—	1,007	2,000
Ohio	23,339,000	—	—	94,647	10,439	—
Pennsylvania*	66,994,295	9,397,332	223,794	533,560	260,709	70
Rhode Island	65,000	1,990	1,708,478	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	275	—
Tennessee	3,474,100	—	—	13,417	5,024	9,370
Vermont	—	—	—	53,220	2,579	1,100
Virginia	9,543,027	—	4,500	9,068	17,570	1,500
Wisconsin	—	—	23,217	2,000	—	—
New Mexico (Terr.)	—	—	4,800	—	—	—

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

STATES, 1860.

Woolen goods.	Clothing, etc., etc.	Leather and Morocco.	Machinery, etc., etc.
1,900..	\$ —	\$340,400..	\$24,850
5,000..	—	115,875..	21,750
—	—	226,214..	1,600,000
9,000..	1,393,285..	953,782..	1,938,635
6,635..	179,840..	87,240..	550,500
—	—	—	81,000
5,000..	—	898,164..	875,925
3,230..	—	150,000..	307,500
3,870..	—	800,387..	426,805
7,960..	—	51,760..	156,720
—	—	650..	40,000
3,882..	—	701,555..	1,004,664
—	—	47,000..	818,400
1,800..	1,682,946..	2,011,034..	651,295
1,955..	3,256,716..	1,723,033..	1,265,060
7,000..	6,440,671..	10,854,056..	5,181,283
4,893..	—	574,172..	809,082
—	—	11,400..	—
4,500..	—	228,562..	593,000
3,819..	—	868,826..	719,500
—	609,044..	1,993,949..	898,660
2,209..	3,975,436..	1,297,627..	3,215,673
3,916..	24,969,552..	20,768,017..	10,484,853
2,279..	—	543,020..	92,750
3,803..	8,615,329..	2,799,239..	4,535,005
2,400..	—	14,500..	71,000
3,873..	12,192,603..	12,491,631..	7,243,453
2,280..	1,198,086..	50,897..	1,063,925
1,279..	—	150,955..	462,192
1,622..	—	1,118,850..	174,000
1,125..	—	123,050..	55,000
4,000..	250,699..	1,000,153..	493,396
7,760..	—	1,218,700..	1,473,036
1,600..	—	498,263..	884,600
1,963	\$63,660,177	\$62,942,996	\$40,972,967

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE.

1. VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Years ending 30 June.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF IMPORTS.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic and Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	
1851..	\$18,060,580..	\$11,408,172..	\$29,468,752..	\$29,472,752..	\$218,888,011..	
1852..	87,487,837..	192,868,984..	280,356,821..	42,674,185..	209,682,866..	
1853..	28,548,586..	918,417,607..	1,206,966,193..	27,486,875..	230,976,157..	
1854..	83,234,566..	258,890,870..	342,125,436..	41,486,456..	273,241,064..	
1855..	53,957,418..	246,708,558..	300,665,976..	56,247,848..	275,156,846..	
1856..	44,143,279..	810,586,880..	1,254,730,159..	45,745,485..	826,064,008..	
1857..	60,073,852..	888,985,065..	1,489,058,917..	23,976,617..	69,186,922..	
1858..	42,407,246..	298,753,279..	341,160,525..	52,683,147..	324,644,421..	
1859..	57,502,805..	885,894,885..	1,463,397,690..	68,887,411..	856,789,462..	
1860..	56,946,851..	878,189,274..	1,445,136,125..	66,546,239..	400,122,236..	

2. DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Years ending 30 June.	Products of the Sea.	Products of the Forest.	Products of Agriculture.	Special Products.		Manufactures.	Raw Produce.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Value.
				Tobacco.	Cotton.				
1851..	8,294,691..	7,647,022..	24,869,210..	9,219,251..	112,815,817..	20,186,967..	1,437,680..	18,069,580..	106,689,718
1852..	2,282,742..	7,864,220..	26,878,872..	10,081,283..	87,965,782..	19,962,981..	1,545,767..	87,437,837..	192,368,981
1853..	8,279,418..	7,915,259..	83,463,573..	11,819,819..	109,456,404..	22,569,930..	1,735,264..	23,748,535..	218,417,697
1854..	8,064,069..	11,761,165..	67,104,592..	10,016,046..	98,596,220..	26,849,411..	2,764,781..	33,284,566..	253,899,700
1855..	8,510,594..	12,608,887..	42,567,476..	14,712,463..	88,143,844..	28,833,299..	2,873,817..	53,057,418..	246,708,553
1856..	8,856,797..	10,694,184..	77,696,455..	12,221,548..	128,892,851..	80,970,992..	3,125,429..	44,143,279..	810,586,830
1857..	3,704,523..	14,609,711..	75,722,096..	30,200,779..	181,575,859..	29,653,267..	3,290,485..	60,078,352..	888,985,065
1858..	3,800,995..	13,475,671..	68,285,980..	17,009,767..	131,886,601..	80,372,180..	2,320,479..	42,407,246..	298,753,279
1859..	4,468,974..	14,480,406..	40,400,757..	21,074,038..	101,434,928..	33,853,000..	2,676,822..	57,502,806..	885,894,885
1860..	4,156,480..	13,788,500..	48,451,894..	15,906,547..	191,906,555..	82,803,080..	2,270,803..	56,946,851..	873,189,274

3. SPECIFIED FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.

Years ending 30 June.	Tea.	Coffee.		Sugar.	Wool and Manuf. of Cotton.	Silk and Manuf. of Silk.	Hemp & Flax and Manuf. of Hemp & Flax.	Iron & Steel and Manuf. of Iron & Steel.	Silk & Worsted goods.
		Green.	Roasted.						
1851..	4,084,637..	12,845,949..	13,845,940..	23,340,461..	22,164,442..	26,283,694..	10,366,898..	18,876,763..	1,789,076
1852..	7,161,058..	14,458,925..	14,718,839..	19,504,675..	19,659,496..	22,080,499..	10,189,679..	20,661,592..	1,667,513
1853..	8,156,217..	15,925,904..	14,993,003..	32,291,629..	27,781,818..	31,157,817..	12,771,805..	30,225,788..	1,880,918
1854..	6,715,726..	14,836,945..	12,706,502..	35,204,779..	39,949,500..	35,796,220..	19,613,758..	81,519,484..	1,794,033
1855..	6,980,986..	16,572,929..	14,685,498..	26,476,288..	17,737,112..	25,118,178..	11,329,219..	25,578,865..	1,193,829
1856..	6,898,891..	21,514,196..	22,578,638..	33,626,857..	25,917,999..	31,217,766..	12,573,874..	24,580,262..	1,395,247
1857..	6,757,860..	22,868,879..	42,776,501..	33,411,802..	28,685,726..	29,754,658..	14,956,286..	25,954,111..	1,580,246
1858..	6,777,293..	18,941,081..	23,486,713..	30,808,726..	17,963,180..	21,522,168..	10,000,189..	16,328,639..	1,249,385
1859..	7,906,911..	25,064,883..	30,578,573..	37,966,910..	26,355,081..	28,676,417..	13,488,126..	17,048,596..	1,623,130
1860..	8,808,771..	21,769,999..	31,082,105..	42,779,342..	10,189,209..	32,109,420..	13,910,581..	21,526,534..	2,193,870

4. SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.

Years ending 30 June.	Shipping (tons) Cleared.			Shipping (tons) Entered.		
	American.	Foreign.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1851..	3,200,519..	1,929,585..	5,180,054..	8,054,849..	1,939,091..	4,998,440
1852..	3,280,500..	2,047,575..	5,328,165..	8,235,522..	2,067,853..	5,293,850
1853..	3,766,789..	2,298,799..	6,065,579..	4,904,418..	2,977,980..	6,281,943
1854..	3,911,892..	2,107,892..	6,019,784..	8,752,115..	2,182,224..	5,884,289
1855..	4,968,979..	2,116,822..	7,085,801..	8,861,801..	2,088,943..	5,945,899
1856..	4,688,864..	2,462,109..	7,150,973..	4,885,484..	2,486,769..	6,572,283
1857..	4,581,212..	2,490,170..	7,071,382..	4,721,870..	2,464,946..	7,186,816
1858..	4,400,088..	2,812,759..	7,212,847..	4,895,642..	2,209,403..	6,605,045
1859..	5,397,867..	2,618,988..	8,016,855..	5,265,648..	2,640,887..	7,806,085
1860..	6,165,924..	2,624,005..	8,789,929..	5,921,955..	2,858,911..	8,275,190

5. SHIPPING OWNED AND SHIPPING BUILT.

Years ending 30 June.	Shipping (tons) Owned.				Total Tonnage.	Shipping Built.	
	Registered.	Enrolled and Licensed.	Steam.	Sail.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
1851..	1,663,917..	62,890..	1,524,915..	691,217..	8,772,499..	1,867..	298,208
1852..	1,819,744..	79,704..	1,878,456..	668,586..	4,188,440..	1,444..	351,493
1853..	2,018,154..	90,520..	1,799,289..	614,093..	4,407,010..	1,710..	425,471
1854..	2,238,788..	93,036..	1,887,512..	681,671..	4,802,902..	1,774..	535,616
1855..	2,440,091..	116,045..	2,021,625..	656,240..	5,212,001..	2,094..	583,450
1856..	2,401,687..	69,715..	1,796,899..	688,862..	4,871,662..	1,708..	469,993
1857..	2,377,094..	86,878..	1,887,964..	618,911..	4,940,842..	1,434..	878,804
1858..	2,409,742..	78,027..	2,650,067..	651,363..	5,049,808..	1,225..	242,286
1859..	2,414,054..	92,748..	1,961,681..	676,005..	5,145,088..	870..	186,601
1860..	2,448,941..	97,276..	2,036,990..	770,041..	5,888,888..	1,071..	242,286

COPPER, 1860.

Years ending 30 June.	Bullion.	Copper Ore, tons.	Lead Ore, value.
1851..	—	—	\$ —
1852..	2,060..	—	72,958
1853..	2,000..	—	160,500
1854..	—	—	—
1855..	—	—	—
1856..	6,200..	—	—
1857..	5,800..	1,500..	—
1858..	7,000..	—	—
1859..	20,285..	—	—
1860..	4,678..	50..	356,660
1851..	70..	—	—
1852..	25,006..	—	—
1853..	89,275..	—	800
1854..	1,007..	2,000..	—
1855..	10,489..	—	—
1856..	256,709..	70..	—
1857..	—	—	—
1858..	275..	—	—
1859..	5,024..	2,870..	—
1860..	1,100..	—	—
1851..	17,870..	1,600..	61,000
1860..	—	—	835,899

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE

STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

I. SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF REVENUE.

Years ending 30 June.	Balances from previous years.	Ordinary Revenue.				Total Ordinary.	Receipts on account of Public Debt.			Total Means of Treasury.	States and Territories.	No.	Rail-road.
		From Customs.	Land Sales.	Miscellaneous.	Other.		Loans.	Notes.	Total.				
1851	6,604,544.	49,017,568.	2,352,805.	943,107.	52,312,090.				53,917,524.	Maine	248.	424.	
1852	10,911,646.	47,338,327.	2,043,239.	845,521.	49,728,857.				60,640,933.	New Hampshire	113.	429.	
1853	14,035,186.	53,981,865.	1,687,085.	738,624.	61,337,574.				75,069,710.	Vermont	127.	459.	
1854	21,942,392.	64,234,190.	3,470,798.	854,717.	73,549,705.				95,492,597.	Massachusetts	227.	1,297.	
1855	20,187,967.	53,025,794.	11,497,049.	481,088.	65,009,931.				85,141,896.	Rhode Island	23.	109.	
1856	18,931,978.	64,022,968.	8,917,645.	577,638.	78,918,141.				92,850,117.	Connecticut	183.	745.	
1857	19,901,325.	68,575,905.	3,829,486.	994,123.	68,681,518.				88,532,393.	New York	872.	2,851.	
1858	17,710,114.	41,789,021.	3,513,716.	1,254,238.	46,557,570.		23,716,300.	28,716,300.	87,983,981.	New Jersey	151.	455.	
1859	6,398,316.	49,565,825.	1,756,687.	2,082,559.	53,405,071.	13,020,000.	9,607,400.	28,287,400.	85,090,737.	Pennsylvania	651.	1,718.	
1860	4,339,275.	53,187,512.	1,773,558.	1,010,764.	55,976,884.	1,830,000.	10,305,200.	20,775,200.	81,091,309.	Delaware	21.	113.	

2. OBJECTS AND AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES.

Years ending 30 June.	Ordinary Expenditures.						Total Ordinary.	Expend. on acct of Pub. Debt.			Total Expend.	of all States and Territories.		
	Civil List.	Foreign Intercourse.	Indian.	War.	Navy.	Miscellaneous.		Interest.	Principal.	Total.				
1851	2,474,549.	6,211,170.	6,115,233.	11,811,723.	8,987,787.	6,117,248.	43,787,697.	8,696,731.	531,255.	4,317,986.	48,005,874.	North Carolina	262.	643.
1852	3,424,929.	4,132,671.	6,198,629.	5,225,247.	6,928,236.	9,234,158.	39,132,000.	3,750,298.	2,525,618.	6,276,916.	46,001,901.	Georgia	281.	1,284.
1853	4,284,296.	699,030.	6,529,628.	9,947,391.	10,891,239.	11,192,374.	42,644,263.	3,665,933.	6,618,722.	10,492,655.	54,026,918.	Florida	65.	142.
1854	4,649,325.	1,726,611.	7,669,054.	11,735,629.	10,768,182.	13,551,511.	61,018,249.	8,071,011.	21,285,264.	21,256,881.	73,254,320.	Michigan	276.	937.
1855	6,684,496.	964,310.	4,120,739.	14,773,836.	15,281,241.	17,534,682.	66,363,394.	2,214,375.	7,830,153.	9,844,528.	76,207,922.	Indiana	383.	1,509.
1856	5,916,429.	2,611,911.	2,473,821.	16,948,197.	14,077,947.	15,739,611.	66,172,402.	1,933,821.	10,922,568.	13,776,390.	79,948,792.	Illinois	412.	2,591.
1857	1,207,112.	1,019,435.	6,329,275.	19,361,774.	12,736,853.	19,285,315.	64,878,238.	1,678,265.	4,265,632.	6,943,971.	71,822,209.	Wisconsin	262.	907.
1858	1,639,197.	1,391,408.	6,651,923.	25,485,284.	15,976,801.	17,937,217.	11,001,198.	1,657,036.	8,117,473.	9,684,538.	81,506,747.	Iowa	285.	897.
1859	6,963,796.	1,035,968.	4,753,973.	23,213,522.	14,712,610.	16,636,165.	66,246,226.	2,633,464.	14,766,211.	17,405,245.	83,951,471.	Missouri	357.	410.
1860	5,116,656.	1,163,207.	2,955,651.	16,469,767.	11,013,159.	20,658,008.	68,948,473.	3,177,315.	14,486,312.	17,613,823.	86,562,296.	Minnesota	138.	—

3. PUBLIC DEBT, 1st July, 1851-61.

Years.	Old		Special.		General.						Treasury Notes.	Total of all Debts.
	Funded and Un-fund.	Assumed D. of Col.	Texas Stock.	Texas Loan.	Loan of 1842.	Loan of 1843.	Loan of 1846.	Loan of 1847.	Loan of 1849.	Loan of 1856.		
1851	115,578.	540,000.	10,000,000.	—	6,198,686.	6,472,951.	4,999,150.	27,254,500.	15,740,000.	—	132,462.	73,789,237.
1852	114,118.	740,000.	10,000,000.	—	8,198,686.	6,327,321.	4,999,140.	26,214,050.	15,740,000.	—	132,163.	74,401,987.
1853	114,118.	720,000.	10,000,000.	—	8,022,217.	3,185,231.	4,929,610.	24,703,650.	15,640,000.	—	116,462.	67,346,096.
1854	114,118.	1,200.	9,640,000.	—	6,211,431.	27,900.	3,647,215.	16,746,350.	12,889,742.	—	112,362.	61,243,286.
1855	114,118.	—	9,096,000.	2,750,000.	4,334,006.	—	1,691,222.	13,189,200.	12,641,023.	—	112,312.	49,338,340.
1856	114,118.	—	4,096,000.	929,985.	3,949,675.	—	147,722.	12,161,600.	11,312,322.	—	111,262.	33,358,752.
1857	114,118.	—	2,432,000.	309,630.	2,637,635.	—	24,000.	11,172,500.	10,344,342.	—	108,268.	29,660,567.
1858	114,118.	—	3,461,000.	261,842.	2,883,264.	—	7,000.	9,412,500.	8,966,212.	—	119,861.	44,910,776.
1859	114,118.	—	3,461,000.	197,462.	2,683,261.	—	3,100.	9,415,050.	8,906,342.	18,629,000.	15,153,662.	68,754,699.
1860	114,118.	—	2,461,000.	131,017.	2,652,264.	—	1,000.	9,415,350.	6,908,312.	20,000,000.	19,796,612.	64,769,703.

STATISTICS OF THE MINT.

(Embracing the decennial period 1850-1860.)

1. DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Place of Origin.	Mint of U. States at Philadelphia.	Branch Mints.				Assay Office, New York City.	Total Value of Deposits.
		New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.	Dallas, Tex.	Charlotte, N. C.		
Virginia	229,732.	—	—	—	—	18,135.	248,867.
North Carolina	244,711.	—	—	—	19,603.	1,046,866.	2,251,724.
South Carolina	30,805.	—	—	—	192,576.	219,508.	464,469.
Georgia	71,633.	1,560.	—	—	628,251.	—	814,460.
Tennessee	962.	154.	—	—	8,584.	—	9,600.
Alabama	1,026.	1,701.	—	—	2,958.	—	4,905.
New Mexico	9,709.	—	—	—	—	—	10,613.
California	192,641,487.	16,088,037.	117,061,612.	1,201,773.	87,321.	93,055,351.	426,085,636.
Oregon	68,625.	—	—	—	—	—	68,625.
Kansas (Colorado)	346,749.	1,770.	—	—	—	—	348,519.
Nebraska	1,402.	—	—	—	—	—	1,402.
Utah (Nevada)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,630.
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190.
Other sources	6,748.	—	—	—	951.	—	7,700.
Total	\$193,754,736.	\$16,993,282.	\$117,961,612.	\$2,074,117.	\$2,247,492.	\$98,654,050.	\$431,850,195.

2. DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC SILVER AT THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Place of Origin.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Ten Years.
	California	389,471.	404,404.	417,279.	328,199.	383,033.	321,983.	127,250.	300,849.	210,047.	183,862.	2,930,743.
Utah (Nevada)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,541.	102,541.
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,527.	14,527.
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,023.	23,803.	38,826.
Lake Superior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,122.	25,891.	11,026.
Total	389,471.	404,404.	417,279.	328,199.	383,033.	321,983.	127,250.	300,849.	210,047.	203,798.	3,205,127.

States and Territories.	No.	Rail-road.
Virginia	608.	3,401.
North Carolina	262.	643.
South Carolina	171.	1,034.
Georgia	281.	1,284.
Florida	65.	142.
Michigan	276.	937.
Indiana	383.	1,509.
Illinois	412.	2,591.
Wisconsin	262.	907.
Iowa	285.	897.
Missouri	357.	410.
Minnesota	138.	—
Kentucky	317.	318.
Tennessee	322.	833.
Alabama	247.	616.
Mississippi	202.	60.
Louisiana	198.	40.
Texas	281.	804.
California	127.	22.
Oregon	33.	—
New Mexico	4.	—
Utah	12.	—
Nebraska	45.	—
Kansas	76.	—
Washington	7.	—
Total	8,502.	27,129.

2. POSTAL

States and Territories.	Letter Postage.
Maine	13,673.
New Hampshire	8,389.
Vermont	4,087.
Massachusetts	75,444.
Rhode Island	4,060.
Connecticut	9,782.
New York	278,451.
New Jersey	15,246.
Pennsylvania	72,371.
Delaware	1,402.
District of Columbia	22,056.
Virginia	11,454.
North Carolina	3,153.
South Carolina	10,715.
Georgia	7,787.
Florida	1,675.
Alabama	7,207.
Mississippi	4,633.
Texas	9,607.
Kentucky	8,044.
Michigan	14,669.
Wisconsin	18,218.
Louisiana	28,778.
Tennessee	5,165.
Missouri	24,526.
Illinois	31,450.
Ohio	63,052.
Indiana	18,091.
Arkansas	2,616.
Iowa	6,647.
California	57,094.
Oregon	2,703.
Minnesota	5,014.
New Mexico	400.
Utah	1,538.
Nebraska	1,211.
Washington	1,228.
Kansas	2,472.
Total (adjusted)	651,182.

3. LETTERS EXCH

Lines.	Count.
—	17.
—	10.

STATISTICS OF THE POST OFFICE.

I. MAIL SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1850-60.

States and Territories.	No.	Length of Routes.					Annual Transportation.					
		Hail-road.	Steam-boat.	Coach.	By Not Specified.	Total Length.	Hail-road.	Steam-boat.	Coach.	By Not Specified.	Total Transportation.	
Maine	248.	404.	—	1,999.	1,923.	4,416.	15,740.	—	699,664.	458,068.	1,578,468	
New Hampshire	118.	429.	60.	577.	714.	1,780.	371,904.	16,720.	167,128.	180,900.	741,052	
Vermont	127.	459.	—	1,347.	895.	2,221.	820,263.	—	433,420.	98,514.	582,202	
Massachusetts	227.	1,297.	240.	924.	561.	2,722.	1,396,690.	140,400.	269,974.	223,262.	2,020,228	
Rhode Island	23.	109.	28.	88.	198.	368.	120,084.	17,472.	95,152.	52,208.	231,816	
Connecticut	233.	745.	280.	433.	475.	1,933.	787,100.	30,240.	230,620.	203,164.	1,888,124	
New York	872.	2,881.	168.	4,353.	2,553.	10,965.	8,945,578.	98,520.	1,687,244.	697,946.	6,482,420	
New Jersey	151.	455.	89.	1,270.	879.	2,187.	636,376.	—	28,080.	424,016.	85,228.	1,084,200
Pennsylvania	651.	1,718.	85.	4,448.	3,759.	13,010.	1,646,069.	53,040.	1,594,710.	1,269,600.	4,589,019	
Delaware	21.	118.	—	263.	160.	386.	127,296.	—	—	88,272.	259,686	
Maryland	183.	818.	—	489.	1,060.	2,942.	1,282,276.	—	—	241,988.	1,689,622	
Ohio	608.	3,401.	187.	2,082.	7,235.	12,855.	8,140,676.	78,312.	—	1,098,400.	5,081,076	
Virginia	514.	1,360.	637.	946.	10,502.	13,745.	1,082,896.	371,658.	—	21,472.	8,664,920	
North Carolina	262.	648.	122.	752.	7,549.	9,081.	550,066.	48,984.	85,910.	280,406.	2,194,875	
South Carolina	171.	1,054.	175.	182.	4,087.	5,493.	1,172,734.	27,890.	63,170.	615,995.	1,860,469	
Georgia	281.	1,284.	332.	530.	4,595.	6,741.	1,118,653.	69,056.	200,409.	886,106.	2,260,224	
Florida	65.	142.	1,860.	475.	1,853.	4,380.	101,902.	270,248.	218,114.	292,026.	877,290	
Michigan	276.	937.	725.	1,049.	4,129.	6,840.	1,070,028.	102,500.	696,616.	684,688.	2,184,182	
Indiana	383.	1,509.	—	640.	5,811.	7,960.	1,491,088.	—	199,078.	684,702.	2,566,216	
Illinois	412.	2,501.	100.	2,100.	5,416.	10,297.	6,112,824.	31,200.	719,682.	925,444.	4,753,850	
Wisconsin	262.	907.	60.	802.	4,655.	6,484.	634,400.	21,840.	155,684.	662,831.	1,974,521	
Iowa	285.	807.	140.	2,093.	4,775.	8,292.	284,150.	43,080.	1,025,544.	777,898.	2,131,872	
Missouri	357.	440.	609.	4,028.	8,757.	14,484.	894,715.	242,892.	1,208,178.	1,382,914.	8,228,693	
Minnesota	138.	—	373.	1,578.	3,407.	5,385.	—	282,752.	826,510.	469,584.	1,060,560	
Kentucky	317.	818.	952.	2,120.	4,892.	8,282.	825,532.	818,852.	1,084,050.	762,090.	2,471,724	
Tennessee	322.	893.	21.	1,423.	5,664.	7,941.	688,129.	18,104.	528,942.	945,932.	2,175,507	
Alabama	247.	616.	41.	2,005.	5,798.	8,459.	518,605.	29,208.	798,854.	697,468.	2,245,217	
Mississippi	202.	638.	276.	1,048.	6,248.	8,265.	581,466.	77,408.	508,052.	1,285,048.	1,481,074	
Arkansas	198.	40.	1,134.	1,649.	8,900.	11,723.	24,960.	282,886.	748,736.	1,284,184.	2,280,216	
Louisiana	118.	804.	1,895.	1,016.	4,596.	7,811.	220,012.	648,140.	415,012.	847,412.	2,080,576	
Texas	281.	73.	2,186.	3,930.	12,263.	18,456.	56,940.	897,880.	1,826,904.	1,866,088.	5,567,812	
California	127.	23.	1,795.	4,955.	1,448.	8,100.	27,466.	264,240.	1,094,065.	142,268.	1,528,028	
Oregon	33.	—	144.	—	719.	883.	—	20,852.	13,000.	74,776.	117,738	
New Mexico	4.	—	347.	—	80.	427.	—	—	36,088.	8,320.	44,408	
Utah	12.	—	—	1,450.	1,450.	—	—	—	—	122,112.	122,112	
Nebraska	45.	—	—	635.	709.	1,244.	—	—	185,512.	129,340.	265,852	
Kansas	76.	—	—	786.	1,694.	2,480.	—	—	346,566.	308,640.	313,466	
Washington	7.	—	340.	—	858.	698.	—	60,840.	—	48,516.	109,386	
Total	8,502.	27,129.	14,976.	84,577.	143,912.	240,504.	27,653,749.	8,951,268.	18,653,161.	24,466,598.	74,724,776	

2. POSTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1850-60.

States and Territories.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				Total Receipts.	Total Expenditures.
	Letter Postage.	Newsp. Postage.	Registered Letters.	Stamps Sold.	Total Compensation to Postmen.	Incident Expenses.	Total Post-offices.	Transp'n Expenses.		
Maine	13,673.	19,527.	501.	189,070.	166,671.	76,809.	12,915.	89,728.	100,462.	199,909
New Hampshire	8,889.	10,664.	292.	96,251.	111,076.	54,117.	4,169.	78,226.	51,185.	109,411
Vermont	4,087.	12,512.	187.	89,992.	106,773.	50,167.	918.	27,086.	71,822.	128,408
Massachusetts	75,444.	27,489.	1,192.	538,825.	642,955.	164,747.	109,919.	274,666.	768,168.	460,829
Rhode Island	4,060.	3,745.	134.	61,119.	69,058.	16,458.	9,294.	25,746.	18,198.	46,244
Connecticut	9,732.	15,855.	814.	183,043.	207,944.	75,993.	17,418.	98,410.	110,785.	204,106
New York	278,451.	89,990.	2,947.	1,315,751.	1,681,189.	887,665.	829,684.	661,229.	515,001.	1,176,280
New Jersey	15,246.	11,223.	233.	113,056.	184,768.	69,710.	7,314.	67,024.	88,260.	155,384
Pennsylvania	72,871.	54,507.	2,421.	678,756.	708,565.	196,401.	105,490.	801,897.	828,744.	680,411
Delaware	1,402.	2,184.	74.	44,470.	48,180.	9,292.	1,836.	11,127.	22,968.	84,111
Maryland	22,056.	11,492.	893.	165,117.	199,568.	86,288.	34,379.	70,912.	288,057.	305,619
District of Columbia	6,253.	3,245.	601.	41,493.	51,292.	9,025.	26,004.	40,069.	40,472.	40,309
Virginia	11,454.	20,053.	1,061.	288,089.	300,609.	104,518.	29,438.	184,461.	206,145.	580,609
North Carolina	10,715.	8,594.	763.	81,698.	97,512.	45,415.	4,867.	49,762.	176,890.	226,672
South Carolina	7,757.	18,810.	869.	156,155.	183,121.	65,104.	29,424.	68,527.	260,387.	348,565
Georgia	1,075.	2,555.	185.	28,952.	28,817.	14,046.	88.	14,079.	161,457.	195,526
Alabama	7,207.	14,746.	972.	125,547.	148,472.	38,280.	17,791.	71,671.	269,722.	480,523
Mississippi	4,633.	14,100.	400.	96,795.	116,018.	52,853.	2,731.	55,884.	812,889.	867,228
Texas	9,567.	12,463.	400.	105,747.	128,177.	54,088.	8,219.	62,987.	643,298.	766,281
Kentucky	8,041.	15,686.	588.	142,202.	166,520.	60,014.	15,446.	76,000.	268,568.	362,563
Michigan	14,069.	16,123.	721.	147,136.	178,650.	76,448.	22,996.	69,439.	169,726.	268,145
Indiana	18,218.	10,783.	722.	148,064.	183,789.	75,164.	12,892.	87,496.	140,727.	228,028
Illinois	26,778.	15,478.	810.	175,263.	218,824.	89,540.	37,416.	70,087.	665,060.	870,017
Wisconsin	5,165.	14,690.	872.	138,005.	155,522.	63,522.	20,431.	73,006.	248,999.	311,406
Iowa	24,526.	23,039.	844.	293,421.	325,229.	104,518.	70,826.	40,736.	111,068.	660,619
Missouri	31,459.	37,909.	1,324.	375,547.	445,729.	165,726.	68,028.	251,754.	868,266.	1,119,119
Tennessee	34,653.	45,009.	1,071.	450,569.	532,259.	188,587.	74,519.	263,876.	649,846.	812,722
Alabama	18,091.	26,500.	971.	178,435.	218,997.	101,194.	15,837.	116,582.	250,367.	366,669
Mississippi	2,016.	7,675.	113.	42,216.	52,620.	26,988.	3,868.	80,801.	812,127.	342,429
Arkansas	9,647.	17,869.	441.	111,445.	141,902.	65,702.	11,608.	77,396.	188,295.	265,691
Louisiana	57,994.	14,874.	451.	213,370.	286,210.	65,903.	44,686.	110,589.	950,623.	1,061,161
California	2,703.	1,577.	0.	10,921.	15,901.	7,837.	25.	7,802.	82,190.	101,161
Oregon	5,614.	4,539.	145.	32,208.	43,607.	20,944.	1,966.	22,911.	107,229.	180,140
New Mexico	409.	293.	4.	2,708.	3,809.	1,671.	15.	1,686.	17,462.	19,149
Utah	1,558.	247.	2.	2,598.	4,490.	2,288.	26.	2,285.	104,816.	106,556
Nebraska	788.	950.	78.	1,976.	3,741.	5,481.	67.	5,548.	97,077.	103,505
Washington	1,211.	401.	5.	3,474.	5,151.	2,792.	17.	2,800.	89,091.	42,600
Kansas	2,472.	2,761.	63.	23,767.	31,074.	14,640.	1,640.	16,289.	67,688.	73,827
Total (adjusted).	681,182.	627,086.	25,039.	6,706,295.	8,209,553.	2,547,904.	1,167,976.	3,705,250.	9,227,971.	12,938,261

3. LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Lines.	England.		Prussia.		France.		Belgium.		Brom. & Hamb'g.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard	1,110,417.	920,425.	209,054.	256,163.	461,294.	405,077.	8,687.	5,691.	—	—
	292,000.	86,410.	25,507.	4,752.	28,689.	18,060.	288.	108.	—	—

South Carolina	876,250	888,950	1,077,712	—	17,177	—	150,985
Tennessee	8,820,801	538,848	1,975,481	262,348	267,622	—	1,118,350
Texas	2,179,610	99,241	1,612,329	—	49,125	—	128,000
Vermont	1,659,893	857,400	1,065,856	440,866	2,550,000	250,660	1,090,106
Virginia	15,212,060	1,063,611	2,537,180	718,591	800,700	—	1,218,700
Wisconsin	8,161,158	—	4,836,150	901,944	167,600	—	498,265
Total States	\$221,163,760	\$115,068,520	\$94,155,122	\$89,274,631	\$68,865,968	\$63,060,177	\$62,942,090
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	110,891	—	816,104	23,651	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	374,100	—	65,150	—	—	—	—
Utah	287,635	—	182,565	86,883	—	—	98,255
Washington	73,800	—	1,172,520	—	—	—	17,500
Total Territories	\$790,616	—	\$1,650,389	\$65,484	—	—	\$110,755
Dist. of Columbia	1,184,593	74,400	70,825	209,785	—	842,798	87,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$223,144,869	\$115,187,926	\$95,912,286	\$90,549,900	\$68,865,968	\$64,002,975	\$63,090,751

4. MINERAL PRODUCTS: COAL, IRON, AND COPPER, 1860.

States in which produced.	Bituminous Coal (tons).		Anthracite Coal (tons).		Iron (tons).			Copper Ore, tons.
	Coal (tons).	Coal (tons).	Ore.	Pig.	Rolled.	—		
Alabama	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	11,000	2,060	—	—
Illinois	14,258,120	—	—	—	20,700	—	—	—
Indiana	879,085	—	—	—	—	875	2,000	—
Iowa	72,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	48,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	6,732,000	—	—	—	—	23,362	6,200	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	73,600	—	5,800	—
Maryland	14,230,000	—	—	—	—	80,500	7,000	1,500
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	79,200	18,700	20,255	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	25,000	10,400	—	6,288
Missouri	97,000	—	—	—	17,000	22,000	4,678	50
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	42,000	645	70	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	1,000	29,048	25,006	—
New York	—	—	—	—	57,800	63,145	38,275	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	176,875	—	1,007	2,000
Ohio	23,339,900	—	—	—	—	94,647	10,439	—
Pennsylvania*	66,994,295	9,397,832	—	—	228,794	533,560	269,709	70
Rhode Island	95,000	1,000	—	—	1,706,476	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	—
Tennessee	3,474,100	—	—	—	—	18,417	5,024	2,879
Vermont	—	—	—	—	68,220	2,579	1,100	—
Virginia	9,548,627	—	—	—	4,500	9,096	17,870	1,500
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	23,217	2,000	—	—
New Mexico (Ter.)	—	—	—	—	4,500	—	—	650
Washington (Ter.)	134,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	144,876,927	9,398,832	2,514,282	884,474	406,298	14,432	—	—

About \$80,000,000 in gold are produced yearly, chiefly in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico in the West, and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama in the East.

5. VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES, 1860.

States, etc.	Whale Oil and Bone.	Coilfish, Mackerel, etc.	Shad, etc., etc.	White Fish.	Salmon, etc., etc.	Oysters, etc., etc.
California	\$18,000	—	—	\$77,000	\$13,950	—
Connecticut	731,000	231,139	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	68,952	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	17,500	—	—
Maine	—	1,050,755	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	5,800	—	—	15,805
Massachusetts	6,526,288	2,774,204	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	250,467	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	61,500	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	41,617	—	—	167,660
New York	—	14,955	6,515	36,000	—	98,270
North Carolina	—	—	99,768	—	—	2,100
Oregon	—	—	—	—	18,450	—
Rhode Island	246,850	62,400	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	6,693
Virginia	—	—	33,600	—	—	58,145
Wisconsin	—	—	—	68,512	—	—
Washington (Ter.)	—	—	—	—	73,500	44,597
Total	\$7,521,568	\$4,150,503	\$921,652	\$464,479	\$51,900	\$382,170

* Pennsylvania also produced: shad ore 11,800 tons, and nickel ore 2,348 tons.

1854	114,118	7,200	9,480,000	2,517,421	27,900	2,647,213	10,745,350	12,808,742	—	113,262	47,212,600	
1855	114,118	—	9,096,000	2,750,000	4,834,896	—	1,691,322	13,189,200	12,041,002	—	112,312	45,328,840
1856	114,118	—	4,096,000	922,983	3,940,675	—	747,722	12,167,600	11,212,302	—	111,262	35,858,762
1857	114,118	—	3,496,000	300,630	3,197,635	—	54,000	11,172,500	10,341,242	—	108,262	29,060,357
1858	114,118	—	3,461,000	281,842	2,885,364	—	7,800	9,412,700	8,008,312	—	107,812	44,010,718
1859	114,118	—	3,461,000	107,463	2,885,364	—	2,100	9,415,050	8,008,312	18,620,000	16,163,062	68,754,699
1860	114,118	—	3,461,000	191,017	2,885,364	—	1,000	9,415,250	8,008,312	20,000,000	19,795,612	64,769,703

STATISTICS OF THE MINT.
(Embracing the decennial period 1850-1860.)

1. DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Place of Origin.	Mint of U. States at Philadelphia.	Branch Mints.					Assay Office, New York City.	Total Value of Deposits.
		New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.	Dallas, Tex.	Charlotte, N. C.	San Antonio, Tex.		
Virginia	\$299,782	—	—	—	—	—	\$16,185	\$345,967
North Carolina	244,711	—	—	—	—	—	19,608	2,267,721
South Carolina	83,905	—	—	—	—	—	192,575	464,469
Georgia	71,659	1,560	—	—	—	—	628,251	814,460
Tennessee	902	164	—	—	—	—	3,584	4,710
Alabama	1,026	1,701	—	—	—	—	2,388	10,613
New Mexico	970	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,709
California	192,641,487	16,988,087	117,061,612	1,201,779	87,921	93,055,951	426,035,656	
Oregon	68,625	—	—	—	—	—	8,447	72,072
Kansas (Colorado)	846,749	1,770	—	—	—	—	24,992	252,925
Nebraska	1,492	—	—	—	—	—	—	628,456
Utah (Nevada)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,650
Other sources	6,748	—	—	—	—	—	951	29,252
Total	\$193,754,736	\$16,993,282	\$117,961,612	\$2,074,117	\$2,247,492	\$98,554,953	\$431,856,195	

2. DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC SILVER AT THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Place of Origin.	Years.										
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Ten Years.
California	359,471	404,494	417,279	328,199	333,053	321,938	127,256	300,549	210,647	138,562	2,980,748
Utah (Nevada)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,541
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,557
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,994
Lake Superior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,623
Total	359,471	404,494	417,279	328,199	333,053	321,938	127,256	316,472	273,167	293,798	3,205,127

3. GOLD COINAGE AT THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Years ending on June.	Mint at Philadelphia.	Branch Mints.					Assay Office, New York.	Total Value Coined.
		New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.	Charlotte, N. C.	Dallas, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.		
1851	\$52,148,446	\$9,795,900	—	—	—	—	\$62,614,492	
1852	51,505,683	4,470,000	—	—	—	—	56,646,187	
1853	52,191,619	2,220,000	—	—	—	—	55,213,907	
1854	37,693,070	1,274,500	9,731,574	—	—	2,888,050	52,094,615	
1855	10,610,752	450,000	20,957,677	—	—	—	52,794,974	
1856	11,074,388	292,750	28,815,538	162,068	—	—	50,343,866	
1857	8,245,854	—	12,490,000	78,965	—	—	78,272,000	
1858	10,221,877	1,815,000	19,276,096	177,970	—	—	21,798,001	
1859	2,660,646	530,000	13,906,272	202,735	—	—	80,409,953	
1860	4,354,576	169,000	11,889,000	133,693	—	—	23,447,263	

4. SILVER COINAGE AT THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Years ending on June.	Mint at Philadelphia.	Branch Mints.					Assay Office, New York.	Total Value Coined.
		New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.	Charlotte, N. C.	Dallas, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.		
1851	\$446,797	\$274,600	—	—	—	—	\$774,397	
1852	547,410	152,000	—	—	—	—	999,410	
1853	7,852,571	1,225,000	—	—	—	—	9,077,571	
1854	5,378,270	3,246,000	—	—	—	—	8,619,270	
1855	1,419,170	1,918,000	164,075	—	—	—	8,501,245	
1856	3,245,295	1,744,000	200,609	—	—	—	5,196,670	
1857	1,423,828	—	50,000	—	—	—	123,817	
1858	4,971,928	2,942,000	147,508	—	—	—	171,969	
1859	3,009,241	3,228,996	827,970	—	—	—	272,424	
1860	857,076	1,595,422	572,911	—	—	—	222,226	

5. AGGREGATE COINAGE.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.	1856.			Total.
					Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
1851	\$62,614,492	\$774,397	\$99,695	\$63,488,584	—	—	—	\$64,567,143
1852	56,646,187	999,410	1,631	57,646,228	—	—	—	58,405,409
1853	55,213,907	9,077,571	67,000	64,358,538	—	—	—	65,409,953
1854	52,094,615	8,619,270	42,688	60,756,583	—	—	—	62,501,584
1855	52,794,974	8,501,245	16,081	61,312,250	—	—	—	63,883,691
1860	—	—	—	—	28,447,263	8,250,635	342,000	27,039,598

2. POSTAL RECEIPTS.

States and Territories.	Receipts.	
	Letter Postage.	Newsp. Postage.
Maine	18,673	18,527
New Hampshire	8,589	10,664
Vermont	4,087	12,512
Massachusetts	75,444	27,459
Rhode Island	4,960	8,745
Connecticut	9,739	18,855
New York	278,451	89,090
New Jersey	15,246	11,223
Pennsylvania	72,571	64,507
Delaware	1,409	2,184
Maryland	22,050	11,492
District of Columbia	6,253	3,245
Virginia	11,454	26,053
North Carolina	8,153	12,188
South Carolina	10,715	8,504
Georgia	7,787	18,310
Florida	1,675	2,555
Alabama	7,207	14,746
Mississippi	4,639	14,100
Texas	9,667	12,493
Kentucky	8,044	18,850
Michigan	14,060	10,123
Wisconsin	18,218	16,783
Louisiana	20,778	15,473
Tennessee	5,165	14,600
Missouri	24,520	25,083
Illinois	31,459	37,300
Ohio	34,653	45,000
Indiana	18,091	20,500
Arkansas	2,616	7,675
Iowa	9,647	17,969
California	57,094	14,874
Oregon	2,703	1,357
Minnesota	5,614	4,830
New Mexico	4,409	238
Utah	1,658	247
Nebraska	783	953
Washington	1,211	401
Kansas	2,472	2,781
Total (adjusted)	651,182	627,086

3. LETTERS EXCHANGED.

Lines.	England.	
	Received.	Sent.
Canada	1,110,417	62,000
Canadian	225,000	—
Havre	127,110	1,000
German Lloyd	57,210	—
Vanderbilt	102,541	1,000
Miscellaneous	84,244	2,000
North Atlantic	6,570	1,000
Hamburg	—	—
Total	1,714,476	1,603

4. NEWSPAPERS EXCHANGE.

Lines.	England.	
	Received.	Sent.
Canada	874,280	906,258
Canadian	50,786	49,623
Havre	910,700	215,000
German Lloyd	46,400	139,200
Vanderbilt	75,889	215,940
Miscellaneous	45,415	150,224
North Atlantic	4,918	21,500
Hamburg	—	—
Total	1,901,508	1,725,455

5. POSTAGE ON FOREIGN.

Lines.	England.	
	Received.	Sent.
Canada	27,500	214,699
Canadian	58,511	21,055
Havre	52,165	37,623
German Lloyd	14,846	24,135
Vanderbilt	23,755	46,639
Miscellaneous	20,611	30,331
North Atlantic	1,329	4,453
Hamburg	—	—
Total	411,817	379,314

2. POSTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1850-51.

State or Territory.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				Total Receipts.	Compensation Includ. in Postm's.	Total Post-offices.	Transp'n Expenses.	Total Expenses.
	Letter Postage.	News Postage.	Registered Letters.	Stamps Sold.	Registered Letters.	Post-offices.	Transp'n Expenses.	Total Expenses.					
Alabama	18,673	18,927	601	198,070	166,671	76,800	12,915	89,728	100,482	190,200			
Alampanshire	8,889	10,664	292	96,281	111,076	54,117	4,109	88,226	51,185	100,411			
Arizona	4,087	12,812	182	59,992	103,778	56,167	918	57,066	71,822	128,408			
California	75,444	27,489	1,107	538,826	642,056	164,747	109,919	274,666	366,168	460,829			
Colorado	4,069	8,745	394	81,110	60,093	16,468	9,294	25,740	18,188	46,944			
Connecticut	9,738	15,855	814	183,948	207,944	75,999	17,418	99,410	110,755	204,166			
Delaware	278,451	89,090	2,047	1,815,751	1,681,189	887,565	823,664	661,290	518,001	1,176,280			
District of Columbia	15,246	11,229	283	118,056	184,768	69,710	7,814	67,024	88,280	125,364			
Florida	72,871	54,507	2,421	578,766	709,555	196,401	105,496	801,807	828,744	680,641			
Georgia	1,400	2,184	74	44,470	49,180	9,202	1,885	11,127	22,988	84,111			
Idaho	22,000	11,492	898	105,117	199,568	86,288	84,879	70,612	288,087	308,660			
Illinois	6,283	8,245	801	41,488	51,202	4,025	30,004	40,020	(in Ad)	40,320			
Indiana	11,454	20,058	1,063	288,209	275,260	104,518	29,048	184,461	290,148	580,600			
Iowa	8,158	12,188	768	51,698	97,812	45,415	4,867	49,782	176,880	226,672			
Kansas	10,715	8,804	682	93,794	118,676	32,420	18,818	46,287	107,848	254,660			
Kentucky	1,787	18,810	369	156,155	188,121	65,104	23,424	88,527	100,897	848,865			
Louisiana	1,675	2,855	185	28,092	28,817	14,046	89	14,079	151,457	195,766			
Maine	7,207	14,700	972	125,547	148,472	69,859	17,791	71,671	359,792	430,823			
Massachusetts	4,634	14,700	490	95,795	110,018	22,559	2,761	55,884	212,889	867,623			
Michigan	9,567	12,468	400	105,747	128,177	54,688	8,209	62,057	648,298	706,281			
Minnesota	8,044	15,856	588	142,202	168,520	60,614	15,446	76,600	266,508	862,668			
Mississippi	14,669	10,124	721	147,180	178,650	78,448	22,996	60,480	169,726	268,145			
Missouri	18,218	10,788	722	148,054	183,788	75,164	12,832	87,496	140,127	228,028			
Montana	26,778	15,478	810	175,268	218,824	88,540	87,416	70,957	506,000	576,917			
Nebraska	5,165	14,690	872	185,005	158,782	58,556	20,451	73,006	248,009	817,066			
Nevada	24,626	25,088	844	203,421	258,824	70,826	40,780	111,068	369,476	600,719			
New Hampshire	31,450	37,300	1,424	875,547	445,720	165,726	68,028	201,764	398,866	645,119			
New Jersey	84,653	45,060	1,071	450,569	682,269	188,867	74,610	263,876	649,845	828,752			
New Mexico	18,091	20,560	911	178,485	218,097	101,104	18,837	110,582	320,367	366,589			
New York	2,616	7,075	113	42,210	62,620	26,938	8,969	80,801	812,127	842,459			
North Carolina	9,647	17,909	432	111,445	141,902	65,702	11,609	77,905	188,205	255,091			
Ohio	57,994	14,767	481	219,870	286,210	65,008	44,688	110,586	650,628	1,061,161			
Oregon	2,708	1,957	9	10,921	15,501	7,887	25	7,802	12,400	40,151			
Pennsylvania	5,614	4,589	145	82,208	43,507	20,944	1,980	22,011	107,229	180,140			
Rhode Island	409	238	4	2,708	8,800	1,671	15	1,686	17,462	10,149			
South Carolina	1,588	247	2	2,598	4,490	2,288	26	2,285	104,806	106,565			
South Dakota	788	959	18	7,976	9,741	5,481	67	5,548	87,957	88,505			
Texas	1,211	461	5	8,474	5,151	2,792	17	2,869	19,091	42,000			
Vermont	2,472	2,781	63	25,757	81,074	14,610	1,640	10,289	57,098	73,927			
Virginia													
Washington													
West Virginia													
Wisconsin													
Wyoming													
Total (adjusted)	651,192	627,086	26,030	6,700,295	8,200,553	2,547,004	1,157,376	3,705,280	9,227,971	12,938,251			

3. LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	England.		Prussia.		France.		Belgium.		Horn & Hamb'g.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Canada	1,110,476	926,425	200,954	256,168	461,204	405,077	8,887	5,691		
France	226,060	86,410	25,507	4,762	28,680	18,060	288	168		
Germany	127,110	158,943	61,637	62,221	84,885	62,882	893	782		
Great Britain	57,216	98,950	32,744	22,740	29,602	48,408	178	250	117,421	127,075
Holland	102,511	154,465	50,835	77,828	75,881	14,524	894	127		
Other	84,244	224,533	35,240	55,565	24,249	62,466	610	209		
Other	6,679	14,224	3,488	5,975	4,931	11,721	108	508		
Hamburg									29,864	
Total	1,714,476	1,658,930	418,905	513,885	708,831	624,648	5,508	7,710	225,264	288,107

4. NEWSPAPERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

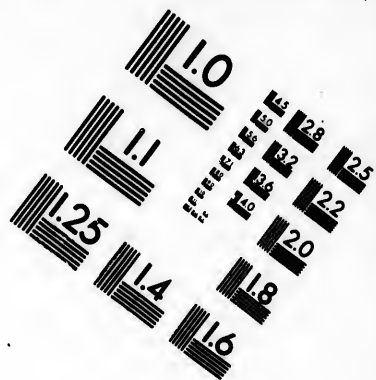
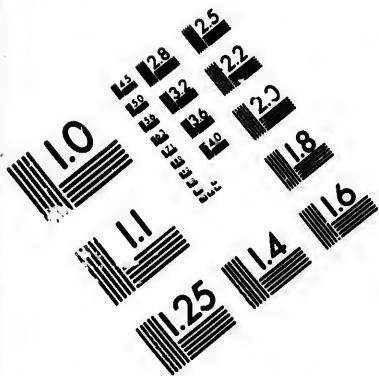
Country.	England.		Prussia.		France.		Belgium.		Horn & Hamb'g.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Canada	874,280	906,208	14,777	30,140	106,785	118,255	1,636	145		
France	59,786	49,528	1,802	1,059	5,488	3,492	546	29		
Germany	919,871	313,096	5,939	12,924	19,870	33,619	337	311		
Great Britain	46,450	139,206	3,837	4,958	1,885	21,921	49	11	11,995	51,479
Holland	75,689	215,410	6,679	12,432	18,083	3,642	29	43		
Other	48,415	110,227	3,864	9,892	9,766	23,485	110	12		
Other	4,913	21,598	279	978	961	2,399	110	12		
Hamburg									701	
Total	1,601,650	1,725,475	56,721	77,661	169,221	237,381	3,162	263	13,848	103,809

5. POSTAGE ON FOREIGN MAILS RECEIVED IN AND SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

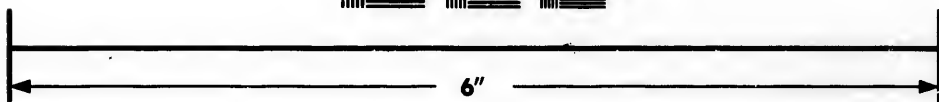
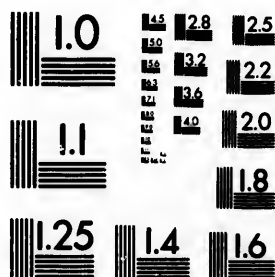
Country.	England.		Prussia.		France.		Belgium.		Horn & Hamb'g.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Canada	277,500	214,098	51,597	81,562	11,464	62,858	969	1,375		
France	58,871	21,055	7,706	1,469	3,812	2,034	61	29		
Germany	22,185	37,223	19,961	18,206	14,081	13,092	106	217		
Great Britain	14,846	21,199	10,136	6,824	5,081	7,991	47	78	14,977	16,995
Holland	28,435	46,058	15,471	23,571	12,815	14,685	106	210		
Other	20,951	10,331	16,726	16,831	4,236	8,265	165	236		
Other	1,529	3,453	1,612	1,636	829	1,221	22	82		
Hamburg									3,838	
Total	411,617	819,814	128,684	156,785	119,318	110,484	1,496	2,264	23,077	39,871

* Hamburg.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

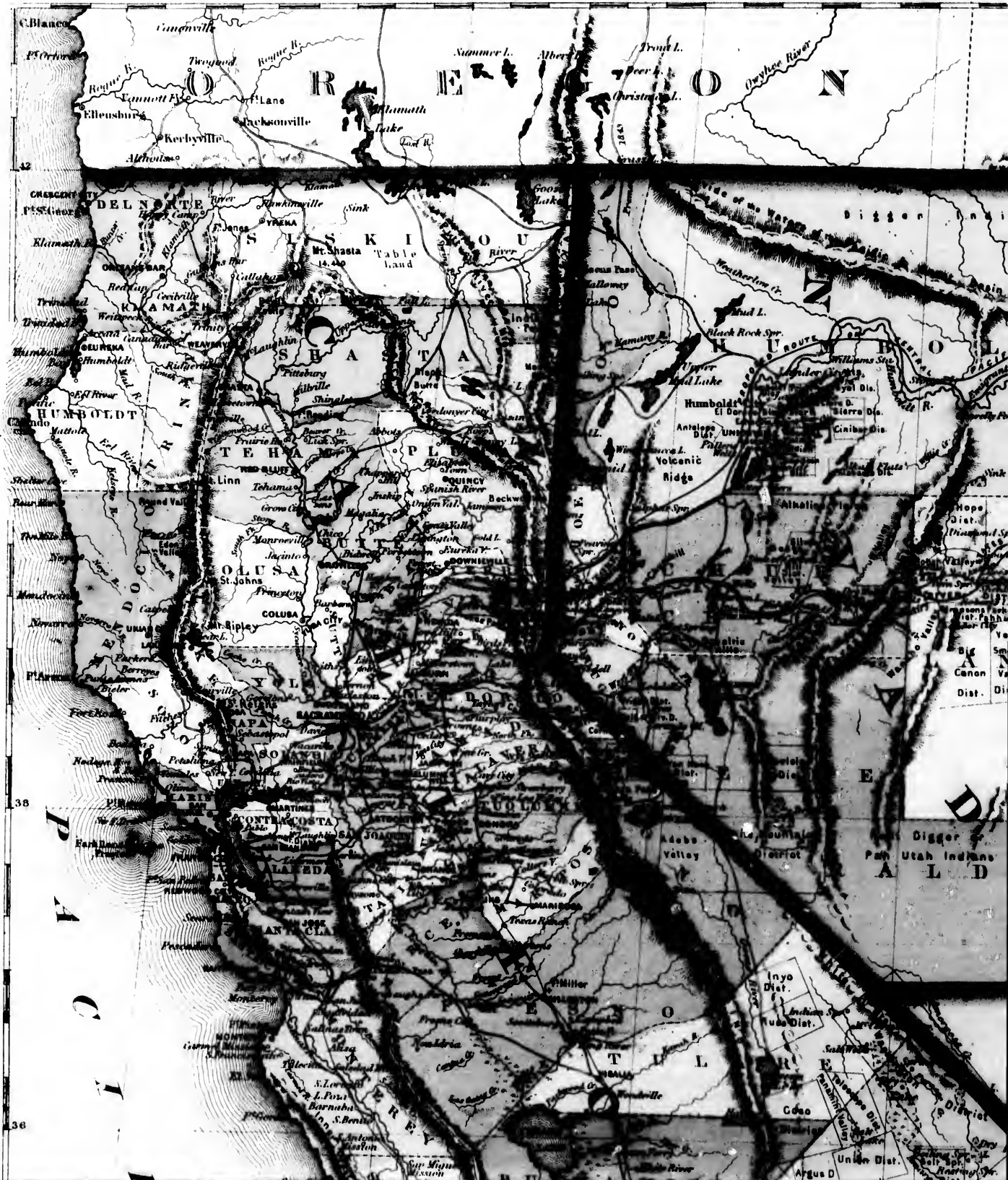


123

121

119

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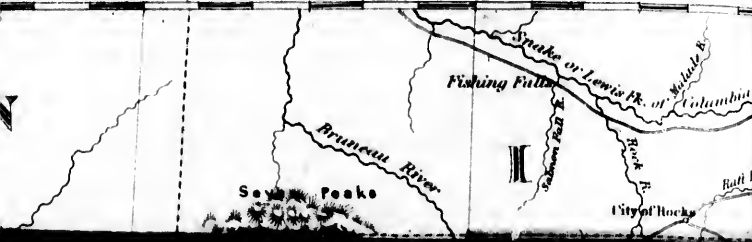
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117

115

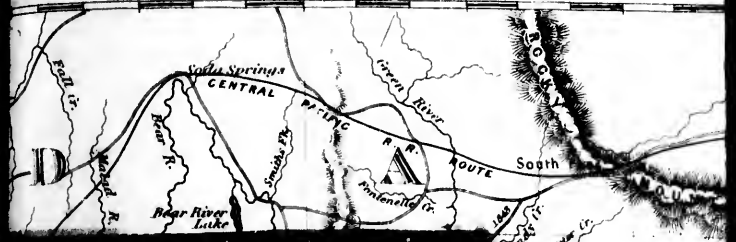
Longitude West



from Greenwich

111

109



117





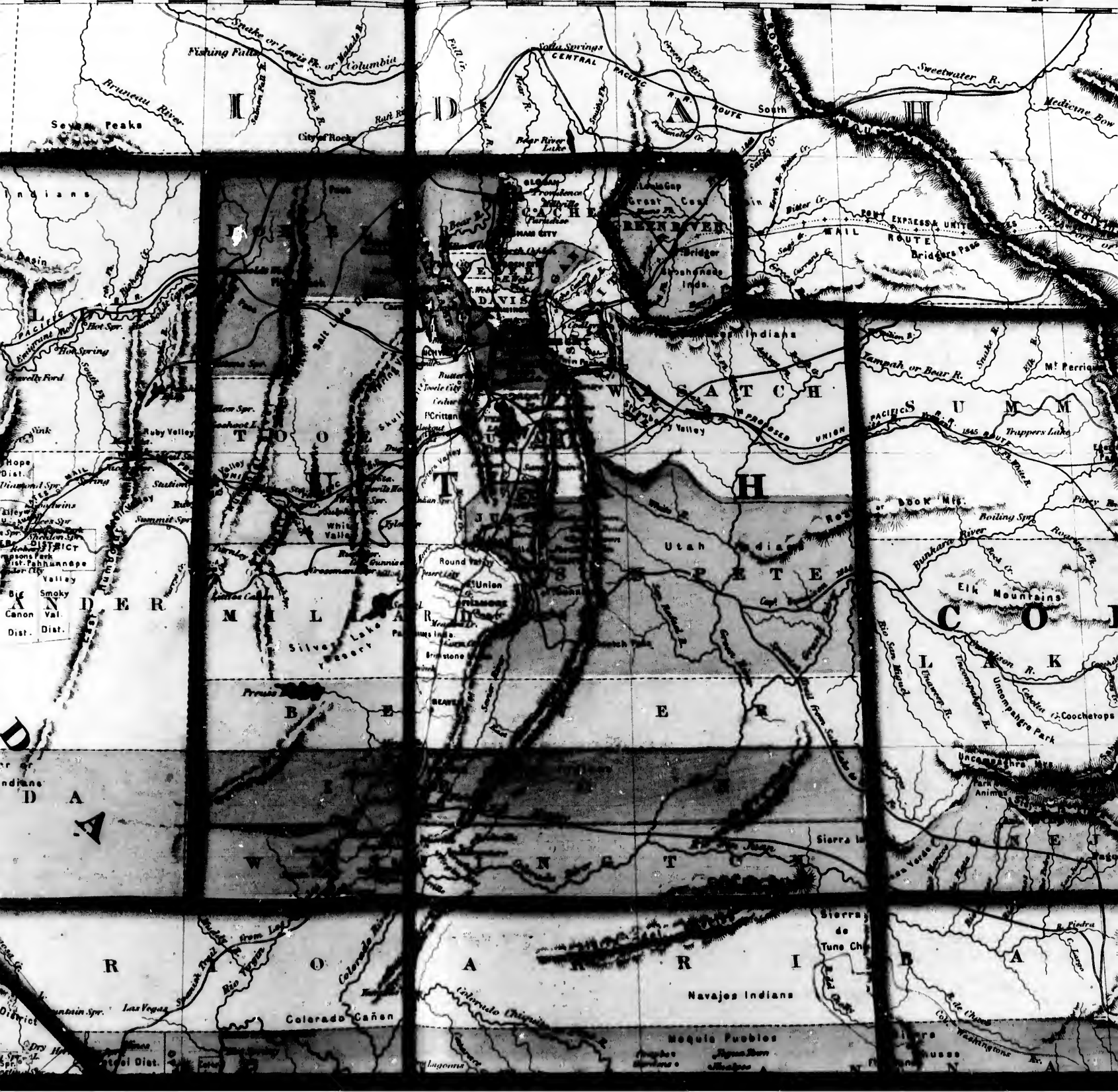
116

Longitude West from Greenwich

III

109

107





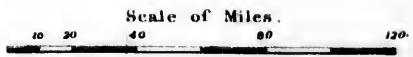


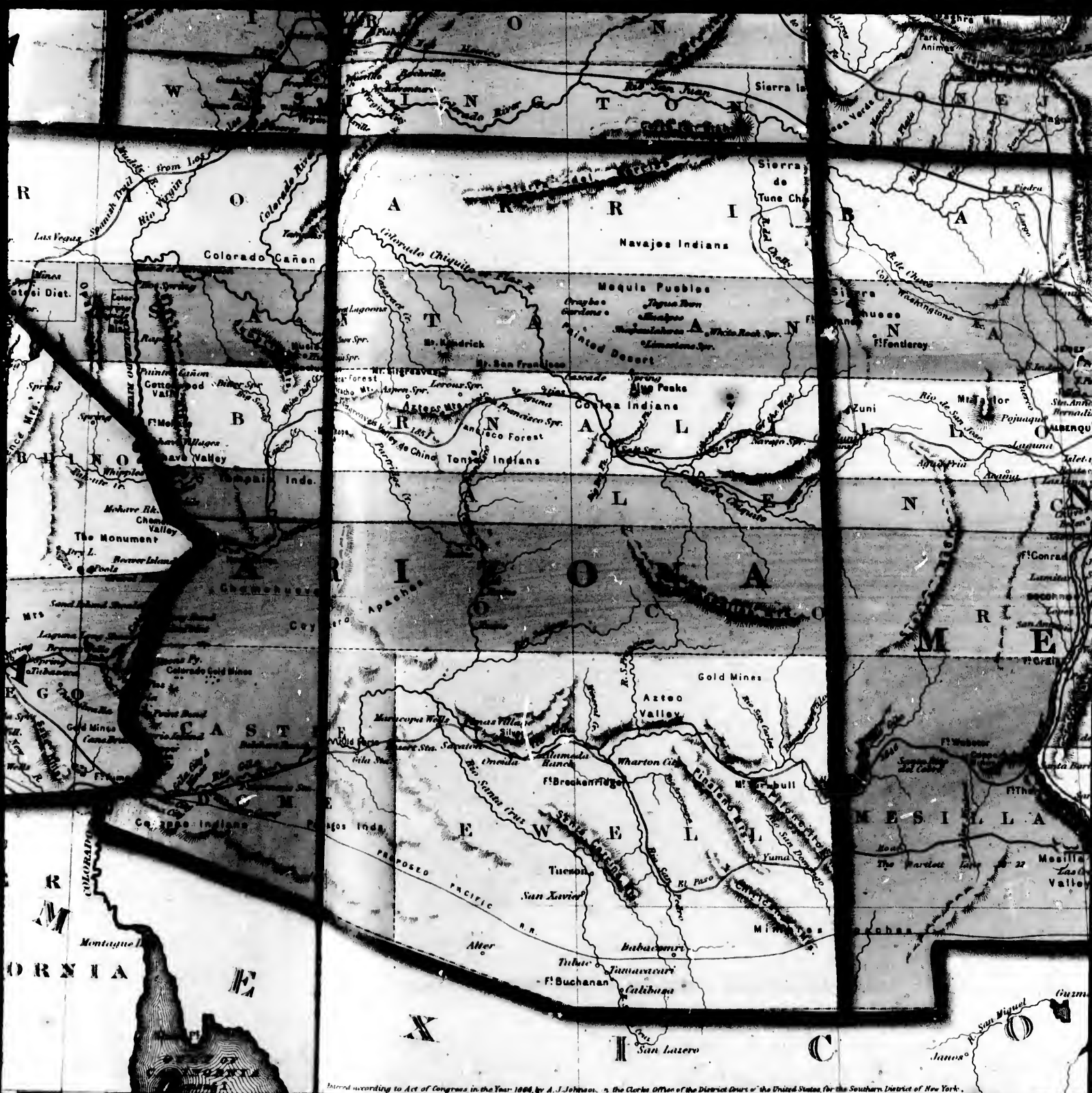
JOHNSON'S
CALIFORNIA,

WITH TERRITORIES OF
UTAH, NEVADA, COLORADO,

NEW MEXICO,
 AND
ARIZONA,

PUBLISHED BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.





Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1864, by A. J. Johnson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.



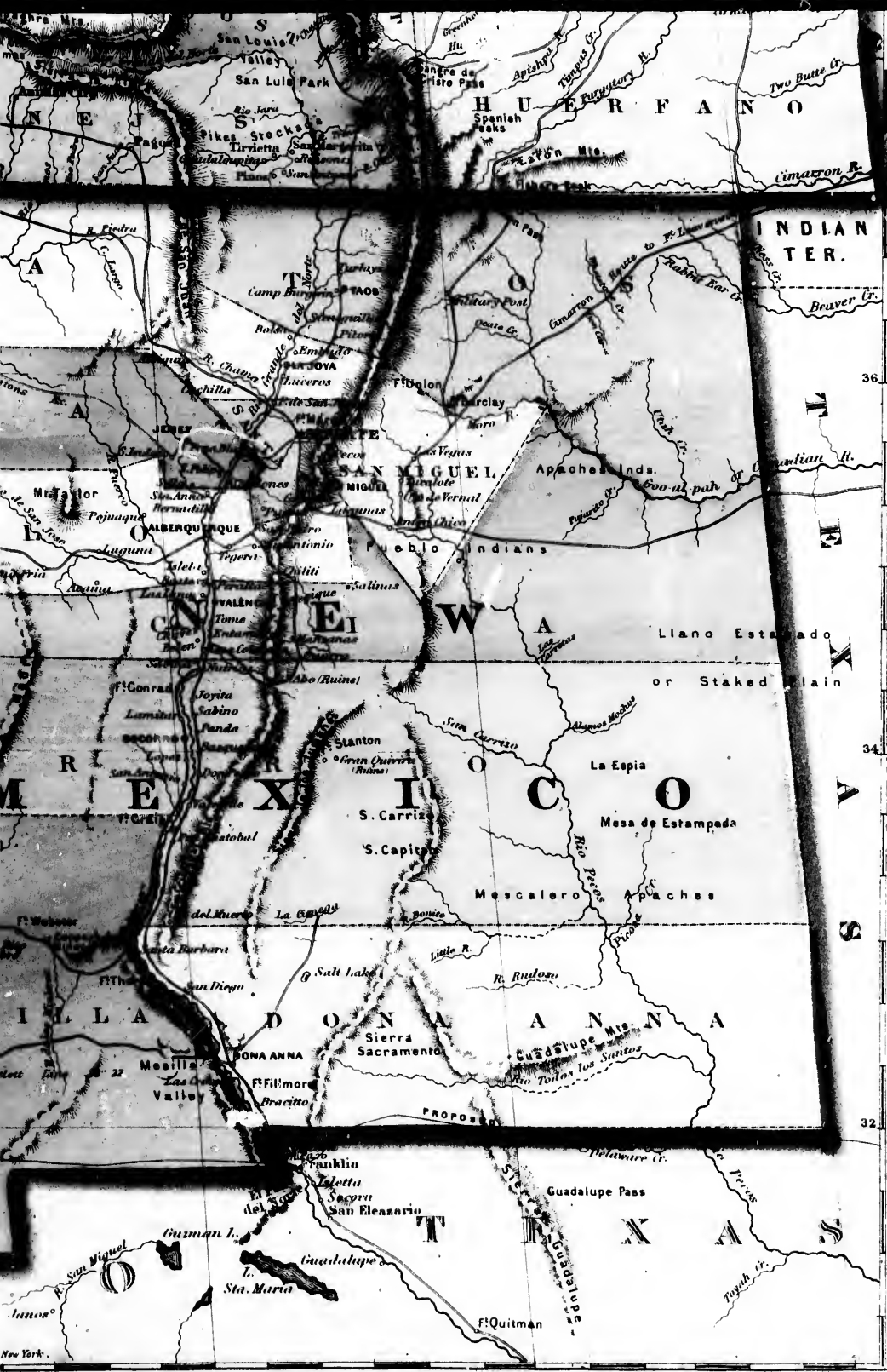
38

Longitude West

36 from Washington.

34

32



HISTORICAL AND

MEXICO AND C

THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

MEXICO is traversed by the great chain of the Cordilleras, which runs from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean. On the north border of Guatemala this chain bifurcates into two arms, the western arm following the coast of the Pacific, and the eastern arm that of the Gulf of Mexico. The vast tract between these arms, comprising about three-fifths of its territory, consists of a high table-land of 6,000 to 8,000 feet elevation, and traversed in part by well-defined ranges of mountains which partition the surface into sub-plateaux. The declination from the table-land to the low coast region is by terraces; and hence the climate varies from hot to temperate and according to elevation. Besides the Rio Grande on the north-west, the Panuco in the north-east, and the Coatzacoalcos in the south, there are no rivers of even considerable size; and the coasts are singularly destitute of good harbors. The country abounds in mineral wealth, gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, etc. The soils are generally rich and fertile, but north of the 30th parallel rugged and sterile. Tropical products are found on the low coasts; and of temperate climates on the terraces, and those of the north on the high table-lands.

The territory of the Republic (for such nominally is its government) is divided into *two* states, *six* territorial governments, and the federal district, as follows:

States, etc.	Area, sq. m.	Popula.	States, etc.	Area, sq. m.
Aguaascalientes	2,759	56,320	Sinaloa	83,722
Chiapas	18,679	167,473	Sonora	100,223
Chihuahua	83,512	164,078	Tabasco	12,850
Coahuila	56,572	67,600	Tamaulipas	80,394
Durango	43,480	144,381	Vera Cruz	27,415
Guanajuato	11,896	729,108	Yucatan	48,899
Guerrero	32,008	279,100	Zacatecas	27,763
Jalisco	48,591	804,053	California (Territory)	60,002
Mexico	19,530	1,129,029	Colima	8,010
Michoacan	22,998	554,565	Isla del Carmen	7,203
Nuevo Leon	16,683	145,779	Sierra Gorda	3,127
Oajaca	23,642	525,988	Tehuantepec	12,526
Puebla	8,879	658,600	Tlaxcala	1,984
Queretaro	1,884	165,155	and the—	
San Luis Potosi	28,142	397,189	Distrito Federal	90

—making a total area of 793,179 square miles, and a total population of 8,400,286, or 10.7 to the square mile. Of the population about 1,000,000 are of European descent, 4,000,000 Indians, and 6,000 negroes. The remainder are mestizos, sprung from the intermixture of various degrees of the Indian with the European and African races.

The products of Mexican industry are valued at \$400,000,000 a year—viz.: products of the mines, \$50,000,000; products of agriculture, \$250,000,000; and products of manufactures and general industry, \$100,000,000. Commerce is very limited. That with foreign countries has a total movement of \$25,000,000, of which one-third only represents the exports.

The revenue of the Republic has for many years been deficient. It now amounts to \$8,500,000, while the expenses amount to \$13,000,000. The states have separate revenues as in the United States of America. The federal debt amounts to about \$150,000,000, which \$76,156,134 is owing to foreigners. The standing army consists of 56,353 men.

The following are the principal cities and towns:

Ciudad Mexico	Fed. Dist.	208,000	Monterey	N. Leon	17,309	Ures	Sono.
Puebla	Puebla	71,831	Zacatecas	Zac.	15,427	Linares	N. Leon
Guadalajara	Jal.	68,000	Chihuahua	Ch.	12,069	San Juan Bautista	Tuba.
Guanajuato	Guan.	48,934	Toluca	Mex.	12,000	Matamoros	Tama.
Aguaascalientes	Ag. asc.	39,699	Sinaloa	Sina.	12,000	Victoria	Tama.
Colima	Col. Ter.	81,774	Vera Cruz	V. Cruz	8,547	Tehuantepec	Tehu.
Queretaro	Q. taro.	29,702	Cullacan	Sina.	8,541	San Luis de la Paz	S. Gord. T.
Morelia	Mich.	25,000	Comitan	Chiap.	8,222	Villadolid	Pue.
Oajaca	Oaja.	25,000	Chamula	Chiap.	8,201	Tlaxcala	Tlax. Ter.
Merida	Yuca.	28,575	Tuxtla	Chiap.	8,069	Villa del Carmen	I. del C.
Durango	Dur.	22,000	San Cristobal	Chiap.	7,649	La Paz	Calif.
Saltillo	Coah.	16,898	Tuxtla	Guerr.	6,501	and	
San Luis Potosi	S. L. P.	19,678	Tampico				

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

OF MEXICO.

which runs from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Gulf of Mexico, this chain bifurcates, the northern arm that of the Gulf of Mexico. The southern part of its territory, consists of a narrow strip in part by well-defined ridges, and in part by the table-land to the west, the Panuco in the middle, and the Yucatan upon the north and east. The Gulf of Honduras, however, closes around this section upon the south-east, and again narrows the continent to less than 150 miles. The country intervening between this bay and the Pacific is marked by a complete interruption of the Cordilleras, and is traversed north and south by a great transverse valley, through which the large river Ulua finds its way to the Atlantic, and the smaller Goascoran flows into the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side. Still lower down, and passing the great transverse valley of Nicaragua, is the well-known narrow Isthmus of Panama or Darien, over which the tide of emigration has twice poured its floods—once upon Peru, and again upon the shores of California.

Government) is divided into twenty-five states as follows:

Area, sq. m.	Popula.
83,722	163,714
100,223	189,874
12,350	70,623
80,334	109,673
27,415	849,125
43,899	663,623
27,763	294,750
60,062	12,000
3,019	62,109
7,293	11,907
3,127	55,358
12,526	82,395
1,984	90,158

Population of 8,400,286, or 10.6 per cent of European descent, 4,000,000 of African descent, and 4,400,286 of mixed blood, sprung from the intermixture in the country of the various races.

Exports amount to \$150,000,000 a year—viz.: products of agriculture, and products of manufactures.

That with foreign countries represents the exports. The total value of the exports of Central America now amounts to about \$150,000,000, of which the United States has the largest share, consisting of 56,353 men.

Veracruz	Sono	6,000
Linares	N. Leon	6,000
San Juan Bautista	Tama.	5,300
Matamoros	Tama.	5,000
Victoria	Tama.	4,621
Tehuantepec	Tehuau.	4,503
San Luis de la Paz	S. Gord. T.	4,411
Valladolid	Yuca.	4,000
Tlaxcala	Tlax. Ter.	3,403
Villa del Carmen	I. del C.	3,088
La Paz	Culif.	1,254

STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA, as a geographical region, includes parts of Mexico, with the British settlement of Balize and a small part of New Granada.

In respect of position it almost realizes the ancient idea of the centre of the world. Not only does it connect the two grand divisions of the American continent, but its ports open to Europe and Africa on the east, and Oceanica and Asia on the west. At the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the Gulf of Mexico approaches to within 200 miles of the Pacific, the waters of the Coatzacoalcos, which flows into the former, almost interlocking with those of the Chicapa, which flows into the latter. Below this point the land widens, embracing the high table-land of Guatemala upon the west, and the broad plains of Tabasco, Chiapas, and Yucatan upon the north and east. The Gulf of Honduras, however, closes around this section upon the south-east, and again narrows the continent to less than 150 miles. The country intervening between this bay and the Pacific is marked by a complete interruption of the Cordilleras, and is traversed north and south by a great transverse valley, through which the large river Ulua finds its way to the Atlantic, and the smaller Goascoran flows into the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side. Still lower down, and passing the great transverse valley of Nicaragua, is the well-known narrow Isthmus of Panama or Darien, over which the tide of emigration has twice poured its floods—once upon Peru, and again upon the shores of California.

Here, as in South America, the Cordillera runs nearest to the Pacific coast; but in places it is interrupted, and assumes the form of detached ranges and isolated elevations, groups or knots of hills, between which the streams from the interior high valleys or elevated plains wind their ways to both oceans. As a consequence, the principal alluvions border on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. In these sections rain falls in greater or less abundance for the entire year; vegetation is rank, and the climate damp and insalubrious. The trade winds blow from the north-east, and their moisture condensed on the mountains flows down to the Atlantic. The Pacific slope is therefore comparatively dry and healthful, as are also the elevated regions of the interior.

Three centres of elevation demark the physical and to some degree the political divisions of the country. The first is the great plain or table-land on which is situated the city of Guatemala, and which is upward of 4,000 feet above the sea. Here the large rivers Usamasinta and Tabasco, flowing northward, take their rise; their sources interlock with those of the Motagua flowing eastward to the Gulf of Honduras, and with those of the small streams which send their waters westward to the Pacific. A group of mountains occupies Honduras, presenting an almost mural front toward the Pacific, but shooting out numerous spurs or branches (like the fingers of an outstretched hand) toward the north and east. Between these ranges, and in some cases almost encircled by hills, are several broad valleys or plains of different elevations, in which are gathered the waters of thousands of rivulets and small streams, forming numerous considerable rivers, which radiate north and east into the Caribbean Sea, and south and west into the Pacific Ocean. Intervening between this and the third great centre of elevation in Costa Rica is the basin of the Nicaragua lakes, with its vernal slopes and gently undulating plains. The nucleus of the elevation in Costa Rica is the volcano of Cartago, which towers in its midst. Here the Cordilleras assume their general character of a great unbroken mountain barrier, but soon subside again into low ridges within the Isthmus of Panama.

Political Central America, in contradistinction of physical Central America, comprehends only the five states which, as provinces, constituted the old captain-generalcy of Guatemala—viz.: Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These countries

MEXICO



Chihuahua	83,512	164,073	Tlaxcala	12,359
Coahuila	56,572	67,590	Tamaulipas	80,334
Durango	43,430	144,331	Vera Cruz	27,415
Guajuato	11,896	729,103	Yucatan	48,899
Guerrero	82,003	279,100	Zacatecas	27,763
Jalisco	43,501	804,053	California (Territory)	60,062
Mexico	19,589	1,129,029	Colima	8,019
Michoacan	22,993	554,585	Island of Carmen	7,293
Nuevo Leon	16,683	145,779	Sierra Gorda	3,127
Oaxaca	23,642	525,936	Tehuantepec	12,526
Puebla	8,879	638,609	Tlaxcala	1,984
Queretaro	1,884	165,135	and the—	
San Luis Potosi	23,142	397,139	Distrito Federal	90

—making a total area of 793,179 square miles, and a total population of 8,400,266, or to the square mile. Of the population about 1,000,000 are of European descent, 4,000 Indians, and 6,000 negroes. The remainder are mestizos, sprung from the intermixture of various degrees of the Indian with the European and African races.

The products of Mexican industry are valued at \$400,000,000 a year—viz.: products of the mines, \$50,000,000; products of agriculture, \$250,000,000; and products of manufactures and general industry, \$100,000,000. Commerce is very limited. That with foreign countries has a total movement of \$25,000,000, of which one-third only represents the exports.

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The following are the principal cities and towns:

Ciudad Mexico	Fed. Dist.	205,000	Monterey	N. Leon	17,509	Tres	Sono.
Puebla	Puebla	71,631	Zacatecas	Zac.	15,427	Linares	N. Leon
Guadalajara	Jal.	68,000	Chihuahua	Chih.	12,069	San Juan Bautista	Taba.
Guajuato	Guaj.	43,934	Toluca	Mex.	12,000	Matamoros	Tama.
Agua Prieta	Agua Prieta	33,899	Sinaloa	Sinal.	12,000	Victoria	Tamn.
Colima	Col. Ter.	31,774	Vera Cruz	V. Cruz	9,647	Tehuantepec	Tehuam.
Queretaro	Queret.	29,702	Callacan	Sinal.	9,641	San Luis de la Paz	S. Gord. T.
Morcia	Mich.	25,000	Comitlan	Chiap.	8,623	Yalladolid	Yuc.
Oaxaca	Oax.	25,000	Chamula	Chiap.	8,201	Tlaxcala	Tlax. Ter.
Merida	Yuc.	23,575	Tuxtla	Chiap.	8,069	Villa del Carmen	I. del C.
Durango	Dur.	22,000	San Cristobal	Chiap.	7,649	La Paz	Culif.
Saltillo	Coah.	19,898	Tixtla	Guerr.	6,501	and	
San Luis Potosi	S. L. P.	19,673	Tampico	V. Cruz	6,000	Minatitlan	Tehuam.

The earliest traditions respecting Mexico inform us that in 618 it was settled by the teccas, a tribe of Indians from the Rocky Mountains, who finally settled near the present of Mexico. They named the country Anahuac. After flourishing for about 400 years, were exterminated, but not before they had imparted some degree of civilization to their successors, the Chichimecas, who arrived about 1170. These were again displaced by the Acollhuans, who appeared about 1200. The Aztecs arrived in California in 1196, and finally finding their way southward, founded their chief city in 1325. This nation rapidly increased in power, and its sway extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The conquest of this empire was completed by Cortes in 1521. Under Spain, Mexico was as a subordinate kingdom governed by a viceroy, and for three hundred years was kept under subjection to that nation. The entrance of the French into Spain also terminated the Spanish power in America. An open insurrection broke out in 1810, in which the clergy participated, and in 1813 the first national Congress assembled at Chilpancingo. One of the earliest acts was to declare the independence of Mexico; but it was not before 1821 that the declaration became a reality. In that year Augustin Iturbide, who had previously been a loyalist, declared himself in favor of the revolution, and procured himself to be installed as emperor, under the title of Augustin I. His arbitrary acts after his elevation, however, soon raised up an opposition to his power, and before the end of the first year of his reign he abdicated and withdrew from the country. On the downfall of Iturbide, a provisional executive of three persons was formed and subsequently, in 1824, a republican government, modeled after that of the United States, was inaugurated, and such, with frequent vacillations from federal to central government, has been the form ever since adhered to. Since the era of its independence, however, Mexico has lost several of its finest provinces—Texas in 1836, California and New Mexico in 1848, and a large strip of its northern territory in 1854—more than one half its original area.

12,350	70,623
30,334	109,373
27,415	340,125
48,809	663,623
27,763	296,739
60,002	12,000
8,019	62,109
7,203	11,807
8,127	55,833
12,526	82,395
1,934	90,153
90	209,534

population of 8,400,236, or 10.6 of European descent, 4,000,000 sprung from the intermixture in races.

0,000 a year—viz.: products of ; and products of manufactures d. That with foreign countries represents the exports.

ient. It now amounts to about states have separate revenues, amounts to about \$150,000,000, of y consists of 56,353 men.

Area	Sono	6,000
Linarcos	N. Leon	6,000
San Juan Bautista	Tuba	5,300
Malamoros	Tama	5,000
Victoria	Tama	4,021
Tehuantepec	Tehuau.	4,501
San Luis de la Paz & Gord. T.		4,411
Valladolid	Yuca	4,000
Tlaxcala	Tax. Ter.	3,463
Villa del Carmen	I. del C.	3,083
La Paz	Calif.	1,251
and		
Minatitlan	Tehuau.	339

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Here, as in South America, the Cordillera runs nearest to the Pacific coast; but in places it is interrupted, and assumes the form of detached ranges and isolated elevations, groups or knots of hills, between which the streams from the interior high valleys or elevated plains wind their ways to both oceans. As a consequence, the principal alluvions border on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. In these sections rain falls in greater or less abundance for the entire year; vegetation is rank, and the climate damp and insalubrious. The trade winds blow from the north-east, and their moisture condensed on the mountains flows down to the Atlantic. The Pacific slope is therefore comparatively dry and healthful, as are also the elevated regions of the interior.

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Political Central America, in contradistinction of physical Central America, comprehends only the five states which, as provinces, constituted the old captain-generalcy of Guatemala—viz.: Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These occupy an area of 175,000 square miles, and contain about 2,000,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows:

States.	Area, sq. m.	Population.	Pop. to sq. m.	Capitals.	Popula.
Guatemala	40,700	850,000	20.8	N. Guatemala	60,000
Salvador	9,600	394,000	41.0	Cajutepeque	12,000
Honduras	47,000	350,000	7.4	Comayagua	8,000
Nicaragua	58,000	300,000	5.1	Leon	30,000
Costa Rica	19,500	125,000	6.4	San José	16,000

The principal cities in the several states, besides the capitals above given, are as follows: GUATEMALA.—Quezaltenango, 21,000; Old Guatemala, 16,000; Totonicapan, 12,000; Coban, 10,000; Amatitlan, 9,000; San Marcos, 6,000; Soloto, 5,000; Chiquimula, 5,000, etc. SALVADOR.—San Salvador, 30,000; Santa Anna, 9,000; Sonsonate, 8,000; San Vicente, 8,000; San Miguel, 7,000; Suchitoto, 6,200; Sacatecoluca, 5,000, etc. HONDURAS.—Tejucalpa, 12,000; Jucalpa, 10,000; Santa Barbara, 6,000; Yoro, 3,000; Trujillo, 2,500; Nacaome, 2,000; Omoa, 2,000; Gracias, 1,000, etc. NICARAGUA.—Masaya, 15,000; Managua, 12,000; Granada, 10,000; Chenandega, 10,000; Rivas, 8,000; Segovia or Ocojal, 8,000; Matagalpa, 2,000; Rencelo, 1,000, etc. COSTA RICA.—Heredia, 10,000; Cartago, 5,000; Guanacaste, 3,000; Alajuela, 3,000; Punta Arenas, 3,000, etc.

The governments of the several states are in form republican, with elective presidents and legislatures. In Guatemala the President is elected for life; in all the other states for a term of four or six years.

The following table exhibits the value of the exports and imports, and the amount of the revenue and the expenditures of each state, etc.:

States.	Value of		Amount of		Public Debt.
	Exports.	Imports.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	
Guatemala	\$1,760,920	\$1,529,712	\$1,283,591	\$1,273,200	\$1,200,000
Salvador	1,991,650	1,306,373	745,059	649,374	630,000
Honduras	825,000	762,000	261,597	280,766	1,387,000
Nicaragua	200,000	160,000	291,737	237,333	2,000,000
Costa Rica	999,550	1,000,000	655,023	471,474	300,000
Total	\$5,788,429	\$4,758,100	\$3,233,215	\$2,961,246	\$5,417,000

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICS OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS OR ISLANDS

1. THE West Indies consist of numerous large and small islands lying in the wide interval of sea between the south coast of North America and the north coast of South America.

2. These islands extend in a curved-line first east and then south, beginning near the southern part of the United States, and terminating at the north-east corner of Venezuela, near the mouth of the Orinoco River. On the east and north they are bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. As a whole they are situated between the 59th and 85th meridians and the 10th and 28th parallels of latitude.

3. They are distinguished into three arbitrary groups, viz.: the Bahama Islands, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles or Caribbean Islands.

4. The Bahamas consist of 14 principal and an infinite number of smaller islands and cayos, extending in line off the east coast of Florida to the island of St. Domingo, a distance of 700 miles. They are chiefly of coral formation—low, flat, and scantily covered with soil, and most of them uninhabited. Three-fourths of the group lies north of the tropic, and their climate, owing to the influence of the sea, is mild and agreeable. They comprise two governments—one the Bahamas Proper, and the other Turk's Island and the Caicos, both belonging to the British.

5. The Greater Antilles, extending from the Gulf of Mexico eastward toward the Atlantic, consist of the large and fine islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. These are all situated between the 17th parallel and the tropic, lying chiefly in the extreme northern portion of the torrid zone.

6. The Lesser Antilles or Caribbean Islands, so called from the Caribs or people inhabiting them when first discovered, form a long chain, extending in a curved line from Porto Rico to the Gulf of Paria. These are called the Windward Islands. A smaller and more scattered group ranging along the coast of Venezuela, belonging also to this section, is contradistinguished as the Leeward Islands. English writers, however, generally apply the latter name to the more northerly parts of the first group, extending from Dominica northward to the Virgin Islands, restricting the appellation of Windward to the islands between Dominica and Trinidad. The position of the Lesser Antilles is between the 10th and 18th parallels, and consequently in the middle section of the torrid zone.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS

Governments.	Geographical Position.		Area in sq. m.	Population.
	Latitude.	Longitude.		
Hayti... } St. Domingo. { <i>Negro Repub.</i>	18° 12' to 20° 32'	71° 39' to 74° 23'	10,051	10,081
Dominica } <i>Spanish</i>	17° 37' to 19° 59'	63° 20' to 72° 03'	17,609	...
Cuba	19° 59' to 23° 10'	74° 07' to 84° 57'	47,273	1,094,004
Porto Rico	17° 56' to 18° 22'	65° 41' to 67° 12'	8,365	63,752
Bahama Islands	<i>British</i> 21° 00' to 27° 50'	72° 00' to 79° 00'	5,094	538,303
Turk's Island and the Caicos	" 21° 00' to 22° 00'	71° 00' to 72° 00'	480	31,402
Jamaica	" 17° 43' to 18° 32'	76° 08' to 78° 20'	4,423	4,423
Cayman Islands	" 19° 10' to 19° 45'	79° 30' to 81° 35'	6,250	441,264
Virgin Islands	" 13° 05' to 18° 50'	64° 10' to 65° 40'	200	1,760
Anguilla	" 13° 35' to 13° 26'	63° 09' to 63° 08'	93	6,659
St. Christopher	" 17° 14' to 17° 25'	62° 44' to 63° 08'	68	8,062
Nevis	" 17° 10' to 17° 17'	62° 41' to 62° 40'	21	23,177
Barbuda	" 17° 30' to 17° 36'	61° 39' to 61° 47'	72	9,601
Montserrat	" 16° 44' to 16° 55'	62° 09' to 62° 10'	72	1,707
Antigua	" 16° 54' to 17° 05'	61° 41' to 61° 58'	47	7,658
Dominica	" 15° 24' to 15° 39'	61° 25' to 61° 34'	108	87,767
St. Lucia	" 13° 47' to 14° 06'	60° 55' to 61° 07'	274	25,230
St. Vincent	" 13° 10' to 13° 22'	61° 09' to 61° 18'	296	26,471
Barbadoes	" 13° 02' to 13° 18'	59° 25' to 59° 34'	182	80,123
Grenada	" 11° 59' to 12° 10'	61° 40' to 61° 57'	166	161,201
Tobago	" 11° 08' to 11° 25'	60° 31' to 60° 49'	155	85,517
Trinidad	" 10° 00' to 10° 32'	59° 54' to 60° 34'	144	16,363

AL AND STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

ISLANDS OR COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO

ing in the wide interval of South America. north, beginning near the west corner of Venezuela, bounded by the Atlantic Gulf of Mexico. As a 10th and 28th parallels

the Bahama Islands, the

of smaller islands and St. Domingo, a distance entirely covered with soil, of the tropic, and their they comprise two gov-

rd toward the Atlantic, p, and Jamaica. These in the extreme northern

aribs or people inhab- curved line from Porto s. A smaller and more to this section, is con- generally apply the latter Dominica northward to nds between Dominica 0th and 16th parallels,

7. All the islands found within the wide limits (lat. 10° to 28° and long. 59° to 85°) above stated as the extreme points of the archipelago—except the west part of St. Domingo, which is an independent negro republic, and the island of Margarita, which belongs to Venezuela—are held as colonies by European nations. Spain holds Cuba, Porto Rico, and the east part of St. Domingo; Great Britain, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and all the Lesser Antilles not held by France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden; France, Guadaloupe with its dependencies, Martinique, and part of St. Martin's; Holland, Curacao and its dependencies, St. Eustatius, and Saba, and part of St. Martin's; Denmark, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John; and Sweden, the island of St. Bartholomew.

8. The aboriginal inhabitants of these islands have long been extinct, except a small remnant which still exists in St. Vincent and Trinidad. When discovered, a dense population covered these prolific islands; but the barbarities of the Europeans in a short space of time destroyed these unhappy people, supplying their places with the no less unhappy African. Cuba and the other large islands were found in possession of the Arrowauks, a peaceful and timid race that soon submitted to the invader. The inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles, on the contrary, were the warlike and vigorous Caribs, who resisted the sway of the Europeans to the last.

9. The present population is composed of Europeans and their descendants, the creoles; of the African races; and of the mixed races sprung from an indefinite amalgamation of all races. These last are of every variety of color and complexion, and are variously classed as mulattoes, quadroons, etc., according to the preponderance of caste. There is still another class lately introduced under the name of "Coolies," who originate in the mountains of Asia, and are imported as free laborers.

10. The black races, however, form the most numerous class in all the islands. This class, formerly slave, is now free in the British islands. Slavery has also been abolished or materially modified in the Dutch and French islands; but in Cuba and Porto Rico the greater number are still held in bondage. In St. Domingo the people conquered their freedom from France in the early part of the present century; but have suffered much from misgovernment, and in 1860, the eastern part of the island voluntarily submitted to become a Spanish colony.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS OR COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO, 1860.

Area in sq. m.	Population		Popula. to sq. mile.	Commerce.		Miles of Railroad.	Revenue.		Capital.	Popula.
	Nationality.	Government.		Exports.	Imports.		Income.	Expenses.		
081	10,081	572,000	56.74	\$3,400,000	\$6,800,000	—	\$1,762,500	\$972,572	Port-au-Prince	26,000
609	186,700	—	7.76	3,000,000	2,000,000	—	?	?	St. Domingo	10,000
273	1,024,004	—	21.66	84,201,807	40,113,258	616	?	?	Havana	125,905
865	63,752	538,908	150.99	5,454,067	7,545,967	—	?	?	San Juan de Porto Rico	13,259
094	81,402	—	6.16	709,480	1,065,880	—	150,245	174,355	Nassau	8,400
480	4,429	—	10.80	167,440	218,275	—	43,965	47,720	Grand Turk	2,000
250	441,264	—	70.60	4,805,085	4,265,075	6	1,899,675	1,810,710	Spanishtown	6,800
260	1,760	—	6.77	—	—	—	—	—	Georgetown	200
92	6,899	—	73.73	58,945	50,375	—	9,965	8,810	Tortola	2,700
84	8,052	—	90.00	—	—	—	—	—	Angullia Town	800
68	23,177	—	840.59	682,555	559,175	—	89,225	90,590	Basse-Terre	7,600
21	9,601	—	457.19	240,980	173,740	—	28,605	23,415	Charlestown	1,800
72	1,707	—	23.71	—	—	—	—	—	Barbuda Castle	100
47	7,658	—	162.68	58,730	96,590	—	16,240	16,605	Plymouth	1,400
108	87,757	—	849.00	1,445,320	1,019,990	—	172,230	193,030	St. John's	14,600
274	25,230	—	99.15	484,555	832,500	—	71,055	67,615	Roseau	4,800
296	26,471	—	89.43	509,895	510,865	—	64,100	62,495	Castries	2,600
182	30,129	—	228.24	894,995	637,265	—	99,665	119,125	Kingstown	5,800
166	161,201	—	971.09	6,127,800	5,246,185	—	437,975	401,768	Bridgetown	22,000
155	85,517	—	229.14	656,585	623,800	—	84,740	97,015	St. Georgetown	1,800
144	16,368	—	118.63	380,435	288,455	—	45,550	45,700	Scarboro'	1,000

ernments—one the Bahamas Proper, and the other Turk's Island and the Caicos, both belonging to the British.

5. The Greater Antilles, extending from the Gulf of Mexico eastward toward the Atlantic consist of the large and fine islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. These are all situated between the 17th parallel and the tropic, lying chiefly in the extreme northern portion of the torrid zone.

6. The Lesser Antilles or Caribbean Islands, so called from the Caribs or people inhabiting them when first discovered, form a long chain, extending in a curved line from Porto Rico to the Gulf of Paria. These are called the Windward Islands. A smaller and more scattered group ranging along the coast of Venezuela, belonging also to this section, is distinguished as the Leeward Islands. English writers, however, generally apply the latter name to the more northerly parts of the first group, extending from Dominica northward to the Virgin Islands, restricting the appellation of Windward to the islands between Dominica and Trinidad. The position of the Lesser Antilles is between the 10th and 16th parallels and consequently in the middle section of the torrid zone.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WEST INDIA

Governments.	Geographical Position.		Area in sq. m.		Population.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Government.	Nationality.	
Haiti.....	18° 12' to 20° 32'..	71° 39' to 74° 28'....	10,081	10,081	572,000
Dominica } St. Domingo. {	17° 37' to 19° 59'..	69° 20' to 72° 05'....	17,609	17,609	186,700
Cuba	19° 59' to 23° 10'..	74° 07' to 84° 57'....	47,278	47,278	1,024,004
Porto Rico.....	17° 56' to 18° 22'..	65° 41' to 67° 12'....	3,865	63,762	558,809
Bahama Islands	21° 00' to 27° 50'..	72° 00' to 79° 00'....	5,094	5,094	81,402
Turk's Island and the Caicos	21° 00' to 22° 00'..	71° 00' to 72° 00'....	480	480	4,423
Jamaica	17° 43' to 18° 39'..	76° 05' to 78° 20'....	6,250	6,250	441,264
Cayman Islands	19° 10' to 19° 45'..	79° 30' to 81° 35'....	200	200	1,760
Virgin Islands	15° 05' to 18° 59'..	64° 10' to 65° 40'....	92	92	6,659
Anguilla.....	18° 35' to 18° 20'..	63° 02' to 63° 08'....	34	34	3,052
St. Christopher.....	17° 14' to 17° 25'..	62° 44' to 63° 03'....	68	68	23,177
Nevis	17° 12' to 17° 17'..	62° 41' to 62° 46'....	21	21	9,601
Barbuda.....	17° 30' to 17° 36'..	61° 39' to 61° 47'....	72	72	1,707
Montserrat.....	16° 44' to 16° 55'..	62° 09' to 62° 19'....	47	47	7,658
Antigua.....	16° 54' to 17° 08'..	61° 41' to 61° 53'....	108	108	37,757
Dominica.....	15° 24' to 15° 35'..	61° 25' to 61° 34'....	274	274	25,230
St. Lucia.....	13° 47' to 14° 00'..	60° 55' to 61° 07'....	290	290	26,471
St. Vincent	13° 10' to 13° 22'..	61° 09' to 61° 19'....	182	182	30,128
Barbados	13° 02' to 13° 18'..	59° 25' to 59° 34'....	166	166	161,201
Grenada.....	11° 59' to 12° 10'..	61° 40' to 61° 57'....	155	155	35,517
Tobago.....	11° 05' to 11° 25'..	60° 31' to 60° 45'....	144	144	16,863
Trinidad.....	10° 06' to 10° 37'..	60° 54' to 62° 08'....	2,020	15,663	78,845
Guadaloupe (incl. St. Martin, etc.)	15° 49' to 16° 25'..	60° 33' to 61° 52'....	631	631	133,092
Martinique.....	14° 23' to 14° 51'..	60° 49' to 61° 14'....	382	1,013	137,518
Curacao, etc.....	12° 03' to 12° 27'..	68° 12' to 70° 11'....	244	244	25,247
St. Eustatius	17° 04' to 17° 32'..	62° 54' to 63° 12'....	97	97	1,927
St. Martin and Saba	18° 00' to 18° 12'..	62° 59' to 63° 08'....	28	309	4,988
St. Thomas, etc.....	17° 40' to 18° 32'..	64° 42' to 65° 02'....	127	127	37,187
St. Bartholomew's.....	17° 44' to 17° 53'..	62° 45' to 62° 53'....	25	25	9,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	10° 06' to 27° 50'..	59° 25' to 84° 57'....	96,030	96,030	9,000,000

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Jurisdiction.	Population.
OCCIDENTAL DEPARTMENT:	
Pinar del Rio.....	39,903
San Cristobal.....	19,743
Bahia-Hondu.....	11,007
Maricao.....	86,999
San Antonio.....	25,840
Habana.....	146,773
Isla de Pinos.....	
Santiago.....	13,952
Bejuca.....	19,526
Guanabacoa.....	19,484
Rosario.....	17,939
Guines.....	89,309
Jaraco.....	19,779
Matanzas.....	81,868
Cardenas.....	90,888
Sagua.....	30,510

CUBA (continued).

Jurisdiction.	Population.
OCCIDENTAL DEPARTMENT:	
Cienfuegos.....	40,565
Sancti Spiritus.....	39,812
Trinidad.....	32,739
Remedios.....	22,936
Santo Spiritu.....	35,034—779,55
OCCIDENTAL DEPARTMENT:	
Puerto Principe.....	43,957
Nuevitas.....	4,329
Tunas.....	6,710
Manzanillo.....	17,532
Holguin.....	25,688
Bayamo.....	23,066
Jiguani.....	11,057
Cuba.....	57,531
Guantanamo.....	10,319
and	
Baracoas.....	9,387—244,44

and the Caicos, both be-
ward toward the Atlantic,
Rico, and Jamaica. These
sly in the extreme northern

the Caribs or people inhab-
a curved line from Porto
lands. A smaller and more
also to this section, is con-
r, generally apply the latter
m Dominica northward to
islands between Dominica
the 10th and 18th parallels,

contrary, were the warlike and vigorous Caribs, who resisted the sway of the Europeans to the last.

9. The present population is composed of Europeans and their descendants, the creoles; of the African races; and of the mixed races sprung from an indefinite amalgamation of all races. These last are of every variety of color and complexion, and are variously classed as mulattoes, quadroons, etc., according to the preponderance of caste. There is still another class lately introduced under the name of "Coolies," who originate in the mountains of Asia, and are imported as free laborers.

10. The black races, however, form the most numerous class in all the islands. This class, formerly slave, is now free in the British islands. Slavery has also been abolished or materially modified in the Dutch and French islands; but in Cuba and Porto Rico the greater number are still held in bondage. In St. Domingo the people conquered their freedom from France in the early part of the present century; but have suffered much from misgovernment, and in 1860, the eastern part of the island voluntarily submitted to become a Spanish colony.

OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS OR COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO, 1860.

Area in sq. m.	Population	Government.	Nationality.	Popula. to sq. mile.	Exports.	Imports.	Miles of Railroad.	Revenue.	Expenses.	Capitala.	Popula.
10,081	10,081	572,000	572,000	56.74	\$5,400,000	\$6,800,000	—	\$1,762,500	\$972,572	Port-au-Prince	20,000
17,609	186,700	186,700	—	7.76	3,000,000	2,000,000	—	?	?	St. Domingo	10,000
47,275	1,024,004	1,024,004	—	21.66	84,201,807	40,118,256	610	?	?	Havana	125,905
8,865	63,752	538,803	1,744,012	150.92	5,454,057	7,545,957	—	?	?	San Juan de Porto Rico	13,280
5,094	81,402	81,402	—	0.16	709,480	1,065,880	—	159,245	174,355	Nassau	8,400
480	4,428	4,428	—	10.30	167,440	218,275	—	48,965	47,720	Grand Turk	2,000
6,250	441,264	441,264	—	70.60	4,805,085	4,265,075	6	1,809,675	1,810,710	Spanishtown	6,800
260	1,760	1,760	—	6.77	—	—	—	—	—	Georgetown	200
92	0,659	0,659	—	72.78	58,945	50,375	—	9,965	8,810	Tortola	2,700
84	8,062	8,062	—	90.00	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla Town	300
68	23,177	23,177	—	340.83	682,555	559,175	—	89,225	90,580	Basse-Terre	7,600
21	9,601	9,601	—	457.19	240,980	178,740	—	23,605	23,415	Charlestown	1,500
72	1,707	1,707	—	23.71	—	—	—	—	—	Barbuda Castle	100
47	7,658	7,658	—	162.83	68,730	98,590	—	16,240	10,605	Plymouth	1,400
105	37,757	37,757	—	349.60	1,445,320	1,019,990	—	172,230	19,000	St. John's	14,000
274	25,230	25,230	—	92.15	484,855	892,530	—	71,955	67,615	Roscan	4,500
296	26,471	26,471	—	59.43	509,995	519,565	—	64,100	62,495	Castries	2,600
182	30,123	30,123	—	228.24	594,995	657,255	—	99,555	119,125	Kingstown	5,300
166	161,201	161,201	—	971.09	6,127,860	5,246,135	—	487,975	401,765	Bridgetown	22,000
155	35,517	35,517	—	230.14	656,585	628,800	—	84,740	97,015	St. Georgetown	1,500
144	16,863	16,863	—	118.63	389,435	298,455	—	45,550	45,700	Scarboro'	1,400
2,020	15,663	78,845	942,245	80.03	4,108,090	3,674,510	—	835,515	935,285	Puerto d'España	12,000
631	133,092	133,092	—	210.92	4,100,000	3,000,000	—	1,380,920	1,380,920	Basse-Terre	4,000
382	1,013	137,518	270,565	360.00	4,900,000	3,500,000	—	1,375,130	1,375,130	St. Pierre	?
244	25,247	25,247	—	103.48	1,000,000	800,000	—	82,109	150,722	Wilhelmstadt	?
97	1,927	1,927	—	19.87	200,000	200,000	—	3,104	10,879	St. Eustatius Town	800
28	369	4,988	4,988	178.14	—	—	—	14,082	16,097	—	—
127	127	37,187	37,187	292.41	500,000	500,000	—	286,782	335,444	Christianstadt (S. Cruz)	6,000
25	25	9,000	9,000	360.00	120,000	120,000	—	20,000	20,000	Gustavia	1,000
96,030	8,607,161	8,607,161	87.56	\$92,184,954	\$92,872,368	622	\$	\$			

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS, ETC.

(continued)		PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.				PORTO RICO (continued).			
Population.	Cities, etc.	Population.	Cities, etc.	Population.	Departments.	Population.	Cities, etc.	Population.	Departments.
40,565	Habana	125,905	San Juan	5,719	Arecibo	80,427	Aguadilla	70,629	
89,812	Puerto Principe	81,815	Holguin	3,797	Mayaguez	107,710	Ponce	98,116	
82,739	Matanzas	28,719	Manzanillo	3,709	Guayama	68,891	Humacao	58,516	
22,936	Santiago de Cuba	26,106	Guines	3,624	Isla de Vieques	2,979			
85,034-779,553	Trinidad	15,879	Guanajay	3,181					
	Santo Espiritu	10,841	San Antonio Abad	2,906					
45,957	Guanabacoa	8,378	Baracoa	2,749					
4,229	Cardenas	6,814	Sagua la Grande	2,601					
6,710	Villa Clara	6,874	Santiago	2,322					
17,522	Cienfuegos	6,218	Bejuca	2,317					
25,088	Bayamo	6,901	Tunas	2,122					
23,066									
11,087									
67,591									
10,212									
9,887-244,449									

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Departments.	Population.
San Juan	13,260
Bayamon	77,781

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Puebls.	Popula.	Puebls.	Popula.
San German	41,839	Juan Diaz	13,408
Mayaguez	81,166	Aguadilla	12,389
Ponce	93,166	Peplno	11,784
Arecibo	20,179	Caguas	11,540
San Juan	18,259	Manaty	11,559
Utado	14,960	Isabella	11,184
Yauco	13,734	Humacao	10,400

CENTRAL

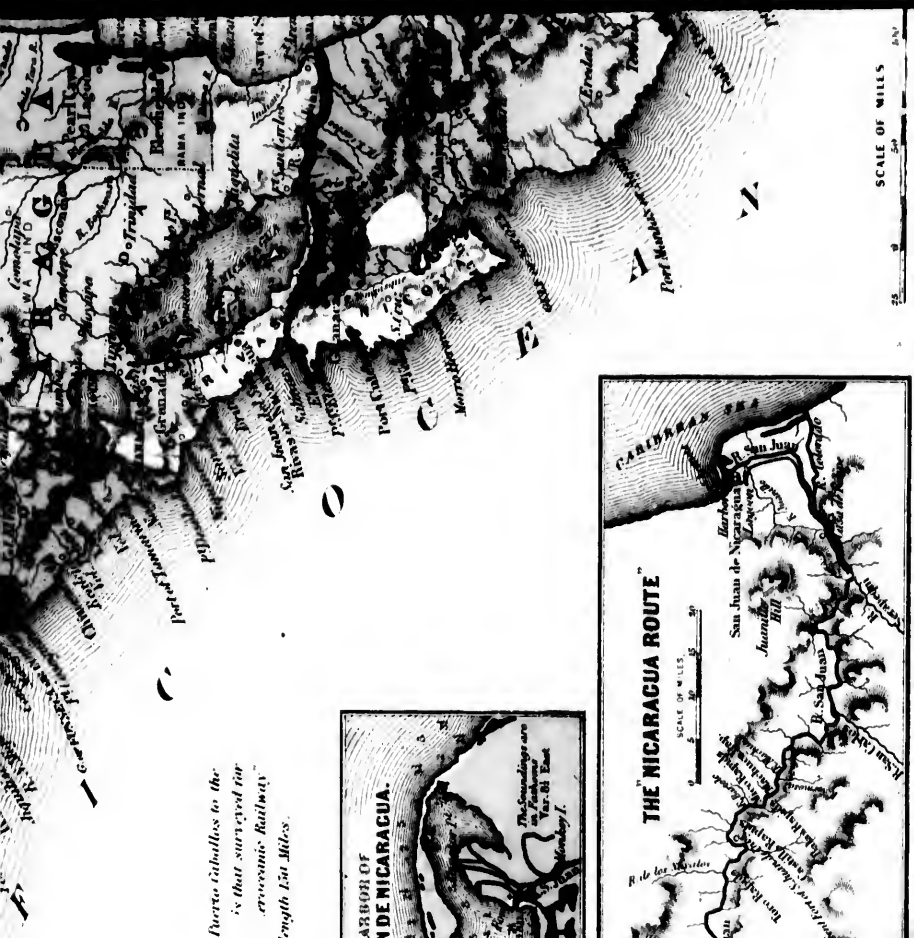
The boundary of Belize is as defined by the treaty of April 24 1859 and shown in full here.



The line from Puerto Caballos to the Gulf of Mexico is that surveyed by...



The line from Puerto Libalbes to the Gulf of Panama is that surveyed for the Panama economic Railway. Total length 150 Miles.



SCALE OF MILES

LONGITUDE WEST FROM WASHINGTON

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HISTORICAL

COLONIES IN

THE whole northern parts of North America with the adjacent islands are in the possession of foreign powers—Great Britain and Russia.

The greater portion of the territory thus occupied, however, is a dreary waste of no value for present or future settlement. The really valuable portion is that on the west by the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver, and—on the east by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.

GENERAL TABLE OF POPULATION.

Colonies or Provinces.	Area in sq. miles.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.	Civil Inhabitants.	Total Population.
Upper Canada	147,882	1,377,027	11,228	7,941	1,394,000
Lower Canada	209,990	1,108,500	190	4,876	1,111,566
Total Canada	357,872	2,485,527	11,418	12,717	2,507,660
New Brunswick	27,701	249,254	1,561	1,212	252,037
Nova Scotia	18,746	824,972	4,769	994	830,745
Prince Edward	2,134	80,496	92	60	80,644
Newfoundland	35,913	122,958	—	—	122,958
GRAND TOTAL	442,319	3,261,207	17,879	14,983	3,294,067

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY ORIGIN.

Colonies or Provinces.	Born in Colony.	Born in British Isles.			Born in Br. Colonies.	Born in U. S.
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.		
Upper Canada	902,879	114,819	98,792	101,231	8,812	50,241
Lower Canada	1,015,504	18,807	13,204	50,387	2,247	18,411
Total Canada	1,918,443	128,626	111,996	241,568	11,066	64,652
New Brunswick	199,445	4,909	5,199	30,179	8,721	2,400
Nova Scotia*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	2,117,888	133,835	117,195	271,747	10,787	66,641

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

Colonies or Provinces.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Churches of Scotland.
Upper Canada	258,141	811,565	252,006
Lower Canada	948,283	63,487	88,596
Total Canada	1,201,804	875,052	290,602
New Brunswick	85,238	42,776	42,198
Nova Scotia*	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—
Newfoundland	67,214	44,285	889
GRAND TOTAL	1,343,840	461,118	382,633

VOLUNTEER OR MILITIA FORCE OF CANADA, 1862.

Cavalry	84 corps	124 officers	1,401 men
Artillery	27 "	105 "	1,582 "
Infantry	182 "	686 "	10,080 "
Engineers	5 "	15 "	287 "
Total	243 "	829 "	13,390 "

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

UPPER CANADA.		LOWER CANADA (continued).		LOWER CANADA	
Counties, etc.	Popula.	Counties, etc.	Popula.	Counties, etc.	Popula.
Addington	7,627	Bagot	18,841	Temiscouata	1,582
Algoma (District)	4,916	Beauce	20,416	Trois Rivières	1,582
Brant	30,838	Beauharnois	15,742	Two Mountains	18,062
Bruce	27,499	Bellechasse	18,062	Vaudreuil	18,062
Carleton	44,289	Berthier	19,608	Verchères	18,062
Dundas	18,777	Bonaventure	18,062	Wolfe	18,062
Durham	30,115	Brome	12,782	Yamaska	18,182
Elgin	32,050	Chambly	18,182		
Essex	25,211	Champlain	30,008		
Frontenac	41,090	Charlevoix	15,229		
Glengarry	21,137	Chateaugay	17,887		
Grenville	24,191	Chicoutimi	10,478		
Grey	37,750	Compton	10,210		
Haldimand	29,708	Dorchester	16,195		
Wellington	38,724				

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

The adjacent islands are in the possession of Great Britain, and, however, is a dreary waste, and of little value. The only valuable portion is that occupied by the city of St. John's, and—on the east by Canada, and Newfoundland.

The British have also a valuable possession—the Balise—in Yucatan, and own the Bermuda Islands, which, though 600 miles distant from our coast, belong geographically to America. The position, extent, and population of each of the colonies and possessions above referred to are shown in tabular form on page 53, and need not be here repeated. The eastern colonies of Great Britain, however, are of such importance as to demand a more extensive review, and to these alone the following statistics refer:

POPULATION.

Year	Civil Inhabitants	Total Population	Popula. to sq. m.
1790	7,841	1,396,091	9.44
1800	4,876	1,111,566	5.09
1810	12,717	2,507,657	7.01
1820	1,212	252,047	9.10
1830	934	880,699	17.60
1840	60	80,548	37.79
1850	—	122,958	8.49
1859	14,923	3,394,000	7.45

BY ORIGIN.

Year	Born in Br. Colonies	Born in U. States	Born in other countries
1810	191,231	50,758	28,798
1820	2,347	13,645	2,759
1830	11,066	64,406	81,552
1840	8,721	2,396	1,193
1850	—	—	—
1859	19,757	66,902	32,750

BY PROFESSION.

Year	Churches of Scotland	All other Churches
1810	252,000	574,379
1820	85,596	66,220
1830	300,609	640,599
1840	43,198	51,835
1850	—	—
1859	889	20,021
1860	889,689	743,055

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1862.

1,491 men	1,615 total
1,582 "	1,687 "
10,080 "	10,615 "
287 "	803 "
13,390 "	14,219 "

CITIES AND TOWNS.

City/Town	Population
Toronto	18,841
Hamilton	20,416
Ottawa	15,749
Kingston	10,062
London	19,608
Bellefleur	18,092
St. Catharines	12,782
Brantford	13,182
Montreal	24,008
Quebec	15,228
Shannonville	17,837
Halifax	10,473
St. John's	10,210
Charlottetown	16,195
Georgetown	—
Princetown	—
St. John's	—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Province	City/Town	Population
UPPER CANADA	Toronto	44,821
	Hamilton	19,096
	Ottawa	14,669
	Kingston	13,743
	London	11,535
	Bellefleur	6,277
	St. Catharines	6,284
	Brantford	4,251
	Guelp	5,076
	Coburg	4,975
Chatham	4,466	
Brookville	4,212	
UP. CANADA (continued)	Port Hope	4,152
	Peterborough	8,979
	Woodstock	8,353
	Goderich	8,227
	Galt	8,169
	Dundas	2,852
	Montreal	90,823
	Quebec	51,179
	Three Rivers	6,052
	Sherbrooke	5,899
Sorel	4,778	
L. CANADA (continued)	St. John's	8,317
	St. Hyacinthe	3,895
	St. Rose	2,849
	Chambly	2,816
	Longueuil	2,516
	Huntingdon	1,591
	St. John	27,317
	St. Andrew	5,000
	Woodstock	6,000
	Frederickton	5,654
Sackville	4,000	
NOVA SCOTIA	Halifax	40,000
	Annapolis	8,000
	Sidney	8,000
	Windsor	6,000
	Pictou	6,000
	Liverpool	6,000
	Charlottetown	8,000
	Princetown	6,000
	Georgetown	6,000
	St. John	25,000

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

1. *Acres of land in farms, and its value.*

Province	Under Crop	Under Pasture	Garden and Orchard	Wood and Wild	Total in Farms	Number of Occupies	Cash Value
Upper Canada	4,101,902	1,560,843	88,569	7,303,288	18,554,907	131,983	\$306,442,662
Lower Canada	2,929,183	1,842,685	88,417	5,571,183	10,873,413	105,671	179,099,271
Total Canada	7,030,085	3,703,528	122,986	12,874,471	28,780,325	237,654	\$485,542,933
New Brunswick	497,666	1,404,720	—	2,902,416	8,787,225	24,114	\$2,327,486
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	7,527,731	5,108,293	222,266	15,776,987	27,517,850	261,768	\$518,245,200

2. *Number of live-stock on farms, and its value.*

Province	Bulls, Oxen, and Steers	Milch Cows	Calves and Heifers	Horses of all kinds	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs or Swine	Cash Value of Live-stock
Upper Canada	9,305	451,640	464,088	877,681	1,770,228	776,007	\$52,227,486
Lower Canada	200,991	828,370	237,611	343,415	682,829	286,400	25,751,798
Total Canada	207,596	780,010	751,094	626,096	1,853,052	1,062,407	\$78,009,284
New Brunswick	19,111	60,437	72,914	35,347	214,092	73,995	6,384,107
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	316,707	840,447	824,608	661,443	2,067,144	1,136,402	\$84,843,891

3. *Products of animals in the census year.*

Province	Butter, pounds	Cheese, pounds	Wool, pounds	Beef, lbs. of 28 lbs.	Pork, lbs. of 20 lbs.
Upper Canada	36,828,264	2,637,172	8,659,766	67,508	386,744
Lower Canada	15,906,949	636,297	1,967,888	67,054	196,598
Total Canada	42,735,213	3,273,469	10,627,654	134,562	583,342
New Brunswick	4,591,477	218,067	639,737	16,763	18,461
Nova Scotia	4,632,711	901,296	—	—	—
Prince Edward	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	51,859,401	4,492,832	6,259,911	151,325	601,803

4. *Cereal crops in the census year.*

Province	Wheat, bushels	Barley, bushels	Rye, bushels	Oats, bushels	Buckwheat, bushels	Indian Corn, bushels
Upper Canada	24,620,425	2,321,962	878,151	21,220,874	1,248,637	2,256,290
Lower Canada	2,654,854	2,281,674	844,193	17,551,296	1,250,025	834,561
Total Canada	27,274,779	5,103,636	1,817,873	38,772,170	2,498,662	2,590,151
New Brunswick	279,775	94,679	57,504	2,635,583	904,321	17,420
Nova Scotia	312,081	269,573	69,708	1,978,187	168,840	15,529
Prince Edward	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—

GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH A



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1. SOUTH AMERICA occupies a much more eastern position than the northern section of the continent, and is separated therefrom by the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico—the connection of the two parts being maintained only by the narrow Isthmus of Panama. It lies between $12^{\circ} 30'$ north and $56^{\circ} 30'$ south lat., and $34^{\circ} 40'$ and $81^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude, and measures north and south 4,800 miles, and east and west, in its greatest breadth (in lat. 6° south), 3,200 miles. The area is estimated at 7,061,000 square miles.

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OUTH AMERICA.



axis of this part of the continent, and approaches the western-shore much nearer than the line of the Rocky Mountains in North America. The consequence is, that while North America possesses an extensive water-system on the Pacific slope, no considerable stream from the Andes enters the western ocean.

6. These mountains, though stretching through a length of 4,400 miles, are of inconsiderable width, but as regards elevation are second only to the Himalaya Mountains of Asia. In their southern part, as before related, they form a group of mountain islands, constituting the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and are penetrated in every direction by narrow inlets of the sea, ending often in glaciers formed from the snow on their summits, here frequently 6,000 feet high. North of these insular mountains the line is frequently divided by wide, longitudinal valleys, presenting lofty walls on either side, and in parts forming two or more separate ranges, and in its course is cut by several remarkable mountain passes. Many of the peaks are volcanoes, varying in height from 13,000 to 22,000 feet. In the Isthmus of Panama the Andes are depressed and there terminate.

From both sides of the chain branches are thrown off and the slopes are rugged and being most precipitate toward the Pacific, the distance from which is seldom more than a hundred to two hundred miles.

Besides the offsets that shoot out from the Andes, we find in South America several other mountain-systems. That which runs along the coast of Venezuela is, however, at a distance from the eastern Cordillera, which runs down to the Caribbean Sea along the east side of Lake Maracaybo. From this system the Venezuelan chain strikes off at right angle, forming parallel ranges running due east, of which the northern keeps close to the sea, culminating in the Silla de Caracas and terminating in the island of Trinidad. In consequence of the proximity of the northern coast, no great rivers enter the sea between the mouth of the Magdalena and that of the Orinoco. The Magdalena itself rises in the Andes, at a point where the mountains divide, and runs in a longitudinal valley through nine degrees of latitude to the Caribbean Sea.

The highland of Guayana or Parimé lies between the lower waters of the Orinoco and the Amazon, and forms, with the high table-land of Venezuela and the Andes, the boundary of that immense plain which is drained by the Orinoco. This mountain-system extends from east to west perhaps 600 miles, and consists of several parallel chains, some of which rise to the height of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and Mount Roraima even to 7,500 feet. Numerous streams descend these mountains to the ocean, the largest of which, the Essequibo, flows through almost impervious tropical forests and enters the sea in about 7° north latitude. The ultimate point of the system, however, is Maravaca, situated in its western part, a little

Colonies or Provinces.	Born in		Born in British Isles.		Born in U. States.	Dr. Colonies.	Born in U. States.
	Canada.	Colonies.	England.	Scotland.			
Upper Canada	902,879	114,819	98,792	191,231	—	6,819	60,758
Lower Canada	1,015,504	13,807	13,204	80,987	—	2,247	13,648
Total Canada	1,918,443	128,626	111,996	241,668	—	11,066	64,406
New Brunswick	199,445	4,900	6,199	30,179	—	8,721	2,396
Nova Scotia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	2,117,883	133,535	117,195	271,747	—	19,757	66,902

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

Colonies or Provinces.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Churches of Scotland.	Other.
Upper Canada	253,141	811,565	252,006	—
Lower Canada	943,253	63,487	85,596	—
Total Canada	1,201,394	875,052	290,602	—
New Brunswick	85,238	42,776	42,193	—
Nova Scotia*	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	57,214	44,255	898	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,343,840	461,113	382,633	—

VOLUNTEER OR MILITIA FORCE OF CANADA, 1862.

Cavalry	84 corps	124 officers	1,491 men
Artillery	27 "	105 "	1,582 "
Infantry	152 "	585 "	10,080 "
Engineers	5 "	15 "	257 "
Total	248 "	829 "	13,390 "

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

UPPER CANADA.		LOWER CANADA (continued).		LOWER CANADA (cont'd).	
Counties, etc.	Popula.	Counties, etc.	Popula.	Counties, etc.	Popula.
Addington	7,027	Bagot	18,541	Temiscouata	—
Algoma (district)	4,916	Beauce	20,416	Terre Bonne	—
Brant	80,383	Beauharnois	15,742	Two Mountains	—
Bruce	27,499	Bellechasse	16,062	Vaudreuil	—
Carleton	44,289	Berthier	19,605	Verchères	—
Dundas	18,777	Bonaventure	13,992	Wolf	—
Darham	59,115	Brome	12,732	Yamaska	—
Essex	32,650	Chambly	13,182		
Frontenac	25,211	Champlain	20,008		
Glengary	41,991	Charlevoix	15,227		
Greenville	21,137	Chateauguay	17,537		
Grey	24,191	Chicoutimi	10,478		
Haldimand	87,750	Compton	10,210		
Hastings	23,708	Dorchester	16,195		
Huron	22,794	Drummond	12,356		
Kent	44,970	Gaspé	14,077		
Lambton	51,954	Hochelega	106,797		
Lanark	81,183	Huntingdon	17,491		
Leeds	24,016	Iberville	16,591		
Lennox	84,639	Islet (L')	12,900		
Lincoln	85,700	Jacques Cartier	11,218		
Middlesex	21,776	Joliette	21,198		
Nipissing (district)	27,625	Kamouraska	21,058		
Norfolk	60,291	Laprairie	14,475		
Northumberland	2,094	Laval	10,607		
Ontario	28,590	Levis	22,091		
Oxford	40,592	Lotbinière	20,018		
Peel	41,604	Maskinongé	14,790		
Perth	46,226	Megantic	17,889		
Peterborough	27,240	Missequoi	18,698		
Prescott	38,082	Montcalm	15,758		
Prince Edward	24,651	Montmagny	13,386		
Renfrew	15,499	Montmorency	11,136		
Russell	20,869	Napierville	14,513		
Simcoe	6,924	Nicolet	21,563		
Stormont	44,720	Ottawa	27,757		
Victoria	18,129	Pontiac	14,125		
Waterloo	23,039	Portneuf	19,002		
Welland	39,750	Quebec	79,002		
Wellington	24,958	Richelleu	19,070		
Wentworth	39,200	Richmond	8,884		
York	50,223	Rimouski	20,554		
	103,995	Rouville	18,227		
		Shedden	6,161		
		Sherbrooke (town)	17,779		
		Soulange	5,899		
		St. Hyacinthe	12,221		
		St. John's	18,377		
		St. Maurice	14,854		
		Stanstead	17,158		
			12,258		

* Census returns

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

1. Acreage of land in farms, and its value.

Colonies or Provinces.	Under Crop	Under Pasture.	Garden and Orchard.	Wood and Wild.	Total in Farms.	Number of Occupiers.	Cash Value.
Upper Canada	4,101,902	1,800,849	88,509	7,809,988	18,854,007	131,983	\$806,442,662
Lower Canada	2,928,183	1,842,085	83,417	5,671,183	10,875,418	105,671	170,090,271
Total Canada	7,030,085	3,702,934	171,926	13,481,171	29,729,425	237,654	\$976,532,933
New Brunswick	497,006	1,404,720	—	2,902,416	8,787,525	84,114	82,712,867
Nova Scotia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	7,527,731	5,108,253	172,256	15,770,957	27,517,850	261,768	\$518,245,200

2. Number of live-stock on farms, and its value.

Colonies or Provinces.	Hogs, Oxen, and Steers.	Milch Cows.	Calves and Heifers.	Horses of all kinds.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs or Swine.	Cash Value of Live-stock.
Upper Canada	96,605	451,640	464,088	877,881	1,770,223	770,007	\$72,227,456
Lower Canada	200,991	828,370	287,811	248,415	682,829	256,400	25,751,798
Total Canada	297,596	1,280,010	751,999	1,126,296	2,453,052	1,026,407	\$97,979,254
New Brunswick	19,111	60,437	72,914	35,847	214,092	73,995	6,834,107
Nova Scotia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	316,707	840,447	824,608	661,443	2,667,144	1,100,402	\$84,848,891

3. Products of animals in the census year.

Colonies or Provinces.	Butter, pounds.	Cheese, pounds.	Wool, pounds.	Beef, lbs. of 200 lbs.	Pork, lbs. of 200 lbs.
Upper Canada	26,828,264	2,657,172	3,650,766	67,508	386,744
Lower Canada	15,906,949	636,207	1,967,888	67,054	196,595
Total Canada	42,735,213	3,293,379	5,618,654	134,562	583,342
New Brunswick	4,591,477	218,067	693,757	16,783	18,461
Nova Scotia*	4,532,711	901,296	—	—	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	51,859,401	4,492,832	6,259,311	151,325	551,803

4. Cereal crops in the census year.

Colonies or Provinces.	Wheat, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Buckwheat, bushels.	Indian Corn, bushels.
Upper Canada	24,620,425	2,821,962	978,181	21,220,574	1,248,637	2,050,290
Lower Canada	2,654,854	2,281,674	844,192	17,551,296	1,250,025	834,561
Total Canada	27,275,279	5,103,636	1,822,373	38,771,870	2,498,662	2,884,851
New Brunswick	279,775	94,679	67,504	2,655,883	904,921	17,420
Nova Scotia*	812,081	269,578	50,706	1,978,187	195,840	15,529
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	27,866,835	5,467,898	1,931,583	43,406,190	2,694,502	2,899,319

5. Miscellaneous agricultural products in the census year.

Colonies or Provinces.	Peanut and Beans, bushels.	Peas, bushels.	Turnips, bushels.	Carrots, bushels.	Mangel-Wurzel.	Hay, tons.	Products of Gardens, etc.
Upper Canada	9,650,530	15,325,920	18,208,060	1,905,598	546,971	861,844	\$1,804,145
Lower Canada	2,670,161	12,770,471	892,484	298,067	207,286	689,977	854,659
Total Canada	12,320,691	28,096,391	19,099,893	2,103,665	754,257	1,551,821	\$2,158,804
New Brunswick	80,677	4,141,859	684,364	48,570	6,720	324,160	—
Nova Scotia*	—	3,224,864	554,819	—	—	384,257	—
Prince Edward*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	12,351,377	36,062,594	20,298,675	2,242,235	811,427	2,210,268	\$2,158,804

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Colonies or Provinces.	Exports, Value of Commerce.	Imports, Value of Commerce.	Shipping tons, Entered.	Shipping tons, Bull.	Vessels (tons), Entered.
Canada	\$86,614,195	\$4,054,886	3,470,963	4,118,850	83,187
New Brunswick	6,867,110	7,080,170	748,778	784,155	6,692
Nova Scotia	6,889,180	8,100,951	657,092	688,442	29,543
Prince Edward	898,400	1,173,490	79,410	56,884	7,979
Newfoundland	6,011,644	6,785,563	200,178	209,418	3,363
GRAND TOTAL	\$106,875,409	\$26,195,012	5,356,411	5,786,944	74,769

REVENUE, PUBLIC DEBT, RAILROADS, ETC.

Colonies or Provinces.	Ordinary Revenue, Customs.	Ordinary Revenue, Other.	Total.	Ordinary Expenditures.	Public Debt.	Miles of Railroad.
Canada	\$4,774,562	\$9,066,749	\$13,841,311	\$9,815,180	\$50,441,974	2,014
New Brunswick	477,209	97,830	575,039	674,179	5,675,858	188
Nova Scotia	608,564	93,078	699,642	690,595	4,606,255	92
Prince Edward	98,226	88,794	187,020	140,427	45,280	—
Newfoundland	668,454	105,222	668,676	726,502	300,000	—
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,519,815	\$9,401,603	\$15,921,418	\$11,458,483	\$60,969,397	2,294

* Census returns not yet (January, 1868) obtainable.

Pop.	Born in Br. Colonies.	Born in U. States.	Born in other foreign countries.
231	8,519	60,758	28,708
287	2,247	18,648	2,759
568	11,006	64,406	81,552
170	8,721	2,396	1,198
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
747	19,737	66,902	82,750

PROFESSION.

Churches of Scotland.	All other Churches.
252,006	574,379
38,596	66,220
200,602	640,599
42,198	81,835
—	—
888	20,621
882,688	749,055

AND TOWNS.

Pop.	1862.	1867.
1,491 men	1,615 total	—
1,582 "	1,687 "	—
10,090 "	10,615 "	—
287 "	302 "	—
13,390 "	14,219 "	—

LOWER CANADA (continued).

Counties, etc.	Popula.
Temiscouata	18,561
Terrebonne	19,460
Two Mountains	18,408
Vaudreuil	12,282
Verchères	15,485
Wolfe	6,548
Yamaska	16,045

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Counties.	Popula.
Albert	9,444
Carleton	16,378
Charlotte	23,668
Gloucester	15,076
Kent	15,554
King's	23,283
Northumberland	18,501
Queen's	18,359
Restigouche	4,574
St. John	48,922
Sunbury	6,077
Victoria	7,701
Westmorland	23,247
York	23,398

PRINCE EDWARD.

Counties.	Popula.
King's	19,755
Queen's	89,514
Prince's	21,379

NOVA SCOTIA.

Counties.	Popula.
Annapolis	16,758
Cape Breton	20,708
Colechester	29,045
Cumberland	19,238
Digby	14,751
Guyshoro'	12,718
Halifax	49,021
Hants	17,460
Inverness	19,967
King's	18,731
Lunenburg	19,482
Pictou	28,758
Queen's	9,265
Richmond	12,607
Shelburne	10,663
Stidley	14,871
Victoria	9,643
Yarmouth	15,440



ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA

form of an irregular triangle, of which the three points are—the Isthmus of Panama (lat. 8° 30' north, and long. 77° 30' west), Cape San Roque (lat. 5° 30' south, and long. 35° 30' west), and Cape Horn (lat. 56° 30' south, and long. 67° 30' west). Its peninsular form presupposes a vast extent of coast, and in this as well as in the absence of great indentations of the ocean, it presents some resemblance to Africa. The extent of coast that it offers to the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean is roughly estimated at 10,000 miles, and to the Pacific at 5,800 miles.

3. Tierra del Fuego, though separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of the sea—the Strait of Magellan—must be considered, with its barren islands and rocks, as the termination of the continent. From this point, advancing northward along the coast of the Pacific, we find it studded with almost innumerable islands, some of considerable extent, separated by countless channels. This island coast extends as far north as the Chiloe Archipelago. Through all this distance the mountains press close on the shore, and the sea, insinuating itself within them, detaches island masses and makes many deep creeks, somewhat resembling the fiords on the coast of Norway. The coast north of the 40th parallel presents no features that require notice in this general sketch, except the great bend that takes place about the latitude of Lake Titicaca, corresponding to a change in the direction of the Andes, and north of its most western extension the Gulf of Gnayaquil and the Bay of Panama.

4. The Atlantic coast, though maintaining remarkable uniformity, presents in its southern division several gulfs of considerable size and the great estuary of La Plata; and in its north-eastern division the estuary of the Amazon and the delta of the Orinoco. The Caribbean coast is more irregular and indented by more numerous, if less extensive, encroachments of the sea. It is here we find the Gulf of Darien, that of Venezuela, and the Gulf of Paria, and between the islands of Aruba and Margarita the scoop inland is of great extent.

5. The Andes—the great mountain-system of South America—presents the longest unbroken range of lofty summits on the globe. This great mountain chain constitutes the

1. SOUTH AMERICA occupies a much more eastern position than the northern section of the continent, and is separated therefrom by the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico—the connection of the two parts being maintained only by the narrow Isthmus of Panama. It lies between 12° 30' north and 56° 30' south lat., and 34° 40' and 81° 45' west longitude, and measures north and south 4,800 miles, and east and west, in its greatest breadth (in lat. 6° south), 3,200 miles. The area is estimated at 7,061,000 square miles.

2. The continent has the form of an irregular triangle, of which the three points are—the Isthmus of Panama (lat. 8° 30' north, and long. 77° 30' west), Cape San Roque (lat. 5° 30' south, and long. 35° 30' west), and Cape Horn (lat. 56° 30' south, and long. 67° 30' west). Its peninsular form presupposes a vast extent of coast, and in this as well as in the absence of great indentations of the ocean, it presents some resemblance to Africa. The extent of coast that it offers to the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean is roughly estimated at 10,000 miles, and to the Pacific at 5,800 miles.

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nate. From both sides of the chain, being most precipitate towards the north, a hundred to two hundred miles.

7. Besides the offsets that show distinct mountain-systems. That of the eastern Cordillera, of the Lake of Maracaybo. From this conformation of the northern range, the Magdalena and that of the Orinoco, where the mountains divide, and run to the Caribbean Sea.

8. The highland of Guayana and the Amazon, and forms, with the boundary of that immense plain which runs from east to west perhaps 600 miles, which rise to the height of 4,000 feet. Numerous streams descend these mountains, and run through almost impervious tracts. The culminating point of the system is to the north of that remarkable range of 10,500 feet.

9. The highlands of Brazil lie to the north of La Plata. In their position and their extent they present a most striking analogy to the highlands of Brazil, and between the mountains of Guayana that belongs to the lower course of the Orinoco.

10. The main mass of the Brazilian highlands consists of several ranges, with a long range nearest the sea is called the Serra do Mar, in about lat. 22° 30' south, the 10th parallel south, contains the highest point of the system, the elevation, separates the affluents of the Amazon and Tocantins. It does not appear to be connected with the Andes; and consequently the southern tributaries of the Amazon, indeed, do we find such rivers as the Plata separated by such slight elevations. The courses of the Orinoco and Amazon are separated from the two systems; and from the lower course the greater than from the upper Mississippi.



stituting the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and are penetrated in every direction by narrow inlets of the sea, ending often in glaciers formed from the snow on their summits, here frequently 6,000 feet high. North of these insular mountains the line is frequently divided by wide, longitudinal valleys, presenting lofty walls on either side, and in parts forming two or more separate ranges, and in its course is cut by several remarkable mountain passes. Many of the peaks are volcanoes, varying in height from 13,000 to 22,000 feet. In the Isthmus of Panama the Andes are depressed and there terminate

from both sides of the chain branches are thrown off and the slopes are rugged and being most precipitate toward the Pacific, the distance from which is seldom more than 100 to two hundred miles.

Besides the offsets that shoot out from the Andes, we find in South America several mountain-systems. That which runs along the coast of Venezuela is, however, among the eastern Cordillera, which runs down to the Caribbean Sea along the east side of the lake of Maracaybo. From this system the Venezuelan chain strikes off at right angle, several parallel ranges running due east, of which the northern keeps close to the sea, culminating in the Silla de Caracas and terminating in the island of Trinidad. In consequence of the formation of the northern coast, no great rivers enter the sea between the mouth of the Magdalena and that of the Orinoco. The Magdalena itself rises in the Andes, at a point where the mountains divide, and runs in a longitudinal valley through nine degrees of latitude to the Caribbean Sea.

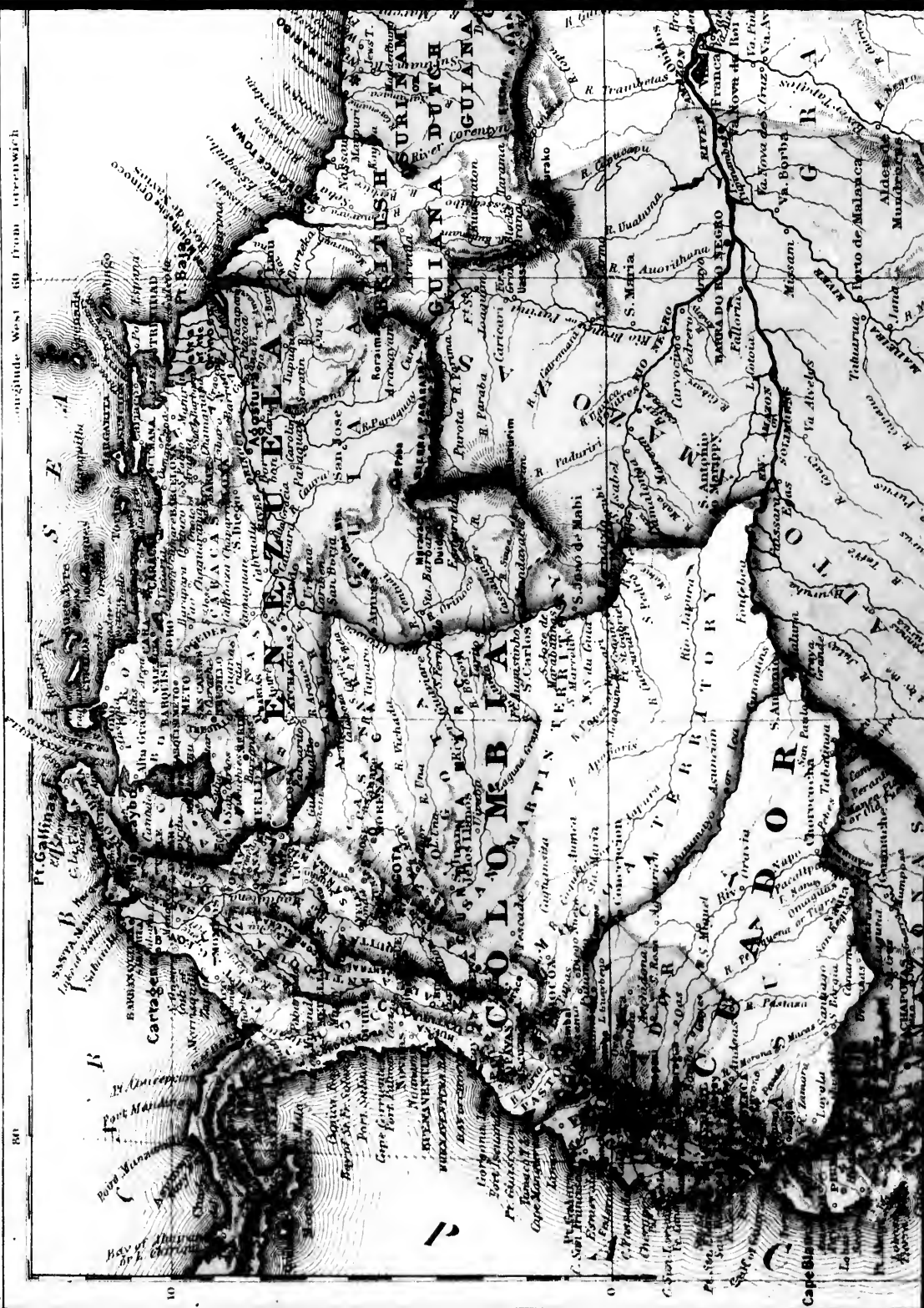
The highland of Guayana or Parimé lies between the lower waters of the Orinoco and the Amazon, and forms, with the high table-land of Venezuela and the Andes, the nucleus of that immense plain which is drained by the Orinoco. This mountain-system extends from east to west perhaps 600 miles, and consists of several parallel chains, some of which rise to the height of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and Mount Roraima even to 7,500 feet. Numerous streams descend these mountains to the ocean, the largest of which, the Essequibo, flows through almost impervious tropical forests and enters the sea in about 7° north latitude. The terminus of the system, however, is Maravaca, situated in its western part, a little more than 100 miles north of that remarkable natural canal—the Casiquiare—and attains the height of 8,000 feet.

The highlands of Brazil lie on the east side of the continent between the Amazon and the Atlantic. In their position and their relation to the great basin of the continent, they present the most striking analogy to the Alleghany system of North America. Between the Andes and the highlands of Brazil lies the extensive plain drained by the constituents of the Plata, and between the mountains of Guayana and those of Brazil lies spread the immense level which belongs to the lower course of the Amazon.

The main mass of the Brazil system lies between 18° and 25° north latitude, and consists of several ranges, with a length of about 700 miles and a breadth of 400 miles. The one nearest the sea is called the Serro do Mar; next to this and adjoining on to the Serro do Mar, in about lat. 22° 30' south, we find the central chain, which running as far north as 15° south parallel south, contains the highest points of the system. This chain is called the Espinhaço, and in its northern part the Serro Mantiqueira, which contains Jurnoca, the highest point of the system, rising to 8,400 feet. The western chain, which is of small extent, separates the affluents of the Parana and San Francisco from those of the Araguay and the Amazon. It does not appear that any mountain-system connects the highlands of Brazil with the Andes; and consequently the waters of the Paraguay are separated from the Amazon by a watershed of no great elevation. In no part of the continent, indeed, do we find such river basins as those of the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata, separated by such slight elevations. The small difference between the levels of the upper basins of the Orinoco and Amazon is shown by the Casiquiare, the canal which connects the two systems; and from the basin of the Amazon to that of the Plata the ascent is not so great as that from the upper Mississippi to the level of the great lakes of North America.



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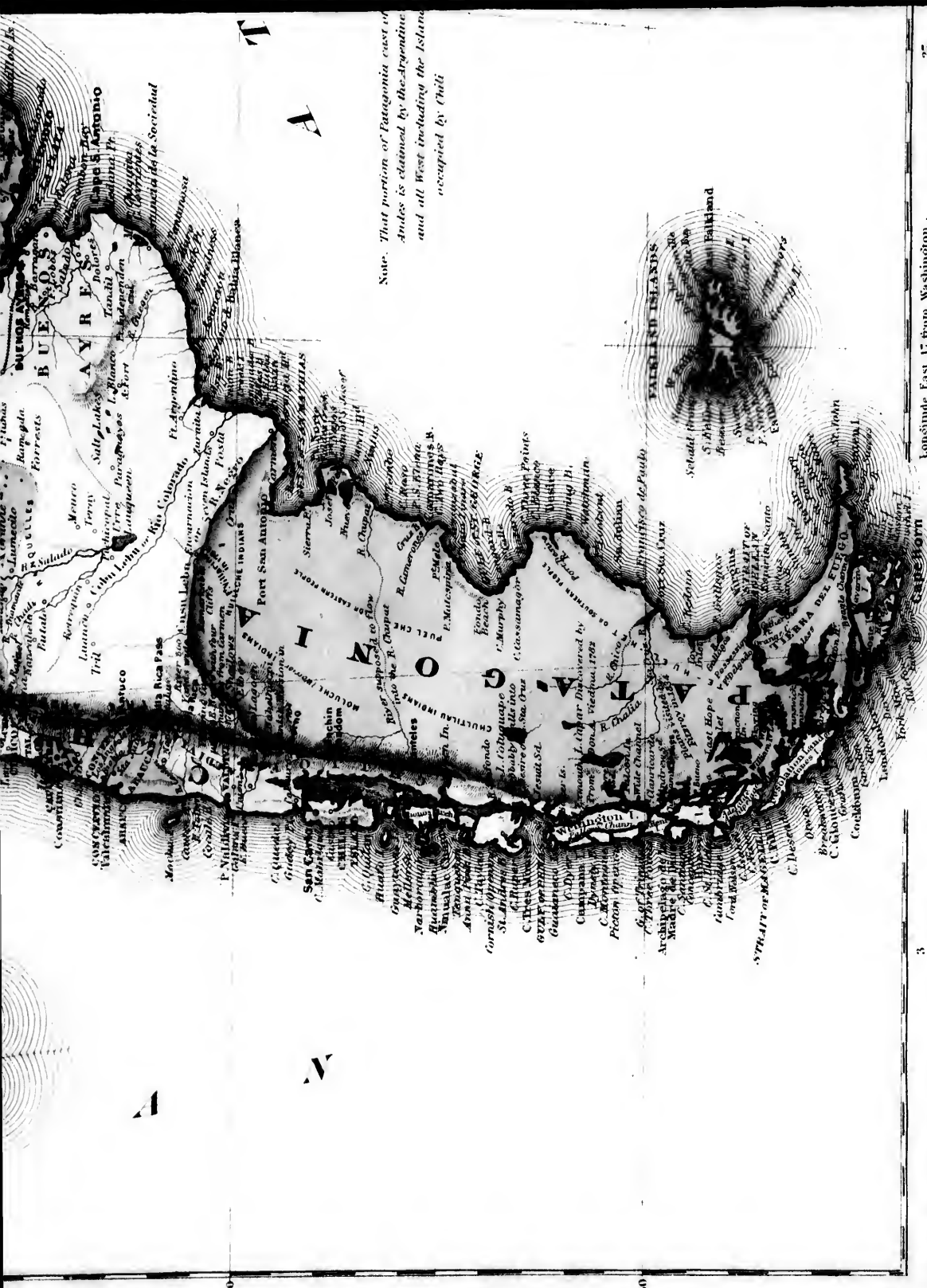
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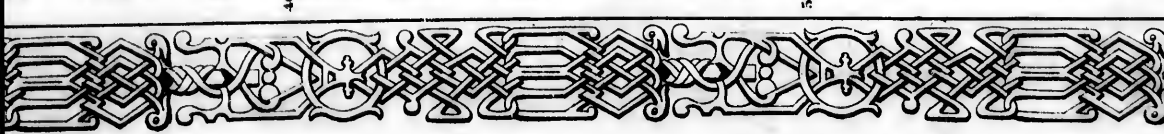
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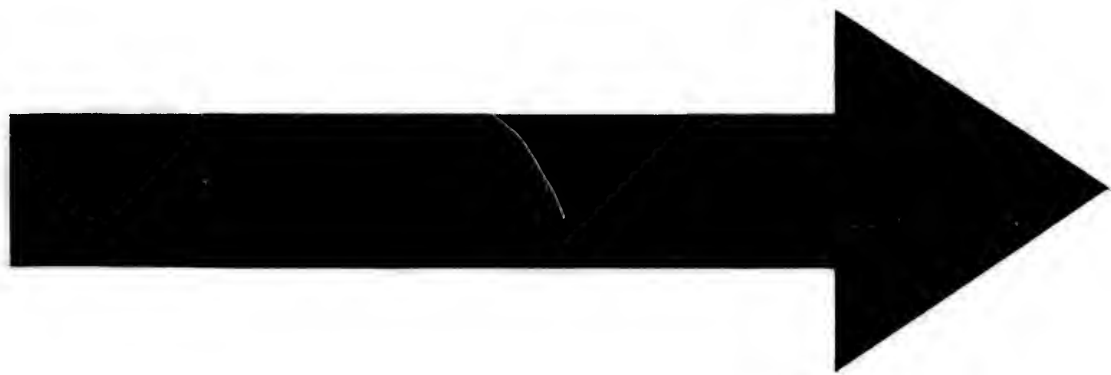
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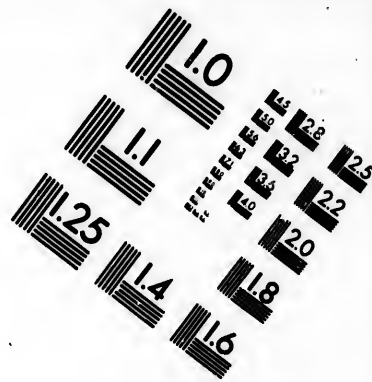
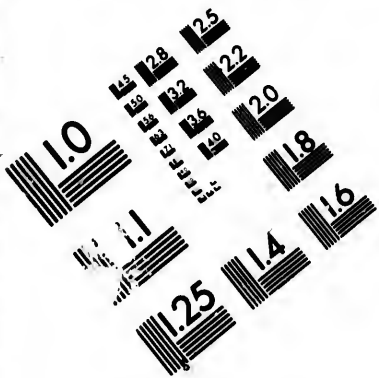


Note. That portion of Patagonia east of the Andes is claimed by the Argentine and all West including the Islands occupied by Chili

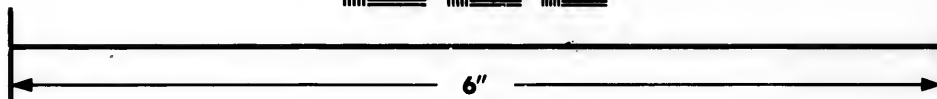
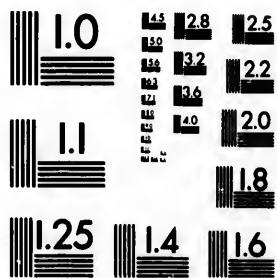
Longitude East 17 from Washington







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N. Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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11. Between the Amazon and La Plata no rivers are found except the Paranahyba and San Francisco. The rivers flow to the mountains and the sea for the greatest part of their course and south-east falls into the ocean. The rest of the Atlantic present in their course and magnitude are all parts of the Alleghany system.

12. The lakes of South America are neither large nor deep, caused by the overflowing of the immenso rivers which are dry in the summer. The Lake of Maracaybo, into which the river enters at high tides, is 120 miles long and 90 miles wide, situated in the Andes of Peru, 12,846 feet above the sea, with a depth of more than 120 fathoms. The water is partly lost by evaporation and infiltration, and there are many salt lakes and salt streams are occasionally found. Ayres. There are also many lakes of small dimensions. The lakes Mirim and dos Patos, on the southern coast, are more than true lakes.

13. The plains of South America are variously called the "selvas" of the Amazon, and the "llanos" of the Orinoco.

a. The *pampas* occupy an area of upward of 1,000,000 square miles above sea-level. Marked by their vegetation, to the west, they have been distinguished into four parts; the first is covered with thistles and lucern of viviparous plants; the second is covered with long grass interspersed with tracts of swamps and bogs; and the fourth and last part, reaching to the base of the Andes. The grassy plains support thousands of wild cattle and horses.

b. The *selvas* of the Amazon lying in the center of the continent, are covered with vast forests, and so densely as to be 1,500 miles along the river, and vary in breadth and extent solely by wild animals.

c. The *llanos* of the Orinoco occupy 150,000 square miles and the Rio Coquette, and are so perfectly flat as scarcely to vary a foot in height. They are nearly destitute of trees, but produce fine grass and afford an abundant pasturage to the cattle. The dry season converts them into desolate wastes.

Besides these three great tracts of level country, there is a plain of nearly 200,000 square miles east of the Andes, in the southern part of South America. For the most part it is occupied by sandstones and gravel, and occasionally diversified by low hills and spiny bushes, brine lakes, saline incrustations, and other productions.

14. The geology of the southern division of America is not so well known as appears probable, however, that the base is entirely gneiss, mica schist associated with it. Mica schist is the most common rock, and is also much developed, generally mixed with mica and quartz, to an extent of 2,000 miles along the coast of Brazil granite forms the basis of the table-lands. The superstratum consists of old gneiss rocks, sandstone, clay-slate, limestone, and alluvial soil. Porphyry (the source of extinct animals), and alluvial soil. Porphyry is found in Peru, Bolivia, and Chili are the great mines of silver, and in Chili copper. Gold is not found to any extent yet in any other part of South America. The product of its name implies, rich in minerals. Brazil produces iron, and any other country. The great plains are wholly a level.

15. The climate of South America is greatly modified by the position of the plains of Arabia are unknown on the Western coast, the hottest region of South America, the temperature is 112° Fahr. while it rises to 112° Fahr. in the sandy deserts of

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Amazon and La Plata no rivers of considerable size enter the Atlantic, and San Francisco. The latter runs in a longitudinal valley parallel to the sea for the greatest part of its course, and then turning to the east to the ocean. The rest of the Brazilian streams that flow to the westward in their course and magnitude a striking resemblance to the Atlantic waters of Europe.

The rivers of South America are neither large nor numerous; and being in many cases the result of the immense rivers, they appear in the rainy season and are collected into the Lake of Maracaybo, into which the waters of the Gulf of Venezuela flow. This lake is 20 miles long and 90 miles wide. The great fresh-water lake of Titicaca, in Peru, 12,846 feet above the sea, has an area of 2,225 square miles, and a depth more than 120 fathoms. The Desaguadero, which flows out of it, is a narrow channel, and terminates in the marsh or lake of Anllagas. Saltpetre is occasionally found, especially on the pampas west of Buenos Aires. There are many lakes of small dimensions in Chili and parts of the Andes system, and dos Patos, on the south coast of Brazil, like Maracaybo, rather than a lake.

The plains of South America are variously designated as the "pampas" of La Plata, the "llanos" of the Orinoco.

The pampas occupy an area of upward of 80,000 square miles, and seldom rise to a height of more than 100 feet above the level. Marked by their vegetation and other characteristics from east to west, they are distinguished into four physical regions: the first, west from the Andes, is a rich and lucid green so long as the moisture from rain is sufficient to cover the ground with long grass intermixed with gaudy flowers; the third is a border of thorny bushes and dwarf trees, and the fourth and last a border of thorny bushes and dwarf trees, and the Andes. The grassy plains of this level territory are occupied by herds of cattle and horses.

The great tracts of land lying in the centre of the continent are, as their name imports, so densely forested as to prevent land travel. They extend for hundreds of miles, and vary in breadth from 300 to 800 miles, and are inhabited by the Indians.

The Orinoco occupy 150,000 square miles between the delta of that river and the coast, and are so perfectly flat as seldom to present an eminence of even a few feet. They are nearly destitute of trees; but after the rains they are clothed with an abundant pasturage to the countless herds that roam over them. The soil is fertile, and they are them into desolate wastes.

The great tracts of level country, there is the Desert of Patagonia, occupying 100,000 square miles east of the Andes, and the most barren of all the plains of South America. The most part it is occupied by sandy, sterile dunes, intermixed with occasional diversified by huge boulders, tufts of brown grass, low shrubs, saline incrustations, and basaltic plains.

The southern division of America is known only in localities. It appears that the base is entirely granitic, having gneiss here and there associated with the granite. The most common of the crystalline rocks. Quartz rock is generally mixed with mica and rich in gold and specular iron. To the westward of the coast of Brazil granite is the prevailing rock, and with sienite and mica. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic rocks, such as sandstone, clay-slate, limestone (in which are large caverns with bones of animals in alluvial soil. Porphyry and red sandstone abound all over the continent, and Chili are the great mineral-producing countries, and yield chiefly copper, silver, and gold. Gold is not found to any great extent in the Andine region of South America. The province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, is also, as its name imports, a great mineral. Brazil produces also a greater amount of diamonds than any other country. The great plains are wholly alluvial.

South America is greatly modified by local causes. The burning heats are unknown on the Western Continent. In the steppes of Caracacas, in South America, the temperature of the day is only 98° in the shade, and 60° at night. In the sandy deserts of the Red Sea,

beautiful rosewood, and the cinchona-tree. The latter is found chiefly on the Peruvian Andes.

22. The principal cultivated vegetables are—the indigo plant, sugar-cane, coffee plant, the cocoa-palm, and the cotton plant. The cultivation of the tea-tree has also been attempted in Brazil. Paraguay furnishes the yerba-maté, from which is prepared the universal beverage of one-half of the continent.

23. Farther southward, toward Patagonia, vegetation gradually loses its tropical character, and finally assumes a more and more stunted aspect, until it is lost in the mosses and lichens of the higher latitudes. A similar change from tropical to boreal is found by ascending the mountains until their bare and snow-covered heads alone point to the heavens.

24. The fauna of South America is in a great measure peculiar, and in its mammals particularly has no corresponding types in the other great divisions of the globe. A few species of carnivora and marsupials, indeed, such as the cougar and opossum, extend into the southern parts of North America; but the quadrupeds, edentata, and pachydermata, without exception, and by far the greatest number of species belonging to other families, have never passed the Isthmus of Panama.

25. Of the wild animals, the quadrupeds or American monkeys are not the least singular. They are entirely distinct from those of Asia and Africa, and compared with the apes and monkeys of these countries are certainly an inferior race. In no instance do they exhibit the close proximity to man which is observable in the orang-outang, chimpanzee, or gorilla. They are confined entirely to the tropical forests.

26. Of the winged mammals, the most remarkable are the vampires, which are of large size, and live upon blood sucked by them from men and animals when asleep. Happily these dreaded animals are not numerous, and are confined to the forests of Guayana and Brazil. No frugivorous bats exist in America.

27. The spectacled bear inhabits the Andes; but it is of smaller size and less carnivorous than the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains. The jaguar of South America equals the Asiatic tiger in size and ferocity. The cougar or puma is found not only in South America, but in the southern part of North America. This animal is often, though improperly, called the American lion. Otherwise there are in South America a great variety of carnivorous animals, as wolves, foxes, lynxes, &c.

28. Though Australia appears to be the headquarters of the marsupials, there are in South America two genera—the opossums and yapachs. The first of these contains a great variety of species, all which, with the exception of the Virginia opossum, are confined to South America. The yapach—one of the most anomalous animals in existence—inhabits the rivers of Brazil and Guayana. These animals differ from the Australian marsupials in having prehensile tails and opposable hind-thumbs.

29. The rodents are represented in South America by the coypu (resembling the beaver, but non-constructive and not sociable), the chinchilla, cavies, porcupines, &c.

30. But of all mammals, the edentata are those which are most especially characteristic of American zoology. Five genera are peculiar to South America, and include the ai, sloth, armadillo, chlamyphore, and ant-eater.

31. The elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros have no existing types in America; and generally the pachyderms are poorly represented. Of the tapirs there are two species—the common tapir and one which inhabits the Andes. The peccary takes the place of the hog of other countries.

32. The only ruminant animals found in South America, exclusive of the llama and vicuña, are various species of deer. The llama and vicuña were used as beasts of burden by the Peruvians, and the long and thick fleece of the latter furnished a rich, fine wool, which was manufactured into a cloth of beautiful texture.

33. The horse, the ass, the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the pig are all strangers to the New World. These, however, are now found in all parts, in the service of civilization or in a wild state, roaming over the pampas and plains of the vast interior.

34. The birds of America are remarkable for their varied and splendid coloring. Rapacious birds are of a great many different species, as well of vultures as of owls, hawks, and eagles. The condor of the Andes is the largest bird of prey known. Maccaws, parrots, and

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW

They all paint. South of the Rio Negro we have the huge Patagonians; the stature and bulk of this race, however, though still remarkable, have been much exaggerated. Their average height is about six feet, head and features large, hands and feet small, and the skin dark copper color. They lead a nomadic life.

38. Six years after the discovery of the Bahamas by Columbus, the same navigator, then on his third voyage, described the mainland of South America, and traced its outline from the Orinoco to the island of Margarita.

39. Meanwhile, in another quarter, important discoveries were proceeding. Pinçon, in crossing the Atlantic, was driven by a tempest south of the equator, and in January, 1499, came in view of the coast of Brazil, near Cape San Augustin. Thence he coasted northward to the mouth of the Amazon, and justly inferring that so immense a volume of water must have rolled through a vast extent of continent, was first to give a just estimate of its magnitude. Three months afterward, Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, came upon a more southern part of the same coast. In the same year Ojeda, following up the discovery of Columbus, explored the coast from Margarita to Cape de la Vela, and in 1500 Bastidas sailed from the latter point to the Gulf of Darien.

40. About this time large grants were made to Ojeda and others for the purposes of colonization; but the settlements they attempted were almost entirely destroyed and their followers dispersed. A remnant of these was assembled at Darien by Balboa, who, penetrating across the isthmus, was the first to discover the Pacific Ocean. Vast prospects were thus opened, but the discovery remained long a barren result. The most tempting accounts, however, were received of the wealth of Peru and the abundance of its precious metals.

41. In 1531, Pizarro, who had sailed with Ojeda, after one unsuccessful attempt succeeded in assembling a band of adventurers, with whom he sailed to attack the great country of which so much had been told; and by a union of boldness and treachery, seized at the same time the empire and treasures of the Incas, and Peru became an appanage of the Spanish crown. Almagro, the companion and rival of Pizarro, pushed southward into Chili, but he there met with difficulties, and was recalled by the affairs of Peru. Pedro de Valdivia, however, having the government of that country conferred upon him, marched to the southern border. Inland discovery was now prosecuted with vigor. In 1537, Vadillo made a march from Darien to Peru through New Granada and Ecuador. In 1540, Gonzalez Pizarro, brother of the conqueror, undertook an expedition through the Andes to the west of Quito, and after numberless hardships came to the banks of the great river Amazon; and Orellana, one of his officers, descended the stream in a light bark, tracing the whole of its immense course down to the ocean.

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GENERAL STATISTICS OF SOUTH AMERICA

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Geographical Position.		Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Value of Exports.
	Latitude.	Longitude, West.				
Venezuela	1° 12' N. to 12° 10' N.	69° 42' to 73° 17'	427,542	1,361,886	8.19	\$3,235,130
New Granada	12° 30' N. to 3° 40' S.	63° 50' to 83° 10'	621,948	2,863,054	4.51	7,064,684
Ecuador	1° 40' N. to 6° 50' S.	63° 20' to 81° 12'	206,092	1,108,074	5.85	2,723,141
Bolivia	10° 21' S. to 25° 38' S.	57° 34' to 70° 42'	473,298	1,957,352	4.13	1,422,716
Peru	3° 25' S. to 21° 48' S.	63° 10' to 81° 30'	498,726	2,106,492	4.22	16,715,671
Brazil	4° 28' N. to 32° 45' S.	51° 56' to 73° 23'	2,973,400	7,677,800	2.59	106,782,223
Argentine Republic	22° 00' S. to 33° 00' S.	54° 00' to 71° 35'	786,000	821,800	1.05	4,405,180
Buenos Ayres	33° 19' S. to 41° 12' S.	56° 13' to 70° 57'	294,000	303,855	1.03	15,260,986
Paraguay	21° 20' S. to 27° 19' S.	54° 20' to 58° 40'	86,000	1,337,431	15.54	1,630,312
Uruguay	29° 20' S. to 34° 59' S.	52° 38' to 58° 31'	73,538	177,800	2.41	10,803,853
Chili	24° 30' S. to 55° 59' S.	63° 56' to 74° 35'	249,952	1,433,120	5.76	80,051,043
Guayana (British)	1° 20' N. to 8° 40' N.	56° 56' to 60° 40'	78,000	165,695	2.15	6,144,220
Guayana (Dutch)	1° 30' N. to 6° 05' N.	53° 30' to 57° 30'	59,735	58,700	0.90	1,261,592
Guayana (French)	2° 12' N. to 6° 15' N.	51° 30' to 54° 30'	27,560	21,440	0.79	1,002,809
Patagonia, etc.	33° 10' S. to 55° 59' S.	62° 00' to 73° 00'	300,000	10,000	0.03	—
Falkland Islands	51° 10' S. to 53° 00' S.	57° 00' to 62° 00'	6,297	600	0.10	27,042
Total	12° 30' N. to 55° 59' S.	34° 56' to 98° 10'	7,061,018	20,904,608	2.96	\$213,181,102

POPULATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATES

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

States. Old Provinces.
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42. While these events were in progress, discovery proceeded, though in a less brilliant train, along the eastern side of the continent. In 1512, De Solis, a skillful navigator, was dispatched to sail round America, and reach the opposite side of the Isthmus of Darien. Beginning with Cape San Augustin, the limit of Pinçon's discovery, he surveyed the whole coast of Brazil, and then came to the great estuary of La Plata, where he was killed by the natives, and the expedition disbanded. In 1519, Fernando Magalhaens, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, proceeded along the east coast, and wintered in the port of San Julian. In October, 1520, he entered the strait bearing his name, and sailed through it to the Pacific. He then stretched directly across that ocean to the Philippine Islands, and was there killed in a contest with the natives; but his vessel had the honor of being the first that circumnavigated the globe. In 1526, Sebastian Cabot was sent out to the Plata, and ascended the Parana and the Paraguay. In 1535, Juan de Mendoza founded the city of Buenos Ayres, and two years later Juan de Ayolas penetrated across the Andes to Peru. Thus was the great outline and conformation of South America traced in every direction.

43. Among European powers that colonized South America, Spain and Portugal claim the first place. The colonies of the English, Dutch, and French in Guayana can not be said to have given the least impress to the general result. The Spaniards colonized as they gained by conquest, and were at an early period the masters of the whole of the north, west, and south parts of the continent. Portugal, though she had discovered Brazil as early as 1500, so occupied was that nation in the East, that no settlements were fully established at the end of fifty years. In 1780, both Portugal and Brazil were annexed to Spain, and so continued for the next sixty years, when the yoke was thrown off. Brazil now entered upon a flourishing career; and at a later period, as the refuge of the House of Braganza from French domination, it received an impetus which has rendered it, as an independent state, the most flourishing power in South America. On the contrary, Spain has entirely lost its foothold on the continent, and of all its vast possessions in America, at the present day retains only a few islands in the Columbian archipelago.

44. South America, at the present day, is partitioned into the Empire of Brazil, which occupies three-sevenths of the whole area; the Indo-Spanish Republics of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay and Uruguay; and the colonies of England, Holland, and France in Guayana. Patagonia is still a desert, the western part being nominally claimed by Chili, and the eastern by Buenos Ayres. The Falkland Islands belong to the English. The following table exhibits approximately the principal statistics of each state and country:

STATISTICS OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Pop. to sq. mile.	COMMERCE.		FINANCES.				Public Debt.	Capitals.	Popula.
	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Revenue.		Expense.				
3-13.....	\$3,295,130.....	\$6,990,411.....	\$3,715,130.....	\$4,970,057.....	\$48,129,088.....	Caracas.....	70,000		
4-51.....	7,004,684.....	3,255,843.....	1,016,608.....	1,839,078.....	33,129,730.....	Bogotá.....	29,649		
5-35.....	2,723,141.....	2,628,700.....	1,372,509.....	1,358,498.....	18,493,314.....	Quito.....	80,000		
4-13.....	1,422,710.....	1,359,585.....	1,970,217.....	1,738,744.....	7,044,797.....	Cauquinesa.....	23,971		
4-22.....	16,715,671.....	15,319,220.....	21,593,710.....	20,887,756.....	41,674,223.....	Lima.....	100,000		
2-60.....	100,782,223.....	127,263,104.....	49,639,651.....	51,313,939.....	77,757,000.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	296,000		
1-05.....	4,405,180.....	2,310,821.....	3,100,000.....	2,770,549.....	5,541,245.....	Parana.....	8,000		
1-03.....	55,260,983.....	11,394,000.....	3,339,454.....	4,599,551.....	14,925,000.....	Buenos Ayres.....	101,000		
15-54.....	1,639,312.....	1,113,582.....	2,188,264.....	2,117,414.....	900,000.....	Asuncion.....	45,000		
2-41.....	10,803,853.....	4,686,317.....	2,182,800.....	3,280,745.....	12,000,000.....	Montevideo.....	85,000		
5-76.....	80,081,948.....	26,704,149.....	5,950,821.....	7,802,166.....	14,873,770.....	Santiago.....	80,000		
2-15.....	6,144,220.....	5,899,505.....	1,878,065.....	1,315,975.....	—.....	Georgetown.....	23,000		
0-00.....	1,201,592.....	1,006,314.....	545,090.....	5,211,995.....	—.....	Paramaribo.....	20,000		
0-79.....	1,002,809.....	872,801.....	702,112.....	699,201.....	—.....	Cayenne.....	4,000		
0-08.....	—.....	—.....	—.....	—.....	—.....	—.....	—.....		
0-10.....	27,942.....	79,201.....	8,997.....	8,520.....	—.....	Stanley.....	200		
2-06.....	\$213,181,102.....	\$210,852,243.....	\$100,078,140.....	\$108,974,178.....	\$250,468,167.....	—.....	—.....		

AMERICAN STATES BY SUBDIVISIONS.

Population.	States. Old Provinces.	Population.
109,782	CAUCA (continued) — CAUCA	70,748

plies, covered with vast forests, and so densely as to prevent land travel. They extend 1,500 miles along the river, and vary in breadth from 300 to 800 miles, and are inhabited solely by wild animals.

c. The *llanos* of the Orinoco occupy 150,000 square miles between the delta of that and the Rio Coquete, and are so perfectly flat as seldom to present an eminence of even feet in height. They are nearly destitute of trees; but after the rains they are clothed with fine grass and afford an abundant pasturage to the countless herds that roam over them. The dry season converts them into desolate wastes.

Besides these three great tracts of level country, there is the Desert of Patagonia, occupying nearly 200,000 square miles east of the Andes, and the most barren of all the plains of South America. For the most part it is occupied by sandy, sterile dunes, intermixed with stones and gravel, and occasionally diversified by huge boulders, tufts of brown grass and spiny bushes, brine lakes, saline incrustations, and basaltic platforms.

14. The geology of the southern division of America is known only in localities. It appears probable, however, that the base is entirely granitic, having gneiss here and there associated with it. Mica schist is the most common of the crystalline rocks. Quartz rock is also much developed, generally mixed with mica and rich in gold and specular iron. To an extent of 2,000 miles along the coast of Brazil granite is the prevailing rock, and with it forms the basis of the table-lands. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic and old gneiss rocks, sandstone, clay-slate, limestone (in which are large caverns with bones of extinct animals), and alluvial soil. Porphyry and red sandstone abound all over the Andes. Peru, Bolivia, and Chili are the great mineral-producing countries, and yield chiefly silver, and in Chili copper. Gold is not found to any great extent in the Andine region, yet in any other part of South America. The province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, is also by its name implies, rich in minerals. Brazil produces also a greater amount of diamonds than any other country. The great plains are wholly alluvial.

15. The climate of South America is greatly modified by local causes. The burning heat of the plains of Arabia are unknown on the Western Continent. In the steppes of Caracaras, the hottest region of South America, the temperature of the day is only 93° in the shade, while it rises to 112° Fahr. in the sandy deserts of the Red Sea.

16. Throughout the whole basin of the Amazon, though under the equator, the climate is neither very hot nor very unhealthy. This arises from its being shaded by lofty forests, the prevalence of a cool easterly breeze, a branch of the trade winds, which ascends the channel of the Amazon, following all its windings nearly to the base of the Andes.

17. Brazil and the country extending west of it enjoys an equable and temperate climate, and even at Rio Janeiro the mean temperature is only 74° Fahr. Proceeding south the temperature decreases; at Buenos Ayres the mean annual temperature is 68°, but in the Strait of Magellan the temperature of the warmest month does not exceed from 43° to 46°, while snow falls almost daily. The narrowness of the continent in this direction, the immense tracts of ocean which lie on either side of it, and its exposure to the rigors of the antarctic regions sufficiently account for this inclemency.

18. On the west coast, from latitude 7° to 32° south, there is a rainless district of nearly a thousand miles in length, the sea-vapors being condensed on the Andes. Within this region occurs the Desert of Atacama, the mining regions of Chili, and the guano islands of Peru.

19. The most distinguishing features in the vegetation of South America are its prodigious forests, which cover about two-thirds of the entire surface. These forests are in several remarkable particulars wholly different from those of the Eastern Continent. The trees are in greater variety, more graceful, and have more distinctive characteristics; and many of them, even the largest, are adorned with the most brilliant flowers.

20. Throughout the tropical region vegetation is on the grandest scale; and in the regions where there are due proportions of heat and moisture the magnitude of the trees and the splendor of the flowers are extraordinary. Fruits also abound, including oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, goyabas, etc., and many others which contribute to human sustenance or luxury.

21. Southward of the equator are found the bitter quassia, the fragrant tinga bean,

and travel. They extend for 800 miles, and are inhabited

between the delta of that river and an eminence of even a few miles. In the rains they are clothed with herds that roam over them.

The Desert of Patagonia, almost barren of all the plains of sterile dunes, intermixed with tufts of brown grass, low platforms.

It appears only in localities. It appears in gneiss here and there associated with alluvial rocks. Quartz rock is old and specular iron. To the prevailing rock, and with sienite, the latter consists of metamorphic rocks. There are large caverns with bones of mammoth and other animals. Sandstone is abundant all over the mining countries, and yields chiefly to the Andine region north of the Geraes, in Brazil, is also, as a result of a great amount of diamonds than

causes. The burning heats the soil. In the steppes of Caracas, the day is only 98° in the shade, and the night 60°.

Under the equator, the climate is very hot, shaded by lofty forests and high winds, which ascend the channels of the Andes.

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35. The American ostrich is much smaller than the African species. It is found principally on the pampas from the Amazon to the Strait of Magellan. Of wading birds, the scarlet ibis and the American flamingo are the most remarkable. Swimming birds are very numerous, whether in variety or individuals, but have no distinguishing characteristics.

36. Among reptiles, the principal are the turtle, the alligator, agama, and iguana. The alligator supplies the place of the crocodile, and the agama that of the chameleon of the Eastern Continent. Among the serpents, the genus boa is peculiar to America; it contains many species, the principal of which are the boa constrictor, anaconda, and aboma, which inhabit the swamps of the tropics.

37. The aboriginal races of man are the same throughout America—from Behring's Strait to Cape Horn. They are almost all of a reddish or copper color, with long black hair, deep-set and black eyes, aquiline nose, and often of handsome slender forms. In South America many are half-civilized, but a greater number are still in a state of utter barbarism. The aboriginal population of Chili, known as the Araucanos, are more advanced in civilization than the Indians of the plains, have fixed residences, and subsist chiefly on the products of labor. The same fact is presented throughout all the Andine regions, and before their conquest by the Spaniards several great nations were in existence, and had built great cities and opened the country to commerce by constructing roads. The Indians of the plains, since the introduction of the horse, live mostly in the saddle and lead the roving life of hunters, neither cultivating the ground nor applying themselves to any other kind of labor. Of the Brazilian Indians there are said to have been no less than two hundred distinct tribes, and many of these were cannibals and extremely ferocious. Those along the coast are allied to the Caribs.

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Guayana (British)	1° 23' N. to 8° 40' N.	56° 50' to 60° 40'	76,000	163,605	2.15	6,144,70	6,399,505
Guayana (Dutch)	1° 30' N. to 6° 05' N.	53° 30' to 57° 30'	59,765	53,709	0.90	1,261,892	1,066,314
Guayana (French)	2° 12' N. to 6° 15' N.	51° 30' to 54° 30'	27,560	21,440	0.79	1,002,300	372,891
Patagonia, etc.	39° 10' S. to 55° 59' S.	62° 00' to 74° 00'	300,000	10,000	0.03	—	—
Falkland Islands	51° 10' S. to 53° 00' S.	57° 00' to 62° 00'	6,297	600	0.10	27,942	70,201
Total	12° 30' N. to 55° 59' S.	84° 56' to 83° 10'	7,061,018	20,904,608	2.96	\$213,181,102	\$210,852,243

POPULATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATES B

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

Provinces.	Population.
Apore	22,400
Barinas	157,675
Barcelona	75,114
Barquisimeto	162,967
Carabobo	139,633
Caracas	849,750
Coro	53,285
Cumana	72,966
Guayana	61,318
Maracaibo	61,673
Margarita	26,359
Merida	69,447
Trujillo	64,405

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Achaguas	4,000	Bolivar (Angostura)	8,600
Barinas	12,000	Maracaibo	17,000
Barcelona	10,000	Asuncion	2,700
Barquisimeto	13,000	Merida	4,000
Valencia	19,000	Trujillo	6,000
Caracas	70,000	La Guayra (port)	10,000
Coro	6,000	and—	
Cumana	16,000	Puerto Cabello	7,000

CONFEDERATION OF NEW GRANADA.

States.	Old Provinces.	Population.
PANAMA—		
Panama		52,522
Azuero		34,643
Veraguas		33,864
Chiriqui		17,279—133,803
CAUCA—		
Chaco		48,649
Buenavenura		31,150

States.	Old Provinces.	Population.
BOLIVAR—		
	Cartagena	103,753
	Sabanilla	43,167
	Mompox	30,207—182,157
MAGDALENA—		
	Santa Marta	36,485
	Rio Hacha	17,247
	Vallo d'Upar	14,092
	Ocana (part)	5,222—72,086
SANTANDER—		
	Ocana (part)	13,650
	Pamplona	62,990
	Santander	21,282
	Soto	54,767
	Socorro	157,055
	Velez (part)	64,024—373,623
ANTIOQUIA—		
	Antioquia	75,053
	Cordoba	90,841
	Medellin	77,494—248,888
BOYACA—		
	Tunja	193,463
	Tundama	152,753
	Casanare	18,573
	Velez (part)	45,397—550,156
CUNDINAMARCA—		
	Bogota	144,592
	Cundinamarca	81,215
	Mariquita	86,894
	Tequendama	56,126
	Zipaquira	83,125
	Neiva (part)	84,918—546,870
CAUCA—		
	Chaco	48,649
	Buenavenura	31,150

three-sevenths of the whole area; the Indo-Spanish Republics of Venezuela, New Granada, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay; and the colonies of England, Holland, and France in Guayana. Patagonia is still a desert, the western part being nominally claimed by Chili, and the eastern by Buenos Ayres. The Falkland Islands belong to the English. The following table exhibits approximately the principal statistics of each state and country:

II AMERICAN STATES.

COMMERCE.		FINANCES.				Popula.
Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Public Debt.	Capitals.	
295,180	\$6,996,411	\$3,715,180	\$4,070,057	\$48,129,088	Caracas	70,000
664,584	3,253,843	1,916,503	1,839,078	33,129,780	Bogotá	29,649
523,141	2,626,706	1,372,809	1,358,498	13,493,314	Quito	80,000
422,716	1,359,585	1,976,217	1,738,744	7,044,797	Cuzco	23,071
715,671	15,619,220	21,893,110	20,857,756	41,674,223	Lima	100,000
782,223	127,263,194	49,659,651	51,313,939	77,757,000	Rio de Janeiro	296,000
405,180	2,310,821	3,100,000	2,770,549	5,541,245	Paraná	8,000
560,950	11,894,000	3,830,454	4,599,551	14,925,000	Buenos Ayres	101,000
339,312	1,118,582	2,183,261	2,117,414	900,000	Asunción	48,000
303,853	4,666,317	2,192,500	3,250,745	12,000,000	Montevideo	35,000
981,943	26,764,149	5,350,821	7,362,156	14,873,770	Santiago	80,600
144,700	5,899,505	1,378,065	1,315,975	—	Georgetown	28,000
261,892	1,066,314	545,090	5,211,995	—	Paramaribo	20,000
602,809	872,391	702,112	699,201	—	Cayenne	4,000
27,942	70,291	8,007	8,520	—	Stanley	200
181,102	\$210,852,243	\$100,073,149	\$108,974,178	\$259,463,167		

III STATES BY SUBDIVISIONS.

Population.	States.	Old Provinces.	Population.	
103,783	CAUCA (continued)—		70,748	
48,107	Popayan		77,105	
80,207—182,157	Pasto		27,620	
	Barbaçoas		20,519	
36,485	Tuquerres		43,107	
17,247	Nelva (part)		6,757	
14,032	Caqueta		3,676—830,331	
5,222—72,986	INDIANS OF THE PLAINS		120,000	
13,650	PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.			
62,990	PANAMA—			
21,282	Panama	6,566	ANTIOQUIA (continued)—	
54,767	Aspinwall	2,000	Antioquia	8,637
157,085	David	2,500	Rio Negro	3,089
64,024—378,828	Los Santos	2,004	BOYACA—	
	Chingres	1,340	Tunja	5,122
75,053	Porto Bello	1,185	Santa Rosa	4,096
90,841	BOLIVAR—			
77,494—248,888	Cartagena	9,596	CUNDINAMARCA—	
	Mompox	7,326	Bogotá	20,649
133,463	MAGDALENA—			
152,753	Santa María	4,340	Monquirá	9,127
18,573	Río Hacha	2,974	Guaduas	9,049
45,397—650,180	SANTANDER—			
	Ocaña	5,740	Choconta	8,460
144,592	Pamplona	9,095	Nelva	7,716
51,215	Socorro	15,015	Ibague	7,152
56,894	Bucaramanga	10,018	Tocayma	6,574
66,126	Velez	11,178	CAUCA—	
83,125	ANTIOQUIA—			
84,918—546,870	Medellin	13,735	Popayan	22,708
			Call	11,848
48,049			Pasto	8,186
31,150			Cariño	6,744
			Buga	6,513
			Tuquerres	6,100
			Barbaçoas	5,249



20

West

15

0 Meridian

JOHNSON'S EUROPE

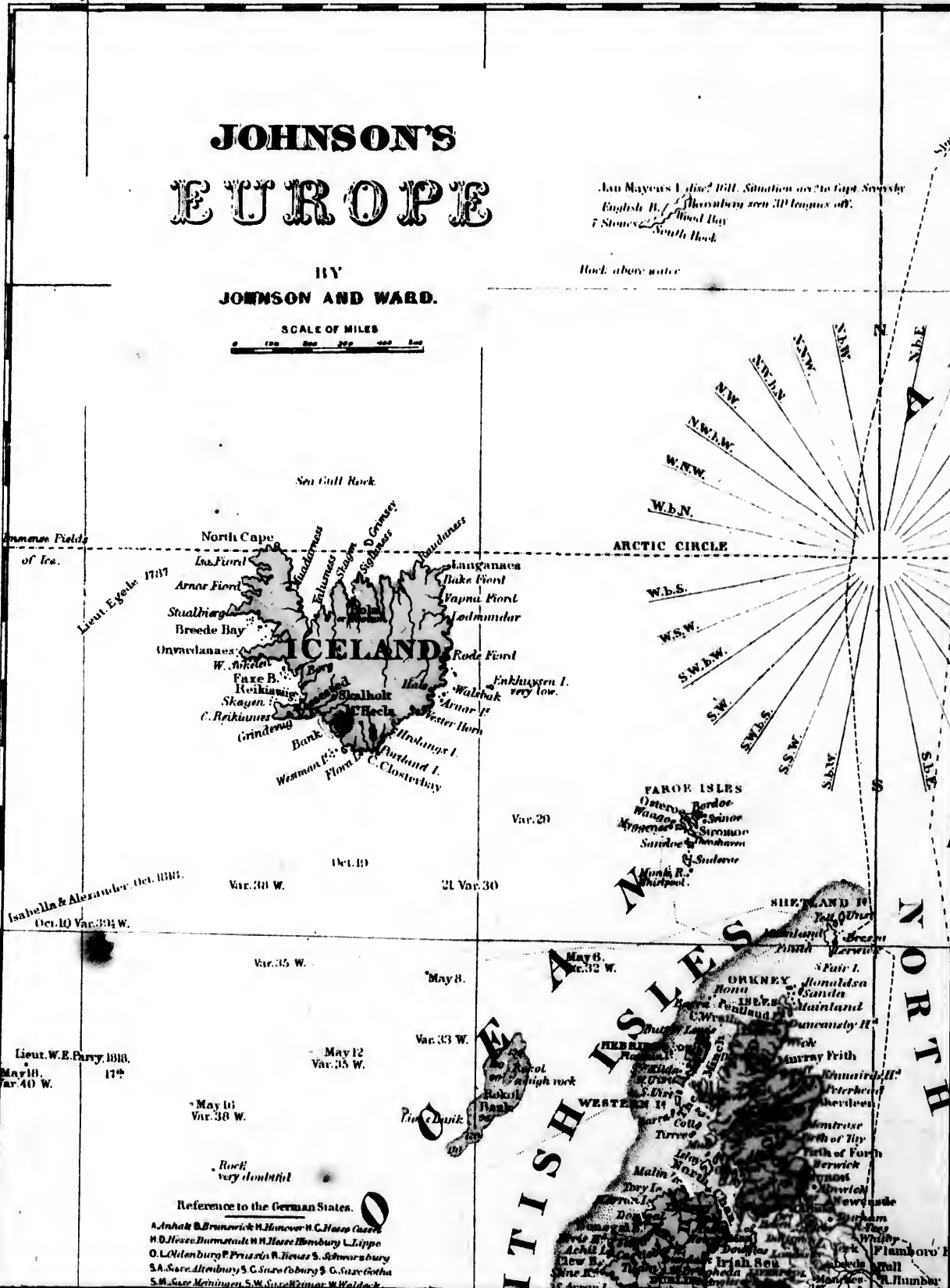
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE OF MILES



Jan Mayens A. line. Situation acc. to Capt. Scoresby
English B. *Shoebury* seen 30 leagues off.
7 Stones. South Hook
Rock above water

70



Sea Gull Rock

Arctic Fields of Ice

North Cape

Isa Fjord

Arnar Fjord

Skjalbiorg

Breede Bay

Onvaclanaes

W. Arkhol

Faxe B.

Heikinnis

Skagen

C. Rikinnis

Grindavik

Bank

Westman I.

Flora I.

Portland I.

C. Closterby

Langanaes

Bake Fjord

Vapna Fjord

Lodmular

Rode Fjord

Enkhusen I.

Waldhak

Arnar I.

Water Horn

Hvalungs I.

Flora I.

Portland I.

C. Closterby

ARCTIC CIRCLE

W.b.S.

W.S.W.

S.W.W.

S.W.

S.W.S.

S.S.W.

S.S.

S.S.E.

S.E.

S.E.E.

S.E.

S.E.

S.E.

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S.E.

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S.E.

S.E.

S.E.

S.E.

Isabella & Alexander. Oct. 1881.
Oct. 10 Var. 33 W.

Var. 30 W.

21 Var. 30

Var. 35 W.

May 8.

Var. 33 W.

Lieut. W.E. Parry, 1819.
May 18. 17°
Var. 40 W.

May 16
Var. 38 W.

Rock very doubtful

Reference to the German States.

- A. Anhalt B. Brunswick H. Hannover C. Hesse Cassel
- H. D. Hesse Darmstadt W. Hesse Homburg L. Lippe
- O. L. Oldenburg P. Prussia R. Hesse S. Schwarzburg
- S. A. Saxe-Altenburg S. C. Saxe-Coburg & Gotha
- S. M. Saxe-Meininger S. W. Saxe-Weimar & Gotha

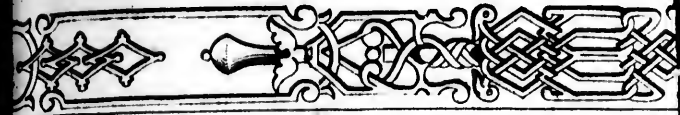
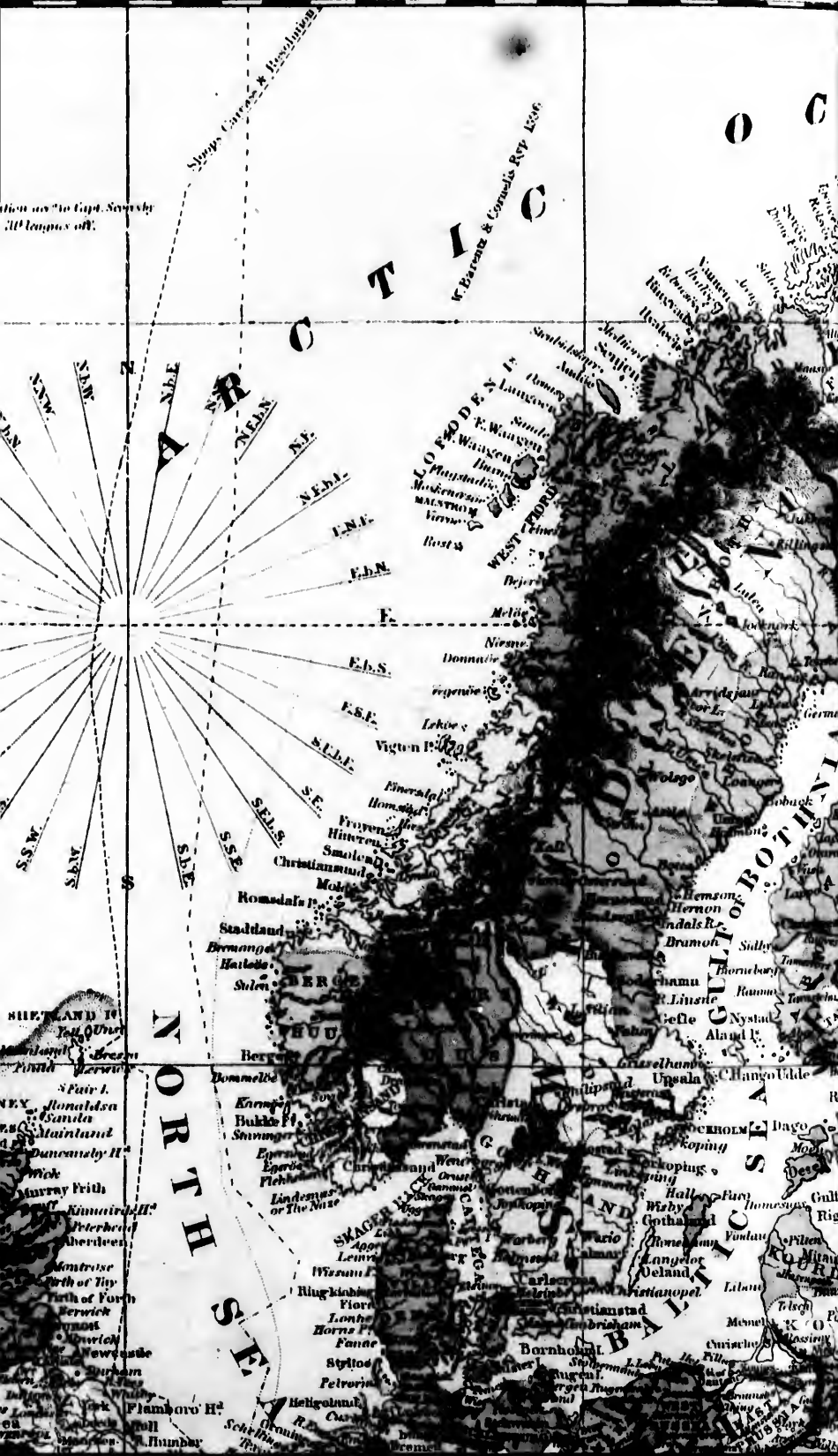
FAROE ISLES
Osteroe Rorooe
Wagooe Sinooe
Mykooe Siroooe
Sandoe Soolooe
C. Suleoee
Munk R.
Thirpool.

SHETLAND IS
TODD OR
Mainland
DUNCANBY I.
Murray Frith
Peterhead
Newcastle
Whitby
Plymouth
A. Number



0 Meridian of Greenwich

15



East

30





O C K E A N A R C H A N G E L S E A



C. B.
 C. Goussin
 Van. D. E.
 C. Goussin
 Mejdouich

CHESKAYA BAY

S. B. R. S.





REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

Districts	Provinces.	Population.
QUITO—	Pichincha	154,051
	Imbabura	130,494
	Leon	221,520
	Chimborazo	107,105
	Esmeraldas	9,153
	Oriente	19,385—732,063
	GUAYAS—	Guayaquil .....	92,000
	Manavi	39,551—132,547
AZUAY—	Cuenca	171,300
	Loja	72,150—243,450

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
(Capitals of Departments.)

Quito	80,000	Santa Rosa	150
Ibarra	13,000	Guayaquil	22,000
Tacunga	10,000	Puerto Viejo	1,000
Riobamba	16,000	Cuenca	25,000
Esmeraldas	600	Loja	12,000

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.

Departments.	Districts.	Population.
CHUQUISACA—	Chuquisaca	23,971
	Yamparec	60,836
	Tominay Azero	84,174
	Cinti	54,087—223,663
	LA PAZ DE AYACUCHO—	La Paz .....	99,050
	Omasuyos	108,976
	Yngavi	83,699
	Siensica	57,660
	Muncenas	49,872
	Yungas	86,823
	Larecaja	21,647
	Ynquisibi	19,930
	Misslonca	1,650—475,322
POTOSI—	Potosi	34,950
	Poreo	99,873
	Chayanta	76,694
	Chichas	60,153
	Lipez	9,500—281,220
ORURO—	Oruro	28,340
	Paria	52,618
	Charangas	29,973—119,931
COCHABAMBA—	Cochabamba	59,918
	Chiza	90,560
	Tapacari	56,989
	Mizque	48,656
	Arque	87,500
	Ayopaya	26,179—319,802
SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA—	Santa Cruz	50,036
	Vallegrande	48,148
	Chiquitos	27,500
	Cordillera	26,880—153,164
	VENI OF BENI—	Veni .....	4,170
	Mojos	24,508
	Caupolitan	21,100
	Yurucaray y Guarayos	4,200—53,973
TARIJA—	Tarija	23,603
	Salinas	49,890
	Concepcion	21,817
ATACAMA—	Atacama or Cobija	5,273
	Uncivilized Indians—	
	Of Veni	100,000
	Of Santa Cruz	

Departments, Provinces.

AYACUCHO—	Andahuaylas
	Cangallo
	Huananga
	Huanta
	Lucanas
	Parinacochas
Cuzco—	Abancay
	Anta
	Aymaraes
	Calca
	Canas
	Chanchis
	Chumbivilcas
	Cotabambas
	Cuzco
	Pancartambo
Paruro	
Quispicanchi	
Urubamba	
HUANCAVELICA—	Angaraes
	Castrovireyna
	Huancavelica
	Tayacaja
JUNIN—	Huancayo
	Huamales
	Jauca
	Pasco
LIBERTAD—	Cojamarcas
	Chilcayo
	Chota
	Huamachucho
	Jaen
	Lambayeque
	Pataz
Trujillo	
LIMA—	Canete
	Canta
	Chancay
	Huanchirí
	Ica
	Yauyas
MOQUEGUA—	Arica
	Moquegua
	Turapaca
PENO—	Azangaro
	Carabaya
	Chuquito
	Huancano
	Lampa
PROVINCIA DE CALLAO	
PROVINCIA DE PIURA	
PRINCIPIOS	
Chacapoyas	
Huaras	
Arequipa	
Ayacucho	
Cuzco	
Huancavelica	
Corro de Pasco	
Provinces.	
Para	
Murambo	

AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Departments, Provinces.	Population.
AYAUCUCHO—	
Andahuaylas.....	19,184
Cuzallo.....	21,027
Huananga.....	29,017
Huanta.....	26,358
Lucanas.....	17,401
Parinacochas.....	19,334—192,921

Cuzco—	
Abancay.....	21,912
Anta.....	31,900
Aymaraes.....	18,228
Calca.....	10,223
Canas.....	37,005
Chanchis.....	36,400
Chumbivilcas.....	22,250
Cotabambas.....	23,241
Cuzco.....	41,153
Panartambo.....	17,226
Paruro.....	17,732
Quispicanchi.....	20,770
Urubamba.....	39,949—349,713

HUANCAVELICA—	
Angarues.....	20,300
Castrovireyna.....	15,348
Huanavelica.....	17,313
Tayacaja.....	27,151—70,117

JUNIN—	
Huamano.....	26,799
Huamaltas.....	32,027
Jaaga.....	98,713
Pasco.....	70,411—222,949

LIBERTAD—	
Cajamarca.....	40,122
Chilcayo.....	26,123
Chota.....	62,597
Huamachucho.....	60,854
Jaen.....	8,569
Lambayeque.....	24,682
Pataz.....	29,394
Trujillo.....	8,221—266,538

LIMA—	
Canete.....	17,653
Canta.....	16,354
Chancay.....	25,600
Huacachiri.....	14,400
Ica.....	41,509
Lima.....	120,000
Yauyos.....	15,264—250,501

MOQUEGUA—	
Arica.....	13,643
Moquegua.....	32,380
Tarapaca.....	10,410—61,482

PUNO—	
Azangaro.....	51,333
Carabaya.....	22,183
Chuquiuto.....	75,958
Huacano.....	50,763
Lampa.....	76,463—255,661

PROVINCIA DE CALLAO.....	8,453
PROVINCIA DE PIURA.....	76,932

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS. (Capitals of Departments.)

Chacapoyas.....	4,600	Trujillo.....	6,500
Huaras.....	5,500	Lima.....	100,000
Arequipa.....	38,000	Tacna.....	10,000
Ayacucho.....	13,000	Puno.....	8,000
Cuzco.....	47,500	Callao.....	6,000
Huanavelica.....	5,500	and—	
Cerro de Pasco.....	14,000	Piura.....	12,000

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Provinces.	Population.
Pernambuco.....	207,400
Maranhão.....	

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Provinces.	Population.
Jujuy.....	33,200
Salta.....	66,600
Catamarca.....	50,000
Tucuman.....	35,500
Santiago del Estero.....	60,000
Corrientes.....	85,000
Rioja.....	34,500
Cordoba.....	130,000
Santa Fé.....	40,000
Entre-Rios.....	80,000
San Juan.....	62,000
San Luis.....	32,000
Mendoza.....	60,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS. (Capitals of Provinces.)

Jujuy.....	6,900	Cordoba.....	25,700
Salta.....	11,300	Santa Fé.....	15,000
Catamarca.....	12,000	Parana.....	8,000
Tucuman.....	11,600	San Juan.....	20,000
Santiago.....	6,000	San Luis.....	5,000
Corrientes.....	16,000	and—	
La Rioja.....	4,000	Mendoza.....	18,000

REPUBLIC OF BUENOS AYRES.

Districts.	Population.
Northern.....	53,344
Western.....	60,134
Southern.....	82,577
City of Buenos Ayres.....	101,000

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

Departments.	Population.
Central (capital).....	393,623
24 other departments.....	933,603
Asunción (capital).....	43,000

REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

Departments.	Population.
Montevideo.....	43,520
Guadalupe (Canelones).....	13,600
San Jose.....	13,500
Florida.....	9,400
Colonia del Sacramento.....	10,320
Soriano.....	13,200
Paysandu.....	11,200
Salto.....	14,300
Tacuarembó.....	9,000
Cerro Largo.....	10,100
Maldonado.....	12,600
Minas.....	9,800
Durazno, or Entre Yí y Río Negro.....	8,200

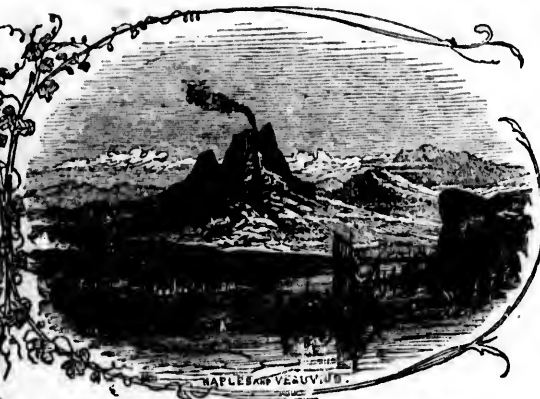
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Montevideo.....	85,000	Paysander.....	4,000
Colonia.....	3,400	Maldonado.....	6,000

REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

Provinces.	Population.
Aconcagua.....	50,690
Coquimbo.....	110,589
Aconcagua.....	111,000
Valparaiso.....	116,048
Sanilago.....	

GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE



1. Europe is the least of the great land divisions of the globe, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in appreciable gifts—noble rivers, luxuriant variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its decided superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization, almost constantly progressive, has hitherto attained its most perfect development.

2. Though called a continent, Europe might be more justly entitled a great peninsula. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north by the Arctic, and on the south by the Med-

7. North-east of the Gulf separates that gulf from the Arctic Ocean, and extends shores of the White Sea are

8. The Strait of Gibraltar between the Atlantic Ocean from west to east of 2,500 miles its sinuous shores and deep in chief gulfs are the Adriatic and the Pelago (a name corrupted from peninsula and Asia Minor.

9. The Black Sea, which phorus, Sea of Marmora, and to east nearly 700 miles, the north shores of this sea and navigation prevented du

10. The Mediterranean, exhausted by evaporation, one side as well as from the in saltness those of the ocean phenomena of tides are perce

11. The Caspian Sea, which and may be considered rather

its connected seas which separate it from Africa and part of Asia. The main

12. The mountains of E

OF EUROPE.



while in the British Channel, not far off, the tides often rise 24 feet, and at St. Malo, on the Norman coast, 40 or even 50 feet.

6. The sea between Great Britain and the low countries of Holland and Germany is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the east, south, north, and east, taking successively the names of Skagerack (the Pass of Rack), Kattegat (the Strait of the Katti), and the Baltic (or Sea of the Balts or Belts, *i. e.*, narrow passes). In lat. 59° the Gulf of Finland branches off to the east from the Baltic for a length of 250 miles, and from the same latitude the Gulf of Bothnia extends north nearly 500 miles. The whole length of the Baltic Sea from the mouth of the Skagerack to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia can not be less than 1,200 miles. There is no appreciable tide in this sea, and as it receives many rivers, while it loses little by evaporation, its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean, and it is popularly believed that a continuance of north winds renders them quite fresh.

7. North-east of the Gulf of Finland a depressed tract of country with numerous lakes separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet nearly 400 miles in length, from the Arctic Ocean, and extending between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia. The shores of the White Sea are frozen up for seven months of the year.

8. The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only nineteen miles wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The latter has an extension from west to east of 2,500 miles, with a general width perhaps of 500 miles; but owing to its sinuous shores and deep indentations it stretches through fifteen degrees of latitude. Its chief gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Illyria, 500 miles in length, and the Archipelago (a name corrupted from *Ægio-pelagus*, *Ægian* Sea) which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor.

9. The Black Sea, which is connected with the Archipelago by the Strait of the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of the Dardanelles or Hellespont, extends from west to east nearly 700 miles, while its width is from 200 to 300 miles; and here again on the north shores of this sea, even in latitude 45°, we find the rivers and harbors frozen and navigation prevented during five months of the year.

10. The Mediterranean, lying generally under a warm zone (lat. 30° to 45°), is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the west side as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the great magnitude of the Mediterranean the phenomena of tides are perceptible. In the Black Sea there is no tide.

11. The Caspian Sea, which is common also to Asia, has no connection with the ocean, and may be considered rather as a great inland lake.

12. The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems of very different

Cinti	51,781—220,000
LA PAZ DE AYACUCHO—	
La Paz	99,059
Omasuyos	103,976
Yagavi	83,699
Sicasica	57,606
Munecsa	49,573
Yungas	86,823
Lareanja	31,647
Ynquisibi	19,930
Missions	1,650—475,922
POTOSI—	
Potosi	34,059
Porco	99,579
Chayanta	76,684
Chichas	60,183
Lipez	9,500—231,220
ORURO—	
Oruro	28,540
Parla	52,618
Charaugas	29,973—110,931
COCHABAMBA—	
Cochabamba	89,918
Chiza	90,560
Tapacari	56,980
Mizque	48,656
Arque	37,590
Ayopaya	26,179—310,892
SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA—	
Santa Cruz	50,696
Vallegrande	48,148
Chiquitos	27,500
Cordillera	26,880—153,164
VENI OF BENI—	
Veni	4,170
Mojos	24,503
Cunpollean	21,100
Yuracaras y Guarayos	4,200—53,973
TARIJA—	
Tarija	23,693
Salinas	43,590
Concepcion	21,817
ATACAMA—	
Atacama or Cobija	5,273
<i>Uncivilized Indians—</i>	
Of Veni	100,000
Of Santa Cruz	40,000
Of Chuquisaca and Tarija	100,000
Of La Paz and Cochabamba	5,000—245,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
(Capitals of Departments.)

Chuquisaca or Sucre	23,971	Santa Cruz	9,750
La Paz	76,372	Vallegrande	3,908
Potosi	22,856	Trinidad	4,170
Oruro	7,980	Tarija	5,680
Cochabamba or Oropesa	40,678	and—	
Mizque	8,786	Cobija	2,680

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Departments.	Provinces.	Population.
AMAZONAS—		
Chachapoyas		27,729
Moynas		15,846—43,074
ANCASH—		
Cajtambo		24,799
Conchucos		54,751
Huari		48,579
Huaylas		84,676
Santa		6,840—219,145
AREQUIPA—		
Arequipa		63,816
Calloma		23,448
Camana		14,418
Union		17,659—119,336

Chilayo	
Chota	
Huamachuco	
Jaen	
Lambayeque	
Palaz	
Trujillo	
LIMA—	
Canelo	
Canta	
Chancay	
Huanachiri	
Ica	
Lima	
Yauyos	
MOQUEGUA—	
Arica	
Moquegua	
Tarupaca	
PUNO—	
Azangaro	
Carabaya	
Chuquito	
Huanacano	
Lampa	
PROVINCIA DE CALLAO	
PROVINCIA DE PIURA	
PRINCI	
(C	
Chacapoyas	
Huaras	
Arequipa	
Ayacucho	
Cuzco	
Huanavellea	
Cerro de Pasco	
EM	
Provincas.	
Para	
Maranhão	
Parahy	
Caura	
Rio Grande do Norte	
Parahyba	
Pernambuco	
Alagoas	
Sergipe	
Bahia	
Espirito Santo	
Rio de Janeiro	
São Paulo	
Santa Catarina	
Rio Grande do Sul	
Minas-Geraes	
Matto-Grosso	
Goyaz	
Amazonas	
Parana	
PRINCI	
Belem	
Maranhão	
Oeiras	
Portaleza	
Natal	
Parahyba	
Pernambuco	
Maceio	
Sergipe del Rel	
Sau Salvador	

Chilayo	28,123
Chota	62,597
Huamauecho	60,854
Jaen	8,560
Lambayeco	24,082
Pataz	20,094
Trujillo	8,221—266,538

LIMA—	
Canete	17,623
Canta	10,384
Chancay	25,000
Huanchira	14,400
Ica	41,509
Lima	120,000
Yauyas	15,264—250,801

MOQUEGUA—	
Arica	18,643
Moquegua	82,880
Tarapaca	10,410—61,482

PUNO—	
Azangaro	51,833
Curabaya	22,133
Chuquillo	75,958
Huancano	50,763
Lampa	76,468—235,661

PROVINCIA DE CALLAO	8,453
PROVINCIA DE PIURA	76,332

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
(Capitals of Departments.)

Chacapoyas	4,600	Trujillo	6,500
Huaran	5,500	Lima	100,000
Arequipa	33,000	Taena	10,000
Ayacucho	18,000	Puno	8,600
Cuzco	47,500	Callao	6,900
Huancavelca	5,500	and—	
Cerro de Pasco	14,000	Piura	12,000

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Provinces.	Population.
Para	207,400
Maranhão	860,000
Piahy	150,400
Ceara	835,300
Rio Grande do Norte	190,000
Parahyba	209,300
Pernambuco	950,000
Alagoas	204,200
Sergipe	153,600
Bahia	1,100,000
Espirito Santo	51,300
Rio de Janeiro	1,200,000
São Paulo	500,000
Santa Catarina	103,000
Rio Grande do Sul	201,300
Minas Geraes	1,300,000
Matto-Grosso	85,000
Goyaz	180,000
Amazonas	42,600
Parana	72,400

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.
(Capitals of Provinces.)

Belem	20,000	Vitoria	6,000
Maranhão	41,600	Rio de Janeiro	296,000
Oceiras	6,000	São Paulo	8,000
Portaleza	6,000	Desterro	6,000
Natal	12,000	Porto Allegre	10,000
Parahyba	16,000	Ouro Preto	8,000
Pernambuco	80,000	Cuiaba	16,000
Maceio	8,000	Goyaz	8,000
Sergipe del Rei	15,000	Barra	6,000
San Salvador	120,000	Curitiba	12,000

City of Buenos Ayres

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

Departments.	Population.
Central (capital)	898,623
24 other departments	938,803
Asuncion (capital)	48,000

REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

Departments.	Population.
Montevideo	43,720
Guadalupe (Canelones)	13,600
San Jose	13,500
Florida	9,400
Colonia del Sacramento	10,820
Soriano	13,200
Paysandu	11,200
Salto	14,300
Tacuarembó	9,000
Cerro Largo	10,100
Maldonado	12,600
Minas	9,300
Durazno, or Entre Yi y Rio Negro	8,200

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Montevideo	35,000	Paysander	4,000
Colonia	8,400	Maldonado	6,000

REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

Provinces.	Population.
A'acama	50,690
Coquimbo	110,589
Aconcagua	111,000
Valparaiso	116,043
Santiago	272,499
Colchagua	192,704
Talen	79,483
Maule	156,245
Nuble	100,792
Concepcion	110,291
Arauco	43,466
Valdivia	29,293
Chiloe	61,586
Llanquihue (colony)	3,826
Magallanes (")	153

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

ATACAMA—		MAULE—	
Copilapo	6,000	Cauquenes	4,000
Caldera	2,000	Chanco	1,000
COQUIMBO—		Constitution	1,000
La Serena	8,000	NUBLE—	
Ovalle	2,600	San Carlos	8,000
ACONCAGUA—		CONCEPCION—	
San Felipe	13,000	Concepcion	10,000
Petorca	1,000	Talahuano	8,000
VALPARAISO—		ARAUCO—	
Valparaiso	40,000	Arauco	6,000
Quilota	10,000	VALDIVIA—	
SANTIAGO—		Valdivia	4,000
Santiago	80,000	La Union	1,000
Melipella	2,000	CHILOE—	
COLCHAGUA—		San Carlos	6,000
San Fernando	4,000	LLANQUIHUE—	
TALCA—		Llanquihue	2,000
Talca	16,000	MAGALLANES—	
		San Miguel	153



1. EUROPE is the least of the great land divisions of the globe, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in appreciable gifts—noble rivers, luxuriant variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its decided superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization, almost constantly progressive, has hitherto attained its most perfect development.

2. Though called a continent, Europe might be more justly entitled a great peninsula. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north by the Arctic, and on the south by the Med-

iterranean and its connected seas, which separate it from Africa and part of Asia. The main body of Asia is separated by the line of the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, the river Yaik or Ural, the Ural Mountains, and the river Kara.

3. The most northern point of Europe on the mainland is Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland (lat. $71^{\circ} 06'$ north), and the most southern points, Punta da Tarifa (lat. 36°), in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Matapan (lat. $36^{\circ} 17'$), which terminates the Morea. The island of Crete reaches a little south of lat. 35° , and North Cape, on Mageroe, lies about four miles north of Cape Nordkyn. On the west, Cape Finisterre (Spain) is in long. $9^{\circ} 27'$ west, and Cape Roca (Portugal) in long. $9^{\circ} 28'$ west; while Ekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains, lies in long. $60^{\circ} 36'$ east. Thus Europe may be said to extend through 35 degrees of latitude—2,400 miles, and 70 degrees of longitude—3,400 miles. Its land area is about 3,800,000 square miles.

4. Europe is made up of the following parts, each in some measure naturally independent of the rest: the Scandinavian Peninsula; Jutland and the Danish Islands; the British Islands; the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal); the Italian Peninsula, and that of Greece. Toward the east the continent becomes more compact, or in other words loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But west of Cracow and the Russian territory there is hardly a point which is 300 miles distant from the sea.

5. The Atlantic Ocean, which washes the western shores, takes different names in its various portions. Thus, between the north coast of Spain and the west coast of France lies the Bay of Biscay, where the ocean sweeps rolling into the region of variable and restless winds makes a perpetually troubled sea. Farther north, between France and England, the sea of St. George's Channel is still more noted for uncertain and tempestuous weather. From the Channel a branch running north between Great Britain and Ireland is named the Irish Sea. Here at one spot (lat. $52^{\circ} 30'$) on the east coast of Ireland the streams of opposite tides from north and south are so exactly counterbalanced that the sea remains always at its mean level,

7. North-east of the Gulf of separates that gulf from the White the Arctic Ocean, and extending shores of the White Sea are froz

8. The Strait of Gibraltar, in tion between the Atlantic Ocean from west to east of 2,500 miles its sinuous shores and deep inden chief gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, pelago (a name corrupted from peninsula and Asia Minor.

9. The Black Sea, which is phorus, Sea of Marmora, and the to east nearly 700 miles, while the north shores of this sea, ev and navigation prevented during

10. The Mediterranean, lying exhausted by evaporation, and one side as well as from the E in softness those of the ocean. phenomena of tides are perceptib

11. The Caspian Sea, which i and may be considered rather as

12. The mountains of Europ geological dates, and capable of which discloses their combined i of the continent around them. particulars shall be admitted whi

13. The Scandinavian mounta some respects its peculiar climate above 900 miles, from the Polar ally east-north-east and west-sou of the Lapland Mountains, the E The highest summits of the chain Snechatten on the Dovre (lat. 62° middle southward; but there ar (lat. $67^{\circ} 05'$), which have an elev

14. The Scandinavian mounta the contrary they expand into pl part of the chain these elevated but toward the north the bleak scattered herds of reindeer. To on the west it falls abruptly to the coast of Norway. The farther sea; and we may reasonably inf

15. In the British Islands, as the west; and, indeed, the older formed part of one system. Bu

Both the the C no ap while than tinua

Bothnia extends north nearly 500 miles. The whole length of the Baltic Sea from the mouth of the Skagerack to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia can not be less than 1,200 miles. There is no appreciable tide in this sea, and as it receives many rivers, while it loses little by evaporation, its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean, and it is popularly believed that a continuance of north winds renders them quite fresh.

North-east of the Gulf of Finland a depressed tract of country with numerous lakes connects that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet nearly 100 miles in length, from the Arctic Ocean, and extending between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia. The shores of the White Sea are frozen up for seven months of the year.

The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only nineteen miles wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The latter has an extension west to east of 2,500 miles, with a general width perhaps of 500 miles; but owing to its numerous shores and deep indentations it stretches through fifteen degrees of latitude. Its gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Illyria, 500 miles in length, and the Archipelago (a name corrupted from *Ægio-pelagus*, *Ægian Sea*) which lies between the Grecian Islands and Asia Minor.

The Black Sea, which is connected with the Archipelago by the Strait of the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of the Dardanelles or Hellespont, extends from west to east nearly 700 miles, while its width is from 200 to 300 miles; and here again on the north shores of this sea, even in latitude 45° , we find the rivers and harbors frozen in winter, navigation prevented during five months of the year.

The Mediterranean, lying generally under a warm zone (lat. 30° to 45°), is much warmed by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the west as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in temperature those of the ocean. Owing to the great magnitude of the Mediterranean the tides are perceptible. In the Black Sea there is no tide.

The Caspian Sea, which is common also to Asia, has no connection with the ocean, and may be considered rather as a great inland lake.

The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered as a whole only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character, and capabilities of the continent around them. Into the succinct account here about to be given of them, no particulars shall be admitted which have not this unity of bearing.

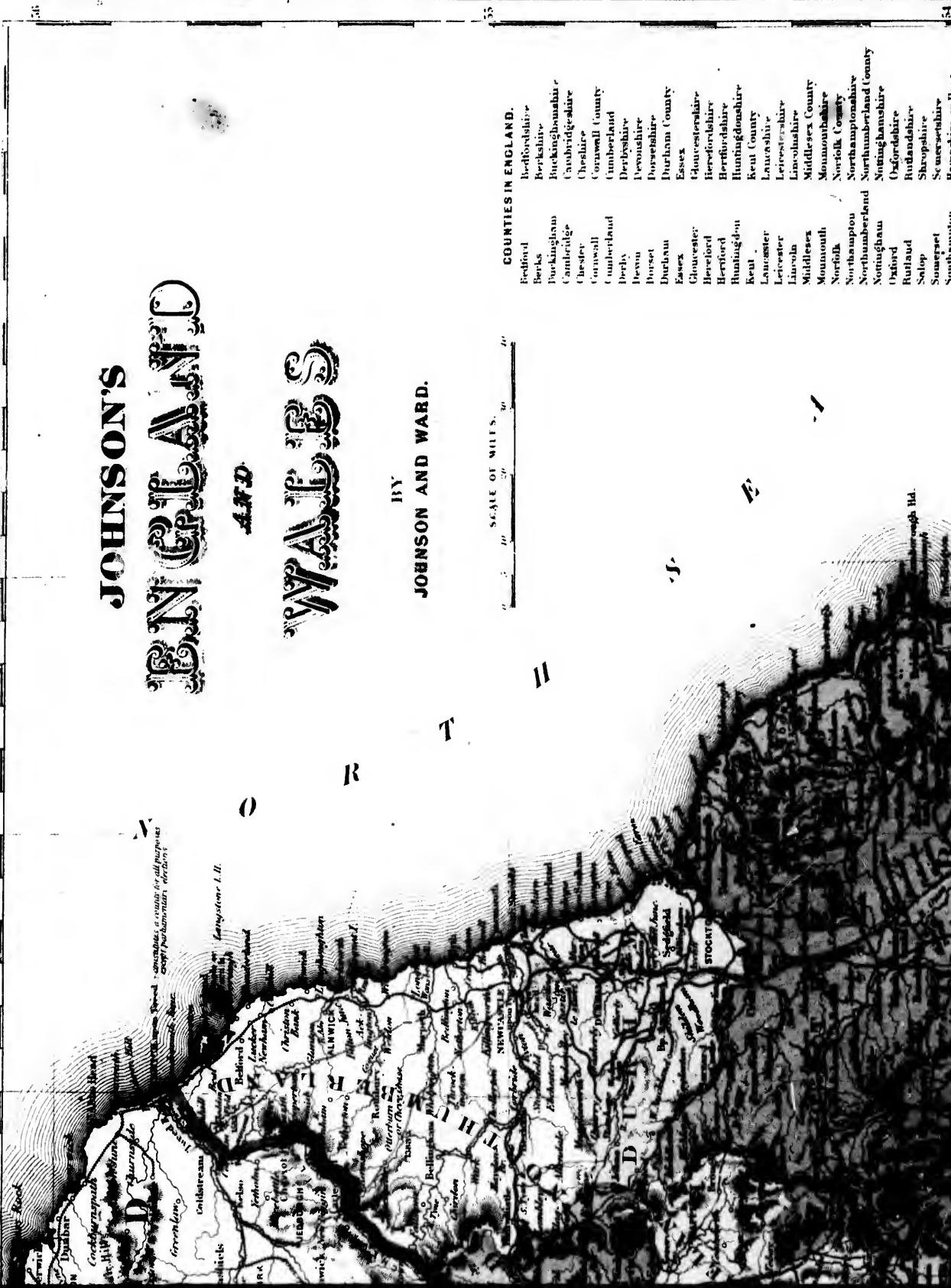
The Scandinavian mountains, to which the great north peninsula owes its form and in respect to its peculiar climate, extend through thirteen degrees of latitude (58° - 71°), or nearly 900 miles, from the Polar Sea to the southern limit of Norway. Their direction is generally north-east and west-south-west. In the northern part from the north they bear the names of the Lapland Mountains, the Kioelen, the Dovre, the Sognafjeld, and the Hardangerfjeld. The highest summits of the chain are Skagetöltind on Sognafjeld (lat. $61^{\circ} 24'$) 8,128 feet, and Hatten on the Dovre (lat. $62^{\circ} 20'$) 7,556 feet. The highest part of the chain is from the northward; but there are many points in the north part, as Sulitelma in Lapland (lat. $67^{\circ} 05'$), which have an elevation exceeding 6,000 feet.

The Scandinavian mountains nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits, but on the contrary they expand into plains, fells, or fields, often 30 or 40 miles wide. In the southern part of the chain these elevated plains afford pasture during summer to sheep and cattle; toward the north the bleak wilds produce nothing but moss, which yields subsistence to small herds of reindeer. Toward the east the mountain mass declines gradually; while toward the west it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets or fjords along the coast of Norway. The farther north the more closely do the mountains approach the sea, and we may reasonably infer that a deep ocean washes their precipitous shores.

In the British Islands, as in the Scandinavian peninsula, the mountains rise chiefly on the west; and, indeed, the older rocks in both cases seem to lie in parallel courses, as if they formed part of one system. But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple

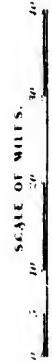


LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH



JOHNSON'S BENCRUANNO AND WALLEES

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



- COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.**
- Bedford
 - Berkshire
 - Buckingham
 - Cambridge
 - Cheshire
 - Cornwall
 - Cumberland
 - Derbyshire
 - Devonshire
 - Dorset
 - Durham
 - Essex
 - Gloucester
 - Hampshire
 - Hertfordshire
 - Huntingdonshire
 - Kent
 - Leicester
 - Lincoln
 - Middlesex
 - Monmouth
 - Norfolk
 - Northampton
 - Northumberland
 - Nottingham
 - Oxford
 - Rutland
 - Salop
 - Somerset
 - Southampton
 - Staffordshire
 - Suffolk
 - Surrey
 - Warwick
 - Westmoreland
 - Wiltshire
 - Yorkshire

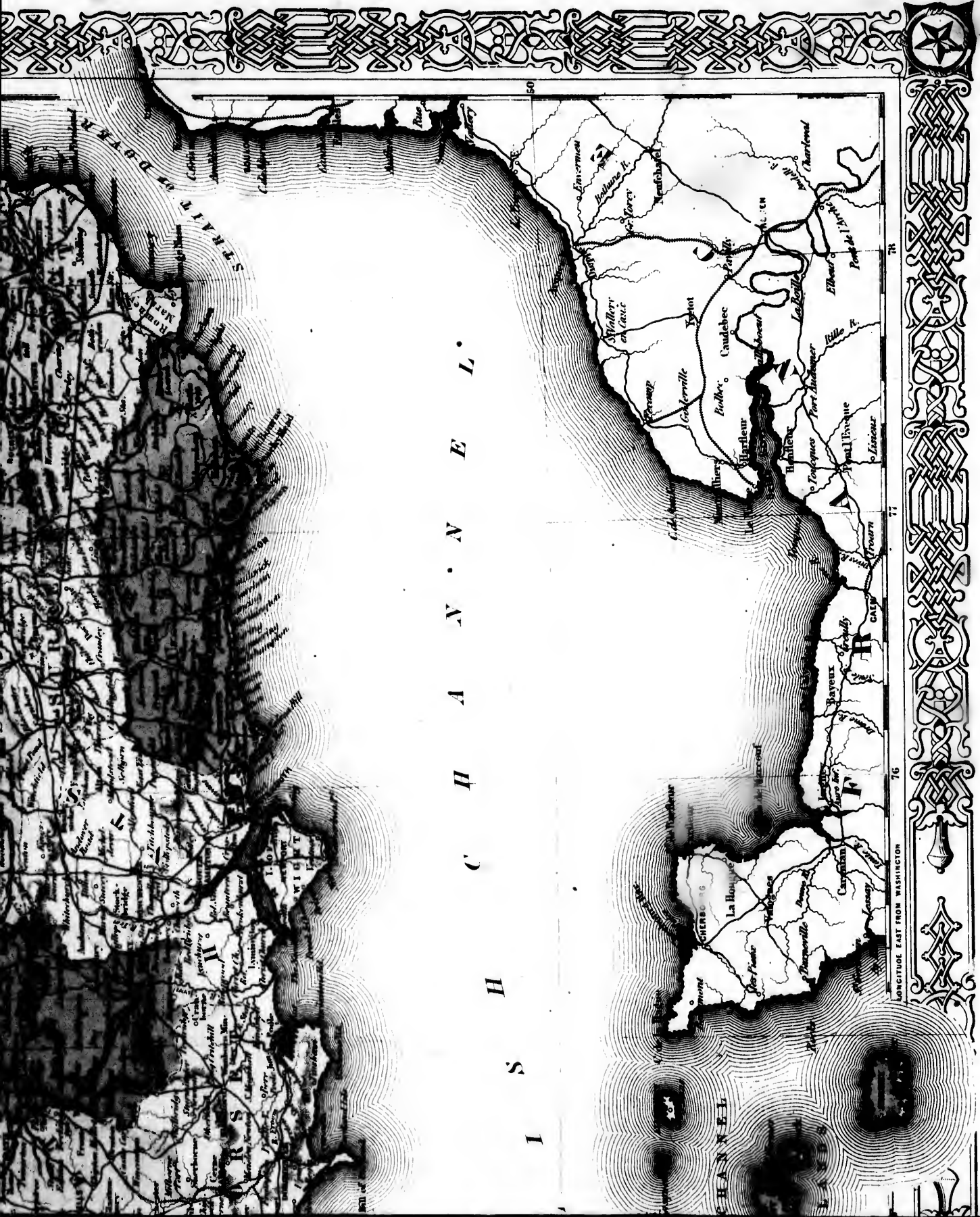


- Leicester
- Lincoln
- Middlesex County
- Monmouth
- Norfolk County
- Northamptonshire
- Northumberland County
- Nottinghamshire
- Oxford
- Rutland
- Solop
- Somerset
- Southampton
- Stafford
- Suffolk
- Surrey
- Sussex
- Warwick
- Westmoreland
- Wills
- Worcestershire
- York

COUNTIES IN WALES.

- Anglesea
- Breconshire
- Cardigan
- Caernarvon
- Denbigh
- Flint
- Glamorgan
- Merioneth
- Montgomery
- Pembrokeshire
- Radnor





C H A N N E L

I S

CHANNEL

LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON

76

77

78

50

SEALINE OF DELAWARE

ANAPOLIS

BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA

WASHINGTON

NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA

MARYLAND

DELAWARE

VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE

Chesapeake Bay

Delaware Bay

Choptank River

Patuxent River

York River

James River

Roanoke River

Elizabeth River

Swift Creek

North River

South River

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

York River

James River

Roanoke River

Elizabeth River

Swift Creek

North River

South River

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

Choptank River

Patuxent River

York River

James River

Roanoke River

Elizabeth River

Swift Creek

North River

South River

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

York River

James River

Roanoke River

Elizabeth River

Swift Creek

North River

South River

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

Choptank River

Patuxent River

York River

James River

Roanoke River

Elizabeth River

Swift Creek

North River

South River

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch

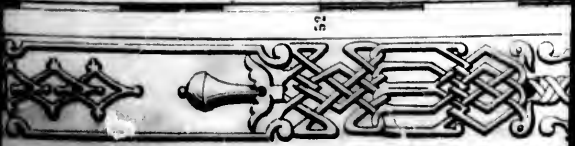
South Branch

North Branch

South Branch

North Branch





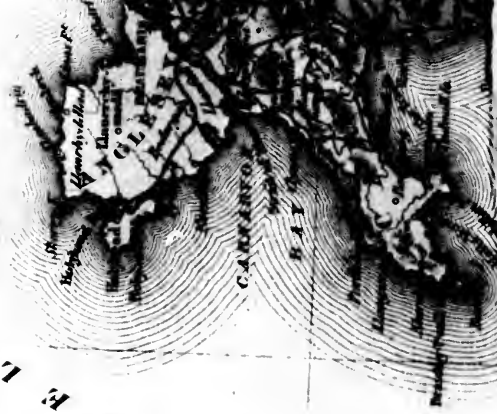
S T G E O

CARDIGAN



C H A N N E L
S E

3

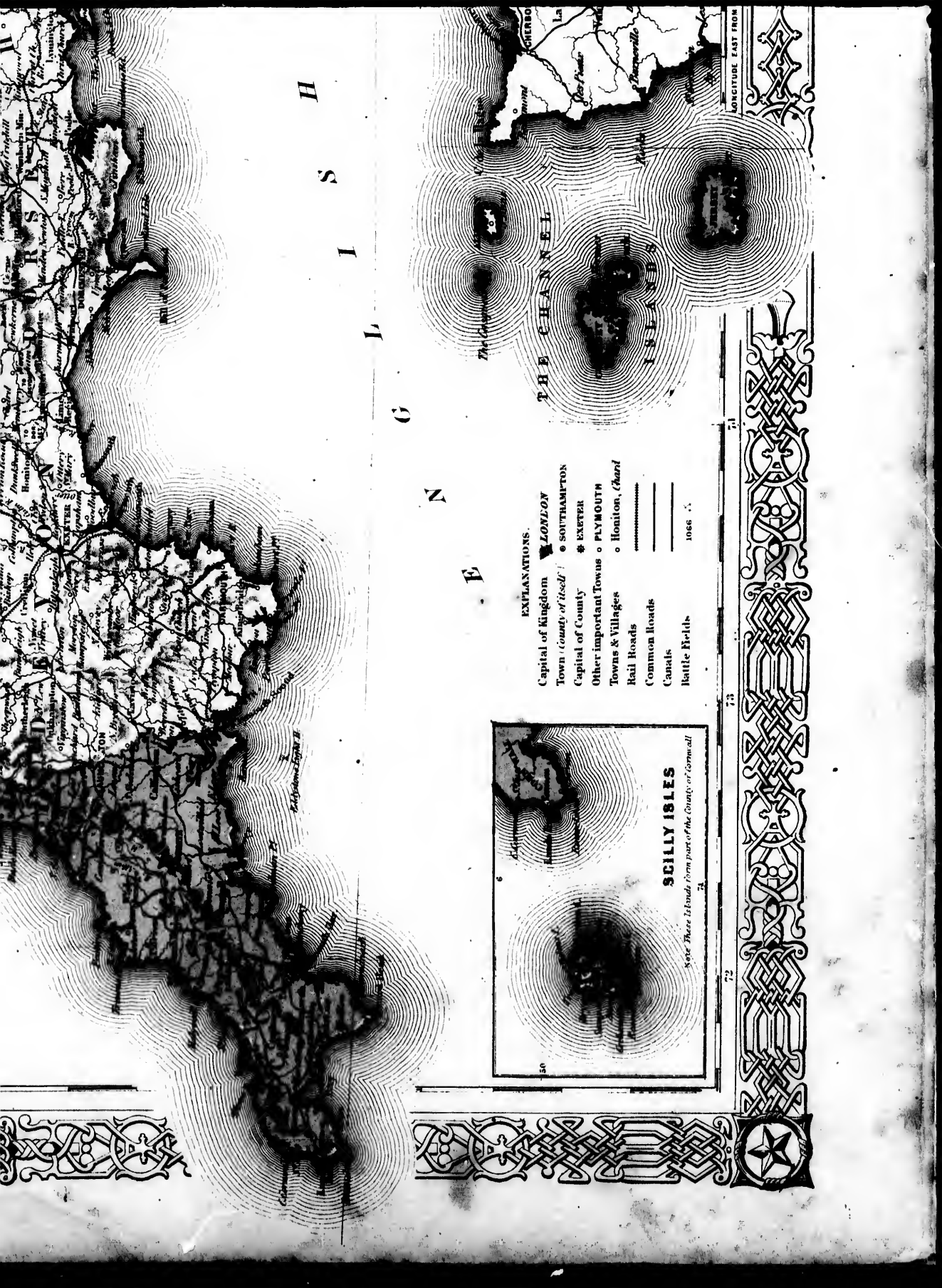




S T G E O

52

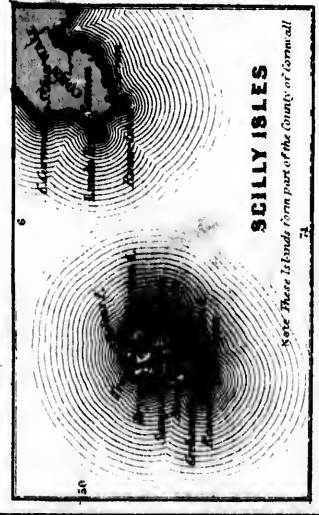
51



D E V O N

EXPLANATIONS.

- Capital of Kingdom LONDON
- Town (county of itself) SOUTHAMPTON
- Capital of County EXETER
- Other important Towns PLYMOUTH
- Towns & Villages HONITON, *Chard*
- Rail Roads
- Common Roads
- Canals
- Battle Fields 1066-5.



72 73 74

LONGITUDE EAST FROM



and uniform in their geological characters, nor so elevated as those of Norway. Ben Nevis in Inverness, attains the height of 4,380 feet, and Snowdon, in North Wales, 3,554 feet. In Ireland the highest point is Carran-Tual, in Kerry, 3,412 feet. In Scandinavia there are traces of volcanic rocks; but on the west side of Scotland and north shores of Ireland, basalt and trap-rocks are widely spread, and appear to have proceeded from a source lying between perhaps uniting, the two countries, and now sunk in the ocean.

16. The mountains of France occupy chiefly the southern and eastern departments. The north and north-west parts of the Empire belong to the great plain of northern Europe.

a. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 miles north to south between the sources of the Allier, Dordogne, and Lot, thus separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a table-land 3,500 feet high, from which again rise several conical peaks, evidently the remains of extinct volcanoes. The Puy de Sancy attains 6,680 feet, and Cantal 6,075 feet.

b. East and south of this volcanic mass extend the Cévennes for about 200 miles—north portion of the chain running north and south with the Rhone on the east; while the south portion, bending to the southward, approaches the Pyrenees, from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the Canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Cévennes form the demarkation of the waters flowing to these two seas. Their elevation is about 3,600 feet; but a few points rise 2,000 feet higher.

c. The Jura Mountains, extending 200 miles north-east and south-west, form a barrier between France and Switzerland. The parallel ridges, chiefly limestone, of the Jura present steep descents toward the south-east, gentle slopes in the opposite direction, and are separated by longitudinal valleys of great length with few transverse breaks. The average height of the Jura is 3,700 feet; but its highest point, the Molesson, reaches 6,560 feet.

d. North of the Jura the banks of the Rhine continue mountainous for a long distance. On the west of that river, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 miles in length north to south, with a mean height not exceeding 2,650 feet. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons, and the highest of them, the Ballon-de-Sulz, attains an elevation of 4,680 feet. Granite predominates in the south portion of the Vosges, while sedimentary rocks of many kinds are found in the north portion.

From this brief sketch of the mountain chains of France, it may be easily understood why the chief rivers of the country (the Rhine excepted) flow generally to the north and west.

17. France is divided from Spain on the south by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain 250 miles long and hardly 50 miles in breadth, extending in an east-south-east and west-north-west direction from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the ocean. Some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch about 300 miles west, as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central axis of this chain is composed of granite, on which lies limestone. The highest point in the chain, La Maladetta, has an elevation of 11,430 feet, and several other points exceed 10,000. The snow-line is found at 8,300 and 9,000 feet on the north and south sides respectively; but the glaciers of these mountains are few and of small extent and never descend into the lower valleys.

18. The Pyrenees are separated on the south by the valley of the Ebro, which flows into the Mediterranean, from the elevated plain of the Spanish peninsula. This great plain is a table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2,200 to 2,800 feet, has a superficial extent of 9,000 square miles. Toward Portugal the descent is gradual, but on the east, toward Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep with the characters of an ancient sea-margin.

19. This table-land is bounded north and south by chains of mountains running east and west, and between which again lie three other chains inclining from north-east to south-west.

a. The first, or northernmost, of these chains is, in truth, a continuation of the Asturian chain, the highest point of which, the Peñas de Europa, probably reaches 8,500 feet.

b. The second chain of the table-land is the Guadarama, which separates the valleys of the Douro and the Tagus. Toward its western extremity it is better known as the Sierra de Guadarrama. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñal de Guadarrama, 8,200 feet. On their sides stands the royal palace of Ildefonso, at the height of 3,800 feet.

c. Between the Tagus and Guadiana comes the Sierra Guadalupe, and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir the Sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5,100 feet, while the Cumbre de Aracena, the terminating point of the latter, not more than 5,380 feet.

AL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

those of Norway. Ben Nevis, in North Wales, 3,554 feet. In Scandinavia there are no north shores of Ireland, basalts derived from a source lying between,

and eastern departments. The plain of northern Europe.

to south between the sources of the Loire and Garonne. They are conical peaks, evidently the Jura, and Cantal 6,075 feet.

lines for about 200 miles—the Rhone on the east; while the Alps, from which it is separated, unite the Mediterranean and the waters flowing into the Alps rise 2,000 feet higher.

and south-west, form a barrier of limestone, of the Jura present the same direction, and are separated into peaks. The average height of the Alps is 6,560 feet.

mountainous for a long distance. The Vosges, which form a chain of mountains not exceeding 2,650 feet. The Alps, and the highest of them, the Pyrenees, predominates in the south part of the north portion.

It may be easily understood generally to the north and west. The Pyrenees, a narrow chain 250 miles long, north-east and west-north-west, terminate in the ocean. Some consider the Pyrenees west, as a continuation of the Alps, on which lies limestone. The highest peak is of 11,430 feet, and several peaks are of 9,000 feet on the north and west, and are few and of small extent,

of the Ebro, which flows into the Mediterranean peninsula. This great plain or steppe, has a superficial extent of 100,000 square miles, and is the continuation of an ancient sea-margin.

of mountains running east and west from north-east to south-west; the Pyrenees, a continuation of the Asturian Alps, which reaches 8,560 feet.

which separates the valleys of the Ebro and the Duero, known as the Sierra d'España, from Madrid, is the Peñalara, at the height of 3,800 feet.

of the Pyrenees, and between the valleys of the Duero and the Duero, lower than the preceding, the Sierra de Cumbre de Aracena, the cul-

23. The limit of perpetual snow lies but little above the mean height of the mountains, and hence an extensive area of their summits and sides is covered with snow. From these heights vast glaciers also descend along the valleys till they reach in some instances the moderate elevation of 3,000 feet, accumulating at their lowest edge, by their downward movement, immense banks of stones and gravel called moraines. The chief glaciers of the Alps are at the north-west side of Mont Blanc, in the valley of Chamouni; in the country of the Grisons, between the Splügen and the valley of Engadin, and in the Bernese Alps between the sources of the Aar and Rhine.

24. The Apennines may be conveniently—though, from a geological point of view, not perhaps correctly—considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the south-east, and constitute the central ridge of the Italian peninsula. This chain has a length of 600 miles, with a breadth varying from 20 to 60 miles. In Puglia it spreads into a wide table-land about 1,500 feet high. The highest point of the Apennines is Monte Corno (lat. 42° 27'), 9,519 feet. The loftiest ridges of the chain are on the east side, toward the Adriatic. The prevalent and characteristic rock is a primitive limestone, without fossils. The Euganean Hills, near Padua; the Albanian Hills, near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin, and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter, however, belong the mountain groups which, often attaining the height of 6,000 feet, form the island of Sicily; but here again the volcanic Etna, 10,874 feet high, must be regarded, not as a part of, but as an accident in the system.

25. The Dinaric or Illyrian Alps branch off from the High Alps, at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 6,000 feet; but overhanging the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests, they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 miles, this chain merges in the Balkan, the Iliumus of the ancients, which extends to the Black Sea.

26. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two west peninsulas, so the united chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the continent. South of these, and parallel to the Balkan, runs the Despoto-Dagh—the ancient Rhodope—the east portion of which attains the height of 8,000 feet. Still farther south Pindus strikes to the south-east, and forms the central ridge of the peninsula. It reaches at its greatest elevation 7,000 feet above the sea, and Mount Taygetus, in the Morea, about 1,000 feet higher. The mountains of Greece, though deeply covered with snow during the winter, nowhere reach the line of perpetual congelation.

27. North of the Alps, and extending east, there rise several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube on the north from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic seas.

a. At the sources of the Weser we find the Harz, and south of this group the Thuringerwald mountains—the Brocken, in the former, attains the height of 3,600 feet, and the Beerberg, in the latter, 3,075 feet.

b. Then come Fichtelgebirge, the Erzgebirge, and the Böhmerwaldgebirge—the last two chains diverging, the former north-east and the latter south-east, so as to embrace Bohemia.

c. After the Erzgebirge follow the Sudetes, the north portion of which takes the name of Riesengebirge, and here the Riesenköpfe, the highest mountain of Germany north of the Danube, reaches the elevation of 5,390 feet.

d. Farther to the east the Krapatski, or Carpathian chain, incloses the great plain of Hungary, attaining in several places an elevation of 8,000 or 8,500 feet.

28. The Ural Mountains, which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly on the meridian from north to south, through eighteen degrees of latitude (49° to 67°). The highest known summit of the Ural—the Konjakofskoi-Kamen (lat. 60°)—reaches an absolute elevation of 5,700 feet; but, generally speaking, the chain is low, and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills. Toward the south it spreads out into a fan-shaped group of low mountains, covered with thick forests and fine pastures, and therefore much frequented by the Bashkirs. In a line with the Ural (long. 60°) toward the north, the island of Novaya-Zemlia, 300 miles long, stretches north to the 77th parallel.

29. It remains now to describe briefly the plains which, together with the framework of the mountains, make up the continent. These occupy fully two-thirds of the whole area.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF

34. The various chains of mountains from the Cevennes to the Carpathians, which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the Baltic, or the North Sea, form collectively a ridge which is parallel to the high Alps, or from west-south-west to east-north-east; and, consequently, the streams flowing from its north side, or through the plain, all incline more or less to the west, and, owing to the breadth of the plain which they traverse with a moderate fall, they are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Ebro, at the south foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains; but the other large rivers of the Spanish peninsula run, like the mountain chains which confine their basins, in a direction parallel to the high Alps. From these last-named mountains descend, as might be expected, some of the largest of the European rivers; the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po all have their sources in this central chain. The first and greatest of them—the Danube—has a length of, perhaps, 1,000 miles.

35. It is remarkable that the Volga, which among European rivers holds the first rank for length of course, having a run of nearly 1,700 miles, derives but a small portion of its waters from the heights of the Ural chain. Its chief sources, indeed, are little more than a thousand feet above the sea; but, on this very account, its basin is less confined, and it drains an immense extent of country, with so moderate a fall that its channel is always full.

36. The lakes of Europe, to which reference has already been made, accompany the chief mountain system, and may be divided into two groups—the Alpine and the Scandinavian. A chain of lakes runs along the north side of the Alps, through Switzerland and the Tyrol, and along the south side through Lombardy and Styria. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden from west to east, beginning at the south termination of the mountains; and on the east side of the Baltic, a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland, on the borders of Russia, marks the continuation of the line of depression.

37. The deductions of geological science respecting the formation of Europe are all that need be introduced into this brief description of the continent. It seems to be admitted on all hands that the first rank among European mountains, in respect of age as well as of extent, belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of primary rocks, and on their flanks the oldest deposited strata, containing in their fossil proofs of relative age, lie horizontal and undisturbed—their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the west of England and on the west side of the Ural analogous strata are found, distorted or raised vertically, showing that the mountains on which they lean have risen since their deposition, but, at the same time, proving the antiquity of the framework of northern Europe from its west to its eastern extremity.

38. The several ridges or chains of mountains which rose successively at later dates, and are now distinguishable by the nature and position of the strata resting on them, can not be here enumerated in their proper order. It will suffice for our present purpose to state, that the ninth great change in the physical aspect of western Europe was produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain being comparatively recent, raised with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations; and as the chalk, the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees, occupies but a small portion of Europe, it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that, in fact, the emergence of a large portion of the continent from the waters which then covered it took place suddenly at the upheaval of the Pyrenees.

39. The eleventh great revolution was effected by the upheaval of the western Alps, and the twelfth by that of the High Alps; so that these, the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest, with the exception of one inconsiderable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action, still partially surviving in *Etna* and *Vesuvius*.

40. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean is that which still continues most constantly to rise; for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retiring from the shores of Sweden at a uniform rate, or, in other words, the land is rising at the rate of about five feet in a century.

41. During the formation of the tertiary strata nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, North Germany, Holland, part of France, the east shores of Sweden, of England, of Italy, etc.—were under water. The rising of the Pyrenees made Europe a continent. The convulsion which separated England from France is supposed to have been caused by the rising of the High Alps. Scotland and Ireland remained connected probably till a much more recent period by volcanic formations, which have subsequently crumbled and sunk in the ocean.

42. The great metallic deposits of Europe are found near the contact of the older sediments with those of eruptive or volcanic origin. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden,

ened by an oceanic current—the American coast, and passing southward on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and the British Isles. Europe are guarded from accumulation by the projection of the continent westward to lat. 77°, screen Eur. This ice, when it breaks up, drifts while the west shores of Norway

47. Thus it appears that the peculiarly genial climate, in which the luxuriance of nature is so far

48. The same advantages of the continent collectively has over the rest of the world, as well as the intensity of the climate. Pekin, in lat. 40°, has a near the sea-side, south of Chusan in the year, and the snow has h. The east side of the American continent in respect of absolute and equal milder climate than the east, yet

49. As a large portion of the winds, the quantity of rain necessary for the growth of the crops. The precipitation being determined by the amount of the clouds, might be expected, round the Alps, the Scandinavian range. The people feel the effect of their exposure to the African desert, and they have little without a shower for nine months. The Carpathians form a limit of climate, winter rains, and the humid region of summer. Sweden, however, on the coast, exhibits in this a strong

50. With respect to the vegetation, the first and most northern zone is that of the lichen, birch, and the borders of perpetual snow. The reindeer moss and the Iceland birch reaches almost to Norway. The ripening of grain extends farther inland, even under the 70th parallel. The country of the Samoyedes, in eastern Siberia, is the southern limit of which extends little importance, its inhabitants are engaged in fishing. The next zone, that of the corn, extends from the limit beyond the limit, by reason of the which cattle husbandry has been introduced, and vine occupying the space. The southern limit of Europe. Here the oak which characterizes the preceding zone, extends from the limit to the south, and it is to maize also that the olive and evergreen are introduced, and rice is cultivated in a few places here gives place to the evergreen.

51. The lines which define the climate south toward east; but it is within certain limits. The culture of the vine passes north of Paris (lat. 49°), and the northern limit. It is still, however, the same.

52. The zoology of Europe is peculiar to the north. The southern limit of the continent, and Lithuania the *urus* or brown bear.

by an oceanic current—the Gulf stream, which, running at a little distance from the European coast, and passing south of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. At the same time, the north shores of Europe are guarded from accumulation of ice by fortunate accidents of structure. The great extent of the continent west of the Obi, and the position of Novaia Zemlia, stretching northward to lat. 77°, screen Europe effectually from the ice formed on the shores of Siberia. When it breaks up, drifts to Greenland, the east coasts of which are never open, the west shores of Norway, in the same latitude, are never closed.

Thus it appears that many circumstances concur to favor Europe generally with a temperate and genial climate, in which the vicissitudes of season are felt without their rigor, and the violence of nature is so far subdued as never to overpower the efforts of industry.

The same advantages of mild and genial temperature which western Europe has over east Europe, the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The difference of mean temperatures as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons, increase as we proceed east across the Old World. Pekin, in lat. 40°, has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg, in lat. 60°. The hills on the sea-side, south of Chusan Island (lat. 30°), are covered with snow four or five months in the year, and the snow has hardly disappeared when the peach-trees are in full blossom. The west side of the American continent also exhibits the same relative defect as eastern Asia, in respect of absolute and equable temperature, and although the west coast has a much milder climate than the east, yet it is inferior to that of western Europe.

As a large portion of the rain which falls in Europe is borne to it by the southwest wind, the quantity of rain necessarily diminishes toward the east, but not with regularity. Precipitation being determined by great masses of high land, the heaviest rains fall, as might be expected, round the Alps, particularly on their south side, and at the west side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of southern Europe—Spain, Italy, and Greece—all exhibit the effect of their exposure to the heated south winds which come to them from the great African desert, and they have little or no rain in summer. Some districts in Spain are often without a shower for nine months together. The Pyrenees, the Cevennes, the Alps, and the Apennines form a limit of climate between the dry region on the south, visited only by summer rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year, but chiefly in winter. Sweden, however, on the east side of the Scandinavian range, has but little summer rain, exhibiting in this a strong contrast with the maritime climate of Norway.

With respect to the vegetable kingdom, Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first and most northerly is the zone of the firs and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of the lichen, birch, and fir. The heights inaccessible to other vegetation, up to the borders of perpetual snow, are occupied by lichens, the most valuable of which are reindeer moss and the Iceland moss. The tundras, or mossy plains, are of great extent. The birch reaches almost to North Cape; the fir ceases a degree farther south. The cultivation of grain extends farther in these rude latitudes than might be at first supposed; barley is even under the 70th parallel; wheat at 62° in Sweden, and 64° in Norway. In the country of the Samoyedes, in east Russia, the limit of barley is in about 67°. Within this zone, the northern limit of which extends from 64° in Norway to lat. 62° in Russia, agriculture has little importance, its inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of reindeer or cattle, and fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech, and cereal crops, extends from the limit above-mentioned to the 48th parallel. The Alps, though beyond the limit, by reason of their elevation, belong to this zone, in the moister parts of which cattle husbandry has been brought to perfection. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine occupying the space between the 48th parallel and the mountain chains of southern Europe. Here the oak still flourishes, but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone on the continent, gives way to wheat, and in the southern portion of it to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the southern peninsulas, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the southern portion of Europe, and rice is cultivated in a few spots in northern Italy and eastern Spain. The deciduous zone here gives place to the evergreen and cork oaks with edible acorns.

The lines which define the region favorable to the growth of each plant generally in Europe run south toward east; but it is otherwise with the vine, olive, and a few other plants, which have certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France (lat. 48°), and goes still farther north in Germany, where it reaches its northern limit. It is still, however, carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50° north.

The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The reindeer and polar bears are peculiar to the north. The south alone has lizards and serpents. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania the urus or bonassus, a species of wild ox, is still occasionally met with. The mountains of the Alps and Pyrenees are the seats of the chamois and marmoset; but in general cultivation and popula-

On the west of that river, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form 120 miles in length north to south, with a mean height not exceeding 2,650 feet. dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons, and the highest of the Ballon-de-Sulz, attains an elevation of 4,680 feet. Granite predominates in the south of the Vosges, while sedimentary rocks of many kinds are found in the north portion.

From this brief sketch of the mountain chains of France, it may be easily understood why the chief rivers of the country (the Rhine excepted) flow generally to the north and west.

17. France is divided from Spain on the south by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain 250 miles long and hardly 50 miles in breadth, extending in an east-south-east and west-north-west direction from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the ocean. Some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch about 300 miles west, as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central axis of this chain is composed of granite, on which lies the highest point in the chain, La Maladetta, has an elevation of 11,430 feet, and other points exceed 10,000. The snow-line is found at 8,300 and 9,000 feet on the north and south sides respectively; but the glaciers of these mountains are few and of small extent, and never descend into the lower valleys.

18. The Pyrenees are separated on the south by the valley of the Ebro, which flows into the Mediterranean, from the elevated plain of the Spanish peninsula. This great plain, the elevation of which varies from 2,200 to 2,800 feet, has a superficial extent of 9,000 square miles. Toward Portugal the descent is gradual, but on the east, toward Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep with the characters of an ancient sea-level.

19. This table-land is bounded north and south by chains of mountains running east and west, and between which again lie three other chains inclining from north-east to south-west.

a. The first, or northernmost, of these chains is, in truth, a continuation of the Alps. The highest point of which, the Peñas de Europa, probably reaches 8,500 feet.

b. The second chain of the table-land is the Guadarama, which separates the valley of the Douro and the Tagus. Toward its western extremity it is better known as the Sierra Nevada. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñas de Guadarama, 8,200 feet. On their sides stands the royal palace of Ildefonso, at the height of 3,800 feet.

c. Between the Tagus and Guadiana comes the Sierra Guadalupe, and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir the Sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding. The highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5,100 feet, while the Cumbre de Aracena, the highest point of the latter, not more than 5,380 feet.

d. But the fifth chain of mountains, that of Granada, called also in its highest part the Sierra Nevada, which bounds the table-land on the south, rises in a few points even higher than the Pyrenees, and in Mulhacen attains 11,660 feet.

e. Between the Sierra Nevada and the sea on the south extends the chain of the jarras, rising to the height of 9,000 feet at the utmost, richly clothed with vineyards to a height of 3,000 feet, and in some places descending abruptly in precipices to the sea.

The low country of the peninsula is of comparatively small extent, embracing only the plains of Aragon and Catalonia, the maritime districts of Valencia and Andalusia, and the middle part of Portugal.

20. The Alps, the highest mountains of Europe, extend uninterruptedly from the valley of the Rhone to the plains of Hungary. On the south they are bounded by the valley of the Danube; on the west by that of the Rhone, and on the north by the valley of the Danube. Some of the alluents of the Rhine. On the east they meet the Illyrian chain.

21. With respect to direction the Alps are not uniform, but are divided by geological structure into two distinct chains, supposed to be of different ages. The maritime Alps, the northern part of the system, strikes south-south-west and north-north-east; the high Alps, or the central chain, stretch west-south-west to east north-east. It is at the point where these two chains cross each other that the Alps attain their greatest elevation, and that Mont Blanc rises to a snow-crest 15,732 feet above the sea. Mont Rosa, about 70 miles farther east, rises to 15,300 feet of the same elevation, and the average height of the whole range between the summits can not be taken at less than 11,000 feet. The mean height of the Alps through their whole extent is about 8,000 feet, and many points reach an elevation of 12,000 feet.

22. These mountains are divided by longitudinal valleys of great extent, in some of which are formed lakes, so that a chain of lakes extends along the foot of the Alps on both sides. On the north the lakes Geneva, Neuchatel, Thun, Luzern, Zurich, Constance, etc., and on the south Maggiore, Lugano, Iseo, Garda, etc.

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29. It remains now to describe briefly the plains which, together with the frame-work of mountains, make up the continent. These occupy fully two-thirds of the whole area.

30. The great plain of Europe occupies the eastern part of the continent. On the eastern boundary the plain extends across the continent from south to north—from the mountain range of the Caucasus and shores of the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean. In width it extends in this part of the continent from the Ural Mountains to the 26th meridian east. To the west of this meridian it terminates on the north on the shores of the Baltic and on the mountain region of Scandinavia; on the south it continues along the south shores of the Baltic, and extends even farther west to the shores of Holland; and if small eminences are not taken into account, it may even be said to continue in a south-west direction through Belgium and the northern parts of France to the banks of the Seine.

31. The portion of the plain west of the 26th meridian is narrowed on the south by the Carpathian Mountains and other ranges which are connected with them. Toward the east it extends over ten degrees of latitude, but in its progress toward the west it becomes gradually narrower till its mean breadth, except where the peninsula of Jutland meets it, does not exceed three degrees. Along the shores of the North Sea it is still narrower.

32. By the narrow portion of the great plain above described and the Baltic Sea (which may be considered as its lowest part, being covered with water) the mountain regions which constitute the western portion of the continent are divided into two separate systems. To the north lies the system of the Scandinavian mountains, and to the south what may be properly called the South European mountain system.

33. Owing to the vast extent of the great European plain, it can attain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible; and hence we find the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper flowing into the Caspian and Black seas from that of the Dvina which empties into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1,200 feet. Besides this great plain, or series of plains, there are several others too important to be passed over in silence: these are the plains of Bohemia and the plains of Hungary—the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles, a great part of which is perfectly level. The plain of Lombardy, through which the Po has its course, is also of considerable extent.

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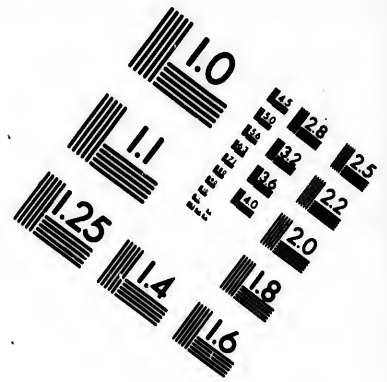
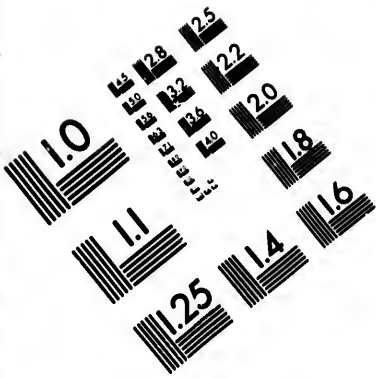
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unquestionably exercised a great influence on the early history and advancement of
-western Europe.

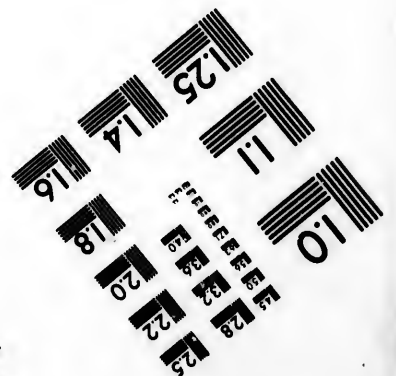
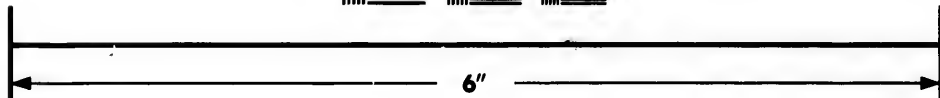
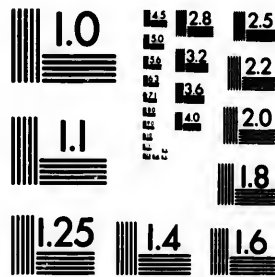
. Europe is occupied by many different races wholly distinct or very remotely connected.
Celts once possessed the west of Europe from the Alps to the British Isles. The only
nant of the pure Celtic tongue is the "Gaelic" or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ire
the Scottish Highlands, and the Hebrides. The Welsh are the descendants of Belgian
ists of mixed Celtic and German race. A portion of these fled from the attacks of the
o-Saxons into Brittany, where the people still speak a language resembling the Welsh.
ain, also, they were driven to the west side; the east shores, the Pyrenees, and part of
ania were held by the Iberians, of whom the Basques are now the representatives.

. Next to the Celtic comes the Teutonic race. Under this name are comprehended the
ans and Scandinavians. The language of the former, including Gothic, Lithuanian,
ish, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, etc., extended from Transylvania to North Britain, and from
Alps to the Baltic Sea. The Scandinavians, Danes and Norwegians chiefly, colonized





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Clayton	3,240	—	1,226	4,466
Clinch	2,609	5	449	3,063
Cobb	10,410	13	8,819	14,249
Colquitt	1,195	11	110	1,316
Columbus	3,511	50	8,293	11,860
Coffee	2,206	10	663	2,879
Coweta	7,438	22	7,348	14,708
Crawford	3,407	18	4,270	7,693
Dade	2,785	4	300	3,069
Dawson	3,528	4	828	3,856
Decatur	5,985	18	5,924	11,922
De Kalb	5,798	8	2,000	7,506
Dooley	4,845	2	4,070	8,917
Dougherty	2,207	9	6,079	8,295
Early	2,092	—	4,057	6,149
Echols	1,177	—	314	1,491
Effingham	2,572	13	2,165	4,755
Elbert	4,697	25	5,711	10,438
Emanuel	3,743	39	1,294	5,081
Fannin	4,995	1	143	5,139
Fayette	5,022	6	2,019	7,047
Floyd	9,269	13	5,013	15,195
Forsyth	6,851	8	590	7,449
Franklin	6,033	42	1,318	7,393
Fulton	11,441	31	2,955	14,427
Gilmer	6,554	3	187	6,724
Glassecock	1,654	25	753	2,437
Glynn	1,043	2	2,839	3,889
Gordon	8,001	99	2,106	10,146
Greene	4,229	25	8,998	12,852
Gwinnett	10,368	31	2,551	12,940
Habersham	5,136	43	757	5,966
Hall	8,091	14	1,261	9,366
Hancock	3,371	36	8,137	12,044
Haralson	2,310	—	229	2,039
Hart	4,603	6	1,523	6,137
Harris	5,976	21	7,736	13,736
Heard	4,979	15	2,811	7,805
Henry	6,175	12	4,515	10,709
Houston	4,328	28	10,755	15,611
Irwin	1,453	—	346	1,690
Jackson	7,240	27	9,329	10,605
Jasper	3,771	13	6,954	10,743
Jefferson	4,133	41	6,045	10,219
Johnson	2,063	7	849	2,919
Jones	3,034	34	5,939	9,107
Laurens	3,728	6	3,269	6,993
Lee	2,242	7	4,947	7,196
Liberty	2,234	—	6,033	8,307
Lincoln	1,675	23	3,763	5,466
Lowndes	2,350	—	3,399	5,249
Lumpkin	4,156	35	432	4,623
Macon	3,375	9	4,865	8,449
Madison	3,924	17	1,093	5,933
Marion	3,354	7	3,529	7,390
McIntosh	1,429	54	4,063	5,546
Meriwether	6,573	4	8,743	15,330
Miller	1,151	—	640	1,791
Milton	3,334	1	617	4,602
Mitchell	2,716	8	1,539	4,308
Monroe	5,733	23	10,177	15,933
Montgomery	2,914	6	977	2,997
Morgan	2,934	7	7,006	9,997
Murray	5,639	2	1,442	7,083
Muscogee	3,966	173	7,445	10,584
Newton	7,322	40	6,453	14,320
Oglethorpe	4,014	31	7,514	11,549
Paulding	6,430	6	572	7,003
Pickens	4,705	—	246	4,951
Pierce	1,740	—	233	1,973
Plk	5,332	24	4,722	10,078
Polk	3,353	3	2,440	6,208
Pulaski	4,607	31	4,106	8,744

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	52,386	893	29,364	82,543	1.42
1800	101,673	1,019	59,404	162,101	2.90
1810	145,414	1,301	105,313	252,438	4.35
1820	189,566	1,763	149,654	340,983	5.68
1830	296,906	2,436	217,531	516,873	8.91
1840	407,605	2,753	230,944	641,302	11.92
1850	521,372	3,981	331,632	857,985	15.02
1860	591,533	3,500	462,193	1,057,226	19.09

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Area 53,405 square miles, or 35,459,300 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	41,144	179	—	41,323
Alexander	4,652	53	—	4,707
Bond	9,767	43	—	9,815
Boone	11,670	3	—	11,673
Brown	9,919	19	—	9,938
Bureau	26,415	11	—	26,426
Calhoun	5,143	1	—	5,144
Carroll	11,713	15	—	11,728
Cass	11,313	12	—	11,325
Champaign	14,531	43	—	14,574
Christian	10,475	17	—	10,492
Clark	14,943	39	—	14,982
Clay	9,309	27	—	9,336
Clinton	10,729	212	—	10,941
Coles	14,174	29	—	14,203
Cook	143,947	1,007	—	144,954
Crawford	11,520	22	—	11,542
Cumberland	8,309	2	—	8,311
De Kalb	19,079	7	—	19,086
De Witt	10,314	6	—	10,320
Douglas	7,109	31	—	7,140
Du Page	14,606	5	—	14,701
Edgar	16,833	37	—	16,925
Edwards	5,379	75	—	5,454
Effingham	7,305	11	—	7,316
Fayette	11,144	43	—	11,189
Ford	1,979	—	—	1,979
Franklin	9,367	26	—	9,393
Fulton	33,239	40	—	33,279
Gallatin	7,320	42	—	7,362
Green	16,067	26	—	16,093
Grundy	10,372	7	—	10,379
Hamilton	9,349	66	—	9,415
Hancock	20,041	20	—	20,061
Hardin	3,704	35	—	3,739
Henderson	9,490	3	—	9,501
Henry	20,633	3	—	20,636
Iroquois	12,235	40	—	12,275
Jackson	9,360	29	—	9,389
Jasper	3,350	14	—	3,364
Jefferson	12,931	34	—	12,965
Jersey	11,942	109	—	12,051
Jo Daviess	27,147	173	—	27,320
Johnson	9,306	36	—	9,342
Kane	30,094	38	—	30,132
Kankakee	15,333	19	—	15,352
Kendall	13,073	1	—	13,074
Knox	23,512	151	—	23,663
Lake	13,243	9	—	13,252
La Salle	43,373	60	—	43,433
Lawrence	3,973	233	—	4,206
Lee	17,443	8	—	17,451
Livingston	11,333	5	—	11,338
Logan	14,247	25	—	14,272
McDonough	20,061	3	—	20,064
McHenry	22,033	4	—	22,037
McLean	23,330	103	—	23,433

Heard	4,979	15	2,811	7,805	Du Page	14,606	5	—	14,701	Crawford
Henry	6,175	12	4,515	10,709	Edgar	16,833	37	—	16,925	Davies
Houston	4,328	28	10,755	15,611	Edwards	5,379	75	—	5,454	Dearborn
Irwin	1,453	—	346	1,690	Effingham	7,305	11	—	7,316	Decatur
Jackson	7,240	27	9,329	10,605	Fayette	11,144	43	—	11,189	De Kalb

LAND AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

ave.	Total.
226	4,466
449	8,063
819	14,242
110	1,816
293	11,860
663	2,879
348	14,703
270	7,693
300	8,069
826	8,856
024	11,922
000	7,806
070	8,017
079	8,205
067	8,149
814	1,491
165	4,755
711	10,438
294	5,081
148	8,189
019	7,047
918	15,195
690	7,749
818	7,893
955	14,427
187	6,724
753	2,437
839	8,889
106	10,146
898	12,652
551	12,940
787	8,968
261	9,868
137	12,044
229	3,039
523	6,187
786	13,736
811	7,805
515	10,702
755	15,011
246	1,690
829	10,605
954	10,743
045	10,219
549	2,910
989	9,107
269	6,093
947	7,196
883	8,807
763	5,466
999	5,249
492	4,626
665	8,440
092	5,933
520	7,809
963	5,546
448	15,330
740	1,791
117	4,602
889	4,808
77	15,953
77	2,907
908	9,007
442	7,083
45	16,584
58	14,820
14	11,549
72	7,089
46	4,951
83	1,978
22	10,073
00	6,208
00	8,744

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	52,886	898	29,264	82,548	1.42
1800	101,678	1,019	59,404	162,101	2.80
1810	145,414	1,801	105,218	252,433	4.35
1820	189,566	1,763	149,654	340,983	5.88
1830	296,806	2,486	217,531	516,823	8.91
1840	407,605	2,753	290,944	699,302	11.92
1850	521,572	2,981	381,689	906,185	15.63
1860	591,588	3,500	462,198	1,057,286	19.09

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Area 55,405 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	41,144	179	—	41,323
Alexander	4,652	55	—	4,707
Bond	9,787	43	—	9,815
Boone	11,670	8	—	11,673
Brown	9,919	19	—	9,988
Bureau	26,415	11	—	26,426
Calhoun	5,143	1	—	5,144
Carroll	11,713	15	—	11,738
Cass	11,818	12	—	11,825
Champaign	14,581	49	—	14,629
Christian	10,475	17	—	10,492
Clark	14,943	89	—	14,987
Clay	9,309	27	—	9,386
Clinton	10,729	212	—	10,941
Colea	14,174	29	—	14,908
Cook	143,947	1,007	—	144,954
Crawford	11,529	22	—	11,551
Cumberland	8,309	9	—	8,311
De Kalb	19,079	7	—	19,086
De Witt	10,814	6	—	10,820
Douglas	7,109	31	—	7,140
Du Page	14,696	5	—	14,701
Edgar	16,888	37	—	16,925
Edwards	5,879	75	—	5,954
Emingham	7,805	11	—	7,816
Fayette	11,146	43	—	11,189
Ford	1,979	—	—	1,979
Franklin	9,867	26	—	9,908
Fulton	33,289	40	—	33,388
Gallatin	7,629	426	—	8,055
Green	16,067	26	—	16,098
Grundy	10,872	7	—	10,879
Hamilton	9,840	66	—	9,915
Hancock	20,041	20	—	20,061
Hardin	8,704	55	—	8,759
Henderson	9,409	3	—	9,501
Henry	20,658	2	—	20,660
Iroquoia	12,285	40	—	12,325
Jackson	9,560	29	—	9,589
Jasper	8,850	14	—	8,864
Jefferson	12,981	84	—	13,065
Jersey	11,942	109	—	12,051
Jo Daviess	27,147	178	—	27,325
Johnson	9,806	36	—	9,848
Kane	80,024	38	—	80,062
Kankakee	15,898	19	—	15,419
Kendall	18,078	1	—	18,074
Knox	93,512	161	—	93,663
Lake	18,243	9	—	18,257
La Salle	48,273	60	—	48,339
Lawrence	8,976	288	—	9,214
Lee	17,643	8	—	17,651
Livingston	11,682	5	—	11,687
Logan	14,247	25	—	14,272
McDonough	30,061	8	—	30,069
McHenry	22,985	4	—	22,989
McLean	23,580	102	—	23,682

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Washington	18,725	6	—	18,731
Wayne	12,222	1	—	12,223
White	12,274	129	—	12,403
Whiteidea	18,729	8	—	18,737
Will	29,264	57	—	29,321
Williamson	19,067	118	—	19,205
Winnebago	24,457	84	—	24,491
Woodford	18,231	1	—	18,232
TOTAL (102 counties)	1,704,828	7,628	—	1,711,951

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1810	11,501	618	163	12,282	0.22
1820	53,789	457	917	55,163	1.00
1830	155,041	1,637	747	157,425	2.84
1840	479,254	3,598	331	479,183	8.99
1850	846,084	5,486	—	851,470	15.37
1860	1,704,828	7,628	—	1,711,951	30.90

STATE OF INDIANA.

Area 35,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	9,246	6	—	9,252
Allen	29,265	68	—	29,333
Bartholomew	17,858	7	—	17,865
Benton	2,809	—	—	2,809
Blackford	4,122	—	—	4,122
Boone	16,668	90	—	16,758
Brown	6,507	—	—	6,507
Carroll	13,476	18	—	13,489
Cass	16,778	65	—	16,843
Clark	10,982	520	—	20,503
Clay	12,189	22	—	12,161
Clinton	14,485	20	—	14,505
Crawford	8,226	—	—	8,226
Davies	13,249	74	—	13,323
Dearborn	24,329	74	—	24,406
Decatur	17,370	24	—	17,394
De Kalb	18,865	15	—	18,880
Delaware	15,737	16	—	15,758
Dubois	10,833	12	—	10,894
Elkhart	20,066	20	—	20,096
Fayette	10,183	87	—	10,223
Floyd	19,426	757	—	20,183
Fountain	15,498	78	—	15,566
Franklin	19,446	108	—	19,549
Fulton	9,416	6	—	9,422
Gibson	14,253	274	—	14,532
Grant	15,413	854	—	15,707
Green	15,962	79	—	16,041
Hamilton	16,660	320	—	17,310
Hancock	12,709	93	—	12,802
Harrison	18,407	114	—	18,521
Hendricks	15,903	43	—	16,933
Henry	19,836	233	—	20,119
Howard	12,359	165	—	12,521
Huntington	14,865	9	—	14,607
Jaekson	18,107	179	—	18,236
Jasper	4,236	5	—	4,291
Jay	11,373	21	—	11,399
Jefferson	91,594	513	—	92,086
Jennings	14,593	151	—	14,749
Johnson	14,885	19	—	14,854
Knox	15,607	449	—	16,056
Kosciusko	17,416	9	—	17,418
La Grange	11,350	16	—	11,366
Lake	9,140	5	—	9,145
La Porte	22,784	135	—	22,919
Lawrence	13,574	118	—	13,692

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Warren	10,040	17	—	10,057
Warrick	18,242	19	—	18,261
Washington	17,723	187	—	17,909
Wayno	28,688	870	—	29,558
Wells	10,843	1	—	10,844
White	8,237	21	—	8,258
Whitely	10,688	92	—	10,780
TOTAL (92 counties)	1,839,000	11,423	—	1,850,423

Counties.	White.	Free Col.
Stiory	4,051	—
Tama	5,285	—
Taylor	8,590	—
Union	2,013	—
Van Buren	17,077	4
Wappello	14,471	47
Warren	10,267	14
Washington	14,222	18
Wayno	6,393	11
Webster	2,500	4
Winnebago	168	—
Winneshek	18,042	—
Woodbury	1,116	8
Worth	738	—
Wright	653	—
TOTAL (99 counties)	107,844	1,069

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq. m.
1500	4,577	163	135	4,875	0.14
1810	23,590	893	237	24,520	0.73
1830	14,753	1,230	190	147,178	4.35
1850	339,399	3,829	8	343,081	10.15
1840	673,693	7,165	8	680,866	20.29
1850	977,154	11,263	—	988,416	29.28
1860	1,839,000	11,423	—	1,850,423	39.94

STATE OF IOWA.

Area 55,045 square miles, or 35,223,800 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adair	934	—	—	934
Adams	1,533	—	—	1,533
Allamakee	12,231	6	—	12,237
Appanoose	11,913	18	—	11,931
Audubon	454	—	—	454
Benton	8,495	1	—	8,496
Black Hawk	8,226	18	—	8,244
Boone	4,232	—	—	4,232
Bremner	4,910	5	—	4,915
Buena Vista	7,904	2	—	7,906
Buncombe	57	—	—	57
Butler	3,723	1	—	3,724
Calhoun	147	—	—	147
Carroll	281	—	—	281
Case	1,612	—	—	1,612
Cedar	12,937	12	—	12,949
Cerro Gordo	940	—	—	940
Cherokee	53	—	—	53
Chickasaw	4,331	5	—	4,336
Clarke	5,427	—	—	5,427
Clayton	20,708	25	—	20,733
Clay	52	—	—	52
Clinton	13,925	18	—	13,943
Crawford	853	—	—	853
Dallas	5,244	—	—	5,244
Davis	13,762	2	—	13,764
Decatur	8,070	7	—	8,077
Delaware	11,023	1	—	11,024
Des Moines	19,558	28	—	19,611
Dickinson	180	—	—	180
Dubuque	31,083	31	—	31,164
Emmett	105	—	—	105
Fayette	12,019	54	—	12,073
Franklin	1,309	—	—	1,309
Fremont	5,069	5	—	5,074
Floyd	3,744	—	—	3,744
Greene	1,374	—	—	1,374
Grundy	793	—	—	793
Guthrie	3,053	—	—	3,053
Hamilton	1,699	—	—	1,699
Hancock	179	—	—	179
Hardin	5,440	—	—	5,440
Harrison	8,620	1	—	8,621
Henry	18,677	24	—	18,701
Howard	3,167	1	—	3,168
Humboldt	333	—	—	333
Ida	43	—	—	43
Iowa	8,029	—	—	8,029
Jackson	13,432	11	—	13,443
Jasper	9,893	1	—	9,894
Jefferson	15,080	8	—	15,088

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.
1840	42,924	172	16
1850	191,831	333	—
1860	673,844	1,069	—

STATE OF KANSAS

Area 73,418 square miles, or 50,131,000 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.
Allen	8,079	3
Anderson	2,393	—
Atchison	7,693	80
Bourbon	6,036	65
Breckenridge	3,197	—
Brown	2,607	—
Butler	432	5
Chase	603	—
Clay	163	—
Coffey	2,842	—
Davis	1,162	1
Dickinson	873	—
Doniphan	3,042	41
Dorn	83	—
Douglas	8,633	4
Franklin	8,030	—
Godfrey	19	—
Greenwood	759	—
Hunter	150	8
Jackson	1,936	—
Jefferson	4,439	20
Johnson	4,801	—
Leavenworth	12,311	295
Linn	6,335	1
Lykins	4,930	—
Madison	636	—
Marion	74	—
Marshall	2,280	—
McGhee	1,435	66
Morris	770	—
Nemaha	2,436	—
Oaage	1,118	—
Otoe	214	24
Pottawatomie	1,529	—
Riley	1,224	—
Shawnee	8,505	8
Wabaunsee	1,023	—
Washington	179	—
Wilson	27	—
Woodson	1,483	—
Wyandott	2,561	43
TOTAL (41 counties)	106,579	625

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Area 37,650 square miles, or 24,115,000 acres.

ICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

69

White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
4,051	—	—	4,051
5,285	—	—	5,285
8,590	—	—	8,590
2,012	—	—	2,012
17,077	4	—	17,081
14,471	47	—	14,518
10,267	14	—	10,281
14,222	18	—	14,240
6,993	11	—	6,409
2,500	4	—	2,504
163	—	—	163
18,942	—	—	18,942
1,116	3	—	1,119
756	—	—	756
653	—	—	653
673,844	1,069	—	674,913

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
2,924	173	16	43,112	0.73
1,881	838	—	192,214	3.50
3,844	1,069	—	674,913	12.20

STATE OF KANSAS.

Area 73,418 square miles, or 50,187,520 acres.

White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
3,079	3	—	3,082
2,398	—	2	2,400
7,693	36	—	7,729
6,086	65	—	6,151
3,197	—	—	3,197
2,607	—	—	2,607
439	5	—	437
503	—	—	503
163	—	—	163
2,842	—	—	2,842
1,162	1	—	1,163
878	—	—	878
8,042	41	—	8,083
88	—	—	88
8,633	4	—	8,637
3,030	—	—	3,030
19	—	—	19
759	—	—	759
150	8	—	158
1,936	—	—	1,936
4,439	20	—	4,459
4,304	—	—	4,304
12,311	295	—	12,606
6,835	1	—	6,836
4,930	—	—	4,930
636	—	—	636
74	—	—	74
2,230	—	—	2,230
1,435	68	—	1,501
770	—	—	770
2,436	—	—	2,436
1,118	—	—	1,118
214	24	—	238
1,529	—	—	1,529
1,224	—	—	1,224
3,505	8	—	3,513
1,023	—	—	1,023
853	—	—	853
27	—	—	27
1,483	—	—	1,483
2,691	43	—	2,699
106,579	625	2	107,206

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Fleming	10,359	112	2,013	12,489
Floyd	6,168	73	147	6,388
Franklin	8,860	450	2,884	12,194
Fulton	4,220	19	1,078	5,317
Gallatin	4,334	14	708	5,056
Garrard	6,857	96	3,578	10,531
Grant	7,680	30	696	8,356
Graves	13,336	2	2,945	16,283
Grayson	7,623	8	351	7,982
Green	6,323	111	2,372	8,806
Greenup	6,350	47	263	6,700
Hancock	5,333	18	818	6,218
Hardin	19,626	33	2,580	22,239
Harlan	5,333	15	127	5,475
Harrison	10,341	149	3,239	13,729
Hart	8,378	75	1,395	9,848
Henderson	8,413	77	5,767	14,257
Henry	8,602	36	3,311	11,949
Hickman	5,739	20	1,249	7,008
Hopkins	9,336	30	2,009	11,375
Jackson	3,069	21	7	3,097
Jefferson	77,093	2,007	10,804	89,904
Jessamine	5,671	96	3,693	9,460
Johnson	5,260	19	27	5,306
Kenton	24,815	65	567	25,447
Knox	7,034	184	439	7,707
La Rue	5,937	4	900	6,841
Laurel	5,301	1	186	5,488
Lawrence	7,443	12	146	7,601
Letcher	3,737	9	108	3,854
Lewis	6,114	17	230	6,361
Lincoln	7,059	153	3,430	10,642
Livingston	5,955	36	1,223	7,214
Logan	12,295	370	6,356	19,021
Lyon	4,167	46	1,094	5,307
McCracken	8,554	68	1,733	10,355
McLean	5,227	29	833	6,144
Madison	11,025	143	6,034	17,202
Magoffin	3,333	76	71	3,480
Marion	9,004	110	3,479	12,593
Marshall	2,096	35	351	2,482
Mason	14,035	335	3,772	18,142
Mende	6,044	22	1,332	7,398
Mercer	10,149	278	3,274	13,701
Metcalfe	5,314	50	731	6,145
Monroe	7,612	17	922	8,551
Montgomery	4,967	140	2,752	7,859
Morgan	3,936	31	170	4,137
Muhlenberg	9,101	40	1,534	10,725
Nelson	10,160	109	5,530	15,799
Nicholas	9,261	165	1,614	11,040
Ohio	10,333	29	1,202	11,564
Oklahoma	4,315	37	2,431	6,783
Owen	10,330	70	1,660	12,060
Owsley	5,205	13	112	5,330
Pendleton	9,977	42	424	10,443
Perry	3,363	14	73	3,450
Pike	7,247	40	97	7,384
Powell	2,103	24	125	2,252
Pulaski	15,319	53	1,230	16,602
Rock Castle	4,045	40	357	4,442
Rowan	2,139	1	142	2,282
Russell	5,453	12	559	6,024
Scott	8,441	232	5,744	14,417
Shelby	9,634	165	6,634	16,433
Simpson	5,743	96	2,307	8,146
Spencer	3,974	9	2,205	6,188
Taylor	5,775	129	1,597	7,431
Todd	6,631	45	4,349	11,025
Trigg	7,502	41	3,443	11,051
Trimble	5,044	5	381	5,430
Union	9,066	20	3,105	12,191
Warren	11,709	203	5,313	17,225
Washington	8,707	46	2,322	11,075
Wayne	9,244	23	937	10,204
Webster	6,417	33	1,033	7,483
Whitely	7,533	26	133	7,692
Woodford	5,276	114	5,329	11,219

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Area 87,630 square miles, or 24,115,200 acres.

Hearld	4,979	15	2,511	7,505
Henry	6,175	12	4,615	10,792
Houston	4,828	28	10,765	15,011
Irwin	1,453	—	246	1,090
Jackson	7,249	27	8,329	10,605
Jasper	8,771	18	6,954	10,743
Jefferson	4,183	41	6,045	10,219
Johnson	2,063	7	849	2,919
Jones	3,084	34	5,939	9,107
Laurens	8,728	6	8,269	6,998
Lee	2,242	7	4,947	7,196
Liberty	2,254	—	6,093	8,367
Lincoln	1,675	23	3,763	5,468
Lowndes	2,850	—	2,899	5,249
Lumpkin	4,156	83	492	4,026
Macon	8,575	9	4,865	8,440
Madison	8,924	17	1,093	5,933
Marion	8,554	7	8,529	7,390
McIntosh	1,429	54	4,063	5,516
Meriwether	6,578	4	8,748	15,330
Miller	1,151	—	610	1,791
Milton	8,934	1	617	4,602
Mitchell	2,716	3	1,539	4,303
Monroe	5,753	23	10,177	15,953
Montgomery	2,014	6	977	2,997
Morgan	2,984	7	7,006	9,997
Murray	5,639	2	1,442	7,083
Muscogee	8,966	173	7,445	16,534
Newton	7,822	40	6,458	14,320
Oglethorpe	4,014	21	7,514	11,549
Paulding	6,460	6	572	7,033
Pleikens	4,705	—	246	4,951
Pierce	1,740	—	233	1,973
Pike	5,832	24	4,722	10,073
Polk	3,853	2	2,440	6,295
Pulaski	4,607	81	4,106	8,744
Putnam	2,956	81	7,138	10,125
Quitman	1,870	4	1,625	3,499
Rabun	3,061	4	206	3,271
Randolph	5,103	1	4,467	9,571
Richmond	12,405	490	8,389	21,234
Schley	2,274	11	2,343	4,633
Scriven	3,742	2	4,530	8,274
Spalding	4,826	54	9,819	8,699
Stewart	5,594	4	7,834	13,422
Sumter	4,536	2	4,590	9,428
Talbot	4,994	19	8,603	13,616
Tallapoosa	1,693	41	2,849	4,583
Tatnall	8,191	4	1,157	4,352
Taylor	8,601	—	2,897	5,995
Telfair	1,977	—	836	2,713
Terrell	8,343	1	2,383	6,232
Thomas	4,483	34	6,244	10,766
Towns	2,346	5	108	2,459
Troup	6,223	87	10,002	16,232
Twiggs	2,930	72	5,818	8,320
Union	4,295	2	116	4,413
Upson	5,015	7	4,583	9,910
Walker	8,517	30	1,535	10,052
Walton	6,447	6	4,621	11,074
Warren	4,347	94	5,81	9,820
Ware	1,818	5	877	2,300
Washington	6,143	23	6,522	12,698
Wayne	1,617	30	621	2,263
Webster	2,741	2	2,237	5,080
White	8,041	11	263	8,315
Whitefield	8,814	1	1,783	10,047
Wilcox	1,692	2	421	2,115
Wilkes	8,484	83	7,953	11,420
Wilkinson	5,472	17	3,897	9,876
Worth	2,118	13	682	2,768
TOTAL (182 counties)	591,588	3,500	462,198	1,067,236
Du Page				14
Edgar				16
Edwards				5
Effingham				7
Fayette				11
Ford				1
Franklin				9
Fulton				83
Gallatin				7
Green				16
Grundy				10
Hamilton				9
Hancock				29
Hardin				8
Henderson				9
Henry				20
Iroquois				12
Jackson				9
Jasper				8
Jefferson				12
Jersey				11
Jo Daviess				27
Johnson				9
Kane				30
Kankakee				15
Kendall				18
Knox				23
Lake				13
La Salle				43
Lawrence				8
Lee				17
Livingston				11
Logan				14
McDonough				20
McHenry				22
McLean				23
Macon				13
Macoupin				24
Madison				30
Marion				12
Marshall				13
Mason				10
Massac				6
Menard				9
Mercer				15
Monroe				12
Montgomery				18
Morgan				21
Moultrie				7
Ogle				22
Peoria				26
Perry				9
Piatt				6
Pike				27
Pope				6
Pulaski				8
Putnam				5
Randolph				16
Richland				9
Rock Island				20
St. Clair				37
Saline				9
Sangamon				31
Schuyler				14
Scott				9
Shelby				14
Stark				9
Stephenson				25
Tazewell				21
Union				11
Vermillion				19
Wabash				7
Warren				13

305	Du Page	14,596	5	14,596	Crawford	18,249	74	18,249
709	Edgar	16,888	87	16,825	Davless	18,249	74	18,249
311	Edwards	5,379	75	5,454	Dearborn	24,882	74	24,406
390	Effingham	7,805	11	7,816	Decatur	17,270	24	17,294
743	Fayette	11,146	43	11,169	De Kalb	18,865	15	18,880
748	Ford	1,979	—	1,979	Delaware	15,787	16	15,753
219	Franklin	9,367	26	9,393	Dubois	10,882	12	10,894
919	Fulton	88,280	49	88,338	Elkhart	20,966	20	20,958
167	Gallatin	7,029	426	8,005	Fayette	10,188	87	10,225
998	Green	16,067	26	16,098	Floyd	19,428	737	20,153
106	Grundy	10,872	7	10,879	Fountain	15,408	73	15,566
367	Hamilton	9,349	68	9,915	Franklin	19,446	108	19,549
1067	Hancock	29,041	20	29,061	Fulton	9,416	6	9,422
949	Hardin	3,704	55	3,759	Gibson	14,258	274	14,582
826	Henderson	9,499	2	9,501	Grant	15,418	854	15,791
140	Henry	20,653	2	20,660	Green	15,992	79	16,041
383	Iroquois	12,285	40	12,325	Hamilton	16,060	820	17,310
390	Jackson	9,560	29	9,589	Hancock	19,709	98	19,929
516	Jasper	8,850	14	8,864	Harrison	18,407	114	18,521
330	Jefferson	12,981	84	12,965	Hendricks	16,903	45	16,953
791	Jersey	11,942	109	10,061	Henry	19,886	253	20,119
592	Jo Davless	27,147	178	27,325	Howard	12,359	165	12,521
308	Johnson	9,306	80	9,342	Huntington	14,665	2	14,867
958	Kane	30,024	38	30,092	Jackson	16,107	179	16,286
997	Kankakee	15,398	19	15,412	Jasper	4,256	5	4,291
997	Kendall	18,078	1	18,074	Jay	11,878	21	11,899
383	Knox	28,512	151	28,603	Jefferson	21,524	512	25,086
534	Lake	19,243	9	19,257	Jennings	14,598	151	14,719
320	La Salle	49,272	60	49,322	Johnson	14,885	19	14,854
549	Lawrence	8,976	288	9,214	Knox	15,607	449	16,056
393	Lee	17,648	8	17,651	Kosciusko	17,416	2	17,418
951	Livingson	11,682	5	11,687	La Grange	11,350	16	11,366
978	Logan	14,247	25	14,273	Lake	9,140	5	9,145
373	McDonough	20,061	8	20,069	La Porte	22,754	135	22,919
295	McHenry	22,035	4	22,089	Lawrence	18,574	119	18,692
744	McLean	23,580	19 ^a	23,773	Madison	16,458	60	16,518
125	Macon	13,655	88	13,738	Marion	89,080	625	89,555
499	Macoupin	24,604	93	24,602	Marshall	12,719	8	12,722
271	Madison	30,680	563	31,251	Martin	8,923	52	8,975
571	Marion	12,730	9	12,739	Miami	16,804	47	16,551
254	Marshall	13,487	—	13,487	Monroe	12,822	25	12,817
693	Mason	10,929	9	10,931	Montgomery	20,783	150	20,853
274	Massac	6,101	119	6,213	Morgan	16,908	107	16,110
699	Menard	9,577	7	9,584	Newton	2,860	—	2,960
422	Mercer	15,037	5	15,042	Noble	14,907	8	14,915
428	Monroe	12,815	17	12,832	Ohio	5,489	23	5,462
616	Montgomery	18,881	93	18,979	Orange	11,816	260	12,076
583	Morgan	21,937	175	22,112	Owen	14,291	83	14,376
352	Moultrie	6,884	1	6,885	Parke	15,342	196	15,593
998	Ogle	22,863	25	22,883	Perry	11,944	8	11,947
713	Peoria	36,475	126	36,601	Pike	10,964	14	10,973
232	Perry	9,503	44	9,552	Porter	10,224	17	10,318
766	Platt	6,124	8	6,127	Posey	16,081	186	16,167
450	Pike	27,182	67	27,249	Pulaski	5,711	—	5,711
202	Pope	6,546	196	6,742	Putnam	20,662	19	20,681
320	Pulaski	3,904	89	3,943	Randolph	18,172	825	18,997
413	Putnam	5,579	8	5,587	Ripley	19,967	87	19,954
910	Randolph	16,766	489	17,205	Rush	15,774	419	16,198
082	Richland	9,709	3	9,711	St. Joseph	19,367	88	19,455
074	Rock Island	20,981	24	21,005	Scott	7,301	2	7,303
200	St. Clair	37,169	525	37,694	Shelby	19,543	21	19,569
898	Saline	9,161	170	9,331	Spencer	14,554	2	14,556
268	Sangamon	31,963	311	32,374	Stark	2,194	1	2,195
080	Schuyler	14,670	14	14,684	Steuben	10,879	2	10,374
815	Scott	9,047	23	9,069	Sullivan	14,944	120	15,064
047	Shelby	14,590	23	14,613	Switzerland	19,656	42	12,693
115	Stark	9,008	1	9,004	Tippecanoe	25,582	143	25,726
420	Stephenson	25,112	—	25,119	Tipton	8,185	35	8,180
876	Tazewell	21,427	43	21,470	Union	7,069	40	7,109
768	Union	11,145	86	11,131	Vanderberg	20,425	127	20,522
296	Vermillion	19,779	21	19,800	Vermillion	9,399	80	9,422
	Wabash	7,233	80	7,313	Vigo	21,811	706	22,517
	Warren	13,293	48	13,326	Wabash	17,514	83	17,547

1,163	Marion	8,001	35	851	
878	Marshall	6,506	85	3,772	
8,983	Mason	14,065	385	1,982	13,701
83	Meade	6,944	22	8,274	6,745
8,037	Mercer	10,140	278	781	8,551
8,080	Metcalf	5,914	56	922	7,550
19	Monroe	7,612	17	170	0,287
759	Montgomery	4,967	140	1,584	10,725
153	Morgan	8,936	81	5,580	15,790
1,936	Muhlenberg	9,101	40	1,614	11,080
4,459	Nelson	10,100	109	1,202	12,209
4,864	Nicholas	9,261	155	2,481	7,263
12,606	Ohio	10,888	20	1,660	12,719
6,386	Oldham	4,815	37	5,205	5,325
4,980	Owen	10,989	70	112	10,443
636	Owensley	5,205	19	424	8,950
74	Pendleton	9,977	42	78	7,384
2,280	Perry	8,868	14	97	2,257
1,501	Pike	7,247	40	125	17,201
770	Powell	2,108	24	1,380	5,343
2,436	Pulaski	15,819	52	142	2,282
1,113	Rock Castle	4,046	40	559	6,024
298	Rowan	2,189	1	5,744	14,417
1,529	Russell	5,458	12	6,634	16,483
1,224	Scott	8,441	232	2,307	8,146
8,513	Shelby	9,634	165	9	8,168
1,023	Simpson	5,748	96	1,597	7,481
883	Spencer	8,974	9	4,849	11,575
27	Taylor	5,775	129	3,448	11,051
1,488	Todd	6,681	45	681	5,880
2,609	Trigg	7,562	41	8,105	12,791
2	Trimble	5,044	5	5,818	17,820
107,206	Union	9,666	20	2,922	11,575
	Warren	11,709	203	987	10,259
	Washington	8,707	46	1,089	7,588
	Wayne	9,244	28	183	7,762
	Webster	6,417	33	5,829	11,210
	Whitely	7,553	26		
	Woodford	5,276	114		
	TOTAL (109 counties)	919,517	10,684	225,483	1,155,634

Y.
acres.

Slave.	Total.
1,602	9,509
1,522	9,187
1,257	7,404
1,718	8,899
4,078	16,665
2,500	12,118
1,745	11,196
6,767	14,860
156	6,044
8,279	9,904
750	11,021
190	4,950
2,340	13,236
1,458	7,259
770	7,927
2,406	9,318
1,492	9,915
116	20,909
1,045	6,578
809	9,516
666	6,466
9,951	21,627
4,762	11,484
849	6,859
258	5,781
989	8,796
1,418	7,340
8,515	15,549
278	4,645
507	6,886
10,015	22,599

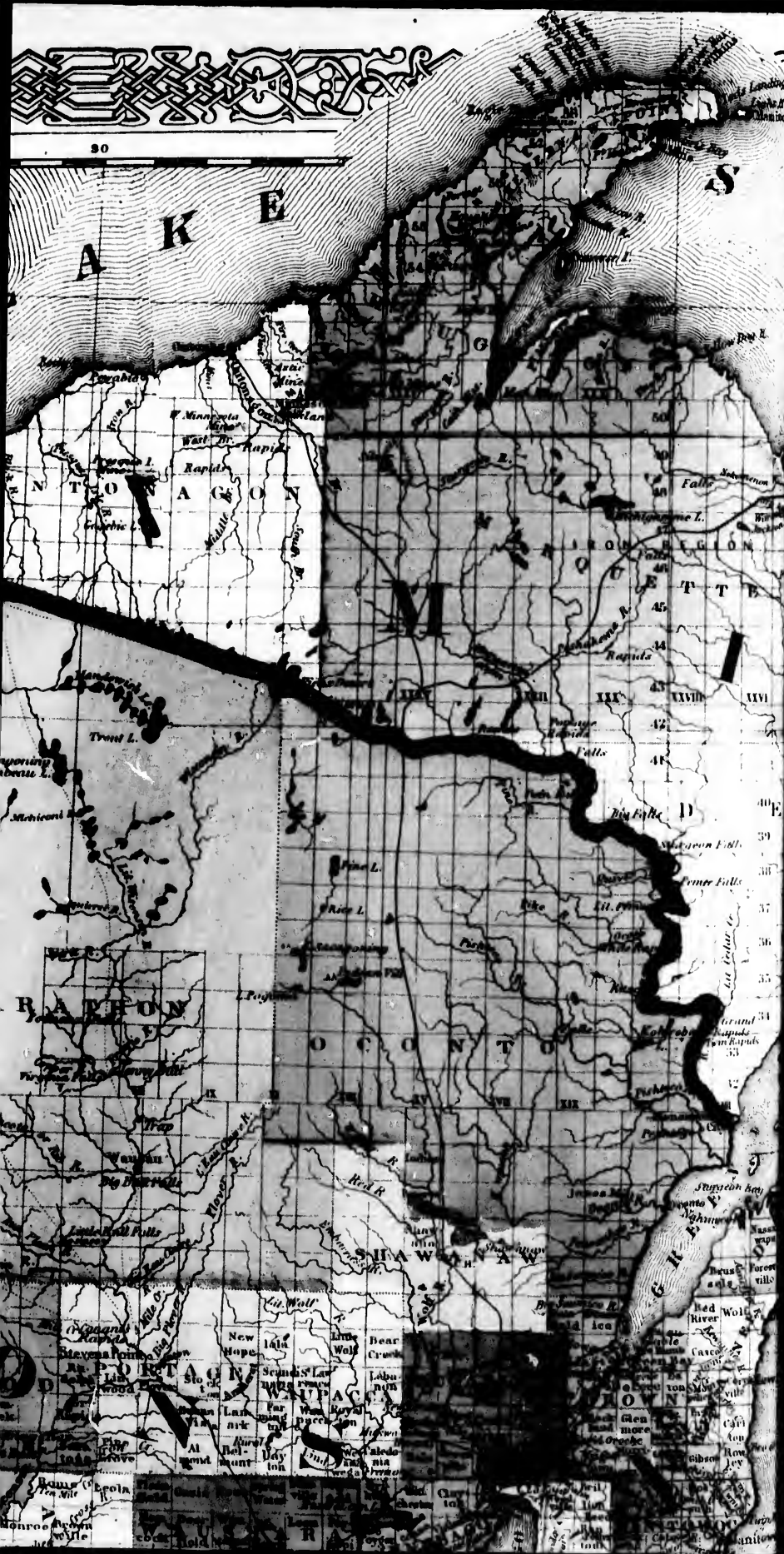
PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

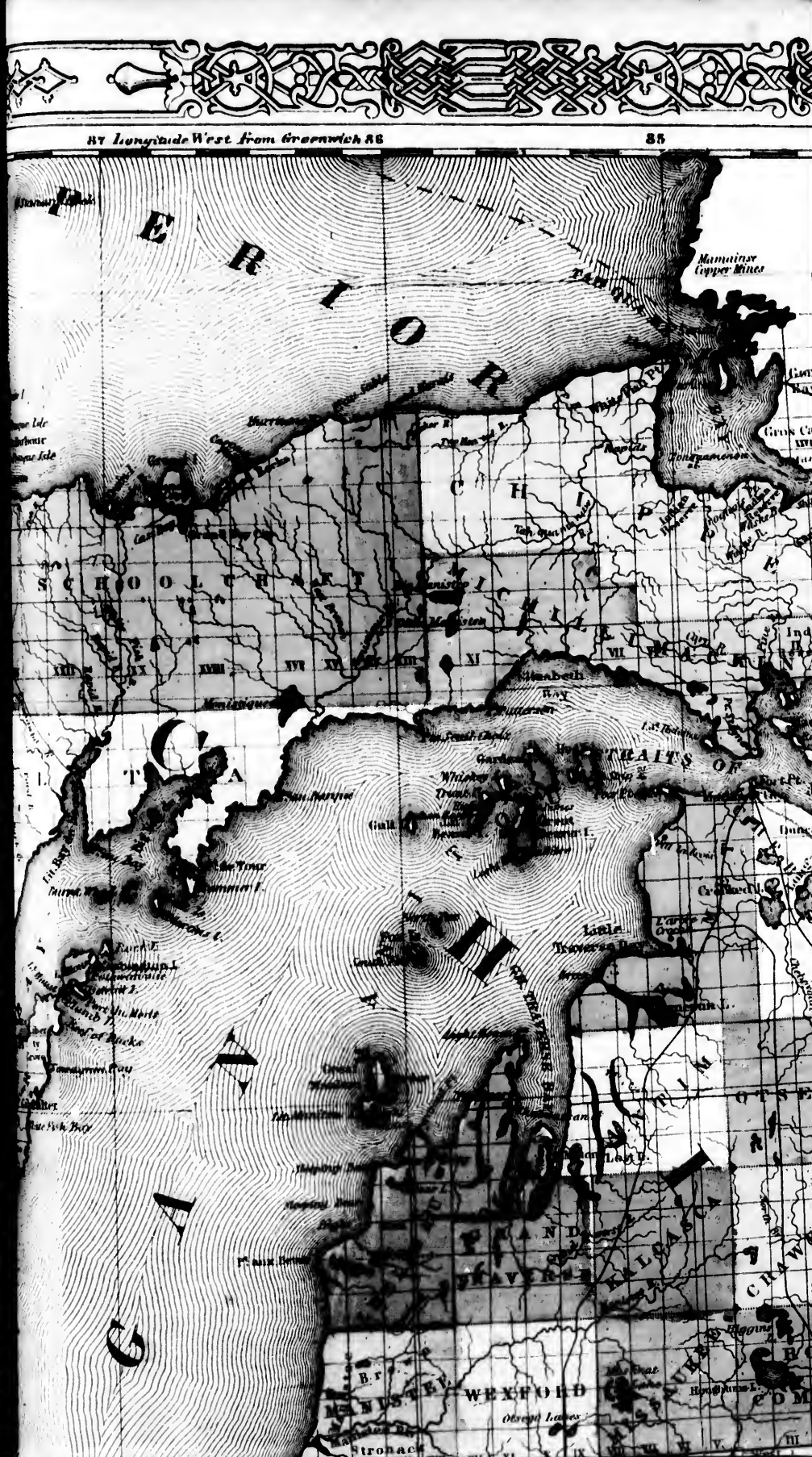
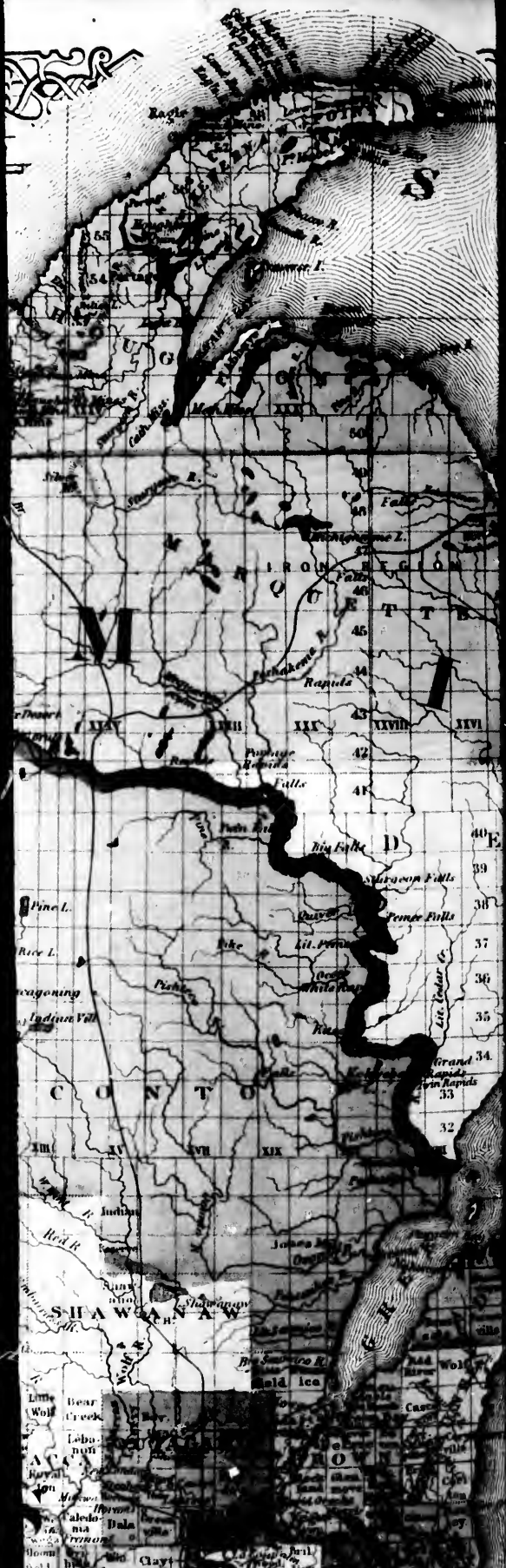
Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. 1840 m.
1790	61,188	114	11,880	73,077	104
1800	179,871	741	40,343	220,955	509
1810	324,237	1,713	80,561	406,511	1079
1820	484,644	2,759	126,739	614,142	1497
1830	517,787	4,917	165,218	687,917	1825
1840	590,258	7,317	182,258	779,823	2069
1850	761,418	10,011	210,931	982,405	2607
1860	919,517	10,684	225,483	1,155,634	3067

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Area 46,481 square miles, or 29,715,340 acres.

Parishes	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Ascension	3,940	163	7,376	11,484
Assumption	7,189	94	3,096	15,879
Avoyelles	5,908	74	7,185	13,167
Baton Rouge, East.	6,944	532	8,570	16,046
Baton Rouge, West	1,559	118	5,340	7,312
Bienville	5,900	100	5,000	11,000
Bossier	3,948	—	8,000	11,848
Caddo	4,788	69	7,388	12,140
Calcasieu	4,452	305	1,171	5,928
Caldwell	2,888	—	1,945	4,833
Carroll	4,124	20	13,908	18,052
Catahoula	5,492	46	6,118	11,651







87 Longitude West from Greenwich AS

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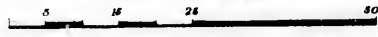
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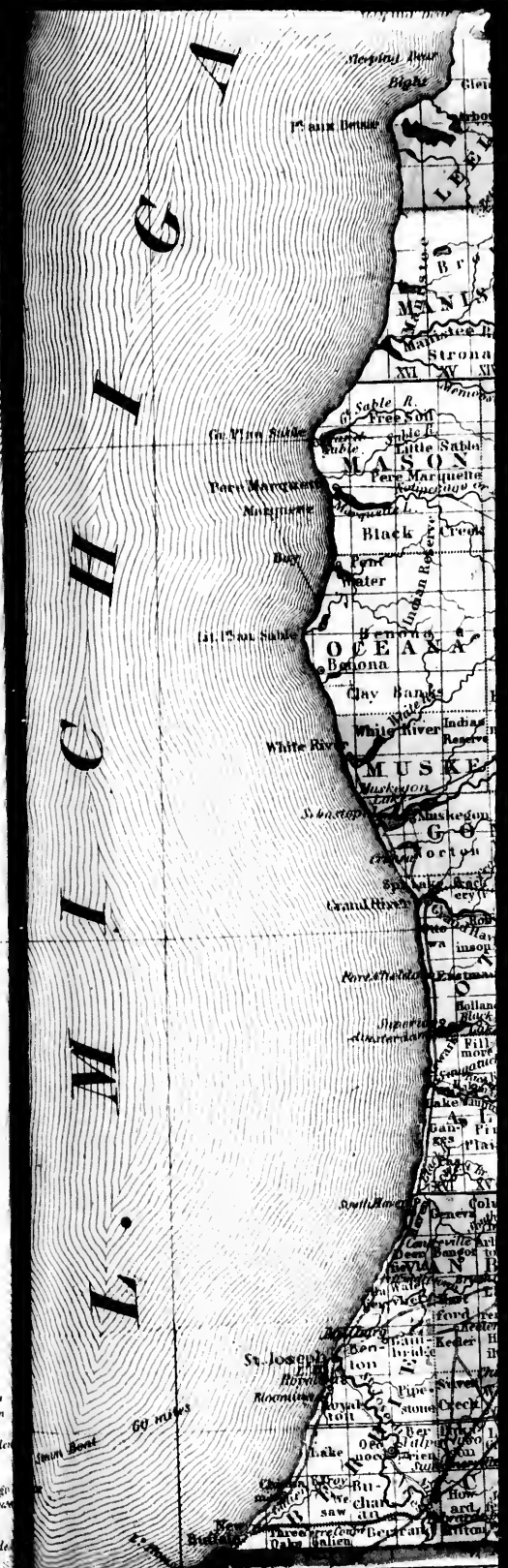
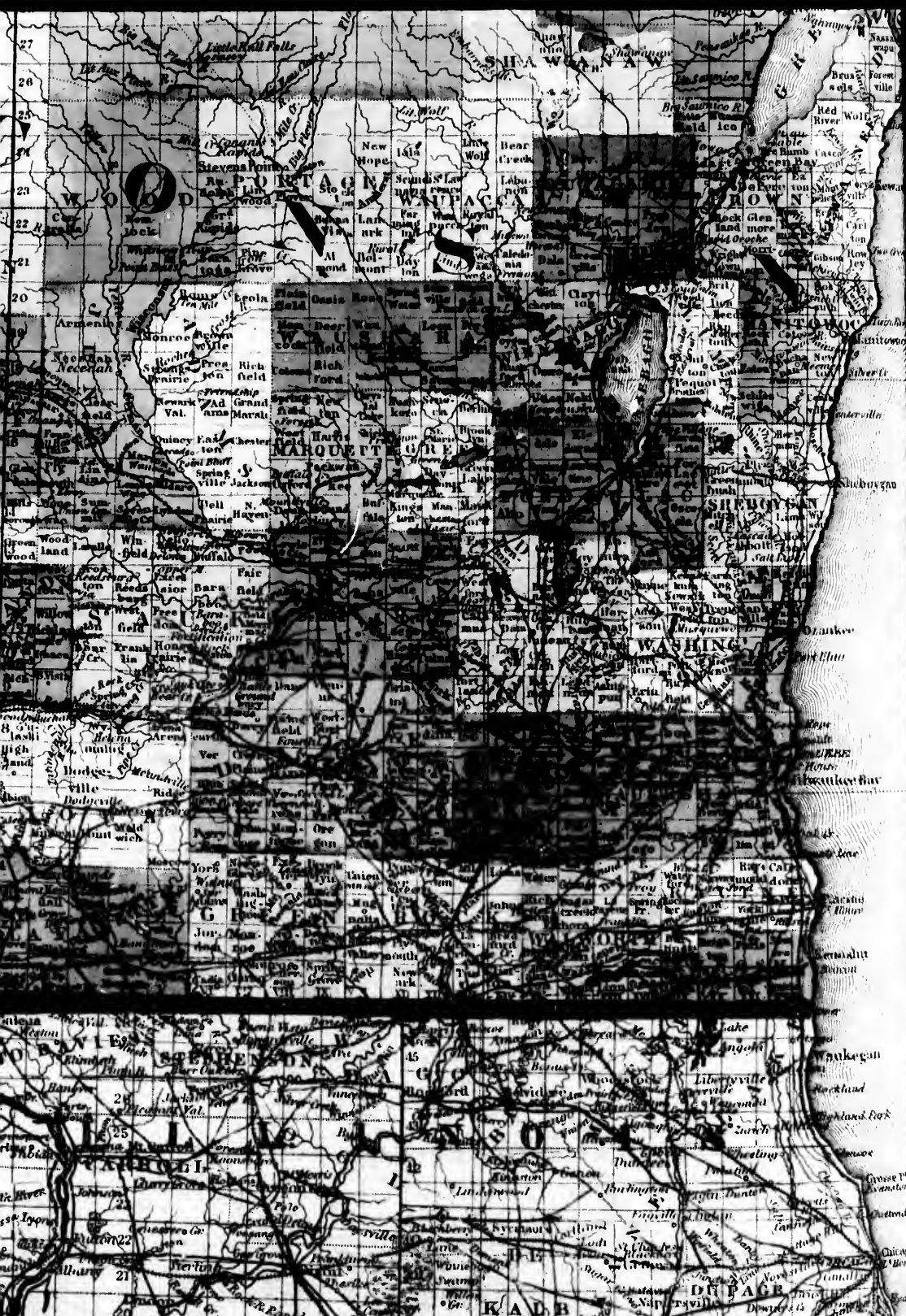


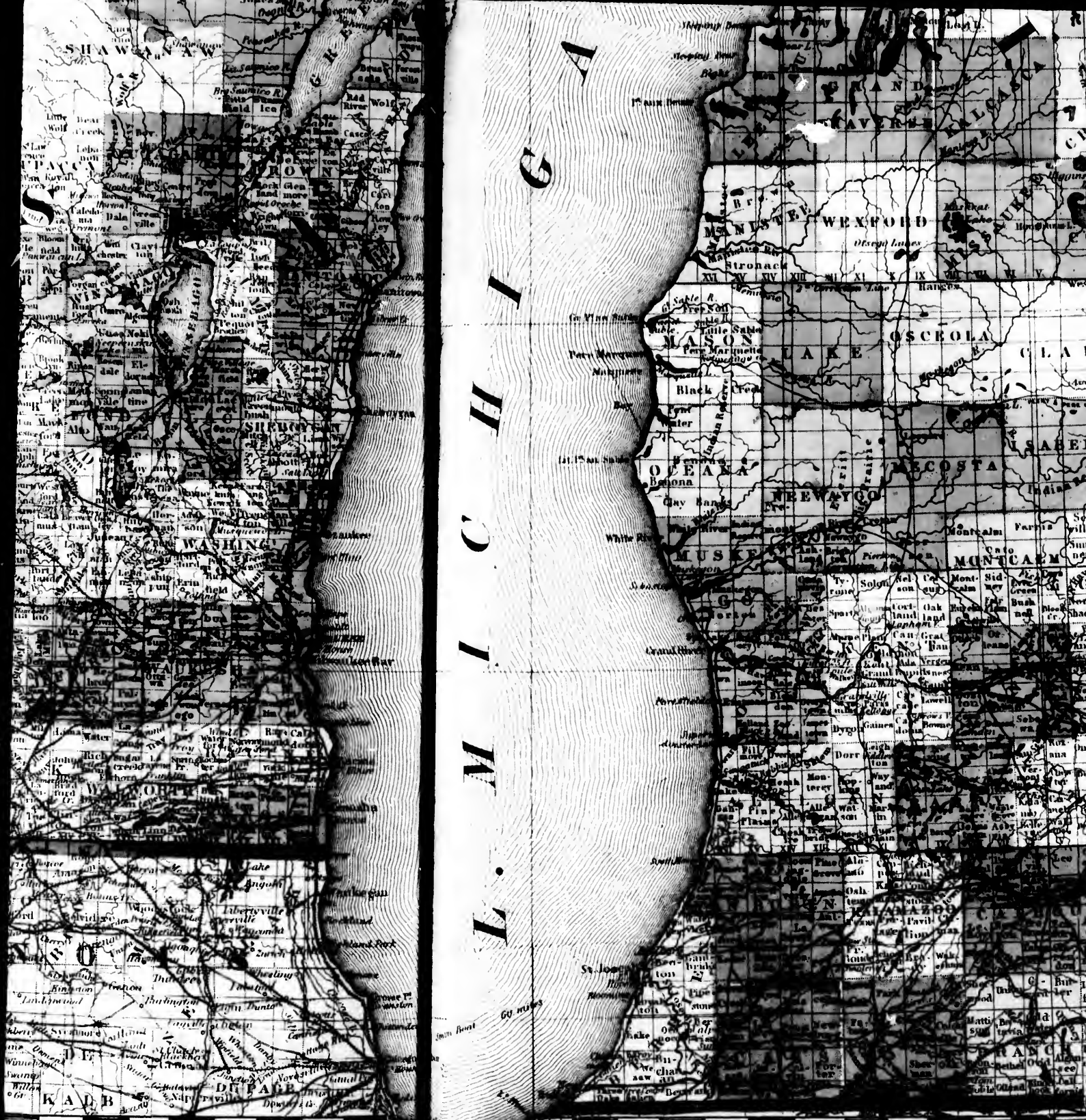
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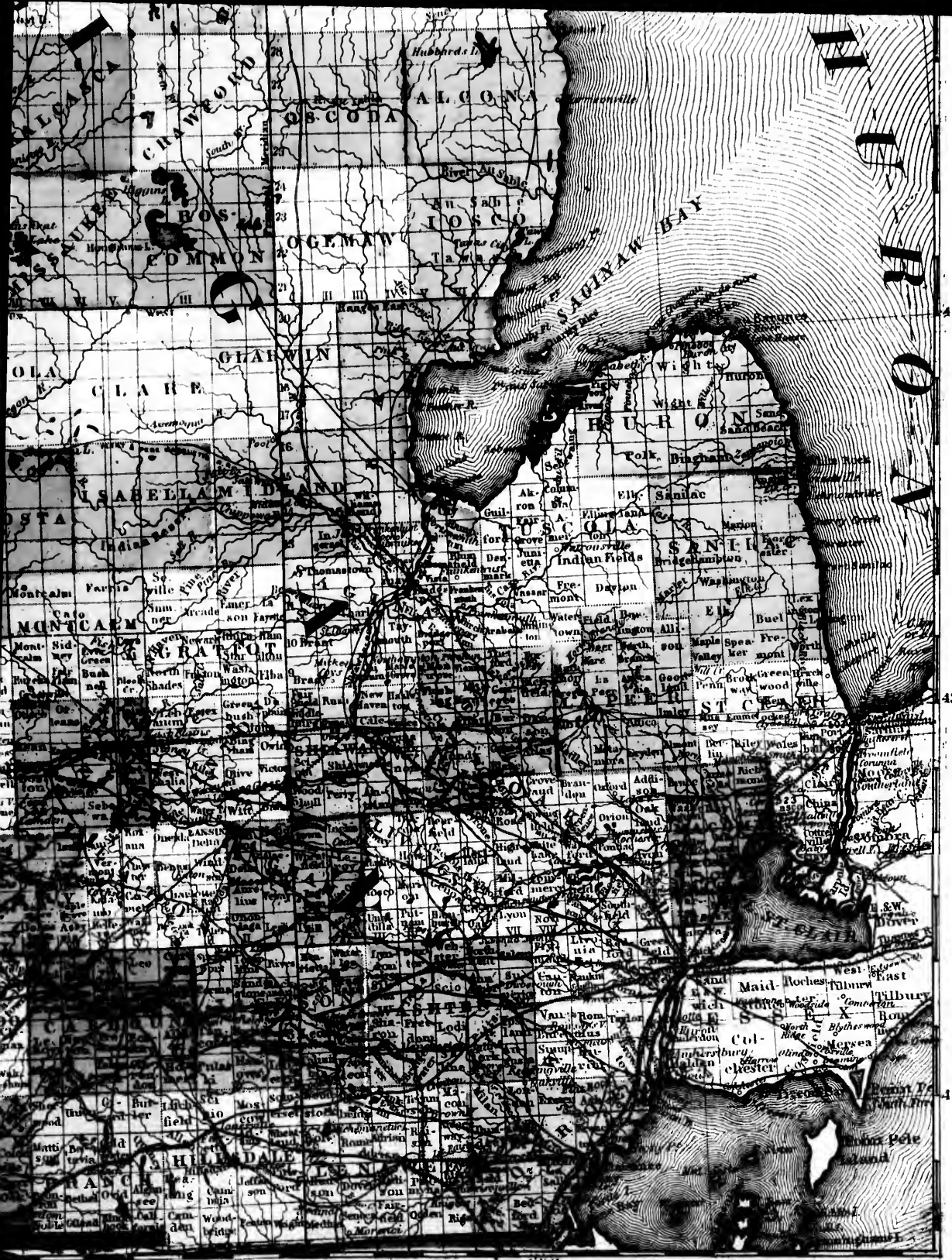
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12 Longitude West from Washington 11

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Parishes	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Claborno	8,006	4	7,848	10,848
Concordia	1,242	21	12,542	13,805
De Soto	4,777	14	8,507	13,298
Feliciana, East	4,081	23	10,603	14,697
Feliciana, West	2,090	64	9,571	11,671
Franklin	2,758	2	8,402	6,162
Iberville	3,703	183	10,080	14,661
Jackson	5,867	—	4,098	9,465
Jefferson	9,965	237	5,120	15,772
La Fayette	4,809	231	4,403	9,003
Lafourcho	7,500	149	6,895	14,044
Livingston	3,120	—	1,811	4,431
Madison	1,640	10	12,477	14,133
Morehouse	3,784	4	6,569	10,357
Natchitoches	6,306	959	9,484	16,699
Orleans	140,063	10,939	14,484	174,491
Ouachita	1,887	—	2,540	4,723
Opelousas	10,703	965	11,430	23,104
Plaquemines	2,595	514	5,385	8,494
Point Coupée	4,094	721	12,908	17,718
Rapides	9,711	291	15,358	25,360
Sabine	4,115	—	1,718	5,828
St. Bernard	1,771	65	2,240	4,076
St. Charles	938	177	4,782	5,297
St. Helena	3,413	6	8,711	7,139
St. James	3,348	61	8,090	11,499
St. John Baptist	3,037	299	4,594	7,939
St. Martin's	5,005	311	7,353	12,674
St. Mary's	3,508	251	13,057	16,816
St. Tammany	3,153	412	1,841	5,406
Tensas	1,479	7	14,592	16,078
Terre Bonne	5,234	72	6,788	12,091
Union	6,641	8	8,745	10,389
Vermillion	3,001	7	1,316	4,324
Washington	2,990	22	1,600	4,708
Winn	5,451	41	1,354	6,576
TOTAL (43 parishes)	857,629	18,647	331,723	708,002

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1810	84,311	7,585	81,600	76,566	1-65
1820	73,883	10,476	69,064	152,028	3-30
1830	89,441	16,710	109,583	215,739	4-64
1840	153,457	25,502	163,452	332,411	7-59
1850	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	11-15
1860	357,629	18,647	331,726	708,002	15-25

STATE OF MAINE.

Area 31,760 square miles, or 20,330,240 acres

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Androscoggin	29,715	11	—	29,726
Aroostook	22,458	20	—	22,479
Cumberland	75,116	475	—	75,591
Franklin	20,893	5	—	20,403
Hancock	37,717	40	—	37,757
Kennebec	55,511	144	—	55,655
Knox	32,586	130	—	32,716
Lincoln	27,814	46	—	27,860
Oxford	36,696	2	—	36,698
Penobscot	72,632	90	—	72,731
Piscataqua	15,032	—	—	15,032
Sagadahoc	21,707	83	—	21,790
Somerset	36,738	15	—	36,753
Waldo	33,423	24	—	33,447
Washington	42,360	174	—	42,534
York	62,054	53	—	62,107
TOTAL (16 counties)	620,952	1,327	—	622,279

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	96,092	583	—	96,549	3-22
1800	150,901	618	—	151,719	5-06
1810	227,786	969	—	228,705	7-02
1820	297,340	1,223	—	298,269	9-94
1830	398,263	1,190	2	399,455	12-21

Counties.	White.
Talbot	8,106
Washington	28,805
Worcester	13,442
TOTAL (23 counties)	515,918

PROGRESS

Census.	White.	Free C.
1790	208,640	8,044
1800	216,326	19,387
1810	285,117	33,927
1820	260,223	39,790
1830	291,108	52,988
1840	318,204	62,078
1850	417,948	74,728
1860	515,918	83,942

STATE OF

Area 7,800 square

Counties.	White.
Barnstable	85,890
Berkshire	53,910
Bristol	91,853
Dukes	4,385
Essex	164,963
Franklin	81,370
Hampden	56,583
Hampshire	87,569
Middlesex	215,459
Nantucket	5,966
Norfolk	109,702
Plymouth	64,329
Suffolk	190,302
Worcester	158,890
TOTAL (14 counties)	1,221,464

PROGRESS

Census.	White.	Free Col.
1790	378,254	5,463
1800	416,798	6,452
1810	465,398	6,737
1820	516,419	6,740
1830	603,359	7,043
1840	729,030	8,669
1850	985,450	9,061
1860	1,221,464	9,602

STATE OF

Area 56,243 square

Counties.	White.
Alcona	185
Allegan	16,029
Alpena	290
Antrim	179
Barry	13,800
Bay	3,153
Berrien	21,968
Branch	20,943
Calhoun	29,138
Cass	16,358
Cheboygan	517
Chippewa	1,595
Chtiton	13,902
Delta	1,172
Eaton	16,460
Emmett	1,140
Genesee	22,454
Gladwin	14
Grand Traverse	1,230
Gratiot	4,033
Hillsdale	25,642
Houghton	8,393
Huron	3,164
Ingham	17,393

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.
Talbot	8,106	2,964	8,725	14,795
Washington	28,805	1,677	1,435	31,417
Worcester	18,442	8,571	8,618	20,661
TOTAL (22 counties)	515,918	88,942	87,189	687,049

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	208,649	8,043	108,086	319,738	29.74
1800	216,826	19,587	105,685	341,548	30.70
1810	235,117	33,927	111,502	380,546	34.21
1820	260,228	39,780	107,397	407,350	36.62
1830	291,108	52,083	102,994	447,040	40.19
1840	318,204	62,073	89,737	470,019	42.25
1850	417,048	74,728	90,868	582,644	52.41
1860	515,918	88,942	87,189	687,049	61.76

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Area 7,800 square miles, or 4,992,000 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.
Barnstable	85,890	100	—	85,990
Berkshire	53,910	1,210	—	55,120
Bristol	91,853	1,086	—	93,794
Dukes	4,385	18	—	4,403
Essex	164,952	659	—	165,611
Franklin	31,370	61	—	31,434
Hampden	64,888	488	—	67,866
Hampshire	37,569	254	—	37,823
Middlesex	215,453	896	—	216,354
Nantucket	5,966	128	—	6,094
Norfolk	109,702	248	—	109,950
Plymouth	64,329	489	—	64,768
Suffolk	190,302	2,393	—	192,700
Worcester	158,890	769	—	159,659
TOTAL (14 counties)	1,221,464	9,602	—	1,231,066

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	378,254	5,463	—	378,717	48.55
1800	416,798	6,452	—	423,245	54.26
1810	465,308	6,737	—	472,040	60.52
1820	516,419	6,740	—	523,159	67.07
1830	603,359	7,048	1	610,408	78.26
1840	729,030	8,669	—	737,699	94.59
1850	985,450	9,061	—	994,514	127.50
1860	1,221,464	9,602	—	1,231,066	157.88

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Area 50,243 square miles, or 32,095,520 acres

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indians.	Total.
Alcona	185	—	—	185
Allegan	16,029	58	—	16,087
Alpena	290	—	—	290
Antrim	179	—	—	179
Barry	13,800	53	—	13,853
Bay	8,153	6	—	8,164
Berrien	21,968	410	—	22,378
Branch	20,943	83	—	20,981
Calhoun	29,188	876	—	29,664
Cass	16,358	1,363	—	17,621
Cheboygan	517	—	—	517
Chippewa	1,595	8	—	1,603
Clinton	13,902	14	—	13,916
Delta	1,172	—	—	1,172
Eaton	16,460	10	—	16,476
Emmett	1,149	—	—	1,149
Genesee	22,454	44	—	22,498
Hadwin	14	—	—	14
Grand Traverse	1,286	—	—	1,286
Gratiot	4,033	0	—	4,032
Hillsdale	25,642	33	—	25,675
Houghton	8,393	62	279	8,734
Iron	3,164	1	—	3,165
Ingham	17,398	87	—	17,485

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indians.	Total.
Sanilac	7,599	—	—	7,599
Schoolcraft	52	4	22	78
Shiawassee	12,331	14	1	12,346
St. Joseph's	21,200	62	—	21,262
Tuscola	4,882	—	4	4,886
Van Buren	14,901	—	179	15,080
Washtenaw	85,049	151	8	85,208
Wayne	73,574	1,673	—	75,247
TOTAL (62 counties)	739,799	6,799	2,515	749,118

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1810	4,018	120	24	4,762	0.08
1820	8,501	174	—	8,765	0.15
1830	31,346	261	82	31,689	0.56
1840	211,560	707	—	212,267	3.77
1850	695,071	2,583	—	697,654	7.07
1860	742,814	6,799	—	749,618	13.82

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Area 82,581 square miles, or 52,459,840 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indians.	Total.
Aitken	2	—	—	2
Anoka	2,106	—	—	2,106
Becker	77	—	809	886
Benton	626	—	1	627
Blue Earth	4,502	1	—	4,503
Brockenridge	72	—	7	79
Brown	2,253	—	81	2,334
Buchanan	26	—	—	26
Carlton	51	—	—	51
Carver	5,106	—	—	5,106
Cass	62	13	75	150
Chisago	1,729	12	2	1,743
Cottonwood	12	—	—	12
Crow Wing	159	—	80	239
Dakota	9,052	89	2	9,143
Dodge	3,797	—	—	3,797
Douglas	195	—	—	195
Faribault	1,395	—	—	1,395
Fillmore	13,542	—	—	13,542
Freeborn	3,367	—	—	3,367
Goodhue	8,971	6	—	8,977
Hennepin	12,885	13	1	12,904
Houston	6,645	—	—	6,645
Isanto	284	—	—	284
Itasca	7	1	48	56
Jackson	151	—	—	151
Kandiyohi	76	—	—	76
Kanabec	80	—	—	80
Lake	243	—	—	243
Le Sueur	5,273	20	20	5,313
Manomoni	135	1	—	136
McLeod	1,286	—	—	1,286
Martin	151	—	—	151
Meeke	923	—	—	923
Millie Lac	70	2	1	73
Monongalia	850	—	—	850
Morrison	587	1	80	668
Mower	3,216	1	—	3,217
Murray	29	—	—	29
Nicollet	3,712	1	60	3,773
Noble	85	—	—	85
Olmstead	9,524	—	—	9,524
Otter Tail	173	—	62	235
Pembina	883	—	1,272	2,155
Pierce	10	—	1	11
Pino	75	16	1	92
Pipestone	23	—	—	23
Polk	146	—	94	240
Ramsey	12,080	70	—	12,150
Renville	240	—	5	245
Rice	7,532	11	—	7,543
St. Louis	267	—	144	411
Scott	4,741	—	—	4,741

Dec.	Slave.	Total.	Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1820	1,069	18,186	243,236	736	—	244,022	26.90	
1830	285	7,887	263,721	604	3	269,828	29.02	
1840	25	10,626	284,036	597	1	284,574	30.07	
1850	1,245	9,866	317,456	520	—	317,976	34.26	
1860	195	4,705	325,579	494	—	326,073	35.14	

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Area 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Atlantic	11,592	194	—	11,786
Bergen	19,955	1,063	—	21,018
Burlington	47,506	2,224	—	49,730
Camden	81,838	2,574	—	84,412
Capo May	6,857	273	—	7,130
Cumberland	21,810	1,295	—	22,005
Essex	97,120	1,757	—	98,877
Gloucester	17,787	707	—	18,494
Hudson	62,064	653	—	62,717
Hunterdon	32,554	796	4	33,354
Mercer	85,194	2,225	—	87,419
Middlesex	83,504	1,307	1	84,812
Monmouth	86,688	2,653	—	89,341
Morris	88,990	686	1	89,677
Ocean	11,052	124	—	11,176
Passaic	23,454	567	2	24,023
Salem	19,996	2,402	—	22,398
Somerset	20,460	1,588	9	22,057
Sussex	23,522	824	—	24,346
Union	20,915	865	—	21,780
Warren	28,046	850	1	28,897
TOTAL (21 counties)	646,699	25,318	18	672,035

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	169,554	2,762	11,428	183,744	22.13
1800	195,125	4,402	12,422	211,949	25.47
1810	226,861	7,948	10,851	245,660	29.51
1820	257,409	12,460	7,557	277,426	33.34
1830	300,266	18,808	2,254	321,328	38.56
1840	351,588	21,044	674	373,306	44.67
1850	465,509	23,810	236	489,555	58.84
1860	646,699	25,318	18	672,035	80.77

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Area 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Albany	112,979	938	—	113,917
Allegheny	41,617	264	—	41,881
Broome	35,442	464	—	35,906
Cattaraugus	43,735	181	—	43,916
Cayuga	55,316	451	—	55,767
Chautauquus	58,217	205	—	58,422
Chemung	26,345	572	—	26,917
Chenango	40,671	268	—	40,939
Clinton	45,607	123	—	45,730
Columbia	45,792	1,380	—	47,172
Cortland	26,278	16	—	26,294
Delaware	42,279	186	—	42,465
Dutchess	62,800	2,051	—	64,851
Erie	141,098	878	—	141,976
Essex	23,091	123	—	23,214
Franklin	80,818	19	—	80,837
Fulton	23,077	185	—	23,262
Greene	81,111	819	—	81,930
Genesee	32,105	84	—	32,189
Hamilton	8,021	3	—	8,024
Herkimer	40,810	251	—	41,061
Jefferson	69,616	209	—	69,825
Kings	274,123	4,999	—	279,122
Lewis	23,541	89	—	23,630
Livingston	89,862	184	—	89,946
Madison	43,245	800	—	44,045

TOTAL (45 parishes) 857,629..... 18,647..... 881,726..... 708,002

TOTAL (14 counties) 1,221,464.....

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1810.....	84,311.....	7,585.....	84,600.....	76,556.....	1.65
1820.....	73,883.....	10,476.....	68,064.....	152,922.....	8.80
1830.....	89,441.....	16,710.....	109,693.....	215,739.....	4.64
1840.....	158,457.....	25,502.....	163,452.....	352,411.....	7.59
1850.....	255,491.....	17,462.....	244,800.....	517,762.....	11.15
1860.....	857,629.....	18,647.....	881,726.....	708,002.....	15.25

PROGRESS

Census.	White.	Free Col.
1790.....	873,254.....	5,463.....
1800.....	416,793.....	6,452.....
1810.....	465,908.....	6,737.....
1820.....	516,419.....	6,740.....
1830.....	603,350.....	7,048.....
1840.....	729,090.....	8,669.....
1850.....	985,450.....	9,664.....
1860.....	1,221,464.....	9,602.....

STATE OF MAINE.

Area 81,766 square miles, or 20,830,240 acres

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Androscoggin.....	29,715.....	11.....	—.....	29,726
Aroostook.....	22,458.....	20.....	—.....	22,479
Cumberland.....	75,116.....	475.....	—.....	75,591
Franklin.....	20,893.....	5.....	—.....	20,403
Hancock.....	37,717.....	40.....	—.....	37,757
Kennebec.....	55,511.....	144.....	—.....	55,655
Knox.....	32,585.....	130.....	—.....	32,716
Lincoln.....	27,814.....	46.....	—.....	27,860
Oxford.....	36,696.....	2.....	—.....	36,698
Penobscot.....	72,632.....	30.....	—.....	72,731
Piscataquis.....	15,032.....	—.....	—.....	15,032
Sagadahoc.....	21,707.....	88.....	—.....	21,790
Somerset.....	36,738.....	15.....	—.....	36,753
Waldo.....	38,428.....	24.....	—.....	38,447
Washington.....	42,360.....	174.....	—.....	42,534
York.....	62,054.....	53.....	—.....	62,107
TOTAL (16 counties).....	626,952.....	1,327.....	—.....	628,279

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790.....	96,002.....	588.....	—.....	96,540.....	3.22
1800.....	150,901.....	818.....	—.....	151,719.....	5.06
1810.....	227,736.....	969.....	—.....	228,705.....	7.02
1820.....	297,240.....	129.....	—.....	298,269.....	9.94
1830.....	398,263.....	1,190.....	2.....	399,455.....	13.81
1840.....	509,438.....	1,355.....	—.....	501,798.....	16.72
1850.....	581,813.....	1,356.....	—.....	583,169.....	19.44
1860.....	626,952.....	1,327.....	—.....	628,279.....	20.94

STATE OF

Area 50,243 square

Counties.	White.
Alicona.....	185.....
Allegheny.....	16,029.....
Alpena.....	290.....
Antrim.....	179.....
Barry.....	13,800.....
Bay.....	3,153.....
Berrien.....	21,903.....
Branch.....	20,943.....
Callhoun.....	29,188.....
Cass.....	16,358.....
Cheboygan.....	517.....
Chippewa.....	1,595.....
Clinton.....	13,902.....
Delta.....	1,172.....
Eaton.....	16,169.....
Emmett.....	1,149.....
Genesee.....	22,454.....
Gladwin.....	13.....
Grand Traverse.....	1,286.....
Gratiot.....	4,691.....
Hillsdale.....	25,612.....
Houghton.....	8,891.....
Huron.....	3,161.....
Ingham.....	17,393.....
Ionia.....	16,612.....
Iosco.....	175.....
Isabella.....	1,413.....
Jackson.....	26,486.....
Kalamazoo.....	24,327.....
Kent.....	30,590.....
Lapeer.....	14,685.....
Leclenaw.....	1,527.....
Lennawee.....	37,861.....
Livingston.....	16,825.....
Macomb.....	22,780.....
Manato.....	862.....
Manistee.....	971.....
Marquette.....	2,734.....
Mason.....	419.....
Michillimackinac.....	1,918.....
Midland.....	786.....
Monroe.....	21,564.....
Montcalm.....	3,957.....
Muskegon.....	8,928.....
Nicoletta.....	965.....
Newago.....	2,661.....
Oakland.....	37,952.....
Oceana.....	1,236.....
Osceola.....	27.....
Ontonagon.....	4,544.....
Ollawa.....	13,167.....
Presque Isle.....	26.....
Saginaw.....	12,557.....
St. Clair.....	26,551.....

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Area 11,124 square miles, or 7,119,360 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Alleghany.....	27,215.....	467.....	666.....	28,348
Anno Arundel.....	11,704.....	4,864.....	7,332.....	23,900
Baltimore City.....	184,520.....	25,680.....	2,218.....	212,418
Baltimore County.....	46,722.....	4,281.....	3,182.....	54,185
Calvert.....	3,997.....	1,841.....	4,609.....	10,447
Caroline.....	7,604.....	2,786.....	739.....	11,129
Carroll.....	22,525.....	1,225.....	783.....	24,533
Cecil.....	19,994.....	2,918.....	950.....	23,862
Charles.....	5,796.....	1,068.....	9,633.....	16,517
Dorchester.....	11,654.....	4,684.....	4,123.....	20,461
Frederick.....	88,891.....	4,957.....	8,243.....	46,591
Hartford.....	17,971.....	8,644.....	1,800.....	23,415
Howard.....	9,081.....	1,895.....	2,562.....	13,838
Kent.....	7,849.....	3,411.....	2,509.....	13,267
Montgomery.....	11,849.....	1,652.....	5,421.....	18,922
Prince George.....	9,650.....	1,198.....	32,479.....	28,327
Queen Anne.....	8,415.....	3,872.....	4,174.....	15,961
St. Mary's.....	6,798.....	1,866.....	6,549.....	15,318
Somerset.....	16,882.....	4,571.....	5,039.....	24,992

TOTAL (14 counties) 1,221,464 9,602 1,231,066

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Year.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790.....	878,254.....	5,463.....	—.....	878,717.....	48.05
1800.....	416,798.....	6,452.....	—.....	423,245.....	54.26
1810.....	465,908.....	6,737.....	—.....	472,645.....	60.52
1820.....	516,419.....	6,740.....	—.....	523,159.....	67.07
1830.....	608,850.....	7,048.....	1.....	616,408.....	78.26
1840.....	729,090.....	8,669.....	—.....	737,759.....	94.59
1850.....	985,150.....	9,064.....	—.....	994,514.....	127.50
1860.....	1,221,464.....	9,602.....	—.....	1,231,066.....	157.88

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Area 56,243 square miles, or 85,005,620 acres

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indians.	Total.
Alcona.....	185.....	—.....	—.....	185
Alcona.....	10,029.....	53.....	—.....	10,082
Alcona.....	200.....	—.....	—.....	200
Alcona.....	179.....	—.....	—.....	179
Alcona.....	13,800.....	58.....	—.....	13,858
Alcona.....	3,153.....	6.....	—.....	3,159
Alcona.....	21,908.....	410.....	—.....	22,318
Alcona.....	20,048.....	83.....	—.....	20,931
Alcona.....	29,188.....	376.....	—.....	29,564
Alcona.....	16,358.....	1,363.....	—.....	17,721
Alcona.....	517.....	—.....	—.....	517
Alcona.....	1,595.....	8.....	—.....	1,603
Alcona.....	13,092.....	14.....	—.....	13,106
Alcona.....	1,172.....	—.....	—.....	1,172
Alcona.....	16,469.....	16.....	—.....	16,485
Alcona.....	1,149.....	—.....	—.....	1,149
Alcona.....	22,454.....	44.....	—.....	22,498
Alcona.....	14.....	—.....	—.....	14
Alcona.....	1,286.....	—.....	—.....	1,286
Alcona.....	4,633.....	9.....	—.....	4,642
Alcona.....	25,642.....	33.....	—.....	25,675
Alcona.....	8,393.....	62.....	279.....	9,334
Alcona.....	3,161.....	1.....	—.....	3,162
Alcona.....	17,398.....	37.....	—.....	17,435
Alcona.....	16,612.....	30.....	40.....	16,682
Alcona.....	175.....	—.....	—.....	175
Alcona.....	1,443.....	—.....	—.....	1,443
Alcona.....	26,486.....	185.....	—.....	26,671
Alcona.....	24,327.....	319.....	—.....	24,646
Alcona.....	30,590.....	125.....	1.....	30,716
Alcona.....	14,685.....	62.....	17.....	14,764
Alcona.....	1,627.....	3.....	628.....	2,158
Alcona.....	37,861.....	248.....	8.....	38,117
Alcona.....	10,825.....	26.....	—.....	10,851
Alcona.....	22,780.....	63.....	—.....	22,843
Alcona.....	862.....	—.....	150.....	1,012
Alcona.....	971.....	4.....	—.....	975
Alcona.....	2,734.....	60.....	27.....	2,821
Alcona.....	419.....	1.....	411.....	831
Alcona.....	1,018.....	20.....	—.....	1,038
Alcona.....	786.....	1.....	—.....	787
Alcona.....	21,564.....	29.....	—.....	21,593
Alcona.....	3,957.....	11.....	—.....	3,968
Alcona.....	3,928.....	24.....	—.....	3,952
Alcona.....	965.....	5.....	—.....	970
Alcona.....	2,601.....	50.....	49.....	2,700
Alcona.....	37,952.....	809.....	—.....	38,761
Alcona.....	1,286.....	10.....	570.....	1,866
Alcona.....	27.....	—.....	—.....	27
Alcona.....	4,544.....	24.....	—.....	4,568
Alcona.....	13,107.....	43.....	5.....	13,155
Alcona.....	26.....	—.....	—.....	26
Alcona.....	12,537.....	83.....	93.....	12,713
Alcona.....	20,551.....	58.....	—.....	20,609

Chisago.....	1,729.....	12.....	2.....	1,743
Cottonwood.....	12.....	—.....	—.....	12
Crow Wing.....	189.....	—.....	60.....	249
Dakota.....	9,052.....	39.....	2.....	9,093
Dodge.....	3,707.....	—.....	—.....	3,707
Douglas.....	195.....	—.....	—.....	195
Faribault.....	1,335.....	—.....	—.....	1,335
Fillmore.....	18,542.....	—.....	—.....	18,542
Freeborn.....	3,367.....	—.....	—.....	3,367
Goodhue.....	8,971.....	6.....	—.....	8,977
Hennepin.....	12,835.....	18.....	1.....	12,854
Houston.....	6,645.....	—.....	—.....	6,645
Isanto.....	284.....	—.....	—.....	284
Innesa.....	7.....	1.....	48.....	56
Jackson.....	181.....	—.....	—.....	181
Kandiyohi.....	76.....	—.....	—.....	76
Kanabae.....	80.....	—.....	—.....	80
Lake.....	248.....	—.....	—.....	248
Le Sueur.....	5,273.....	20.....	20.....	5,313
Manomni.....	135.....	1.....	—.....	136
McLeod.....	1,286.....	—.....	—.....	1,286
Martin.....	151.....	—.....	—.....	151
Meeker.....	928.....	—.....	—.....	928
Mille Lac.....	70.....	2.....	1.....	73
Monongalia.....	850.....	—.....	—.....	850
Morrison.....	587.....	1.....	80.....	668
Mower.....	3,216.....	1.....	—.....	3,217
Murray.....	29.....	—.....	—.....	29
Nicollet.....	8,712.....	1.....	60.....	8,773
Noble.....	85.....	—.....	—.....	85
Olmstead.....	9,524.....	—.....	—.....	9,524
Otter Tail.....	175.....	—.....	62.....	237
Pembina.....	838.....	—.....	1,274.....	2,112
Pierce.....	10.....	—.....	1.....	11
Pine.....	75.....	16.....	1.....	92
Pipestone.....	23.....	—.....	—.....	23
Polk.....	146.....	—.....	94.....	240
Ramsey.....	12,080.....	70.....	—.....	12,150
Renville.....	240.....	—.....	5.....	245
Rice.....	7,532.....	11.....	—.....	7,543
St. Louis.....	262.....	—.....	144.....	406
Scott.....	4,594.....	—.....	1.....	4,595
Sherburne.....	723.....	—.....	—.....	723
Sibley.....	3,639.....	—.....	—.....	3,639
Stearns.....	4,502.....	8.....	—.....	4,510
Steele.....	2,463.....	—.....	—.....	2,463
Todd.....	430.....	—.....	—.....	430
Toombs.....	40.....	—.....	—.....	40
Wabasha.....	7,214.....	14.....	—.....	7,228
Waseca.....	2,598.....	1.....	2.....	2,601
Washington.....	6,043.....	7.....	73.....	6,123
Winona.....	9,180.....	19.....	—.....	9,199
Wright.....	3,722.....	7.....	—.....	3,729
TOTAL (64 counties).....	109,495.....	259.....	2,369.....	112,123

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1850.....	6,083.....	39.....	—.....	6,122.....	0.07
1860.....	171,564.....	259.....	—.....	171,823.....	2.06

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Area 47,156 square miles, or 80,179,840 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams.....	5,643.....	225.....	—.....	5,868
Amite.....	4,427.....	9.....	—.....	4,436
Attala.....	9,144.....	10.....	—.....	9,154
Bolivar.....	1,393.....	—.....	—.....	1,393
Calhoun.....	7,695.....	—.....	—.....	7,695
Carroll.....	6,214.....	18.....	—.....	6,232

Tipton	10,200	13	6,331	22,550
Tipton	19,150	9	4,031	24,149
Tunica	883	—	3,433	4,366
Warren	6,506	87	13,761	20,806
Washington	1,212	—	14,467	15,679
Wayne	1,744	—	1,947	3,691
Webster	2,770	22	13,132	15,938
Winston	5,583	5	4,228	9,811
Yalabusha	7,415	6	9,531	16,932
Yazoo	5,657	—	16,716	22,373
TOTAL (63 counties)	353,901	773	436,631	791,305

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1800	5,179	182	3,489	8,550	0.19
1810	23,024	240	17,088	40,852	0.94
1820	42,178	453	32,814	75,448	1.60
1830	70,443	519	65,650	136,612	2.98
1840	119,074	1,366	106,211	226,651	7.96
1850	295,718	980	800,878	606,526	12.86
1860	353,901	773	436,631	791,305	18.73

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Area 67,880 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adair	8,436	—	86	8,521
Andrew	10,949	21	650	11,620
Atchison	4,573	12	59	4,644
Audrain	6,909	—	1,166	8,075
Barry	7,733	10	247	7,990
Barton	1,796	—	21	1,817
Bates	6,765	8	442	7,215
Benton	8,480	18	599	9,097
Bollinger	7,136	—	245	7,381
Boone	14,399	53	5,034	19,486
Buchanan	21,799	51	2,011	23,861
Butler	2,587	2	52	2,641
Caldwell	4,310	2	222	4,534
Callaway	12,585	81	4,523	17,189
Candor	4,769	—	206	4,975
Cape Girardeau	13,961	53	1,533	15,547
Carroll	8,692	3	1,063	9,758
Carter	1,200	15	20	1,235
Cass	6,751	8	1,010	7,769
Cedar	6,420	6	211	6,637
Chariton	9,672	51	2,330	12,053
Christian	5,262	—	229	5,491
Clark	11,216	13	455	11,684
Clay	9,525	43	3,455	13,023
Clinton	6,685	19	1,144	7,848
Cole	8,645	65	937	9,647
Cooper	13,523	23	3,800	17,346
Crawford	5,640	1	132	5,773
Dade	6,721	5	346	7,072
Dallas	5,777	1	114	5,892
Davies	9,243	—	353	9,596
De Kalb	5,051	6	137	5,194
Dent	5,493	—	156	5,649
Douglas	2,414	—	—	2,414
Dunklin	4,855	—	171	5,026
Franklin	16,465	19	1,601	18,085
Gasconade	8,642	9	76	8,727
Gentry	11,302	—	113	11,415

Platte	14,931	56	3,818	18,805
Polk	9,463	15	512	9,990
Polk	8,779	—	—	8,779
Putnam	9,176	—	56	9,232
Ralls	6,733	3	31	6,767
Randolph	8,777	11	1,701	10,489
Ray	12,083	7	2,047	14,137
Reynolds	3,133	—	83	3,216
Reynolds	3,133	8	75	3,216
St. Charles	14,313	29	2,151	16,493
St. Clair	6,229	9	574	6,812
St. Francis	6,202	80	877	7,159
St. Genevieve	7,323	89	617	7,999
St. Louis	154,313	1,365	4,346	156,024
Saline	9,800	23	4,376	14,199
Schuyler	6,653	—	39	6,692
Scotland	8,742	—	131	8,873
Scott	4,730	14	503	5,247
Shannon	2,271	—	13	2,284
Shelby	6,565	12	724	7,299
Stoddard	7,650	8	215	7,873
Stone	2,334	—	16	2,350
Sullivan	9,003	1	102	9,106
Taney	8,439	5	82	8,526
Texas	6,000	2	56	6,058
Vernon	4,712	2	133	4,847
Warren	7,793	7	1,034	8,834
Washington	8,670	25	1,023	9,718
Wayne	5,361	7	261	5,629
Webster	6,379	—	229	6,608
Wright	4,442	—	60	4,502
TOTAL (113 counties)	1,063,509	8,572	114,931	1,186,912

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1810	17,227	607	3,011	20,845	0.30
1820	55,933	347	10,222	66,502	0.97
1830	114,795	469	25,091	140,355	2.02
1840	323,833	1,574	53,240	378,647	5.48
1850	593,004	2,613	67,422	663,039	9.78
1860	1,063,509	8,572	114,931	1,186,912	17.35

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area 9,230 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Belknap	13,510	—	39	13,549
Carroll	20,465	—	—	20,465
Cheshire	27,399	35	—	27,434
Coos	13,154	7	—	13,161
Grafton	42,237	23	—	42,260
Hillsboro'	62,033	107	—	62,140
Merrimack	41,236	122	—	41,358
Rockingham	59,025	97	—	59,122
Strafford	31,463	31	—	31,494
Sullivan	19,003	23	—	19,026
TOTAL (10 counties)	325,579	494	—	326,073

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	141,111	630	153	141,894	15.26
1800	132,393	853	8	133,254	14.44
1810	218,390	970	—	219,360	23.77

60	4,055	18,417
56	8,818	18,850
15	512	9,995
—	56	3,895
—	81	9,207
8	1,791	8,592
11	2,619	11,407
7	2,047	14,092
—	88	8,173
8	78	8,747
20	2,181	16,929
9	574	6,812
80	877	7,249
89	617	8,029
905	4,346	190,524
23	4,876	14,999
—	89	6,697
—	131	8,873
14	503	5,247
—	13	2,284
12	724	7,391
8	215	7,577
—	10	2,400
1	102	0,193
5	82	3,776
2	56	0,007
2	133	4,850
7	1,034	8,893
25	1,023	9,728
7	264	5,029
—	229	7,009
—	60	4,508
572	114,981	1,152,012

POPULATION.

Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
8,011	20,845	0.91
10,222	66,567	0.99
25,091	140,455	2.03
58,240	883,702	5.09
87,422	682,044	10.12
114,981	1,152,012	17.54

HAMPSHIRE.
Area, 5,989,200 acres.

Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
89	—	18,519
—	—	20,465
35	—	27,434
7	—	13,161
28	—	42,260
107	—	62,140
123	—	41,408
97	—	50,122
81	—	31,493
68	—	19,041
494	—	826,073

POPULATION.

Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
158	141,869	15.30
8	153,762	19.80
—	214,860	23.10

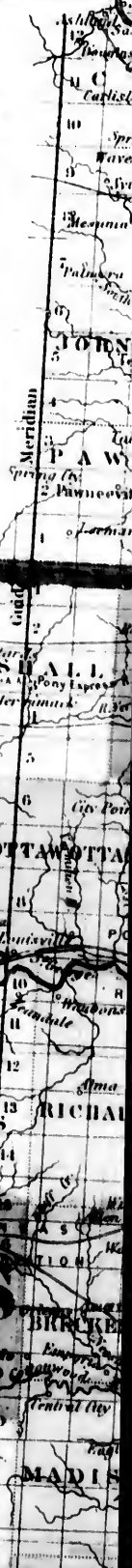
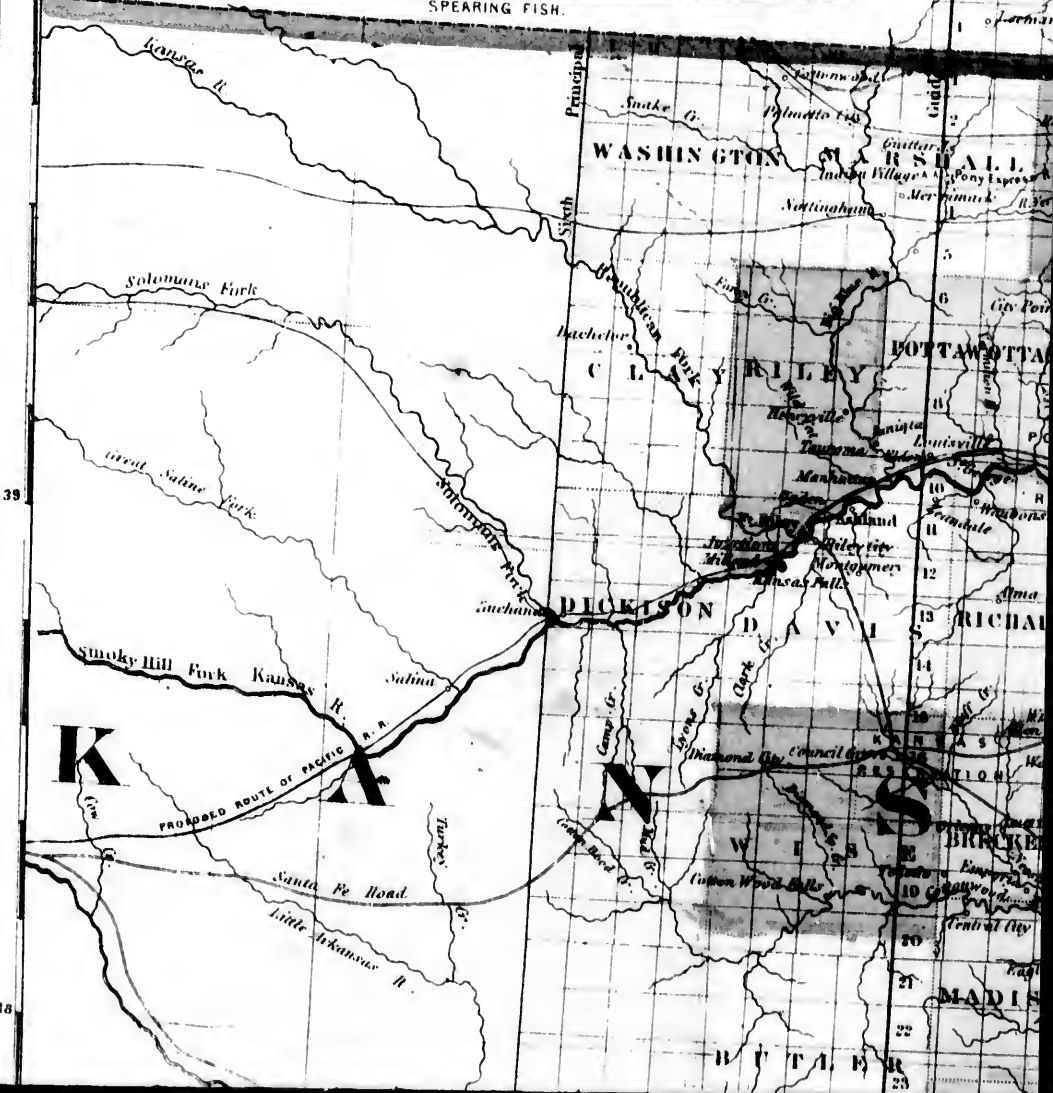
1849	851,588	21,044	21,044	872,632	89,990
1850	465,509	28,810	28,810	494,319	41,887
1860	616,009	25,818	25,818	641,827	58,84
					80.77

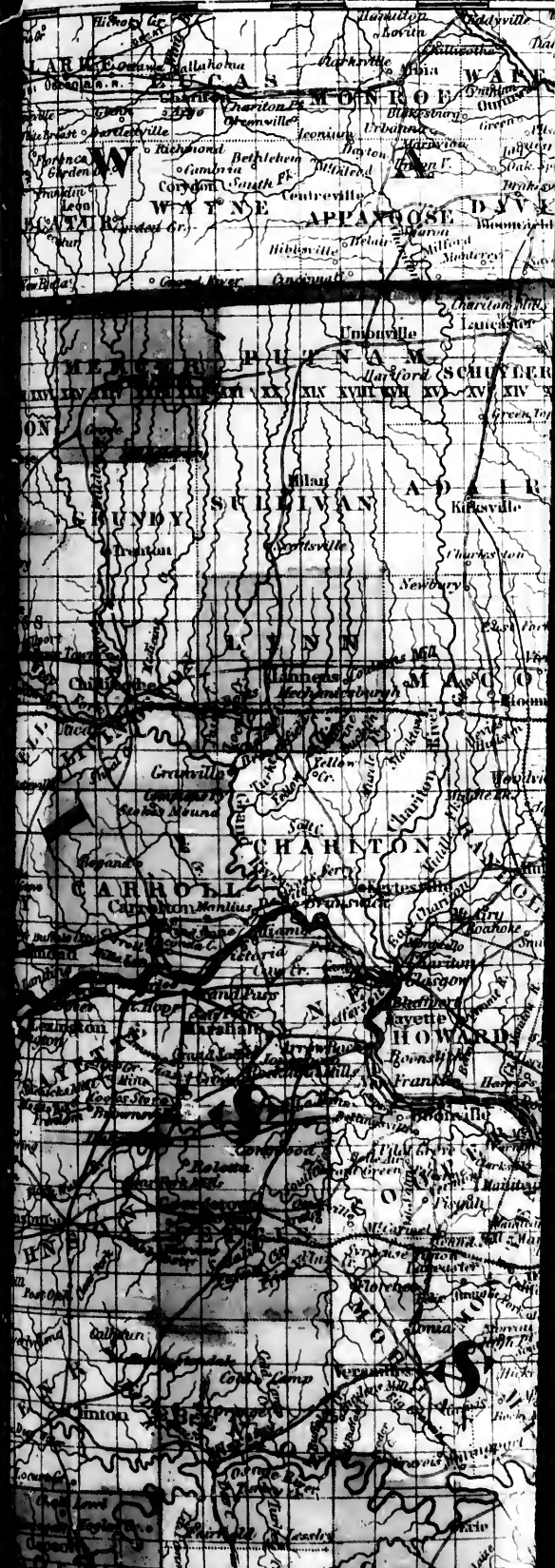
STATE OF NEW YORK.
Area 47,000 square miles, or 20,080,000 acres.

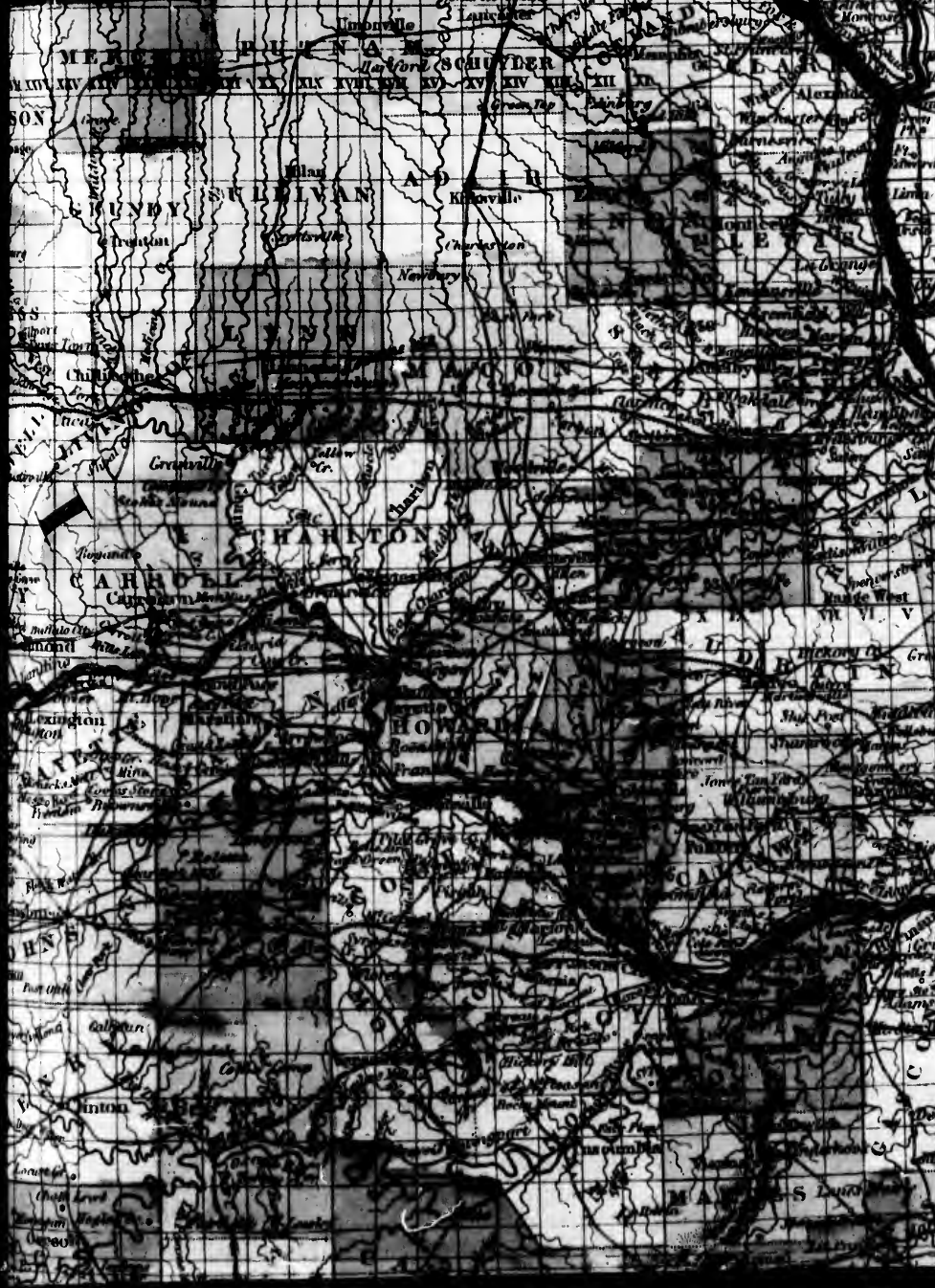
Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Albany	112,979	993	—	113,972
All	41,617	264	—	41,881
Br.	85,442	464	—	85,906
Cattaraugus	48,735	161	—	48,896
Cayuga	55,810	451	—	56,261
Chemung	58,217	205	—	58,422
Chemung	26,345	672	—	27,017
Chenango	40,671	263	—	40,934
Columbia	45,607	128	—	45,735
Columbia	45,792	1,880	—	47,142
Corland	26,278	16	—	26,294
Delaware	42,279	186	—	42,465
Dutchess	62,800	2,051	—	64,851
Erie	141,098	673	—	141,771
Essex	28,091	123	—	28,214
Franklin	80,819	19	—	80,838
Fulton	28,977	185	—	29,162
Greene	81,111	819	—	81,930
Genesee	82,105	84	—	82,189
Hamilton	3,021	8	—	3,029
Herkimer	40,810	251	—	41,061
Jefferson	60,810	209	—	61,019
Kings	274,128	4,900	—	279,028
Lewis	28,541	89	—	28,630
Livingston	89,802	184	—	89,986
Madison	48,245	800	—	49,045
Monroe	100,051	667	—	100,718
Montgomery	80,509	857	—	81,366
New York	601,095	12,674	—	613,769
Niagara	49,882	517	—	50,399
Oncida	104,564	638	—	105,202
Onondaga	90,181	555	—	90,736
Ontario	43,924	669	—	44,593
Orange	61,700	2,112	—	63,812
Orleans	28,588	181	—	28,769
Oswego	75,628	835	—	76,463
Ontario	49,950	207	—	50,157
Putnam	19,810	181	—	19,991
Queens	54,004	3,387	—	57,391
Rensselaer	85,270	1,058	—	86,328
Richmond	24,888	659	—	25,547
Rockland	21,943	549	—	22,492
Saratoga	51,088	601	—	51,689
Schenectady	19,781	241	—	20,022
Schoharie	83,955	484	—	84,439
Schuyler	18,740	100	—	18,840
Seneca	27,925	213	—	28,138
Steuben	66,215	475	—	66,690
St. Lawrence	68,680	59	—	68,739
Suffolk	41,477	1,798	—	43,275
Sullivan	82,291	94	—	82,385
Tioga	28,560	248	—	28,808
Tompkins	81,112	297	—	81,409
Ulster	74,772	1,609	—	76,381
Washington	45,645	259	—	45,904
Warren	21,876	58	—	21,934
Wayne	47,492	270	—	47,762
Wyoming	81,916	52	—	81,968



SPEARING FISH.

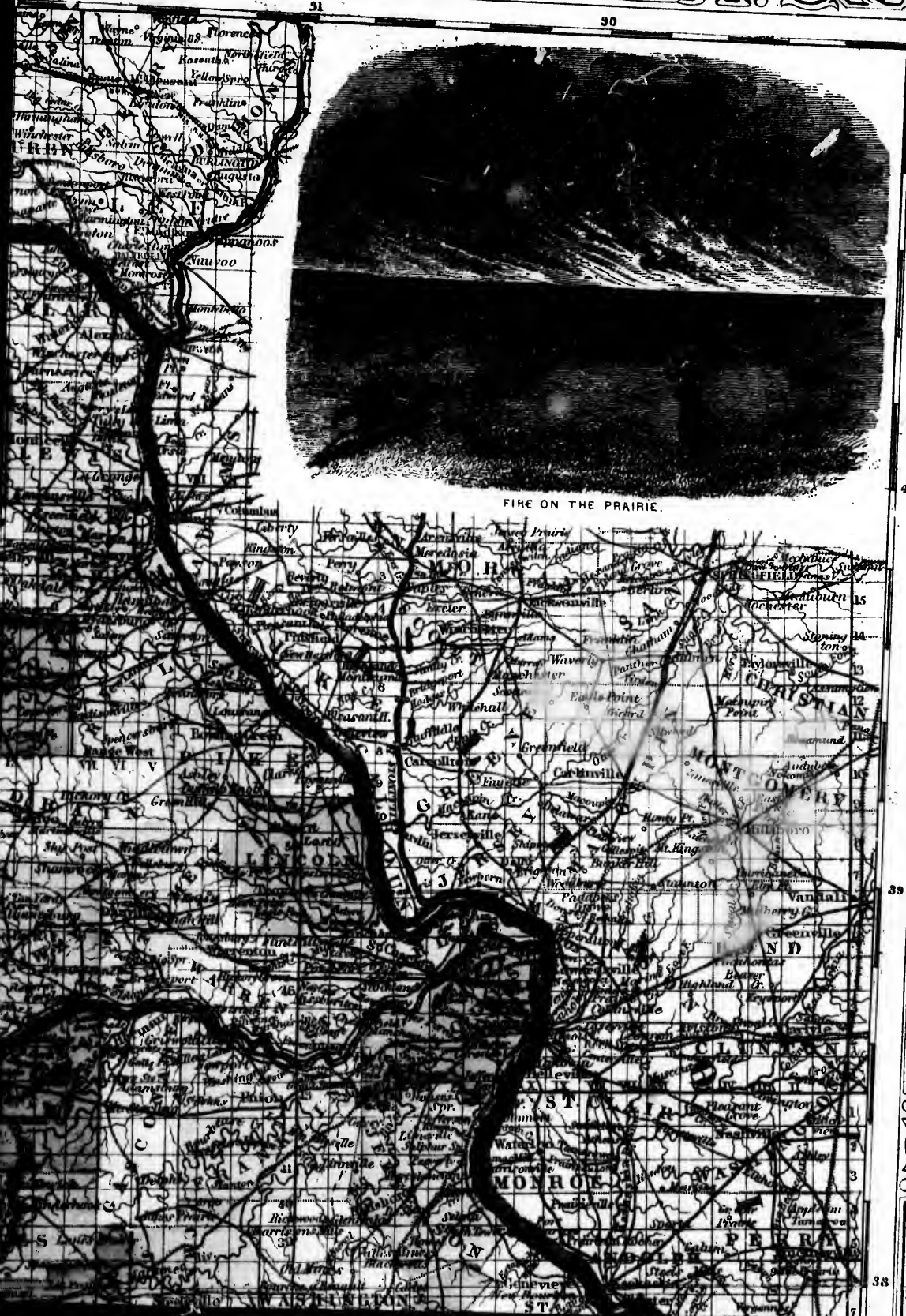








FIRE ON THE PRAIRIE.

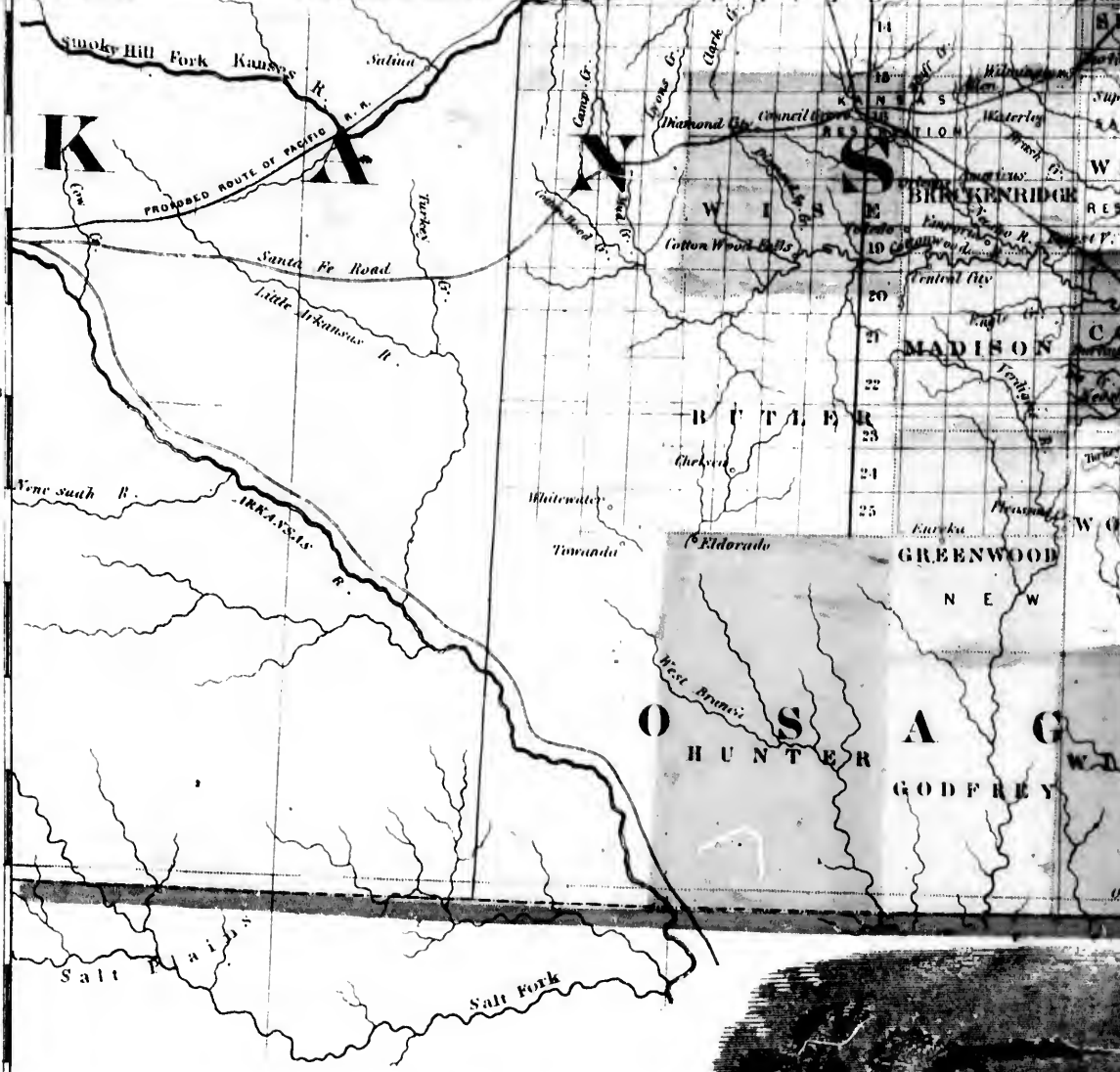


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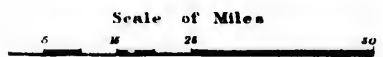
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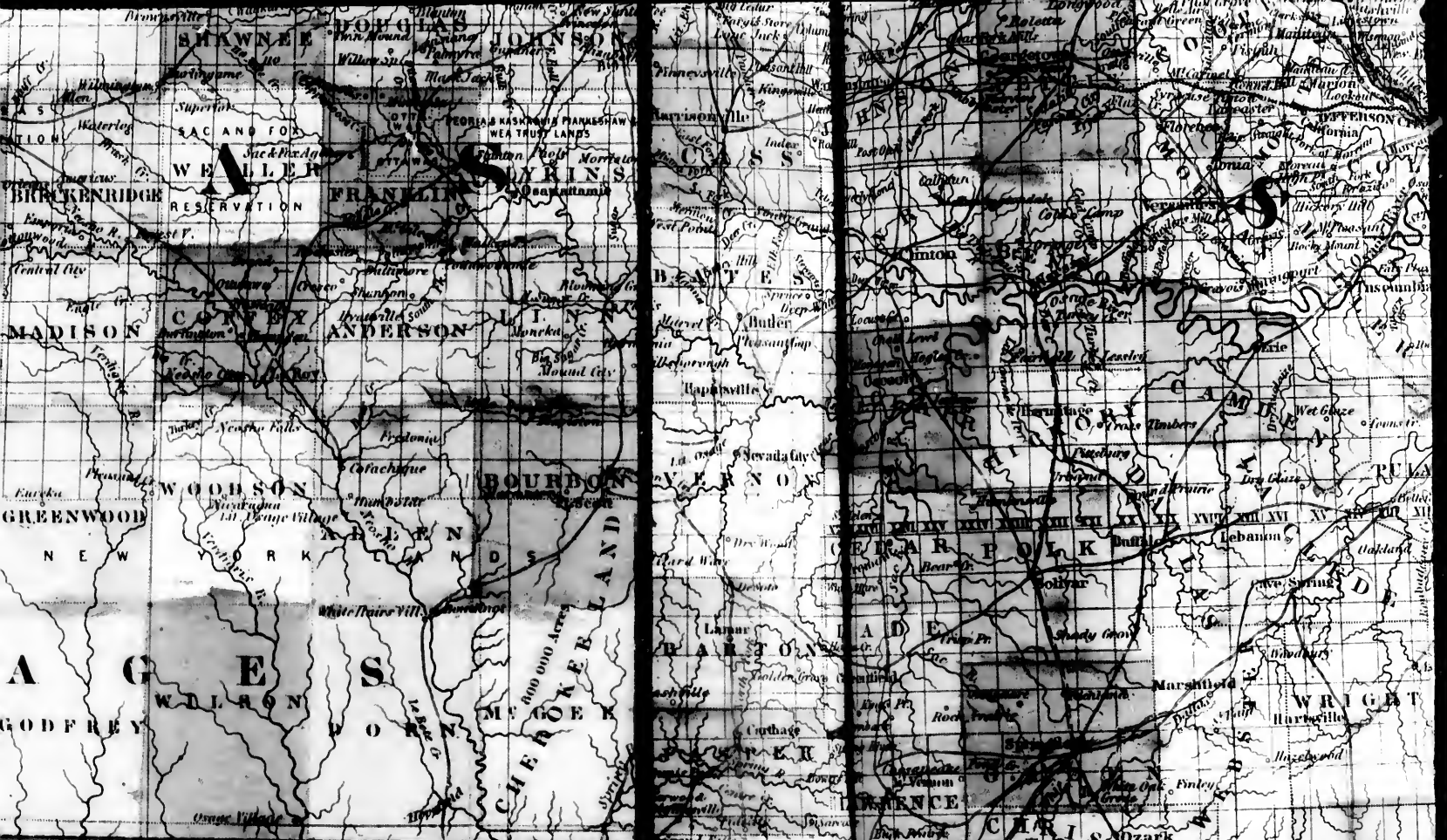


**JOHNSON'S
MISSOURI
AND
KANSAS.**

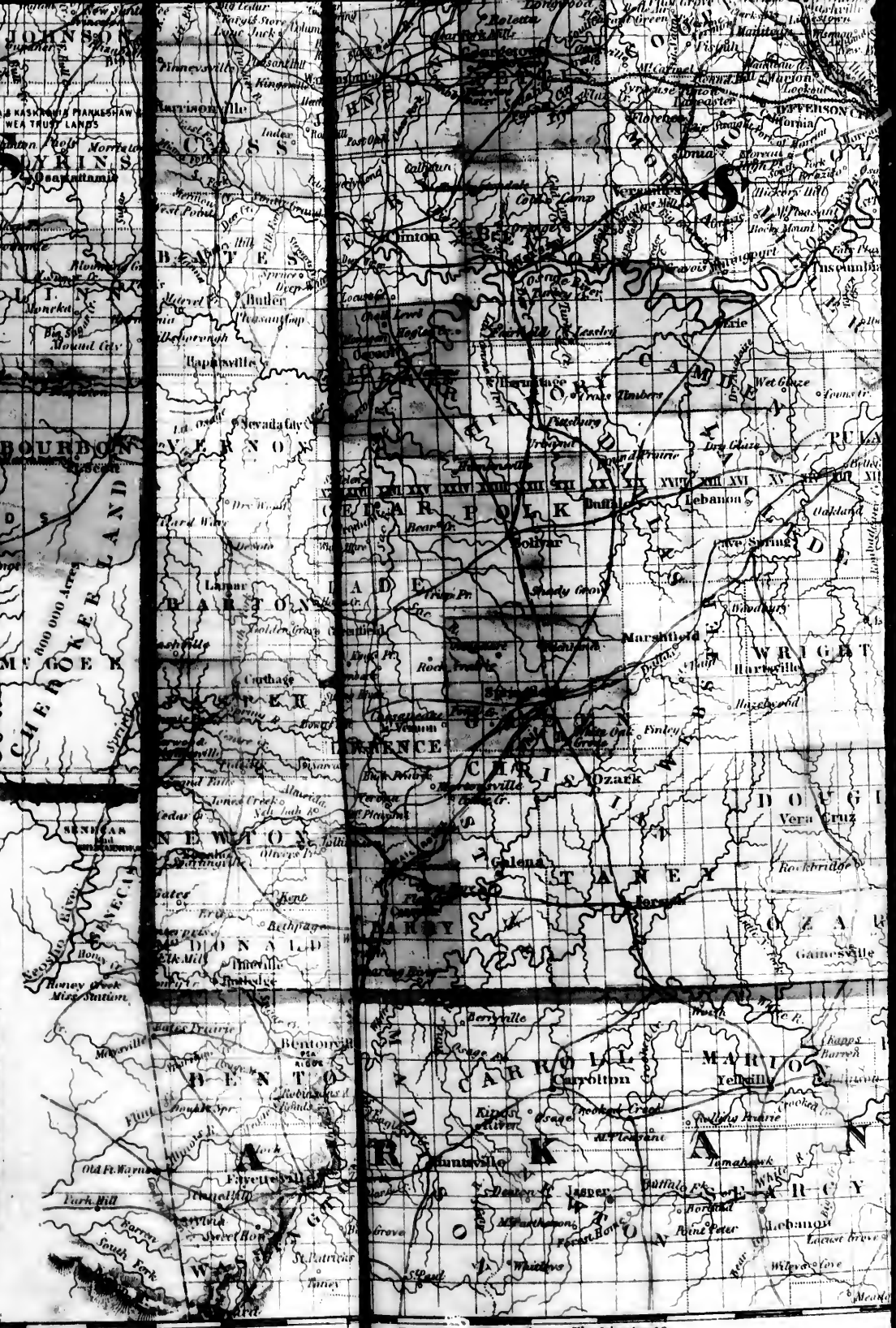
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



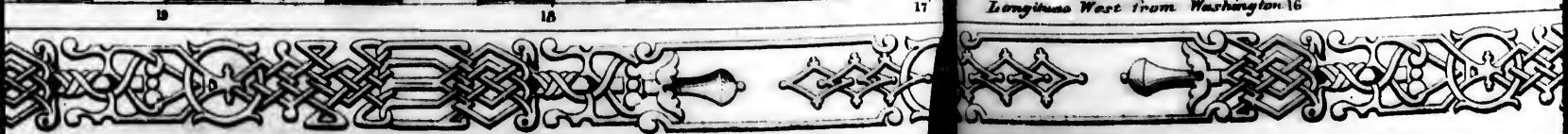
SANTA FE FROM THE GREAT MOUNTAINS



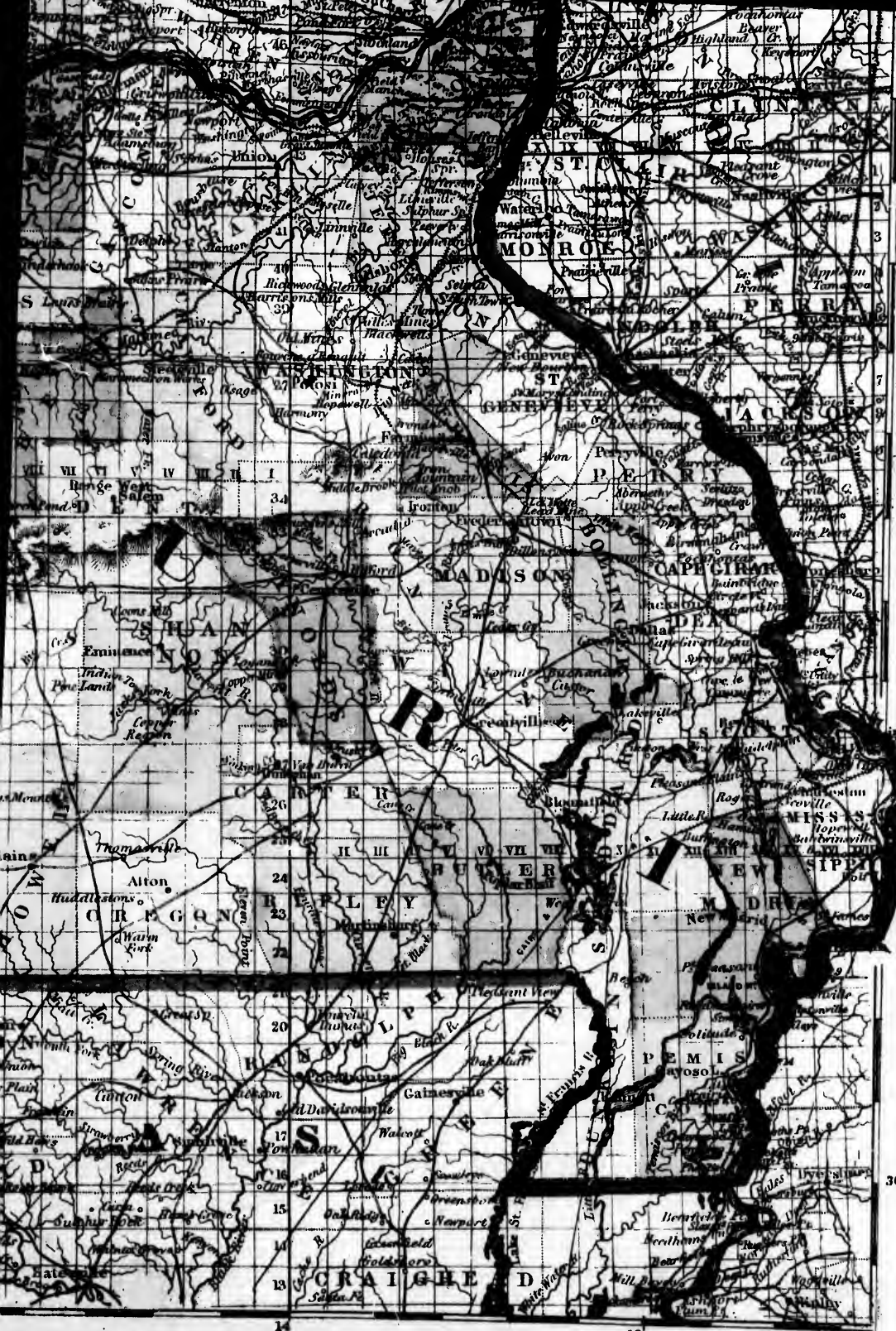
VIEW FROM THE GREAT MISSOURI TRAIL.



Longitude West from Washington 16







38

36



County	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Westchester	97,227	2,270	—	99,497
Yates	20,133	157	—	20,290
TOTAL (60 counties)	3,381,730	40,005	—	3,889,735

Census.	White.	Total.
1790	288,204	4
1800	337,764	7
1810	376,410	10
1820	419,200	14
1830	472,843	19
1840	484,870	22
1850	553,023	27
1860	631,100	30

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	814,143	4,654	21,324	340,120	7.39
1800	656,089	10,374	20,343	586,756	12.75
1810	913,639	25,333	15,017	959,049	21.28
1820	1,332,744	29,279	10,058	1,372,111	30.00
1830	1,873,663	44,870	75	1,918,608	41.71
1840	2,373,891	50,027	4	2,428,921	52.50
1850	3,043,325	49,069	—	3,097,394	67.33
1860	3,381,730	40,005	—	3,889,735	84.36

STAT

Area 39,964 sq

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Area 50,704 square miles, or 82,450,560 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	20,204	—	—	20,204
Allen	19,113	—	—	19,113
Ashland	22,935	—	—	22,935
Ashtabula	31,789	—	—	31,789
Athens	20,978	—	—	20,978
Auglaise	17,123	—	—	17,123
Belmont	35,401	—	—	35,401
Brown	28,942	—	—	28,942
Butler	35,111	—	—	35,111
Carroll	15,697	—	—	15,697
Champaign	21,910	—	—	21,910
Clark	24,803	—	—	24,803
Clermont	32,201	—	—	32,201
Clinton	20,633	—	—	20,633
Columbiana	32,556	—	—	32,556
Coshocton	25,009	—	—	25,009
Crawford	23,841	—	—	23,841
Cuyahoga	77,139	—	—	77,139
Darke	25,529	—	—	25,529
Defiance	11,803	—	—	11,803
Delaware	23,771	—	—	23,771
Erie	24,325	—	—	24,325
Fairfield	30,281	—	—	30,281
Fayette	15,240	—	—	15,240
Franklin	48,783	—	—	48,783
Fulton	14,042	—	—	14,042
Gallia	20,453	—	—	20,453
Geauga	15,810	—	—	15,810
Green	24,722	—	—	24,722
Guernsey	24,197	—	—	24,197
Hamilton	211,802	—	—	211,802
Hancock	22,836	—	—	22,836
Hardin	13,460	—	—	13,460
Harrison	18,953	—	—	18,953
Henry	8,900	—	—	8,900
Highland	26,815	—	—	26,815
Hocking	16,583	—	—	16,583
Holmes	20,584	—	—	20,584
Huron	29,537	—	—	29,537
Jackson	17,245	—	—	17,245
Jefferson	25,403	—	—	25,403
Knox	27,670	—	—	27,670
Lake	15,540	—	—	15,540
Lawrence	22,564	—	—	22,564
Licking	36,563	—	—	36,563
Logan	20,341	—	—	20,341
Loralne	29,195	—	—	29,195
Luens	25,553	—	—	25,553
Madison	12,739	—	—	12,739
Mahoning	25,888	—	—	25,888
Marion	15,444	—	—	15,444
Medina	22,479	—	—	22,479
Meigs	26,243	—	—	26,243
Mercer	18,498	—	—	18,498
Miami	29,159	—	—	29,159
Monroe	25,637	—	—	25,637
Montgomery	51,535	—	—	51,535
Morgan	21,976	—	—	21,976
Morrow	20,856	—	—	20,856
Muskingum	43,826	—	—	43,826
Noble	20,729	—	—	20,729
Ottawa	7,016	—	—	7,016
Paulding	4,811	—	—	4,811
Perry	19,629	—	—	19,629
Pleakawny	22,530	—	—	22,530

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1790	288,204	4,075	100,579	392,858	7.78
1800	387,764	7,048	183,290	578,102	9.48
1810	376,410	10,266	163,324	550,000	10.95
1820	419,200	14,612	205,017	638,829	12.60
1830	472,843	10,548	245,601	728,992	14.53
1840	484,870	22,782	245,817	753,469	14.86
1850	553,023	27,463	288,548	868,034	17.14
1860	631,100	80,463	331,059	1,042,622	19.57

STATE OF OHIO.

Area 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	20,204	105	—	20,309
Allen	19,115	70	—	19,185
Ashland	22,935	10	—	22,945
Ashtabula	31,789	25	—	31,814
Athens	20,978	886	—	21,864
Auglaise	17,123	64	—	17,187
Belmont	35,401	97	—	35,498
Brown	28,842	1,116	—	29,958
Butler	35,111	729	—	35,840
Carroll	15,697	41	—	15,738
Chautauq	21,910	788	—	22,698
Clark	24,808	492	—	25,300
Clermont	32,301	838	—	33,139
Cinton	20,638	823	—	21,461
Columbiana	32,536	280	—	32,816
Coshocton	25,008	24	—	25,032
Crawford	23,841	40	—	23,881
Cuyahoga	77,139	594	—	77,733
Darke	25,528	481	—	26,009
Defiance	11,808	73	—	11,881
Delaware	23,771	131	—	23,902
Erle	24,925	149	—	25,074
Fairfield	30,281	237	—	30,518
Fayette	15,240	689	—	15,929
Franklin	48,788	1,572	—	50,360
Fulton	14,042	1	—	14,043
Gallia	20,453	1,590	—	22,043
Geauga	15,810	7	—	15,817
Green	24,722	1,475	—	26,197
Guernsey	24,197	277	—	24,474
Hamilton	211,802	4,608	—	216,410
Hancock	22,806	50	—	22,856
Hardin	13,460	110	—	13,570
Harrison	18,953	137	—	19,090
Henry	8,900	1	—	8,901
HIGHLAND	26,815	958	—	27,773
Hocking	16,838	219	—	17,057
Holmes	20,584	5	—	20,589
Huron	29,537	79	—	29,616
Jackson	17,245	696	—	17,941
Jefferson	25,408	707	—	26,115
Knox	27,676	59	—	27,735
Lake	15,540	80	—	15,620
Lawrence	22,564	685	—	23,249
Licking	36,568	148	—	36,716
Logan	20,841	653	—	21,494
Loraine	29,195	549	—	29,744
Lucas	25,553	278	—	25,831
Madison	12,739	276	—	13,015
Mahoning	25,888	61	—	25,949
Marion	15,444	46	—	15,490
Medina	22,479	83	—	22,562
Meigs	26,243	251	—	26,494
Mercer	18,498	606	—	19,104
Miami	29,159	800	—	30,059
Monroe	25,657	84	—	25,741
Montgomery	51,585	805	—	52,390
Morgan	21,976	143	—	22,119
Morrow	20,856	89	—	20,945
Muskingum	43,826	1,090	—	44,916
Noble	20,729	22	—	20,751
Ottawa	7,016	—	—	7,016
Paulding	4,811	184	—	4,995
Perry	19,629	49	—	19,678
Pickaway	22,530	939	—	23,469

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1820	576,572	4,728	—	581,300	14.54
1830	923,829	9,568	6	933,403	23.47
1840	1,502,122	17,842	8	1,520,072	39.02
1850	1,955,050	25,279	—	1,980,329	49.55
1860	2,302,838	86,673	—	2,389,511	59.54

STATE OF OREGON.

Area 95,274 square miles, or 60,975,360 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Indiana.	Total.
Benton	8,059	10	5	8,074
Cook	421	—	24	445
Clackamas	3,434	1	1	3,436
Clatsop	496	2	—	498
Columbia	532	—	—	532
Curry	876	—	17	893
Douglas	8,167	9	27	8,203
Jackson	3,689	42	5	3,736
Josephine	1,609	4	10	1,623
Lane	4,779	1	—	4,780
Linn	6,763	7	2	6,772
Marion	7,022	20	46	7,088
Multnomah	4,126	17	7	4,150
Polk	8,628	2	—	8,630
Tillamook	95	—	—	95
Umpqua	1,242	8	5	1,255
Wasco	1,678	9	7	1,694
Washington	2,750	—	21	2,771
Yam Hill	3,244	1	—	3,245
Total (19 counties)	52,160	128	177	52,465

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1820	12,038	55	—	12,093	0.13
1860	52,337	128	—	52,465	0.53

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Area 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams	27,532	474	—	28,006
Allegheny	176,106	2,625	—	178,731
Armstrong	35,619	173	—	35,792
Beaver	28,566	274	—	28,840
Bedford	26,242	494	—	26,736
Berks	93,321	497	—	93,818
Blair	27,546	283	—	27,829
Bradford	48,531	203	—	48,734
Bucks	61,960	1,019	—	62,979
Butler	35,533	56	—	35,589
Cambria	29,040	115	—	29,155
Carbon	21,024	9	—	21,033
Centre	26,739	261	—	27,000
Chester	68,671	5,907	—	74,578
Clarion	24,925	63	—	24,988
Cleaveland	18,678	81	—	18,759
Cinton	17,536	137	—	17,673
Columbia	24,969	103	—	25,072
Crawford	48,573	132	—	48,705
Cumberland	38,753	1,319	—	40,072
Dauphin	45,047	1,709	—	46,756
Delaware	28,943	1,049	—	29,992
Elk	5,904	11	—	5,915
Erle	49,251	181	—	49,432
Fayette	38,360	1,549	—	39,909
Forest	893	—	—	893
Franklin	40,327	1,799	—	42,126
Fulton	9,030	101	—	9,131
Green	28,817	526	—	29,343
Huntingdon	27,810	290	—	28,100
Indiana	33,501	186	—	33,687
Jefferson	18,159	81	—	18,240
Junata	16,725	261	—	16,986
Lancaster	112,855	3,459	—	116,314
Lawrence	22,897	102	—	23,099
Lebanon	81,743	68	—	81,811

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE U

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq.m.
1790.....	424,099.....	6,587.....	3,737.....	434,373.....	9.44
1800.....	586,094.....	14,551.....	1,706.....	602,351.....	13.09
1810.....	786,804.....	22,492.....	795.....	810,091.....	17.61
1820.....	1,017,094.....	30,202.....	211.....	1,047,507.....	22.77
1830.....	1,309,900.....	37,930.....	403.....	1,348,233.....	29.31
1840.....	1,676,115.....	47,554.....	64.....	1,723,733.....	37.47
1850.....	2,253,160.....	53,626.....	—.....	2,311,786.....	50.25
1860.....	2,849,266.....	56,349.....	—.....	2,906,115.....	63.17

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Area 1,306 square miles, or 835,840 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Bristol.....	8,509.....	306.....	—.....	8,907.....
Kent.....	17,044.....	259.....	—.....	17,303.....
Newport.....	21,074.....	822.....	—.....	21,896.....
Providence.....	103,322.....	1,977.....	—.....	107,799.....
Washington.....	18,129.....	558.....	—.....	18,715.....
TOTAL (5 counties).....	170,668.....	3,952.....	—.....	174,620.....

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq.m.
1790.....	64,689.....	3,469.....	952.....	69,110.....	52.92
1800.....	65,487.....	3,304.....	881.....	69,122.....	52.92
1810.....	73,314.....	3,609.....	108.....	77,031.....	59.70
1820.....	79,413.....	3,554.....	48.....	83,015.....	63.56
1830.....	98,621.....	3,561.....	17.....	102,199.....	74.42
1840.....	105,567.....	3,233.....	5.....	108,805.....	83.33
1850.....	143,875.....	3,670.....	—.....	147,545.....	112.97
1860.....	170,668.....	3,952.....	—.....	174,620.....	133.70

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area 29,385 square miles, or 18,506,400 acres.

Districts.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Abbeville.....	11,516.....	367.....	20,502.....	32,385.....
Anderson.....	14,280.....	162.....	8,425.....	22,879.....
Barnwell.....	12,702.....	640.....	17,401.....	30,743.....
Beaufort.....	6,714.....	809.....	82,530.....	90,053.....
Charleston.....	29,188.....	8,622.....	87,290.....	125,000.....
Chester.....	7,098.....	156.....	10,563.....	18,122.....
Chesterfield.....	7,854.....	132.....	4,343.....	12,329.....
Clarendon.....	4,873.....	151.....	8,566.....	13,590.....
Colleton.....	9,255.....	354.....	32,507.....	42,116.....
Darlington.....	8,432.....	53.....	11,577.....	20,062.....
Edgefield.....	15,654.....	173.....	24,060.....	39,887.....
Fairfield.....	6,373.....	204.....	15,584.....	22,161.....
Georgetown.....	3,018.....	183.....	18,109.....	21,310.....
Greenville.....	14,631.....	212.....	7,04.....	21,899.....
Horry.....	5,564.....	89.....	2,359.....	7,992.....
Kershaw.....	5,043.....	197.....	7,541.....	12,781.....
Laurens.....	6,054.....	93.....	5,659.....	11,797.....
Laurens.....	10,529.....	129.....	13,200.....	23,858.....
Lexington.....	9,333.....	44.....	6,202.....	15,579.....
Marion.....	11,007.....	232.....	9,951.....	21,190.....
Marlborough.....	5,373.....	108.....	6,398.....	11,879.....
Mauldin.....	7,000.....	181.....	18,065.....	25,246.....
Orangeburg.....	8,108.....	205.....	16,533.....	24,846.....
Pickens.....	15,335.....	109.....	4,195.....	19,639.....
Richland.....	6,563.....	439.....	11,005.....	18,007.....
Spartanburg.....	18,537.....	142.....	8,240.....	26,919.....
Sumter.....	6,827.....	120.....	18,682.....	25,629.....
Union.....	8,670.....	164.....	10,801.....	19,635.....
Williamsburg.....	5,187.....	43.....	10,259.....	15,489.....
York.....	11,829.....	189.....	9,984.....	21,902.....
TOTAL (80 districts).....	201,888.....	9,914.....	462,406.....	704,208.....

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Fayette.....	8,826.....	25.....	15,478.....	24,329.....
Fenwick.....	4,865.....	2.....	157.....	5,024.....
Franklin.....	10,249.....	43.....	8,551.....	18,843.....
Gibson.....	15,545.....	91.....	6,141.....	21,777.....
Giles.....	15,295.....	23.....	10,543.....	25,861.....
Granger.....	9,727.....	170.....	1,065.....	10,962.....
Greene.....	17,435.....	222.....	1,297.....	18,954.....
Grundy.....	2,513.....	14.....	266.....	2,793.....
Hamilton.....	11,647.....	192.....	1,419.....	13,258.....
Hancock.....	6,706.....	63.....	246.....	7,015.....
Hardeman.....	10,505.....	23.....	7,236.....	17,764.....
Hardin.....	9,554.....	87.....	1,023.....	10,664.....
Hawkins.....	14,943.....	194.....	1,925.....	17,062.....
Haywood.....	8,165.....	41.....	11,026.....	19,232.....
Henderson.....	11,189.....	19.....	8,283.....	19,491.....
Henry.....	13,592.....	11.....	5,530.....	19,133.....
Hickman.....	7,532.....	27.....	1,753.....	9,312.....
Humphrey.....	7,619.....	14.....	1,463.....	9,106.....
Jackson.....	10,467.....	46.....	1,212.....	11,725.....
Jefferson.....	13,777.....	170.....	2,096.....	16,043.....
Johnson.....	4,767.....	23.....	233.....	5,023.....
Knox.....	20,020.....	423.....	2,370.....	22,813.....
Lauderdale.....	4,684.....	21.....	2,554.....	7,259.....
Lawrence.....	8,136.....	24.....	1,160.....	9,320.....
Lewis.....	1,992.....	2.....	247.....	2,241.....
Lincoln.....	15,928.....	53.....	6,847.....	22,828.....
McMinn.....	11,550.....	96.....	1,909.....	13,555.....
McNairy.....	12,810.....	22.....	1,900.....	14,732.....
Macon.....	6,244.....	117.....	59.....	6,418.....
Madison.....	11,440.....	63.....	10,012.....	21,515.....
Marion.....	5,487.....	25.....	678.....	6,190.....
Marshall.....	10,064.....	48.....	4,450.....	14,562.....
Mauzy.....	17,701.....	143.....	14,654.....	32,498.....
Meigs.....	4,021.....	7.....	698.....	4,726.....
Monroe.....	10,899.....	108.....	1,600.....	12,607.....
Montgomery.....	11,235.....	106.....	9,551.....	20,892.....
Morgan.....	3,192.....	41.....	120.....	3,353.....
Obion.....	10,380.....	33.....	2,399.....	12,812.....
Overton.....	11,452.....	93.....	1,057.....	12,602.....
Perry.....	5,486.....	8.....	543.....	6,037.....
Polk.....	8,201.....	31.....	433.....	8,665.....
Putnam.....	7,840.....	36.....	652.....	8,528.....
Rhea.....	4,346.....	30.....	615.....	4,991.....
Roane.....	11,730.....	105.....	1,743.....	13,578.....
Robertson.....	10,375.....	29.....	4,861.....	15,265.....
Rutherford.....	14,744.....	190.....	12,984.....	27,918.....
Scott.....	3,446.....	14.....	59.....	3,519.....
Sevier.....	8,520.....	64.....	533.....	9,117.....
Sequatchie.....	1,918.....	1.....	201.....	2,120.....
Shelby.....	30,563.....	276.....	10,953.....	41,792.....
Smith.....	12,015.....	114.....	4,228.....	16,357.....
Stewart.....	7,405.....	76.....	2,415.....	9,896.....
Sullivan.....	12,309.....	169.....	1,074.....	13,552.....
Sumner.....	14,227.....	103.....	7,700.....	22,030.....
Tipton.....	5,408.....	9.....	5,233.....	10,650.....
Union.....	8,533.....	82.....	182.....	8,797.....
Van Buren.....	2,334.....	6.....	239.....	2,579.....
Warren.....	8,701.....	66.....	2,320.....	11,087.....
Washington.....	18,590.....	297.....	952.....	19,839.....
Wayne.....	7,541.....	5.....	1,209.....	8,755.....
Weakly.....	13,985.....	13.....	4,218.....	18,216.....
White.....	8,074.....	162.....	1,145.....	9,381.....
Williamson.....	11,415.....	45.....	12,387.....	23,847.....
Wilson.....	17,787.....	321.....	7,904.....	25,992.....
TOTAL (84 counties).....	826,752.....	7,300.....	275,719.....	1,109,771.....

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq.m.
1790.....	82,018.....	861.....	8,417.....	91,296.....	85,791.....
1800.....	91,709.....	809.....	12,584.....	105,102.....	105,602.....
1810.....	215,875.....	1,317.....	44,535.....	261,727.....	261,727.....
1820.....	330,927.....	2,727.....	80,107.....	413,761.....	413,761.....
1830.....	535,746.....	4,555.....	141,603.....	681,904.....	681,904.....
1840.....	640,027.....	5,624.....	183,053.....	828,704.....	828,704.....

Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
29	15,478	24,827	Clay	107	2	—	109
2	157	5,054	Collehan	—	—	—	—
48	8,551	13,848	Collin	8,217	—	1,047	9,264
91	6,141	21,777	Coleman	—	—	—	—
28	10,848	26,166	Colorado	4,326	—	3,550	7,885
170	1,065	10,962	Comal	3,837	—	193	4,030
222	1,297	19,004	Concho	—	—	—	—
14	260	3,098	Cook	3,891	—	869	3,760
192	1,419	13,258	Coryell	2,860	—	306	2,666
68	246	7,020	Dallas	7,591	—	1,074	8,665
28	7,286	17,769	Dawson	251	—	—	281
87	1,028	11,214	Denton	4,780	—	251	5,031
194	1,925	16,162	Do Witt	8,465	—	1,648	5,103
41	11,026	10,282	Demmit	—	—	—	—
19	3,288	14,491	Duval	—	—	—	—
11	5,530	19,138	Eastland	99	—	—	99
27	1,753	9,812	Edwards	—	—	—	—
14	1,463	9,096	Ellis	4,142	—	1,104	5,246
46	1,212	11,725	El Paso	4,022	14	15	4,051
170	2,096	16,043	Ensign	43	—	—	43
28	288	5,018	Erath	2,807	—	118	2,425
228	2,370	22,818	Falls	1,806	2	1,716	3,614
21	2,554	7,559	Fannin	7,496	—	1,721	9,217
24	1,160	9,820	Fayette	7,808	10	8,756	11,001
2	247	2,241	Fort Bend	2,007	9	4,127	6,143
55	6,847	22,828	Free Stone	3,268	—	3,618	6,881
96	1,009	13,555	Frio	40	—	2	42
22	1,990	14,732	Galveston	6,707	2	1,520	8,229
1117	929	7,200	Guadalupe	3,689	7	1,748	5,444
68	10,012	21,535	Gillespie	2,703	—	83	2,786
25	678	6,190	Goliad	2,541	—	848	3,381
43	4,480	14,592	Gonzales	4,391	—	3,168	8,059
143	14,654	32,493	Grayson	6,592	—	1,292	8,184
7	698	4,667	Grimes	4,838	1	5,463	10,307
108	1,630	12,007	Hamilton	468	—	26	489
106	9,554	20,895	Hardeman	—	—	—	—
41	120	3,358	Hardin	1,162	—	191	1,353
33	2,399	12,517	Harris	7,008	9	2,053	9,070
98	1,057	12,637	Harrison	6,217	—	8,784	15,001
8	548	6,042	Hays	1,829	—	797	2,126
31	493	6,720	Haskell	—	—	—	—
86	682	8,555	Henderson	3,478	1	1,116	4,595
30	615	4,991	Hidalgo	1,157	84	1	1,192
105	1,743	13,558	Hill	3,008	—	650	3,653
223	4,561	15,265	Hopkins	6,755	—	990	7,745
190	12,984	27,918	Houston	5,239	—	2,919	8,058
14	59	3,519	Hunt	6,053	—	577	6,630
64	588	9,122	Jack	950	—	50	1,000
1	201	2,120	Jackson	1,390	22	1,194	2,612
276	10,958	45,092	Jasper	2,426	—	1,611	4,087
114	4,223	16,357	Jefferson	1,634	2	300	1,905
76	2,415	9,806	Johnson	3,792	—	518	4,305
169	1,074	13,562	Jones	—	—	—	—
103	7,700	22,030	Karnes	1,844	—	827	2,171
9	5,283	10,705	Kaufman	3,403	—	533	3,936
82	182	6,117	Kerr	535	—	49	634
8	239	2,531	Kimble	—	—	—	—
66	2,920	11,147	Kinney	46	15	—	81
297	952	14,829	Knox	—	—	—	—
5	1,269	9,115	Lamar	7,204	9	2,583	10,136
18	4,218	13,216	Lanpassus	574	1	158	1,028
102	1,145	9,381	La Salle	—	—	—	—
45	12,367	23,827	Lavaca	4,238	—	1,707	5,945
821	7,064	26,073	Leon	4,161	—	2,620	6,781
300	275,719	1,109,861	Liberty	2,102	8	1,073	3,189
			Llano Stone	3,404	1	1,073	4,537
			Llano Oak	509	—	85	593
			Llano	1,047	—	54	1,101
			McCulloch	—	—	—	—
			McLennan	8,802	9	2,393	6,206
			McMullen	—	—	—	—
			Madison	1,568	—	675	2,283
			Marion	1,960	—	2,017	3,977
			Mason	606	6	19	630
			Mutagorda	1,347	—	2,107	3,154
			Navarro	704	21	1	726

POPULATION.

Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq m.
8,417	85,791	0.78
18,584	105,602	2.93
44,585	261,727	5.74
80,107	422,761	9.27
141,808	681,904	14.95
183,059	829,210	18.13
224,459	1,092,717	21.90

Camillus	1,921	110	1,810	7,497	25,525
Caldwell	6,295	114	1,083	7,497	25,525
Camden	2,942	274	2,127	5,343	11,805
Carlisle	6,064	153	1,909	8,186	23,771
Caswell	6,578	252	9,855	16,215	24,325
Catawba	9,039	82	1,064	10,729	30,281
Chatham	12,549	306	6,246	19,101	15,246
Cherokee	8,609	88	519	9,166	48,788
Chowan	2,979	150	3,718	6,842	14,042
Cleveland	10,108	109	2,181	12,348	20,453
Columbus	5,779	855	2,468	8,267	15,810
Craven	3,747	1,322	6,189	16,263	24,722
Cumberland	9,554	985	5,890	16,369	24,197
Currituck	4,069	228	2,528	7,415	21,802
Davidson	13,376	149	3,076	16,601	22,336
Davie	6,001	101	2,392	8,434	13,460
Duplin	3,289	371	7,124	13,784	18,953
Edgecombe	6,379	889	10,163	17,379	8,900
Forsyth	10,710	318	1,764	12,892	26,815
Franklin	6,465	566	7,076	14,107	16,538
Gaston	6,997	111	2,199	9,307	20,684
Gates	4,181	301	3,901	8,448	29,337
Granville	11,187	1,123	11,080	23,396	17,245
Greene	3,824	154	8,947	7,925	25,408
Guilford	15,788	693	8,625	20,056	27,076
Hallfax	6,641	2,462	10,849	19,442	15,240
Harnett	5,352	103	2,584	5,089	22,564
Haywood	5,474	14	313	5,501	36,868
Henderson	8,981	65	1,882	10,443	20,341
Hertford	3,947	1,112	4,445	9,504	29,195
Hyde	4,634	257	2,791	7,782	25,558
Iredell	11,141	29	4,177	15,347	12,739
Jackson	5,241	6	263	5,515	25,868
Johnson	10,545	195	4,916	15,656	15,444
Jones	2,204	118	8,418	5,730	22,479
Lenoir	4,902	173	5,140	10,220	26,243
Lillington	2,933	125	8,223	6,286	18,493
Lincoln	5,999	81	2,115	8,195	29,159
Macon	5,370	115	519	6,004	25,657
Madison	5,673	17	213	5,903	51,835
Martin	5,435	451	4,309	10,195	21,976
McDowell	5,542	273	1,805	7,120	20,356
Mecklenburg	10,540	293	5,541	17,374	43,326
Montgomery	5,730	40	1,823	7,649	20,729
Moore	8,725	124	2,513	11,427	7,016
Nash	6,320	637	4,680	11,637	4,311
New Hanover	7,684	612	7,103	15,429	19,629
Northampton	5,909	653	6,504	13,372	22,530
Onslow	5,193	102	3,499	8,556	12,901
Orange	11,311	523	5,108	16,947	24,132
Pasquotank	4,450	1,507	2,983	8,940	21,096
Perquimans	3,285	395	3,553	7,233	12,902
Person	5,708	313	5,195	11,221	31,140
Platt	7,430	127	8,473	16,080	32,290
Polk	3,317	106	620	4,043	21,374
Randolph	14,716	433	1,645	16,738	23,974
Richmond	5,211	345	5,463	11,069	30,745
Robeson	8,572	1,462	5,455	15,489	16,913
Rockingham	10,019	409	6,318	16,746	42,866
Rowan	10,523	136	3,930	14,589	27,256
Rutherford	9,059	123	2,391	11,573	33,576
Sampson	9,108	453	7,023	16,624	32,308
Stanly	6,587	45	1,169	7,801	16,284
Stokes	7,847	86	2,469	10,402	10,170
Surry	5,950	134	1,246	10,380	13,473
Tyrrell	3,204	143	1,597	4,944	26,226
Union	3,903	53	2,246	11,209	35,020
Wake	10,443	1,446	10,733	28,027	32,456
Warren	4,923	402	10,401	15,726	16,632
Washington	3,698	299	2,463	6,357	17,883
Watauga	4,772	31	104	4,967	15,554
Wayne	8,717	737	5,451	14,905	
Wilkes	13,280	261	1,208	14,749	
Wilson	5,943	231	3,496	9,723	
Yadkin	9,106	172	1,436	10,714	
Yancey	3,226	37	362	3,655	
TOTAL (87 counties)	631,100	83,463	331,059	992,622	

PROGRESS		
Census	White	Free Co
1870	45,028	83
1810	223,561	1,39

arko.....	25,528	451	—	25,979
efance.....	11,806	78	—	11,884
etaware.....	23,771	101	—	23,902
le.....	24,325	149	—	24,474
airfield.....	80,281	257	—	80,538
nyette.....	15,240	659	—	15,985
runklin.....	48,788	1,573	—	50,361
ulion.....	14,042	1	—	14,043
ulla.....	20,453	1,590	—	22,043
ouaga.....	15,810	7	—	15,817
reen.....	24,722	1,475	—	26,197
uernsey.....	24,197	277	—	24,474
amilton.....	211,802	4,603	—	216,410
uncocok.....	22,836	50	—	22,886
ardlin.....	13,460	110	—	13,570
arrison.....	18,953	157	—	19,110
enry.....	8,900	1	—	8,901
ighland.....	26,815	958	—	27,773
oking.....	16,538	219	—	17,057
olmes.....	20,584	5	—	20,589
uron.....	29,537	79	—	29,616
ackson.....	17,245	606	—	17,851
efferson.....	25,408	707	—	26,115
nox.....	27,678	59	—	27,735
nako.....	15,540	36	—	15,576
awrence.....	22,564	655	—	23,219
lcking.....	30,563	143	—	30,706
ogan.....	20,841	655	—	21,496
oratio.....	29,195	549	—	29,744
ucas.....	25,558	278	—	25,831
adson.....	12,739	276	—	13,015
ahoning.....	25,583	61	—	25,644
arion.....	15,444	46	—	15,490
edina.....	22,479	83	—	22,562
elgs.....	26,243	291	—	26,534
ereer.....	18,498	606	—	19,104
laml.....	29,150	800	—	29,950
onroe.....	25,657	84	—	25,741
ontgomery.....	51,835	805	—	52,640
organ.....	21,976	143	—	22,119
orrow.....	20,856	89	—	20,945
uskington.....	43,926	1,000	—	44,926
oble.....	20,729	22	—	20,751
ttawa.....	7,016	—	—	7,016
aulding.....	4,911	184	—	5,095
erry.....	19,629	49	—	19,678
lckaway.....	22,530	989	—	23,519
ike.....	12,901	842	—	13,743
ortago.....	24,182	76	—	24,258
reble.....	21,696	124	—	21,820
utnam.....	12,902	6	—	12,908
tehland.....	31,140	18	—	31,158
ross.....	82,290	2,781	—	85,071
andusky.....	21,374	55	—	21,429
elob.....	23,974	323	—	24,297
eneea.....	30,745	123	—	30,868
elby.....	16,913	580	—	17,493
tark.....	42,866	172	—	43,038
ummit.....	27,256	89	—	27,345
rumbull.....	59,578	60	—	59,638
uscarawas.....	32,398	70	—	32,468
nton.....	10,284	223	—	10,507
an Wirt.....	10,170	63	—	10,233
inton.....	13,478	153	—	13,631
arren.....	26,326	676	—	27,002
ashington.....	35,620	643	—	36,263
ayne.....	32,452	37	—	32,489
Williams.....	16,632	1	—	16,633
ood.....	17,883	8	—	17,891
Yandot.....	15,554	42	—	15,596
TOTAL (84 counties).....	2,302,533	86,473	—	2,389,006

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1850.....	45,028	337	—	45,365	1.19
1860.....	223,861	1,399	—	230,760	5.77

	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop. to sq. m.
1850.....	12,033	55	—	12,088	0.13
1860.....	52,337	128	—	52,465	0.53

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Area 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Adams.....	27,592	474	—	28,066
Allegheny.....	176,106	2,625	—	178,731
Armstrong.....	85,619	178	—	85,797
Beaver.....	28,866	274	—	29,140
Bedford.....	26,242	494	—	26,736
Berks.....	93,321	497	—	93,818
Blair.....	27,546	233	—	27,779
Bradford.....	49,531	203	—	49,734
Bucks.....	61,960	1,618	—	63,578
Butler.....	35,538	56	—	35,594
Cambria.....	29,040	115	—	29,155
Carbon.....	21,024	9	—	21,033
Centro.....	26,739	261	—	27,000
Chester.....	68,671	5,907	—	74,578
Clarion.....	24,925	63	—	24,988
Clearfield.....	19,678	81	—	19,759
Clinton.....	17,596	137	—	17,733
Columbia.....	24,932	103	—	25,035
Crawford.....	48,573	182	—	48,755
Cumberland.....	83,733	1,349	—	85,082
Dauphin.....	45,047	1,709	—	46,756
Delaware.....	28,943	1,649	—	30,592
Elk.....	5,041	11	—	5,052
Erie.....	49,251	1,841	—	51,092
Fayette.....	33,860	1,649	—	35,509
Forest.....	893	—	—	893
Franklin.....	40,327	1,799	—	42,126
Fulton.....	9,030	101	—	9,131
Green.....	23,317	526	—	23,843
Huntingdon.....	27,310	290	—	27,600
Indiana.....	33,501	150	—	33,651
Jefferson.....	13,159	81	—	13,240
Juniata.....	16,725	261	—	16,986
Lancaster.....	112,555	3,459	—	116,014
Lawrence.....	22,397	102	—	22,499
Lebanon.....	31,743	68	—	31,811
Lehigh.....	43,690	57	—	43,747
Luzerne.....	89,794	450	—	90,244
Lycoming.....	37,000	399	—	37,399
McKean.....	8,559	—	—	8,559
Mercer.....	30,575	251	—	30,826
Mifflin.....	15,925	415	—	16,340
Monroe.....	16,331	127	—	16,458
Montgomery.....	69,596	904	—	70,500
Montour.....	12,963	114	—	13,077
Northampton.....	47,763	141	—	47,904
Northumberland.....	23,907	115	—	24,022
Perry.....	22,674	119	—	22,793
Philadelphia.....	543,344	22,185	—	565,529
Pike.....	7,019	187	—	7,206
Porter.....	11,455	15	—	11,470
Schuylkill.....	69,153	357	—	69,510
Snyder.....	15,000	85	—	15,085
Somerset.....	24,731	47	—	24,778
Sullivan.....	5,623	9	—	5,632
Susquehanna.....	34,053	209	—	34,262
Tioga.....	30,942	102	—	31,044
Union.....	14,090	55	—	14,145
Venango.....	24,974	69	—	25,043
Warren.....	19,139	51	—	19,190
Washington.....	45,079	1,736	—	46,815
Wayne.....	32,199	40	—	32,239
Westmoreland.....	53,394	482	—	53,876
Wyoming.....	12,535	5	—	12,540
York.....	66,334	1,366	—	67,700
TOTAL (65 counties).....	2,349,266	56,849	—	2,406,115

Area 29,950 square miles, or 18,506,400 acres.

Dist.lets.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Abbeville.....	11,516	807	20,509	32,835
Anderson.....	14,280	162	8,425	22,870
Barnwell.....	12,702	640	17,401	30,743
Benufort.....	6,714	809	82,530	40,053
Charleston.....	29,188	8,623	37,200	70,100
Chester.....	7,098	156	10,809	18,123
Chesterfield.....	7,854	132	4,318	11,834
Clarendon.....	4,878	151	8,566	13,605
Colleton.....	9,255	354	32,507	41,916
Darlington.....	8,492	53	11,577	20,861
Edgewfield.....	15,654	178	24,060	39,887
Fairfield.....	6,873	204	15,584	22,111
Georgetown.....	3,018	183	18,109	21,305
Greenville.....	14,631	212	7,047	21,893
Horry.....	5,564	89	2,359	7,962
Kershaw.....	5,048	197	7,941	13,086
Lancaster.....	6,054	88	5,650	11,797
Laurens.....	10,529	129	13,290	23,898
Lexington.....	9,837	44	6,302	15,579
Marion.....	11,007	232	9,951	21,190
Marlborough.....	5,378	163	6,598	12,434
Newberry.....	7,000	181	18,665	26,879
Orangeburg.....	8,198	205	10,588	24,896
Pickens.....	15,835	109	4,195	19,689
Richland.....	6,863	489	11,005	18,367
Spartanburg.....	13,537	142	8,340	22,019
Sumter.....	6,857	320	16,682	23,859
Union.....	8,670	164	10,801	19,635
Williamsburg.....	5,187	48	10,250	15,489
York.....	11,829	189	9,984	21,902
TOTAL (30 districts)	291,888	9,914	402,406	703,708

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq. m.
1790.....	140,178	1,901	107,064	249,078	8.47
1800.....	196,255	3,185	140,151	345,591	11.76
1810.....	214,196	4,554	196,365	415,115	14.12
1820.....	237,440	6,526	258,475	502,741	17.11
1830.....	257,868	7,921	315,401	581,188	19.78
1840.....	259,084	8,376	327,098	594,398	20.23
1850.....	274,563	8,960	334,984	618,507	22.75
1860.....	291,888	9,914	402,406	703,708	23.98

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Area 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres.

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Anderson.....	6,477	8	583	7,068
Bedford.....	14,758	52	6,744	21,554
Benton.....	7,918	11	594	8,403
Bledsoe.....	8,648	127	689	4,459
Blount.....	11,771	196	1,868	13,270
Bradley.....	10,470	58	1,173	11,701
Campbell.....	6,281	65	866	6,712
Cannon.....	8,589	5	974	9,569
Carroll.....	13,339	34	4,064	17,437
Carter.....	6,729	22	874	7,194
Cheatham.....	5,376	—	1,882	7,258
Clatsborne.....	8,724	176	740	9,643
Coecke.....	9,482	77	849	10,408
Coffee.....	8,150	10	1,529	9,689
Cumberland.....	8,821	18	121	8,460
Davidson.....	81,056	1,209	14,799	47,055
Decatur.....	5,477	15	784	6,276
De Kalb.....	9,533	15	1,025	10,578
Dickson.....	7,774	7	2,201	9,982
Dyer.....	7,889	6	2,641	10,536

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Perry.....	5,486	8	—	5,494
Polk.....	8,261	31	—	8,292
Putnam.....	7,840	80	—	7,920
Rhea.....	4,948	80	—	5,028
Roane.....	11,730	105	—	11,835
Robertson.....	10,875	29	—	10,904
Rutherford.....	14,744	190	—	14,934
Scott.....	8,446	14	—	8,460
Sovler.....	8,590	64	—	8,654
Sequatchie.....	1,918	1	—	1,919
Shelby.....	30,868	276	—	31,144
Smith.....	12,015	114	—	12,129
Stewart.....	7,405	76	—	7,481
Sullivan.....	12,309	169	—	12,478
Sumner.....	14,237	108	—	14,345
Tipton.....	5,408	9	—	5,417
Union.....	5,538	82	—	5,620
Van Buren.....	2,334	8	—	2,342
Warren.....	8,701	66	—	8,767
Washington.....	18,580	297	—	18,877
Wayne.....	7,841	5	—	7,846
Weakly.....	18,985	18	—	19,003
White.....	8,074	162	—	8,236
Williamson.....	11,415	45	—	11,460
Wilson.....	17,787	321	—	18,108
TOTAL (84 counties)	526,792	7,800	—	534,592

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.	Pop.to sq. m.
1790.....	82,018	861	3,417	86,296	0.78
1800.....	91,709	809	18,584	111,102	2.32
1810.....	215,875	1,817	44,585	262,277	5.74
1820.....	239,927	2,727	80,107	322,761	9.27
1830.....	238,746	4,555	141,608	384,909	14.95
1840.....	240,627	5,524	183,059	429,210	18.18
1850.....	274,563	8,422	239,459	522,444	21.99
1860.....	291,888	7,800	275,719	575,407	24.34

STATE OF TEXAS.

Area 287,504 square miles, or 182,002,560 acres

Counties.	White.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total.
Anderson.....	6,730	—	3,668	10,398
Angelina.....	8,575	10	—	8,585
Atascosa.....	1,471	—	107	1,578
Austin.....	6,225	—	8,014	14,239
Baaderah.....	857	—	12	869
Bastrop.....	4,415	—	2,591	7,006
Baylor.....	—	—	—	—
Bee.....	881	—	79	960
Bell.....	3,794	—	1,005	4,799
Bexar.....	18,057	2	1,895	20,954
Blanco.....	1,183	—	98	1,281
Bowie.....	2,401	—	2,681	5,082
Bosque.....	1,712	—	298	2,010
Brazoria.....	2,027	6	5,110	7,143
Brazos.....	1,718	—	1,063	2,781
Brown.....	244	—	—	244
Buchanan.....	103	—	82	185
Burleson.....	3,680	—	2,008	5,688
Burnett.....	2,252	—	235	2,487
Caldwell.....	2,570	1	1,610	4,181
Calhoun.....	2,228	—	414	2,642
Camaracho.....	648	—	61	709
Cameron.....	5,955	66	7	6,028
Cass.....	4,986	—	8,475	13,461
Chambers.....	995	—	518	1,513
Cherokee.....	8,849	8	8,246	17,093

1,057	12,637	Harrison	6,217	—	2,005	9,070
548	6,042	Hays	1,329	—	8,784	15,001
493	8,720	Haskell	—	—	707	2,120
682	8,558	Henderson	8,478	1	1,116	4,505
615	4,991	Hidalgo	1,187	84	1	1,192
1,748	13,588	Hill	8,008	—	650	8,658
4,861	15,265	Hopkins	6,755	—	990	7,745
12,084	27,918	Houston	5,989	—	2,819	8,808
59	8,519	Hunt	6,058	—	577	6,630
588	9,122	Jack	950	—	50	1,000
201	2,120	Jackson	1,896	22	1,194	2,012
10,753	43,092	Jasper	2,420	—	1,611	4,087
4,228	14,867	Jefferson	1,684	2	809	1,995
2,415	9,800	Johnson	8,792	—	518	4,805
1,974	13,552	Jones	—	—	—	—
7,700	22,080	Karnes	1,844	—	827	2,171
5,288	10,705	Kaufman	8,403	—	533	8,956
182	6,117	Kerr	585	—	49	634
239	2,581	Kimble	—	—	—	—
2,829	11,147	Kluney	40	15	—	81
952	14,829	Knox	—	—	—	—
1,209	9,115	Lamar	7,294	9	2,883	10,136
4,218	18,210	Lampasas	574	1	153	1,023
1,145	9,881	La Salle	—	—	—	—
12,367	23,827	Lavaca	4,288	—	1,707	5,945
7,964	26,072	Leon	4,161	—	2,620	6,781
275,719	1,109,801	Liberty	2,102	8	1,079	3,159
		Lime Stone	8,464	1	1,072	4,537
		Live Oak	508	—	85	593
		Llano	1,047	—	54	1,101
		McCulloch	—	—	—	—
		McLennan	8,803	9	2,895	6,200
		McMullen	—	—	—	—
		Madison	1,568	—	675	2,238
		Marion	1,960	—	2,017	3,977
		Mason	606	6	18	630
		Matagorda	1,847	—	2,107	8,154
		Maveric	704	21	1	726
		Medina	1,782	—	100	1,583
		Menard	—	—	—	—
		Milam	3,632	1	1,542	5,175
		Montague	814	—	85	849
		Montgomery	2,668	—	2,811	5,479
		Nacogdoches	5,980	3	2,359	8,292
		Navarro	4,105	1	1,800	5,900
		Newton	2,106	—	1,018	3,119
		Nueces	2,639	1	210	2,900
		Orange	1,495	29	892	1,916
		Palo Pinto	1,394	—	180	1,524
		Panola	5,417	—	8,053	8,475
		Parker	8,991	—	222	4,218
		Polk	4,098	4	4,198	8,800
		Prentiss	574	2	4	580
		Red River	5,491	5	8,080	6,535
		Refugio	1,860	6	234	1,600
		Robertson	2,739	—	2,253	4,997
		Rusk	—	—	—	—
		Sabine	9,070	1	6,132	15,803
		Sabine	1,600	—	1,150	2,750
		San Augustine	2,377	—	1,717	4,094
		San Patricio	525	—	95	620
		San Saba	834	—	89	923
		Shackelford	85	—	9	41
		Shelby	3,885	1	1,476	5,862
		Smith	8,403	2	4,982	13,292
		Starr	2,396	4	6	2,466
		Tarrant	5,170	—	850	6,020
		Taylor	—	—	—	—
		Throckmorton	124	—	—	124
		Titus	7,209	1	2,438	9,648
		Travis	4,981	18	3,136	8,050
		Trinity	8,482	1	950	4,892

POPULATION.

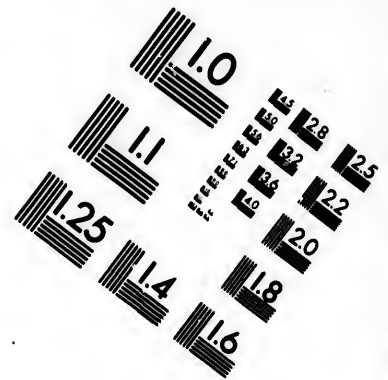
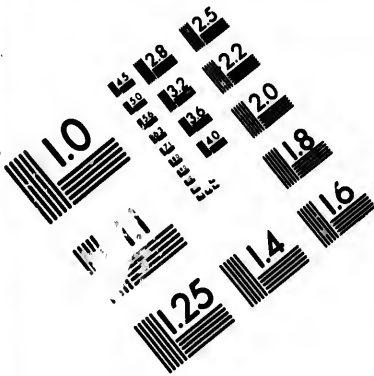
Total.	Pop. to sq m.
83,791	0.78
106,602	2.32
261,727	5.74
422,761	9.27
681,904	14.95
899,210	18.18
1,092,717	21.99
1,109,801	24.84

SLAVES.

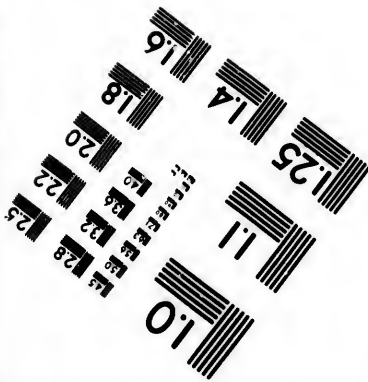
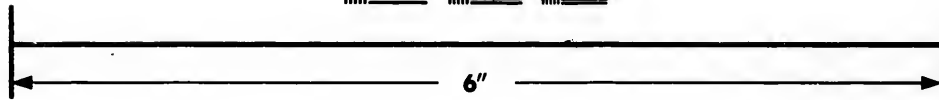
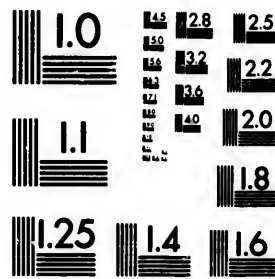
Slave.	Total.
8,668	10,398
686	4,271
107	1,578
8,014	10,139
12	399
2,591	7,006
79	910
1,005	4,799
1,895	14,454
98	1,281
2,651	5,052
298	2,005
5,110	7,143
1,063	2,770
—	244
32	230
2,008	5,688
285	2,487
1,610	4,481
414	2,642
61	709
7	6,098
8,475	8,411
513	1,508
8,246	12,098

4,002,560 acres





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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JOHNSON IRELAND



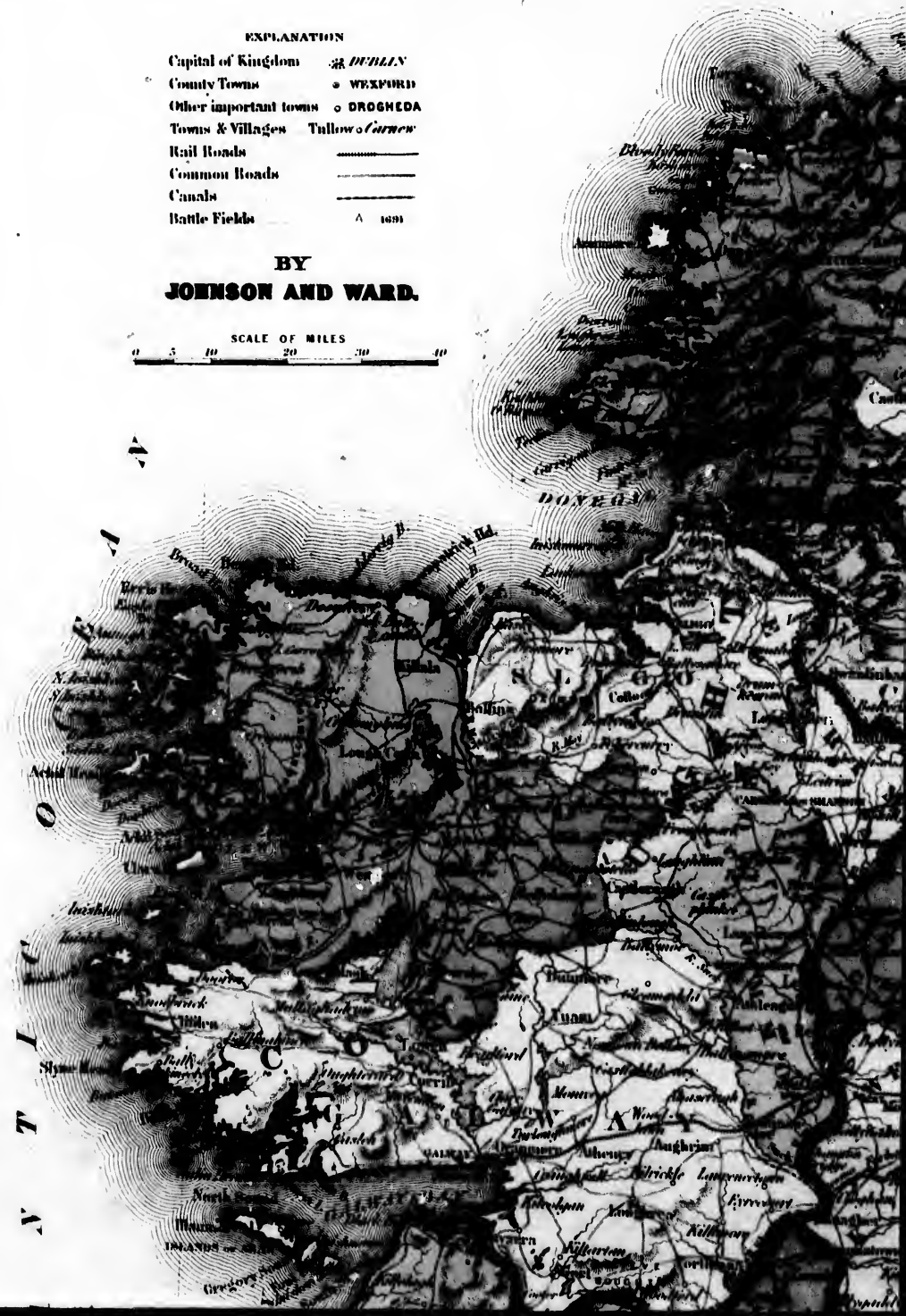
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EXPLANATION

- Capital of Kingdom DUBLIN
- County Towns WEXFORD
- Other important towns DROGHEDA
- Towns & Villages Tullow & Carnes
- Rail Roads
- Common Roads
- Canals
- Battle Fields A 1691

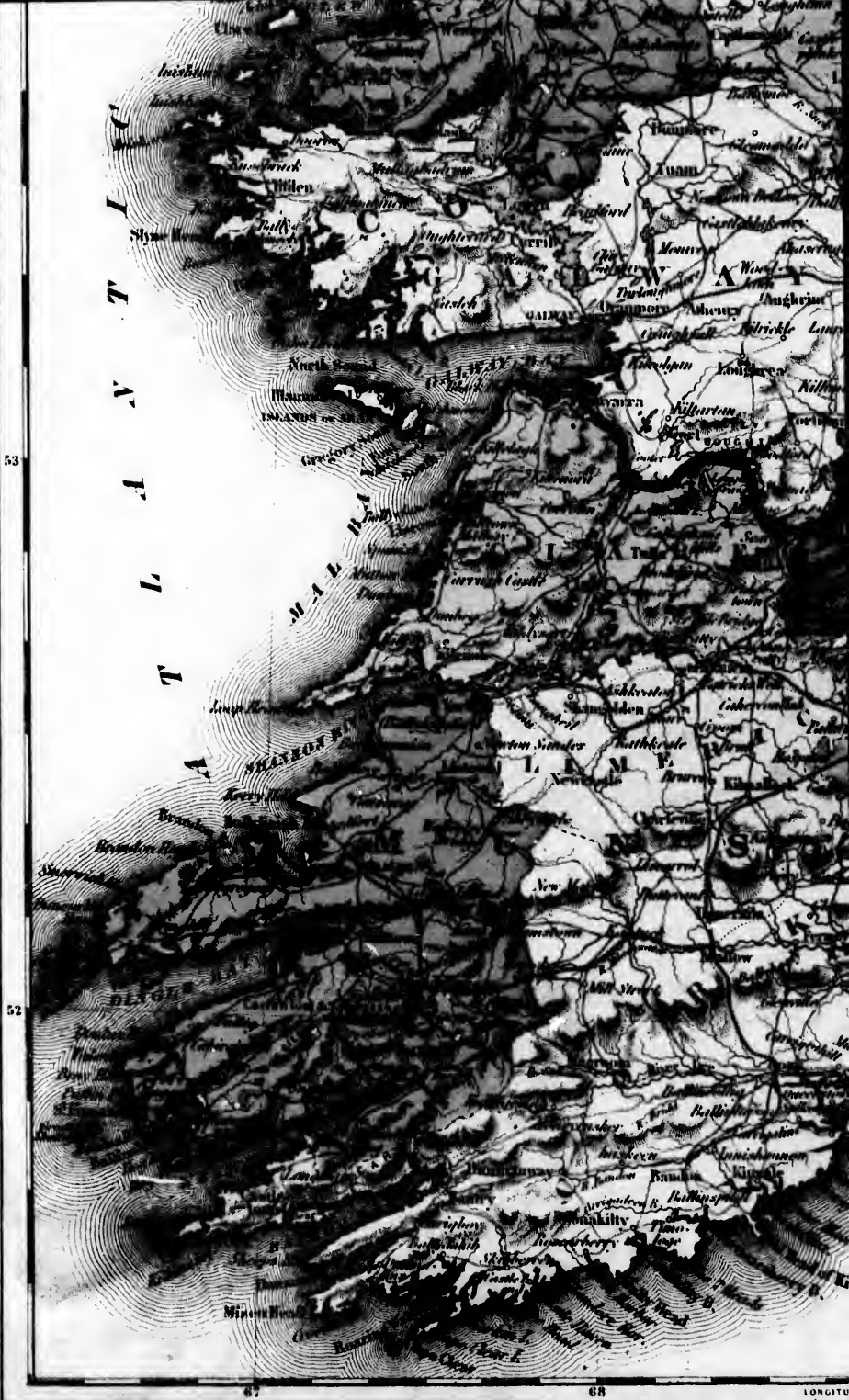
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40



SON'S LAND





53

52

67

68

LONGITUDE



LONGITUDE EAST 60 FROM WASHINGTON 70 71

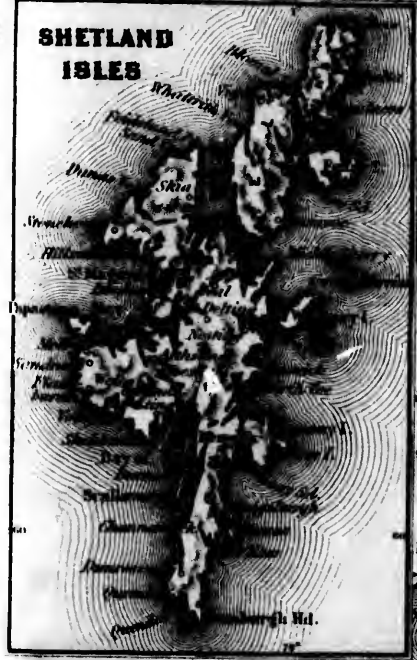


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Barra Head

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BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



70

71

72

LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON.

73





Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Shetland, Orkney, and other Scotch islands, and traces of their presence in Ireland are discernible. The literature of this race goes back to Pagan times.

56. To the eastward in general of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavonians, Poles, Czecks or Bohemians, Esthonians, Servians, Croats, Russians, etc. The Vends or Veneti, formerly a powerful nation on the south shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. An offset of the same stock penetrated to the head of the Adriatic, and founded Venice.

57. In the south and south-east of Europe are the offspring of the Pelasgian stock, speaking the Greek and Latin, which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the *Ægean* Sea. It was this language—rich, vigorous, and singularly perspicuous—that first gave expression to that pure taste, noble conception, and perfect freedom of speculation which now form the distinguishing trait of modern civilization. Modern Greek is spoken within a comparatively limited range. The Roman or Latin language was connected with the Greek through the best cultivated dialect of the latter (the *Æolian*), and contained many words of western origin.

58. The Teutonic, Slavonian, Greek, and Latin (with the modern tongues derived from them), all belong to what is called the Indo-European family of languages. They may all be traced from the Sanscrit, the ancient language of Upper India and the Himalaya; though, perhaps, the Slavonian may be more conveniently referred to a cognate tongue—the Zend or ancient Persian. The Gipsies, also, speak a language of Indian origin, and related to the Pali. The Celtic, from its analogies, is believed to have been derived from the same sources, and the Celts to have been but an older wave of the stream of migration westward.

59. From the neighborhood of the Altai range north-east of the Himalaya flowed another stream of migratory hordes. The Turkish tribes occupied the steppes north of the Black Sea probably at an early age. The Bashkirs of the Ural, the Tartars of Kasan, the Crimea, and the Don, and the Osmanli or Ottomans are of this race. The last-named, after being settled for ages in Asia Minor, at length took Constantinople in 1453 and established their empire in Europe. Previous to this event a body of Turcomans had forced their way into Macedonia, where their descendants still remain.

60. The fishing and hunting tribes of northern Siberia also took part in this westward movement, and the Finns advancing from the Obi settled themselves in the countries

GENERAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE

Political Divisions.	Geographical Position.		Area in sq. miles.	Popula. near 1861.	Comm. Exports. dollars.
	Latitude.	Longitude.			
1. Andorré..... <i>Republic</i> ..	42° 22' to 42° 45'..	1° 25' E. to 1° 55' E. ..	191..	8,000..	— ..
2. Anhalt-Bernburg*..... <i>Duchy</i> }	51° 35' to 52° 06'..	11° 38' E. to 13° 34' E. }	819..	56,031..	— ..
3. Anhalt-Deessau-Köthen..... <i>Duchy</i> }			599..	119,515..	— ..
4. Austrian Statest..... <i>Empire</i> ..	42° 09' to 51° 02'..	8° 35' E. to 26° 37' E. ..	257,579..	35,018,938..	156,207,031..
5. Baden*..... <i>Grand Duchy</i> ..	47° 32' to 49° 43'..	7° 27' E. to 9° 43' E. ..	5,916..	1,355,952..	— ..
6. Bavaria*..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..	47° 19' to 50° 41'..	8° 53' E. to 18° 50' E. ..	96,484..	4,615,748..	— ..
7. Belgium..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..	49° 27' to 51° 36'..	3° 35' E. to 6° 07' E. ..	11,402..	4,671,167..	91,422,500..
8. Bremen*..... <i>Free City</i> ..	53° 01' to 53° 07'..	8° 42' E. to 8° 49' E. ..	74..	88,856..	56,054,698..
9. Brunswick*..... <i>Duchy</i> ..	51° 32' to 51° 31'..	9° 27' E. to 11° 32' E. ..	1,473..	278,394..	— ..
10. Denmark†..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..	53° 22' to 57° 45'..	7° 04' E. to 17° 18' E. ..	32,056..	2,605,034..	21,561,079..
11. France..... <i>Empire</i> ..	42° 20' to 51° 05'..	8° 25' E. to 4° 50' W. ..	211,160..	37,332,225..	337,940,000..
12. Frankfurt*..... <i>Free City</i> ..	50° 04' to 50° 09'..	8° 38' E. to 8° 44' E. ..	89..	79,278..	— ..
13. Gibraltar..... <i>Brit. Fortress</i> ..	36° 03' to 36° 10'..	5° 20' W. to 5° 22' W. ..	6..	17,750..	— ..
14. Gr. Britain & Ireland..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..	49° 57' to 60° 49'..	1° 49' E. to 10° 27' W. ..	123,519..	29,399,319..	778,464,675..
15. Greece..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..	36° 23' to 39° 13'..	20° 40' E. to 26° 30' E. ..	19,061..	1,067,318..	4,894,557..
16. Hamburg*..... <i>Free City</i> ..	53° 30' to 53° 34'..	9° 50' E. to 9° 59' E. ..	186..	239,941..	— ..
17. Hanover*..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..	52° 23' to 53° 52'..	6° 40' E. to 11° 35' E. ..	11,948..	1,548,976..	— ..
18. Heligoland..... <i>Brit. Possession</i> ..	54° 09' to 54° 11'..	7° 53' E. to 7° 54' E. ..	5..	2,900..	— ..
19. Hesse-Cassel*..... <i>Electorate</i> }	49° 24' to 51° 39'..	7° 53' E. to 10° 12' E. }	3,740..	726,686..	— ..
20. Hesse-Darmstadt*..... <i>Grand Duchy</i> }			3,245..	845,571..	— ..
21. Hesse-Homburg*..... <i>Landgrault</i> }	50° 43' to 53° 21'..	8° 24' E. to 7° 12' E. ..	106..	25,746..	— ..
22. Holland..... <i>Kingdom</i> ..			13,610..	2,521,416..	175,024,503..

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN STATES BY SUBDIVISION

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Counties.	Population.
ENGLAND	
Bedford	185,265
Berk	176,163
Buckingham	166,597
Cambridge	175,950
Chester	505,153
Cornwall	369,823
Cumberland	205,293
Derby	839,377
Devon	584,631
Dorset	188,651
Durham	509,013
Essex	404,644
Gloucester	455,702
Hereford	129,659
Hertford	173,294
Huntingdon	64,297
Kent	729,075
Lancaster	2,428,744
Leicester	237,402
Lincoln	411,997
Middlesex	2,905,711
Monmouth	174,670
Norfolk	435,423
Northampton	227,727
Northumberland	343,023
Nottingham	298,784
Oxford	172,266
Rutland	21,851
Salop (<i>Shropshire</i>)	210,876
Somerset	414,725
Stafford	481,405
Stafford	746,584
Suffolk	336,271
Surrey	830,655
Sussex	868,648
Warwick	561,728
Westmoreland	60,809
Wilts	249,445
Worcester	307,601
York (E. Riding)	240,850
York (city)	40,877
York (N. Riding)	241,804
York (W. Riding)	1,567,511
WALSLES	
Anglesey	54,516
Brecon	61,027
Cardigan	72,252
Cardigan	746,584
Cardigan	117,527
Cardigan	95,863
Cardigan	100,563
Denbigh	69,579
Flint	317,751
Glamorgan	38,885
Merioneth	42,216
Montgomery	67,073
Pembroke	96,093
Radnor	25,408
SCOTLAND	
Aberdeen	221,350
Argyll	83,595
Ayr	198,959
Barr	55,294
Berwick	86,614
Bute	16,189
Calthness	42,216
Clackmannan	31,449
Dumbarion	82,085
Dumbarion	75,577
Dumbarion	278,869
Edinburg	422,092
Elgin or Moray	154,655
Fife	204,865
Forfar	87,623
Haddington	81,735
Inverness	81,461
Kincardine	7,975
Kir. oss	42,489
Kirkcubright	681,559
Lanark	89,845
Lanlithgow	10,695
Nairn	34,416
Orkney (islands)	11,408
Peebles	18,511

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Countries.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England	11,997,427	16,921,888	18,949,931
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,795
Scotland	2,020,184	2,838,742	3,061,251
Ireland	8,175,124	6,551,978	5,764,542
Islands	124,040	143,126	143,779
Army, navy, etc.	216,079	225,916	262,621
Total	27,044,459	27,737,363	29,293,319

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	
London	2,803,034
Liverpool	443,574
Manchester	338,946
Birmingham	295,055
Leeds	207,158
Sheffield	185,157
Bristol	154,068
Newcastle	109,291
Bradford	106,218
Salford	102,314
Hull	98,004
Portsmouth	94,546
Preston	82,961
Sunderland	80,234
Nottingham	74,531
Norwich	74,414
Oldham	72,381
Bolton	70,896
Leicester	68,052
Blackburn	63,125
Plymouth	62,823
Wolverhampton	60,565
Stockport	54,651
Devonport	50,501

SCOTLAND.	
Glasgow	394,857
Edinburg	163,058
Dundee	90,425
Aberdeen	72,791

IRELAND.	
Dublin	295,964
Belfast	119,242
St. Helier— <i>Ile of Jersey</i>	31,127
Castletown— <i>Ile of Man</i>	2,492
Cork	75,892
Limerick	44,626

FRANCE.

Departments.	Population.
Ain	809,767
Aisne	664,597
Allier	356,432
Alpes (Basses)	146,398
Alpes (Hautes)	125,109
Alpes-Maritimes	194,578
Ardeche	385,529
Ardennes	823,111
Ariège	251,850
Aube	262,715
Aude	253,600
Aveyron	396,025
Bouches-du-Rhône	507,115
Calvados	450,992
Cantal	240,523
Charente	379,051
Charente-Inférieure	451,060
Cher	823,393
Corrèze	310,118
Corse (Corsica)	252,859
Côte-d'Or	384,140
Côtes-du-Nord	628,673
Creuse	270,055
Dordogne	501,657
Doubs	293,280
Drôme	326,681
Eure	398,661
Eure-et-Loir	290,455
Finistère	637,904
Gard	422,107
Garonne (Haute)	484,051
Gers	293,931
Gironde	667,193
Hérault	409,591
Ille-et-Vilaine	684,920
Indre	270,054
Indre-et-Loire	323,573
Isère	577,748
Jura	295,053
Landes	300,839
Loir-et-Cher	269,029
Loire	517,603
Loire	895,521

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1791	26,363,600	1831	30,461,875
1801	27,340,008	1841	30,461,875
1811	29,092,734	1851	30,461,875
1821	30,461,875	1861	30,461,875

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Paris	1,096,141	Brest	118,229
Lyon	318,808	Amiens	118,229
Marseille	260,910	Nîmes	118,229
Bordeaux	162,751	Metz	118,229
Lille	131,827	Rhélms	118,229
Nantes	118,229	Montpell.	118,229
Toulouse	118,229	Angers	118,229
Rouen	102,649	Lisieux	118,229
St. Etienne	92,251	Orléans	118,229
Toulon	64,957	Nancy	118,229
Strasbourg	62,014	Roubaix	118,229
Havre	74,336	Besançon	118,229

SPAIN.

PROVINCES.	
CASTILLA-LA-NEEVA	
Madrid	4,000,000
Toledo	1,000,000
Guadalajara	1,000,000
Cuenca	1,000,000
Madrid (La Mancha)	1,000,000
CASTILLA-LA-VEGA	
Burgos	1,000,000
Logrono	1,000,000
Santander	1,000,000
Soria	1,000,000
Segovia	1,000,000
Avila	1,000,000
Valladolid	1,000,000
LEON	
Leon	1,000,000
Zamora	1,000,000
Salamanca	1,000,000
ASTURIAS	
Oviedo	1,000,000
GALICIA	
Coruña	1,000,000
Lugo	1,000,000
Orense	1,000,000
Pontevedra	1,000,000
ESTREMADURA	
Badajoz	1,000,000
Caceres	1,000,000
MURCIA	
Murcia	1,000,000
Albacete	1,000,000
ANDALUCIA	
Cádiz	1,000,000
Huelva	1,000,000
Córdoba	1,000,000
Jáen	1,000,000
Granada	1,000,000
Almería	1,000,000
Málaga	1,000,000
VALENCIA	
Valencia	1,000,000
Alicante	1,000,000
Castellón	1,000,000
ARAGON	
Zaragoza	1,000,000
Huesca	1,000,000
Teruel	1,000,000
CATALUNA	
Barcelona	1,000,000
Tarragona	1,000,000
Lérida	1,000,000
Gerona	1,000,000
VASCONEGROS (Biscay)	
Navarra	1,000,000
Vizcaya	1,000,000
Guipuzcoa	1,000,000
Alava	1,000,000
BALEARIS (Islands)	
CANARIAS (Islands)	

SUBDIVISIONS, CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

20,903,600	1891.....	22,560,228
27,340,008	1841.....	24,230,173
29,062,734	1851.....	33,783,170
30,401,375	1861.....	37,382,225

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

1,006,141	Brest.....	67,833
818,808	Amiens.....	58,780
260,910	Nîmes.....	57,129
162,750	Metz.....	56,888
131,827	Rhems.....	55,808
113,625	Montpellier.....	51,865
113,220	Angers.....	51,797
102,640	Limoges.....	51,033
92,257	Orléans.....	50,708
84,987	Nancy.....	49,305
62,014	Roubaix.....	49,374
74,336	Beaunçon.....	46,786

SPAIN.

Provinces.	Population.
CASTILLA-LA-NOEVA—	
Madrid.....	475,785
Toledo.....	323,705
Guadalajara.....	199,089
Ávila.....	229,569
Ciudad Real (La Mancha).....	244,828— 1,477,015
CASTILLA-LA-VIEJA—	
Burgos.....	333,356
Valladolid.....	173,812
León.....	214,441
Palencia.....	147,468
Segovia.....	146,890
Vila.....	164,039
Valencia.....	185,070
Salamanca.....	244,023— 1,600,748
Leon.....	348,750
Zamora.....	249,162
Galicia.....	263,616— 561,484
ARAGON—	
Huesca.....	524,529
Teruel.....	551,959
Barcelona.....	424,136
Gerona.....	371,818
Pontevedra.....	423,886— 1,776,879
EMERITA—	
Badajoz.....	404,081
Sevilla.....	802,134— 707,115
ANDALUSIA—	
Málaga.....	330,009
Albacete.....	201,118— 562,087
ARAGON—	
Sevilla.....	463,486
Cádiz.....	390,192
Huelva.....	174,391
Córdoba.....	351,536
Jaca.....	345,879
Granada.....	444,029
Almería.....	315,664
Malaga.....	451,406— 2,927,357
ARAGON—	
Valencia.....	606,093
Alicante.....	375,053
Castellón.....	260,919— 1,246,455
ARAGON—	
Zaragoza.....	384,176
Huesca.....	257,339
Teruel.....	236,028— 630,643
ARAGON—	
Barcelona.....	713,731
Tarragona.....	320,493
Lerida.....	306,094
Gerona.....	310,979— 1,652,291
ARAGON (Biscay)—	
Navarra.....	237,422
Vizcaya.....	160,579
Gulpuyscoa.....	156,498
Alava.....	94,393— 710,692
ARAB (Islands)	262,893
ARAB (Islands)	234,046

Provinces, Districts.	Population.
BEIRA—	
Aveiro.....	242,576
Coimbra.....	266,211
Viseu.....	325,602
Guarda.....	202,150
Castello-Branco.....	143,964— 1,180,591
ESTRAMADURA—	
Leiria.....	160,182
Santarem.....	170,960
Lisbon.....	424,030— 755,123
ALENTEJO—	
Portalegre.....	68,506
Evora.....	90,530
Beja.....	120,069— 305,404
ALGARVA—	
Faro.....	152,754
AÇORES—	
Angra.....	68,058
Horta.....	64,835
Ponta Delgada.....	107,220— 240,118
MADEIRA, ETC.—	
Funchal.....	98,620

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

(Capitals of Districts.)

Lisbon.....	280,000	Santarem.....	9,000
Porto.....	80,000	Vilna.....	9,000
Ponta Delgada.....	22,000	Portalegre.....	8,000
Braga.....	20,000	Castello-Branco.....	7,500
Funchal.....	20,000	Beja.....	6,500
Coimbra.....	18,000	Braganza.....	6,500
Evora.....	18,000	Villa Real.....	6,000
Viseu.....	12,000	Aveiro.....	5,600
Angra.....	12,000	Horta.....	4,700
Faro.....	10,000	Leiria.....	3,000

BELGIUM

Provinces.	Population.
Antwerp.....	447,826
Brabant.....	785,743
Flanders, West.....	634,913
Flanders, East.....	701,843
Hainault.....	801,441
Liege.....	622,070
Luxemburg.....	199,703
Namur.....	294,287

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Brussels.....	263,481	Namur.....	25,188
Ghent.....	114,001	Mons.....	23,073
Antwerp.....	108,975	Courtray.....	22,801
Liege.....	94,657	Verviers.....	21,997
Bruges.....	60,514	St. Nicolas.....	10,508
Tournay.....	36,897	Ypres.....	18,612
Louvain.....	31,479	Lokeren.....	17,514
Mechlin.....	25,592	Ostend.....	16,671

HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

Provinces.	Population.
Brabant.....	460,022
Guilderland.....	406,400
Holland, South.....	626,262
Holland, North.....	524,860
Zeeland.....	167,864
Utrecht.....	161,164
Friesland.....	274,296
Overijssel.....	236,639
Groningen.....	206,122
Drenthe.....	96,870
Limburg, Duchy of.....	216,550
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of.....	107,251

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Amsterdam.....	243,755	Haarlem.....	27,543
Rotterdam.....	105,984	Dordrecht.....	23,479
St. Gravenhagen.....	78,650	Hertogenbosch.....	23,243
Utrecht.....	53,088	Delft.....	19,769
Leyden.....	30,725	Nijmegen.....	21,624
Groningen.....	25,511	Zwolle.....	10,251

ma, where there are descendants still remaining.
 60. The fishing and hunting tribes of northern Siberia also took part in this forward movement, and the Finns advancing from the Obi settled themselves in the coun

GENERAL STATISTICS OF EUR

Political Divisions.	Geographical Position.		Area in sq. miles.	Popula. near 1861.	Expo. dolla
	Latitude.	Longitude.			
1. Andorré.....	Republic.	42° 22' to 42° 43'.. 1° 25' E. to 1° 55' E. ..	101..	8,000..	—
2. Anhalt-Bernburg*.....	Duchy	51° 35' to 52° 06'.. 11° 38' E. to 12° 34' E. }	819..	56,081..	—
3. Anhalt-Deessau-Köthen.....	Duchy		500..	119,515..	—
4. Austrian States†.....	Empire.		42° 09' to 51° 02'.. 8° 35' E. to 20° 37' E. ..	257,579..	35,018,938..	156,207
5. Baden*.....	Grand Duchy.	47° 32' to 49° 42'.. 7° 27' E. to 9° 43' E. ..	5,016..	1,355,052..	—
6. Bavaria*.....	Kingdom.	47° 10' to 50° 41'.. 8° 53' E. to 13° 50' E. ..	29,484..	4,615,748..	—
7. Belgium.....	Kingdom.	40° 27' to 51° 30'.. 3° 35' E. to 6° 07' E. ..	11,402..	4,671,187..	91,422
8. Bremen*.....	Free City.	53° 01' to 53° 07'.. 8° 42' E. to 8° 49' E. ..	74..	88,866..	50,000
9. Brunswick*.....	Duchy.	51° 32' to 53° 31'.. 0° 27' E. to 11° 39' E. ..	1,472..	278,394..	—
10. Denmark†.....	Kingdom.	53° 22' to 57° 45'.. 7° 34' E. to 12° 18' E. ..	22,056..	2,005,024..	21,581
11. Franco.....	Empire.	42° 20' to 51° 05'.. 8° 25' E. to 4° 50' W. ..	211,160..	37,382,225..	327,940
12. Frankfurt*.....	Free City.	50° 04' to 50° 08'.. 8° 38' E. to 8° 44' E. ..	39..	79,278..	—
13. Gibraltar.....	Brit. Fortress.	36° 08' to 36° 10'.. 5° 20' W. to 5° 22' W. ..	6..	17,750..	—
14. Gr. Britain & Ireland.....	Kingdom.	49° 57' to 60° 49'.. 1° 46' E. to 10° 27' W. ..	122,519..	29,298,310..	778,464
15. Greece.....	Kingdom.	30° 23' to 39° 18'.. 20° 40' E. to 28° 30' E. ..	19,031..	1,067,216..	4,584
16. Hamburg*.....	Free City.	53° 30' to 53° 34'.. 9° 56' E. to 9° 59' E. ..	138..	229,941..	—
17. Hanover*.....	Kingdom.	52° 23' to 53° 52'.. 6° 40' E. to 11° 35' E. ..	11,846..	1,943,976..	—
18. Helgoland.....	Brit. Possession.	54° 09' to 54° 11'.. 7° 52' E. to 7° 54' E. ..	5..	2,800..	—
19. Hesse-Cassel*.....	Electorate	49° 24' to 51° 39'.. 7° 53' E. to 10° 12' E. }	3,740..	726,680..	—
20. Hesse-Darmstadt*.....	Grand Duchy		3,245..	845,571..	—
21. Hesse-Homburg*.....	Landgraviate		106..	25,746..	—
22. Holland†.....	Kingdom.	50° 43' to 53° 21'.. 3° 24' E. to 7° 12' E. ..	18,610..	3,521,416..	178,024
23. Ionian Islands.....	Republic.	35° 48' to 39° 55'.. 18° 35' E. to 23° 18' E. ..	1,102..	246,483..	4,862
24. Italy.....	Kingdom.	36° 30' to 47° 05'.. 6° 20' E. to 18° 40' E. ..	98,007..	21,728,529..	126,500
25. Liechtenstein*.....	Principality.	47° 05' to 47° 18'.. 9° 26' E. to 9° 29' E. ..	61..	7,150..	—
26. Lippe-Deimold*.....	Principality.	51° 45' to 52° 10'.. 8° 34' E. to 9° 20' E. ..	437..	106,036..	—
27. Lubeck*.....	Free City.	53° 49' to 53° 50'.. 10° 39' E. to 10° 43' E. ..	126..	55,423..	—
28. Mecklenb.-Schwerin*.....	G. Duchy	52° 11' to 54° 20'.. 10° 29' E. to 13° 29' E. }	5,137..	516,639..	8,122
29. Mecklenburg-Strelitz*.....	G. Duchy		1,051..	99,625..	—
30. Maltese Islands.....	Brit. Possession.	35° 45' to 36° 06'.. 14° 09' E. to 14° 36' E. ..	210..	145,802..	8,678
31. Monaco.....	Principality.	43° 48' to 43° 49'.. 7° 23' E. to 7° 30' E. ..	4..	1,200..	—
32. Nassau*.....	Duchy.	49° 55' to 50° 50'.. 7° 31' E. to 8° 45' E. ..	1,833..	448,643..	—
33. Oldenburg*.....	Grand Duchy.	52° 28' to 53° 44'.. 7° 28' E. to 8° 47' E. ..	2,441..	294,359..	—
34. Portugal.....	Kingdom.	36° 55' to 42° 07'.. 6° 15' W. to 9° 28' W. ..	42,415..	3,917,410..	17,928
35. Prussia†.....	Kingdom.	49° 12' to 55° 53'.. 5° 56' E. to 22° 50' E. ..	108,447..	17,739,913..	—
36. Reuss-Greiz*.....	Principality	50° 20' to 51° 02'.. 11° 40' E. to 12° 20' E. }	144..	39,397..	—
37. Reuss-Schloitz*.....	Principality		143..	61,506..	—
38. Roman States.....	Ecclesiastical.	41° 10' to 42° 28'.. 11° 31' E. to 15° 29' E. ..	4,599..	692,106..	11,690
39. Russia.....	Empire.	44° 20' to 71° 12'.. 17° 40' E. to 65° 20' E. ..	2,134,126..	66,891,498..	157,458
40. San Marino.....	Republic.	43° 56' to 43° 59'.. 12° 19' E. to 12° 23' E. ..	24..	8,000..	—
41. Saxe-Altenburg*.....	Duchy	50° 12' to 51° 30'.. 9° 50' E. to 12° 36' E. }	510..	137,075..	—
42. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*.....	Duchy		772..	153,579..	—
43. Saxe-Meiningen*.....	Duchy		972..	163,516..	—
44. Saxe-Weimar*.....	Grand Duchy		1,402..	267,112..	—
45. Saxony*.....	Kingdom.	50° 18' to 51° 24'.. 11° 56' E. to 15° 03' E. ..	5,776..	2,122,143..	—
46. Schaumb'g-Lippe*.....	Principality.	52° 10' to 52° 34'.. 9° 08' E. to 9° 32' E. ..	171..	30,144..	—
47. Schwartzb.-Rudolsh*.....	Principality.	50° 28' to 51° 31'.. 10° 15' E. to 11° 42' E. }	371..	70,030..	—
48. Schwartz-Sondersh.*.....	Principality.		323..	62,974..	—
49. Spain.....	Kingdom.	36° 01' to 43° 46'.. 9° 27' W. to 3° 15' E. ..	182,718..	15,464,340..	73,045
50. Sweden.....	Kingdom.	55° 20' to 69° 10'.. 11° 40' E. to 24° 16' E. ..	170,099..	3,734,240..	23,600
51. Switzerland.....	Confederation.	45° 46' to 47° 49'.. 5° 55' E. to 10° 33' E. ..	15,272..	2,524,240..	26,059
52. Turkey.....	Empire.	33° 30' to 43° 20'.. 18° 18' E. to 29° 41' E. ..	303,384..	17,465,000..	51,572
53. Waldeck*.....	Principality.	50° 57' to 51° 28'.. 8° 32' E. to 9° 12' E. ..	460..	57,550..	—
54. Wurtemberg*.....	Kingdom.	47° 35' to 49° 36'.. 8° 15' E. to 16° 33' E. ..	7,517..	1,785,952..	—
Total.....		36° 01' to 71° 09'.. 10° 17' W. to 65° 23' E. ..	3,933,246..	232,370,935..	—
Germany.....		44° 48' to 54° 24'.. 5° 56' E. to 13° 50' E. ..	243,572..	..	..
Zollverein or German Customs Union.....		47° 35' to 55° 53'.. 5° 56' E. to 22° 50' E. ..	..	..	..

* German States.

† C. y part in Germany.

York (city).....	40,377	
York (N. Riding).....	241,804	
York (W. Riding).....	1,507,511	18,040,931
WALES—		
Anglesey.....	54,546	
Brecon.....	61,627	
Cardigan.....	72,255	
Carmarthen.....	111,757	
Carmarvon.....	95,508	
Denbigh.....	100,562	
Flinn.....	49,870	
Glamorgan.....	817,751	
Merioneth.....	58,888	
Montgomery.....	67,673	
Pembroke.....	96,093	
Radnor.....	25,408	1,111,795
SCOTLAND—		
Aberdeen.....	221,380	
Argyll.....	80,495	
Ayr.....	198,050	
Banff.....	55,284	
Berwick.....	86,614	
Bute.....	16,189	
Caithness.....	42,216	
Clackmannan.....	21,449	
Dumbarion.....	82,685	
Dumfries.....	75,877	
Edinburg.....	273,809	
Elgin or Moray.....	42,692	
Fife.....	154,835	
Forfar.....	244,865	
Highland.....	87,623	
Inverness.....	84,735	
Kincairdine.....	84,461	
Kinross.....	7,975	
Kirkcubright.....	42,491	
Lanark.....	631,559	
Linlithgow.....	38,845	
Nairn.....	10,665	
Orkney (islands).....	82,410	
Peebles.....	11,408	
Perth.....	163,511	
Perth and Cromarty.....	177,407	
Roxburg.....	81,250	
Seikirk.....	54,109	
Seikirk (islands).....	70,449	
Shetland (islands).....	81,673	
Stirling.....	91,920	
Sutherland.....	25,208	
Wigton.....	42,098	8,125,1
IRELAND—		
Antrim.....	870,051	Ulster.
Armagh.....	189,332	"
Caran.....	151,973	"
Down.....	236,851	"
Down.....	219,563	"
Fermanagh.....	105,372	"
Londonderry.....	184,117	"
Monaghan.....	126,313	"
Tyrone.....	238,126	"
Clare.....	166,275	Munster.
Cork.....	537,496	"
Kerry.....	201,983	"
Limerick.....	215,619	"
Tipperary.....	217,494	"
Waterford.....	181,336	"
Carlow.....	67,232	Leinster.
Dublin.....	402,622	"
Kildare.....	82,930	"
Kilkenny.....	123,557	"
Kings.....	88,491	"
Longford.....	71,592	"
Louth.....	89,870	"
Meath.....	110,609	"
Queen's.....	90,750	"
Westmeath.....	99,856	"
Wexford.....	143,534	"
Wicklow.....	86,092	"
Galway.....	271,042	Connaught
Leitrim.....	101,615	"
Mayo.....	254,440	"
Rosecommon.....	156,154	"
Sligo.....	125,079	5,764,542
ISLE OF MAN—		
Jersey.....	56,073	
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou.....	29,846	
Alderney.....	4,983	
Sark.....	583	143,770

Ala.....	469,767
Alsace.....	564,597
Aller.....	366,492
Alpes (Basses).....	140,368
Alpes (Hautes).....	125,103
Alpes-Maritimes.....	194,578
Ardeche.....	388,529
Ardennes.....	829,111
Ariège.....	251,553
Aube.....	202,755
Aude.....	283,600
Aveyron.....	480,092
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	394,925
Calvados.....	507,115
Canal.....	210,623
Charente.....	379,081
Charente-Inferieure.....	481,000
Cher.....	323,393
Corrèze.....	310,118
Corse (Corsica).....	222,889
Côte-d'Or.....	384,110
Côtes-du-Nord.....	628,676
Creuse.....	270,055
Dordogne.....	501,657
Doubs.....	293,280
Drôme.....	326,684
Eure.....	398,601
Eure-et-Loir.....	299,455
Finistère.....	687,594
Garnd.....	422,107
Garonne (Haute).....	484,051
Gers.....	293,931
Gironde.....	667,193
Hérault.....	409,391
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	584,980
Indre.....	270,054
Indre-et-Loire.....	323,571
Isère.....	577,748
Jura.....	298,053
Laudes.....	300,839
Loir-et-Cher.....	269,029
Loire.....	517,603
Loire (Haute).....	305,521
Loire-Inferieure.....	280,207
Loiret.....	352,757
Lot.....	295,572
Lozère.....	392,465
Lozère.....	187,367
Main-et-Loire.....	526,012
Manche.....	591,421
Marne.....	855,498
Marne (Haute).....	554,413
Mayenne.....	375,164
Meurthe.....	428,643
Meuse.....	305,540
Morbihan.....	486,504
Moselle.....	446,457
Nievre.....	392,814
Nord.....	1,303,380
Oise.....	401,417
Orne.....	439,350
Pas-de-Calais.....	721,338
Puy-de-Dôme.....	576,409
Pyrénées (Basses).....	436,628
Pyrénées (Hautes).....	210,179
Pyrénées-Orientales.....	181,763
Rhin (Bas).....	577,574
Rhin (Haute).....	515,892
Rhône.....	664,393
Saône (Haute).....	317,183
Saône-et-Loire.....	552,187
Sarthe.....	466,155
Savoie.....	275,089
Savoie (Haute).....	207,496
Seine.....	1,353,690
Seine-Inferieure.....	789,988
Seine-et-Marne.....	552,312
Seine-et-Oise.....	513,073
Sèvres (Deux).....	828,817
Somme.....	672,646
Tarn.....	388,633
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	232,551
Var.....	575,526
Vaucluse.....	268,255
Vendée.....	395,695
Vienne.....	322,028
Vienne (Haute).....	319,795
Vosges.....	415,485
Yonne.....	370,305

Salmancina.....	400,767
ASTURIAS—	
Oviedo.....	564,597
GALICIA—	
Coruña.....	140,368
Lugo.....	125,103
Orense.....	194,578
Pontevedra.....	388,529
ESTR. EMADUHA—	
Badajoz.....	829,111
Caceres.....	251,553
MURCIA—	
A.....	202,755
ANDALUCIA—	
Sevilla.....	283,600
Cádiz.....	480,092
Huelva.....	394,925
Córdoba.....	507,115
Júz.....	210,623
Granada.....	379,081
Almería.....	481,000
Málaga.....	323,393
VALENCIA—	
Valencia.....	310,118
Alicante.....	222,889
Castillon.....	384,110
ARAGON—	
Zaragoza.....	270,055
Huesca.....	501,657
Teruel.....	293,280
CATALUNYA—	
Larcelona.....	326,684
Tarragona.....	398,601
Lerida.....	299,455
Gerona.....	687,594
VASCOGADIES (Biscay)—	
Nvitra.....	484,051
Viscaya.....	293,931
Gulpuscoa.....	667,193
Alava.....	409,391
BALEARIES (islands).....	584,980
CANARIAS (islands).....	270,054

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

1769.....	9,150,599	1833.....
1787.....	10,268,150	1819.....
1797.....	10,541,221	1857.....

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND CAPITALS OF PROVINCES

Madrid.....	281,170	Tarragona.....	68,743
Barcelona.....	183,787	Bilbon.....	63,399
Sevilla.....	112,529	Toledo.....	51,871
Valencia.....	106,435	Zamora.....	42,909
Málaga.....	94,298	Palencia.....	41,043
Múrcia.....	83,314	Lagron.....	28,970
Cádiz.....	70,811	Orense.....	27,550
Granada.....	68,743	Segovia.....	27,354
Zaragoza.....	63,399	Ciudad.....	27,036
Palma.....	51,871	Huesca.....	26,686
Córdoba.....	42,909	Leon.....	25,473
Valladolid.....	41,043	Teruel.....	22,792
Santander.....	28,970	Huelva.....	22,195
Alicante.....	27,550	Cuenca.....	21,520
Coruña.....	27,354	Gundal.....	21,314
Burgos.....	27,036	Lugo.....	19,945
Almería.....	26,686	Castillon.....	19,627
Oviedo.....	25,473	Lerida.....	18,710
Pamplona.....	22,792	Vitoria.....	18,710
Badajoz.....	22,195		
Jafn.....	21,520		
Lugo.....	21,314		
Castillon.....	19,945		
Lerida.....	19,627		
Vitoria.....	18,710		

PORTUGAL

Province, District, MISRU—	
Viana.....	268,255
Braga.....	395,695
Porto.....	322,028
TRAS-OS-MONTES—	
Braganza.....	319,795
Villa Real.....	415,485

Alamogordo	203,510	861,431
Alamo	524,529	
Alamo		
Alamo	551,050	
Alamo	424,186	
Alamo	371,818	
Alamo	428,886	1,776,879
Alamo		
Alamo	404,081	
Alamo	802,134	707,115
Alamo		
Alamo	536,069	
Alamo	201,118	582,087
Alamo		
Alamo	463,486	
Alamo	390,192	
Alamo	174,391	
Alamo	351,336	
Alamo	345,879	
Alamo	444,629	
Alamo	315,664	
Alamo	451,400	2,027,357
Alamo		
Alamo	608,693	
Alamo	378,353	
Alamo	200,910	1,240,485
Alamo		
Alamo	281,170	
Alamo	257,330	
Alamo	238,628	680,043
Alamo		
Alamo	713,734	
Alamo	320, 33	
Alamo	506,094	
Alamo	310,970	1,652,201
Alamo		
Alamo	237,422	
Alamo	160,579	
Alamo	156,433	
Alamo	90,398	710,692
Alamo	292,503	
Alamo	234,046	

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1883	9,150,500	1883	12,256,911
1889	10,268,150	1889	14,216,215
1897	10,511,221	1897	15,464,340

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

(Capitals of Provinces.)

Alicante	281,170	Tarragona	18,023
Alicante	183,787	Bilboa	17,923
Alicante	112,529	Toledo	17,275
Alicante	106,435	Albacete	16,607
Alicante	94,293	San Sebastian	15,911
Alicante	89,314	Salamanca	15,213
Alicante	79,811	Caerres	14,735
Alicante	68,743	Gerona	14,615
Alicante	63,399	Sta. Cruz de Tenriffe	13,228
Alicante	51,871	Zamora	13,025
Alicante	42,909	Patencia	12,811
Alicante	41,943	Logrono	11,230
Alicante	28,9 7	Orense	11,012
Alicante	27,550	Segovia	10,339
Alicante	27,354	Ciudad Real	10,159
Alicante	27,036	Huesca	10,069
Alicante	26,680	Leon	10,040
Alicante	25,473	Teruel	9,569
Alicante	22,702	Huelva	8,519
Alicante	22,195	Cuenca	7,670
Alicante	21,820	Guadalajara	6,623
Alicante	21,314	Pontevedra	6,600
Alicante	19,945	Avila	6,523
Alicante	19,627	Andalucia	5,603
Alicante	18,710	Sevin	5,603

PORTUGAL.

Provinces, Districts.	Population.
Alentejo	190,797
Braga	393,700
Porto	375,982
Alentejo	135,854
Vila Real	188,411

Antwerp	447,320
Brabant	755,748
Flanders, West	634,918
Flanders, East	791,843
Hainault	801,441
Liège	522,070
Limbürg	103,851
Luxemburg	100,703
Namur	204,287

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Brussels	263,481	Namur	25,153
Ghent	114,001	Mons	23,073
Antwerp	108,975	Courtray	22,801
Liège	94,657	Verviers	21,097
Bruges	60,814	St. Nicolas	10,508
Tournay	36,897	Ypres	18,612
Louvain	81,479	Lokeren	17,814
Meehlin	23,692	Ostend	16,671

HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

Provinces.	Population.
Brabant	469,022
Gulderland	405,490
Holland, South	626,262
Holland, North	524,396
Zeland	167,864
Friesland	161,164
Overijssel	236,670
Groningen	206,122
Drenthe	96,870
Limbürg, Duchy of	216,750
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of	197,281

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Amsterdam	243,755	Haarlem	17,543
Rotterdam	105,981	Dordrecht	23,479
St. Gravenhag	78,650	Hertogenbosch	23,243
Utrecht	53,083	Delft	10,710
Leyden	36,725	Nijmegen	21,624
Groningen	35,511	Zwolle	10,251
Maastricht	27,193	Arnhem	24,885
Leeuwarden	2 377	Luxemburg	11,422

DENMARK.

Provinces.	Population.
DENMARK PROPER—	
Copenhagen	155,143
Zeland and Moen	419,608
Bornholm	29,804
Funen and Langeland	205,826
Laaland, Falster, etc.	86,797
Jutland	703,813
DRECHTES—	
Schleswig	409,007
Holstein	544,419
Lauenburg	50,147
FAROE ISLANDS	8,601

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

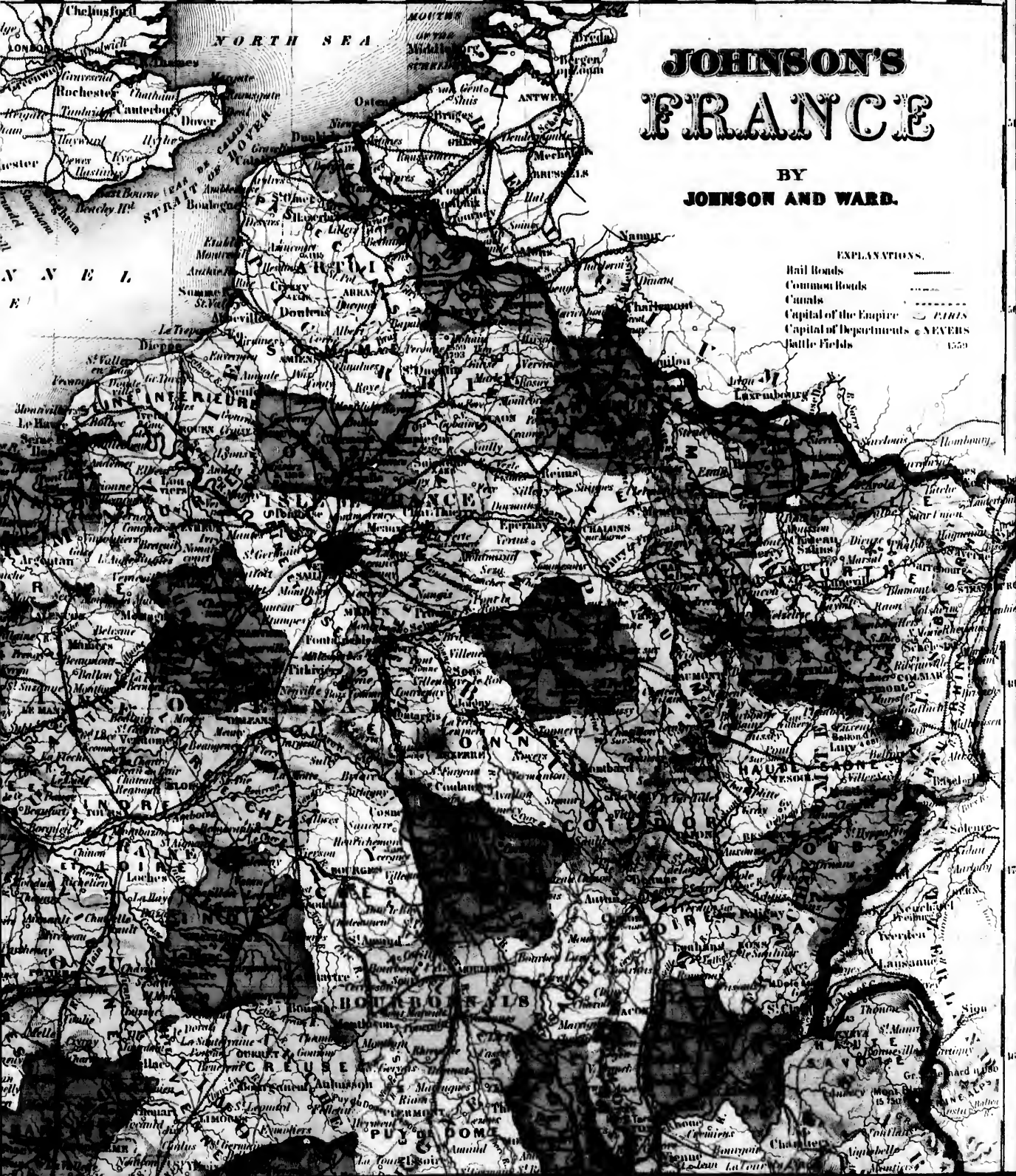
Copenhagen	155,143	Aalborg	8,872
Altona	45,337	Anrhuus	8,601
Flensburg	17,001	Elsinore	8,315
Kiel	16,048	Randers	8,029
Schleswig	12,712	Gluckstadt	6,511
Rendsburg	11,682	Viborg	6,022
Odense	11,308	Lauenburg	4,127

PRUSSIA.

Provinces.	Population.
East Prussia	1,608,849
West Prussia	1,185,658
Posen (Poland)	1,417,155
Pomerania	1,328,861
Silesia	3,269,618
Brandenburg	2,329,996
Saxony	1,910,062
Westphalia	1,766,441
Rhine	3,196,629
Hohenzollern	64,235
Rhine Territory (Oldenburg)	878
Military in federal fortresses	12,049



LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH



JOHNSON'S FRANCE

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

EXPLANATIONS.

- Rail Roads
- Common Roads
- Canals
- Capital of the Empire
- Capital of Departments & SEVERALS
- Battle Fields

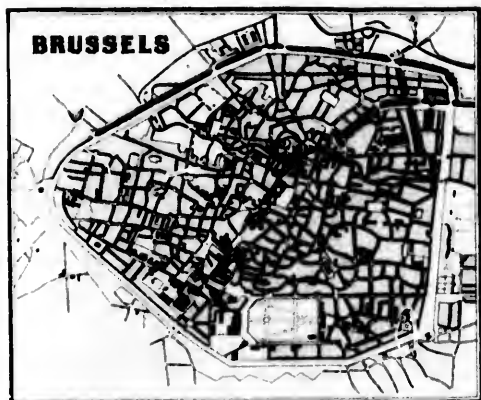
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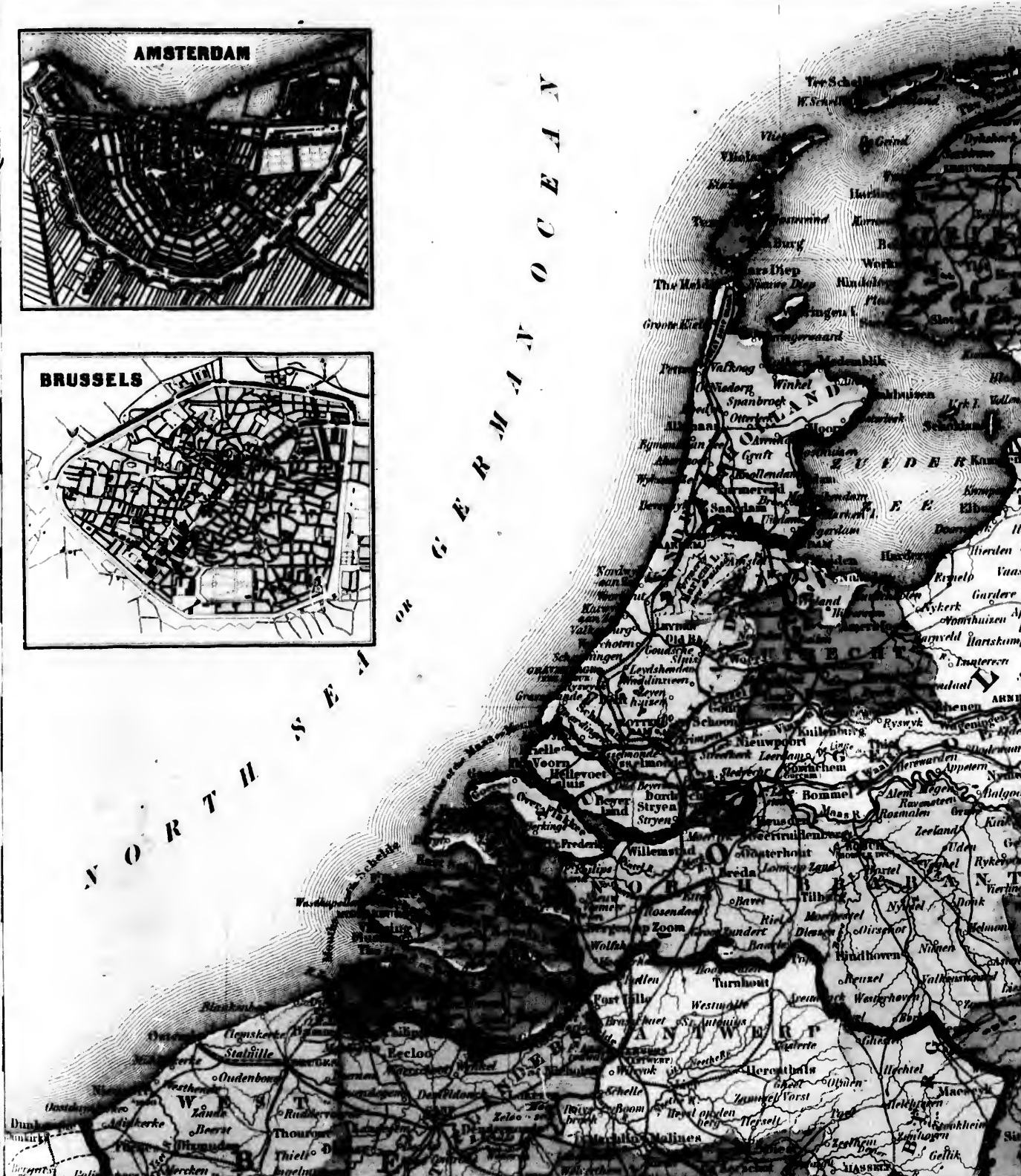


AMSTERDAM



BRUSSELS

NORTH SEA OR GERMAN OCEAN



Ter Schelle
W. Schelle

Vlaanderen
Holland
Brabant
Limburg
Friesland
Overijssel
Groningen
Drenthe

Utrecht
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
The Hague
Brussels
Antwerp
Ghent
Leuven
Louvain-la-Neuve

Amsterdam
Rotterdam
The Hague
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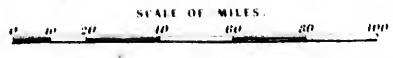
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
The Hague
Brussels
Antwerp
Ghent
Leuven
Louvain-la-Neuve



NOTE.
Provinces thus
Departments

BRETAGNE.
LANDES.





77 78 79 LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON. 101 102 103 104

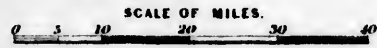


N O R T H



JOHNSON'S HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

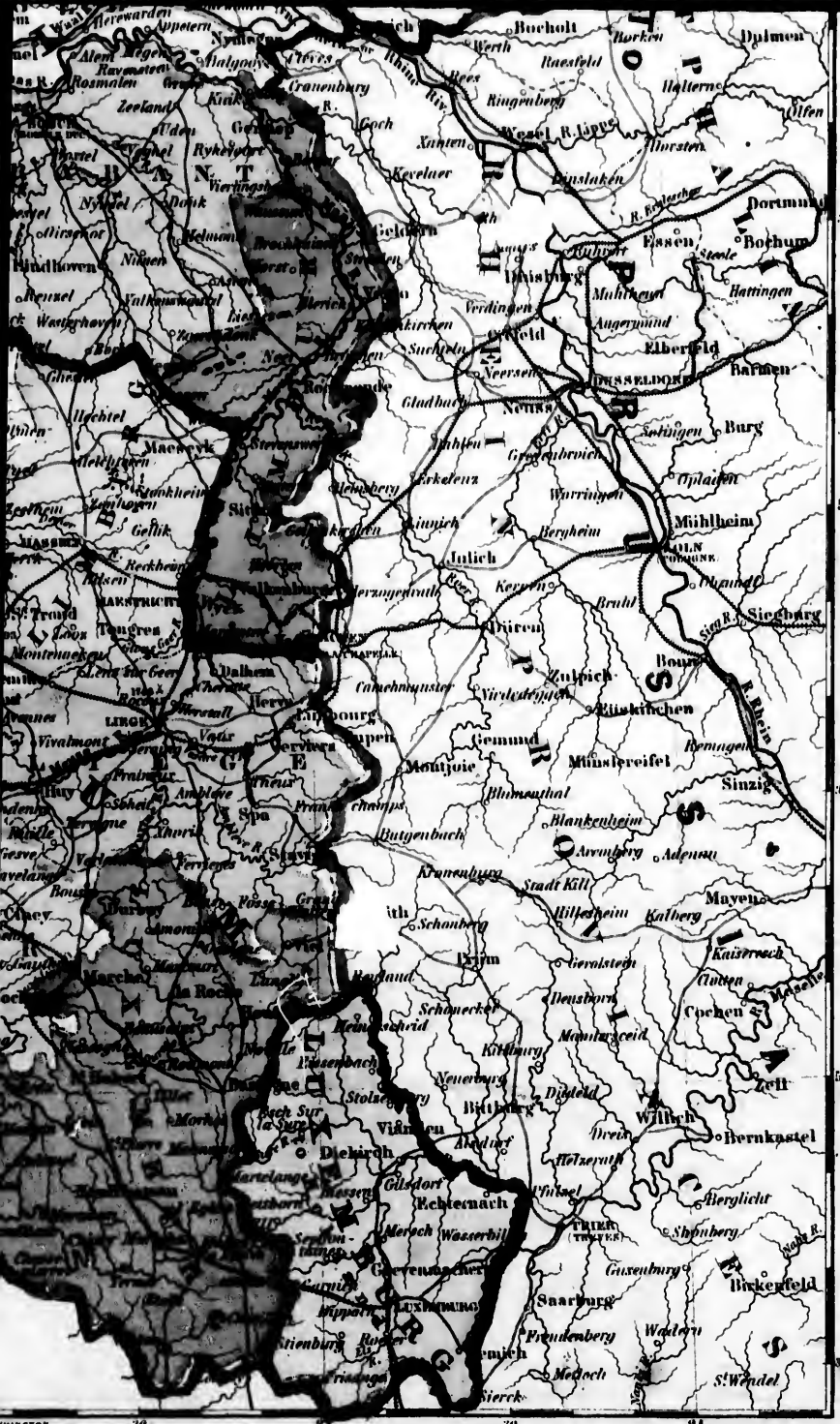
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



- EXPLANATIONS.**
- Rail Roads
 - Common Roads
 - Canals
 - Capital of Kingdom
 - Capital of Province
 - Villages
 - Battle Fields

80 30 81 LONGITUDE 30 EAST FROM 82 WASHINGTON. 30





PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Berlin	433,961	Burg	16,422
Breslau	129,813	Quedlinburg	10,692
Cologne	114,411	Tilsit	15,219
Königsberg	87,794	Stargard	15,112
Lanz	67,783	Liegnitz	15,103
Magdeburg	58,604	Schernditz	14,812
Aix-la-Chapelle	56,259	Prenslau	14,205
Stettin	53,094	Naumburg	14,194
Crefeld	45,827	Mulhausen	14,005
Harmen	44,651	Brieg	13,912
Elberfeld	41,872	Wesel	13,906
Posen	41,253	Zeitz	13,603
Potsdam	38,512	Neuhausen	13,429
Düsseldorf	36,397	Asherleben	13,122
Halle	35,917	Thorn	13,017
Frankfort-on-Oder	32,519	Lausberg	12,903
Erfurt	25,331	Merseberg	11,812
Münster	25,019	Greifswald	11,339
Ebling	23,417	Kreuznach	11,401
Coblenz	22,115	Grünberg	11,319
Halberstadt	21,007	Iserlohn	11,066
Brandenburg	20,005	Goldberg	10,897
Stralsund	17,419	Memel	10,822
Treves	17,399	Minden	10,612
Neisse	17,164	Bielau	10,331
Gorlitz	16,814	Hirschberg	10,017
Gros-Glogau	16,761	Guben	9,998
Bonn	16,726	Rawitsch	10,049

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Hannover	61,852	Göttingen	15,327
Hildesheim	15,327	Osnabrück	14,827
Emden	14,827	Kimshausen	12,937
Lüneburg	12,937	Stade	12,891
Zell	12,891	Harburg	

WURTEMBERG.

Cities.

Neckar	
Schwarzwald	
Donau (Danube)	
Jaxt (Jagst)	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Stuttgart	51,655	Reutlingen	21,853
Ulm	21,853	Ludwigsburg	14,777
Easingen	14,777	Tübingen	14,029
Heilbronn	14,029	Gmünd	

BADEN.

Cities.

See (or Lake)	
Ober-Rhein	
Mittel-Rhein	
Unter-Rhein	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Mannheim	26,915	Pforzheim	25,762
Carlsruhe	25,762	Brucksal	16,731
Freiburg	16,731	Rastatt	15,595
Heidelberg	15,595	Constanz	

HESSE-CASSEL.

Circles.

Nieder-Hessen with Schaumburg	
Ober-Hessen	
Fulda with Schalkalden	
Hanau	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cassel	36,849	Hersfeld	15,255
Hanau	15,255	Schmalkalden	10,108
Fulda	10,108	Altenhof	8,621
Marburg	8,621	Rothenberg	7,623
Eschwege	7,623	Homburg	

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Provinces.

Ober-Hessen	
Starkenburger	
Rhein-Hessen	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Mainz (Mayence)	87,102	Worms	81,051
Darmstadt	81,051	Gießen	14,916
Offenbach	14,916	Bronshelm	

HOLSTEIN AND LAUENBURG

See DENMARK.

LUXEMBURG AND LIMBURG.

See HOLLAND.

BRUNSWICK.

Circles.

Braunschweig	
Wolfenbüttel	
Helmsläd.	
Gandersheim	
Holzminde	
Blankenburg	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Braunschweig	40,035	Helmsläd.	9,207
Wolfenbüttel	9,207	Blankenburg	

GERMANY.

Constituent States.	Population.
Austria in Germany	13,382,189
Prussia in Germany	13,068,065
Saxony	2,122,148
Bavaria	4,016,748
Hanover	1,849,376
Württemberg	1,755,952
Baden	1,383,952
Hesse-Cassel	734,656
Hesse-Darmstadt	845,571
Holstein and Lauenburg	594,606
Luxemburg and Limburg	413,831
Brunswick	273,394
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	516,629
Nassau	443,648
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	267,112
Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen	165,816
Saxe-Altenburg	137,075
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	153,879
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	99,628
Oldenburg (with Kniphausen)	204,359
Anhalt-Desau-Kothen	113,515
Anhalt-Bernburg	66,931
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen	62,974
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	70,080
Hohenzollern (two principalities)	64,235
Lichtenstein	7,150
Waldeck	57,550
Reuss-Greiz	89,379
Reuss-Schleitz	81,806
Schannburg-Lippe	30,144
Lippe-Detmold	106,086
Hesse-Rhomberg	25,746
Lippeck	55,423
Frankfurt	79,278
Bremen	88,856
Hamburg	229,941
Total	44,313,168

ZOLLVEREIN.

Constituent States.	Population.
Prussia	18,107,274
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	192,196
Bavaria	4,621,279
Saxony	2,122,148
Hanover	1,865,104
Württemberg	1,690,898
Baden	1,334,052
Hesse-Cassel	699,798
Hesse-Darmstadt	862,990
Thuringia	1,043,771
Brunswick	219,771
Oldenburg	236,789
Nassau	485,777
Frankfurt	80,611
Total	33,542,467

AL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

61,852	Göttingen	12,809
15,327	Osnabrück	12,629
14,827	Klausthal	10,318
12,937	Stade	6,931
12,891	Harburg	6,169

WURTEMBERG.

Population.	499,037
471,549	
39,082	
416,741	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

51,055	Reutlingen	13,356
21,851	Ludwigsburg	10,979
14,777	Tübingen	9,872
14,023	Gmund	7,926

BADEN.

Population.	195,249
336,465	
457,327	
346,911	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

26,915	Pforzheim	8,921
25,762	Bruchsal	8,216
16,781	Rastatt	7,319
15,595	Constance	7,011

HESSE-CASSEL.

Population.	350,648
118,950	
135,506	
121,882	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

86,849	Hersfeld	7,010
13,255	Schmalkalden	6,816
10,105	Altenhof	5,611
8,821	Rothenburg	5,107
7,023	Homburg	5,007

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Population.	800,261
518,422	
226,888	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

87,102	Worms	10,723
81,084	Gießen	8,992
14,916	Bronshelm	6,340

SAXONY AND LAUENBURG.

THURINGIA AND LIMBURG.

BRUNSWICK.

Population.	70,679
66,022	
46,487	
41,626	
30,012	
22,548	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

40,035	Helmstedt	5,392
9,207	Blankenburg	3,672

SAXE-MEININGEN (continued):

Circles.	Population.
Roemhild	14,466
Hildburghausen	19,558
Eisfeld	13,694
Sonneberg	30,573
Gracfeuthal	12,487
Saalfeld	16,678
Camberg	9,174
Crannichfeld	8,478

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Meiningen	6,686	Hildburghausen	4,381
Saalfeld	4,498	Sonneberg	3,972

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Circles.	Population.
Altenburg	89,445
Saal-Eisenberg	47,680

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Altenburg	16,971	Eisenberg	5,307
Bonneberg	6,127	Kahla	2,601

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Duchies.	Population.
Coburg	45,573
Gotha	108,301

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Coburg	14,927	Gotha	12,472
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NASSAU.

Palaces.	Popula.	Balliages.	Popula.
Braubach	12,591	Nassau	18,880
Diez	17,596	Nastaction	1,476
Dillenburg	17,389	Reichelsheim	14,925
Eltville	12,670	Reunrod	18,472
Hachenburg	12,831	Reudelsheim	18,189
Hadamar	20,114	Runkel	15,372
Herborn	15,717	St. Goarshaus	12,513
Hochem	14,444	Selters	17,015
Hoedelst	19,431	Uslingen	21,481
Isteln	18,892	Walmerod	15,730
Koenigsstein	17,845	Wehen	11,409
Schwalbach	11,245	Weilburg	19,354
Limburg	16,794	Wiesbaden	82,668
Marlenberg	9,589	and the	
Montabaur	18,776	Military	7,012

OLDENBURG.

Divisions.	Population.
Oldenburg	287,188
Lubeck	21,685
Birkenfeld	85,480

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Oldenburg	8,710	Faßn	2,989
Jever	8,692	Batafeld	2,467

ANHALT PRINCIPALITIES.

Principalities.	Population.
Anhalt-Dessau-Koethen	119,515
Anhalt-Bernburg	56,081

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Dessau	12,000	Bernburg	7,000
Koethen	6,500		

SCHWARTZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

Lordships.	Population.
Sondershausen	38,009
Arnstadt	28,905

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Sondershausen	4,001	Arnstadt	5,473
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SCHWARTZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

HESSE-HOMBURG.

Provinces.	Population.
Homburg	12,117
Meisenburg	18,029

LUBECK.

Divisions.	Population.
City of Lubeck	6,672
Suburbs	4,045
Rural Districts	12,508
Bergedorf, city and suburbs	12,193

BREMEN.

Divisions.	Population.
City of Bremen	60,087
Rural Districts	19,480
Town of Vegesack	8,793
Breuerhaven	5,496

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Divisions.	Population.
City of Frankfurt	67,975
Rural Districts	11,808

HAMBURG.

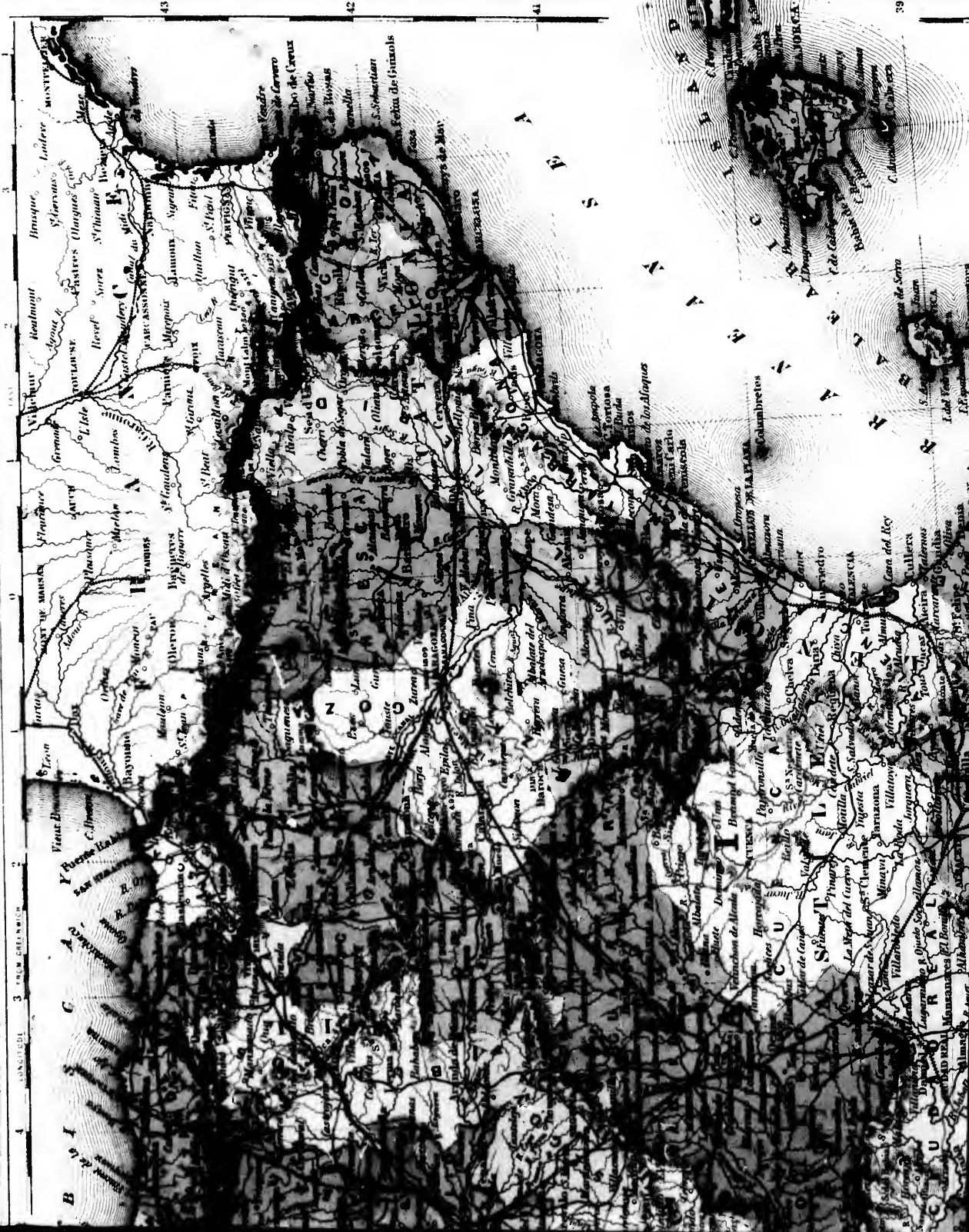
Divisions.	Population.
City of Hamburg	134,022
Suburbs, St. George and St. Paul	41,661
Rural Districts	54,258

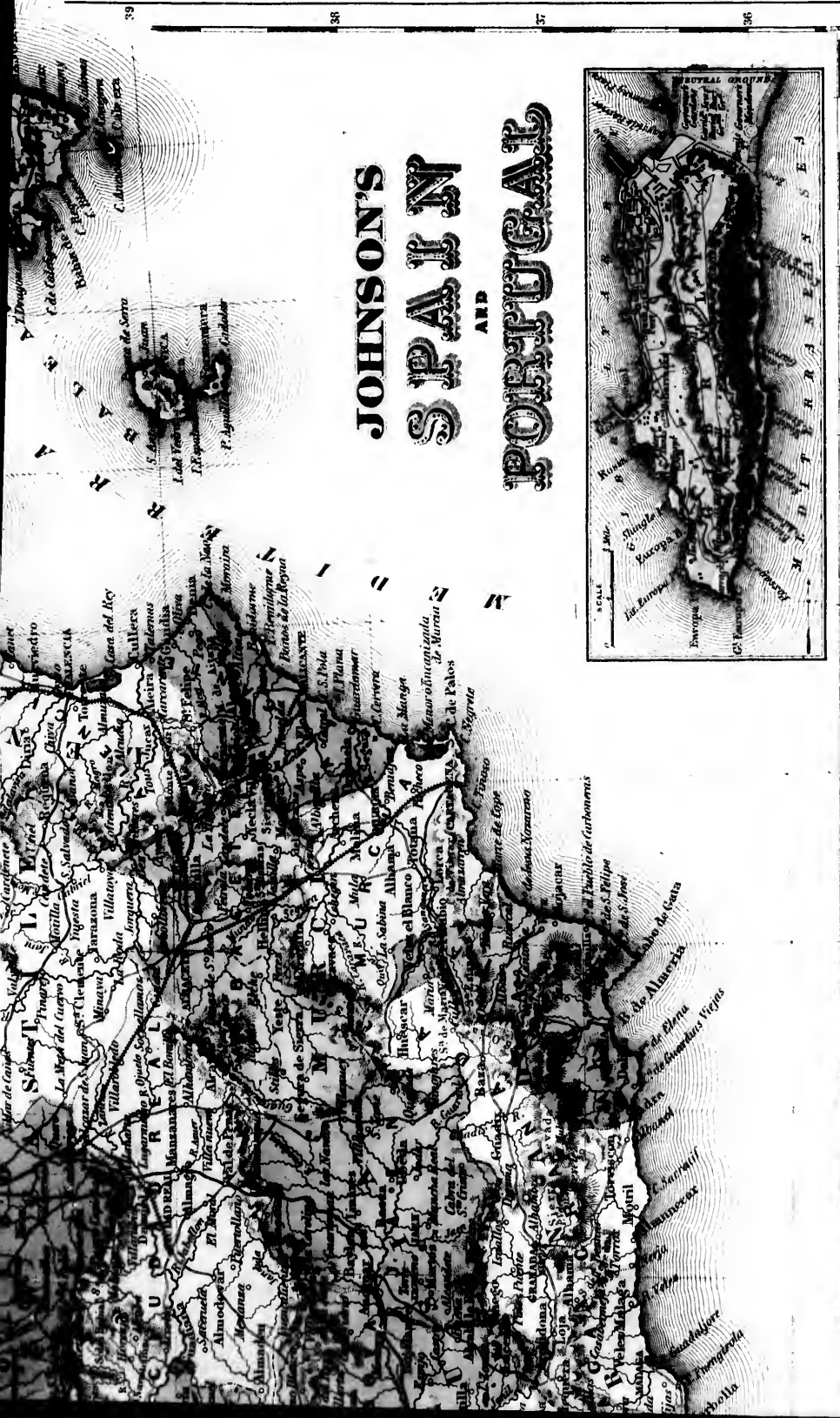
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Kingdoms and Countries.	Population.
Lower Austria	1,681,697
Upper Austria	707,450
Salzburg	146,769
Styria	1,056,778
Carinthia	392,456
Cariscia	461,941
Littoral: Goetz, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste	529,978
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	851,016
Bohemia	4,705,525
Moravia	1,867,094
Silesia	448,912
Gallcia	4,677,470
Bukowina	456,920
Dalmatia	404,499
Venice	2,446,056
Hungary	9,910,785
Croatia and Slavonia	876,000
Transylvania	1,026,727
Military Frontiers	1,664,922
Active Army	579,969

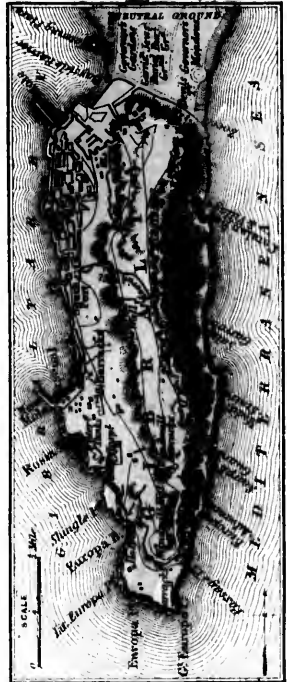
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

LOWER AUSTRIA—	BUKOWINA—	
Vienna	476,222	
Nenstadt	16,129	
UPPER AUSTRIA—	Czernowitz	14,119
Linz	27,628	
Steyer	14,027	
SALZBURG—	VENITIA—	
Salzburg	16,127	
STYRIA—	Venice	118,174
Gratz	68,176	
Marburg	7,901	
CARINTHIA—	Verona	59,169
Klagenfurt	18,112	
CARISIA—	Padua	118,584
Laybach	19,501	
LITTORAL—	Vicenza	38,506
Triest	104,707	
Goetz	14,107	
Rovigno	12,805	
TYROL, ETC.—	Chioggia	26,667
Trent	14,742	
Innspruck	18,519	
BOHEMIA—	Udina	25,201
Prague	142,588	
Reichenburg	14,002	
Koniggratz	13,854	
Bohm	11,809	
HUNGARY—	Treviso	28,112
Pesth	131,705	
Eszegedin	62,700	
Luda	52,246	
Tresburg	43,843	
Keesemet	59,484	
Debreczin	80,288	
Arad	26,959	
Csongrad	26,826	
Gros-Wardein	24,103	
Kaschau	17,302	
Odenburg	14,217	
CROATIA, ETC.—	Esseg	18,721
Agria	12,440	





JOHNSON'S SPAIN AND PORTUGAL



Luxemburg and Limburg	418,881
Hraunswick	273,394
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	610,639
Nassau	413,618
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	287,112
Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen	168,816
Saxe-Altenburg	197,075
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	158,879
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	99,628
Oldenburg (with Kniphausen)	294,359
Anhalt-Dessau-Koethen	119,515
Anhalt-Bernburg	56,031
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	62,974
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	70,080
Hohenzollern (two principalities)	64,285
Lehtenstein	7,150
Waldeck	57,550
Reuss-Greiz	99,379
Reuss-Schleitz	81,806
Schaumburg-Lippe	50,144
Lippe-Detmold	100,086
Hesse-Homburg	25,740
Lubeck	35,423
Frankfort	79,278
Bremen	88,856
Hamburg	229,941
Total	44,313,168

Total 44,313,168

ZOLLVEREIN.

Constituent States	Popula. '14 9 .
Prussia	13,107,274
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	192,196
Havaria	4,621,279
Saxony	2,122,118
Hanover	1,865,104
Wurtemberg	1,690,898
Baden	1,344,052
Hesse-Cassel	699,798
Hesse-Darmstadt	862,999
Thuringia	1,044,771
Brunswick	249,771
Oldenburg	485,777
Nassau	80,611
Frankfurt	79,278
Total	33,542,467

SAXONY.

Circles	Population.
Dresden	554,916
Leipzig	484,225
Zwickau	782,824
Bautzen	331,153

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Dresden	117,750	Bautzen	12,651
Leipzig	71,209	Zittau	11,987
Chemnitz	40,571	Melsau	10,213
Freiberg	14,812	Annaberg	10,103
Pflauen	13,105	Schneeberg	10,031

BAVARIA.

Circles	Population.
Ober-Balern	757,989
Nieder-Balern	567,901
Pfalz (Palatinate)	595,129
Ober-Pfalz	479,321
Ober-Franken	569,770
Mittel-Franken	537,492
Unter-Franken	593,534
Schwaben and Neuburg	570,492

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Munich	137,095	Ballabon	25,556
Nurnburg	59,177	Bamberg	23,456
Augsburg	49,616	Baireuth	18,622
Wurzburg	86,052	Passau	10,967

HANOVER.

Circles	Population.
Hanover	354,763
Hildesheim	360,501
Luneburg	359,701
Stado	288,975
Osnabruck	264,797
Aurich	189,069
Klausthal	32,871

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PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cassel	30,349	Hersfeld	7
Hannu	15,255	Schmalkalden	6
Fulda	10,103	Altendorf	5
Marburg	8,621	Rothenburg	5
Eschwege	7,623	Homburg	6

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Provinces	Popula.
Ober-Hessen	800
Starkenburg	318
Rhein-Hessen	220

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Mainz (Mayence)	87,102	Worms	10
Darmstadt	31,081	Giessen	8
Offenbach	14,916	Bronshelm	6

HOLSTEIN AND LAUENBURG.

See DENMARK.

LUXEMBURG AND LIMBURG.

See HOLLAND.

BRUNSWICK.

Circles	Popula.
Braunschweig	70
Wolfenbuttel	68
Helmsdtadt	40
Gandersheim	41
Holzminnen	39
Blankenburg	23

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Braunschweig	40,635	Helmsdtadt	5
Wolfenbuttel	9,207	Blankenburg	3

MECHLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Districts	Popula.
Ducal Domains	204
Seignorial Domains	137
Convent Domains	9
In the 40 towns	170
On lands belonging to towns	14

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Rostock	25,322	Wismar	12
Schwerin	22,134	Ludwigslust	5

MECHLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Districts	Popula.
Strelitz	85
Ratzeburg	10

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Strelitz	7,207	Alt-Strelitz	1
Neu-Brandenburg	6,822	Ratzeburg	1
Friedland	5,237	Schonberg	1

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Circles	Popula.
Weimar	13
Eisenach	8
Neustadt	4

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Weimar	13,194	Jena	1
Eisenach	10,751	Neustadt	1

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHIAUS

Circles	Popula.
Meiningen (city)	1
Meiningen (balliage)	1
Wasungen	1
Salzungen	1

121,582
AL CITIES AND TOWNS.
80,949 Hiersfeld..... 7,010
15,255 Schmalkalden..... 6,831
10,103 Altdorf..... 5,011
8,621 Rothenburg..... 5,197
7,023 Homburg..... 5,007

SE-DARMSTADT.
Population.....
800,261
318,432
226,888

AL CITIES AND TOWNS.
87,162 Worms..... 10,723
31,081 Giessen..... 8,992
14,916 Bronshelm..... 6,849

AND LAUENBURG.

URG AND LIMBURG.

BRUNSWICK.

Population.....
70,679
58,029
46,457
41,626
89,032
22,548

AL CITIES AND TOWNS.
40,635 Helmstadt..... 5,392
9,207 Blankenburg..... 3,672

ENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Population.....
206,314
187,092
9,192
179,976
14,155

AL CITIES AND TOWNS.
25,822 Wismar..... 12,575
22,194 Ludwigslust..... 5,359

ENBURG-STRELITZ.

Population.....
83,276
16,352

AL CITIES AND TOWNS.
7,277 Alt-Strelitz..... 3,412
6,822 Ratzeburg..... 3,224
5,237 Schonberg..... 3,198

AXE-WEIMAR.

Population.....
137,315
81,893
43,550

AL CITIES AND TOWNS.
13,194 Jena..... 7,492
10,781 Neustadt..... 4,489

NGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN

Population.....
6,086
15,174
11,200
16,048

Hachenburg..... 12,381
Hadamar..... 20,114
Herborn..... 15,717
Hochelrn..... 14,444
Hochst..... 18,892
Holseln..... 17,845
Knetzigstein..... 11,245
Schwalbach..... 16,794
Limburg..... 9,589
Marienberg..... 18,778
Montabaur..... 13,189
Runkel..... 15,372
St. Goarshaus..... 12,513
Selters..... 17,915
Uslngen..... 21,483
Walmerod..... 15,790
Wehen..... 11,400
Wellburg..... 19,354
Wiesbaden..... 32,063
and the
Military..... 7,012

OLDENBURG.

Divisions.....
Oldenburg..... 237,193
Lubeck..... 21,086
Birkenfeld..... 85,456

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Oldenburg..... 8,710
Jever..... 3,692
Eintr..... 2,989
Butenfeld..... 2,467

ANHALT PRINCIPALITIES.

Principality.....
Anhalt-Drassau-Koethen..... 119,515
Anhalt-Bernburg..... 56,031

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Dessau..... 12,000
Koethen..... 6,500
Bernburg..... 7, 00

SCHWARTZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

Lordships.....
Sondershausen..... 36,069
Arnstadt..... 26,905

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Sondershausen..... 4,001
Arnstadt..... 5,473

SCHWARTZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

Lordships.....
Rudolstadt..... 54,529
Frankenhausen..... 15,5 1

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Rudolstadt..... 6,004
Frankenhausen..... 5,002

HOHENZOLLERN.

See Prussia.

LICHTENSTEIN.

Total population..... 7,150

WALDECK.

Principality.....
Waldeck..... 50,905
Pyrmont..... 6,645

REUSS PRINCIPALITIES.

Principality.....
Reuss-Greiz..... 39,397
Reuss-Schleitz..... 81,800

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Gera..... 12,000
Greitz..... 6,000
Schleitz..... 5,090
Lobenstein..... 4,500

PRINCIPALITIES OF LIPPE.

Principality.....
Schaumburg-Lippe..... 80,144
Lippe-Deimold..... 106,086

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Buckeburg..... 3,406
Deimold..... 4,802

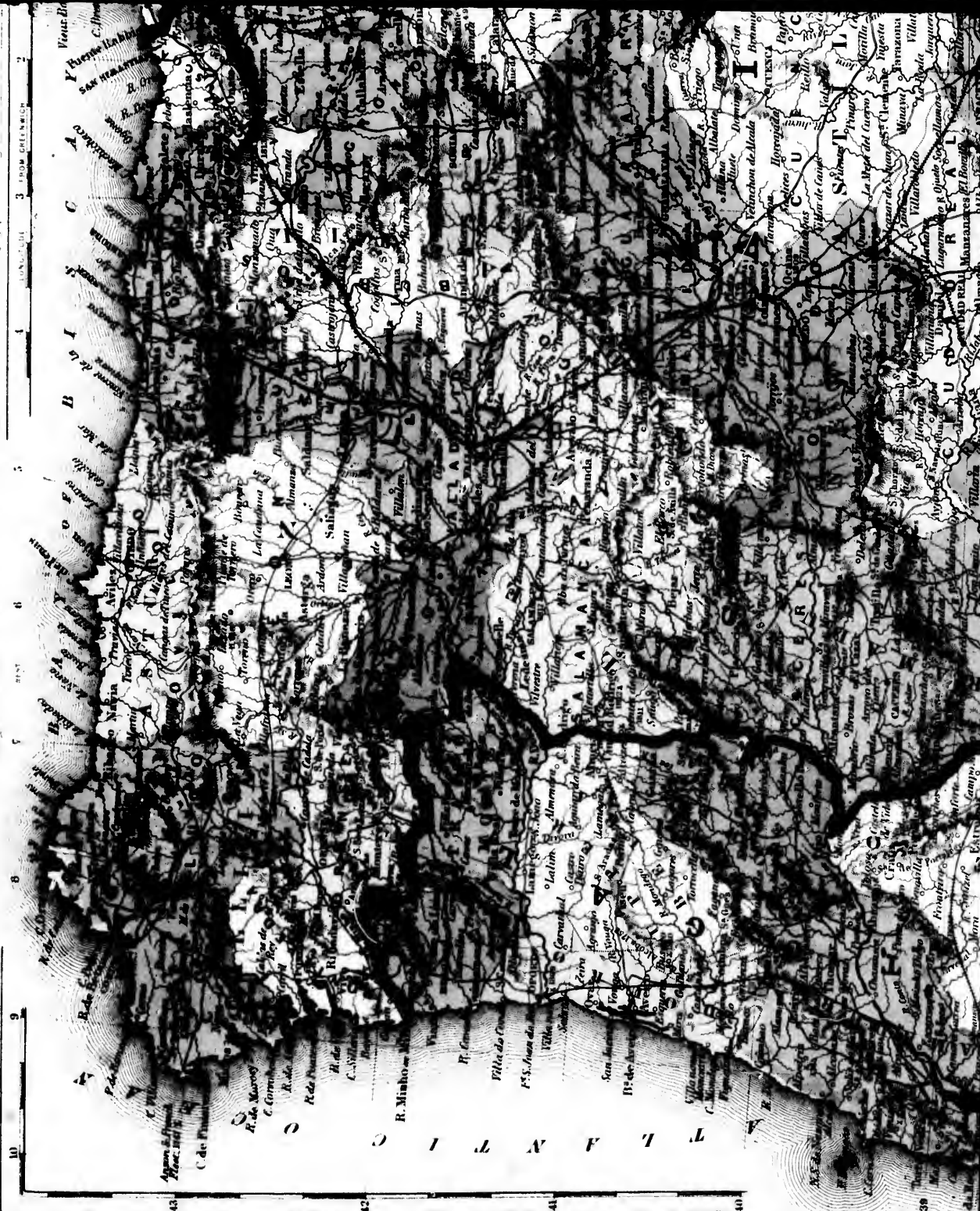
Salzburg..... 140,769
Styria..... 1,056,778
Carinthia..... 822,456
Carniola..... 461,941
Littoral: Goerz, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste..... 520,978
Tyrol and Vorarlberg..... 851,616
Bohemia..... 4,705,525
Moravia..... 1,867,004
Silesia..... 448,912
Gallein..... 4,597,470
Bukowina..... 456,020
Dalmatia..... 404,499
Venice..... 2,446,056
Hungary..... 9,960,785
Croatia and Slavonia..... 870,009
Transylvania..... 1,324,727
Military Frontiers..... 1,064,022
Active Army..... 579,959

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

LOWER AUSTRIA—
Vienna..... 470,222
Neustadt..... 16,129
UPPER AUSTRIA—
Linz..... 27,628
Steyr..... 14,027
SALZBURG—
Salzburg..... 10,127
STYRIA—
Graz..... 63,170
Marburg..... 7,9 1
CARINTHIA—
Klagenfurt..... 13,112
CARNIOLA—
Ljubljana..... 19,501
LITTORAL—
Triest..... 104,707
Goerz..... 14,107
Rovigno..... 12,905
TYROL, ETC.—
Trent..... 14,742
Innsbruck..... 18,510
BOHEMIA—
Prague..... 142,588
Reichenburg..... 14,002
Konigingratz..... 13,854
Eger..... 11,509
Pilsen..... 10,422
MORAVIA—
Brunn..... 58,800
Olmutz..... 22,305
Leau..... 16,271
Prosnitz..... 12,917
SILESIA—
Troppau..... 13,106
GALLICIA—
Lemberg..... 70, 84
Cracow..... 41,0 6
Tarnopol..... 12,106
Stanislaw..... 10,522
DALMATIA—
Spalato..... 12,129
Zara..... 8,193
BUKOWINA—
Czernowit..... 14,112
VENETIA—
Venice..... 118,174
Verona..... 59,169
Padua..... 73,584
Vicenza..... 23,306
Chioggia..... 26,667
Udine..... 25,201
Treviso..... 28,112
Beluno..... 12,008
Rovigo..... 10,987
HUNGARY—
Budapest..... 131,755
Szegedin..... 62,700
Uda..... 52,240
Presburg..... 43,563
Kecskemet..... 39,494
Ebreczin..... 36,258
Arad..... 26,959
Csongrad..... 26,826
Gros-Wardein..... 20,103
Kaschau..... 17,3 2
Odenezburg..... 14,217
CROATIA, ETC.—
Esseg..... 13,721
Agram..... 13,449
Fiume..... 12,654
Warnadin..... 1 317
TRANSYLVANIA—
Vasarhely..... 42,563
Klausenburg..... 24,108
Hermannstadt..... 22,979
Karlsburg..... 18,729
MILITARY FRONTIERS—
Marien-theres-
ienstadt..... 58,409
Zombor..... 24,208
Temeswar..... 20,113
Neusatz..... 18,467
Gros-Deeskerk..... 13,915
and—
Peterwardein..... 6,000

SWITZERLAND.

Cantons.....
Zurich..... 287,641
Berne..... 468,576
Luzern..... 180,965
Uri..... 14,761
Schwyz..... 45,191
Unterwalden (Upper)..... 13,869
Unterwalden (Lower)..... 11,561
Glarus..... 89,409
Zug..... 19,667
Friburg..... 105,970
Soleure..... 69,527
Valle or Basle (city)..... 41,251
Valle (country)..... 51,773
Schaffhausen..... 85,646
Appenzell (Outer)..... 48,604
Appenzell (Inner)..... 12,020
Saint-Gall..... 181,091
Grisons..... 91,177
Argau or Argovia..... 194,600
Thurgau or Thurgovia..... 90,347
Tessin..... 131,896
Vaud..... 213,606
Vallais..... 90,880
Neuchatel..... 87,847
Geneva..... 83,845



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BY

JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE OF MILES.



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AFRICA



68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

LONGITUDE EAST FROM WASHINGTON

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Zürich..... 13,612	SCHAFFHAUSEN—	SCHAFFHAUSEN..... 8,997
Winterthur... 5,911	APPENZEL (Outer)—	Herisau..... 3,758
Basel—	Biel..... 3,372	
Berne..... 31,903	APPENZEL (Inner)—	Appenzell..... 8,001
Thun..... 5,085	SAINT-GALL	St. Gall..... 12,073
LUCERNE—	GRISONS—	Coire or Chur.. 6,301
Lucerne..... 10,931	THURGAU—	Frauenfeld.... 3,711
Uri—	Tessin—	Lugana..... 4,879
Altorf..... 2,400	Bellinzona.... 2,055	
Schwyz—	VAUD—	Lausanne..... 21,906
Schwyz..... 2,792	Vevay..... 5,653	
UNTERWALDEN (Upper)—	VALLAIS—	Sitten or Sion.. 3,723
Engelberg..... 2,142	NEUCHÂTEL—	Neuchâtel..... 8,401
Sarnen..... 1,471	Loelo..... 6,711	
UNTERWALDEN (Lower)—	GENEVA—	Geneva..... 83,602
Stanz..... 2,004		
GLARUS—		
Glarus..... 4,251		
ZUG—		
Zug..... 8,426		
FRIBURG—		
Friburg..... 10,112		
SOLEURE—		
Soleure..... 5,341		
BALE—		
Bâle..... 41,251		
Liesthal..... 8,327		

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

LOMBARDY—	THE MARCHE (continued)—
Milan..... 219,482	Pesaro..... 15,621
Bergamo..... 35,197	Macerata..... 15,872
Brescia..... 34,932	Urbino..... 13,811
Cremona..... 25,591	Ascoli..... 12,491
Pavia..... 25,003	
Monza..... 22,106	TOSCANA—
Como..... 20,014	Firenze..... 114,519
Lodi..... 20,022	Livorno..... 81,120
PIEDMONT—	Pisa..... 23,491
Turin..... 179,695	Siena..... 22,514
Genoa..... 119,610	Lucea..... 22,738
Alessandria..... 54,354	Pistoja..... 12,147
Asti..... 28,587	Prato..... 11,592
Novara..... 28,961	Arezzo..... 11,214
Casale..... 25,465	
Vercelli..... 24,038	NAPOLI—
Cuneo (Coni)..... 22,510	Naples..... 417,436
SARDINIA (isola de)—	Cava..... 26,722
Cagliari..... 30,953	Foggia..... 24,714
Sassari..... 23,672	Reggio..... 22,342
EMILIA—	Bari..... 21,572
Bologna..... 43,664	Barletta..... 20,408
Placenza..... 31,403	Monopoli..... 20,215
Modena..... 31,052	Taranto..... 20,205
Ferrara..... 25,584	Lecco..... 20,108
Ravenna..... 24,742	Salerno..... 20,271
Faenza..... 19,732	Benevento..... 20,000
Reggio..... 18,684	SICILIA—
Rimini..... 16,123	Palermo..... 156,170
Forlì..... 15,637	Messina..... 98,183
Pontremoli..... 12,193	Catania..... 96,515
Bergo San Do- nino..... 10,604	Trapani..... 27,286
UMBRIA—	Nursala..... 25,706
Perugia..... 18,301	Aci Reale..... 25,750
Rieti..... 11,205	Ragusa..... 22,431
THE MARCHES—	Caltagirone..... 21,931
Ancona..... 28,814	Termini..... 20,983
	Girgenti..... 20,341
	Siracusa..... 20,122

ITALY.

Provinces.	Population.
LOMBARDY—	
Bergamo..... 346,550	
Brescia..... 475,945	
Como..... 454,651	
Cremona..... 334,680	
Milano..... 699,174	
Pavia..... 410,146	
Sondrio..... 105,922	8,027,018
PIEDMONT—	
Alessandria..... 637,629	
Cuni..... 606,935	
Genova (Genoa)..... 643,290	
Novara..... 578,392	
Porto Maurizio..... 121,020	
Torino (Turin)..... 924,209	8,506,663
SARDINIA (I. of)—	
Cagliari..... 863,212	
Sassari..... 309,908	573,115
EMILIA—	
Parma..... 258,502	
Placenza..... 210,184	
Modena and Carrara..... 147,583	
Modena..... 265,308	
Bologna..... 230,246	
Ferrara..... 395,970	
Forlì..... 194,161	
Ravenna..... 218,483	
	2,127,105
THE MARCHES—	
Ancona..... 257,122	
Ascoli..... 202,398	
Macerata..... 239,411	
Urbino e Passaro..... 204,089	902,970
UMBRIA—	
Perugia..... 240,606	
Spoleto..... 129,157	
Rieti..... 74,683	
Orvieto..... 40,388	492,829
TOSCANA (Tuscany)—	
Firenze (Florence)..... 701,792	
Arezzo..... 222,654	
Grosseto..... 65,540	
Livorno (Leghorn)..... 113,809	
Lucca..... 262,542	
Pisa..... 235,618	
Siena..... 193,588	1,815,248
NAPOLI (Naples)—	
Abruzza-Citra..... 338,603	
Abruzza-Ultra I..... 240,085	
Abruzza-Ultra II..... 330,555	
Basilicata..... 520,739	
Benevento..... 238,260	
Calabria-Citra I..... 475,759	
Calabria-Citra II..... 332,942	
Calabria-Ultra I..... 401,016	
Calabria-Ultra II..... 302,393	
Capitanata..... 304,905	
Molise (Sanmo)..... 304,905	
Napoli..... 577,120	

PAPAL STATES.

Locations.	Population.
Roma and Comarca..... 826,509	
Viterbo..... 128,324	
Civita Vecchia..... 20,701	
Velletri..... 62,013	
Frosinone..... 154,559	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Roma..... 184,049	Alatri..... 11,370
Viterbo..... 14,983	Civita Vecchia..... 10,201
Velletri..... 13,276	Frosinone..... 7,219

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Provinces.	Population.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSIONS—	
Bosnia..... 1,550,000	
Rumilla..... 1,469,000	
Janina..... 925,000	
Salonica..... 953,000	
Uskup..... 699,000	
Widin..... 1,400,000	
Rustchuk..... 1,154,000	
Silistria..... 1,200,000	
Tehrmen..... 1,450,000	
Dschesair or Archipelago..... 420,000	
Candia or Crete..... 212,000	11,880,000
MEDIATE POSSESSIONS—	
Moldavia..... 1,400,000	
Wallachia..... 2,500,000	
Servia..... 1,000,000	
Montenegro..... 125,000	5,125,000
ISTANBOUL or Constantinople..... 960,000	

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Constantinople..... 960,000	Belgrade..... 80,000
Adrianople..... 98,000	Shuula..... 25,000
Salonica..... 80,000	Larissa..... 20,000
Bucharest..... 65,000	Silistria..... 20,000
Bosna-Serai..... 60,000	Jassy..... 20,000
Sofia..... 50,000	Varna..... 16,000
Scutari..... 40,000	Trikala..... 12,000
Janina..... 36,000	Valona..... 10,000

GREECE.

AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

AND TOWNS.

THE MARCHE (continued)

Pesaro	18,621
Macerata	18,372
Urbino	13,811
Ascoli	12,491

OSCA

Frosino	114,510
Livorno	81,126
Pisa	23,491
Siena	22,814
Lucca	22,728
Pistoja	12,147
Prato	11,592
Arezzo	11,214

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Athens	45,500	Patras	15,000
Nauplia	20,000	Sparta	6,000
Chalcis	13,000	Missolonghi	5,000
Præna	12,500	Tripolizza	5,000
Lamia	10,000	Calamata	8,500

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Islands	Population.
Corfu	76,930
Paxo	4,802
Santa Maura	21,879
Ithaca	11,927
Cephalonia	75,269
Zante	42,107
Cerigo	13,629

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Corfu	15,921	Santa Maura	4,570
Zante	14,026	Ithaca	4,306
Argostola	9,271	Cerigo	1,393

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Provinces.	Population.
NORTHERN RUSSIA	
Archangel	274,951
Olonez	287,345
Vologda	951,598—1,513,889
GREAT RUSSIA	
Moscow	1,499,508
Smolensk	1,102,078
Pslov	706,462
Tver	1,491,427
Novgorod	975,201
Jaroslavl	976,566
Kostroma	1,075,983
Vladimir	1,207,908
Nishni-Novgorod	1,259,106
Tambov	1,910,454
Voronezh	1,990,859
Kurak	1,811,972
Orel	1,722,949
Toula	1,427,990
Kaluga	1,067,471—2,137,150
LITTLE RUSSIA	
Kiev	1,944,834
Tschernigov	1,471,866
Poltava	1,819,110
Charkov	1,882,591—6,817,881
SOUTH RUSSIA	
Taurida (Crimea)	687,348
Ekaterinoslav	1,042,681
Don Cossacks	896,870
Tchernomorski	292,493
Cherson	1,083,852
Hessaria	919,107—4,832,346
WEST RUSSIA	
Podolia	1,748,466
Volhynia	1,523,328
Minsk	956,471
Mohilev	884,640
Vitebsk	781,741
Wilna	876,116
Kovno	983,287
Grodno	881,881—8,675,987
BALTIC RUSSIA	
Kourland	557,073
Livonia	883,681
Esthonia	803,478
St. Petersburg	1,083,091—2,837,323
KASAN (Kingdom of)	
Perm	2,046,572
Vianka	2,123,914
Kasan	1,543,844
Simbirsk	1,146,978
Pensa	1,183,585—8,943,323
ASTRACHAN (Kingdom of)	
Saratov	1,680,187
Astrachan	411,862
Samara	1,530,089
Orenburg	2,007,075
Stavropol	918,152—6,409,963
FINLAND	
Nyland	158,572
Abo	304,848
Tawastehus	161,831
Vyborg	208,684
St. Michael	154,608
Kuopio	212,491
Vasa	291,495
Ulenborg	176,714—1,724,198
POLAND	

Gr. RUSSIA (continued)

Jaroslavl	26,913
Tambov	18,941
Tver	18,72
Novgorod	17,857
Smolensk	16,209
Kostroma	12,418
Blazan	10,327
LITTLE RUSSIA	
Kiev	52,467
Hertschev	51,625
Charkov	45,156
Poltava	31,923
SOUTH RUSSIA	
Odessa	104,169
Kiehinov	85,547
Cherson	44,280
Simperopol	26,90
N. Teherkash	15,174
Ekaterinoslav	18,591
WEST RUSSIA	
Wilna	51,154
Vitebsk	29,832
Zitomir	29,820
Blinsk	25,525
Mohilev	21,927
Kamieniec	17,118

BALTIC RUSSIA

St. Petersburg	520,181
Riga	72,186
Revel	28,879
Mittau	23,901
KASAN	
Kasan	58,129
Simbirsk	26,521
Perm	13,217
13,209	
ASTRACHAN	
Saratov	61,610
Astrachan	44,700
Samara	21,313
Onufa	11,122
FINLAND	
Helsingfors	18,565
Abo	16,430
Ulcilorg	6,2-4
Vyborg	6,111
WEST RUSSIA	
Waisaw	161,861
Lublin	18,204
Ploek	12,514
and—	
Suwalki	11,069

SWEDEN.

Counties.	Population.
GOTTLANDS	
Malmöhus	276,509
Christianstad	201,440
Blenkige	114,647
Kronoberg	147,220
Jonkoping	165,664
Calmar	216,543
Ostergotland	253,567
Halland	115,283
Skaraborg	214,061
Elfsborg	261,850
Gothborg	206,123
Gotland	49,193—2,202,895
SVEALANDS (or Sweden Proper)	
Stockholm	221,820
Upsala	91,377
Sondermanland	124,901
Westermanland	89,797
Orebro	146,048
Wormland	287,265
Kopparberg	162,004—1,082,17
NORRLANDS AND LAPLAND	
Gefleborg	131,986
Westernorland	112,820
Jemtland	58,754
Westerbotten	79,435
Norbotten	66,883—440,828
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.	
Stockholm	102,788
Gothborg	32,918
Norpborg	19,999
Malmoe	18,963
Karlscrena	15,295
Gefle	11,322
Upsala	8,478
Calmar	7,918
Land	7,818
Jenkoping	7,126
Orebro	6,478
Wibsy	5,617
Linkoping	5,219
Christiansstad	5,116
Falun	5,076
Carlstadt	5,000

NORWAY.

Siften Amts.	Population.
CHRISTIANIA	
Smaalehnen	84,416
Akershus	95,951
Hedemarken	101,898
Christiania	115,140
Buakerud	90,843
Jarlsberg and Laurvig	73,223
Bradsberg	76,546—637,081
CHRISTIANSAAND	
Nedenace	59,112
Maudal and Lister	67,370
Stavanger	91,539—218,021
BERGEN	
Sondre Bergenhuus	104,762
Nordre Bergenhuus	81,496
Tomedal	90,283—276,541
TRONDHJEM	
Sondre Trondhjem	96,804
Nordre Trondhjem	73,571—169,975
TROMSOF	
Nordland	77,855

STATES.

Population.	126,509
	128,824
	20,701
	62,013
	154,559

AND TOWNS.

atri	11,370
Vita Vecchia	10,201
osinono	7,219

EUROPE.

Population.
1,850,000
1,169,000
928,000
958,000
699,000
1,400,000
1,154,000
1,200,000
1,450,000
420,000
212,000—11,830,000
1,400,000
2,600,000
1,000,000
125,000—5,125,000
960,000




AND TOWNS.

Elgrado	30,000
umia	25,000
arlissa	20,000
eltria	20,000
assy	20,000
arnaria	16,000
akala	12,000
atona	10,000

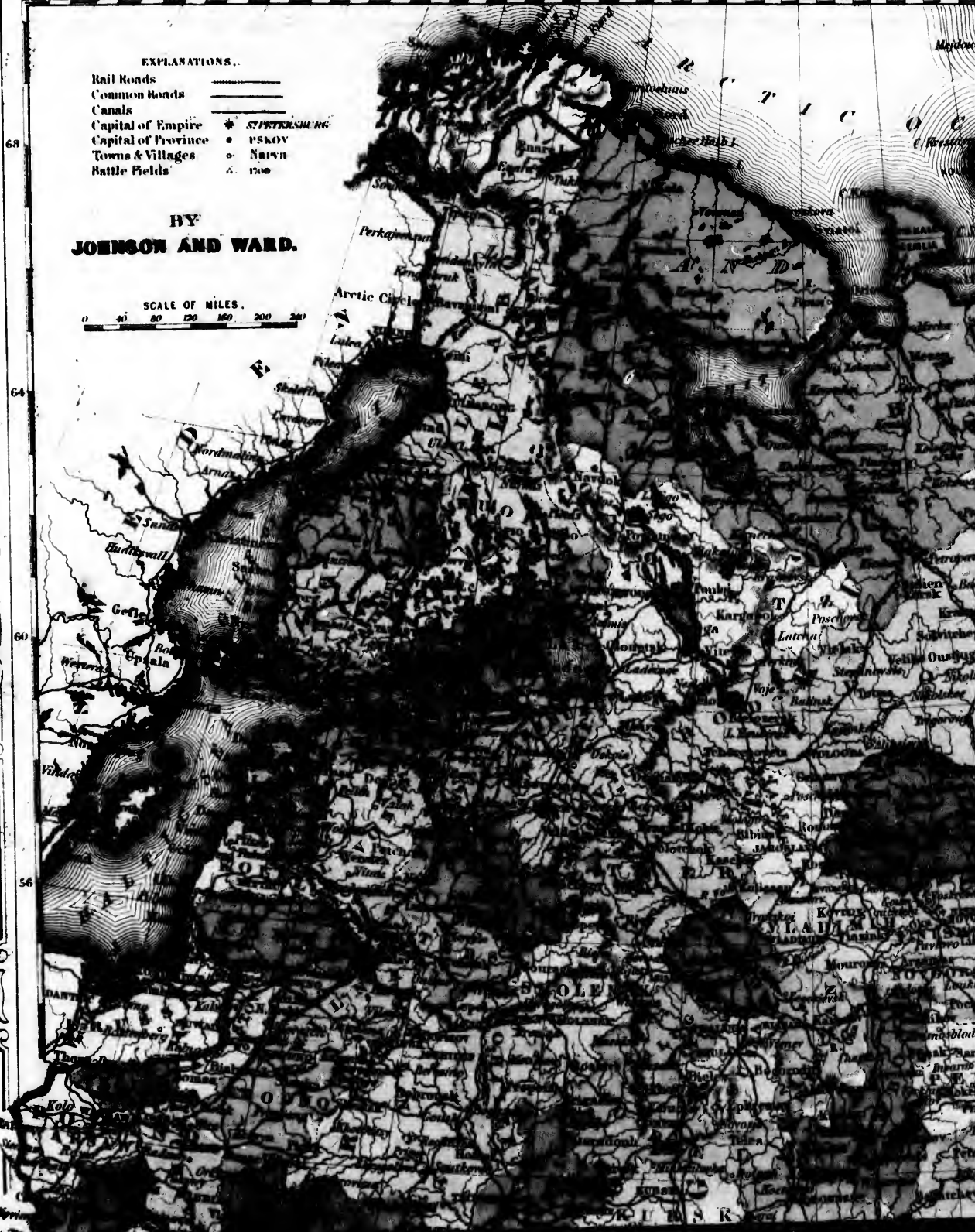
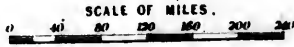
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JOHNSON'S RUSSIA

4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 LONGITUDE 36 EAST FROM 40 GREENWICH 44 48

- EXPLANATIONS..**
- Rail Roads 
 - Common Roads 
 - Canals 
 - Capital of Empire * **ST. PETERSBURG**
 - Capital of Province • **PSKOV**
 - Towns & Villages ○ **NARVA**
 - Battle Fields △ **1700**

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.





Como	454,651	
Cremona	834,630	
Milano	899,174	
Pavia	410,146	
Sondrio	105,922	8,027,019
PIEMONTE		
Alessandria	637,029	
Coni	606,038	
Genova (Genoa)	648,880	
Novara	578,892	
Porto Maurizio	121,020	
Torino (Turin)	924,209	8,506,563
SARDINIA (I. of)		
Cagliari	863,212	
Sassari	209,903	573,115
EMILIA		
Parma	258,502	
Piacenza	219,134	
Massa and Carrara	147,833	
Modena	265,803	
Reggio	230,246	
Bologna	895,970	
Ferrara	194,161	
Forli	218,483	
Ravenna	206,019	2,127,193
THE MARCHES		
Ancona	257,122	
Ascoli	202,308	
Macerata	239,411	
Urbino e Passaro	204,039	902,970
UMBRIA		
Perugia	249,600	
Spoleto	127,157	
Rieto	74,683	
Orvieto	40,383	492,529
TOSCANA (Tuscan)		
Firenze (Florence)	701,702	
Arezzo	222,654	
Grosseto	85,540	
Livorno (Leghorn)	113,309	
Lucca	262,542	
Pisa	235,613	
Siena	193,883	1,515,243
NAPOLI (Naples)		
Abruzzo-Citra	398,699	
Abruzzo-Ultra I.	240,085	
Abruzzo-Ultra II.	539,535	
Basilicata	520,759	
Benevento	288,269	
Calabria-Citra	475,759	
Calabria-Ultra I.	832,943	
Calabria-Ultra II.	491,016	
Capitanata	802,393	
Molise (Samno)	366,905	
Napoli	577,120	
Principato-Citra	388,936	
Principato-Ultra	574,660	
Terra di Bari	643,830	
Terra di Lavoro	448,465	7,061,952
Terra di Otranto		
SICILY (Sicily)		
Catania	184,592	
Catania	493,637	
Girgenti	252,763	
Messina	373,603	
Noto (Siragosa)	253,654	
Palermo	588,519	
Trapani	255,506	2,221,734

PAPAL STATES.

Locations	Population
Roma and Comarca	828,509
Viterbo	129,324
Civita Vecchia	20,701
Velletri	62,013
Frosinone	154,559

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Roma	184,049	Alatri	11,870
Viterbo	14,983	Civita Vecchia	10,201
Velletri	13,276	Frosinone	7,219

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Provinces	Population
IMMEDIATE POSSESSIONS	
Bosnia	1,650,000
Rumilia	1,400,000
Janina	928,000
Salonica	958,000
Ukup	699,000
Wildn	1,400,000
Rustchuk	1,154,000
Silistria	1,200,000
Tehrinen	1,450,000
Dachessal or Archipelago	420,000
Candia or Crete	212,000
MEDIATE POSSESSIONS	
Moldavia	1,400,000
Wallachia	2,600,000
Servia	1,000,000
Montenegro	125,000
Istanbul or Constantinople	960,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Constantinople	960,000	Belgrade	80,000
Adriaupole	98,000	Shumla	25,000
Salonica	80,000	Larissa	20,000
Bucharest	65,000	Silistria	20,000
Bosna-Seral	60,000	Jassy	20,000
Sofia	50,000	Varna	16,000
Scutari	40,000	Trikala	12,000
Janina	36,000	Valona	10,000

GREECE.

Prefectures	Population
LIVADIA (Greece Proper)	
Attica and Bceolia	97,519
Euboea or Negropont	63,813
Phthiotis and Phocis	91,944
Acarnania and Etolia	103,641
MOREA (Peloponnesus)	
Argolis and Corinth	130,591
Achala and Elida	126,550
Arcadia	90,583
Messenia	101,271
Lacolia	113,336
CYCLADES (scattered islands)	142,958

STATES.

	Population.
.....	326,509
.....	123,924
.....	20,761
.....	62,013
.....	154,550

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Alntri	11,370
Civita Vecchia	10,201
Frosinone	7,219

IN EUROPE.

	Population.
.....	1,550,000
.....	1,400,000
.....	928,000
.....	658,000
.....	408,000
.....	1,154,000
.....	1,200,000
.....	1,450,000
.....	420,000
.....	212,000—11,880,000
.....	1,400,000
.....	2,000,000
.....	1,000,000
.....	125,000—5,125,000
.....	960,000

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Belgrado	80,000
Stumla	25,000
Larissa	20,000
Silistria	20,000
Jassy	20,000
Varna	16,000
Trkala	12,000
Valona	10,000

EECE.

	Population.
.....	97,519
.....	68,813
.....	91,944
.....	103,641—861,917
.....	180,591
.....	126,580
.....	90,598
.....	101,271
.....	118,386—662,841
.....	142,958

Voronesh	1,980,350
Kursk	1,811,973
Orel	1,532,034
Toula	1,172,240
Biazan	1,427,290
Kaluga	1,067,471—21,187,150
LITTLE RUSSIA—	
Kiev	1,944,834
Tchernigov	1,471,866
Poltava	1,519,110
Charkov	1,582,501—6,817,881
SOUTH RUSSIA—	
Taurida (Crimea)	687,843
Ekaterrinoslav	1,042,681
Don Cossacks	896,870
Tchernomorski	202,493
Cherson	1,033,852
Bessarabia	919,107—4,832,340

WEST RUSSIA—	
Podolia	1,748,466
Volhynia	1,523,823
Minsk	980,471
Mohilev	834,640
Vitebsk	731,741
Wilna	876,116
Kovno	984,257
Grodno	881,831—8,075,930

BALTIC RUSSIA—	
Kourland	567,078
Livonia	888,681
Esthonia	803,473
St. Petersburg	1,033,091—2,837,323

KASAN (Kingdom of)—	
Perm	2,046,572
Viatka	2,123,914
Kasan	1,543,844
Simbirsk	1,140,973
Penza	1,133,585—6,043,323

ASTRACHAN (Kingdom of)—	
Saralov	1,606,185
Astrachan	411,562
Samara	1,530,039
Orenburg	2,007,075
Stavropol	915,152—6,409,063

FINLAND—	
Nyland	153,572
Abo	804,843
Tawastehus	161,831
Vyborg	263,634
St. Michael	154,608
Kuopio	212,491
Vasa	291,495
Uleaborg	176,714—1,724,193

POLAND—	
Warsaw	1,609,461
Lublin	932,224
Radom	932,608
Augustowa	628,001
Plock	532,143—4,764,446

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.	
NORTH RUSSIA—	
Archangel	21,915
Vologda	13,205
GREAT RUSSIA—	
Moscow	386,370
Toula	57,705
Gt. RUSSIA (continued)—	
Kursk	40,771
Voronesh	40,489
N. Novgorod	35,803
Orel	35,281
Kaluga	31,047

Gottborg	206,123
Gotland	49,193—2,202,395
SVEALANDS (or Sweden Proper)—	
Stockholm	221,820
Upsala	91,877
Sondermanland	124,801
Vestermanland	99,707
Orebro	146,048
Vernland	237,285
Kopparberg	162,004—1,082,17
NORRLANDS AND LAPLAND—	
Gefleborg	131,986
Westernorrland	112,820
Jemtland	58,754
Westerbotten	79,435
Norbotten	66,883—440,823

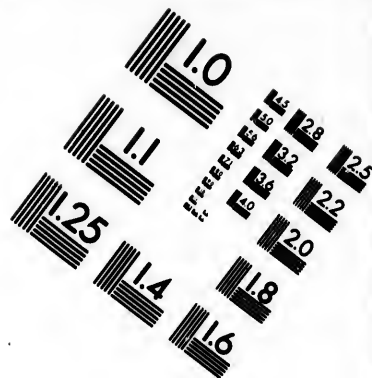
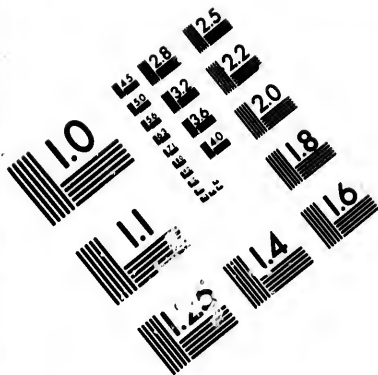
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.			
Stockholm	102,783	Land	7,813
Gottborg	32,613	Jonkoping	7,126
Norkoping	19,999	Orebro	6,478
Malmo	18,963	Wisby	5,617
Karlskrona	15,295	Linkoping	5,219
Gefle	11,322	Christianstadt	5,118
Upsala	8,473	Falun	5,076
Calmar	7,918	Carlstadt	5,000

NORWAY.	
Siften Amts.	Population.
CHRISTIANIA—	
Smaalehnen	84,416
Aggerhuus	95,961
Hedemarken	101,893
Christiania	115,149
Buskerud	90,843
Jarlsberg and Laurvig	73,223
Bradsberg	76,546—637,081
CHRISTIANSAND—	
Nedengcs	59,119
Maudal and Lister	67,370
Stavanger	91,539—213,021
BERGEN—	
Sondre Bergenhuus	104,762
Nordro Bergenhuus	31,496
Romsdal	90,282—276,541
TRONDHJEM—	
Sondro Trondhjem	96,304
Nordro Trondhjem	73,571—169,875
TROMSOE—	
Nordtanden	77,355
Finmarken	54,665—132,020

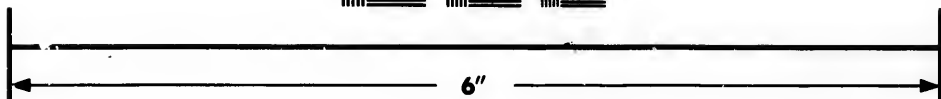
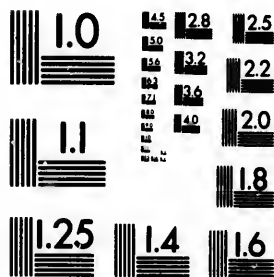
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.			
CHRISTIANIA—		BERGEN—	
Christiania	88,058	Bergen	25,797
Drammen	9,016	Christiansand	2,977
Frederickshall	7,408	Leganger	812
Laurvig	4,016	TRONDHJEM—	
Skien	3,211	Trondhjem	16,012
CHRISTIANSAND—		Levanger	817
Stavanger	11,717	TROMSOE—	
Christiansand	9,521	Alstavvug	1,582
Arendal	2,427	Tromsoe	1,096







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



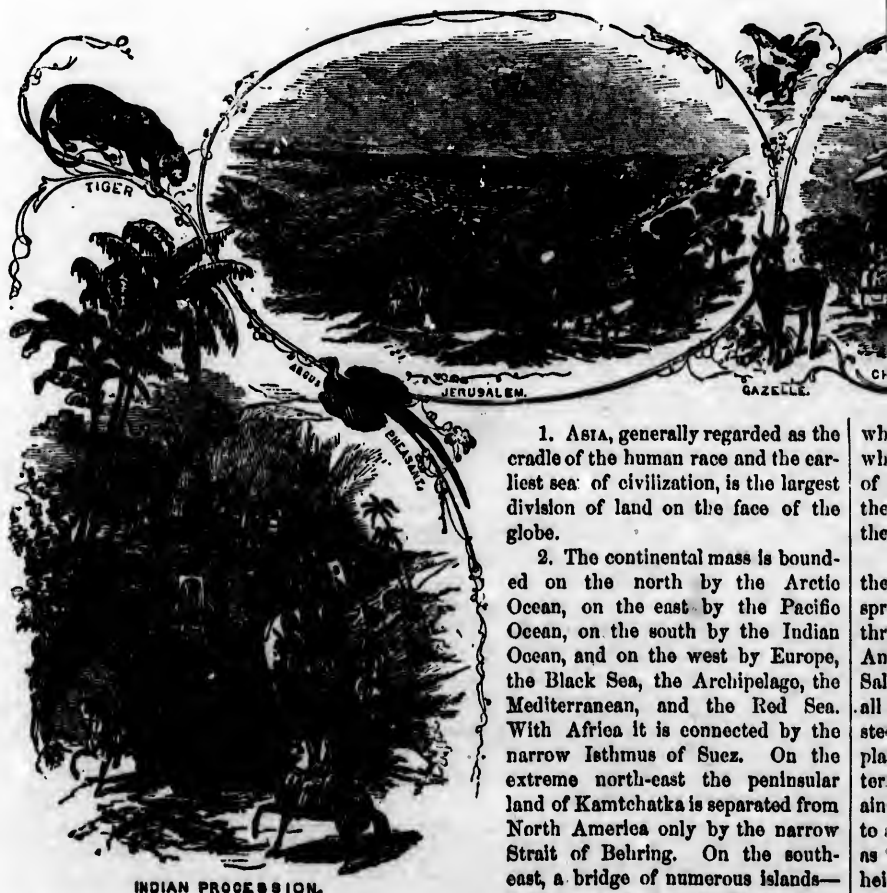
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1.0
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GEOGRAPHY



INDIAN PROCESSION.

1. ASIA, generally regarded as the cradle of the human race and the earliest seat of civilization, is the largest division of land on the face of the globe.

2. The continental mass is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Europe, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. With Africa it is connected by the narrow Isthmus of Suez. On the extreme north-east the peninsular land of Kamtchatka is separated from North America only by the narrow Strait of Behring. On the south-east, a bridge of numerous islands—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Papua, etc.—

extends toward Australia. On the west side, the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora may be regarded as but a slight interruption of the great table-lands of Europe and Asia, which together form the continent of the Old World.

MAPHY OF ASIA.



GAZELLE.

CHINESE.

6. The Eastern Plateau, a vast four-sided mass, extends 2,800 miles from the dividing line to the Gulf of Tonquin and north and south about 2,000 miles. On the south the plateau is divided from the plains of Hindoostan by the Himalaya Mountains, which have a mean height of 18,000 feet, while several of their summits rise from 25,000 to 29,000 feet above the level of the sea. Even the passes of this enormous range of mountains are almost as high as the summit of Mount St. Elias, the culminating point of North America. Here Dhwalgairi, long supposed to be the loftiest summit in the world, rising to 27,600 feet, leaves all the peaks of the Andes far below it; while Kinchinjunga reaches to 28,178 feet, and Deodunga (Mount Everest), now believed to be the loftiest summit of the globe, attains the height of 29,002 feet. Cultivation is found at 10,000 feet above the sea, and flocks graze some 4,000 feet higher. In Chinese Tartary and Tibet the ground is cultivated at a height only 2,000 feet lower than the summit of Mount St. Elias. On the east the table-land of Tibet is bounded by the Chinese mountain ranges Yun-ling and Khing-khan,

which toward the south are connected with wild alpine regions of which little is known; while toward the north they extend into another mountain region where the eastern chain of Shangpe-shan opposes to the Pacific Ocean a wall of rock 3,000 feet high. On the north the chain of the Altai Mountains, 3,000 miles long and divided into several groups, forms the boundary between the great plateau and the plain of Siberia.

7. The Western Plateau rises generally about 5,000 but in some parts 7,000 feet above the level of the sea; descending again, however, in the central and southern parts, where it spreads out into sandy and gravelly plains, to 1,200 and 2,000 feet. It has been described in three sections—the Plateau of Iran proper, the Median-Armenian Alpine region, and the Anatolian table-land. The first division, or Plateau of Iran, has a mean altitude of 3,000 feet. Salt plains, with gravel and sand, form a large portion of the surface, and mountain walls on all sides hem it in. On the northern edge ascend the Persian mountains; on the east the steep and lofty parallel chains of the Indo-Persian boundary mountains, and on the south the plateau for a thousand miles along the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea is bounded by the wild terraced regions of Beloochistan and Farsistan. The second division includes the mountainous regions of Armenia, Koordistan, and Azerbaijan. Here the table-land is compressed to about half its general width. From this plateau, in which a part is mentioned in Scripture as “the mountains of Ararat,” rises the volcanic cone commonly styled Mount Ararat, to the height of 17,212 feet above the sea-level. Anatolia, the third and most westerly division of the table-land, is bounded along the shores of the Black Sea by mountains rising to 6,000 or 7,000 feet and partly covered with forests; on the southwest the Taurus chain of mountains, beginning in the island of Rhodes, Cos, etc., extends in several directions.

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on the face of the
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east by the Pacific
south by the Indian
the west by Europe,
the Archipelago, the
and the Red Sea.
is connected by the
of Suez. On the
east the peninsular
tka is separated from
only by the narrow
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numerous islands—
Borneo, Papua, etc.—
of Marmora may be
pe and Asia, which

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF

Cavery, and form the Nilgherry or Blue Mountains, 8,760 feet high, the loftiest in the peninsula. These slope steeply down to a low, narrow plain, then rise again to a considerable height in the Aligherry range, sink into the sea at Cape Comorin, and re-appear in the group of Adam's Peak in Ceylon.

e. The Malayan mountains or chains of the Eastern peninsula may be regarded as offsets of the Siu-shan, and extend to the extreme south point of Asia, re-appearing with volcanic peaks in the Sunda Islands.

10. The six great lowlands of Asia are—

a. The Siberian lowland in the north, which is by far the largest. It stretches from the northern declivities of the Altai and Ural mountains to the shores of the Arctic Sea, and is for the most part cold, gloomy, and barren.

b. The Bucharian lowland, or the wild sterile waste between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, much of it below the sea-level. It is composed to a large extent of gravelly soil.

c. The Syrian and Arabian lowland, the south of which is hot and arid, with almost no oases; but the north is watered by the Tigris and Euphrates.

d. The lowland of Hindoostan, comprising the great Indian desert 400 miles broad, together with the vast and fertile plains of Bengal, generally called the Valley of the Ganges, and ranking, perhaps, next to China as a region of fertility.

e. The Indo-Chinese lowland, comprising the long levels of the Birman Empire, through which flows the Irrawaddy, and the rich region of Cambodia and Siam; and—

f. The Chinese lowland, commencing in the east at Peking and extending as far south as the tropic of Cancer. It is watered by a copious river system and numberless canals, and may be regarded as a vast garden, exceeding in productiveness all other parts of the world.

11. The hydrography of Asia displays as striking a variety as the structure of the land. The alpine regions send down in some directions torrents of water which form rivers almost rivaling in magnificence those of America, and which flow for hundreds of miles through plains of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. On the other hand, there are wide-stretching tracts, like the deserts of Africa, destitute of water and doomed to eternal sterility. Only one considerable sheet of water, Lake Hamoon, refreshes the high table-land of Iran. The low steppe of Turan contains the Caspian Sea, the largest of all lakes, and the Sea of Aral. In the valley of Kashmere lies Lake Ular, 40 miles in circumference, and the only considerable sheet of water in the Himalayan chain. At the northern base of this mountain chain Lake Palti is remarkable for its annular form. In Tibet and the Altai Mountains lakes are very numerous.

12. One of the most striking characteristics of Asian river-systems is found in its double rivers, or two streams rising in the same region flowing in almost parallel direction and either uniting, or nearly so, before entering the sea. Among these twin-rivers may be mentioned—the Sihon and Gihon, flowing into Lake Aral; the Euphrates and Tigris in western Asia, surrounding the plain of Mesopotamia, uniting at Koonah and together flowing into the Persian Gulf; the Ganges and Brahmapootra; and the Yang-tse-kiang and Hoang-ho in China, rising near each other, then widely separated in their courses, but again approaching each other and both falling into the Yellow Sea only a hundred miles apart.

13. The great rivers of Asia are comprised in six general systems, viz.: the Mesopotamian, that of North-West India, that of North-East India and Tibet, the Indo-Chinese, the Chinese, and the Siberian:

The *first* comprises the two famous streams, the Tigris and Euphrates;

The *second* comprises the Indus with its tributaries;

The *third* comprises the Brahmapootra and Ganges;

The *fourth* comprises the rivers of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the chief which are the Irrawaddy, the Saluen, the Menam, and the Me-king or Cambodia;

The *fifth* is the Chinese, and consists of four great rivers, all of which flow in an eastern or north-eastern direction into the Pacific—the Hong-kiang or Canton River, the Yang-tse-kiang (or Son of the Sea), the Hoang-ho or Yellow River, and the Amoor.

The *sixth* system comprises the large rivers of Siberia, the principal of which are the Obi, the Yenesei, and Lena. They all have their sources in the Altai Mountains, flow north or nearly so, and for 800 or 900 miles before their embouchure traverse a dreary, flat, monotonous waste, until their sluggish waters creep into the Arctic Ocean.

and 40° north—their sphere of action is between 20° and 26°. Thus they comprise all the neighboring seas they winds blow at all seasons, but rarely.

18. The monsoons, which also blow from their central region in the Indian Ocean, Hindoostan, the Punjab, and part of Persia, the north part of Arabia, and from the north of the North Pole, accompanied by heavy rains and violent winds, blow from the south-east.

19. The rainless regions of Asia are found in northern India to near Nertchinsk, and in the north-western part of Mongolia—a space estimated to be nearly half that extent.

20. The northern part of Asia is a continuation of the vast rainless region of Persia, the north part of Arabia, and Beloochistan, of which Persia is a continuation.

21. The northerly part of Asia is a responding part of Europe and Asia, and willows form, as in the other parts of the more severe climate they do in the west of Europe. There are a few trees, but they are very rarely seen in Asia, its flora agreeing with that of Europe. The larch, which is common at the mouth of the Obi to the Ural, is a different kind of birch replaces the stone-pine is different from that of Europe. It produces a luxuriant vegetation, of which the most characteristic are the charr, the parsnep, some of which are well known in the eastern temperate parts of Asia. The same regions is brought to the same species are different.

22. To the south of the Altai Mountains the great eastern plain of Europe is ascribed to the saline character of the soil, and the elevation of the great central plain of Europe to that of southern Europe, that of India or of Africa. Shrubbery, which not a few have found the most of their fragrance, their medicinal properties. The tropical flora of Arabia abound, both the warmer temperate parts of the world in the number and variety of the most various characters, from the most common to the most rare. It has been noted for the production of the warm parts of Asia. The date, the acacias and mimosas abound. The climate is less tropical, and the altitude is different character.

23. The Indian flora is characteristic, and plants of this order are articles of commerce, among which the most valuable are also very numerous. They exhibit great beauty of form; others timber, gum, and

30° north—their sphere of action diminishing westerly to a space included between 130° and 180°. Thus they comprise all China and the Empire of Anam, to which countries, indeed, the neighboring seas they seem to be almost exclusively limited. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December.

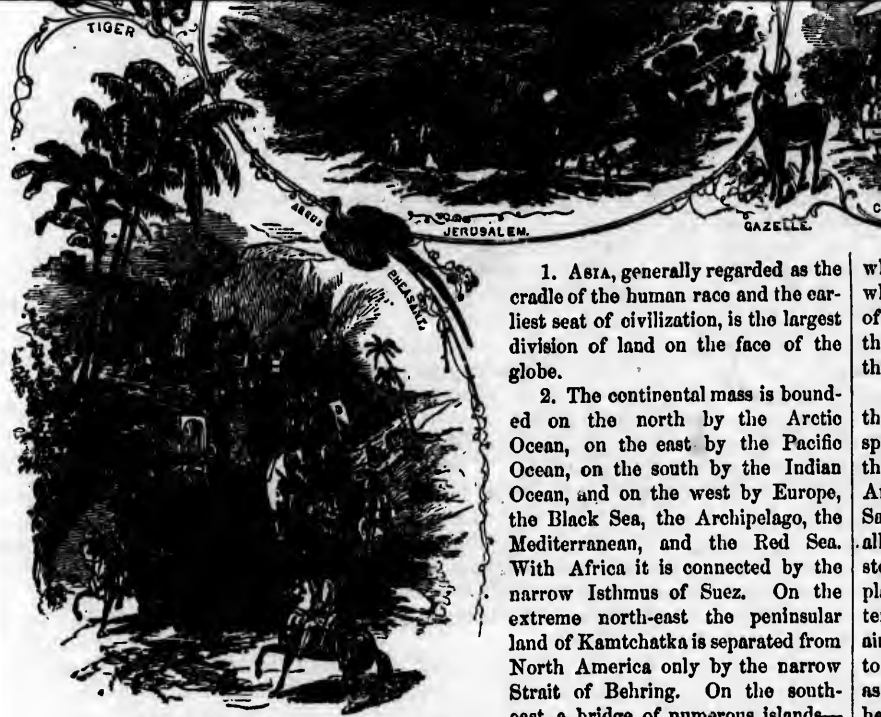
The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia from the central region in the Indian Ocean as far as latitude 36° north, including China, all the Punjab, and part of Tibet. They blow regularly from the south-west from October to April, and from the north-east from October to April—the change being accompanied by heavy rains and violent storms of thunder and lightning. South of the equator the winds blow from the south-east and north-west during the same periods.

The rainless regions of Asia are of vast extent. One of these extends from Delhi in northern India to near Nertchinsk in south-eastern Siberia, a distance of 2,500 miles, with a width of nearly half that extent. It thus includes part of Tibet, the great Desert of Gobi, and the whole of Mongolia—a space estimated to comprise 2,000,000 square miles. The other is the vast region of the north, which commencing on the border of Morocco terminates in Beloochistan, of which latter it includes the greater part, with a large portion of the north part of Arabia, and the south part of Syria.

The northerly part of Asia differs comparatively little in its vegetation from the corresponding parts of Europe and America. It exhibits the same arctic flora. Pines, birches, and willows form, as in the other continents, the vast forests of the north; but on account of the more severe climate they do not reach so high a limit as in Europe, and particularly as in western Europe. There are, however, interesting differences. Heaths are comparatively rare in Asia, its flora agreeing in this respect with that of America rather than with that of Europe. The larch, which in Europe occurs only on the central mountains, extends to the mouth of the Obi to the utmost limits of arborescent vegetation. In Kamtchatka a different kind of birch replaces the common birch of Europe as a forest tree, and the Siberian spruce is different from that of southern Europe. Siberia, in its less frigid regions, produces a luxuriant vegetation, of which herbaceous plants of unusually large size for a cold temperate climate, are a characteristic feature, as species of rhubarb, angelica, and cow-wheat, some of which are well-known in America. It is, indeed, from the central and northern temperate parts of Asia that the cultivated species of rhubarb are derived, and from the same regions is brought the rhubarb root so valuable in medicine. In the abundance of currants and raspberries Siberia resembles America in the same climates, although most of the species are different.

To the south of the Altai Mountains the flora of Asia corresponds in part with that of the great eastern plain of Europe; but it exhibits also peculiarities which may in some measure be attributed to the saline character of large districts, the stony and sandy desolation of others, and the elevation of the great central plateau. The flora of Asia Minor has a general resemblance to that of southern Europe, although exhibiting also features which belong rather to the flora of India or of Africa. Shrubby labiates are particularly characteristic of this region, of which not a few have found their way into the gardens of Europe and America on account of their fragrance, their medicinal qualities, or their use for the grateful seasoning of food. The tropical flora of Arabia abounds in trees which yield fragrant balsams and resins. In both the warmer temperate and the tropical regions of Asia excel other parts of the world in the number and variety of the odoriferous drugs which they produce with odors of most various characters, from myrrh and frankincense to assafœtida. Arabia has long been noted for the production of coffee, which is now also extensively cultivated in other parts of Asia. The date-palm is as characteristic of Arabia as it is of Egypt; and acacias and mimosas abound. The flora of Persia in part resembles that of Arabia, although less tropical, and the altitude of its mountains gives to it in some places an extremely different character.

The Indian flora is characterized by the great abundance of plants of the order scitamineae; and plants of this order yield ginger, galangal, cardamoms, turmeric, and other articles of commerce, among which not the least important is a kind of arrow-root. Leguminous plants are also very numerous, both herbaceous and shrubby or arborescent, many of which exhibiting great beauty of foliage or splendor of flowers, some producing useful kinds of timber; others timber, gum, medicines, etc. The number of valuable medicinal plants



INDIAN PROCESSION.

1. Asia, generally regarded as the cradle of the human race and the earliest seat of civilization, is the largest division of land on the face of the globe.

2. The continental mass is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Europe, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. With Africa it is connected by the narrow Isthmus of Suez. On the extreme north-east the peninsular land of Kamtchatka is separated from North America only by the narrow Strait of Behring. On the south-east, a bridge of numerous islands—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Papua, etc.—

extends toward Anstralia. On the west side, the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora may be regarded as but a slight interruption of the great table-lands of Europe and Asia, which together form the continent of the Old World.

3. The body of the continent may be represented as a trapezium, of which the offsets, consisting of several large peninsulas, bear some resemblance to those of Europe; though in Asia everything is on a more gigantic scale. On the west extends the peninsula of Asia Minor, divided from Europe by the Strait of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, with the Black Sea on the north and the Levant on the south. On the south of Asia the peninsular configuration may be divided into three principal masses corresponding to the southern coast of Europe: Arabia may be considered as the counterpart of Spain; Italy is represented by Hindoostan; and Greece by the eastern peninsula between the Bay of Bengal and the Chinese Sea. The context is maintained even in the insular appendages of the two parts of the continent—the Grecian Archipelago being represented by the vast archipelago of the East. This world of islands is divided into the several groups of the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Sumatra and Java, Timor, and the numerous adjoining isles. The east coast is characterized by the deep indentations of the Pacific Ocean, in the Chinese Sea, Yellow Sea, and seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamtchatka. On the north the Siberian coasts are also deeply indented, but rather by the embouchures of large rivers than by arms of the sea. The coast line measures about 83,000 miles in length.

4. The whole length of continental Asia, from the Dardanelles to the Japan Islands, is 6,000 miles, and its breadth, from the Malay peninsula to the north-east cape of Siberia, is 5,300 miles. Including its islands it extends from latitude 10° south to 78° north, and from longitude 26° east eastward to 170° west. Its area is estimated at 17,500,000 square miles.

5. The great central table-land of Asia may be regarded as consisting of two parts separated, or, to speak more properly perhaps, connected by the lofty, snow-covered mountain isthmus of the Hindoo-Koosh. These great divisions are styled respectively—the Eastern Plateau, including the table-land of Tibet and the Desert of Gobi, and the Western Plateau or table-land of Iran.



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St. Elias, the culminating point of North America. Here Dhawalgiri, long supposed to be the loftiest summit in the world, rising to 27,600 feet, leaves all the peaks of the Andes far below it; while Kinchinjunga reaches to 28,178 feet, and Deodunga (Mount Everest), now believed to be the loftiest summit of the globe, attains the height of 29,002 feet. Cultivation is found at 10,000 feet above the sea, and flocks graze some 4,000 feet higher. In Chinese Tartary and Tibet the ground is cultivated at a height only 2,000 feet lower than the summit of Mount St. Elias. On the east the table-land of Tibet is bounded by the Chinese mountain ranges Yun-ling and Khing-khan, which toward the south are connected with wild alpine regions of which little is known; while toward the north they extend into another mountain region where the eastern chain of Shangpe-shan opposes to the Pacific Ocean a wall of rock 3,000 feet high. On the north the chain of the Altai Mountains, 3,000 miles long and divided into several groups, forms the boundary between the great plateau and the plain of Siberia.

7. The Western Plateau rises generally about 5,000 but in some parts 7,000 feet above the level of the sea; descending again, however, in the central and southern parts, where it spreads out into sandy and gravelly plains, to 1,200 and 2,000 feet. It has been described in three sections—the Plateau of Iran proper, the Median-Armenian Alpine region, and the Anatolian table-land. The first division, or Plateau of Iran, has a mean altitude of 3,000 feet. Salt plains, with gravel and sand, form a large portion of the surface, and mountain walls on all sides hem it in. On the northern edge ascend the Persian mountains; on the east the steep and lofty parallel chains of the Indo-Persian boundary mountains, and on the south the plateau for a thousand miles along the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea is bounded by the wild terraced regions of Beloochistan and Farsistan. The second division includes the mountainous regions of Armenia, Koordistan, and Azerbaijan. Here the table-land is compressed to about half its general width. From this plateau, in which a part is mentioned in Scripture as "the mountains of Ararat," rises the volcanic cone commonly styled Mount Ararat, to the height of 17,212 feet above the sea-level. Anatolia, the third and most westerly division of the table-land, is bounded along the shores of the Black Sea by mountains rising to 6,000 or 7,000 feet and partly covered with forests; on the southwest the Taurus chain of mountains, beginning in the island of Rhodes, Cos, etc., extends in several ramifications through a part of Asia Minor, runs in a single range along the coast of Karamania, and in the east has an occasional height of 12,000 and 13,000 feet.

8. The Western Plateau, thus divided into three sections, is full of diversities of soil and scenery. A great part of the table-land of Iran, or Persia is extremely barren and arid, which serves to explain the enthusiastic terms in which the Persian poets have spoken of the beautiful valleys found here and there among the mountains. The coasts of the Persian Gulf are sandy wastes. Between Iran and Khorassan a desert of clay covered with salt and nitre, varied only by patches of verdure, occupies 27,000 square miles, and joins the wide sandy desert of Kerman. A great part of Beloochistan is an arid plain covered with red sand.

9. Besides these central masses there are several detached mountain chains and plateaus.

a. The Ural Mountains, forming the land boundary between Europe and Asia, and separated from the Altai chain by salt lakes, marshes, and deserts, are divided into three sections, the northern, central, and southern. The second of these divisions is rich in minerals—gold, platinum, magnetic iron, and copper.

b. On the isthmus between the Black Sea and Caspian the alpine ridges of the Caucasus reach a height of 10,000 to 11,000 feet, while individual peaks tower up to the height of 17,000 to 18,000 feet, as in the still faintly-volcanic peak of Elburz, the exact elevation of which is 18,493 feet, and in Kasbek, 16,523 feet.

c. The highlands of Syria rise gradually from the neighboring desert to the height of 10,000 feet in Libanus and Anti-Libanus, and slope steeply in terraces down to the narrow coast-land of Phœnicia and Palestine.

d. The plateau of the Deccan, in Hindoostan, rises to an average height of 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and is divided on the west from the narrow coast-level of Malabar by the Western Ghats, 4,700 feet, and on the east from the broad, level coast of Coromandel by the Eastern Ghats. On the north it is divided from the low plains of Hindoostan by the Vindhya and Malwah mountain chains; and on the south the ghats unite at the sources of the river

water in the Himalayan chain. At the northern base of this mountain chain Lake Palti is remarkable for its annular form. In Tibet and the Altai Mountains lakes are very numerous.

12. One of the most striking characteristics of Asian river-systems is found in its double rivers, or two streams rising in the same region flowing in almost parallel direction and either uniting, or nearly so, before entering the sea. Among these twin-rivers may be mentioned—the Sihon and Gihon, flowing into Lake Aral; the Euphrates and Tigris in western Asia, surrounding the plain of Mesopotamia, uniting at Koona and together flowing into the Persian Gulf; the Ganges and Brahmapootra; and the Yang-tse-kiang and Hoang-ho in China, rising near each other, then widely separated in their courses, but again approaching each other and both falling into the Yellow Sea only a hundred miles apart.

13. The great rivers of Asia are comprised in six general systems, viz.: the Mesopotamian, that of North-West India, that of North-East India and Tibet, the Indo-Chinese, the Chinese, and the Siberian:

The *first* comprises the two famous streams, the Tigris and Euphrates;

The *second* comprises the Indus with its tributaries;

The *third* comprises the Brahmapootra and Ganges;

The *fourth* comprises the rivers of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the chief which are the Irrawaddy, the Saluon, the Menam, and the Me-king or Cambodia;

The *fifth* is the Chinese, and consists of four great rivers, all of which flow in an eastern or north-eastern direction into the Pacific—the Hong-kiang or Canton River, the Yang-tse-kiang (or Son of the Sea), the Hoang-ho or Yellow River, and the Amoor.

The *sixth* system comprises the large rivers of Siberia, the principal of which are the Obi, the Yenesei, and Lena. They all have their sources in the Altai Mountains, flow north or nearly so, and for 800 or 900 miles before their embouchure traverse a dreary, flat, monotonous waste, until their sluggish waters creep into the Arctic Ocean.

14. Asia is extremely rich in the precious and useful minerals. Diamonds are found in India, the Ural Mountains, Borneo, Ceylon, and other places. Rock-crystals, amethysts, rubies, turquoises, carnelians, agates, onyxes, beryl, lapis-lazuli, topazes, etc., are found in many parts. Gold is most abundant in Siberia, in the Altai range, in China, Farther India, Japan, and Borneo. Silver is a product of China, Tibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with all over the Malay peninsula, in Birmah, China, and some of the islands of the Archipelago; copper and iron in Japan, Asiatic Russia, Tibet, Hindoostan, Anan, Persia, and Anatolia, and lead has been found in most of these countries. Coal exists abundantly in China, Bengal, and many of the islands, and doubtless in many other parts not yet explored. Salt is very generally diffused. Our knowledge of the mineral resources of Asia, however, is very limited; but what is already known is sufficient to justify the generally received opinion that the country is rich beyond conception, and that it will continue to be, as it has been for ages, one of the great mineral-producing regions of the world.

15. Asia possesses every variety of climate from excessive heat to the most intense cold. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences, particularly by the great height of its table-lands, by its compact configuration, and the great extension of the land toward the pole and regions of perpetual ice.

16. But the remarkable variety of climate for which Asia is distinguished is not manifested by its larger regions alone, but is equally exhibited within the limits of its different countries down to their provinces and districts. Thus, in Afghanistan the snow lies in some places for three months in winter, and the thermometer sinks to 10° and 15° below zero, while in summer it ranges from 90° to 94°. At Delhi the winter cold is sometimes 3° or 4° below freezing, while at Calcutta the thermometer rises to 110°. These extraordinary varieties and sudden vicissitudes are owing in the greater number of instances to corresponding elevations and depressions of the earth's surface, but are in some cases the result of other influencing causes.

17. The violent winds called typhoons prevail in south-eastern Asia, between latitude 4°

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21. To the south of the Altai the great eastern plain of Europe be ascribed to the saline character and the elevation of the great expanse to that of southern Euro that of India or of Africa. Shrubs which not a few have found the of their fragrance, their medicine. The tropical flora of Arabia abundant, both the warmer temperate world in the number and variety, the most various characters, from been noted for the production of warm parts of Asia. The date, acacias and mimosas abound. It is less tropical, and the altitude different character.

22. The Indian flora is characteristic; and plants of this order articles of commerce, among which numerous plants are also very numerous them exhibiting great beauty of of pulse; others timber, gum, which belong to the Indian flora in fine fruits, of which the mace (encurbitaceae) are very numerous produce caoutchouc, and among able for the roots, which descend of ground which it canopies. P eastern, regions of Asia, but still one of the most common palm valuable for the sago they yield peculiar to India and south-east the Indian teak, so valuable for peninsula, and of the south-east India, and exhibits if possible a greater in the islands, and a res. The bread-fruit takes the place nutmegs, cloves, and other spices and camphor. Gutta-percha has exports. China and Japan have the prevalence of the ternstro camellia belong. The diversity able as to imply no small diversity possess a flora very different most characteristic features, papolias, has been found remarkable States; while at still greater a regions or of the European A

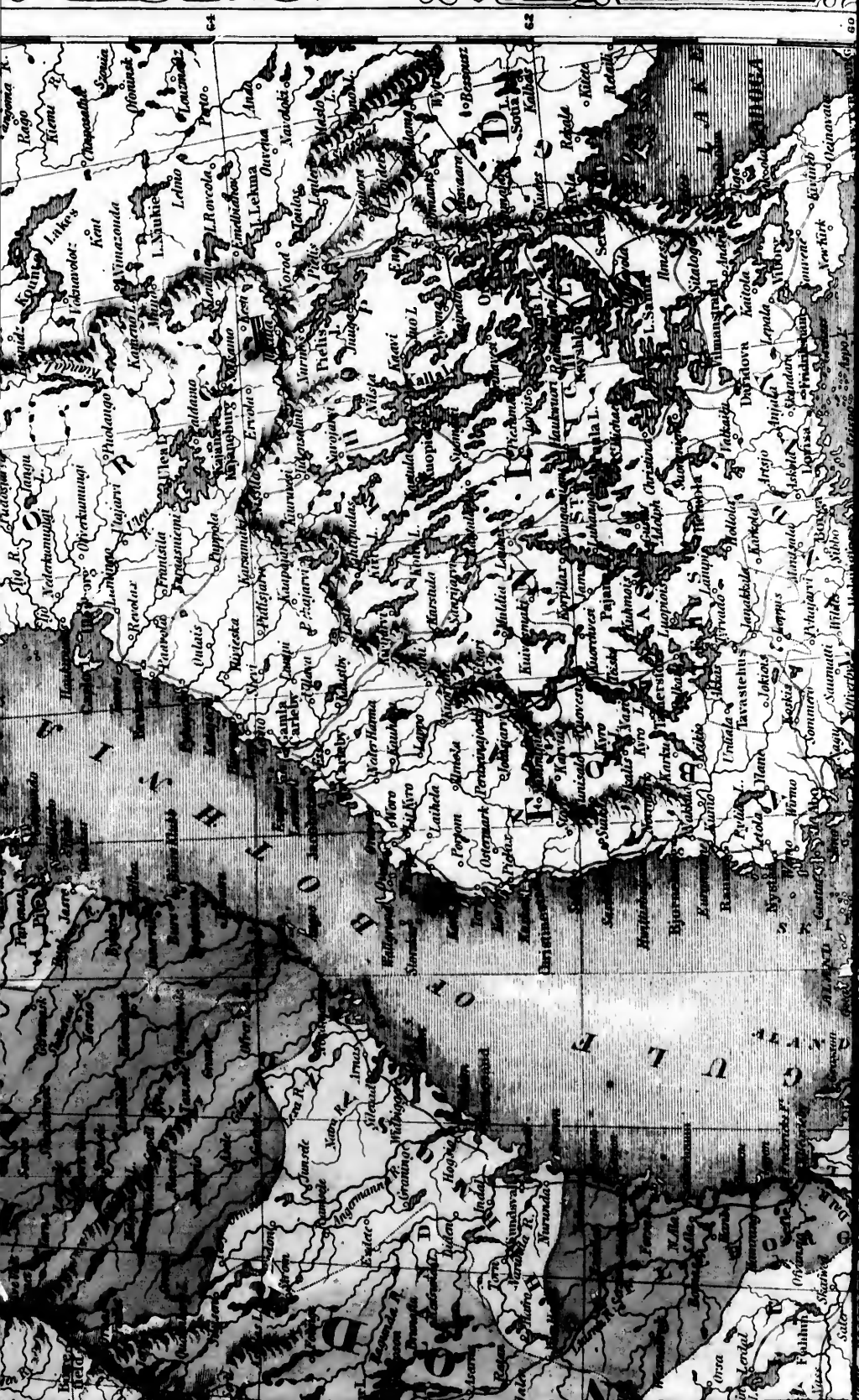
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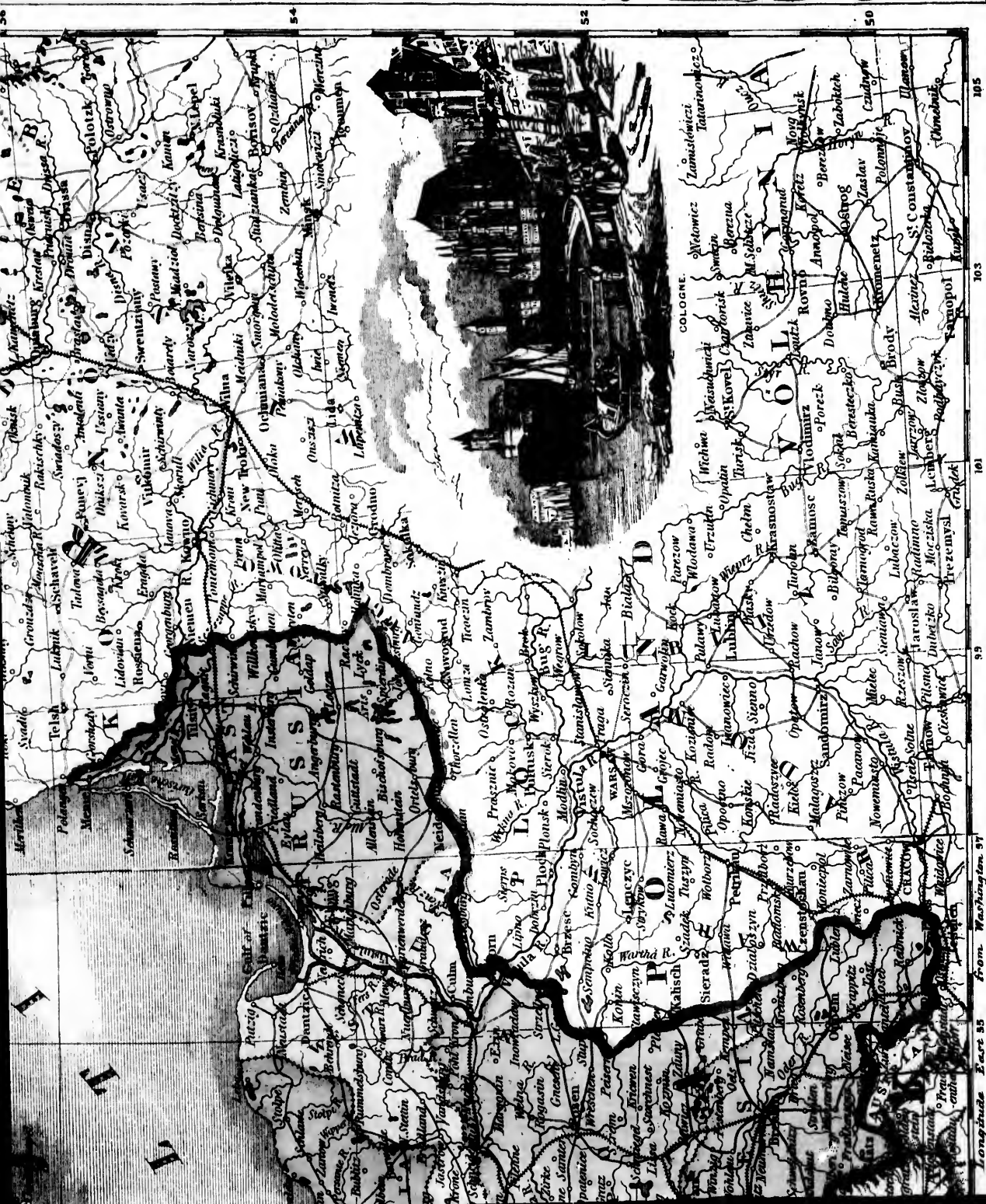
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The Indian flora is characterized by the great abundance of plants of the order scitamineæ; and plants of this order yield ginger, galangal, cardamoms, turmeric, and other articles of commerce, among which not the least important is a kind of arrow-root. Leguminous plants are also very numerous, both herbaceous and shrubby or arborescent, many of which exhibiting great beauty of foliage or splendor of flowers, some producing useful kinds of wood; others timber, gum, medicines, &c. The number of valuable medicinal plants which belong to the Indian flora is very great, as is also that of dye-woods; and it abounds in the fruits, of which the mango and mangosteen may be particularly noticed. Gourds (Cucurbitaceæ) are very numerous; as are also trees of the fig (*Ficus*) kind, some of which produce caoutchouc, and among which are the sacred peepul and the banyan tree, so remarkable for the roots, which descend from its branches to become new stems, and for the extent of ground which it canopies. Palms are numerous in all the tropical, particularly in the southern, regions of Asia, but still less numerous than in South America. The cocoa-nut is one of the most common palms in the vicinity of the sea. Some of the Asiatic palms are remarkable for the sago they yield. The natural order dipteraceæ is one of those that are peculiar to India and south-eastern Asia, and includes some of the noblest timber trees, but the Indian teak, so valuable for ship-building, is of the verbenaceæ. The flora of the eastern Asiatic peninsula, and of the south-eastern part of Asia generally, differs considerably from that of the Indian continent, and exhibits if possible a richer variety. The change from the Indian flora is still more marked in the islands, and a resemblance to that of Polynesia and Australia begins to appear. Bread-fruit takes the place of its congener, the jack of India. These regions produce nutmegs, cloves, and other spices. The lauraceæ are abundant, yielding cinnamon, cassia, and camphor. Gutta-percha has recently been added to the number of the most valuable articles. China and Japan have many plants peculiar to themselves, and are remarkable for the prevalence of the ternstroemiaceæ, the natural order to which the tea-plant and the ginseng belong. The diversity of climate, however, both in China and Japan, is so considerable as to imply no small diversity of productions. In like manner, the Himalaya Mountains possess a flora very different from that of the Indian plains, and which in some of its characteristic features, particularly in the prevalence of large rhododendrons and magnolias, has been found remarkably to agree with the flora of the southern parts of the United States; while at still greater altitudes there is a strong resemblance to that of more northern regions or of the European Alps; forests of pines appear, and along with them the deodar.



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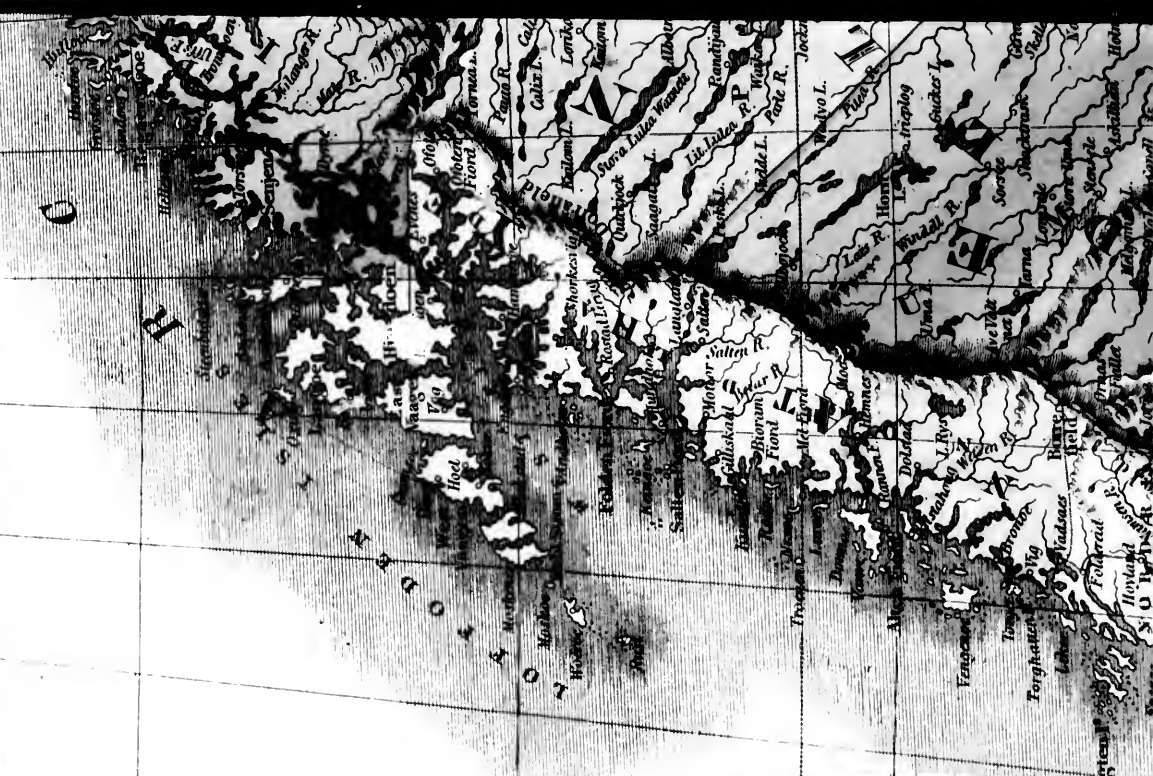
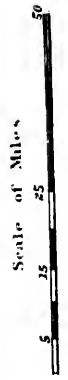


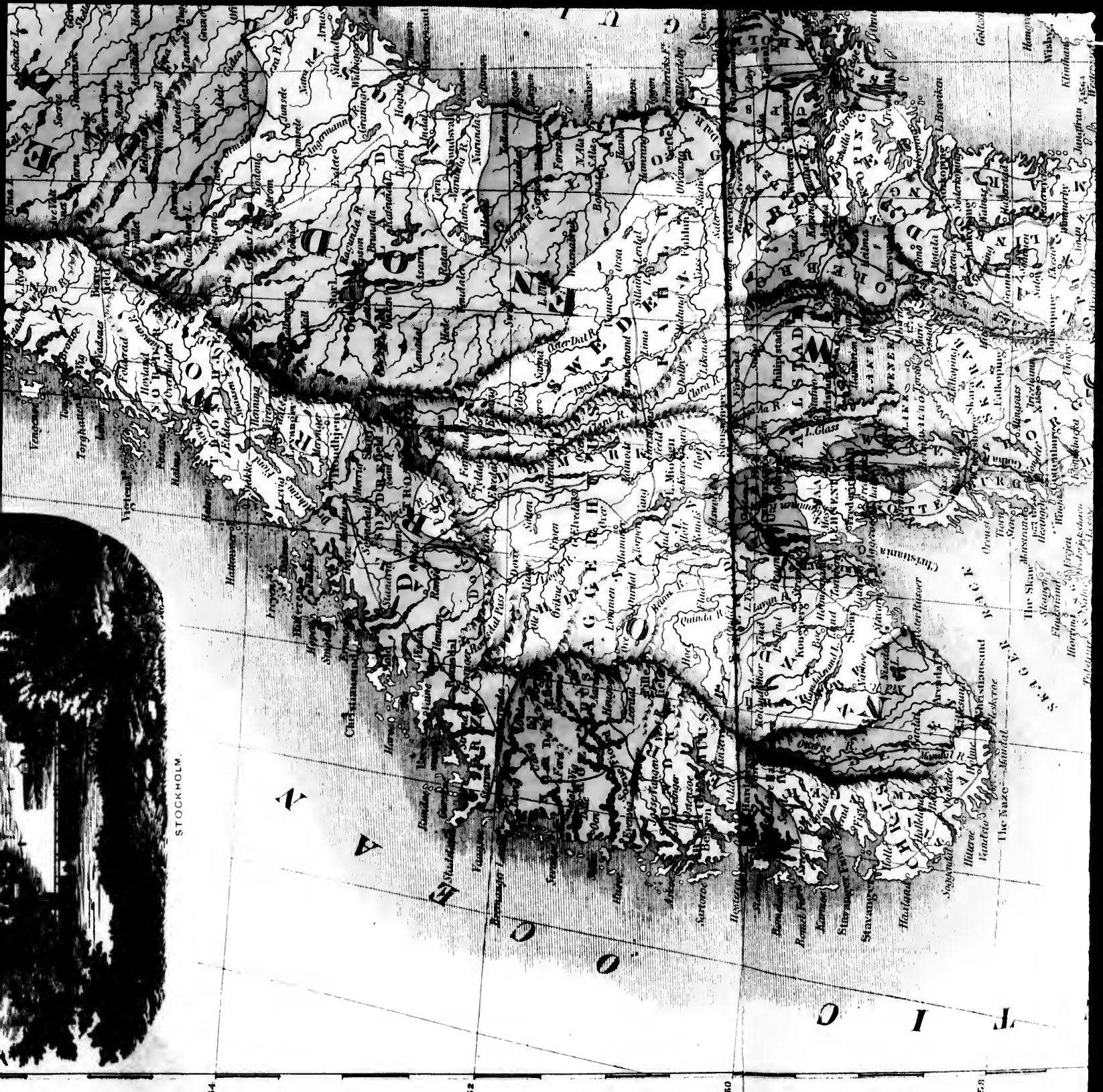
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JOHNSON'S PRUSSIA NORWAY SWEDEN AND DENMARK

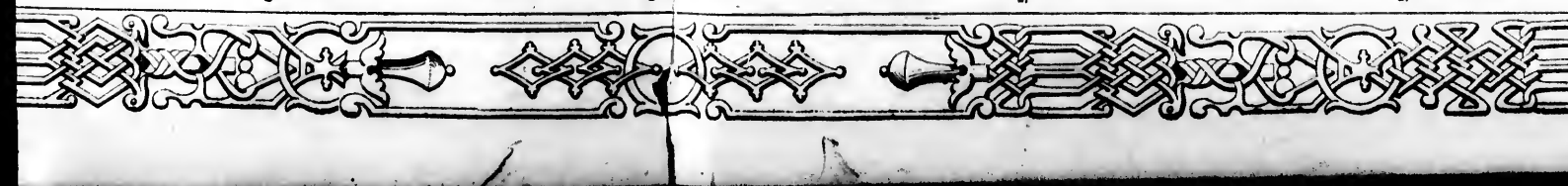
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a cedar scarcely if at all different from the cedar of Lebanon. The mountains of Java produce oaks and other trees resembling those of the temperate zone, although the species are peculiar.

23. Many of the cultivated plants of Europe and America are known to be natives of Asia, and others are supposed to be so. We do not know of what part of the earth some of the principal cereal plants—wheat, barley, oats, and rye—are natives, but there seems great probability in the supposition that they are of Asiatic origin. Rice certainly is. It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the warmer parts of Asia, and its introduction into other parts of the world is comparatively recent. Maize, and also the potato, introduced from America, are now to be reckoned among the most important cultivated plants of Asia. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, and buckwheat are the principal crops of regions similar in climate to those in which they are cultivated in Europe and America. Barley and buckwheat are cultivated in the Himalayas at 12,000 feet elevation, and crops of barley are to be seen at 15,000 feet above the sea. Millet of different kinds, dhurra, and other grains of inferior importance, are cultivated to some extent in India and other warm regions; also different kinds of pulse.

24. The banana and plantain are of the same importance as in other tropical countries and the yam and cocco or eddoes contribute largely to the supply of human food. The sugarcane is cultivated in all warm regions. Pepper is one of the native productions of the East Indies, and is extensively cultivated. Tobacco and indigo are also largely produced; also the opium poppy. Different species of cotton are natives of India, and have long been cultivated there and in China. Hemp is cultivated in India, not for its fibres, but to afford the means of intoxication, and the flax chiefly for the oil of its seeds; but both hemp and flax are extensively cultivated for their fibres in other parts of Asia; and India and other tropical regions produce many plants valuable for their fibres, among which are species of *musa-cochorus* (yielding the jute of commerce) and *urtica* or nettle. Among the crops of India *sesamum*, valued for the oil of its seeds.

25. It seems probable that we are indebted to the temperate parts of Asia not only for the orange, the lemon, and all other species of the genus *citrus*, but also for the aloe, the peach and nectarine, the apricot, the fig, the mulberry, and the vine, with many other of the fruits now most generally esteemed and cultivated. China and Japan being the seats of an ancient civilization, many useful plants have long been cultivated there which have scarcely yet found their way into other parts of the world. Floriculture, indeed, has been practiced there with great assiduity from a remote antiquity; and varieties of *hydrangea*, *camellia*, *tree-peony*, *chrysanthemum*, etc., have from time immemorial been scarcely if at all less numerous than those of the tulip and hyacinth in Holland.

26. Among the domestic animals of Asia the most important are the ox and buffalo, the sheep, the goat, the horse, the ass, the camel, and the elephant. A number of species of ox and buffalo are natives of Asia, from more than one of which the domesticated races appear to have derived their origin. Very distinct from all the others is the yak of Tibet, a creature which is to the people of these elevated regions what the reindeer is to the Laplanders. The sheep and goat are natives of the mountainous parts of central Asia. The horse and the ass appear to belong to the same regions, and all of these have been domesticated from the earliest times. The camel is of incalculable value as a beast of burden in the regions of heat and drought, and as affording the means of traversing the great deserts. It is used particularly in the south-west and in India. The elephant is a native of the tropical parts of Asia but is of a different species from that of Africa. The reindeer constitutes the chief wealth of some of the tribes of the north. Dogs are also used by some of the Siberian tribes for drawing their sledges. Different races of these animals are domesticated in different parts, and the small kind is fattened for its flesh in China. But in the Mohammedan parts of Asia the dog is reckoned as an unclean animal, and is known chiefly as a prowler about towns and villages and a devourer of offal.

27. The tropical parts of Asia abound in quadrupeds, of which the species are very numerous. Among them are some with short tails, but none with prehensile tails like those of America. Many are altogether tailless, and among these is the orang-outang found in the south-eastern islands. A much larger ape, called the pongo, has been said to exist in Borneo but it is still a doubtful species. The same warm regions abound in bats, many of which are of large size and feed upon fruits, not upon insects. The

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF ASIA.

The mountains of Java also form a zone, although the species

are known to be natives of that part of the earth some of which are natives, but there seems great diversity certainly is. It has been introduced into other parts of the potato, introduced from the cultivated plants of Asia. The principal crops of regions similar to America. Barley and wheat, and crops of barley are raised, dhurra, and other grains and other warm regions; also

in other tropical countries; of human food. The sugarcane productions of the East are also largely produced; also, and have long been cultivated for their fibres, but to afford the but both hemp and flax are raised in India and other tropical regions. There are species of musacorn among the crops of India is

in parts of Asia not only for the, but also for the aloe, the ginseng, with many other of the East, Japan being the seats of an number of these which have scarcely been indeed, has been practiced in the cultivation of hydrangea, camellia, and been scarcely if at all less

are the ox and buffalo, the A number of species of oxen and domesticated races appear in the yak of Tibet, a reindeer is to the Laplanders. In the East. The horse and the elephant have been domesticated from the beginning in the regions of heat and cold deserts. It is used particularly in the tropical parts of Asia. It constitutes the chief wealth of the Siberian tribes for drawn in different parts, and a caravan parts of Asia the dog is raised about towns and villages

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the links by which the zoology of Asia is connected with that of Australia. The rodents, on the contrary, are numerous in all parts, and many species are peculiar. Squirrels, marmots, rats and mice, hares, etc., are common in all except the most northerly regions. Lemmings abound in Siberia and the deserts of Tartary, of which the jerboa is also an inhabitant. Porcupines are frequent in the warmer parts and the beaver in the north. Of edentate animals the pangolins alone are Asiatic, and these are confined to the tropical regions.

33. Of pachyderm animals there are besides the elephant, horses, etc., already mentioned, several species of rhinoceros, wild boars, the babyroussa, and a species of tapir; all except the wild boar natives of the warmest climates. One of the most interesting facts, however, connected with the natural history of Asia is the abundance of the remains of the mammoth or fossil elephant in the coldest parts of Siberia, its tusks still affording a considerable supply of ivory.

34. The reindeer and elk are natives of Siberia; farther south, the species of deer are much more numerous, and the same countries produce many species of antelope. The musk-deer is found in the central and southern parts of the continent—one of them, a native of the highest mountains, yielding the much-prized perfume from which it derives its name.

35. Asia possesses among its birds vultures, eagles, and other falconidæ; owls; ravens, and other birds of the crow kind; herons, storks, cranes, etc. Swans, geese, ducks of various species, and many other anatinæ frequent its waters, some of them abounding even in the coldest regions. Albatrosses are very numerous on the Kamtchatkan shores; mamingoes on those of the more southern countries. Pigeons abound, and among them is the turtle-dove. The gouras of the Archipelago are birds of the pigeon family, of which one species is almost as large as a turkey. There are many kinds of thrush, finch, warbler, bunting, sparrow, and other birds identical with or allied to those of Europe, among which is the nightingale, and many also, particularly in the south, which are peculiar and characteristic. Of these may be mentioned the splendid bird of paradise of the eastern islands, peacocks, pheasants, etc. The gallinaceous birds of Asia are numerous, and from this continent were probably derived the domestic poultry of other parts of the earth.

36. The abundance of the parrot tribe constitutes a point of resemblance between the tropical parts of Asia and other tropical countries, but lorries are peculiar to the East Indies. The ostrich inhabits the deserts of Arabia as well as of Africa. The cassowary is found in the south-eastern islands. The edible swallows' nests of the East Indian coasts have long been celebrated.

37. Lizards and other saurian reptiles are very abundant in the warmer parts of the continent; and great crocodiles and gavials infest the rivers of India. Boas, pithons, and other great serpents are found in the tropical regions, which produce also many venomous serpents. The cobra de capello is one of the most dreaded. But the temperate parts of Asia have also venomous serpents scarcely less dangerous. Some of the East India tortoises are remarkable for their magnitude, and turtles are found in the seas.

38. Both the salt and fresh waters of Asia produce many kinds of fish. The salmon of the Siberian rivers supply an essential part of the food of the inhabitants. The gold fish now so well known in America is a native of China.

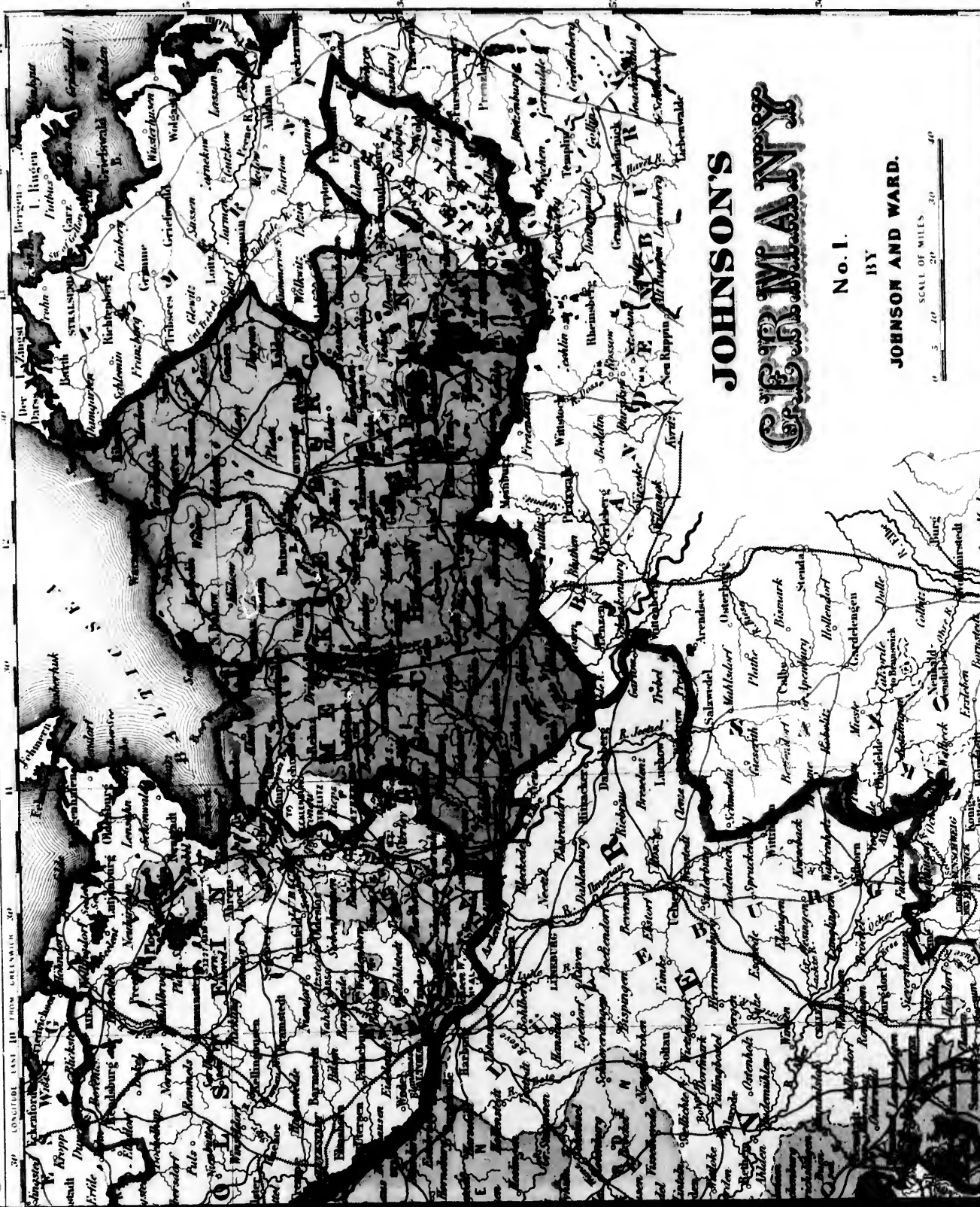
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41. The human race existing in Asia may be divided into three families, viz.: the Mongolian, Aryan, and Semitic. The first of these includes all the people and tribes in the east, north, and south-east; the second embraces the inhabitants of northern India, Afghanistan, Persia, and parts of Asiatic Tartary; and the third includes the Syrian, Hebrew, and Arabian races.

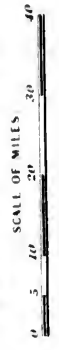
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a. The *East-Asian group*, including the people of Tibet, China, Japan, Corea, and the Indo-Chinese peninsula—all alike using monosyllabic languages. This last-named people had



JOHNSON'S GERMANY

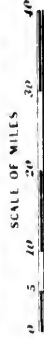
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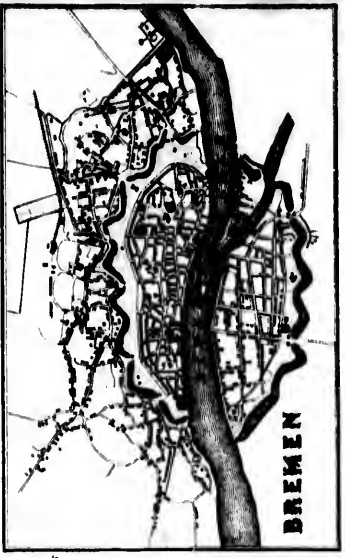
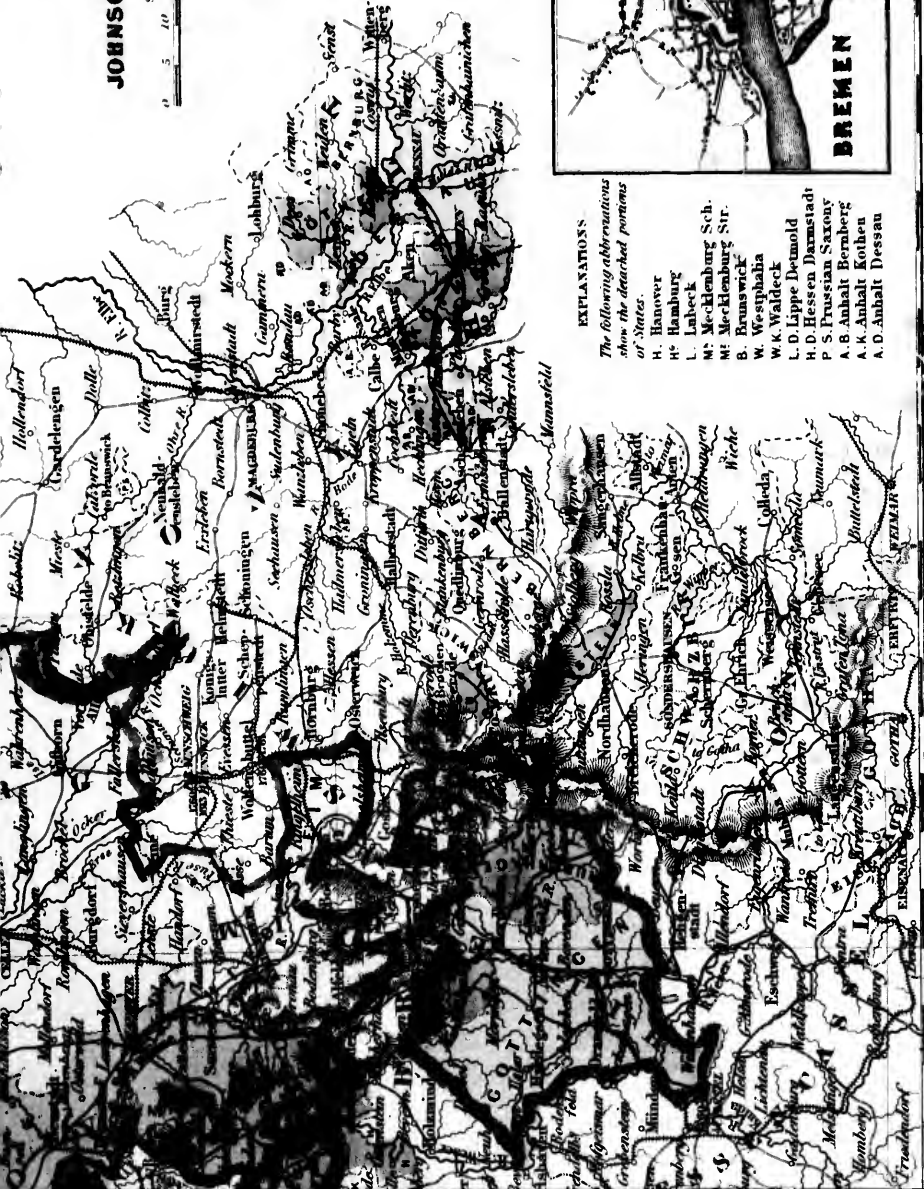
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- HANDVER KINGDOM.
- HAMBURG FREE CITY
- LUBECK HANSE TOWN.
- BREMEN GRAND DUCHY.
- OLDENBURG DUCHY.
- HOLSTEIN
- LAUENBURG
- ANHALT
- DESSAU, BERNBERG & KOTHEN DUCHIES.
- MECKLENBURG
- SCHWERIN & STRELITZ PRINCIPALITIES.
- LIPPE DETMOLD PRINCIPALITY.
- SCHAUMBURG

Anhalt, Kothen annexed to Dessau & Bernberg in 1847.



BREMEN

EXPLANATIONS
The following abbreviations show the detached portions of States.

- H. Hanover
- H. Hamburg
- L. Lubeck
- M. Mecklenburg Sch.
- M. Mecklenburg Str.
- B. Brunswick
- W. Westphalia
- W. & Waldeck
- L. D. Lippe Detmold
- H. D. Hessen Darmstadt
- P. S. Prussian Saxony
- A. B. Anhalt Bernberg
- A. K. Anhalt Kothen
- A. D. Anhalt Dessau

30 LONGITUDE EAST 87 FROM WASHINGTON 30 35 40 45 50 55



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28. Bears are found in all parts—the white bear in the extreme north, and other formidable species in the more temperate parts; while the tropical regions produce bears which are by no means ferocious, and feed principally on insects, fruits, and honey. Badgers are also found in Asia, and quadrupeds of several other plantigrade genera allied to the bear, but of comparatively small size and inoffensive habits, as the beautiful panda of the north of India and the binturongs of Malacca and the neighboring archipelago.

29. Animals of the weasel family are numerous; among which the teledu of Java rivals the skunk of America in the horrible stench with which it surrounds itself for defense. More important are the sable and sea-otter, pursued in the northern regions on account of their furs.

30. Of the dog family, Asia has not only wild dogs, but also wolves, foxes, hyenas, and jackals—the two first-named abounding chiefly in the colder and the two latter in the warmer regions. The arctic fox inhabits the most northerly shores and islands. The warmer parts of Asia produce a number of species of the allied family of the viverridæ, among which are the mangouste or Indian ichneumon—famous like the Egyptian ichneumon for the destruction of serpents—and the civet, from which is obtained a celebrated perfume.

31. Of feline animals the most dreadful are the lion and tiger. The latter is peculiar to Asia, abounding in the warmer regions of the south and east, never extending westward beyond the mountains and deserts which separate India from Persia. Its range northward is beyond that to which the lion advances, and even to the confines of Siberia. The leopard, the ounce, and many other cats, some of them large and dangerous, are also found in Asia, especially in the warmer parts of it.

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42. A further subdivision and classification may be made as follows:

a. The *East-Asian group*, including the people of Tibet, China, Japan, Corea, and the Indo-Chinese peninsula—all alike using monosyllabic languages. This last-named people, however, must be subdivided into western and eastern, the former comprising the inhabitants of Birmah, Pegu, Laos, and Siam, having affinities with the Hindoos, and the latter comprising the inhabitants of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Cambodia, nearly related to the Mongolians of Tibet and China.

b. The *Tatar or Tartar group*, including the Turcomans, Mongols, and Tungusians, who are spread over the whole table-land of central Asia and the neighboring lands in the north. The Turcoman family is divided into three sections—the first including the East Turcomans inhabiting Tashkend, Khiva, Balkh, and Usbekistan; the second including the so-called Tatars of the Urals and the neighborhood of Astrachan and Kasan; and the third including the Turks or Osmanli. With the exception of a few small tribes in Siberia, all the Turkish varieties are Mohammedans, use the Arabic alphabet, and employ numerous Arabic words in their dialects.

c. The *Siberian group*, including the Samoiedes, people of Kamtchatka, etc., speaking languages which have only recently been studied by philologists.

d. The *Malay-Polynesian group*, which, mixed with Australian negritos, are spread over all the islands of Polynesia and the Indian Archipelago. The Malay people of Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Malacca, the Sunda Islands, Moluccas, and Philippines have an incipient literature, which has been formed under Moslem and (since the sixteenth century) under European influence. The South Sea islanders are clearly divided into two races by physical form, color, and language. The one race is allied to the Australian negrito and the other to the Malayan. In most of the islands there is a partial intermixture of the two races, but generally the distinction is obvious. It is probable that all the copper-colored Polynesians belong to the same family with the people of the Indian Archipelago.

e. The *Deccan group*, including all the people employing the Tamul, Carnatic, Zelugu, and Cingalese languages, all having a certain measure of civilization and literature.

f. The *Indo-Germanic or Aryan group*, marked and subdivided by the three languages,

- EXPLANATIONS**
- Rail Roads
 - Common Roads
 - Canals
 - Capital of Kingdom
 - Capital of Province
 - Principal Towns
 - Villages
 - Battle Fields

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 SUN
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 STARS

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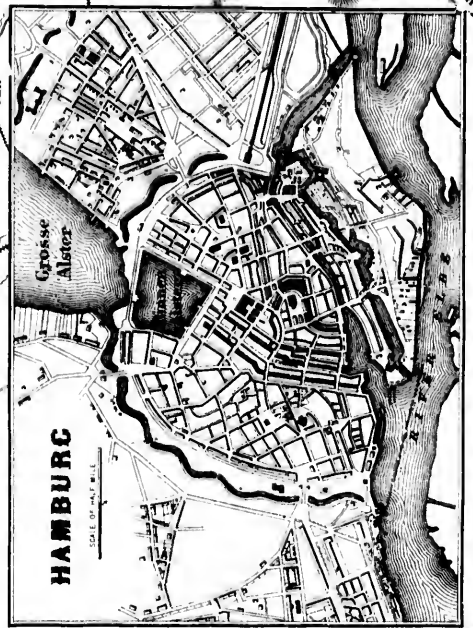
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Sanscrit, Persian, and Armenian. About thirty distinct nations, each having a peculiar dialect and literature, belong to the first subdivision. The second includes the people of Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Persia, and Koordistan. The third comprises the Armenians; these families have literatures partly written in dead languages—the Sanscrit, Pali, Zend, and old Armenian.

g. The heterogeneous tribes inhabiting the Caucasus whose affinities are not yet settled.

h. The Semitic group, including all the people whose languages are related to the Hebrew and Arabic.

43. The same Asian characteristic of variety and wide contrast is found in the customs in the countries and tribes of the people: the Brahminical religion of India; the doctrine of Buddha, of Confucius, and of Lao-tse in China; the worship of the Grand Lama in Tibet; the creed of Islam in several varieties in Arabia, Persia, and India; the rude heathenism of the north; the various sects of native Christians in Armenia, Syria, Koordistan, and the Greek Church in Siberia—these and other forms of faith or religious profession diversities and contrasts nearly as striking as those of Asian geography. Christianity, the religion of Europe and America, owes its origin to Asia.

44. The number of people civilized—in the Asiatic sense of the word—is far greater than that of wild and nomadic hordes; but culture here, when arrived at a certain point, assumes a stationary character widely different from the restless intellectual activity and independent progress of Western nations. The laws of states, families, industry, commerce, art and science are in India and China so many branches of one fixed and permanent religious system, has maintained its sway through many centuries, and would long remain unchanged undisturbed by foreign influence. The Arabs, Persians, and Turks, collectively known as the Easterns, are distinct in civilization from the Hindoos and Chinese. The institution of slavery among the former, of caste among the Hindoos, and the civil and political equality in China are distinguishing marks. The Turk is a monotheist and fatalist; the Hindoo is a mystical pantheist or polytheist acknowledging a multitude of gods; the Chinese is a utilitarian moralist.

TABLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE POSITION,

Countries.	Geographical Position.		Extent in Sq. Miles.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	
ARABIA (Independent).....	12° 35' to 30° 00'.....	32° 30' E. to 59° 55' E. ....	.....
TURKEY IN ASIA:			
Asia Minor.....	34° 31' to 42° 12'.....	25° 55' E. to 43° 40' E.....	211,200
Armenia and Koordistan.....	35° 20' to 41° 40'.....	30° 20' E. to 45° 50' E.....	49,000
Scham or Syria.....	30° 56' to 37° 20'.....	33° 55' E. to 40° 35' E.....	58,000
Irak and Mesopotamia.....	29° 56' to 39° 31'.....	37° 50' E. to 43° 20' E.....	165,700
Jiddah (Turkish Arabia).....	21° 00' to 34° 40'.....	33° 00' E. to 43° 00' E.....	194,400
TRANSCAUCASIA (Russian).....	33° 50' to 45° 00'.....	37° 00' E. to 50° 30' E.....	.....
IRAN OF PERSIA.....	25° 40' to 39° 50'.....	44° 20' E. to 61° 35' E.....	.....
BELOOCHISTAN.....	24° 42' to 30° 24'.....	58° 12' E. to 69° 38' E.....	.....
AFGHANISTAN.....	27° 40' to 36° 20'.....	59° 20' E. to 70° 50' E.....	.....
KAFIRISTAN.....	34° 30' to 35° 20'.....	69° 40' E. to 71° 20' E.....	.....
TURKISTAN:			
Bokhara.....	} 35° 20' to 51° 30'.....	} 50° 24' E. to 76° 40' E.....	196,000
Khoochoo.....			46,000
Khokand.....			120,000
Khiva.....			180,000
Khrgia Steppe.....			240,000
RUSSIAN ASIA:			
Western Siberia.....	40° 40' to 74° 20'.....	51° 00' E. to 89° 00' E.....	1,775,000
Eastern Siberia.....	50° 30' to 73° 20'.....	75° 00' E. to 170° 00' W.....	3,539,700
Amour Country.....	43° 40' to 55° 00'.....	117° 00' E. to 142° 00' E.....	298,350
JAPANESE EMPIRE.....	30° 00' to 50° 00'.....	129° 00' E. to 147° 00' E.....	.....
CHINESE EMPIRE:			
China Proper.....	20° 20' to 41° 30'.....	97° 40' E. to 123° 40' E.....	1,300,000
Mantchuria.....	41° 30' to 54° 20'.....	116° 30' E. to 135° 20' E.....	700,000
Corea.....	33° 20' to 43° 00'.....	124° 00' E. to 130° 00' E.....	70,000
Mongolia.....	35° 00' to 50° 00'.....	83° 40' E. to 119° 40' E.....	1,400,000
Uli (Tartary).....	34° 40' to 49° 20'.....	71° 30' E. to 96° 35' E.....	300,000

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45. The political institutions of Asia present some striking contrasts. While the barbarian hordes in the north live almost without the idea of government and scarcely know that the Russian czar claims them as his subjects; and the nomadic tribes, under their khans and sheiks, have a sort of patriarchal government subordinate to higher powers—the most extreme forms of monarchy and despotism have existed among the more cultivated nations.

46. The government of China is an absolute monarchy in form; but in fact is strikingly limited by the force of tradition. The emperor is apparently unlimited in authority; but it is an essential duty of an emperor to rule exactly according to the precepts handed down by his ancestors. Reverence for ancestors and their institutions is, therefore, the sole presiding and conservative principle which has so long preserved the great Chinese Empire from political changes.

47. But it was not always that Asia was passive as at the present day. In ancient days it took an active part in the great movements of the world's history; contended against Egypt and Greece, and afterward contributed to the greatness and glory of the Macedonian and Roman empires. From the north of the Caspian Sea came the vast hordes of the Huns, who spread themselves abroad over Europe. The armies of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane overran the Slavonian plains, while the Arab califfs with their fanatical troops established their religion and government in three quarters of the world. Under the Osmanli fell the eastern Roman Empire, and still the Turk maintains a political position in Europe, but one now becoming very feeble and insecure.

48. In proportion, however, as Europe has advanced, Asia has declined in political power, so as to countenance the theory of a gradual movement of the spirit of civilization and progress from the Eastern to the Western world; and hence it would appear that all great future changes in the destinies of Asiatic nations must proceed from European influence.

49. The Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch, and French have each acquired possessions in India; but all are now insignificant when compared with the vast territory under British sway. The following table gives a summary view of the existing political divisions of Asia, with their extent and population as nearly as the data will permit:

APPROXIMATE POSITION, EXTENT, AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Latitude.	Extent in Square Miles.		Population.		Principal Places.
	Divisions.	Countries.	Divisions.	Countries.	
59° 55' E.	.....	850,000	.....	12,000,000	Muscat, Mocha, Aden, etc.
43° 40' E.	211,200	.....	10,700,000	.....	Kutahya, Smyrna, Trebisond, Konieh, etc.
45° 50' E.	49,000	.....	1,700,000	.....	Erzeroom, Kara, Van, Bayazid, etc.
40° 35' E.	53,000	.....	2,750,000	.....	Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, Acre, Jerusalem.
43° 20' E.	165,700	.....		
43° 00' E.	194,400	673,300	900,000	16,050,000	Mecca, Jiddah, Medina, etc.
50° 30' E.	.....	113,630	.....	4,004,000	Tiflis, Kutais, Erivan, Derbent, Baku, etc.
61° 35' E.	.....	526,000	.....	10,000,000	Tabriz, Teheran, Ispahan, Shuster, Shiraz, Astrabad, etc.
60° 38' E.	.....	135,000	.....	2,000,000	Kedje, Kelat, Bolla, etc.
70° 50' E.	.....	273,000	.....	6,000,000	Cabool, Ghuzni, Peshawur, Kandahar, Herat, etc.
71° 20' E.	.....	8,000	.....	80,000	Kaundah.
70° 40' E.	.....	106,000	.....	2,500,000	Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, Karakool, Kurshee, etc.
	.....	48,000	.....	1,400,000	Koondooz, Budukshan, Hissar, etc.
	.....	120,000	.....	2,000,000	Khokand, Khojend, Tachkend, Ush, etc.
	.....	180,000	.....	600,000	Khiva, Ourghenj, Merve, etc.
	240,000	732,000	450,000	6,980,000
89° 00' E.	1,775,000	.....	2,094,000	.....	Tobolsk, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, etc.
170° 00' W.	3,589,700	.....	1,215,000	.....	Irkoutsk, Iakoutsk, Udinsk, Petropaulovsk, etc.
142° 00' E.	293,250	5,662,990	143,000	4,857,000	Nikolayevsk, etc.
147° 00' E.	.....	168,700	.....	60,000,000	Yedo, Mijako, Nagasaki, Simoda, Hakodade, etc.
122° 40' E.	1,800,000	.....	415,000,000	.....	Nan-king, Pe-king, Amoy, Fu-chow-fu, Ning-po, Shang-hae, Hong-kong (British), Macao, etc.
135° 20' E.	700,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	Moukden, Kirin-oola, Tai-tshar, etc.
130° 00' E.	70,000	.....	7,842,000	.....	King-kai-ao, Yang-sing, Vang, Hoang, etc.
110° 40' E.	1,400,000	7,000,000	Ulasutai, Urga or Kurun, Klachta (on frontier), Cobdo, etc.
90° 25' E.	900,000

GEOGRAPHY OF A



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c. Between Soudan and the Sahara, or Great Desert Niger, and Lako Tsad; in Egypt it reaches the Mediterranean miles. Its length from the miles. Over a great part condemned to sterility. storms of wind raise into of the surface consists of

OF AFRICA.



The Taputa range, seen running parallel with the coast, forms the eastern crest of the table-land. Between 3° and 4° south latitude it reaches, in the snow-clad Kilimandjaro and Kenia, the height of 20,000 feet. These are believed to be the real Mountains of the Moon, which have hitherto been represented as running across the continent from east to west. The mountainous country of Abyssinia is the eastern prolongation of the plateau and its elevated crest. In the summit of Abba Yared, at the northern extremity, it rises to 15,000 feet. At the south the hills of Capo Colony rise in stages from Table Mountain to the summits of the Nieuwveld and Sneeuwberg in the north of the colony, which are estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 feet—the spaces between the ranges being shrubby *kloofs*, or valleys, and broad, elevated *karrous*, or terraces. From the crest that runs parallel to the west coast from Cape Colony to Valfish Bay, the country is described as sloping both west and east, thus giving a cup or basin-shaped appearance to the interior of the continent. Toward the north-west the border of the table-land rises in the Cameroons to the height of 13,000 feet. Its northern boundary is not determined; but it is

probable that the valley of the western branch of the Nile penetrates into it, dividing it into two portions, an eastern and a western. A mountain seen lying south from Lake Tsad is supposed to be one of its northern outposts.

b. North of the great triangular table-land lies Soudan, or Central Nigritia, under which name may be comprehended the countries watered by the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger, along with the coast of Lower Guinea and the basin of Lake Tsad. In the west of this section is a mountainous table-land of no great elevation, in which the rivers above-named take their rise. The Kong Mountains, which run parallel with the Guinea coast, are a branch of this plateau. Eastward of the Niger the country is hilly, alternating with rich and often swampy plains. In the basin of Lake Tsad is a vast diluvial plain, one of the largest on the globe, and of great fertility.

c. Between Soudan and the cultivated tract which borders the Mediterranean stretches the Sahara, or Great Desert. It extends south nearly to the Senegal, the north bend of the Niger, and Lake Tsad; northward to the Atlas range in Morocco and Algeria, and toward Egypt it reaches the Mediterranean. Its average breadth, north and south, is about 1,000 miles. Its length from the Atlantic to the western edge of the valley of the Nile is 2,000 miles. Over a great part of this region rain never falls, and everywhere it is rare; it is thus condemned to sterility. It consists partly of tracts of fine shifting sand, which frequent storms of wind raise into the air so as often to overwhelm travelers. But the greater part of the surface consists of naked but firm soil, composed of indurated sand, sandstone, granite,

China are distinguishing marks. The Turk is a monotheist and fatalist; the Hindoo is a mystical pantheist or polytheist acknowledging a multitude of gods; the Chinese is a utilitarian moralist.

TABLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE POSITION,

Countries.	Geographical Position.		Extent in Square Divisions.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	
ARABIA (Independent).....	12° 35' to 30° 00'....	32° 30' E. to 50° 55' E. ....	.....
TURKEY IN ASIA:			
Asia Minor	34° 51' to 42° 12'....	25° 55' E. to 43° 40' E.....	211,200
Armenia and Koordistan	35° 20' to 41° 40'....	30° 20' E. to 45° 50' E.....	49,000
Scham or Syria	30° 50' to 37° 20'....	33° 55' E. to 40° 35' E.....	53,000
Irak and Mesopotamia.....	29° 50' to 30° 31'....	37° 50' E. to 45° 20' E.....	165,700
Jiddah (Turkish Arabia).....	21° 00' to 34° 40'....	33° 00' E. to 43° 00' E.....	194,400
TRANSCAUCASIA (Russian).....	33° 50' to 45° 00'....	37° 00' E. to 50° 30' E.....	.....
IRAN OF PERSIA.....	25° 40' to 30° 50'....	44° 20' E. to 61° 35' E.....	.....
BELOUCHISTAN.....	24° 42' to 30° 24'....	58° 12' E. to 69° 35' E.....	.....
AFGHANISTAN.....	27° 40' to 36° 20'....	50° 20' E. to 70° 50' E.....	.....
KAPIRISTAN.....	34° 30' to 35° 20'....	69° 40' E. to 71° 20' E.....	.....
TURKISTAN:			
Bokhara	} 35° 20' to 51° 30'... 50° 24' E. to 70° 40' E.....		..... 196,000
Khoochoz.....			..... 46,000
Khokand.....			..... 130,000
Khiva.....			..... 150,000
Khirgiz Steppo.....			..... 240,000
RUSSIAN ASIA:			
Western Siberia	40° 40' to 74° 20'....	51° 00' E. to 69° 00' E.....	1,775,000
Eastern Siberia	50° 30' to 73° 20'....	75° 00' E. to 170° 00' W.....	3,539,700
Amour Country.....	43° 40' to 55° 00'....	117° 00' E. to 142° 00' E.....	298,250
JAPANESE EMPIRE.....	30° 00' to 50° 00'....	120° 00' E. to 147° 00' E.....	.....
CHINESE EMPIRE:			
China Proper	20° 20' to 41° 30'....	97° 40' E. to 122° 40' E.....	1,300,000
Mantchuria	41° 30' to 54° 20'....	116° 30' E. to 185° 20' E.....	700,000
Corea	38° 20' to 43° 00'....	124° 00' E. to 130° 00' E.....	70,000
Mongolia.....	35° 00' to 50° 00'....	83° 40' E. to 110° 40' E.....	1,400,000
Ill (Tartary).....	34° 40' to 49° 20'....	71° 30' E. to 96° 25' E.....	900,000
Tibet	27° 20' to 35° 40'....	78° 00' E. to 99° 40' E.....	700,000
Ladak or Little Tibet.....	31° 10' to 34° 50'....	73° 40' E. to 80° 00' E.....	80,000
HINDOOSTAN:			
Bengal Presidency.....	17° 30' to 31° 40'....	60° 50' E. to 94° 20' E.....	221,970
North-West Provinces.....	27° 20' to 32° 10'....	70° 00' E. to 80° 00' E.....	105,750
Bombay Presidency.....	14° 20' to 25° 30'....	65° 50' E. to 76° 40' E.....	131,500
Madras Presidency.....	8° 05' to 20° 12'....	74° 20' E. to 85° 20' E.....	132,100
States subordinate to—			
Bengal .....	.....	.....	515,530
Bombay .....	.....	.....	60,570
Madras .....	.....	.....	51,800
Punjab	25° 30' to 36° 30'....	69° 40' E. to 78° 20' E.....	73,500
Cis-Sutlej States	30° 00' to 31° 20'....	75° 20' E. to 76° 40' E.....	8,100
Oude	25° 20' to 30° 00'....	79° 40' E. to 82° 30' E.....	25,000
Nagpore or Berar	18° 00' to 23° 00'....	78° 00' E. to 83° 00' E.....	76,400
French Settlements .....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese Settlements.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhootan (Independent).....	26° 30' to 28° 10'....	88° 00' E. to 94° 15' E.....	.....
Ceylon (British).....	5° 50' to 9° 50'....	79° 45' E. to 82° 10' E.....	.....
FARTHER INDIA:			
Birman Empire	13° 00' to 27° 30'....	93° 00' E. to 100° 00' E.....	166,000
Pegu (British).....	15° 40' to 18° 20'....	93° 40' E. to 98° 00' E.....	32,250
Tenasserim (British).....	11° 00' to 19° 00'....	98° 00' E. to 99° 20' E.....	29,160
Siamese Empire	4° 52' to 21° 00'....	95° 20' E. to 106° 00' E.....	200,000
Anamese Empire	10° 12' to 22° 53'....	102° 16' E. to 109° 32' E.....	220,000
Country of the Laos.....	15° 00' to 28° 00'....	95° 00' E. to 106° 00' E.....	150,000
Malacca (Malay States).....	1° 40' to 13° 00'....	100° 20' E. to 104° 30' E.....	45,000
Malacca and Nanning (British).....	1° 50' to 2° 50'....	102° 00' E. to 108° 00' E.....	1,000
Penang and Wellesly (British).....	4° 50' to 5° 22'....	100° 00' E. to 100° 20' E.....	300
Singapore (British).....	1° 20' to 1° 28'....	103° 20' E. to 103° 30' E.....	280
Grand Total.....	1° 20' to 73° 20'....	25° 55' E. to 170° 00' W.....	.....

fatalist; the Hindoo is either India; but all now insignificant when compared with the vast territory under British sway. The following table gives a summary view of the existing political divisions of Asia, with their extent and population as nearly as the data will permit:

APPROXIMATE POSITION, EXTENT, AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Latitude	Extent in Square Miles.		Population.		Principal Places.
	Divisions.	Countries.	Divisions.	Countries.	
55° E.	.....	850,000.....	.....	12,000,000.....	Muscat, Mocha, Aden, etc.
40° E.	211,200	.....	10,700,000	.....	Kutahya, Smyrna, Trebisond, Konieh, etc.
50° E.	40,000	.....	1,700,000	.....	Erzeroom, Kars, Van, Bayazid, etc.
35° E.	53,000	.....	2,750,000	.....	Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, Acre, Jerusalein.
20° E.	165,700	.....	.....	.....	Urfa, Diarbekr, Bagdad, Bassorah, Mosul, etc.
0° E.	194,400	673,300	900,000	10,050,000	Mecca, Jiddah, Medina, etc.
30° E.	.....	118,630	.....	4,004,000	Tiflis, Kutais, Erivan, Derbent, Baku, etc.
35° E.	.....	520,000	.....	10,000,000	Tabriz, Teheran, Ispahan, Shuster, Shiraz, Astrabad, etc.
38° E.	.....	185,000	.....	2,000,000	Kedje, Kelat, Bella, etc.
50° E.	.....	278,000	.....	6,000,000	Cabool, Ghuzni, Peshawur, Kandahar, Herat, etc.
20° E.	.....	8,000	.....	80,000	Kaundalsh.
40° E.	.....	190,000	.....	2,500,000	Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, Karakool, Kurshee, etc.
	.....	46,000	.....	1,400,000	Koondooz, Budukshan, Hissar, etc.
	.....	130,000	.....	2,000,000	Khokand, Khojend, Tachkend, Ush, etc.
	.....	150,000	.....	600,000	Khiva, Ourghenj, Merve, etc.
	240,000	752,000	450,000	6,980,000
00° E.	1,775,000	.....	2,094,000	.....	Tobolsk, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, etc.
00° W.	3,589,700	.....	1,215,000	.....	Irkoutsk, Iakoutsk, Udinsk, Petropaulovsk, etc.
00° E.	298,250	5,662,980	143,000	4,857,000	Nikolayevsk, etc.
00° E.	.....	163,700	.....	60,000,000	Yedo, Mijako, Nagaanki, Simoda, Hakodade, etc.
40° E.	1,300,000	.....	415,000,000	.....	Nan-king, Pe-king, Amoy, Fu-chow-fu, Ning-po, Shang-hae, Hong-kong (British), Macao, etc.
20° E.	700,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	Moukden, Kirin-oola, Tsi-tsihar, etc.
00° E.	70,000	.....	7,842,000	.....	King-kal-tao, Yang-sing, Vang, Hoang, etc.
40° E.	1,400,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	Uliassutai, Urga or Kurun, Klachta (on frontier), Cobdo, etc.
25° E.	900,000	.....	4,500,000	.....	Harashar, Kuché, Ush, Okau, Khoten, Yarkand, Kashgar, etc.
40° E.	700,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	H'Lasaa, Jeshu, H'Lumbu, etc.
00° E.	80,000	5,100,000	800,000	453,842,000	Leh, Karoo, Kin, etc.
20° E.	221,970	.....	40,853,000	.....	Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, etc.
00° E.	105,750	.....	33,655,000	.....	Benares, Mirzapore, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Bareilly, etc.
40° E.	131,500	.....	11,790,000	.....	Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, Hyderabad, etc.
20° E.	182,100	.....	22,487,000	.....	Madras, Bangalore, Seringapatam, Trichinopoly, Calicut, etc.
.....	515,530	.....	83,702,000	.....	Gwallior, Sirtinagur, Hyderabad, Indore, Khatmandoo, Ajmere, etc.
.....	60,570	.....	4,470,000	.....	Bhooj, Kolapore, etc.
.....	51,800	.....	5,214,000	.....	Seringapatam, Trivandrum, Balaghaut, Bejapore, etc.
20° E.	73,500	.....	10,436,000	.....	Lahore, Amritser, Mooltan, Peshawar, etc.
3° 40' E.	8,100	.....	2,285,000	.....	(Numerous petty states.)
3° 30' E.	25,000	.....	5,000,000	.....	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Oude, Baraliche, Pertabghur, etc.
3° 00' E.	76,400	1,402,220	4,650,000	179,492,000	Nagpore, Ajunta, Assaye, Gawelghur, etc.
.....	.....	940	.....	223,000	Chandernagore, Mahé, Pondicherry, Carical, etc.
.....	.....	1,550	.....	408,000	Goa, Damaon, Diu, etc.
1° 15' E.	.....	64,500	.....	2,500,000	Tassisudon, Punakka, etc.
2° 10' E.	.....	24,700	.....	1,791,000	Colombo, Kandy, Point de Galle, Trincomalee, etc.
0° 00' E.	166,000	.....	6,000,000	.....	Monehobo, Ava, Sagaing, Amarpura, Bhamo, etc.
3° 00' E.	82,250	.....	570,000	.....	Rangoon, Prome, Basseln, Pegu, Martaban, etc.
0° 20' E.	29,160	.....	116,000	.....	Mouimein, Amherst, Tavoy, Mergul, etc.
6° 00' E.	200,000	.....	6,000,000	.....	Bangkok, Siam, Yuthia, Bardia, Tantsalem, etc.
3° 32' E.	220,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	Kachao, Hué, Cambaja, Saigon, etc.
6° 00' E.	180,000	.....	2,000,000	.....	Lanchang, Kiang-seog, Kiang-koug, etc.
4° 30' E.	45,000	.....	450,000	.....	Salangore, Pohang, Johore, etc.
3° 00' E.	1,000	.....	20,000	.....	Malacca, Naning, etc.
0° 20' E.	300	.....	100,000	.....	Georgetown (Penang), Prye (Wellesly).
3° 30' E.	280	573,000	125,000	25,381,000	Singapore.
0° 00' W.	.....	16,714,860	.....	735,113,000	.....



1. AFRICA is second only to Asia in point of extent, but as regards civilization is less important than any other of the great divisions of the globe. This continent, so long the land of mystery, however, has in modern times been partly opened to us by the enterprise of explorers and the aggressions of Europeans, and its physical surface been generally ascertained.

2. The extreme north and north-east borders, which in ancient times were the seats of learning, while all other

parts lay hid in darkness, had fallen back into a state of barbarism, but are now partially restored to a position of importance in connection with the political and commercial interests of Europe. Great progress has also been made from the south, or Cape Colony, in exploring the elevated land of the interior and introducing commerce among the natives; and the recent attempt to navigate the Quorra, or Niger, and explore the sources of the Nile, have considerably advanced our knowledge of the central countries. The chief hindrances to successful exploration are found in the comparatively few accessible points on the coast, the pestilential climate of the marshy lowland bordering the sea, the barrenness of vast tracts like the Desert of Sahara, and lastly, the barbarism and sanguinary character of the natives.

3. Africa is situated to the south of Europe and the south-west of Asia; and lies between $37^{\circ} 20'$ north and $34^{\circ} 50'$ south latitude, and between $17^{\circ} 30'$ west and $51^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. It is of an irregular triangular form—having the Mediterranean on the north, the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and Indian Ocean on the east, and the Atlantic on the west. It is thus almost insular, the connecting isthmus being only 72 miles across, of no great elevation, and even in part occupied by salt lakes and marshes—offering in this respect every facility for the connection of the Red Sea and Mediterranean by canal; and such a waterway is now being constructed.

4. The coast line is marked by few indentations or projections; the most important gulf being that of Guinea on the west, and capes Bon, Verde, Good Hope, and Guardafui, the extreme points respectively on the north, west, south, and east. The greatest length of the continent, north and south, is about 4,985 miles, and its greatest breadth, east and west, 4,615 miles. Including the adjacent islands its area is computed at nearly 12,000,000 square miles.

5. What is known of the physical features of Africa may be shortly sketched under the following heads:

a. The triangular region south of Capo Guardafui and the Gulf of Guinea. This is mostly a high table-land, having fringes of mountains crowning its edges. Between the coast and beginning of the elevation runs a belt of lowland, varying from 50 to 300 miles in breadth.


probable that the two portions, as supposed to be

b. North of name may be connected with the coast of mountainous table-land. The Kong Mountains Eastward of the In the basin of fertility.

c. Between the Sahara, or Niger, and Lake Egypt it reaches miles. Its length miles. Over a condemned to storms of wind of the surface of and quartz rocks by patches, some often of great occasioned by the Desert. The dom of Fezzan the Mediterranean, which Desert lying east this region that eru portion are production of the Gum-arabic is tants, living in means of caravan distance between dry, men and tribes of Moors,

d. The Atlas Tunis. The no and productions into the Sahara highest summits

e. The region sinia, as already Between this and



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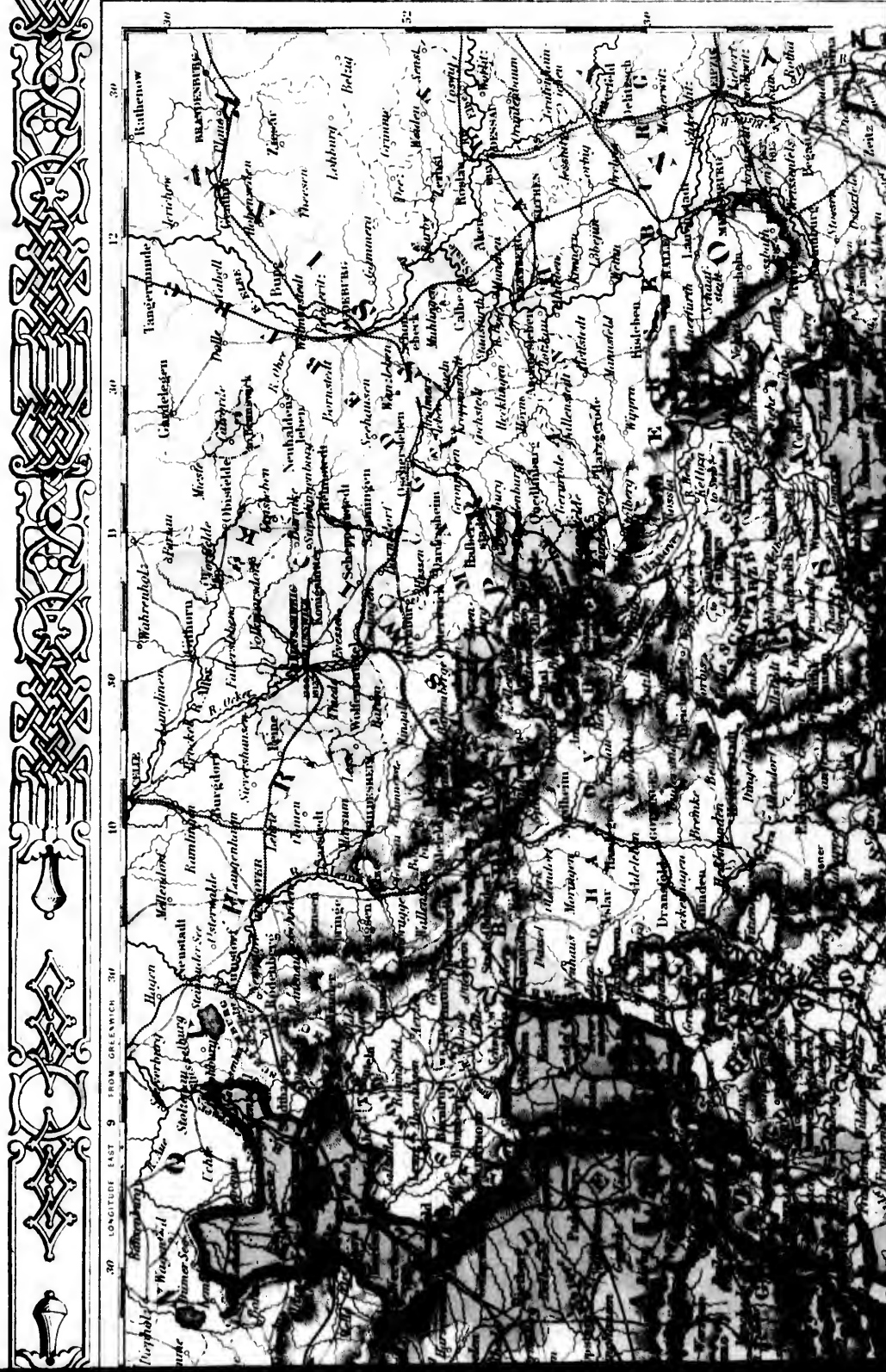
probable that the valley of the western branch of the Nile penetrates into it, dividing it into two portions, an eastern and a western. A mountain seen lying south from Lake Tsad is supposed to be one of its northern outposts.

b. North of the great triangular table-land lies Soudan, or Central Nigritia, under which name may be comprehended the countries watered by the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger, along with the coast of Lower Guinea and the basin of Lake Tsad. In the west of this section is a mountainous table-land of no great elevation, in which the rivers above-named take their rise. The Kong Mountains, which run parallel with the Guinea coast, are a branch of this plateau. Eastward of the Niger the country is hilly, alternating with rich and often swampy plains. In the basin of Lake Tsad is a vast diluvial plain, one of the largest on the globe, and of great fertility.

c. Between Soudan and the cultivated tract which borders the Mediterranean stretches the Sahara, or Great Desert. It extends south nearly to the Senegal, the north bend of the Niger, and Lake Tsad; northward to the Atlas range in Morocco and Algeria, and toward Egypt it reaches the Mediterranean. Its average breadth, north and south, is about 1,000 miles. Its length from the Atlantic to the western edge of the valley of the Nile is 2,000 miles. Over a great part of this region rain never falls, and everywhere it is rare; it is thus condemned to sterility. It consists partly of tracts of fine shifting sand, which frequent storms of wind raise into the air so as often to overwhelm travelers. But the greater part of the surface consists of naked but firm soil, composed of indurated sand, sandstone, granite, and quartz rocks, often rising into ridges or hills. The desolation is interrupted at intervals by patches, sometimes of considerable extent, covered with bushes and coarse grass, and often of great beauty and fertility. These *oases*, or *wadees*, as they are called, which are occasioned by subterranean springs, are most numerous and fertile in the eastern portion of the Desert. The easiest route across the Desert to Soudan is from Tripoli through the kingdom of Fezzan to Lake Tsad. Fezzan enjoys periodic rain from the moist winds of the Mediterranean, which extend farther into the continent here than elsewhere. The portion of the Desert lying east of the route above described is called the Libyan Desert. It is chiefly in this region that the oases are susceptible of cultivation; the tracts of vegetation in the western portion are fit for little else than pasture, mainly for goats and sheep. The principal production of the more fertile oases is dates, but other fruits and grain are also cultivated. Gum-arabic is another production. Some of the larger oases support thousands of inhabitants, living in villages. Commerce is carried on across the Desert by various routes by means of caravans, consisting of from 500 to 2,000 camels, with their attendants. The distance between the wells sometimes exceeds ten days' journey; and when a well is found dry, men and animals are in danger of perishing. The inhabitants consist of independent tribes of Moors, Berbers, and Arabs.

d. The Atlas region, comprehending the mountainous countries of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. The northern slope toward the Mediterranean, called the Tell, is in aspect, climate, and productions similar to the opposite coast of Europe. The southern side merges gradually into the Sahara. Some parts of the chain are considerably above the snow-line, and the highest summits may reach 15,000 feet.

e. The region bordering on the Red Sea consists of Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt. Abyssinia, as already indicated, is the mountainous termination of the great southern plateau. Between this and the Mediterranean extends the low valley of the Nile, separated from the

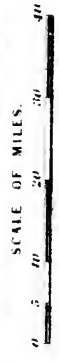




JOHNSON'S GERMANY

№ 2.

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



WESTPHALIA OR CLEVE BERG	RUSSIAN PROVINCES	PRINCIPALITY
REUSS	REUSS GREITZ & SCHLEITZ	DUCKY
SAXEN COBURG	SAXEN COBURG GOtha	DUCKY
MEININGEN	HILDBURCHAUSEN, SAALEFIELD	
SAXEN ALTENBURG	DUCKY	
WEIMAR	PRINZ-BIJBELDES	EISENACH, GRANDEN
LUXEMBURG	GRAND-DUCHY	
	DUCKY	
	PRINZ-BIJBELDES	
	DUCKY	

WESTPHALIA OR CLEVE BERG	RUSSIAN PROVINCES	PRINCIPALITY
REUSS	REUSS GREITZ & SCHLEITZ	DUCKY
SAXEN COBURG	SAXEN COBURG GOtha	DUCKY
MEININGEN	HILDBURCHAUSEN, SAALEFIELD	
SAXEN ALTENBURG	DUCKY	
WEIMAR	PRINZ-BIJBELDES	EISENACH, GRANDEN
LUXEMBURG	GRAND-DUCHY	
	DUCKY	
	PRINZ-BIJBELDES	
	DUCKY	

The following abbreviations have been used to show the detached portions of Prussia:

- H. Hanover
- A. Altonburg
- S.R. Schwarzburg
- S.S. Saxony
- L.D. Lippe
- W.K. Wölfling
- W. W. W. W. W.
- R. R. R. R. R.
- H.C. H. C. H. C. H.
- L.S. L. S. L. S. L.
- A. Anhalt

- Rail Roads
- Common Roads
- Canals
- Capital of Kingdom
- Capital of Province
- Principal Towns
- Villages
- Battle-Fields

EXPLANATIONS

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

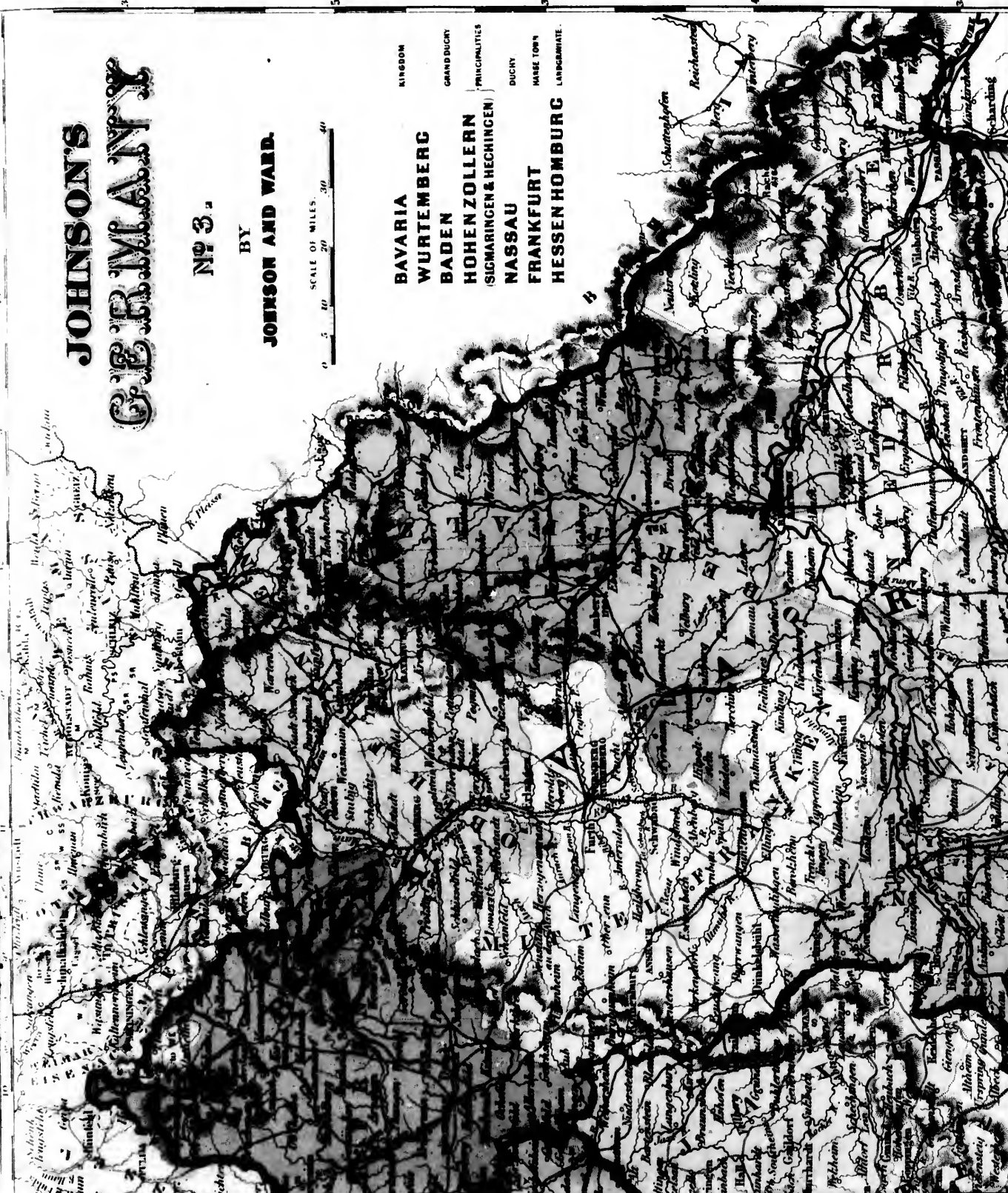
JOHNSON'S GERMANY

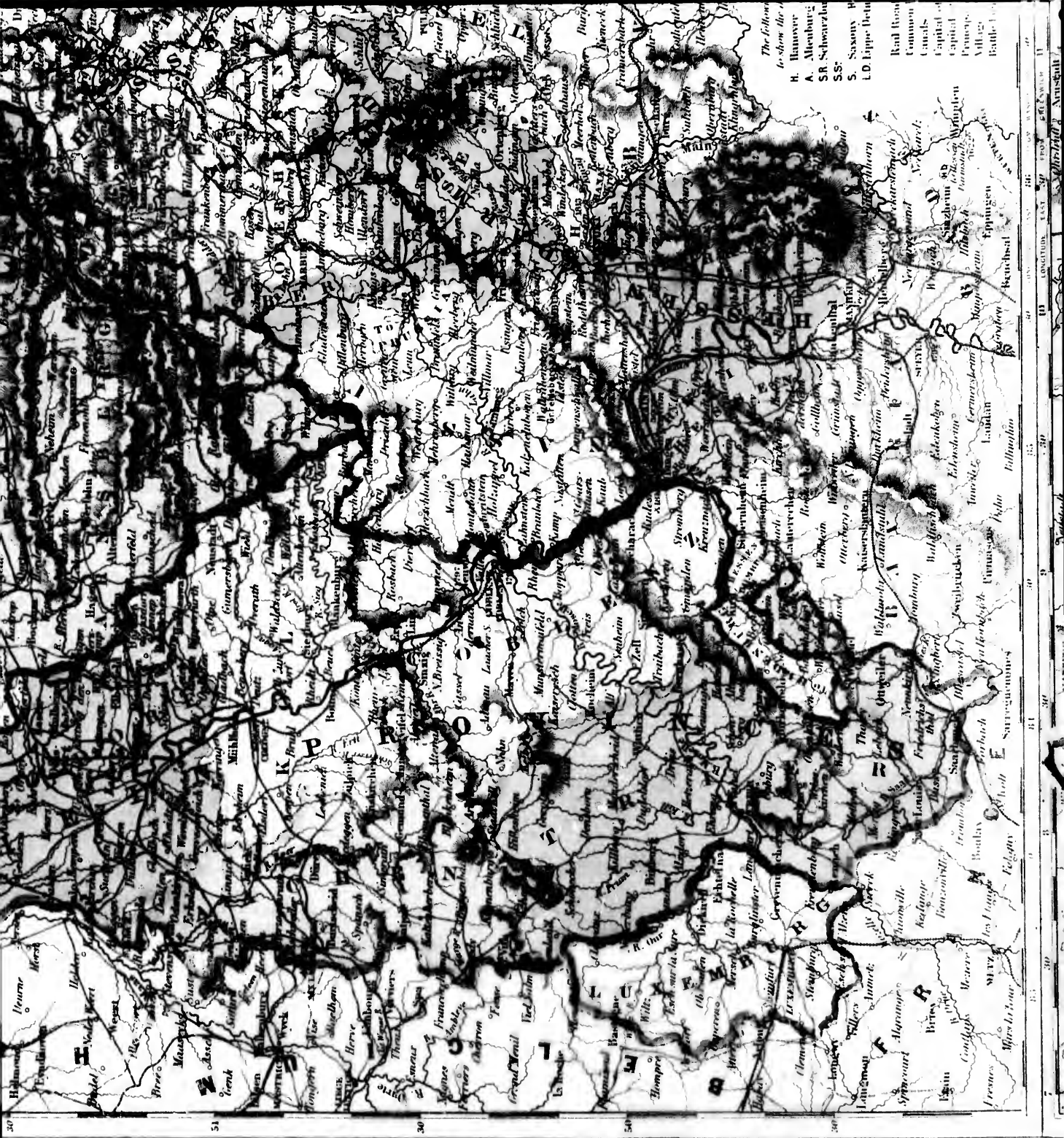
NO 3.

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE OF MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40

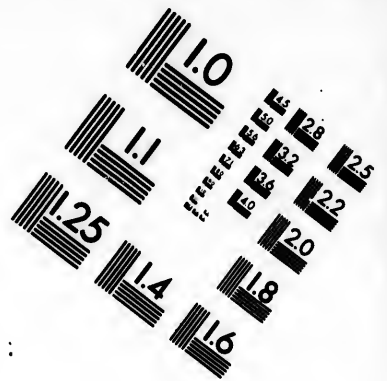
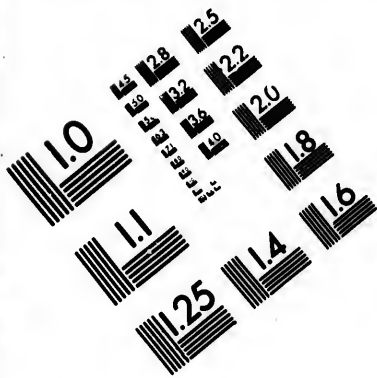
BAVARIA KINGDOM
WURTEMBERG GRAND DUCHY
BADEN PRINCIPALITIES
HOHEN ZOLLERN DUCHY
(SIGMARINGEN & HECHINGEN) MARSE TOWN
NASSAU LANDGRIMATE
FRANKFURT
HESSEN HOMBURG



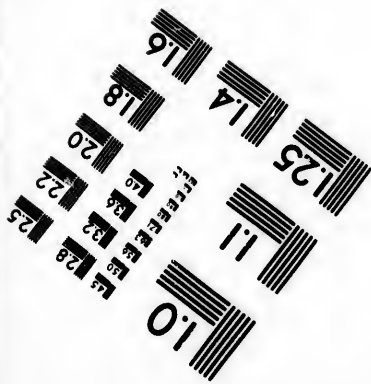
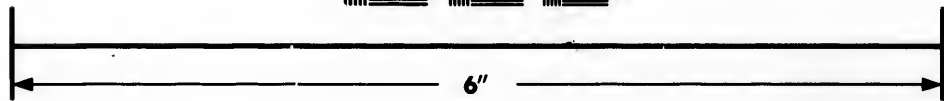
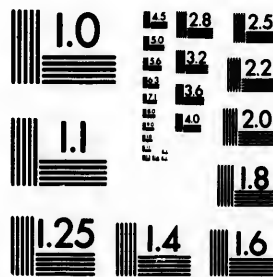








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Red Sea on the east by a rugged mountain region, and from the Libyan Desert on the west by a low ridge of limestone and sandstone.

6. Regarding the hydrography of Africa, much is still to be ascertained. The portion which until recently was termed the unexplored territory, seems to be anything but the barren and riverless desert that was imagined; still it may be safely stated that Africa, as a whole, is far from being a well-watered continent, though hardly one of its streams has been traced throughout its entire course, while nearly the entire tributaries of these, if (as is probable) such exist in abundance, are almost wholly unknown. Those of the south, which mostly rise in the neighboring highlands, are in many instances little better than mountain torrents, having short and rapid courses; and the embouchure, generally in the delta form, is commonly obstructed by a bar of sand.

7. The great rivers of Africa are the Nile, the Niger, the Zambese, the Orange, the Congo, the Senegal, and the Gambia. The first of these is formed by the junction of two rivers—the White Nile (Bahr-el-Abiad) and the Blue Nile (Bahr-el-Asrek). The former flows from an unknown source near the equator through a region as yet unvisited by the explorer, skirts the eastern edge of Kordofan and passes into Nubia, where it is joined by the Blue Nile at Khartoum, after the latter has broken through the highlands of Abyssinia. The single stream then sweeps circuitously through Nubia in a succession of cataracts, and descending into Egypt reaches the Mediterranean through the far-famed Delta.

8. The second of the great rivers, the Niger, Joliba, or Quorra (for it goes by these and other names in different parts of its course), rises in the Kong Mountains of Guinea about $9^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude and $9^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude, and flows first north-east till it reaches Timbuctoo, when it bends east for a short distance, and then descends in a south-east direction into the Gulf of Guinea. Its length is estimated at 2,500 miles; and its navigability has been ascertained for a distance of upward of 400 miles; but its banks are very pestilential. Its principal tributary is the Tchadda or Benue.

9. At the extreme west of the mountains of Kong, and not far from the source of the Niger, rises the Senegal, which flows with a crescent sweep to the north-west through Senegambia and enters the Atlantic north of Cape Verde. The Gambia, a smaller river, runs in a similar direction through the same country, and falls into the sea south of the same cape.

10. The Congo, which has its origin somewhere in that great division of Africa south of the equator that has recently been opened to science, is very imperfectly known. It empties its waters into the Atlantic at Cape Padrone in South Guinea. The Orange River flows from east to west, with many windings, through what is popularly termed "the Country of the Hottentots;" while the Zambese, though only partially explored, seems rich in affluents, and runs in a generally eastern direction, entering the Channel of Mozambique about 18° south latitude.

11. The lakes of Africa are as yet no better known to us than its rivers. Tchad, Uhad, or more correctly Tsad, the chief lake of Soudan or Central Africa, has a circumference of about 200 miles, with a depth varying from eight to fifty feet, and an elevation of 850 feet above sea-level. Though it has no outlet, its waters are cool and clear and abound in fish. Besides a multitude of temporary streams it is the recipient of several considerable rivers, of which the largest is the Shary or Asu from the south-east. Dembea or Tzana in Abyssinia, through which the Blue Nile flows, is about sixty-five miles long and thirty miles broad, and lies 6,000 feet above the sea. Lake Ngami, in Southern Africa, is a large body of water in 20° south latitude; and from the concurring testimony of Arab travelers and natives, it is ascertained that there is a large lake in the interior called Nyassi or Uniamasi, about 5° south latitude and 29° east longitude. It is in the midst of a fertile and populous country, and feeding a large river, the Luffia, which flows eastward into the sea on the Zanguebar coast.

12. The geology of Africa is known as yet only from cursory observations made at isolated points. The character of the Sahara has been already indicated. The section traversed by Dr. Livingstone presents a variety of schists, shales, sandstones, and tufa, through which protrude granite and trap-rocks. In one place toward the east of the continent the sandstone is found overlying coal. Between Tripoli and Moorsook there is a plateau, the dark sandstone of which (disintegrated) fills up the inequalities of the surface, from which the black rock stands out in fantastic cones. The lofty barrier of limestone which forms the western boundary of Egypt reappears in the rugged ranges of hills which break the monotonous waste of the Sahara; they sometimes contain marine shells. Secondary limestone also constitutes the lower strata of the Atlas Mountains.

pestilential to the unacclimated. This malaria is a fatal matter brought down by the rivers from the interior, with the salt water on the coast, produces sulphureous vapors, unfavorable to the health and energy of foreign troops, as in Gambia, and McCarthy's Island. In the last-named islands, the shade during the dry season, and the whole island is rainy months. The region of the postitential air is 40 miles inland; but only 40 miles out at sea, and to sea-level.

16. Vegetation in Africa is decidedly less varied than in the Mediterranean sea-board it greatly resembles the latter. The regions are not so rich in species of plants as those of the latter, many peculiar genera. As we leave the sultry coast for the interior, we pass gradually from tropical products to temperate. All flourish well in the several parts of the continent.

17. Though the forests can not rival those of the temperate zone, especially the harder kinds. Here we find the gommier, the wood, and the timber called African teak, are abundant. The butter-tree is one of the most remarkable products. The sive level tracts are covered with acacias.

18. Certain palms are very characteristic of different parts of the continent, of great importance to the inhabitants, particularly the date palm, the degree the doom-palm, both of them growing in the interior, surrounded by the very sands of the desert; which is a real luxuriance of the west, and supplies an article of commerce of civilized nations in increasing numbers. The prosecution of the slave-trade.

19. The cocoa-palm flourishes in many parts of the continent, of oil is also produced by a plant of a very different kind, an herbaceous plant—which is now so extensively cultivated, the nut are annually exported from the Gambia.

20. The southern extremity of the continent is very fertile in species of geraniums and heaths. Pelargoniums, in particular, are characteristic features of its vegetation. Edible plants.

21. Many of the productions of other countries are cultivated in the interior and temperate parts. Maize is now extensively cultivated. A peculiar kind of grain, called fundi, or grains called tef and tucusso in Abyssinia. Coffee is easily cultivated, and cotton has succeeded in Egypt, where, however, it requires artificial and well-watered soil of Sennar it flourishes even in the interior, might without doubt be produced to an enormous extent, likely soon to produce it abundantly. The vine is cultivated at Good Hope, and the sugar-cane in different parts of the continent is one of the most flourishing sugar colonies very successfully cultivated in Algeria.

22. In the animal kingdom of Africa we find many species, and others of the canine and feline families, a few species (particulars from that of Asia), several species of hogs, and many kinds of baboons and monkeys.

23. The giraffe, the zebra, and the quagga are among the numerous species of antelope which occupy a large part of the world. The gnu is one of the most numerous, and smaller species occasionally appear in prodigious numbers.

24. The ostrich is found in almost all parts of the continent, and fowls may also be mentioned among the birds. Cattle, and kinds of lizards and serpents occur, not a few of

AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF AFRICA.

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pestilential to the unacclimated. This malaria is supposed to arise from the decay of vegetable matter brought down by the rivers from the dense mangrove woods, which, mixing with the salt water on the coast, produces sulphureted hydrogen gas. Nothing can be more unfavorable to the health and energy of foreigners than the climate of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and McCarthy's Island. In the last-named the thermometer is often at 106° in the shade during the dry season, and the whole island is little better than a morass in the four rainy months. The region of the pestilential air has been calculated to extend about 100 miles inland; but only 40 miles out at sea, and to rise to the height of 400 feet above the sea-level.

16. Vegetation in Africa is decidedly less varied than in either Asia or Europe. Along the Mediterranean sea-board it greatly resembles that of southern Europe. The tropical regions are not so rich in species of plants as those of South America, but still they exhibit many peculiar genera. As we leave the sultry coasts and ascend the terraces toward the interior, we pass gradually from tropical productions to those of the temperate zones, which all flourish well in the several parts of the continent.

17. Though the forests can not rival those of Brazil, they are rich in valuable woods, especially the harder kinds. Here we find the gigantic baobab; ebony, certain kinds of rose-wood, and the timber called African teak, are among the productions of the tropical forests. The butter-tree is one of the most remarkable productions of the central regions. Extensive level tracts are covered with acacias.

18. Certain palms are very characteristic of different parts of Africa, and are of the greatest importance to the inhabitants, particularly the date-palm in the north, and in an inferior degree the doom-palm, both of them growing in regions comparatively arid, and often surrounded by the very sands of the desert; while the oil-palm flourishes amid the tropical luxuriance of the west, and supplies an article of commerce which now attracts the ships of civilized nations in increasing numbers to shores once frequented only for the prosecution of the slave-trade.

19. The cocoa-palm flourishes in many parts of the tropical coasts; but a large quantity of oil is also produced by a plant of a very different description—the ground-nut, a leguminous herbaceous plant—which is now so extensively cultivated that millions of bushels of the nut are annually exported from the Gambia.

20. The southern extremity of the continent is remarkable for the vast number of its species of geraniums and heaths. Pelargoniums, iridacæ, and proteacæ are also among the most characteristic features of its vegetation. Euphorbiacæ abound in most parts of the continent.

21. Many of the productions of other countries have been introduced both in the tropical and temperate parts. Maize is now extensively cultivated, as well as rice, wheat, and millet. A peculiar kind of grain, called fundi, or fundungi, is cultivated in the west, and grains called tef and toccus in Abyssinia. Coffee grows luxuriantly. Indigo and tobacco are easily cultivated, and cotton has succeeded well where it has been introduced, as in Egypt, where, however, it requires artificial and laborious cultivation; while in the rich and well-watered soil of Sennar it flourishes even with the most careless cultivation, and might without doubt be produced to an enormous amount. Other regions, as Natal, seem likely soon to produce it abundantly. The vine is cultivated with success at the Cape of Good Hope, and the sugar-cane in different parts of the continent. The island of Mauritius is one of the most flourishing sugar colonies of Britain. Cotton, tobacco, etc., are very successfully cultivated in Algeria.

22. In the animal kingdom of Africa we find the lion, the leopard, hyenas, jackals, and others of the canine and feline families, a species of elephant (differing in some particulars from that of Asia), several species of the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, wart-hogs, and many kinds of baboons and monkeys.

23. The giraffe, the zebra, and the quagga are peculiar and characteristic, as are also the numerous species of antelope which occupy in African zoology the place of deer in other parts of the world. The gnu is one of the most remarkable of this family. Some of the smaller species occasionally appear in prodigious numbers.

24. The ostrich is found in almost all parts of Africa. Parrots, flamingoes, and Guinea fowls may also be mentioned among the birds. Crocodiles are found in the rivers, and many kinds of lizards and serpents occur, not a few of the latter being



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a similar direction through the same country, and runs into the sea south of the equator.

10. The Congo, which has its origin somewhere in that great division of Africa south of the equator that has recently been opened to science, is very imperfectly known. It flows east to west, with many windings, through what is popularly termed "the Country of the Hottentots;" while the Zambese, though only partially explored, seems rich in affluence. It runs in a generally eastern direction, entering the Channel of Mozambique about 18° latitude.

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13. It would be hazardous to assert that Africa is deficient in mineral wealth; but from our present imperfect knowledge it does not seem to be extremely rich. Gold is much more plentiful than silver, being found abundantly in the sands of the great rivers. Iron flows out of the central region, on the coast of Guinea, and also in the south-east of Africa. The Sierra Leone coast has valuable iron ore, which is also found on the upper Senegal coast. In the region of Timbuctoo, the Congo chain of mountains, Egypt, and Darfoor. Copper is found at Majomba and some other places; and the vast deposits of pure copper in the Namaqua country are perhaps the most valuable in the world. Salt may be obtained almost every district in Africa except Soudan; and sal-ammoniac, saltpetre, sulphur, and emery in various portions of the continent.

14. There are three great varieties of climate in Africa, corresponding to the general structure of the continent: first, that of the plateaus; second, that of the terraces which rise from them, and third, that of the coasts.

In the vast Desert of Sahara, extending over an area equal to that of the Mediterranean Sea, almost destitute of water and vegetation, and partly covered with tracts of sand and bare, low rocks, the heat of the day is uniformly contrasted with the coolness of the night. While, for instance, on the terrace-land of the Limbu, situated behind the Sierra Leone region, we find a temperate and wholesome climate; and in that rising behind the coast we have beautiful landscapes, abundant springs, new forms of vegetation, and a pure atmosphere. The natives of Congo call their terrace-lands, which are well cultivated and thickly peopled, "the Paradise of the World."

15. The flat coasts, which are often overflowed in the rainy season, have a very oppressive and malarious atmosphere, and from the morasses at the mouths of the rivers a malaria arises

JOHNSON'S SWITZERLAND

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

EXPLANATIONS.

- Rail Roads
- Common Roads
- Canals
- Capitals of Cantons & BASEL
- Principal Towns
- Villages
- Battle Fields

LONGITUDE EAST 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180



peculiar. Their language has a characteristic *click*. They inhabit the south of the continent and are divided into Hottentots and Saabs or Bushmen.

d. The "Nilotic Atlantidæ," occupying the water-system of the Upper and Middle Nile. The leading tribes are the Gallas, Agows, Nubians, and Bishari, forming the population of Abyssinia, Adal, and Nubia. It connects by imperceptible gradations the Coptic and Semitic groups with the rest of the African.

e. The "Amazigh Atlantidæ," usually called Berbers.—In conformation they vary from the negro to the Arab type. Their language is sub-Semitic. They inhabit the ranges of the Atlas, the Sahara or Desert, the Canary Isles, and are found as far south even as the centre of Soudan; and—

f. The "Egyptian Atlantidæ," or old Egyptians, represented by the modern Copts. Both language and physical conformation connect them, on the one hand, with Berbers and Nubians, and on the other with the Assyrians, Jews, etc.

27. In religion, the natives are as various as in language; but it may be questioned whether some of the tribes, especially in South Africa, can be fairly described as having a religion. In not a few of these, the religious consciousness seems wholly extinguished, and the very words which express it, to have no place in their languages. Throughout the north, and to a considerable extent in the interior, the creed of Mohammed is received, but held very loosely by many. The Mohammedan tribes on the west coast divide themselves into two classes—the Marabouts and the Sonnachees—but it is not easy to understand the exact nature of this distinction, beyond the simple fact that the Marabouts profess to adhere rather strictly to the laws of the Prophet, while the Sonnachees are more secular, make little profession to sanctity, but eat pork and will drink spirituous liquors. The lowest form of superstition, styled fetichism, prevails among the uncultured negro tribes, as well as among the Gallas, a nation widely spread south of Abyssinia; and the practice of offering human sacrifices is found in many tribes. The Abyssinians hold by tradition a crude form of Christianity.

28. Of the forms of government among the several nations and tribes, nothing is definitely known. Though there is despotism, it appears to be limited to some extent by a respect for the "headmen" in every tribe, who form a sort of aristocracy, and whom the king must consult on all important affairs. The liberty of speech employed in a native parliament, rather "palaver," is often considerable. Though women are generally found in a degraded position, the wives of the king often take part in council, and exercise their influence in affairs of state. Civilization, in the proper sense of the term, is only to be met with in the settlements of the Europeans; for the condition of the Moors, Arabs, and Egyptians is scarcely entitled to rank higher than that of semi-civilization.

29. Of science, art, and literature, we can say little; for all that had been achieved under the Pharaohs and Ptolemies disappeared with the conquest of the Moslems. A schoolmaster is found in almost every village, but the Koran is the only book studied. Medicine is little understood, though the tribes in the south and elsewhere have great faith in its powers, and practice it in a very absurd and superstitious style. Among many tribes the religion may be styled medicine-worship. Inoculation is common among the Mohammedan tribes. Mechanical skill is generally respected; and the smith and worker in iron is reckoned among the headmen in every tribe. To the African mind the products of European skill and industry are the strongest arguments that can be brought forward to prove the superiority of their religious doctrines, and thus commerce seems indispensable to prepare the way for any extensive change of creed.

30. Our knowledge of African commerce is very scanty. Caravans of camels pass over the wide deserts by such routes as lead them to the greater number of springs, brooks, oases or comparatively fertile places. The chieftains in the desert are the principal traders. Timbuctoo, on the southern edge of the Sahara, is the chief commercial depôt and central station for the caravans which arrive from Tafilet, Tripoli, and other places in North Africa. From Timbuctoo they proceed on their route along the course of the Niger to Katsina (another station of commercial importance), which is also visited by the caravans from Soudan and Bornou. From Katsina the caravan route leads to Bornou and Lake Tsad, thence to the territories of the Tibboos and Tawareks, and on to Moorzook in the oasis of Fez.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF AFRICA.

to the south of the continent,

of the Upper and Middle Bishari, forming the population of the Nile valley. The most remarkable gradations of the Coptic population are found in the Delta and the Nile valley.

Information they vary from the north to the south, the farther south even as the centre of the continent.

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that had been achieved under the Moslems. A schoolmaster is to be met with in every village. Medicine is little known, and the people have a great faith in its powers, and many tribes the religion might be traced to the Mohammedan tribes. The most important articles of commerce in iron is reckoned among the principal products of European skill and industry, and the wayward to prove the superiority of the European is unsatisfactory to prepare the way to

Caravans of camels pass over the desert, and the number of springs, brooks, and rivers are the principal traders. The most important commercial depôt and central point is Fezzan. In other places in North Africa. The course of the Niger to Kashna is traced by the caravans from Soudan to the Niger, thence to Lake Tsad, thence to the Nile, and thence to Fezzan. The most important commercial depôt and central point is Fezzan.

35. The tradition that Jewish and Tyrian merchants, on their voyages to Ophir (?), explored the east coast of Africa, is apocryphal; but another account, that in the time of Pharaoh-Necho the Phenicians circumnavigated Africa, seems to be well authenticated. But all real information on these points is lost to the present; and it is even probable that the Carthaginians had a better knowledge of the interior than is possessed by the modern geographers.

36. We need not, therefore, resort to ancient records, but turn to those of more recent date, for an elucidation of the subject. The fifteenth century is specially remarkable for the extension it gave to our knowledge of the continent. In that century Henry the Navigator sailed round the formidable Cape Nun; Dias and Vasco de Gama discovered the Cape of Good Hope; and both the western and eastern coasts were partly explored by several European voyagers.

37. The older travels and discoveries may be arranged in the following order: in the fourteenth century, the travels of the Arabian Ebu Batuta, in the north of Africa; in the fifteenth, the Portuguese discoverers of Madeira, Cape Blanco, Senegal, Guinea, Benin, the Cape of Good Hope, etc.; and the navigation of the east coast by the Portuguese Covillham, who first traveled in Abyssinia; in the sixteenth, the travels of Leo Africanus through Barbary and the Sahara to Abyssinia, the travels of the German Ranwolf in the north, and Windham's voyage to Guinea, which was followed by other expeditions in 1554 and 1562. In 1570 and 1600 the Portuguese visited Monomotapa, then a powerful state near the Mozambique coast.

38. In the seventeenth century, the Englishmen Jobson and Thompson, in their journey to Timbuctoo, opened British commerce with Africa, and the slave-trade immediately followed. In 1662 we find a French colony on the Senegal, and many explorations thence to the interior were undertaken, including those of Renouard and others. In 1624 the Jesuit Lobo endeavored to find a way from the equator, through the interior, as far as Abyssinia. Thevenot's journey to Egypt in 1662, the English occupation of Cape Coast in 1664, Brue's voyage to Senegambia, and several other visits to the western coast, mark the progress made in the latter half of this century.

39. In the course of the eighteenth century various additions were made to our store of information. In 1788 the African Society was formed in London, and under its direction Ledyard and Lucas were sent to explore the Niger, and were followed by Major Houghton. The English colony of Sierra Leone was founded in 1790. The French expedition to Egypt, toward the close of this century, gave a new impulse to researches in Africa.

40. The works published on Africa since 1800 are very numerous. A few of the more important only need be mentioned. In 1802-5 Lichtenstein traveled in the district north of the Cape of Good Hope, and first furnished information regarding the Bechuana tribes. The travels of Mungo Park, from Timbuctoo to Boussa, are familiar to every one. In 1809 Burchardt was sent out by the African Society, and his explorations, rich in results, occupied the years 1812-16. To the French we are indebted for much valuable information concerning Morocco, Algeria, and the neighboring parts of the Sahara.

41. In 1821 Oudney, Clapperton, and Denham set out from Tripoli in a southerly direction through the border land that separates the Libyan from the Sahara Desert, intending to proceed to Bornou and explore the course of the Niger. Oudney died in 1824, but Clapperton and Denham continued their journey and reached Sacatoo, the residence of the ruler of Soudan. They discovered the fresh-water lake Tsad. In the following year Clapperton, accompanied by three friends, started from Benin, intending to march through the whole region lying between Timbuctoo and Abyssinia, but died of dysentery, at Sacatoo, in 1827. His servant, Richard Lander, after giving an account of their discoveries, was employed in another exploration of the Niger, and traced its lower course to its mouth in the Bay of Benin.

42. During the last twenty-five years our knowledge of Southern Africa has received many important additions from the missionaries stationed there, especially Moffat; while Dr. Livingstone, who since 1843 has been earnestly endeavoring to open the countries north of the Cape of Good Hope, penetrated in 1849 as far as Lake N'gami in 20° south latitude, and in 1853, ascending the Zambese northward for several hundred miles, succeeded in crossing

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF

Liberia and Maryland, on the Guinea coast, have become independent communities of blacks.

c. The large island of Madagascar and the Comoro group are under native rulers; but in some of the islands on the east coast, the French have recently established themselves, as at Mayotte and in the island of St. Marie.

45. The following table embraces states and colonies of Africa, but is not intended to give any information to accuracy. There is some doubt as to what has definite boundaries, or as to the government thereof:

TABLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE POSITION, EXTENT, AND POPULATION OF

Countries.	Geographical Position.		Extent in Square Miles.		Population.	
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Divisions.	Countries.	Divisions.	Countries.
REGION OF THE NILE:						
Egypt	24° 08' N. to 31° 37' N.	26° 20' E. to 36° 30' E.	178,000		2,500,000	
Nubia	15° 00' N. to 24° 08' N.	28° 40' E. to 37° 40' E.	255,000		1,000,000	
Sennar, Meröe, etc.	10° 00' N. to 17° 40' N.	32° 00' E. to 35° 43' E.	144,000		500,000	
Abyssinia	7° 30' N. to 17° 30' N.	34° 50' E. to 43° 20' E.	246,000	823,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
BARBARY STATES:						
Tripoli, with Barca and Fezzan	33° 40' N. to 32° 54' N.	2° 57' E. to 19° 23' E.	298,000		2,000,000	
Tunis	31° 30' N. to 37° 30' N.	7° 47' E. to 11° 20' E.	79,000		2,000,000	
Algeria (<i>French</i>)	34° 30' N. to 37° 03' N.	1° 59' W. to 8° 43' E.	214,000		2,500,000	
Morocco	28° 30' N. to 35° 53' N.	1° 30' W. to 11° 40' W.	220,000	811,000	8,500,000	15,000,000
SAHARA OR THE DESERT:						
Eastern Sahara	16° 12' N. to 32° 30' N.	14° 30' E. to 29° 30' E.	1,200,000		1,500,000	
Western Sahara	14° 30' N. to 23° 30' N.	14° 40' E. to 16° 30' W.	800,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,000,000
SOUDAN OR NEGROLAND:						
Senegambia—						
Native States	5° 40' N. to 17° 30' N.	7° 30' W. to 17° 30' W.	400,000		7,984,000	
Senegal (<i>French</i>)			80,000		20,804	
Bissao (<i>Portuguese</i>)			35,500		1,065	
Gambia (<i>British</i>)			200		5,608	
Sierra Leone (<i>British</i>)			800	516,000	38,408	8,000,000
Guinea—						
Native States	4° 30' N. to 9° 50' N.	18° 30' W. to 15° 00' E.	400,000		3,684,000	
Liberia (<i>American Negro</i>)			100,000		200,000	
Gold Coast (<i>British</i>)			6,000		151,846	
San Tomas & Principe (<i>Portug.</i>)			500	508,500	12,654	4,000,000
Central Soudan (Timbuctoo, Saka- too, Kankan, Borgou, Yarriba, Fandah, Benin, Bonny, Wari)	9° 00' N. to 18° 00' N.	10° 00' W. to 10° 00' E.	1,400,000		20,000,000	
Eastern Soudan (Bornou, Bagirmi, Waddy, Darfoor, Kordofan, etc.)	9° 30' N. to 16° 00' N.	10° 00' E. to 32° 30' E.	800,000	2,200,000	10,000,000	30,000,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA:						
West Coast—						
Gaboon	4° 00' N. to 2° 00' S.	8° 50' E. to 15° 00' E.	100,000		1,500,000	
Loango	2° 00' S. to 6° 30' S.	9° 50' E. to 16° 00' E.	120,000		2,000,000	
Congo	6° 30' S. to 9° 30' S.	12° 00' E. to 18° 00' E.	120,000		2,580,000	
Angola	9° 30' S. to 10° 30' S.	13° 00' E. to 18° 30' E.	60,000		1,000,000	
Bonguela	10° 30' S. to 18° 40' S.	12° 00' E. to 18° 30' E.	200,000		2,500,000	
Ovampo, Damara, etc.	18° 40' S. to 23° 00' S.	12° 00' E. to 20° 00' E.	200,000	800,000	500,000	10,000,000
Interior Table-land				2,000,000		20,000,000
East Coast—						
Somaulia	4° 00' N. to 12° 00' N.	40° 00' E. to 51° 00' E.	500,000		2,000,000	
Zanguebar	4° 00' N. to 10° 00' S.	35° 00' E. to 48° 00' E.	600,000		3,000,000	
Mozambique	10° 00' S. to 26° 00' S.	30° 00' E. to 40° 00' E.	400,000	1,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
SOUTH AFRICA:						
Hottentots and Namaquas	23° 00' S. to 29° 00' S.	12° 00' E. to 31° 00' E.	800,000		800,000	
Cape Colony (<i>British</i>)	13° 30' S. to 35° 00' S.	16° 00' E. to 27° 00' E.	120,000		800,000	
Caffraria (<i>British</i>)	30° 00' S. to 33° 30' S.	27° 00' E. to 29° 00' E.	20,000		150,000	
Natal (<i>British</i>)	29° 00' S. to 32° 00' S.	29° 30' E. to 32° 00' E.	20,000		150,000	
Zulu Country	26° 00' S. to 29° 00' S.	30° 00' E. to 32° 30' E.	30,000		200,000	
Orange-River Free State	27° 00' S. to 30° 30' S.	24° 00' E. to 30° 00' E.	40,000		200,000	
Trans-Vaal Republic	23° 00' S. to 27° 00' S.	27° 00' E. to 32° 00' E.	25,000	565,000	200,000	2,000,000
AFRICAN ISLANDS:*						
Madagascar	12° 00' S. to 25° 40' S.	43° 00' E. to 50° 00' E.	240,000		4,500,000	
Re-union or Bourbon	20° 40' S. to 21° 30' S.	55° 20' E. to 55° 40' E.	1,200		120,000	
Mauritius	19° 55' S. to 20° 32' S.	51° 20' E. to 51° 50' E.	750		240,000	
Socotra	12° 50' N. to 13° 00' N.	53° 50' E. to 54° 20' E.	1,200		12,000	
Cape Verde	14° 45' N. to 17° 19' N.	22° 45' W. to 23° 25' W.	1,700		120,000	
		5° 33' W. to 5° 45' W.	50		8,000	

The following table embodies a general review of the present condition of the various and colonies of Africa, but at best its information can only be deemed as an approximation to accuracy. There is scarcely, indeed, a single country of the whole grand division as definite boundaries, or of which any enumeration of the people has been taken by government thereof:

ND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

Population.		Principal Cities and Towns.
Division.	Countries.	
2,500,000		.....Calro, Alexandria, Slout, Medinet, Damietta, Rosetta, Suez, Atfeh, Benisouef, Girgeh, Kenneh, etc.
1,000,000		.....Dongola, Derr, etc.
500,000		.....Sonnar, Khartum, Shendi, Atbara, etc.
2,000,000—6,000,000		.....Gondar, Antalo, Ankobar, Tajurra, Massouah, etc.
2,000,000		.....Tripoli, Ederné, Aujillah, Ghadamia, Mourzouk, etc.
2,000,000		.....Tunis, Farina, Kairwan, Sousa, Biseria, etc.
2,500,000		.....Algiers, Constantina, Oran, Tlemcen, Bona, etc.
8,500,000—15,000,000		.....Morocco, Fez, Mequines, Mogadore, Tangier, etc.
1,500,000		.....Bilma (Mourzouk and Ghadamia under Tripoli), etc.
500,000—2,000,000		.....Asben, Agably, Toudemi, Tisheet, Hoden, Argula, etc.
7,984,000		.....Macaye, Albrada, Footatoro, Bambouk, Galam, etc.
20,804		.....St. Louis, Podhol, Bakal, etc.
1,065		.....Bissao, Cacheo, etc.
5,693		.....Bathurst, Clifton, Fort St. George, etc.
88,408—8,000,000		.....Freetown, Regentstown, Gloucester, etc.
3,686,000		.....Komassi, Abomey, Abbeokuta, Jenné, etc.
200,000		.....Monrovia, Marshall, Edina, Harper, etc.
151,846		.....Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Annamaboo, Dixcove, etc.
12,654—4,000,000		.....San Tomas, San Antonio, etc.
20,000,000		.....Timbuctoo, Sakatoo, Kankau, Boussa, Katunga, Benin, Bonny, etc.
10,000,000—20,000,000		.....El Obeld, Kobbe, Wara, Kenga, Masna, Kuka, Ujo, etc.
1,500,000		.....Naango or Georgetown.
2,000,000		.....Banza-Loango, Mayumba, Kabenda, Embomma, Malembu, etc.
2,580,000		.....Banza-Congo, Ambriz, etc.
1,000,000		.....St. Paul de Loango, Sauza, Cassanga, etc.
2,500,000		.....St. Philip de Benguela, Sumba, Bihé, Caconda, etc.
500,000—10,000,000		.....Barmen, Oosop, etc.
.....—20,000,000		.....Matlamva, Cabango, Njambl, Schinte, Makotolo, Maketo, Zumbo, Monza, Lucenda, Kabogo, Muanza, etc.
2,000,000		.....Zalla, Berbers, Hanar, etc.
8,000,000		.....Jubb, Lamboo, Mombas, Zanzibar, Mhoamaji, Quiloa, etc.
3,000,000—3,000,000		.....Kisanga, Mozambique, Quillman, Senna, Tete, Sofala, Inhambane, etc.
800,000		.....Krumen, Latakoo, Kurrechana, Kolobeng, etc.
800,000		.....Cape Town, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Somerset, Esaufort, Clan William, Zwellendam, etc.
150,000		.....London, etc.
150,000		.....Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Palmerston, etc.
200,000	
200,000		.....Bloemfontein, etc.
200,000—2,000,000		.....Potchefstroom, etc.
4,500,000		.....Tananarivo, Tamatave, Nosibe, Menabe, Mata'ane, Port Dauphin, etc.
120,000		.....St. Denis, St. Paul, etc.
240,000		.....Port Louis, Mahébourg, Grand Port, etc.
12,000		.....Tamarida.
120,000		.....Ribeira-Grande, Porto-Praya.
6,000		.....Jamestown (Longwood), etc.
.....Georgetown.

28. Of the forms of government among the several nations and tribes, nothing is known. Though there is despotism, it appears to be limited to some extent by for the "headmen" in every tribe, who form a sort of aristocracy, and whom the king consults on all important affairs. The liberty of speech employed in a native parliament rather "palaver," is often considerable. Though women are generally found in a position, the wives of the king often take part in council, and exercise their influence in the affairs of state. Civilization, in the proper sense of the term, is only to be met with the settlements of the Europeans; for the condition of the Moors, Arabs, and Egyptians is scarcely entitled to rank higher than that of semi-civilization.

29. Of science, art, and literature, we can say little; for all that had been achieved by the Pharaohs and Ptolemies disappeared with the conquest of the Moslems. A school of medicine is found in almost every village, but the Koran is the only book studied. Medicine is understood, though the tribes in the south and elsewhere have great faith in its power, and practice it in a very absurd and superstitious style. Among many tribes the religion is styled medicine-worship. Inoculation is common among the Mohammedans. Mechanical skill is generally respected; and the smith and worker in iron is reckoned among the headmen in every tribe. To the African mind the products of European industry are the strongest arguments that can be brought forward to prove the superiority of their religious doctrines, and thus commerce seems indispensable to prepare the way for any extensive change of creed.

30. Our knowledge of African commerce is very scanty. Caravans of camels traverse the wide deserts by such routes as lead them to the greater number of springs, brooks, oases or comparatively fertile places. The chieftains in the desert are the principal stations. Timbuctoo, on the southern edge of the Sahara, is the chief commercial depôt and station for the caravans which arrive from Tafilet, Tripoli, and other places in North Africa. From Timbuctoo they proceed on their route along the course of the Niger to Gambia (another station of commercial importance), which is also visited by the caravans from Bornou. From Kashna the caravan route leads to Bornou and Lake Tsad, through the territories of the Tibboos and Tawareks, and on to Moorzook in the oasis of Kulfu is another great meeting-place of the caravans coming from Dahomey in the west, Borgou in the north-east, and Niffe in the south-east. There seems to be no direct communication between these caravans are in communication with others from the east, and thus commerce is in a primitive style of commerce, the Indian Ocean with the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. The principal places of commerce in the east are—Marnegar, Berbera, Gondar, Sennaar, and Kobbe. In Benguela and Angola negro caravans from the interior arrive at the chief places on the coast, bringing slaves, ivory, and gold dust, which are bartered for various commodities.

31. Among several interior tribes the native merchant is highly respected, and his person is safe even in times of feud or warfare. The land is cultivated, and the natives wear cotton dresses. They have fixed habitations. Gold and iron are manufactured with iron tools.

32. The coast tribes live almost as savages, but still it must not be forgotten that many of the tribes have independently, and by their own exertions, arrived at a certain stage of civilization and seem to be on the way to civilization. Their principal trade is in slaves. The Foulahs, the Joliffes, and the Mandingoes, however, have advanced beyond this stage, and their example which forbid us to despair of the progress of Africa in culture. All that is wanted is a free commercial intercourse and commerce, to teach them that it is better to employ their own hands than to sell them into slavery. Ability to understand such a truth will not be wanting; and when it is known and practiced, the negro will prove that he is human, and will break through the natural obstacles placed in the way of his development and improvement.

33. The history of Africa is brief but interesting. The valley of the Nile was the earliest period as the nursery of commerce, the arts, and science while the rest of the continent was almost totally unknown and was vaguely spoken of as Libya.

34. In later times the Greeks and Romans became more acquainted with the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and penetrated into the interior probably as far as the Niger. They had scarcely any definite knowledge of the countries lying beyond Numidia, and Africa was entirely unknown to them.

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voyage to Senegambia, and several other visits to the western coast, mark the progress made
in the latter half of this century.

39. In the course of the eighteenth century various additions were made to our store of
information. In 1788 the African Society was formed in London, and under its direction
Ledyard and Levens were sent to explore the Niger, and were followed by Major Houghton.
The English colony of Sierra Leone was founded in 1790. The French expedition to Egypt,
toward the close of this century, gave a new impulse to researches in Africa.

40. The works published on Africa since 1800 are very numerous. A few of the more
important only need be mentioned. In 1802-5 Lichtenstein traveled in the district north
of the Cape of Good Hope, and first furnished information regarding the Bechuana tribes.
The travels of Mungo Park, from Timbuctoo to Boussa, are familiar to every one. In 1809
Burchardt was sent out by the African Society, and his explorations, rich in results, occupied
the years 1812-16. To the French we are indebted for much valuable information concern-
ing Morocco, Algeria, and the neighboring parts of the Sahara.

41. In 1821 Oudney, Clapperton, and Denham set out from Tripoli in a southerly direc-
tion through the border land that separates the Libyan from the Sahara Desert, intending
to proceed to Bornou and explore the course of the Niger. Oudney died in 1824, but Clap-
perton and Denham continued their journey and reached Sacatoo, the residence of the ruler
of Soudan. They discovered the fresh-water lake Tsad. In the following year Clapperton,
accompanied by three friends, started from Benin, intending to march through the whole
region lying between Timbuctoo and Abyssinia, but died of dysentery, at Sacatoo, in 1827.
His servant, Richard Lander, after giving an account of their discoveries, was employed in
another exploration of the Niger, and traced its lower course to its mouth in the Bay
of Benin.

42. During the last twenty-five years our knowledge of Southern Africa has received
many important additions from the missionaries stationed there, especially Moffat; while Dr.
Livingstone, who since 1843 has been earnestly endeavoring to open the countries north of
the Cape of Good Hope, penetrated in 1849 as far as Lake N'gami in 20° south latitude, and
in 1853, ascending the Zambese northward for several hundred miles, succeeded in crossing
the continent to Loando on the west coast. Having retraced his steps to the point on the
Zambese from which he had started, the adventurous traveler next followed that stream,
which there bends eastward, till he reached the east coast in latitude 18° south. He is still
(1862) prosecuting discoveries in that rich and interesting region.

43. Farther north the geography, language, and manners of the inhabitants of Abyssinia,
Sennaar, and Kordofan have, during late years, been greatly illustrated by the efforts of
various Europeans who have traveled thither with the hope of exploring the source of the
Nile. Finally the extensive and long-continued researches of Dr. Barth and his companions,
proceeding by the same general route from Tripoli as Clapperton and Denham, and investi-
gating, though more comprehensively, the same central division of the continent, have
enriched our store of knowledge and lead us to cherish the expectation that the day is not
far distant when the secret places of this land of mystery will be penetrated by the light of
science and civilization.

44. Those portions of Africa which have become known through the labors of the
explorers above recounted, and their numerous co-laborers, may be divided as follows:

a. Native states and regions—Ashantee, Dahomey, Fezzan, Barea, Bornou, Darfoor,
Korlofan, Dongola, Guinea, Abyssinia, Morocco, Senegambia, Sennaar, Soudan with Sahara,
the territories of the Imaum of Muscat, and the countries of the interior, with others on the
east coast.

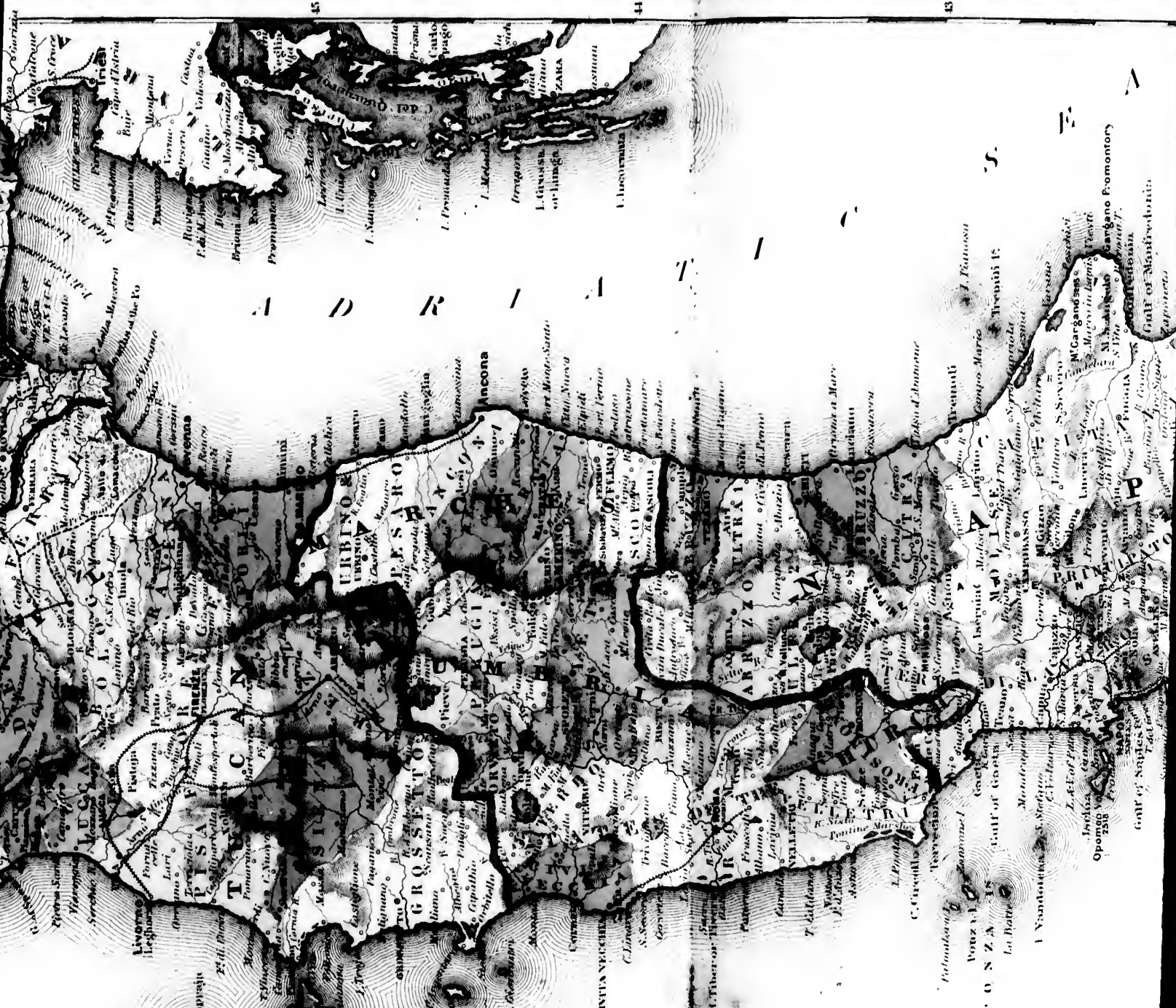
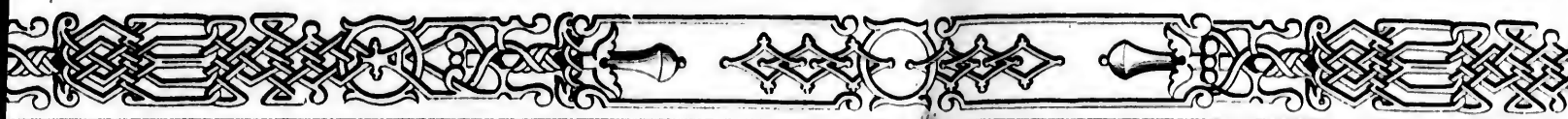
b. Foreign possessions and colonies—the British possessions are: Cape Colony and Natal
and the south; the islands of Mauritius, St. Helena, and Ascension; Sierra Leone, Cape Coast,
and the Gambia colony. The French have settlements on the Senegal, with the islands of
St. Louis and Goree, the isle of Bourbon or Re-Union, and the great colony of Algeria.
Egypt, Nubia, Tunis, and Tripoli belong nominally to Turkey. The Dutch have forts and
settlements in Guinea. The Portuguese have the Azore and Cape de Verde islands, with
Madeira, Porto Santo, and St. Thomas, and the mainland countries of Angola, Benguela,
and Mozaunbique, etc. The Canary Islands belong to Spain. The American colonies of

San Tomas & Principe... (Portug.)	.....	500	506,500	.....	101,000	12,654	4,000,000	.....
Central Soudan (Timbuctoo, Saka- too, Kankan, Borgou, Yarriba, Fandah, Benin, Bonny, Warl) ..	9° 00' N. to 18° 00' N. 10° 00' W. to 10° 00' E.	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000,000	.....	.....
Eastern Soudan (Bornou, Bagirmi, Waddy, Darfour, Kordofan, etc.) }	9° 30' N. to 16° 00' N ... 10° 00' E. to 32° 30' E.	500,000	2,200,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	30,000,000	.....
Southern Africa:								
West Coast—								
Gaboon.....	4° 00' N to 2° 00' S 8° 50' E. to 15° 00' E.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	.....	.....
Loango.....	2° 00' S. to 6° 30' S 8° 50' E. to 16° 00' E.	120,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Congo.....	6° 30' S. to 9° 30' S 12° 00' E. to 18° 00' E.	120,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000	.....	.....
Angola.....	9° 30' S. to 10° 30' S 13° 00' E. to 18° 30' E.	60,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Benguela.....	10° 30' S. to 13° 40' S 12° 00' E. to 18° 30' E.	300,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000	.....	.....
Ovampo, Damara, etc.....	13° 40' S. to 23° 00' S 12° 00' E. to 20° 00' E.	200,000	800,000	.....	500,000	.....	10,000,000	.....
Interior Table-land.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	20,000,000
East Coast—								
Somaula.....	4° 00' N. to 12° 00' N. 40° 00' E. to 51° 00' E.	500,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Zanguebar.....	4° 00' N. to 10° 00' S 35° 00' E. to 48° 00' E.	600,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000	.....	.....
Mozambique.....	10° 00' S. to 26° 00' S 30° 00' E. to 40° 00' E.	400,000	1,500,000	.....	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000	.....
SOUTH AFRICA:								
Hottentots and Namaquas.....	23° 00' S. to 29° 00' S 12° 00' E. to 31° 00' E.	300,000	.....	.....	.....	800,000	.....	.....
Cape Colony (British).....	13° 30' S. to 35° 00' S 16° 00' E. to 27° 00' E.	120,000	.....	.....	.....	800,000	.....	.....
Caffraria (British).....	30° 00' S. to 32° 30' S 27° 00' E. to 29° 00' E.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....
Natal (British).....	28° 00' S. to 32° 00' S 28° 30' E. to 32° 00' E.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....
Zulu Country.....	26° 00' S. to 29° 00' S 30° 00' E. to 32° 30' E.	30,000	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....
Orange-River Free State.....	27° 00' S. to 30° 30' S 24° 00' E. to 30° 00' E.	40,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....	.....
Trans-Waal Republic.....	23° 00' S. to 27° 00' S 27° 00' E. to 32° 00' E.	25,000	565,000	.....	200,000	.....	2,000,000	.....
AFRICAN ISLANDS:*								
Madagascar.....	12° 00' S. to 25° 40' S 48° 00' E. to 50° 00' E.	240,000	.....	.....	.....	4,500,000	.....	.....
Re-union or Bourbon.....	20° 40' S. to 21° 20' S 55° 20' E. to 55° 40' E.	1,200	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
Mauritius.....	19° 55' S. to 20° 32' S 51° 20' E. to 51° 50' E.	750	.....	.....	.....	240,000	.....	.....
Socotra.....	12° 50' N. to 13° 00' N 53° 50' E. to 54° 20' E.	1,200	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Cape Verde.....	14° 45' N. to 17° 13' N 23° 45' W. to 25° 25' W.	1,700	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
St. Helena.....	15° 51' S. to 16° 03' S 5° 32' W. to 5° 45' W.	50	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Ascension.....	7° 50' S. to 7° 56' S 14° 20' W. to 14° 27' W.	100	245,000	.....	2,000	.....	5,000,000	.....
Total.....	37° 20' N to 35° 00' S 16° 30' W. to 51° 00' E. ....	.....	11,964,300	.....	.....	110,000,000	.....	.....

* The Canary and Madeira Islands, though properly African Islands, are noticed under Spain and Portugal, of which

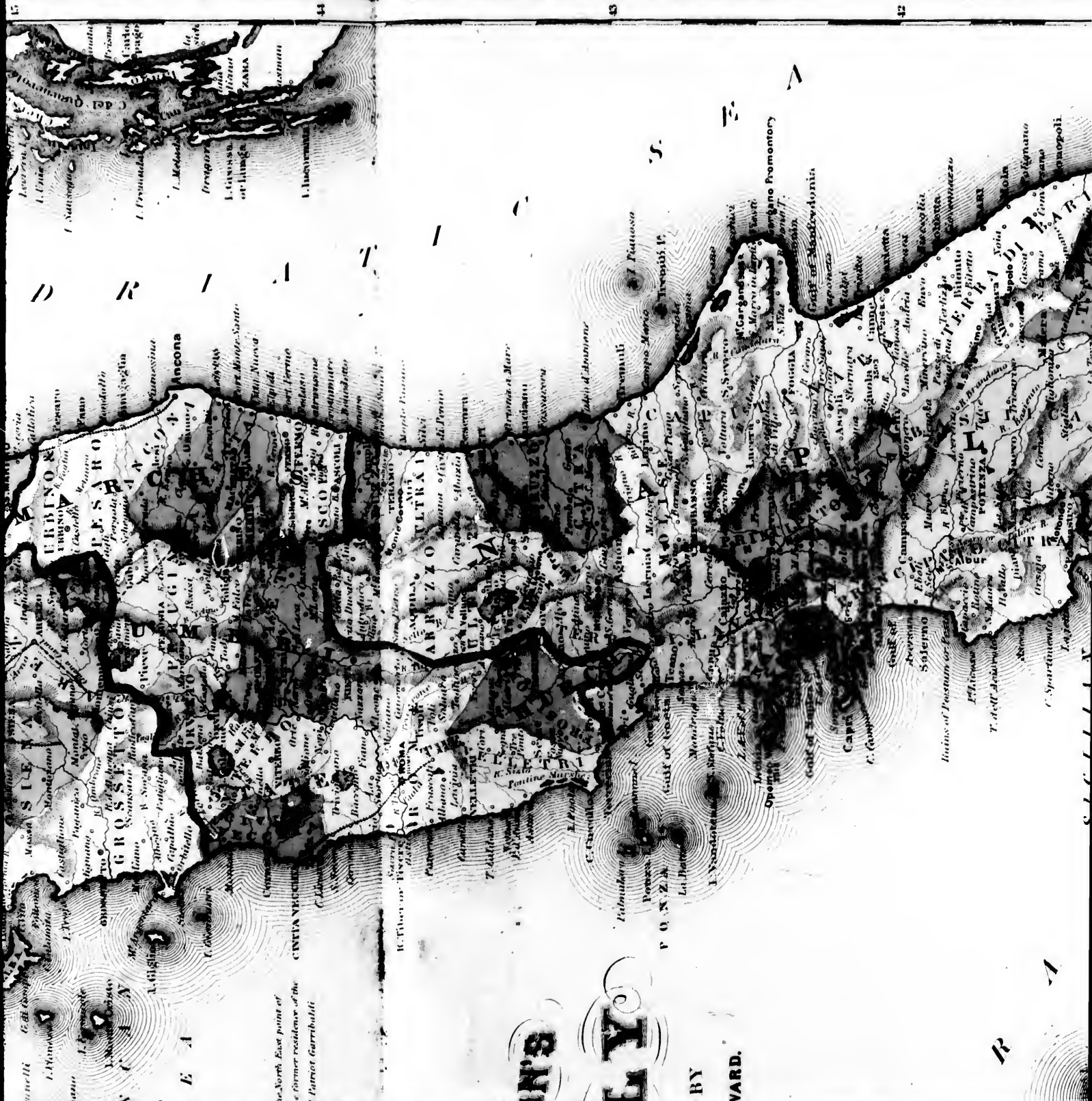
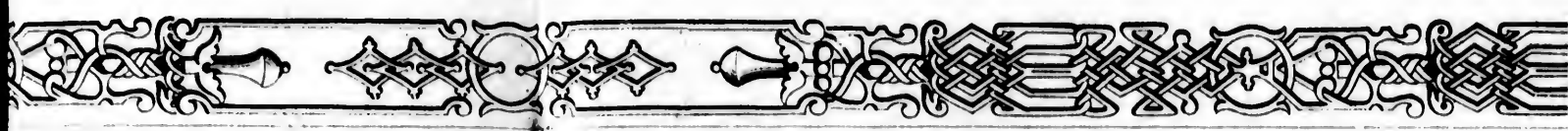
101,910	.....	Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Annamaboo, Dixcove, etc.
12,654	— 4,000,000	..... San Tomas, San Antonio, etc.
20,000,000	.....	Timbuctoo, Sakatoo, Kankan, Bousa, Katanga, Benin, Bonny, etc.
10,000,000	— 30,000,000	..... El Obeid, Kobbe, Wara, Kenga, Masna, Kuka, Ujo, etc.
1,500,000	.....	Naango or Georgetown.
2,000,000	.....	Banza-Loango, Mayumba, Kabenda, Embomma, Malembu, etc.
2,580,000	.....	Banza-Congo, Ambriz, etc.
1,000,000	.....	St. Paul de Loando, Sauza, Cassanga, etc.
2,500,000	.....	St. Philip de Benguela, Sumba, Bihé, Cacoenda, etc.
500,000	— 10,000,000	..... Barmen, Oosop, etc.
.....	— 20,000,000	..... Matlamva, Cabango, Njambi, Schinte, Makoiolo, Maketo, Zumbo, Moza Lucenda, Kabogo, Muanza, etc.
2,000,000	.....	Zalla, Berbera, Hanar, etc.
3,000,000	.....	Jubb, Lamboo, Mombas, Zanzibar, Mhoamaji, Quilloa, etc.
3,000,000	— 3,000,000	..... Kilaanga, Mozambique, Quillimane, Senna, Tete, Sofala, Inhambane, etc.
800,000	.....	Krumen, Latakoo, Kurcchana, Kolobeng, etc.
300,000	.....	Cape Town, Grahamtown, Port Elizabeth, Somerset, Pzaufort, Clan William Zwellendam, etc.
150,000	.....	London, etc.
150,000	.....	Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Palmerston, etc.
200,000	.....	.....
200,000	.....	Bloemfontein, etc.
200,000	— 2,000,000	..... Potchebstrom, etc.
4,500,000	.....	Tananarivo, Tamatave, Nosibe, Menabe, Mata'ano, Port Dauphin, etc.
120,000	.....	St. Denis, St. Paul, etc.
240,000	.....	Port Louis, Mahébourg, Grand Port, etc.
12,000	.....	Tamarida.
120,000	Ribeira-Grande, Porto-Praya.
6,000	Jamestown (Longwood), etc.
2,000	— 5,000,000 Georgetown.
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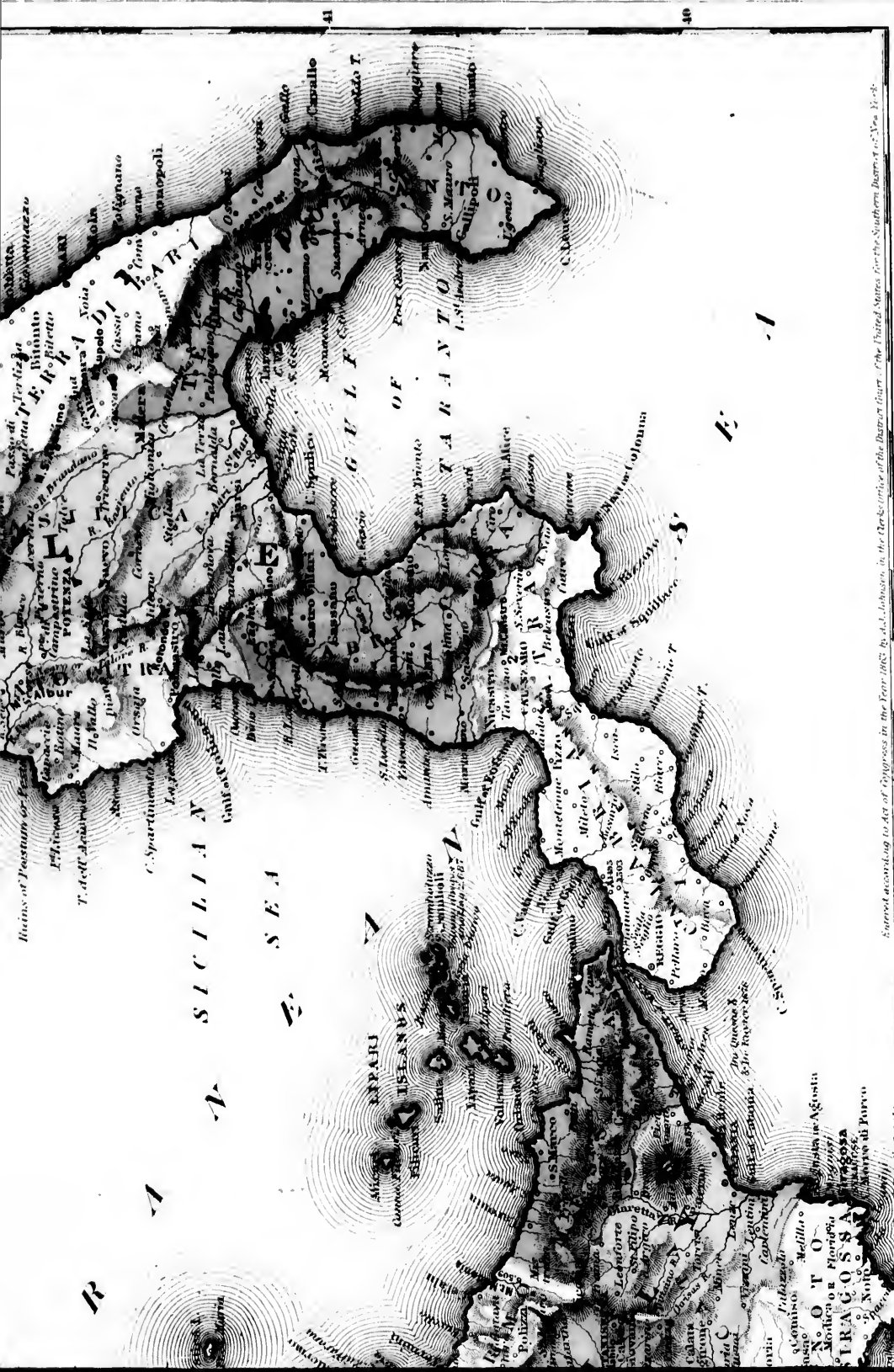
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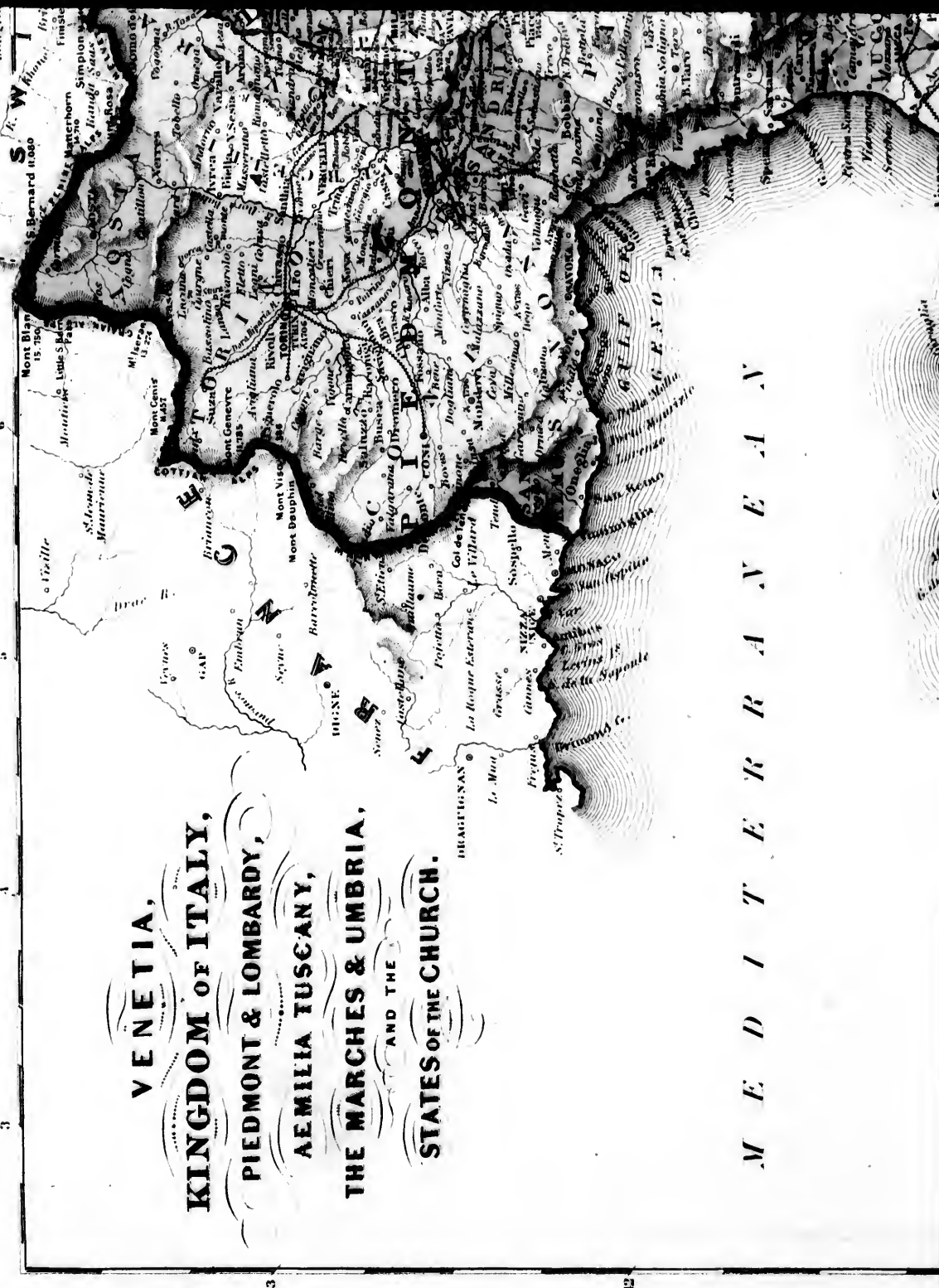


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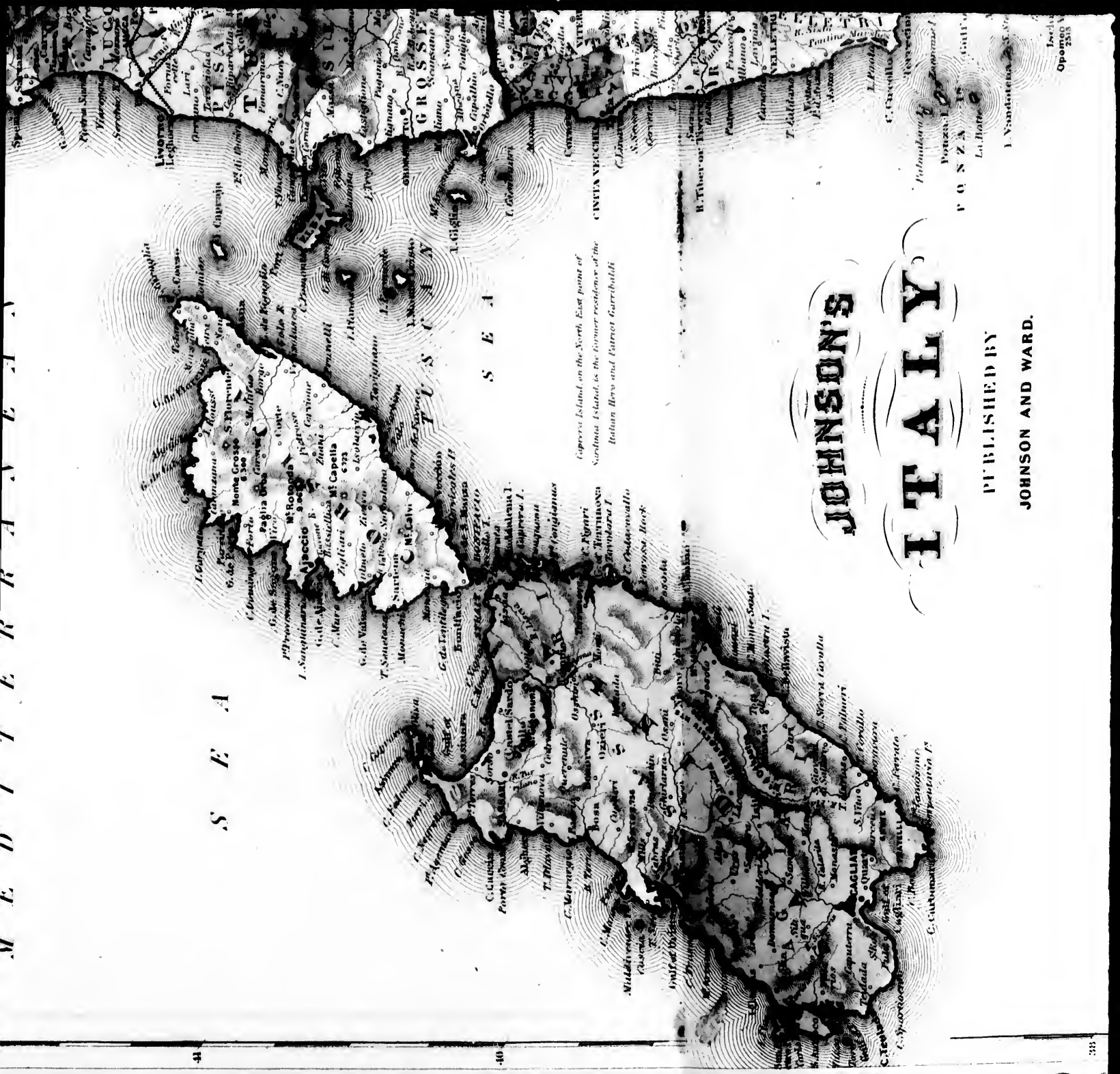
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Capri Island, on the North East point of Sorrento Island, is the former residence of the Italian Hero and Patriot Garibaldi.



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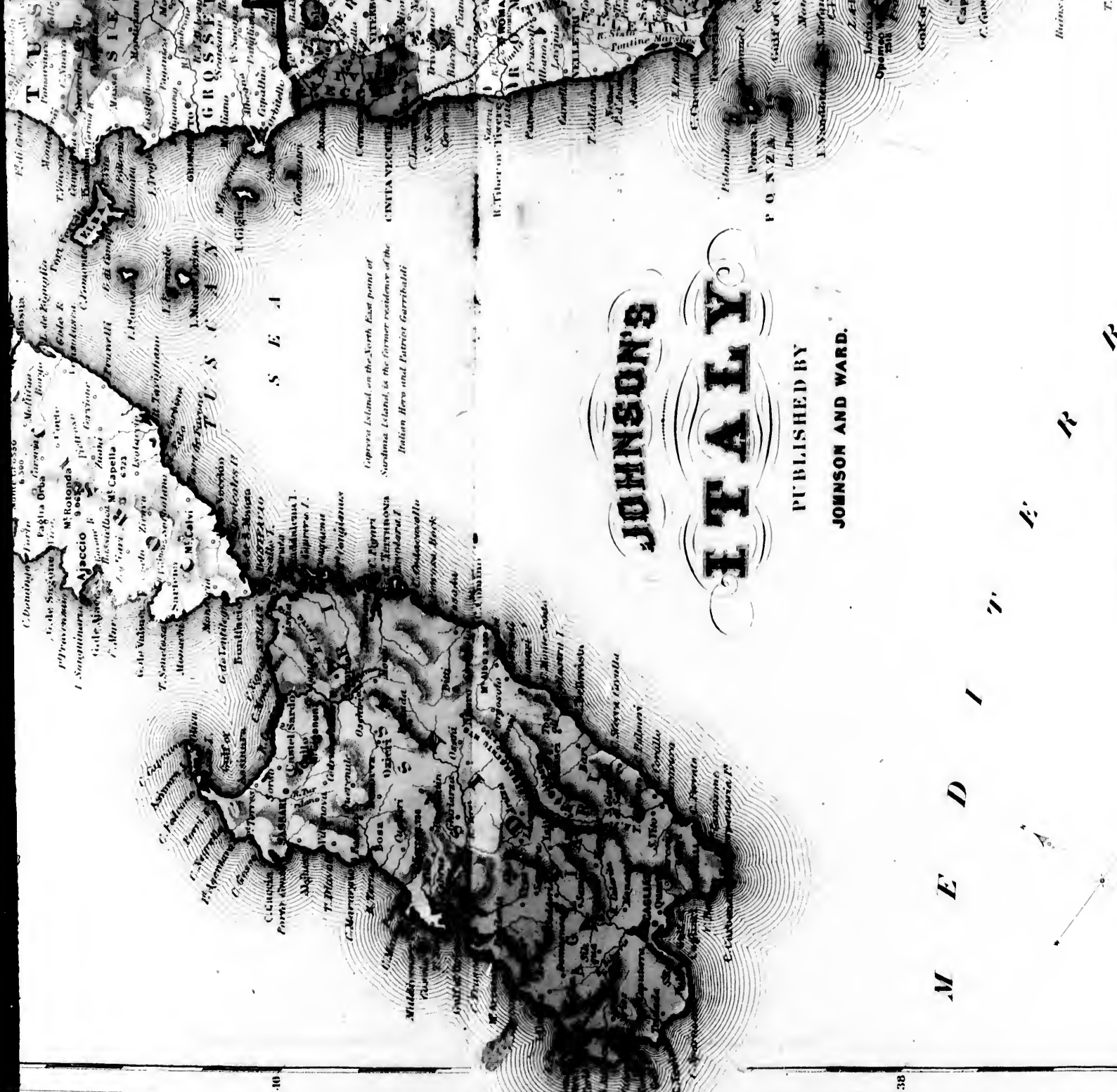
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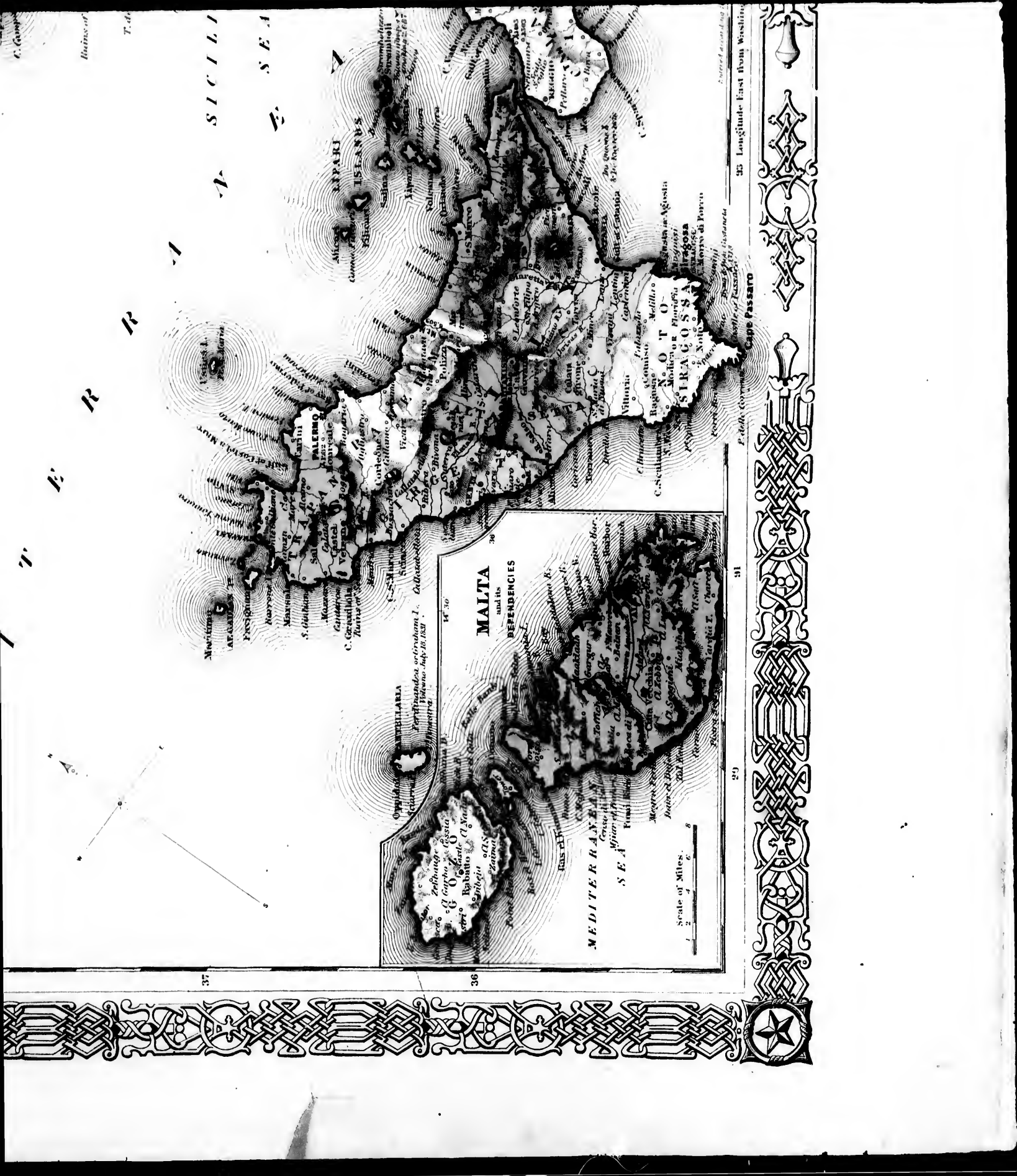
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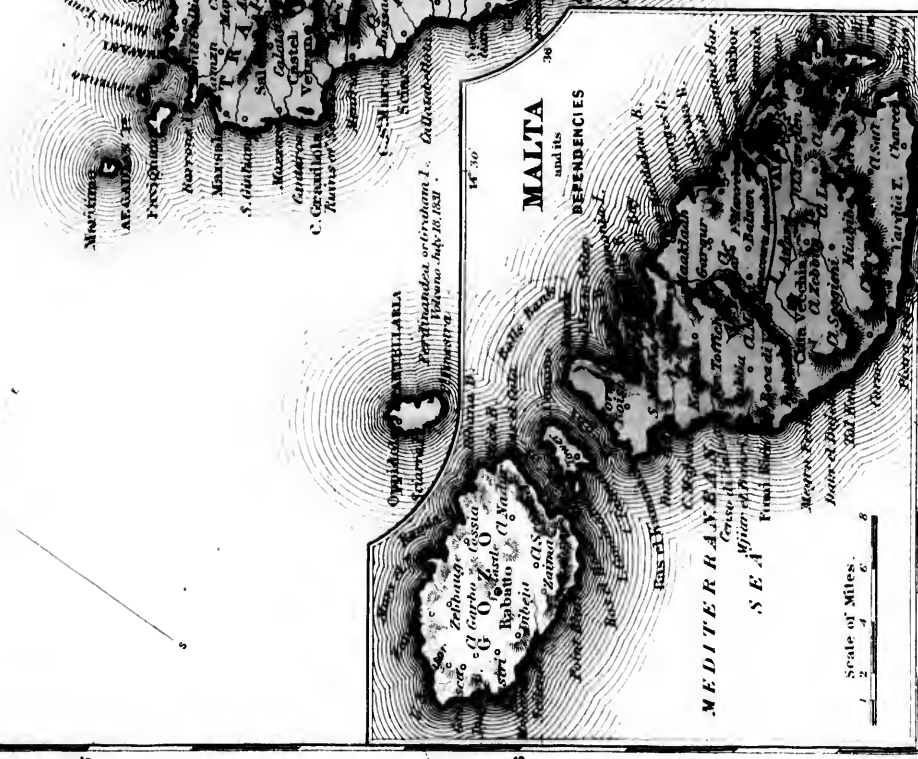
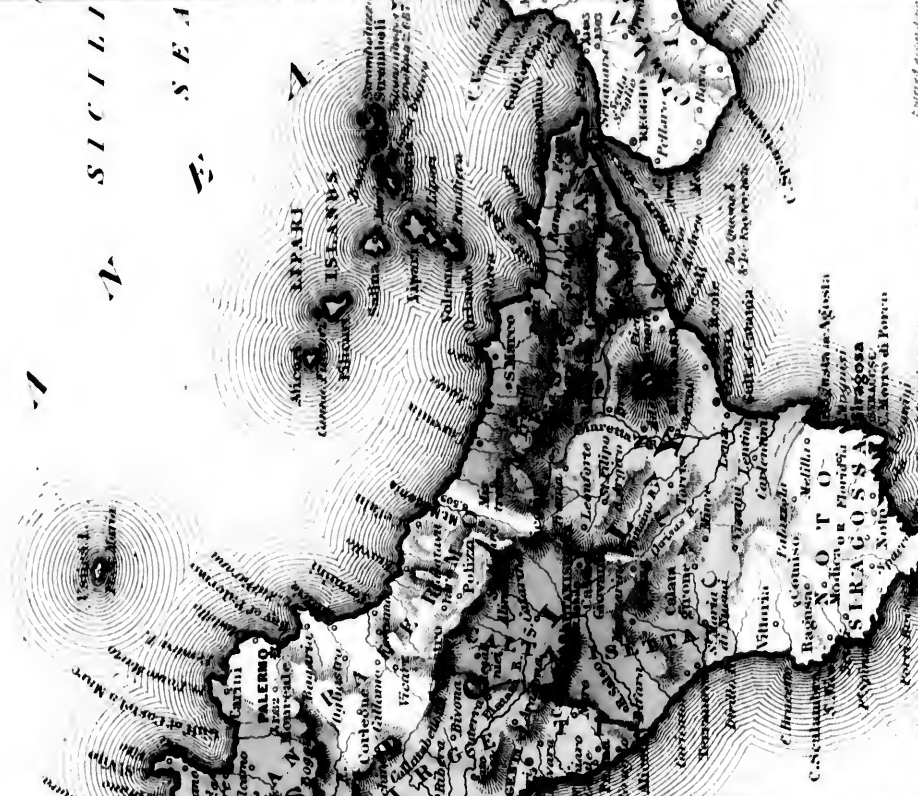




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GEOGRAPHY 0

OCEANICA is the name applied to all those islands in the Pacific Ocean which either singly or in groups extend from the shores of south-eastern Asia to those of western America, and from about 30° north to 50° south latitude. Geographers consider this collection of islands as the fifth grand division of the world, and divide them into the three groups of Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia. The whole land surface is variously estimated at four and a half to five millions square miles, and the population at thirty to thirty-five millions.

MALAYSIA OR THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

1. MALAYSIA includes the numerous and large islands which lie between latitudes 29° north and 13° south, and longitudes 95° and 130° east. The group is called Malaysia from the fact that the Malay race are the most prominent of the inhabitants. In this section of Oceanica are also sometimes included the peninsula of Malacca and the northwest portion of the island of Papua or New Guinea. Area about 1,250,000 square miles; population 25,000,000.

2. The arrangement of the several islands leaves a number of open spaces or seas, often difficult of access; but navigation is favored by constant winds and a general exemption from tempests. These seas within the archipelago are chiefly—the China Sea between Borneo and the Malay peninsula; the Java Sea between Java and Borneo, and the Sea of Celebes, the Soo-loo Sea, the Sea of Floris, and the Banda Sea. The Strait of Macassar between Borneo and Celebes, the Moluccas Passage, Pitt's Passage, and Gillolo Passage may be added to the list of narrow seas. The last-named and Dampier's Strait are the principal entrances to the archipelago from the east; while the straits of Malacca and Sunda give access from the west, and the straits of Lombok, Allas, Ombia, etc., open from the south.

3. The divisions of the archipelago founded on physical characteristics, productions, and people are five in number, as follows:

The *first* division embraces the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and Borneo to the 116th meridian. So far there is a general uniformity of animals and vegetation; the soil, much of it volcanic, is extremely fertile, and rice, the principal product, is also the general food of the people, who have made considerable advances in the arts and habits of civilized life.

The *second* division, comprehending Celebes, Bootan, and East Borneo up to 3° north latitude, is in soil, food, and civilization inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place.

The *third* division extends from the 124th to the 130th meridian and from latitude 10° south to 2° north. Here the monsoons and seasons are altered and nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the west islands is seen only on the sea-shore, and the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile; rice is scarce, and the staple food is sago. The people

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6. The woods abound with a dense and vigorous vegetation. Teak, mango, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interwoven from tree to tree, bind the whole together and render the forest utterly impenetrable. This tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the archipelago. The musa, and also several of the climbing canes, take root as often as they touch the ground with their boughs. The rafflesia, the largest flower known, is a parasitic production peculiar to these rank forests. The inexhaustible supply of timber afforded by these woods, however, is to the natives of far less importance than the cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and the numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts.

7. The animal kingdom varies with locality. Mammals are numerous in the west islands, but few are found in the east—the types of the former, as the elephant, tiger, etc., being allied to those of the neighboring continent, and in the latter connected more with those of Australia, especially in the possession of marsupials. Birds of the most brilliant plumage are numerous everywhere; the swallow builds its edible nest in the caves and rocks along the coasts, and that remarkable gallinaceous fowl, the megapodius, once thought to be peculiar to Australia, is found in the east islands. Serpents abound in the jungles, and sea-serpents of many kinds swarm in the Soc loo and other seas. The lac insect inhabits some of the islands; all of them swarm with stinging pests; and the white ant commits fearful ravages on buildings and furniture of every description. The gavia finds a congenial home in the streams of Sumatra, Java, and other large islands; the dudong frequents the shallows of the coasts; and fish and crustacea are innumerable in variety.

8. Two aboriginal and distinct races of man exist in these islands—a brown or fair-complexioned of Malay extraction and a black Papuan or negro. The brown races are about four inches below the average European stature, but are robust and somewhat clumsy. The face is square with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws, mouth large, nose small, eyes small and black, and hair lank. Their complexion does not appear to be affected by climate or habits. The Battals of Sumatra and the Dyaks of Borneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator, while the Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are among the darkest. The Papuan, or dark-colored natives, are dwarf negroes; they rarely attain the height of five feet, and have feeble frames. The skin is of a sooty-black; the chin retreats so as to form no part of the face; the lips are very prominent, and the countenance generally wild and malign. These blacks once probably occupied the whole archipelago. They still occupy the whole of Papua, but decrease in numbers westward, and in the more westerly islands are found only in the mountains and fastnesses, where they are hunted like wild beasts by the Malays. Wherever found they appear to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

9. An unusually large proportion of the whole population has maritime habits, and in many instances their chief towns are built on stakes over the water. In towns of this description, as Borneo, Banjarmassin, etc., the inhabitants may be said to live wholly on the water. It is not wonderful that such a people should have become skillful boat-builders, and their

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF

Island, of nearly 3,000,000 square miles. These are wholly occupied as possessions and colonies of Great Britain.

3. Australia, like Africa and South America, is but little indented by arms of the ocean, and presents no wide estuaries of rivers. The principal indentations are the Gulf of Carpentaria, a considerable sea, and Cambridge Gulf on the north; Halifax and Moreton bays on the east; Port Philip, the Gulf of St. Vincent, and Spencer Gulf on the south, and Shark Bay, with a few others, on the west coast. Botany Bay and Jervis' Bay are inlets of small size, many of which are met with; and some of these, with the estuaries of the large rivers, afford tolerable shelter. On the whole, however, the coasts are deficient in good harbors.

4. The interior of the island is in a great part desert; but beyond the settlements comparatively little is known of its topography. A succession of mountain ranges stretches along and from 30 to 100 miles distant from the east and south-east coasts. The Australian Alps or Warragong Mountains belong to this chain, and are constantly covered with snow. The resemblance of the geological formations of these mountains to those of the Ural led Sir R. J. Murchison, in 1845, to foretell the existence of gold in the Australian cordillera, and in 1851 extensive diggings were discovered in Bathurst and Wellington districts in New South Wales, and since that time gold has been found in various and wide-spread localities in the colony of Victoria, which in productiveness exceed the California gold region.

5. The principal mineral products besides gold are granite, sandstone, limestone, coal, and slates; and rich ores of copper and argentiferous lead have been discovered in the south and south-east. Both the bituminous and anthracite coals are found in New South Wales.

6. The only river system of the interior fully explored is that of the Murray, which is swelled by the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarrie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee rivers, its basin being known to extend through at least ten degrees of latitude and thirteen degrees of longitude. Other principal rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven debouching on the east; the Blackwood and Glenelg on the south; the Swan and Canning on the west, and the Victoria, Adelaide, Liverpool, and Alligator on the north coast; but few serve to facilitate internal navigation. The principal lakes are those of Victoria and Torrens in South Australia—the latter, which appears to be only a salt marsh in the dry season, has a remarkable serpentine form, but its entire extent has not yet been determined. It has been conjectured that an inland sea occupied a considerable part of the unexplored interior, but hitherto no facts have transpired to confirm this opinion.

7. The agricultural capacities of Australia, although so large a part of the whole area is occupied by extensive sandy deserts, are excellent. Elsewhere fine pasture and woodlands are met with; but it is remarkable that the best soils are on the hill-slopes, the lowlands and valleys being commonly sterile except in the north where there is a fine alluvial plain.

8. A third part of the island lies within the torrid and the rest in the south temperate zone. The climate is peculiar and subject to great vicissitudes of temperature. The north half of the country being mostly within the tropics and the range of the monsoons, is subject in summer (between November and April) to heavy rains, which, however, are very irregular in their occurrence and last only for a few hours daily. In other parts of Australia years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also generally the dry season—a circumstance favorable to health. The north-east winds blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior are dry and hot, raising the temperature in New South Wales to 80° and 100° Fahr. On the other hand, the south-east winds are often very cold, and frost sometimes happens in the lowlands even in June.

9. Of 5,710 plants discovered in Australia, 5,440 are peculiar to the island. The most characteristic are ferns, nettles, and grasses, some of gigantic size; hard timber, gum and resin trees; palms, myrtles, cedars, pines, prickly shrubs, and a multitude of odoriferous plants. But it is remarkable that with one or two exceptions there are no indigenous fruits. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, and in some parts sugar and cotton, are successfully raised; but sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of pastoral economy, and it is principally as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into commercial importance. Queensland promises well as a cotton-growing country.

10. The indigenous quadrupeds hitherto discovered comprise fifty-eight species, of which forty-six, including the kangaroo, wombat, and other peneh animals, are peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands. The singular ornithorhynchus is an animal found only in Australia;

14. The following tables

Colonies.	Geographical Latitude S.
New South Wales	28° 06' to 37° 30'
Queensland	10° 33' to 29° 00'
Victoria	34° 12' to 39° 00'
South Australia	26° 00' to 33° 00'
West Australia	18° 30' to 34° 00'
North Australia	11° 30' to 26° 00'
<i>Australia</i>	10° 33' to 39° 00'
Tasmania	40° 43' to 43° 00'
New Zealand	34° 24' to 47° 00'
Total	10° 33' to 47° 00'

Colonies.	Land under Crop, acres.
New South Wales	247,543
Queensland	298,900
Victoria	351,884
South Australia	25,500
West Australia	984,157
<i>Australia</i>	140,036
Tasmania	141,007
New Zealand	1,215,830
Total	2,215,830

Colonies.	Wool, pounds.
New South Wales	17,261,255
Queensland	1,782,471
Victoria	21,660,294
South Australia	10,928,121
West Australia	594,663
<i>Australia</i>	51,626,911
Tasmania	6,107,906
New Zealand	5,096,751
Total	62,831,570

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1. POLYNESIA comprises Pacific Ocean to the eastwar ern coast of America. The visible into three distinct cla
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14. The following tables give a statistical view of these British colonies in 1860:

Position, extent, and population, etc.

Colonies.	Geographical Position.		Area in sq. miles.	Absolute Population.	Pop. to sq. m.	Capital.	Popula.
	Latitude S.	Longitude E.					
New South Wales	28° 08' to 37° 32'	141° 00' to 154° 03'	356,500	850,553	0.98	Sydney	50,470
Tasmanland	10° 33' to 29° 40'	141° 00' to 153° 50'	450,000	30,113	0.07	Brisbane	628
Victoria	34° 12' to 39° 15'	141° 00' to 149° 53'	87,000	544,677	6.26	Melbourne	109,317
South Australia	20° 00' to 33° 30'	129° 00' to 141° 00'	893,800	117,967	0.29	Adelaide	31,209
West Australia	13° 30' to 34° 45'	118° 20' to 129° 00'	1,000,000	14,923	0.01	Perth	3,000
North Australia	11° 30' to 23° 00'	129° 00' to 141° 00'	700,000	—	—	—	—
<i>Australia</i>	10° 33' to 39° 15'	118° 20' to 154° 03'	2,992,300	1,058,185	0.35	—	—
Tasmania	46° 43' to 49° 37'	144° 39' to 148° 22'	22,500	81,492	3.62	Hobart T'n	12,103
New Zealand	34° 24' to 47° 32'	106° 12' to 178° 30'	95,500	129,477	1.36	Auckland	8,000
Total	10° 33' to 47° 32'	118° 20' to 178° 30'	8,110,300	1,269,104	0.48		

Area of land and crops produced.

Colonies.	Land under Crop, acres.	Crops in Bushels.				Potatoes, tons.	Hay, tons.
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.		
New South Wales	247,543	1,565,533	1,602,630	63,411	90,218	20,537	160,574
Tasmanland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	293,000	2,296,157	7,375	98,438	2,533,627	48,947	135,240
South Australia	361,984	2,103,411	—	174,496	71,050	4,361	55,310
West Australia	25,800	193,722	—	16,108	10,401	1,713	10,103
<i>Australia</i>	934,157	6,163,823	1,010,005	352,443	2,725,807	75,578	361,433
Tasmania	140,036	1,061,517	—	151,920	913,831	41,493	23,543
New Zealand	141,007	337,413	17,650	60,340	306,297	23,902	31,209
Total	1,215,830	7,562,737	1,027,655	564,708	3,950,485	145,978	410,485

Quantity of live-stock.

Colonies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pwina.	Oats.
New South Wales	214,634	2,190,076	5,162,071	119,701	—
Tasmanland	23,014	425,806	3,385,734	7,116	—
Victoria	69,233	633,534	5,794,127	50,965	—
South Australia	40,471	492,918	3,979,271	43,273	6,510
West Australia	8,836	31,900	234,315	11,470	2,285
<i>Australia</i>	355,943	3,794,314	13,456,613	232,484	3,504
Tasmania	20,559	79,050	1,697,199	32,008	2,310
New Zealand	14,912	137,204	1,523,324	40,734	11,797
Total	391,314	4,011,433	21,677,141	303,226	23,420

Commercial and revenue returns.

Colonies.	Principal Exports.			Total Value of Exports, £	Total Value of Imports, £	Revenue.	
	Wool, pounds.	Gold, oz. (tr.)	Copper, value, £			Excise, £	Ex. duties, £
New South Wales	17,261,359	53,350	12,320	4,703,049	6,597,053	1,502,669	1,653,167
Tasmanland	1,732,476	—	—	603,794	521,693	160,000	160,000
Victoria	21,660,295	2,230,950	97,019	13,367,860	15,624,801	3,257,724	2,754,744
South Australia	10,323,122	—	397,799	1,655,876	1,597,494	511,927	630,756
West Australia	594,663	—	14,123	93,035	126,815	43,505	54,919
<i>Australia</i>	51,626,016	2,334,300	521,260	20,594,064	24,375,943	5,480,325	6,953,531
Tasmania	6,107,903	607	—	1,193,593	1,169,007	429,425	422,531
New Zealand	5,096,751	7,336	2,605	551,484	1,551,030	459,649	450,049
Total	62,831,570	2,344,333	523,965	22,740,046	27,090,885	6,869,599	7,840,522

15. The islands not yet appropriated by any European powers are Papua or New Guinea and the chain of islands including the Admiralty, New Ireland, New Britain, etc., lying to the north-east and east. New Caledonia, farther south, has been appropriated by the French, and established a settlement there in 1852. The native population in all these is very sparse.

POLYNESIA.

1. POLYNESIA comprises those countless islands, in groups or solitary, that lie in the Pacific Ocean to the eastward of Australasia, and extend to within a few degrees of the western coast of America. They form the eastern division of Oceanica. These islands are divisible into three distinct classes: the mountainous, the hilly, and the low coralline.

2. The mountainous islands are, with few exceptions, truly splendid, the mountains rising

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3. The divisions of the archipelago founded on physical characteristics, productions, and people are five in number, as follows:

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The *second* division, comprehending Celebes, Bootan, and East Borneo up to 3° north latitude, is in soil, food, and civilization inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place.

The *third* division extends from the 124th to the 130th meridian and from latitude 10° south to 2° north. Here the monsoons and seasons are altered and nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the west islands is seen only on the sea-shore, and the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile; rice is scarce, and the staple food is sago. The people are much inferior to those farther west and have never acquired the use of letters.

The *fourth* division is less distinctly marked out than the preceding. It lies between 4° and 10° north, and 116° and 128° east, including the north angle of Borneo, the Soo-loo Islands, and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division; rice is their chief food. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but of inferior quality.

The *fifth* division is that of the Philippine Islands. Here humid climate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuberant fertility. Rice again becomes abundant, and sugar and coffee are produced; but the peppers of the first division, the fine spices of the third, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting.

4. The islands of Java, Sumbawa, Lombok, Floris, Timor, etc., which in close array form the south line of the archipelago, are all mountainous, and their summits volcanic. Many of them are still active volcanoes. The line of volcanic action may be traced on the west side through Sumatra to Chittagong on the Bay of Bengal. On the east side it reaches the 130th meridian and then inclines to the north-west, the line passing through the Philippines and Japan to Kamtchatka.

5. The whole archipelago lies within the tropics, and, indeed, for the most part on or near the equator; and the general equability of the climate throughout is attended with a certain uniformity of production and similarity of manners in the people. But close examination detects wide differences. Within the archipelago and thence west to the coast of Africa the monsoons prevail, blowing alternately from the south-east and north-west. But these season winds vary much from place to place though locally regular and constant; and east of Celebes the seasons are reversed, or the rains fall during the dry seasons of the west islands, and far less copiously than in the latter. This circumstance, with the absence of the rich soil formed by the disintegration of the volcanic rocks, makes a broad distinction in respect of fertility between the two sections. The north Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricane and boisterous winds. But the general law of smooth seas and constant breezes which prevails farther south is not strictly inviolable, and the Moluccas have on more than one occasion suffered from the ravages of high winds.

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8. A third part of the island lies within the torrid and the rest in the south temperate zone. The climate is peculiar and subject to great vicissitudes of temperature. The north half of the country being mostly within the tropics and the range of the monsoons, is subject in summer (between November and April) to heavy rains, which, however, are very irregular in their occurrence and last only for a few hours daily. In other parts of Australia years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also generally the dry season—a circumstance favorable to health. The north-east winds blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior are dry and hot, raising the temperature in New South Wales to 80° and 100° Fahr. On the other hand, the south-east winds are often very cold, and frost sometimes happens in the lowlands even in June.

9. Of 5,710 plants discovered in Australia, 5,440 are peculiar to the island. The most characteristic are ferns, nettles, and grasses, some of gigantic size; hard timber, gum and resin trees; palms, myrtles, cedars, pines, prickly shrubs, and a multitude of odoriferous plants. But it is remarkable that with one or two exceptions there are no indigenous fruits. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, and in some parts sugar and cotton, are successfully raised; but sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of pastoral economy, and it is principally as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into commercial importance. Queensland promises well as a cotton-growing country.

10. The indigenous quadrupeds hitherto discovered comprise fifty-eight species, of which forty-six, including the kangaroo, wombat, and other pouched animals, are peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands. The singular ornithorychus is an animal found only in Australia; and it may be remarked that in many particulars nature here assumes a form unparalleled in other parts of the globe.

11. The native Australians are viewed by many as a distinct variety of the human race; and certainly their numerous dialects have no discovered affinity with any other language. Their skin is of an earthy black, hair straight, head low and full, nose broad, lips thick, frame slight and more adapted to feats of agility than of strength. They live in roving tribes; and although not deficient in intellect, are in their habits among the lowest in the scale of humanity—many of the tribes going naked, practicing cannibalism, and having scarcely any notion of a Deity or of social arts and order. Their numbers in and near the European settlements are not supposed to exceed many thousands, and probably there are not more than 200,000 on the whole island. The immigrant population is almost exclusively of British origin.

12. TASMANIA or Van Diemen's Land is an island off the south-east coast of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass' Strait. The surface is greatly diversified and generally mountainous. The principal rivers are the Derwent and Jordan flowing south-east, and the Tamar disemboguing on the north. The coasts are greatly indented and offer numerous good harbors. The climate is more equable than in Australia, but its product and animals are generally similar.

13. NEW ZEALAND consists of three—two large and one small—islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean south-east of Australia and extending through thirteen degrees of latitude and twelve degrees of longitude. These are named respectively New Ulster or North, New Munster or Middle, and New Leinster or South, and together contain 95,500 square miles. They are of volcanic origin and very mountainous, thickly covered with wood, and enjoy a moderate humid climate. The soils are extremely fertile and produce most of the European agricultural staples in perfection. The Chatham Islands (lat. 44° and long. 177°) belong politically to the New Zealand government.

Colonies.	Population.
New South Wales	214,000
Queensland	23,000
Victoria	69,000
South Australia	40,000
West Australia	8,000
<i>Australia</i>	355,000
Tasmania	20,000
New Zealand	14,000
Total	591,000

Colonies.	Wool, pounds.
New South Wales	17,261,959
Queensland	1,782,475
Victoria	21,660,295
South Australia	10,328,122
West Australia	594,665
<i>Australia</i>	51,628,916
Tasmania	6,107,908
New Zealand	5,006,751
Total	62,631,870

15. The islands not yet approached and the chain of islands including the north-east and east. New Caledonia who established a settlement there.

1. POLYNESIA comprises the Pacific Ocean to the eastward of the western coast of America. They fall visible into three distinct classes.

2. The mountainous islands gradually from their bases till broken into a thousand fantastic and varied verdure. The bases are lofty adorned with stately breccias which are of gigantic growth and topping the whole. The mountains in Hawaii to 13,000 feet.—as in the Hawaiian group—

3. The islands of the second class with the first class, but are less bonated of lime.

4. The third class embraces islands above the sea-level. They are so that there is little vegetation except a few other trees of the Islands, however, may be considered every production of the first and also many others, are surrounded in width, and situated at the shore. The inclosed waters are

5. The principal groups of islands are the Ladrone, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Friendly, Navigator, Kermadec also immense numbers of small islands of the ocean.

Species	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cattle.
South Wales	214,084	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701	—
and	23,014	425,800	8,285,784	7,115	—
	69,283	683,684	5,794,127	50,955	—
Australia	40,471	402,918	8,979,271	43,273	6,519
Australia	8,886	81,990	284,815	11,470	2,285
Australia	855,843	3,794,314	13,456,018	232,484	8,804
Islands	20,559	79,920	1,607,199	82,095	2,810
Island	14,912	137,204	1,523,324	40,784	11,797
Total	891,814	4,011,493	21,677,141	803,226	23,420

Commercial and revenue returns.

Species	Principal Exports.		Total Value of Exports. £	Total Value of Imports. £	Revenue. Receipts, Expenditures. £	
	Wool, pounds.	Gold, oz. Troy.			Copper, value, £	Receipts.	Expenditures.
South Wales	17,261,859	55,350	4,768,049	6,507,053	1,502,669	1,858,167
Island	1,782,475	—	609,794	521,695	160,000	160,000
Islands	21,660,295	2,290,950	97,019	13,622,861	3,267,724	2,764,744
Australia	10,823,122	—	397,799	1,665,370	1,507,494	630,756
Australia	594,065	—	14,122	98,085	126,515	54,919
Australia	51,626,916	2,310,300	521,260	24,375,948	5,480,825	6,958,581
Islands	6,107,003	637	—	1,193,593	1,163,907	422,581
Island	5,906,751	7,398	2,005	551,484	1,551,080	450,649
Total	62,831,570	2,344,833	523,865	22,740,046	21,000,835	6,809,809

The islands not yet appropriated by any European powers are Papua or New Guinea, the chain of islands including the Admiralty, New Ireland, New Britain, etc., lying to the north-east and east. New Caledonia, farther south, has been appropriated by the French, and established a settlement there in 1852. The native population in all these is very sparse.

POLYNESIA.

POLYNESIA comprises those countless islands, in groups or solitary, that lie in the Pacific Ocean to the eastward of Australasia, and extend to within a few degrees of the west-coast of America. They form the eastern division of Oceanica. These islands are divided into three distinct classes: the mountainous, the hilly, and the low coralline.

The mountainous islands are, with few exceptions, truly splendid, the mountains rising gradually from their bases till their summits are lost in the clouds, and some of them are broken into a thousand fantastic shapes and have their sides clothed with forests and bright varied verdure. The bases of these mountains are bordered by fertile and luxuriant valleys adorned with stately bread-fruit trees and many other tropical productions, some of which are of gigantic growth and the richest foliage—the plumes of the cocoa-nut tree over-arching the whole. The mountains in the islands of this class rise from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, as in Hawaii to 13,000 feet. All of them exhibit traces of volcanic agency, and in several in the Hawaiian group—volcanic action is still rife.

The islands of the second class are hilly rather than mountainous, being generally from 100 to 500 feet high. They are equally beautiful in appearance and luxuriance of foliage as the first class, but are less sublime and romantic. The rocks consist of crystalline carbonate of lime.

The third class embraces the low coralline islands, most of which rise only a few feet above the sea-level. They are generally small, and the soil upon them in many places thin, so that there is little vegetation besides the cocoa-nut trees, pandanus, some stunted hibiscus, with a few other trees of dwarfish growth and a quantity of brushwood. The Friendly Islands, however, may be considered an exception—the soil in them being much deeper, and the production of the first and second class is found in profusion. All the Society Islands, and also many others, are surrounded each by a belt of coral rock from two or three to twenty fathoms in width, and situated at distances varying from a few yards to two miles from the shore. The inclosed waters are deep and tranquil.

The principal groups or islands of Polynesia are—north of the equator, the Bonin, Phoenix, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Hawaiian, etc.; and—south of the equator, the Fiji, Tonga, Navigator, Kermadec, Cook, Society, Low, Austral, Marquesas, etc. There are also immense numbers of smaller groups and single islands scattered over the whole bosom of the ocean.



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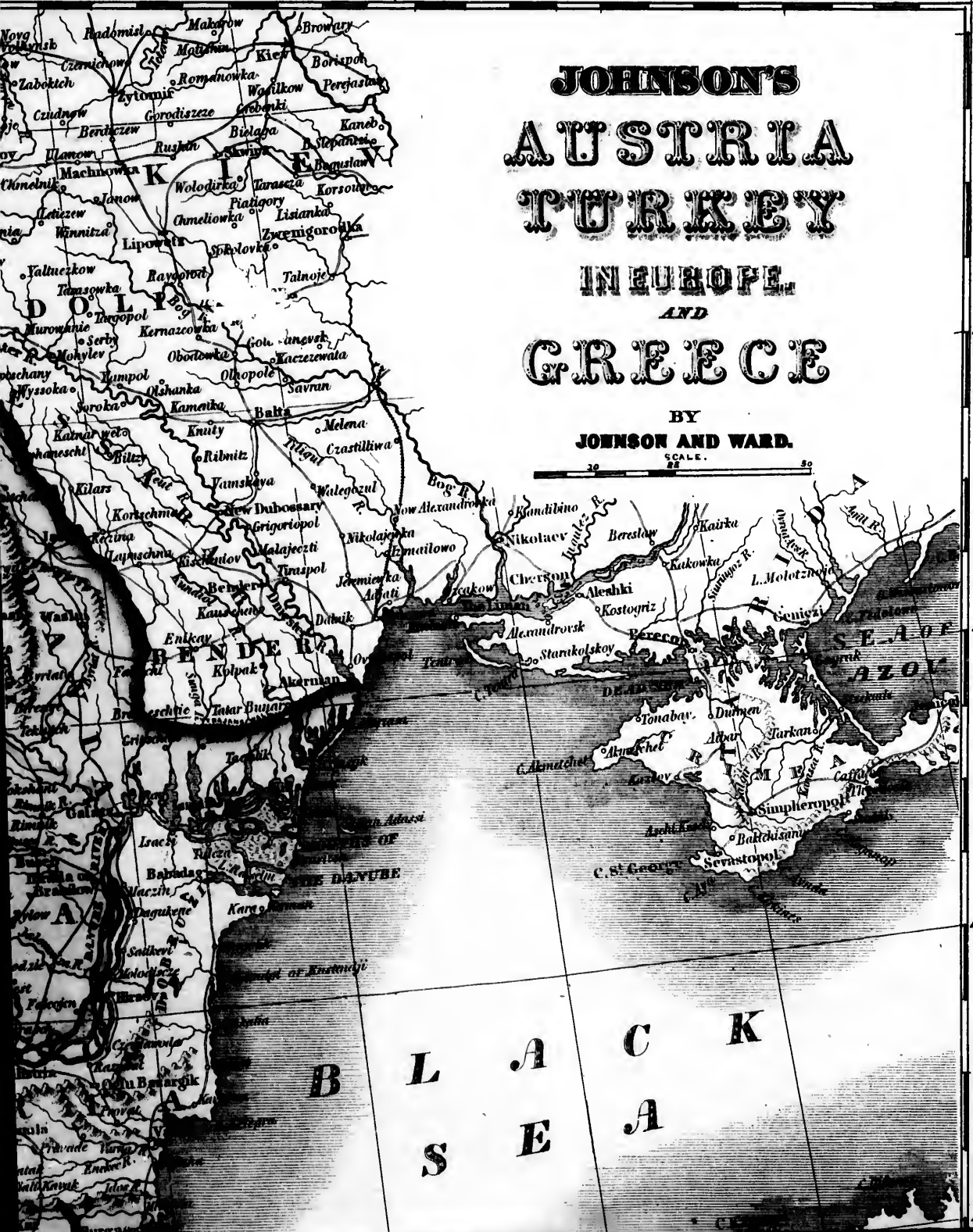


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JOHNSON'S AUSTRIA TURKEY IN EUROPE AND GREECE

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE.
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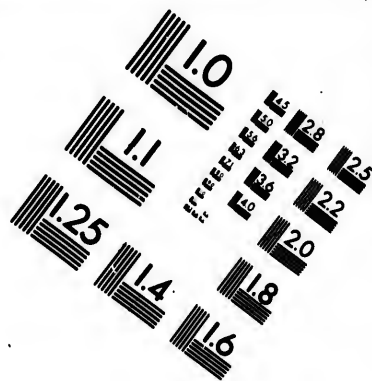
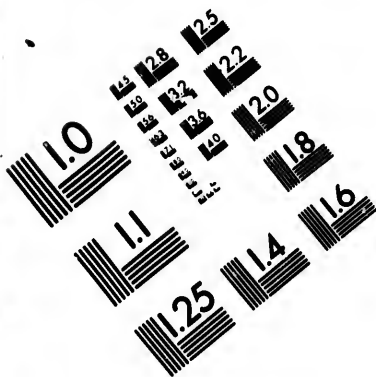




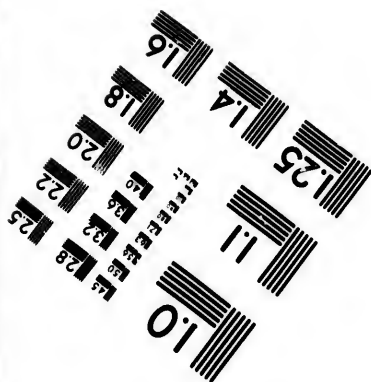
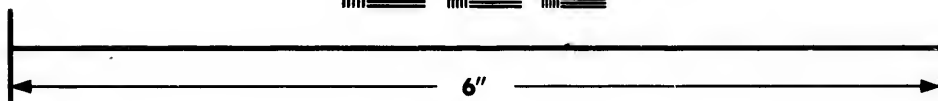
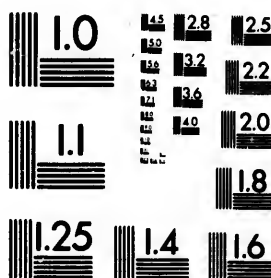
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APPENDIX TO JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT

SHOWING AT A GLANCE ITS RISE AND PROGRESS, AND A CORRECT AND CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORIES AND DEFEATS, AND REVERSES, OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNION. CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

REBELLION and secession, long threatened and determined upon by the slaveholding section of the United States, became realities in 1860. The issue was decided by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. No sooner was the result of the election known than preparations were made for the separation of all the Southern States from the Union. The first public act which took place, having for its ultimate object the dissolution of existing political relations and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, was the call for a State Convention in South Carolina. This resulted in the secession of that State and subsequently of the other States now represented in the Confederate Congress. The progress of events since the date of this primary act is briefly but fully and accurately recorded in the following pages:

November, 1860.

10. Bill to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers for the defense of the State introduced into the South Carolina Legislature.
- James Chestnut, senator from South Carolina, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
- South Carolina Legislature ordered the election of a State Convention to consider the question of secession.
11. James H. Hammond, senator from South Carolina, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
12. Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, in a speech delivered at Milledgeville, Ga., spoke in opposition to secession but favored a State Convention.
13. Great public meeting at Mobile and adoption of the famous Declaration of the Causes of Secession.
- Governor of Virginia called an extra session of the State Legislature.
- U. S. Senator Robert Toombs spoke in reply to Mr. Stevens at Milledgeville, Ga., advocating secession; and in a few days subsequently Mr. Stevens gave in his adhesion thereto.
14. Great public meeting at Charleston, S. C., at which the causes and rights of secession were discussed.
15. Georgia Legislature voted \$1,000,000 for the purpose of arming the State, and ordered an election for delegates to a State Convention.
- Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, harbor of Charleston, to relieve Col. Gardiner, ordered to Texas.
16. Governor of Louisiana ordered an extra session of the State Legislature.
- 17-23. Suspension of specie payments by the banks of Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Trenton, and throughout the Southern States.
24. Vigilance associations organized in South Carolina. [Similar associations were subsequently organized in all the slave States, and thousands of Northern families were driven out of the country with threats and often with personal violence.]
25. Vermont Legislature refused, by a vote of 125 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill.
- Mississippi Legislature voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slaveholding States.

December, 1860.

1. Florida Legislature voted to hold a State Convention and ordered an election for delegates thereto.
2. A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston, Mass., broken up.
- Opening of the 2d Session of the XXXVI. Congress. President Buchanan in his message denied the right of any State or States to secede. This assertion was fiercely attacked by Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, and as valiantly defended by Senator Caldwell, of South Carolina.

was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30'; prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Maryland and Virginia; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioners' fees in the Fugitive Slave Act, and ask the repeal of Personal Liberty Bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments of the Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed.

18. Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, went to Raleigh to persuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for secession.

19. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech on the Crittenden Bill.

—Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner. The commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore.

20. South Carolina State Convention adopted a secession ordinance by a unanimous vote, the news of which was heard with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States.

—The Committee of Thirteen appointed by the President of the Senate.

—Hon. Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the federal laws. Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. Cushing returned after a stay of five hours.

21. North Carolina Legislature adjourned; a bill to arm the State failed to pass the House.

—The Crittenden compromise propositions voted down in the Senate Committee of Thirteen.

22. Robbery of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington. Floyd, the Sec. of War, was the chief agent in this transaction.

23. South Carolina members of Congress present their resignation: the Speaker would not recognize it, and their names were called through the Session.

—Election for State Convention in Alabama—result, a majority of upward of 40,000 for secession. A strong Union feeling was manifested in the northern counties.

—People of Pittsburg, Pa., intercepted the shipment of ordnance from the arsenal to the Southern forts.

—South Carolina State Convention adopted a "Declaration of Causes" for secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State from the Union. An address to the slaveholding States adopted.

24. South Carolina State Convention adopted resolutions having in view the formation of a confederate government of the slaveholding States.

25. Commissioners from South Carolina arrived in Washington.- Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie and with his force, about 80 men, established himself in Fort Sumter.

26. Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

—Great excitement in Charleston on the discovery that Major Anderson had transferred his force to Sumter; troops were ordered out, and aid was tendered from Georgia and other States.

—Revenue cutter "Albatross" treacherously surrendered to the South Carolina authorities.

27. Custom-house, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston seized by the authorities, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the State troops.

—Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner. The commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore.

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SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED ATLAS.

STORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

AND CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORIES AND DEFEATS, TRIUMPHS AND DISASTERS, SUCCESSES AND DEFEATS. CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC AND TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

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Major Johnson's "Alken" treacherously surrendered to the South Carolina troops, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston seized by the South Carolina troops, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the South Carolina troops.

4. South Carolina State Convention appointed seven delegates to "The General Congress of the Seceding States."

5. South Carolina State Convention adjourned, subject to the call of its President.

—Steamer "Star of the West" sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter.

—Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, published a strong Union address to the people, refusing to call a convention.

—Florida State Convention met at Tallahassee.

7. The Legislature of Virginia convened at Richmond.

—State Convention of Alabama convened at Montgomery.

—State Convention of Mississippi convened at Jackson.

—Legislature of Tennessee convened at Nashville.

—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made a violent secession speech in the U. S. Senate.

—Major Anderson's course in evacuating Fort Moultrie sustained by the House of Representatives.

—State Convention of Florida passed a secession ordinance (62 c. 7).

8. Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, resigned after betraying the calling of the "Star of the West" to reinforce Fort Sumter.

—Fort Caswell and Johnson seized by the State troops of North Carolina.

9. The steamer "Star of the West" arrived off Charleston and was fired upon and driven back to sea by the rebel batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

—State Convention of Mississippi passed an ordinance for immediate secession (64 c. 15).

—Steamer "Marion," of the New York and Charleston line, seized at Charleston by the State authorities. Released on the 11th.

10. State Convention of Florida passed an ordinance of secession (62 c. 7).

—Fort St. Phillip and Jackson, on the Mississippi, and Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain, together with the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge seized by the State troops of Louisiana.

—The President transmitted a special message to Congress on the affairs of the country.

11. State Convention of Alabama passed an ordinance of secession (61 c. 59).

—Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, appointed Sec. of the U. S. Treasury 11th Dec., 1860, resigned, and John A. Dix, of N. Y., appointed in his place.

—Legislature of New York voted to tender the whole military power of the State to the President for the support of the Constitution.

12. Steamer "Star of the West" returned to New York, having two shot-holes in her hull received while in Charleston Harbor.

—Five representatives from Mississippi (Singleton, Barkeadale, Davis, Molloy, and Lamar) withdrew from Congress.

13. Fort Barrancas and the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola surrendered to the Florida and Alabama State troops.

14. Legislature of South Carolina declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war.

—Ohio House of Representatives (58 c. 31) refused to pass a bill to repeal the "Act to prevent kidnapping," known as the Personal Liberty Bill.

15. Bill for calling a State Convention in Virginia passed by the Legislature in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 1, and in the H. of Reps. unanimously.

—Secession meeting in New York.

16. The Crittenden Compromise in the U. S. Senate practically voted down by the adoption of Senator Clark's substitute "that the Constitution is good enough and secession ought to be put down."

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3. President Buchanan sent Mr. Trescott to South Carolina to request a postponement of hostile action until Congress could decide upon remedies.
- Senator Iverson, of Georgia, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, predicted the secession of five if not eight States before the 4th March proximo. He was replied to by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, who spoke for the Union and reproved Iverson.
4. Election of delegates to a State Convention in South Carolina: all the candidates were for immediate secession.
5. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, published a letter in which he advocated the cause of the Union.
- Democratic State Convention in Maryland: resolutions passed deploring the hasty action of South Carolina.
- The House Committee of Thirty-Three announced by the Speaker: 16 Republicans and 17 Opposition.
6. Howell Cobb, U. S. Sec. of the Treasury, resigned, and was succeeded by Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland.
- Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
- Louisiana Legislature, convened at Baton Rouge in extra session, voted to elect a State Convention, and appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State.
- General debate on the state of the country commenced in Congress.
7. Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia.
- Extra session of the cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie: the President opposed it and carried his point.
8. Lewis Cass, U. S. Sec. of State, resigned and was succeeded by Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. The cause of Gen. Cass' resignation was the refusal of the President to reinforce Fort Moultrie.
9. South Carolina State Convention assembled at Columbia: Gov. Pickens took ground for immediate secession.
- Senator Wade, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, foreshadowed the policy of the administration of President Lincoln.
10. The famous Crittenden Compromise introduced into the U. S. Senate. It

11. The commissioner addressed a secessionist.
12. South Carolina State Convention adopted an unanimous vote, the news of which went out the Southern States.
- The Committee of Thirteen appointed by Hon. Caleb Cushing reached Charleston.
- Buchanan, guaranteeing that Major Anderson asking the Convention to respect refused to make any promises, and Mr. five hours.
13. North Carolina Legislature adjourned pass the House.
- The Crittenden Compromise proposition mitted of Thirteen.
14. Robbery of the Indian Trust Fund of the Sec. of War, was the chief agent.
15. South Carolina members of Congress Speaker would not recognize it, and the Session.
- Election for State Convention in Alabama of 60,000 for secession. A strong Union northern counties.
- People of Pittsburg, Pa., intercepted the arsenal to the Southern forts.
- South Carolina State Convention adopted secession, and formally perfected the Union. An address to the slaveholding.
16. South Carolina State Convention adopted the formation of a confederate government.
17. Commissioners from South Carolina a Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie, established himself in Fort Sumter.
18. Gov. Magoffin called an extra session.
- Great excitement in Charleston on the day transferred his force to Sumter: troops tendered from Georgia and other States.
- Evelevus eulter "Aiken" treacherously a authorities.
19. Custom-house, post-office, and arsenal authorities, and Castle Pinckney and State troops.
20. John B. Floyd, U. S. Sec. of War, refused to withdraw Major Anderson, Real cause: fear of prosecution for rot.
- S. Carolina Commissioners formally sought.
21. The President, in reply to the application, refused to receive them.
- Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, appointed Sec. resigned.
22. The Senate Committee of Thirteen refused to agree upon any general plan of before the Senate.
- South Carolina State Convention adopted secession, and sent commissioners to the formation of a Southern Confederation.

January, 1861.

1. The frigate "Brooklyn" and another at Fort Macon at Beaufort, the works at Fayetteville seized by the authorities.
- The Legislature of Delaware passed a secession.
- Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in the harbor at Savannah seized by the Georgia.
2. The South Carolina Commissioners left the President having returned unopposed.
3. National Fast—this day was devoted in accordance with the recommendation.
- Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile Bay seized by order of the Governor of Alabama.
- Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, a Sec. of State, A. G. Magrath; Sec. of Treasury, C. G. Memminger; Sec. of Post-Master-General, W. W. Harless.

Commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore. Carolina State Convention adopted a secession ordinance by a close vote, the news of which was heard with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States. Committee of Thirteen appointed by the President of the Senate. Gen. Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Lincoln, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the federal laws. Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. Cushing returned after a stay of several days.

Carolina Legislature adjourned: a bill to arm the State failed to pass in the House. Tilden Compromise propositions voted down in the Senate Committee of Thirteen.

Discovery of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington. Floyd, Sec. of War, was the chief agent in this transaction.

Carolina members of Congress present their resignation: the President would not recognize it, and their names were called through the Senate.

Call for State Convention in Alabama—result, a majority of upward of 100 for secession. A strong Union feeling was manifested in the Northern counties.

Confederate agents intercepted the shipment of an ordinance from the South to the Southern forts.

Carolina State Convention adopted a "Declaration of Causes" for secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State from the Union. An address to the slaveholding States adopted.

Carolina State Convention adopted resolutions having in view the formation of a confederate government of the slaveholding States. Commissioners from South Carolina arrived in Washington.

Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie and with his force, about 80 men, established himself in Fort Sumter.

Magoffin called an extra session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Excitement in Charleston on the discovery that Major Anderson had ordered his force to Sumter: troops were ordered out, and aid was offered from Georgia and other States.

Confederate cutter "Alken" treacherously surrendered to the South Carolina authorities.

Confederate arm-house, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston seized by the Union forces, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the Union troops.

Sec. of War, B. Floyd, U. S. Sec. of War, resigned, charging the President with trying to withdraw Major Anderson, with trying to provoke civil war. Cause: fear of prosecution for robbing the Indian Trust Fund. Carolina Commissioners formally sought an audience of the President. President, in reply to the application of the South Carolina Commissioners, refused to receive them.

Holt, of Kentucky, appointed Secretary of War, in place of Floyd.

Senate Committee of Thirteen report that they have not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment, and lay their journal before the Senate.

Carolina State Convention adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance, and sent commissioners to the other slave States with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

January, 1861.

Steamer "Brooklyn" and another war vessel ordered to Charleston. Arsenal at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the U. S. Arsenal at New Yorkville seized by the authorities of North Carolina.

Legislature of Delaware passed a joint resolution in opposition to secession.

Confederate forces at Moultrie and Jackson, in the harbor of Savannah, and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah seized by the Georgia State troops.

South Carolina Commissioners left Washington on their return home, the President having returned unopened their last communication.

National Fast—this day was devoted to humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

Confederate organ at the mouth of Mobile Bay and the U. S. Arsenal at Mobile Bay captured by order of the Governor of Alabama.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, appointed his cabinet ministers, viz., Sec. of State, A. G. Magrath; Sec. of War, D. F. Jamison; Sec. of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger; Sec. of the Interior, A. C. Gartington, and Master-General, W. W. Hartlee.

—Major Anderson's course in evacuating Fort Moultrie sustained by the House of Representatives.

—State Convention of Florida passed a secession ordinance (62 c. 7).

8. Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, resigned after betraying the sailing of the "Star of the West" to reinforce Fort Sumter.

—Forts Caswell and Johnson seized by the State troops of North Carolina.

9. The steamer "Star of the West" arrived off Charleston and was fired upon and driven back to sea by the rebel batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

—State Convention of Mississippi passed an ordinance for immediate secession (84 c. 15).

—Steamer "Marion," of the New York and Charleston line, seized at Charleston by the State authorities. Released on the 11th.

10. State Convention of Florida passed an ordinance of secession (63 c. 7).

—Forts St. Philip and Jackson, on the Mississippi, and Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain, together with the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge seized by the State troops of Louisiana.

—The President transmitted a special message to Congress on the affairs of the country.

11. State Convention of Alabama passed an ordinance of secession (61 c. 59).

—Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, appointed Sec. of the U. S. Treasury 11th Dec., 1860, resigned, and John A. Dix, of N. Y., appointed in his place.

—Legislature of New York voted to tender the whole military power of the State to the President for the support of the Constitution.

12. Steamer "Star of the West" returned to New York, having two shot-holes in her hull received while in Charleston Harbor.

—Five representatives from Mississippi (Singleton, Barksdale, Davis, McKee, and Lamar) withdrew from Congress.

13. Fort Barrancas and the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola surrendered to the Florida and Alabama State troops.

14. Legislature of South Carolina declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war.

—Ohio House of Representatives (58 c. 81) refused to pass a bill to repeal the "Act to prevent kidnapping," known as the Personal Liberty Bill.

15. Bill for calling a State Convention in Virginia passed by the Legislature—in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 1, and in the H. of Reps. unanimously.

—Secession meeting in New York.

16. The Crittenden Compromise in the U. S. Senate practically voted down by the adoption of Senator Clark's substitute "that the Constitution is good enough and secession ought to be put down."

—Legislature of Arkansas voted to submit the question of a State Convention to the people.

—Legislature of Missouri voted to hold a State Convention.

—Col. Hayne, in the name of the Governor of South Carolina, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President refused to receive him in any official capacity.

—State Convention of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville.

17. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, nominated Secretary of War.

18. Legislature of Massachusetts tendered to the President all the power of the State to support the federal government.

—Legislature of Virginia appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State.

19. State Convention of Georgia adopted an ordinance of secession (203 c. 59).

—Legislature of Tennessee voted to call a State Convention.

20. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, and David L. Yulee and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, formally withdrew from the U. S. Senate.

—The Alabama members (Houston, Moore, Clapton, Pugh, Curry, and Stallworth) withdrew from Congress.

22. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, made a strong Union speech in Congress. —Arms destined for Alabama seized in New York.

23. The Georgia members (Love, Crawford, Hardeman, Gartrell, Underwood, Jackson, and Jones) left the House of Representatives. Joshua Hill, also one of the Georgia representatives, refused to go with the others, but formally tendered his resignation.

—Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in a speech before Congress, declared secession to be rebellion, and to be put down at any cost.

—Louisiana State Convention convened at Baton Rouge.

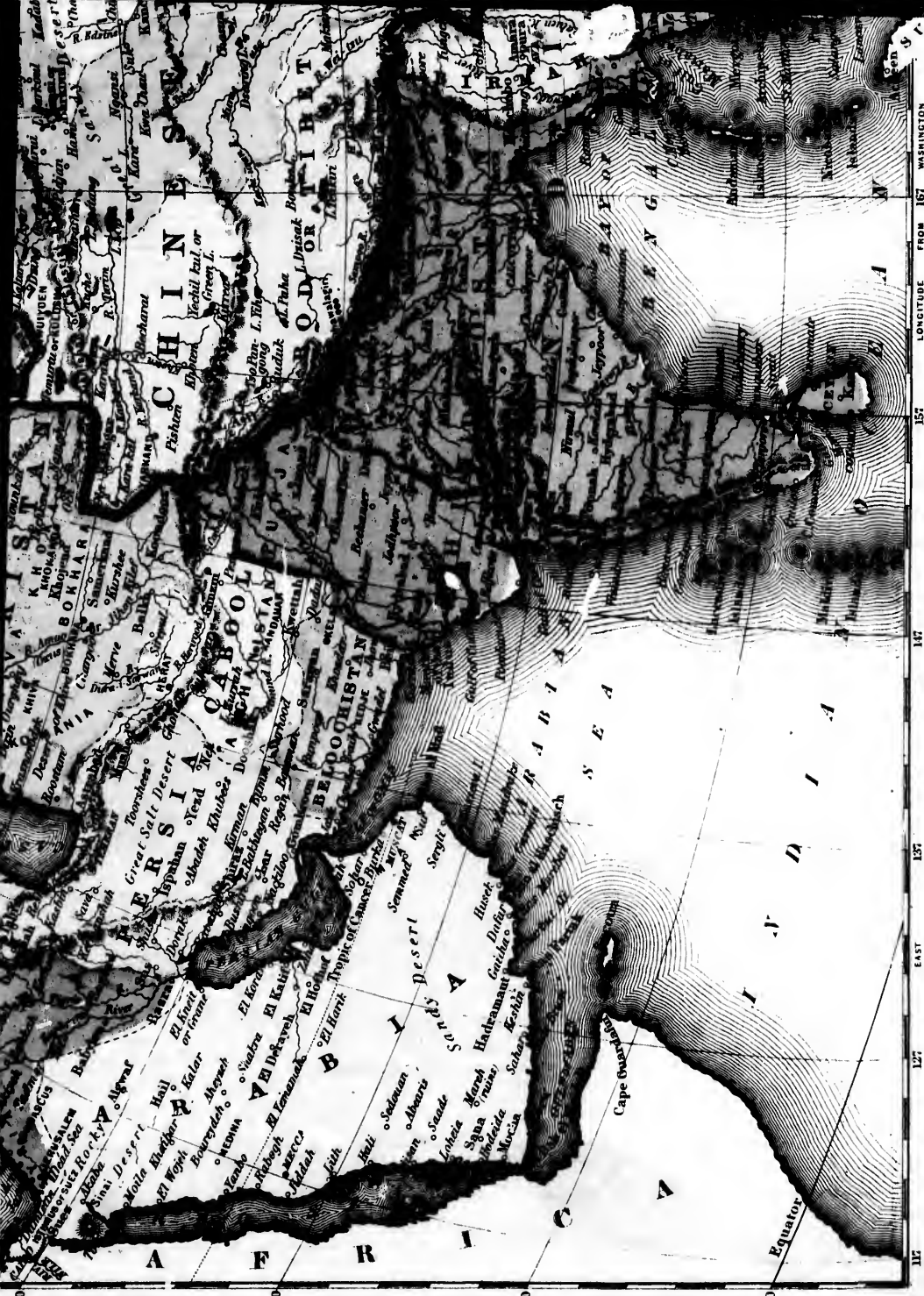
—Second seizure of arms in New York.

24. U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by the State troops.

—Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society broken up by a mob.

25. Legislature of Rhode Island repealed the Personal Liberty Bill.

26. Louisiana State Convention adopted an ordinance of secession (113 c. 17).



LONGITUDE FROM 167 WASHINGTON

127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200



- 28. Texas State Convention convened at Austin.
- 29. Georgia State Convention adjourned to reassemble in Savannah on the call of its President.
- Alabama State Convention adjourned to reassemble on the 4th March.
- 30. Grand Jury of District of Columbia presented charges against John B. Floyd, late Sec. of War, for maladministration in office and conspiracy against the government.
- Legislature of North Carolina passed a bill submitting the question of a State Convention to the people—the first recognition in the seceding States that the people had any right to a voice in the matter.
- U. S. revenue cutters "Cass" and "McClelland" surrendered to the Louisiana State authorities.
- Kansas admitted into the Union as a non-slaveholding State.
- 31. U. S. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the State authorities.

February, 1861.

- 1. Texas State Convention passed an ordinance of secession (166 c. 7), to be submitted to the people on the 23d inst., and unless rejected by a majority vote to take effect from the 2d March.
- 2. A peace convention, consisting of delegates from Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, convened in Washington. John Tyler, of Virginia, presided.
- Convention of Delegates from the seceded States met at Montgomery to organize a confederate government. Howell Cobb was chosen chairman.
- Election held in Virginia for delegates to State Convention. A large majority of members chosen were Union men, and the vote on the question of referring the action of the Convention back to the people resulted in a majority of 58,000 in favor of such reference.
- 3. John S. Caldwell and Judah P. Benjamin, senators from Louisiana, withdrew from the U. S. Senate, and Taylor, Davidson, and Landrum, representatives (under instructions from the State Convention) from the House of Representatives. Boulogny, the member from New Orleans, announced that he would not obey the instructions.
- 4. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, delivered an important speech in the U. S. Senate.
- 5. New Orleans was illuminated and pelican flags displayed in honor of secession.
- 6. The Montgomery Convention adopted the Constitution of the United States, with alterations chiefly relating to slavery and State rights, as the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America.
- Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, unable to get recognition from the President, left Washington.
- The Governor of Georgia seized several New York vessels in Savannah Harbor in retaliation for the seizure of arms in New York. The vessels were released on the 10th.
- Little Rock (Ark.) Arsenal seized by the State authorities.
- 7. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, elected Provisional President and Vice-President of the Confederate States for one year by the Convention at Montgomery, Ala.
- U. S. \$25,000,000 loan bill signed by the President.
- 8. Abraham Lincoln, President-Elect of the United States, left Springfield, Ill., and commenced his journey to Washington.
- U. S. House of Representatives "Resolved: That neither Congress nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union."
- 9. The Confederate States government took charge of all questions pending between the States composing it and the United States government.
- 10. The electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States counted in Congress—

Vote for President.		Vote for Vice-President.	
Lincoln	180	Hamlin	180
Breckinridge	72	Lane	72
Bell	39	Everett	39
Douglas	12	Johnson	12

- Virginia State Convention met at Richmond.
- 11. Jefferson Davis inaugurated Provisional President of the Confederate States at Montgomery.
- People of Arkansas voted on the question of a State Convention. Result—for 27,412, and 2 against 15,826.
- 12. Enthusiastic reception of the President-Elect in New York city.
- Fort Kearney, in Kansas, taken by the secessionists, but soon after retaken.
- 13. Jefferson Davis appointed his cabinet ministers, viz., Sec. of State, Toombs; Sec. of the Treasury, Memminger, and Sec. of War, L. P. Walker.
- Governor of Georgia made another seizure of New York vessels.

- 4. Arkansas State Convention convened at Little Rock.
- 5. General Beauregard ordered to take command.
- U. S. Senate, in extra executive session, confirmed President Lincoln for cabinet officers as follows:

State	..... W. H. Seward, N. Y.	Interior
Treasury	..... S. P. Chase, Ohio.	Post-office
War	..... S. Cameron, Pa.	and—
Navy	..... G. Wells, Ct.	Attorney-
- 6. C. S. Senate confirmed the nominations of cabinet officers as follows:

State	..... R. Toombs, Ga.	Navy
Treasury	..... C. L. Memminger, S. C.	Post-office
War	..... L. P. Walker, Ala.	Attorney-
- Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered by special agreement.
- 7. Georgia State Convention reassembled at Savannah.
- 8. Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States in Convention at Montgomery.
- 9. Alabama State Convention ratified the Confederate States (55 c. 5).
- 10. Georgia State Convention ratified the Confederate States.
- Provisional Congress of the Confederate States met the second Monday of May.
- Arizona.—A convention held at Mesilla and passed. The C. S. Congress subsequently confirmed the government for Arizona.
- 11. Supplies for Fort Pickens (Pensacola) cut off.
- 12. Two New York vessels detained at Savannah and Georgia were released.
- The banks in Philadelphia resumed specie payments.
- 13. Arkansas State Convention adjourned after the question of secession to the people.
- 14. Alabama State Convention adjourned sine die.
- Louisiana State Convention ratified the Confederate States (101 c. 7).
- 15. Dr. Fox, of the navy, visited Major Anderson as government messenger.
- 16. Georgia State Convention adjourned.
- 17. Col. Lamon, U. S. government messenger, visited Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.
- Texas State Convention ratified the Confederate States.
- 18. South Carolina State Convention reassembled at Columbia.
- Texas State Convention passed an ordinance, at the act, deposing Sam Houston from the executive office of his refusal to take the new oath of allegiance to the States.
- 19. Vote of Louisiana on secession published: yea 115, nay 13.
- U. S. Senate in extra session adjourned.
- 20. Mississippi State Convention ratified the Confederate States (73 c. 7).

April, 1861.

- 1. U. S. Tariff Act went into operation.
- 2. Long cabinet meeting on the Fort Sumter business in the navy department.
- Rebel battery on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.
- 3. Legislature of Kentucky ratified the amendment to the constitution passed by Congress.
- Virginia State Convention refused, by a vote 89 to 18, to ratify the ordinance to the people.
- 4. South Carolina State Convention ratified the Confederate States (146 c. 16, 10 absent).
- 5. Gen. Beauregard notified Major Anderson that the Sumter and Charleston city would no longer be supplied.
- Steam transport "Atlantic" sailed from New York.
- 6. Official notification given that supplies would be sent if necessary.
- State department declined to recognize the Confederate States.
- 7. U. S. steamers "Illinois" and "Battis" sailed from New York.
- President Davis makes a requisition for troops.
- 8. Floating battery at Charleston finished and ordered to the various fortifications.
- 9. Beauregard demands, by order of the Secretary of War, the surrender of Fort Sumter. Refused by Major Anderson on the ground of his obligations to the U. S. government.
- Confederate commissioners left Washington and their government would be acceded to.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

ate Convention convened at Little Rock.
 uregard ordered to take command of the rebels at Charleston.
 la extra executive session, confirmed the nominations of
 incoln for cabinet officers as follows:

W. H. SEWARD, N. Y. Interior C. B. SMITH, Ind.
 S. P. CHASE, Ohio. Post-office M. BLAIR, Md.
 S. CAMERON, Pa. and—
 G. WELLS, Ct. Attorney-General... E. BATES, Mo.

confirmed the nominations of President Davis for cabinet
 follows:
 J. TOOMBS, Ga. Navy S. R. MALLORY, Fla.
 L. MEMMINGER, S. C. Post-office J. H. REAGAN, Tex.
 P. WALKER, Ala. Attorney-Gen. ... J. P. BENJAMIN, La.

Texas, surrendered by special agreement.
 e Convention reassembled at Savannah.
 Constitution of the Confederate States of America adopted
 on at Montgomery.

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 Monday of May.

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Fort Pickens (Pensacola) cut off by the rebels.
 ork vessels detained at Savannah by order of the Governor
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 of secession to the people.

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the navy, visited Major Anderson in Fort Sumter as special
 messenger.
 ate Convention adjourned.

U. S. government messenger, had an interview with Gov.
 Gen. Beauregard.

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 lina State Convention reassembled.

onvention passed an ordinance, and the Legislature approved
 losing Sam Houston from the executive chair in consequence
 al to take the new oath of allegiance to the Confederate

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 n extra session adjourned.

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April, 1861.

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 meeting on the Fort Sumter business—Great activity in the
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Convention refused, by a vote 89 to 45, to submit a secession
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 46 r. 16, 10 absent).

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 d his obligations to the U. S. government not permitting a

ommissioners left Washington satisfied that no recognition of
 ument would be accorded to.

19. U. S. steamer "Star of the West" captured by the rebels at Indianola, Tex.
 —U. S. Sec. of the Treasury ordered that no clearances should be granted to
 vessels bound to ports south of Maryland.

—Pennsylvania State Volunteers reached Washington.
 —Rebels obstruct the channel at Norfolk, Va., to prevent the sailing of war-
 vessels from that point.

—Harper's Ferry Arsenal destroyed to prevent its being held by the rebels.
 19. Attack on the 6th Massachusetts Regiment at Baltimore, of which two
 were killed and seven wounded. Eleven of the rioters killed and many
 wounded. Baltimore in the hands of the mob, and the mayor informed
 the President that no more troops could pass through the city without
 fighting their way.

—New York Seventh left for Washington.
 —President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a blockade
 of the ports of the seceded States, viz.: South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-
 bama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

20. Great Union Mass Meeting in New York.
 —Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., seized by the rebels.

—Bridges on the Northern Central Railroad and other railroads (in Mary-
 land) burned.

—Arsenal at Liberly, Mo., seized by rebels.
 —Gosport (Va.) Navy Yard partially destroyed to keep it from the rebels.
 Property valued at \$25,000,000 lost. Eleven U. S. vessels, 21,398 tons
 and carrying 602 guns, scuttled. The Cumberland was towed out.

21. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad taken possession of
 by the U. S. Government.
 —War sermons preached in most of the Northern churches.

22. U. S. Arsenal at Napoleon, Ark., seized by the rebels.
 —New York city appropriates \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers and \$500,000 for
 their families.

23. First South Carolina regiment started for the Potomac.
 —Legislature of Vermont convened in extra session.

24. Fort Smith, Ark., seized by the rebels.
 25. Saluria, Tex., surrendered to rebel forces.

—Legislature of Vermont voted \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers.
 —New York 7th Regiment reached Washington.

—Virginia proclaimed by Governor Letcher to be a member of the Confed-
 erate States.

26. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, issues a proclamation prohibiting the payment
 of debts due to Northern men.

27. President's proclamation ordering the ports of Virginia and North Caro-
 lina to be blockaded.

29. Legislature of Indiana voted \$500,000 to arm the State.
 —Legislature of Maryland repudiated secession—the Senate unanimously
 and the House by a vote of 83 to 15.

—C. S. Congress reassembled at Montgomery.
 30. Legislature of New Jersey convened in extra session; the Governor
 recommended the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for war purposes.

—Virginia State Convention passed an ordinance establishing the navy of
 Virginia and authorizing the banks to issue one and two-dollar notes.

May, 1861.

1. Legislature of North Carolina passed a State Convention Bill.
 2. New York 69th Regiment arrived in Washington.

—Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves arrived in Washington.
 —Judge Campbell, of Alabama, resigned his seat in the U. S. Supreme Court.

3. Legislature of Connecticut voted \$2,000,000 for public defense.
 —Governor of Virginia called out the militia to defend the State from the
 Northerners.

—President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 42,000
 additional three-years' volunteers, 22,714 additional regulars, and 18,000
 additional seamen, to be mustered into the service of the Government.

4. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana,
 etc., met at Cleveland, O., to devise plans for the defense of the Western
 States.

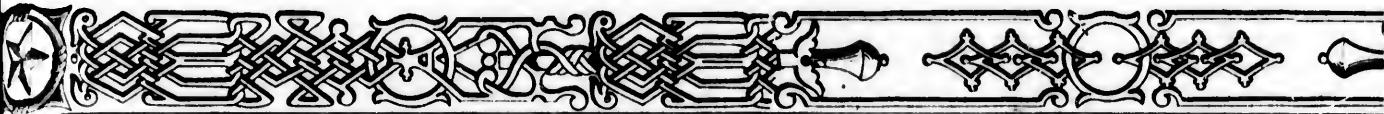
5. Gen. Butler, with a Union force, took possession of the Relay House near
 Baltimore.

—The days of grace allowed by the President's proclamation expired.
 6. Virginia admitted as a State of the Confederate States of America.

—Arkansas State Convention passed an ordinance of secession (69 r. 1).
 —The Confederate States Congress made public the war and privatizing act.
 —Legislature of Tennessee passed an ordinance of secession, which was
 termed a Declaration of Independence, and ordered it to be voted on by
 the people—passed by Senate (30 r. 4) and by House (46 r. 21).

—Baltimore city militia disbanded.
 7. Riot at Knoxville, Tenn., on hoisting a Union flag.

—Governor of Tennessee announced a military league between that State
 and the Confederate States.



35

LONGITUDE 30 EAST FROM GREENWICH

36



DAMASCUS.

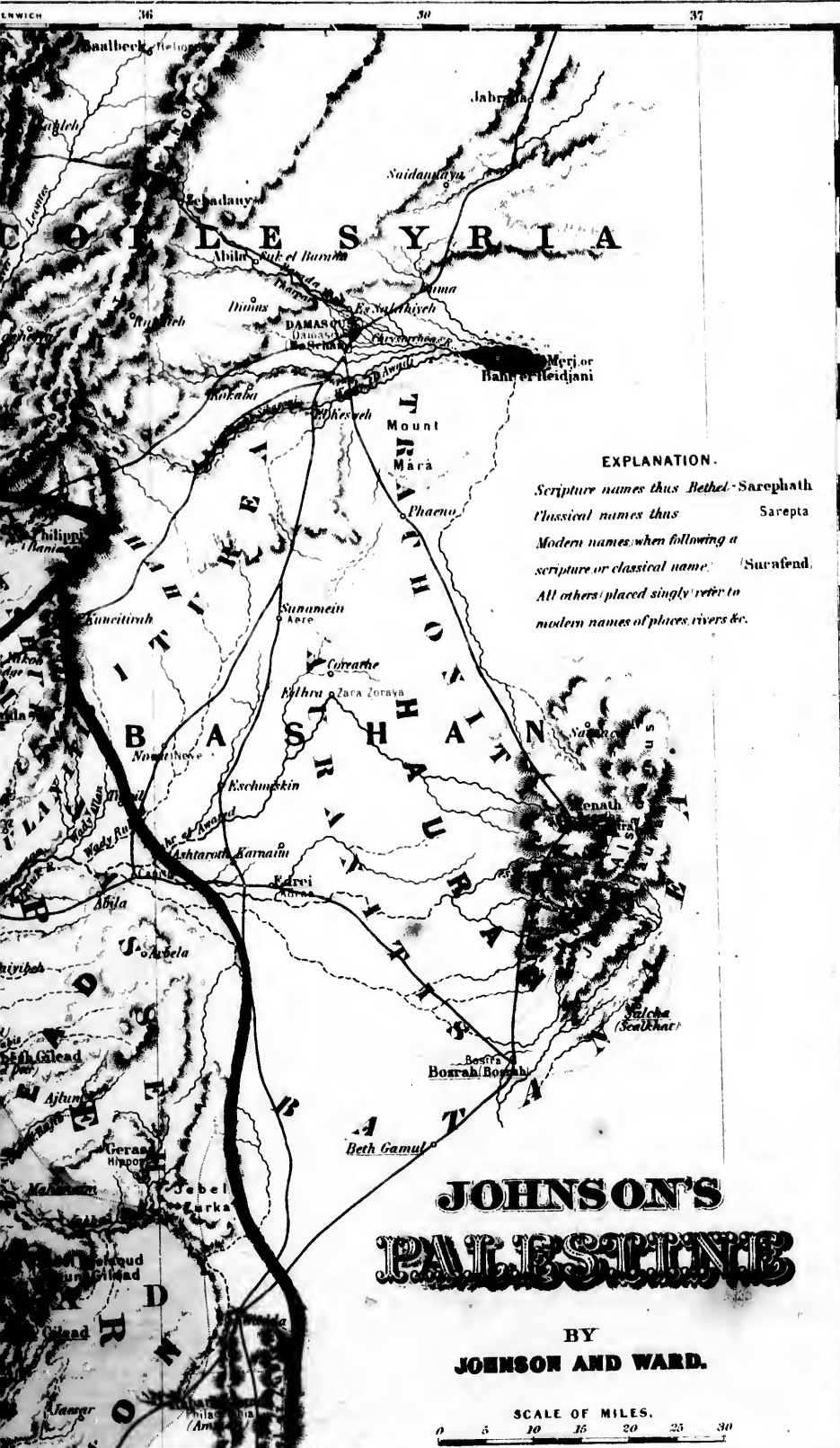
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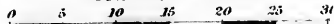
EXPLANATION.

Scripture names thus *Bethel - Sarephath*
 Classical names thus *Sarepta*
 Modern names when following a
 scripture or classical name. *Surafend.*
 All others placed singly refer to
 modern names of places rivers &c.

JOHNSON'S
PALESTINE

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE OF MILES.



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 - Governor of Georgia made another seizure of New York vessels.
 - President Elect in Philadelphia.
- 23. 129th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington celebrated with great pomp and show throughout the loyal States.
- 23. President-Elect passes through Baltimore secretly, in order to prevent anticipated outrage in that city.
 - Secession ordinance of Texas voted on by the people and adopted by 24,000 majority.
- 25. Information received of the surrender and treason of Major-General Twiggs in Texas. Fort Brown was saved through the refusal of Capt. Hill to obey Twiggs' order.
- 27. Peace Convention submitted to the Senate their plan for pacification, and adjourned *sine die*. The principal article proposed the parallel 36° 30' as a division between freedom and slavery in the Territories.
- 29. President Davis vetoed the bill legalizing the African Slave Trade.
 - Vote in the House of Representatives on the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three: resolutions adopted, 136 to 53.
 - Election in North Carolina to decide on the question of holding a State Convention, and to choose delegates thereto. Vote: for Convention 46,409, and against 46,603.

March, 1861.

1. General Twiggs dismissed from the army of the United States for treason.
2. U. S. revenue cutter "Dodg" surrendered to the rebel authorities at Galveston.
 - Tariff Bill signed by the President.
4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States.
 - Texas State Convention declared the State out of the Union.
 - Alabama State Convention reassembled at Montgomery.
 - Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which passed the House 28th February, passed the Senate (24 v. 12).
 - XXXVth Congress closed.

25. Col. Lamb, U. S. government messenger, killed by Gen. Beauregard.
- Texas State Convention ratified the Constitution.
26. South Carolina State Convention reassembled.
- Texas State Convention passed an ordinance of secession, deposing Sam Houston from the office of Governor, and electing James W. Throckmorton Governor in his stead.
28. Vote of Louisiana on secession published.
- U. S. Senate in extra session adjourned.
30. Mississippi State Convention ratified secession (78 v. 7).

April, 1861.

1. U. S. Tariff Act went into operation.
3. Long cabinet meeting on the Fort Sumner question.
- Rebel battery on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.
4. Legislature of Kentucky ratified the ordinance of secession.
- Virginia State Convention refused, by a large majority, to ratify the ordinance to the people.
5. South Carolina State Convention ratified secession (148 v. 16, 10 absent).
7. Gen. Beauregard notified Major Anderson that he must evacuate Fort Sumter and Charleston city would not be responsible for the transport "Atlantic" sailed from Charleston.
8. Official notification given that supplies would be sent to the fort if necessary.
- State department declined to recognize the Confederate States.
9. U. S. steamers "Illinois" and "Baltimore" sailed for the coast.
- President Davis makes a requisition for arms and troops.
10. Floating battery at Charleston fired on the fort.
11. Beauregard demands, by order of the Confederate States, the surrender of Fort Sumter. Refused on the ground of honor and his obligations to the Confederate States.
- Confederate commissioners left Washington to negotiate with the government would be accepted.
- The safety of Washington provided for.
12. Bombardment of Fort Sumter - actual at 4:30 A.M., and continued all day.
- Legislature of Pennsylvania voted \$500,000 for the purchase of arms.
13. At 7 A.M. Sumter re-opened fire; at 10 A.M. a rebel shell; at 10 a chance-shot struck the wood-work of the fort was exploded, and the barrels of powder to prevent explosion were made for the evacuation of the fort.
14. Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter.
15. President of the U. S. issued his proclamation of secession, and commanding the rebels to surrender.
- The great uprising of the people of the Southern States.
- The great uprising of the people of the Southern States: banks closed, public meetings are held, and proclaimed the order of the day. In the paper offices and firms suspected of sympathy with the rebels.
- Legislature of New York voted 80,000 men for the rebellion.
16. Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, and Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, furnish troops under the President's call.
- Confederate States government called for arms.
17. The 6th Regiment Mass. State Troop organized.
- Virginia State Convention passed an ordinance of secession, and take effect if ratified by the people.
- Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, recognized the Confederate States.

...nion, U. S. government messenger, had an interview with ...
 ...ns and Gen. Beauregard.
 ...state Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States.
 ...Carolina State Convention reassembled.
 ...State Convention passed an ordinance, and the Legislature approved
 it, deposing Sam Houston from the executive chair in consequence
 of a refusal to take the new oath of allegiance to the Confederate
 ...
 ...of Louisiana on secession published: *pro* 20,448, *con* 17,200.
 ...enate in extra session adjourned.
 ...Mississippi State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate
 (73 c. 7).

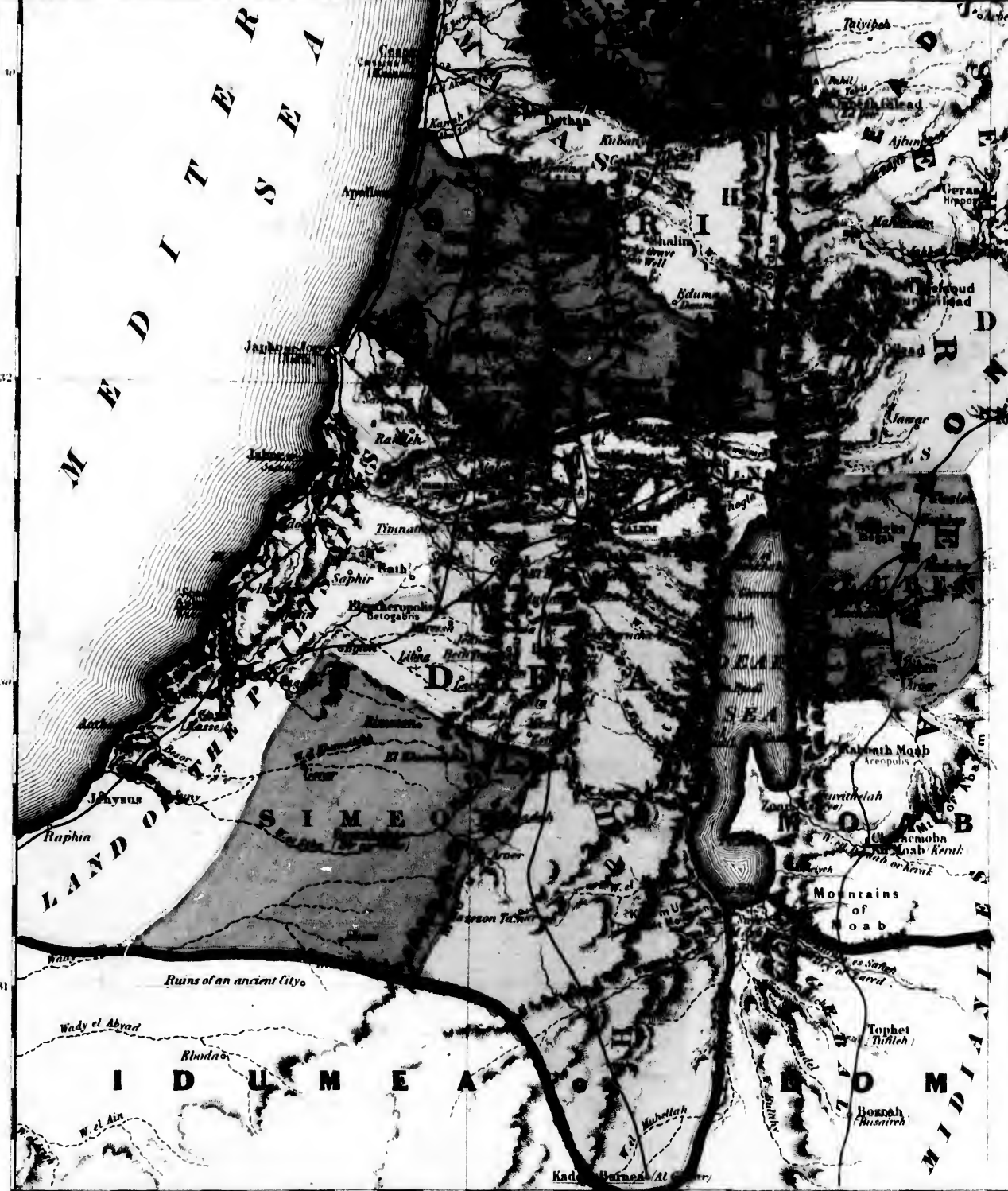
April, 1861.

Tariff Act went into operation.
 cabinet meeting on the Fort Sumter business—Great activity in the
 department.
 battery on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, fired into a schooner.
 legislature of Kentucky ratified the amendment to the Federal Consti-
 tion passed by Congress.
 Carolina State Convention refused, by a vote 89 to 45, to submit a secession
 ordinance to the people.
 Carolina State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confeder-
 ates (146 c. 10, 10 absent).
 Beauregard notified Major Anderson that intercourse between Fort
 Sumter and Charleston city would no longer be permitted.
 transport "Atlantic" sailed from New York with troops and supplies.
 official notification given that supplies would be sent to Fort Sumter by
 rail if necessary.
 department declined to recognize the C. S. commissioners.
 steamers "Illinois" and "Baltic" sailed from New York with sealed
 orders.
 Gen. Davis makes a requisition for troops.
 firing battery at Charleston finished and mounted—Large numbers
 of troops sent to the various fortifications.
 Beauregard demands, by order of the Secretary of War, the unconditional
 surrender of Fort Sumter. Refused by Major Anderson, his own sense
 of honor and his obligations to the U. S. government not permitting a
 compliance.
 Confederate commissioners left Washington satisfied that no recognition of
 the U. S. government would be accorded to.
 safety of Washington provided for.
 bombardment of Fort Sumter—*actual commencement of the war*—began
 at 4:30 A.M., and continued all day and at intervals during the night.
 legislature of Pennsylvania voted \$500,000 to arm the State.
 Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, reinforced by U. S. troops.
 7 A.M. Sumter re-opened fire; at 8 the officers' quarters were fired by
 rebel shell; at 10 a chance-shot struck down the flag, and at noon most
 of the wood-work of the fort was burning, and the men rolled out 90
 barrels of powder to prevent explosion, and soon after arrangements
 were made for the evacuation of the fort.
 Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter and sailed for New York.
 President of the U. S. issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volun-
 teers, and commanding the rebels to return to peace within 30 days—An
 extra session of Congress called.
 general uprising of the people of the loyal States commences. Legisla-
 tures vote men and money; banks offer loans to the government; great
 public meetings are held, and proclamations, military orders, etc., come
 into the order of the day. In the principal cities mobs visit news-
 paper offices and firms suspected of disloyalty and compel them to raise
 stars and stripes. Union badges worn by every one.
 legislature of New York voted 80,000 men and \$3,000,000 for putting down
 the rebellion.
 Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, and Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, refused to
 enlist troops under the President's proclamation. Gov. Harris, of Ten-
 nessee, and Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, also refused.
 Confederate States government called for 32,000 additional troops.
 6th Regiment Mass. State Troops left Boston for Washington.
 Carolina State Convention passed an ordinance of secession (88 c. 55) to
 take effect if ratified by the people on the 4th May next.
 Letcher, of Virginia, recognized the Confederate States by procla-
 mation.

of debts due to Northern men.
 27. President's proclamation ordering the ports of Virginia and North Caro-
 lina to be blockaded.
 28. Legislature of Indiana voted \$500,000 to arm the State.
 —Legislature of Maryland repudiated secession—the Senate unanimously
 and the House by a vote of 19 to 15.
 —C. S. Congress reassembled at Montgomery.
 30. Legislature of New Jersey convened in extra session; the Governor
 recommended the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for war purposes.
 —Virginia State Convention passed an ordinance establishing the navy of
 Virginia and authorizing the banks to issue one and two-dollar notes.

May, 1861.

1. Legislature of North Carolina passed a State Convention Bill.
 2. New York 69th Regiment arrived in Washington.
 —Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves arrived in Washington.
 —Judge Campbell, of Alabama, resigned his seat in the U. S. Supreme Court.
 3. Legislature of Connecticut voted \$2,000,000 for public defense.
 —Governor of Virginia called out the militia to defend the State from the
 Northerners.
 —President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 42,000
 additional three-years' volunteers, 22,714 additional regulars, and 15,000
 additional seamen, to be mustered into the service of the Government.
 4. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana,
 etc., met at Cleveland, O., to devise plans for the defense of the Western
 States.
 5. Gen. Butler, with a Union force, took possession of the Relay House near
 Baltimore.
 —The days of grace allowed by the President's proclamation expired.
 6. Virginia admitted as a State of the Confederate States of America.
 —Arkansas State Convention passed an ordinance of secession (89 c. 1).
 —The Confederate States Congress made public the war and privateering act.
 —Legislature of Tennessee passed an ordinance of secession, which was
 termed a Declaration of Independence, and ordered it to be voted on by
 the people—passed by Senate (20 c. 4) and by House (46 c. 21).
 —Baltimore city militia disbanded.
 7. Riot at Knoxville, Tenn., on hoisting a Union flag.
 —Governor of Tennessee announced a military league between that State
 and the Confederate States.
 8. Governor of Ohio made a call for 100,000 men, to be held as a force of
 reserved militia.
 9. C. S. Congress authorize the President to accept all the volunteers that offer.
 —First landing of Union troops by steamers at Baltimore.
 —The "Winans Steam Gun" captured on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
 —A brigade of rebel militia encamped near St. Louis surrendered to the
 United States forces under Capt. Lyon.
 10. The President, by proclamation, declared martial law upon the island of
 Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, Fla.
 —Mob attack upon volunteer Home Guard in St. Louis—seven of the mob
 killed.
 —Major-Gen. Robert E. Lee placed in command of the rebel forces in Vir-
 ginia.
 —Officers of the Union army ordered to take the oath of allegiance.
 11. Blockade of Charleston established.
 —Government troops again attacked by the St. Louis mob—four rioters
 killed, etc.
 —Great Union demonstration in San Francisco.
 12. Renewed attempts of the rebels to destroy bridges on the railroads lead-
 ing to Baltimore.
 13. Anti-secession Convention of delegates from the counties of Western
 Virginia met at Wheeling—35 counties represented.
 —Union troops under Gen. Butler took possession of Federal Hill, Baltimore.
 —Travel through Baltimore re-established.
 —Blockade of the Mississippi at Cairo established.
 —Queen Victoria issued a proclamation enjoining neutrality in the contest
 between the North and South.
 14. A schooner loaded with arms seized at Baltimore; arms seized in other
 parts of the city. Ross Winans arrested.
 —St. Louis and Memphis mail contract annulled and mails stopped.
 —Gun-boat "Quaker City" captured ship "Argo" with \$150,000 worth of
 tobacco.



M E D I T E R R A N E A N S E A

LAND OF THE PHILISTINES

S I M E O N

I D U M E A

J U D E A

Mountains of Moab

Ruins of an ancient City

Wady el Abyad

Rhoda

W. el Ain

Mahallah

Tophet Tikhel

Bonah Busitich

Kad. Barnea / Al Gharbi

30

112

LONGITUDE 30° EAST FROM WASHINGTON

115



15. Governor of Maryland issued a proclamation calling for four regiments of volunteers, in response to the President's demand.
 —Legislature of Massachusetts offered to loan the Government \$7,000,000.
 —Wheeling Convention adjourned after passing resolutions in favor of the Union and recommending a division of the State of Virginia.
16. Bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad destroyed by the rebels.
 —Gen. Scott ordered Arlington Heights to be fortified.
 —Secessionists dispersed at Liberty, Mo.
17. C. S. Congress authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 5 p. c. 20 years' bonds.
 —Secession spies arrested in Washington.
 —Rebels fortify Harper's Ferry.
 —Rebels dispersed at Potosi, Mo.
 —Legislature of Kentucky authorized the suspension of specie payments by the banks.
18. Rebel batteries at Sewell's Point, Va., dislodged. This was the first offensive operation of the Government against the rebels.
 —Arkansas admitted as a State of the Confederate States of America.
19. Rebels at Harper's Ferry reinforced.
20. North Carolina State Convention met at Raleigh.
 —Seizure of telegraphic dispatches throughout the North. The object was to ascertain who were aiding the rebellion.
 —All mail steamships on the coasts and rivers having any connection with the rebel States stopped.
 —The Governor of Kentucky issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the State and forbidding the march of troops from either section across the State.
21. North Carolina State Convention passed unanimously an ordinance of secession.
 —C. S. Congress at Montgomery, Ala., adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 20th July.
 —Rebels establish the blockade of the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn.
22. Ship Island fortifications destroyed to keep them from the rebels.
 —Flag-raising at the Post-Office, Washington. Speeches of the President and cabinet officers.
23. Arlington Heights and the city of Alexandria occupied by federal troops. Col. Ellsworth shot by the rebel Jackson.
 —Southern mails stopped.
24. Bridges on the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad destroyed by Union troops.
25. New Orleans blockaded by the sloop of war "Brooklyn."
 —Alexandria placed under martial law.
26. About 100 slaves escaped from their masters and took refuge in Fortress Monroe. General Butler declared them contraband of war and legitimate prizes.
 —Mobile blockaded.
 —Brigadier-General McDowell took command at Washington.
 —Border States Convention assembled at Frankfort, Ky. Kentucky and Missouri only were represented.
27. Gen. Butler advanced his forces to Newport News.
 —Savannah blockaded.
28. President Davis reached Richmond, the new seat of the Confederate Government.
 —Federals advanced toward Harper's Ferry; rebels retired toward Martinsburg, Va.
29. Grafton and Williamsport, Va., evacuated by the rebels.
30. Rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, Va., silenced by Union gun-boats after an action lasting two hours.
 —Cavalry skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Va.

June, 1861.

1. Postal arrangements of Confederate States went into operation; United States post system suspended.
2. Battle of Philippi, Va.—rebels routed.
3. Border States Convention met at Frankfort, Ky.
 —Gen. Beauregard arrived at Manassas and took command of the Confederate forces.
 —Senator Douglas died.
4. The "Harriet Lane" engaged the Pig Point (Potomac) batteries.
 —Capt. Ball's rebel cavalry, captured at Alexandria, sworn, and let go.
5. North Carolina State Convention ratified the C. S. Constitution.
 —Gen. Patterson's advance moved from Chambersburg toward Harper's Ferry.
6. Battle of Big Bethel, Va.—Union force repulsed.
 —Major-Gen. Banks assumed command of the Department of Annapolis.
7. Col. Wallace surprised and routed a rebel force of 800 at Romney, Va.
8. Wheeling Convention again assembled.
9. Fast day in the Confederate States, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

24. Bank riots in Milwaukee.
 —Gov. Harris proclaimed Texas being—for separation 104.
25. Large fire in Richmond, Va.
26. Virginia secession vote a
27. Iowa voted a war loan of \$
28. The President of the Union ment as the government
29. Skirmish at Patterson Creek
30. Marshal Kane arrested to Fort McHenry.
31. Engagement between U. S. the rebel batteries at Man the Potomac flotilla, killed
32. Skirmish at Falls Church.
33. Skirmish at Shooter's Hill, Va.
34. General Council of War

1. C. S. privateer "Sumter" on
2. C. S. privateer "Petrel" cap
3. Late members of the Baltimore Henry.
4. Fight at Buckhannon, Va.
5. Skirmish at Falling Waters.
6. Engagement at Haynesville.
7. Skirmish at Farmington, Mo.
8. Engagement near Martinsburg (R.) forces; rebels defeated.
9. New Legislature of Virginia government had already be
10. A rebel company (94) captu
11. Governor of Arkansas called
12. Anniversary of the Independ greater feelings of patriotic States.
13. The XXXVIII Congress a States were unrepresented and one senator from Tennessee elected Speaker.
14. Legislature of New Hampshire
15. Rebels seized Louisville and
16. President's Message read \$400,000,000 to aid in putting
17. Battle at Carthage, Mo. (Sigo
18. Fight at Middle York Bridge through an ambuscade of 2
19. Infernal machines found in
20. Battle at Brier Forks, near C
21. Skirmish at Bird's Point, Mo
22. Rebels routed at Beallington,
23. Rebel camp at Florida, Mo.,
24. Col. Taylor brought to the Pr ing prisoners captured as p
25. Thomas, the "French Lady,"
26. Major-General Fremont pla
27. Legislature of Virginia (Wh T. Willey to the U. S. Sena
28. Battle at Laurel Hill (McCl
29. Skirmish at Monroe Station, I
30. Battle at Rich Mountain, V
31. U. S. Senate expel from that Hunter, of Virginia; Thom
32. Carolina; Louis T. Wigfall Mitchell and William K. S son, of Tennessee.
33. President approved the resolu imported by States to be us
34. Union troops under McClell gram surrendered with his
35. Skirmish at Newport News, V
36. Skirmish at Barboursville, Va
37. Battle of Carrickford, Va. (Garnett killed. Rebel pow
38. U. S. House of Representati Missouri, by a vote 94 v. 45.
39. Union army 40,000

CAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

24. Bank riots in Milwaukee, Wis.
 —Gov. Harris proclaimed Tennessee out of the Union, the vote of the people being—for separation 104,019, and against 47,233.
 —Large fire in Richmond, Va.
 25. Virginia secession vote announced—for 123,384, and against 82,184.
 —Iowa voted a war loan of \$600,000.
 26. The President of the United States acknowledged the Wheeling government as the government of Virginia.
 —Skirmish at Patterson Creek, Va.: 17 rebels and one Union man killed.
 27. Marshal Kane arrested in Baltimore on the charge of treason, and sent to Fort McHenry.
 —Engagement between U. S. gun-boats "Freeborn" and "Pawnee" and the rebel batteries at Matthias Point, Va.: Capt. Ward, commander of the Potomac flotilla, killed.
 28. Skirmish at Falls Church, Va.
 —Skirmish at Shooter's Hill, Va.
 29. General Council of War held at Washington.

July, 1861.

1. C. S. privateer "Sumter" escaped from the "Mississippi."
 —C. S. privateer "Petrel" escaped from Charleston.
 —Late members of the Baltimore Board of Police arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.
 —Fight at Buckhannon, Va.
 —Skirmish at Falling Waters, Va.
 —Engagement at Haynesville, Va.
 —Skirmish at Farmington, Mo.
 2. Engagement near Martinsburg between Patterson's (U.) and Jackson's (L.) forces; rebels defeated.
 —New Legislature of Virginia met and organized at Wheeling. The new government had already been recognized by the United States.
 3. A rebel company (94) captured at Neosho, Mo.
 —Governor of Arkansas called out 10,000 men to repel invasion.
 4. Anniversary of the Independence of the United States celebrated with greater feelings of patriotism than ever before throughout the Northern States.
 —The XXXVIIth Congress assembled in extra session. Eleven seceded States were unrepresented, except three representatives from Virginia and one senator from Tennessee. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, elected Speaker.
 —Legislature of New Hampshire voted a \$1,000,000 loan for the war.
 —Rebels seized Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
 5. President's Message read in Congress: he called for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 to aid in putting down the rebellion.
 —Battle at Carthage, Mo. (Sigel 1,100 v. Jackson 4,000): rebels routed.
 6. Fight at Middle York Bridge, near Buckhannon, Va.: 45 Union troops cut through an ambuscade of 200 or 300 rebels.
 7. Infernal machines found in the Potomac.
 —Battle at Brier Forks, near Carthage, Mo. (Sigel v. Jackson): drawn.
 8. Skirmish at Bird's Point, Mo.
 —Rebels routed at Beallington, Va.
 —Rebel camp at Florida, Mo., attacked and broken up.
 —Col. Taylor brought to the President a message from Jeff. Davis concerning prisoners captured as privateers.
 —Thomas, the "French Lady," taken in Baltimore.
 9. Major-General Fremont placed in command of the Western Department.
 —Legislature of Virginia (Wheeling) elected John S. Carlile and Waltham T. Willey to the U. S. Senate in place of Hunter and Mason.
 10. Battle at Laurel Hill (McClellan v. Johnson): rebels routed.
 —Skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo.
 11. Battle at Rich Mountain, Va. (Pegram v. Rosecrans)—rebels defeated.
 —U. S. Senate expel from that body Senators James M. Mason and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Thomas L. Clingman and Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Louis T. Wigfall and J. W. Hemphill, of Texas; Charles B. Mitchell and William K. Sebastian, of Arkansas; and A. O. F. Nicholson, of Tennessee.
 —President approved the resolution of Congress remitting the duties on arms imported by States to be used in suppressing the rebellion.
 12. Union troops under McClellan took possession of Beverly, Va.: Col. Pegram surrendered with his entire force.
 —Skirmish at Newport News, Va.
 —Skirmish at Barboursville, Va.
 13. Battle of Carrickford, Va. (Morris v. Garnett): rebels defeated and Gen. Garnett killed. Rebel power in Western Virginia broken.
 —U. S. House of Representatives expelled John B. Clark, member from Missouri, by a vote 94 v. 45.
 15. Union army 40,000 strong.

20. Union troops drove out the rebels and occupied Forsyth, Mo.
 27. Return of the 69th and other regiments to New York.
 28. Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry withdrew his troops to the Maryland side of the Potomac.
 29. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, resigned his position as C. S. Secretary of State, and was succeeded by Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.
 30. Missouri State Convention declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25. The seats of the members of the Legislature were also declared vacant. The State officers and a majority of the Legislature were secessionists.
 31. Missouri State Convention elected Hamilton E. Gamble Governor, Willard P. Hall Lieutenant-Governor, and Mordecai Oliver Secretary of State—all Union men.

August, 1861.

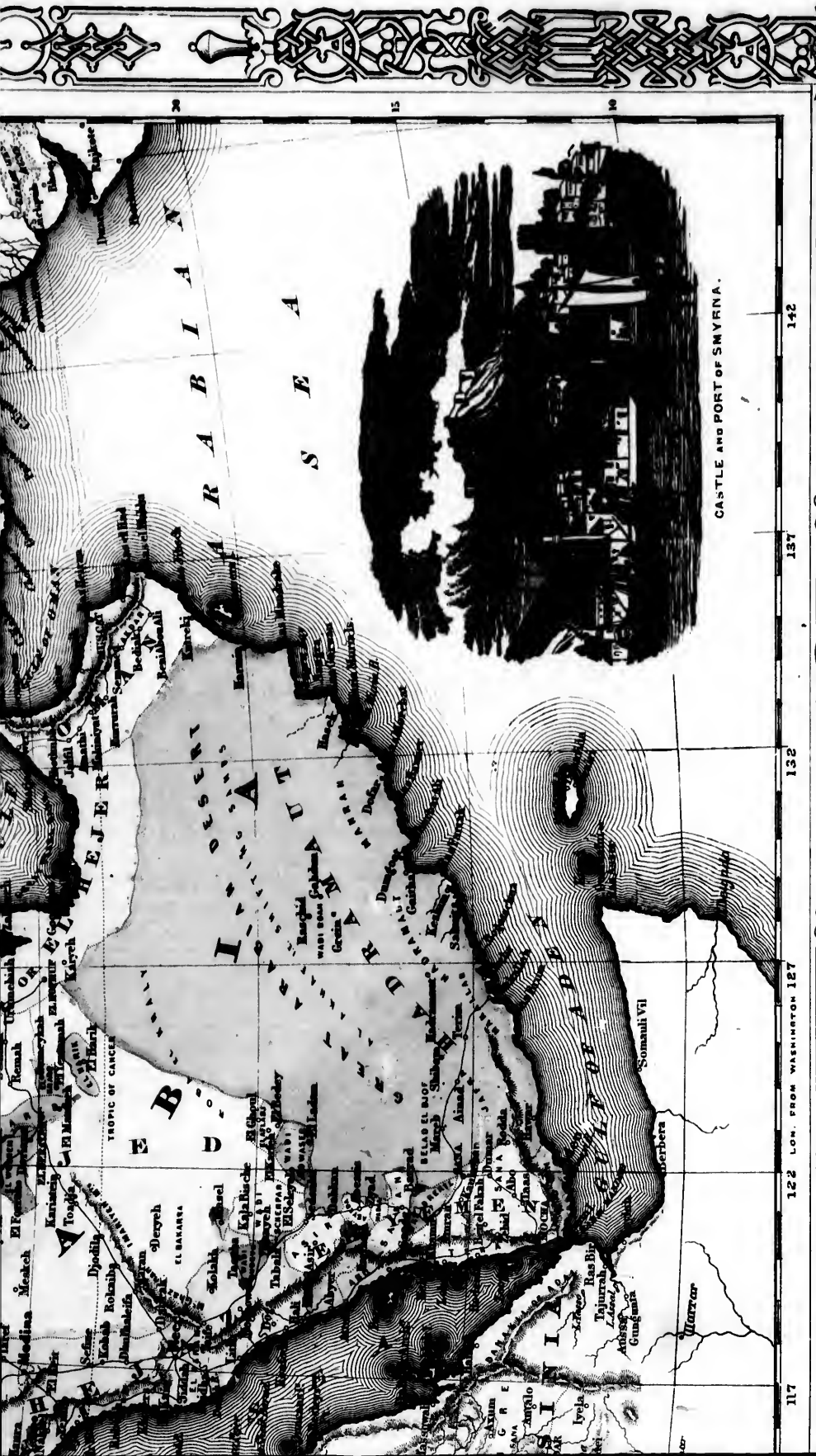
1. Gen. McClellan began the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac.
 —Rebels left Harper's Ferry and fell back on Leesburg.
 —C. S. privateer "Petrel" sunk by the "St. Lawrence"—crew captured.
 2. War-Tax and Tariff bill passed Congress—500,000 men and \$500,000,000 to be raised.
 —Battle of Dug Spring, Mo. (Lyon v. McCulloch).
 —Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, traitorously surrendered, with 750 men, by Major Lynde.
 —Rebel vessels and stores destroyed in Pocomoke Sound.
 3. U. S. blockading fleet threw a few shells into Galveston, Tex.; foreign consuls protest, etc.
 4. Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Va.
 —Rebels routed at Athens, Mo.
 6. U. S. Congress in extra session adjourned *sine die*.
 7. Hampton, Va., burned by the rebels.
 —C. S. privateer "York" burned by gun-boat "Union."
 8. Rebels routed at Lovettsville, Va.
 —Office of the *Democratic Standard*, a secession paper, at Concord, N. H., cleaned out by a mob, and the materials burned in the street.
 9. Rebels attacked and routed at Potosi, Mo.
 10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, about 12 miles from Springfield, Mo. (Lyon v. McCulloch and Price): Union force 5,200, and rebel 15,000—rebels, after six hours' fighting, repulsed. Gen. Lyon killed. During the night the Union forces fell back to Springfield, and thence to Rolla. Rebels too much disabled to follow. Union loss, 263 killed and 721 wounded; rebel loss, 421 killed and 1,900 wounded.
 11. Rebel company captured at Georgetown, Mo.
 12. Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France.
 —Office of the *Bangor (Me.) Democrat*, a secession paper, entirely destroyed by a mob.
 13. Rebels driven from Grafton, Va., and the place occupied by Union troops—21 rebels killed.
 —Skirmish at Matthias Point, Va.
 14. Martial law was declared in St. Louis by Major-Gen. Fremont.
 —Mutiny in the 79th New York Regiment at Washington.
 15. President Davis ordered all Northern men to leave the Confederacy within 40 days.
 16. President Lincoln declared by proclamation the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas in insurrection, and ordered all commercial intercourse between the North and seceded States to cease.
 —Rebel camp at Fredericktown, Md., attacked, and 12 of the enemy taken prisoners.
 —Several newspapers in New York presented by the grand jury for hostility to the government.
 18. Gen. Wool took command of Fortress Monroe.
 —Skirmishes at Charlestown, Mo.
 —*Sentinel* office at Easton, Pa., destroyed by a mob—cause, secession privileges.
 19. U. S. Sec. of War issued an order calling upon governors of States to send immediately to Washington all regiments and parts of regiments within their respective jurisdictions.
 —U. S. Sec. of State ordered that all persons leaving or entering the United States shall be possessed of a passport.
 —Editor of the *Essex County (Mass.) Democrat* was tarred and feathered for rebel sentiments.
 —Offices of the *Jeffersonian*, Westchester, Pa., and of the *People's Friend*, Covington, Ind., cleaned out by mobs—both secession.
 20. Skirmish at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, Va.; 4,000 rebels attacked the barracks of the 11th Ohio Regiment, and were driven back.



45 50 55 60 65 70 75

LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH





117 122 LOS. FROM WASHINGTON 127 132 137 142

CASTLE AND PORT OF SMYRNA.

24. Arlington Heights and the city of Alexandria occupied by federal troops. Col. Ellsworth shot by the rebel Jackson.
 —Southern mails stopped.
 25. Bridges on the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad destroyed by Union troops.
 26. New Orleans blockaded by the sloop of war "Brooklyn."
 —Alexandria placed under martial law.
 27. About 100 slaves escaped from their masters and took refuge in Fortres Monroe. General Butler declared them contraband of war and legitimate prizes.
 —Mobile blockaded.
 —Brigadier-General McDowell took command at Washington.
 —Border States Convention assembled at Frankfort, Ky. Kentucky and Missouri only were represented.
 28. Gen. Butler advanced his forces to Newport News.
 —Savannah blockaded.
 29. President Davis reached Richmond, the new seat of the Confederate Government.
 —Federals advanced toward Harper's Ferry; rebels retired toward Martinsburg, Va.
 30. Grafton and Williamsport, Va., evacuated by the rebels.
 31. Rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, Va., silenced by Union gun-boats after an action lasting two hours.
 —Cavalry skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Va.

June, 1861.

1. Postal arrangements of Confederate States went into operation; United States post system suspended.
 2. Battle of Phillipa, Va.—rebels routed.
 3. Border States Convention met at Frankfort, Ky.
 —Gen. Beauregard arrived at Manassas and took command of the Confederate forces.
 —Senator Douglas died.
 6. The "Harriet Lane" engaged the Pig Point (Potomac) batteries.
 —Capt. Ball's rebel cavalry, captured at Alexandria, sworn, and let go.
 8. North Carolina State Convention ratified the C. S. Constitution.
 —Gen. Patterson's advance moved from Chambersburg toward Harper's Ferry.
 10. Battle of Big Bethel, Va.—Union forces repulsed.
 —Major-Gen. Banks assumed command of the Department of Annapolis.
 11. Col. Wallace surprised and routed a rebel force of 800 at Romney, Va.
 12. Wheeling Convention again assembled.
 13. Fast day in the Confederate States, in accordance with the President's proclamation.
 14. Rebels evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry, destroyed the railroad bridge, and took the armory machinery to Richmond.
 —Another street fight in St. Louis, in which six rebels were killed by the Union soldiers.
 15. Privateer "Savannah" arrived at New York a prize of the U. S. brig "Ferry."
 —Gen. Lyon occupied Jefferson City, Mo.
 —Gen. Price retreated to Booneville.
 —Harper's Ferry occupied by the Union forces.
 16. Skirmish at Seneca Mills.
 17. Wheeling Convention unanimously voted the independence of the western counties of Virginia of the rebel section of the State.
 —Surprise at Vienna, Va.—eight Union and six rebel soldiers killed.
 —Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport.
 18. Battle of Booneville, Mo.: rebels under Price and Jackson routed by Gen. Lyon.
 —Skirmish at Edwards' Ferry, Va.
 —Affair at Cole, Mo.
 19. Rebels occupied Piedmont, Va.
 —Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance reorganizing the State government.
 20. Major-Gen. McClellan took command of the Union forces in Western Virginia.
 —Wheeling Convention elected Frank H. Pierpont governor of Virginia.
 21. East Tennessee Union Convention met at Knoxville. On the fourth day of its session it adopted a declaration of grievances against the usurping body which voted the State out of the Union and into the Confederate States.
 22. Forty-eight locomotives, valued at \$400,000, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were destroyed at Martinsburg, Va., by the rebels.
 —Balloon reconnaissances commenced.

- greater feelings of patrioti States.
 —The XXXVIII Congress States were unrepresented and one senator from Tennessee elected Speaker.
 —Legislature of New Hampshire.
 —Rebels seized Louisville and
 5. President's Message read \$400,000,000 to aid in putting
 —Battle at Carthage, Mo. (Sig
 6. Fight at Middle York Bridge through an ambushade of
 7. Infernal machines found in
 —Battle at Brier Forks, near C
 8. Skirmish at Bird's Point, M
 —Rebels routed at Beallington.
 —Rebel camp at Florida, Mo.,
 —Col. Taylor brought to the P ing prisoners captured as
 —Thomas, the "French Lady,"
 9. Major-General Fremont pla
 —Legislature of Virginia (Wh
 T. Willey to the U. S. Sena
 10. Battle at Laurel Hill (McC
 —Skirmish at Monroe Station,
 11. Battle at Rich Mountain, V
 —U. S. Senate expel from that Hunter, of Virginia; Thom Carolina; Louis T. Wigfal Mitchell and William K. E son, of Tennessee.
 —President approved the resol Imported by States to be us
 12. Union troops under McCle gram surrendered with his
 —Skirmish at Newport News,
 —Skirmish at Barboursville, V
 13. Battle of Carleekford, Va.
 Garnett killed. Rebel pow
 —U. S. House of Represent Missouri, by a vote 94 c. 45
 15. Union army, 40,000 strong, in and around Washington House, Va.
 —Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va.
 16. Rebel pickets driven beyon
 —Battle at Barboursville, Va.
 —Tightman, a negro, killed the "S. J. Waring" and broug
 —Skirmish at Millville, Mo.
 17. Union army continued the
 —Skirmish at Fulton, Mo.
 18. FIRST BATTLE OF BULL Run, Ford, Bull Run, between U under Beauregard. Gen. ' 19. Gen. Banks superseded Ge 20. C. S. Congress met at Rich —Union army moved from Fassa Junction.
 —The rebels under Gen. H. A. on the approach of the Un
 21. SECOND BATTLE OF BULL ed 10 hours, when a paule to Washington. The loss v Union..... 481 killed.... Rebel..... 690 "....
 —The numbers engaged w which were reinforced dur
 22. Gens. McDowell and Man the Potomac by Gen. Mc months' men return home.
 —State Convention of Missour
 23. Governor of New York ca
 —Skirmish at Harrisonville, V
 —Gen. McClellan takes comm

greater feelings of patriotism than ever before throughout the Northern States.

—The XXXVIIth Congress assembled in extra session. Eleven seceded States were unrepresented, except three representatives from Virginia and one senator from Tennessee. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, elected Speaker.

—Legislature of New Hampshire voted a \$1,000,000 loan for the war.

—Rebels seized Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

5. President's Message read in Congress: he called for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 to aid in putting down the rebellion.

—Battle at Carlango, Mo. (Sigel 1,100 v. Jackson 4,000): rebels routed.

6. Fight at Middle York Bridge, near Buckhannon, Va.: 45 Union troops cut through an ambuscade of 200 or 300 rebels.

7. Infernal machines found in the Potomac.

—Battle at Brier Forks, near Carthage, Mo. (Sigel v. Jackson): drawn.

8. Skirmish at Bird's Point, Mo.

—Rebels routed at Beallington, Va.

—Rebel camp at Florida, Mo., attacked and broken up.

—Col. Taylor brought to the President a message from Jeff. Davis concerning prisoners captured as privateers.

—Thomas, the "French Lady," taken in Baltimore.

9. Major-General Fremont placed in command of the Western Department.

—Legislature of Virginia (Wheeling) elected John S. Carlile and Waitman T. Willey to the U. S. Senate in place of Hunter and Mason.

10. Battle at Laurel Hill (McClellan v. Johnson): rebels routed.

—Skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo.

11. Battle at Rich Mountain, Va. (Pegram v. Rosecrans)—rebels defeated.

—U. S. Senate expel from that body senators James M. Mason and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Thomas L. Clingman and Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Louis T. Wigfall and J. W. Hemphill, of Texas; Charles B. Mitchell and William K. Sebastian, of Arkansas; and A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee.

—President approved the resolution of Congress remitting the duties on arms imported by States to be used in suppressing the rebellion.

12. Union troops under McClellan took possession of Beverly, Va.: Col. Pegram surrendered with his entire force.

—Skirmish at Newport News, Va.

—Skirmish at Barboursville, Va.

13. Battle of Carrickford, Va. (Morris v. Garnett): rebels defeated and Gen. Garnett killed. Rebel power in Western Virginia broken.

—U. S. House of Representatives expelled John B. Clark, member from Missouri, by a vote 94 v. 45.

15. Union army, 40,000 strong, under McDowell, moved from encampments in and around Washington and Arlington Heights toward Fairfax Court House, Va.

—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va.—rebels routed.

16. Rebel pickets driven beyond Fairfax Court House, Va.

—Battle at Barboursville, Va.—rebels defeated.

—Tighman, a negro, killed three of the rebel prize crew on the schooner "S. J. Waring," and brought the vessel into New York.

—Skirmish at Millville, Mo.

17. Union army continued their march toward Fairfax Court House.

—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo.

18. First Battle of Bull Run: an engagement took place at Blackford's Ford, Bull Run, between Union troops under Gen. Tyler and the rebels under Beauregard. Gen. Tyler fell back to Centreville.

19. Gen. Banks superseded Gen. Patterson in command on the Potomac.

20. C. S. Congress met at Richmond.

—Union army moved from Fairfax Court House and vicinity toward Manassas Junction.

—The rebels under Gen. H. A. Wise fled from the valley of the Big Kanawha on the approach of the Union troops.

21. Second Battle of Bull Run (McDowell v. Beauregard): conflict lasted 10 hours, when a panic seized the Union forces, which fled in disorder to Washington. The loss was as follows:

Union.....	481 killed.....	1,011 wounded.....	1,316 missing = 2,698
Rebel.....	690 ".....	2,235 ".....	150 " = 3,015

—The numbers engaged were—Union 40,000 v. rebel 47,000, the latter of which were reinforced during the battle by 20,000 or 25,000.

22. Gens. McDowell and Mansfield superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac by Gen. McClellan. Army disorganized, and the three months' men return home.

—State Convention of Missouri met at Jefferson City.

23. Governor of New York calls for 25,000 additional troops.

—Skirmish at Harrisonville, Va.

—Gen. McClellan takes command of the Army of the Potomac.

by a mob, and the materials burned in the street.

9. Rebels attacked and routed at Fossil, Mo.

10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, about 12 miles from Springfield, Mo. (Lyon v. McCulloch and Price): Union force 5,200, and rebel 15,000—rebels, after six hours' fighting, repulsed. Gen. Lyon killed. During the night the Union forces fell back to Springfield, and thence to Rolla. Rebels too much disabled to follow. Union loss, 263 killed and 721 wounded; rebel loss, 421 killed and 1,300 wounded.

11. Rebel company captured at Georgetown, Mo.

12. Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France.

—Office of the Bangor (Me.) *Democrat*, a secession paper, entirely destroyed by a mob.

13. Rebels driven from Grafton, Va., and the place occupied by Union troops—21 rebels killed.

—Skirmish at Matthias Point, Va.

14. Martial law was declared in St. Louis by Major-Gen. Fremont.

—Mutiny in the 7th New York Regiment at Washington.

15. President Davis ordered all Northern men to leave the Confederacy within 40 days.

16. President Lincoln declared by proclamation the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas in insurrection, and ordered all commercial intercourse between the North and seceded States to cease.

—Rebel camp at Fredericktown, Md., attacked, and 12 of the enemy taken prisoners.

—Several newspapers in New York presented by the grand jury for hostility to the government.

18. Gen. Wool took command of Fortress Monroe.

—Skirmishes at Charlestown, Mo.

—*Sentinel* office at Easton, Pa., destroyed by a mob—cause, secession proclivities.

19. U. S. Sec. of War issued an order calling upon governors of States to send immediately to Washington all regiments and parts of regiments within their respective jurisdictions.

—U. S. Sec. of State ordered that all persons leaving or entering the United States shall be possessed of a passport.

—Editor of the *Essex County (Mass.) Democrat* was tarred and feathered for rebel sentiments.

—Offices of the *Jeffersonian*, Westchester, Pa., and of the *People's Friend*, Covington, Ind., cleaned out by mobs—both secession.

20. Skirmish at Hawk's Nest in the Kanawha Valley, Va.: 4,000 rebels attacked the barricades of the 11th Ohio Regiment, and were driven back with the loss of 50 killed.

—Attack on Charlestown, Mo., and route of 1,200 rebels.

—Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance, erecting a new State to be called "Kanawha," by a vote of 50 to 23. The boundary as fixed included the counties of—Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongahela, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roan, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock. Other adjoining counties might be admitted, if acceded to by a majority of the voters.

21. Wheeling Convention adjourned *sine die*.

—Skirmish at Cross Lanes, Va.

23. A large portion of the Cherokee Indians seceded and joined the Confederates.

24. Offices of the Bridgeport (Ct.) *Farmer* and of the Cumberland (Md.) *Alleghanian* (secession papers) destroyed by mobs.

—Mayor Berrett, of Washington, D. C., arrested on charge of treason and conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

—Governor Gamble, of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling for 42,000 troops to assist in driving the rebels from the State.

—Transmission of secession journals through the mails prohibited.

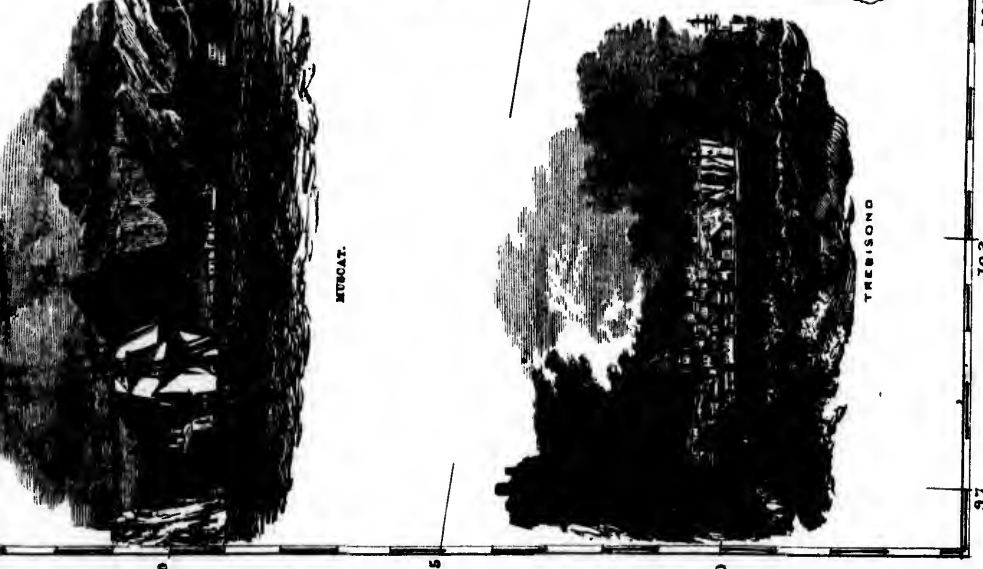
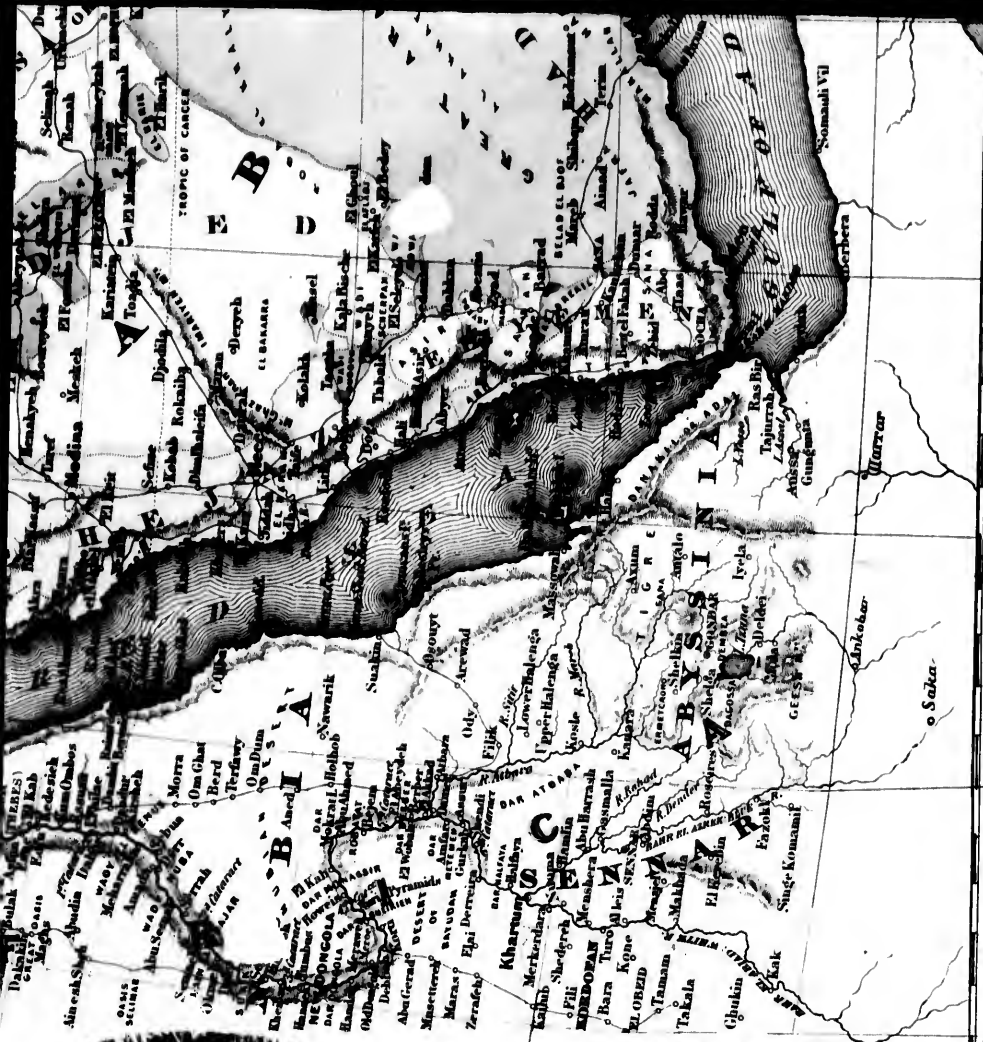
26. Seventh Ohio Regiment, while breakfasting at Summersville, Va., surprised and surrounded by a force of rebels under Floyd, but fought themselves through with a comparatively small loss.

—Naval and military expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe against the forts at Hatteras Inlet.

28. Bombardment and capture of forts Clark and Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina; rebel loss—765 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, two vessels loaded with cotton and coffee, and a large amount of ammunition and stores. Union commanders: Stringham of the navy, and Butler of the army.

29. Lexington, Mo., attacked by 2,000 rebels. The place was defended by 250 men, who successfully beat off their assailants.

—Twenty-three rebels captured at Greytown, Mo.



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30. Fort Morgan, at Okracoke Inlet, abandoned by the rebels.
 31. Major-Gen. Fremont issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout Missouri, and also declaring that the property of rebels should be confiscated, their slaves freed, and themselves, if found guilty by court-martial, shot.

September, 1861.

1. Fight at Boone Court House, Va.; rebels routed and village burned.
- Flight at Bennett's Mills, Mo.
3. Sec. of the Treasury issued an appeal to the people for a national loan.
- Legislature of Kentucky met; Senate 27 Union and 11 secession; House 76 Union and 24 secession.
- Floating dock at Pensacola, Fla., burned.
3. Massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad: the rebels having burned the Platte Bridge, the train fell into the river—17 lives lost.
5. Columbus, Ky., occupied by the C. S. forces.
6. Paducah, Ky., occupied by the U. S. forces.
9. Union prisoners (1-6) taken at Bull Run, sent from Richmond to Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor.
10. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va. Rosecrans defeated the rebels under Floyd and captured large quantities of arms, ammunition, equipage, stores, etc.
- Rebel batteries at Lucas Bend, Ky. (Mississippi River), attacked by Union gun-boats and silenced; 68 rebels killed.
- Colors of the New York 79th Regiment restored.
11. Kentucky Legislature passed a resolution ordering the C. S. troops to leave the State.
- President Lincoln, in a letter to Gen. Fremont, directs him to modify the confiscation clause of his proclamation.
- A number of fine vessels captured by the Union fleet at Hatteras Inlet.
- Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va.; rebels defeated.
- Skirmish at Elk Water, Va.; Union troops victorious.
- Skirmish at Stewart's Mill, Va.
12. Col. John A. Washington (rebel), former proprietor of Mount Vernon, killed near Elk Water, Va., while reconnoitering.
- Mayor Barrett, of Washington, took the oath and was released from Fort Lafayette.
- The provost-marshal of St. Louis issued a proclamation manumitting two slaves, the property of a secessionist.
- Battle of Cheat Mountain, Va.; rebels defeated.
13. Booneville, Mo., attacked by rebels, who were repulsed by the Home Guard stationed there.
- Thirteen members of the Maryland Legislature, two editors of secession newspapers, one member of Congress, and the gubernatorial candidate of the secession party arrested in Baltimore.
- C. S. privateer "Judith" destroyed at Pensacola, Fla., by a boat expedition from the U. S. ship "Colorado."
14. Skirmish near Shepherdstown, Va.
15. Skirmish near Darnestown, Va.; rebels repulsed.
- Ship Island evacuated by the C. S. forces and occupied by Union troops.
- Camp Talbot, Mo., captured by Union troops.
- Rebels under Gen. Price commenced the bombardment of Lexington, Mo.
17. Skirmish at Blue Mills Landing, Mo.; Union troops repulsed.
- Bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Huron, broke through while a train of cars with the Illinois 19th Regiment was passing over; 26 were killed and 112 wounded.
- Legislature of Maryland was to have met, but on account of the recent arrest of its secession members there was no quorum.
- Skirmish at Marlattown, Mo.
18. Members (18), Speaker, and clerk of the Maryland Legislature arrested at Frederick and sent to Fort Mifflin.
- Banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments.
- Skirmishes near Columbus and Barboursville, Ky.
19. Ex-Gov. Morehead and others in Louisville arrested for treason.
20. Surrender of Col. Mulligan at Lexington, Mo., after four days' struggle with 2,500 men against 26,000 rebels under Gen. Price.
- Skirmish near Tusculuma, Mo.
21. John C. Breckinridge fled from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined the rebels.
- Severe fight at Papinville, Mo., resulting in the defeat of the rebels and capture of arms, stores, etc., by the Union forces.
22. Skirmish at Elliott's Mills, Ky.
24. Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres entered the U. S. service as aids to Gen. McClellan.
- Grand review of troops at Washington.
- Romney, Va., stormed and captured by U. S. troops.
25. Gen. Prentiss took command of the Union forces at St. Joseph.
- Skirmish near Chapmansville, Va.
26. National Fast, observed in accordance with President Lincoln's recommendation.
- Second action at Lucas Bend, Va.

9. Rebels attack Santa Rosa Island, Fla. Wilson's Zouaves.
- Advance of the Union lines beyond the
- Charter election in Baltimore—no dispute
- All the banks in Pittsburg, Pa., resume
10. Further advances of the Union troops
11. Rebel steamer "Nashville" escaped
- Missouri State Convention met.
- Marshal Kane sent to Fort Lafayette.
12. Attack by a rebel gun-boat fleet and Union blockading squadron, at the rebel vessels were beaten off and the damaged.
- Rebels advanced in force toward Prosser McCall ready for battle.
13. Skirmish at Beekwith and Tavern
14. Sec. Seward issued a circular to govern and lake defenses.
- Lincoln Creek, Mo., captured by U. S. troops taken prisoners.
15. Jeff. Thompson captured 50 Union troops
- Three steamers dispatched from New York
- Defeat of the rebels at Frederick, Mo.
16. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by a White, the main body of the rebels having
- Rebels routed at Bolivar, near Harper's
- Sharp skirmish at Ironton, Mo.
- Battle near Pilot Knob, Mo.; rebels routed
17. Rebel army retired from Halifax Court
18. Pacific Telegraph Line completed to Young, the Mormon chief, sent a copy to Lincoln.
19. Skirmish at Big Hurricane Creek, Car
21. Union fleet, consisting of twenty steamers bound south.
- Battle of Ball's Bluff. Part of Gen. Ston
- at Ball's Bluff and after severe fighting killed, was driven back with great wounded 166, wounded among prisoners total 915. The rebel loss is supposed to be wounded.
- Battle of Wild Cat, Ky.; Zollicoffer (rebel)
- Rebels under Jeff. Thompson defeated at
22. Office of the *Democrat* (secession), at a portion of the 49d Indiana Regiment
- Rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Mo., broken
- The rebel batteries on the Potomac River from Cockpit Point to Matthias Point,
23. Writ of habeas corpus suspended in cases relating to the military.
- Skirmish at West Liberty, Mo.
24. Western section of Pacific Telegraph section at Great Salt Lake City, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
26. Rebels routed by the Union troops at Chester.
- Gallant charge of Major Zayoniz, of 1 men, through a rebel force 2,000 strong, finally defeated and many of them killed
28. A rebel transportation train captured
- Battle at Cromwell, Ky.; rebels lost two
- Battle at Saratoga, Ky.: Union loss through 17 wounded, and 44 prisoners.
29. The great naval and military expedition on the Southern coast, sailed from Hampton Roads Dupont and military under Gen. T. W. composed of the following vessels: the vessels, 26 steam gun-boats, four steam and six sail transports. About 37,000 dition.
- Rebels routed at Woodbury, Ky., with a ber wounded.
30. All the State prisoners (145) in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.
31. Rebels attacked the Union camp at Missouri with considerable loss.

November, 1861.

1. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander placed by the President on the

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

attack Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and are repulsed by regulars and on's Zouaves.
 se of the Union lines beyond the Potomac; Lewinsville occupied.
 election in Baltimore—no disturbance by the secessionists.
 banks in Pittsburg, Pa., resumed specie payments.
 mer advances of the Union troops into Virginia.
 steamer "Nashville" escaped from Charleston Harbor.
 State Convention met.
 Kano sent to Fort Lafayette.
 k by a rebel gun-boat fleet and five ships from New Orleans on the
 blockading squadron, at the head of the Mississippi passes. The
 vessels were beaten off and their iron-clad "turtle" considerably
 aged.
 advanced in force toward Prospect Hill, but retired on finding Gen.
 ill ready for battle.
 nishing at Beekwith and Tavern Creek, Mo.
 Seward issued a circular to governors of States, advising sea-coast
 ke defenses.
 creek, Mo., captured by U. S. troops, and a company of rebel troops
 prisoners.
 Thompson captured 50 Union troops at Poiot, Mo.
 teamers dispatched from New York after the "Nashville."
 of the rebels at Frederick, Mo.
 pture of Lexington, Mo., by a small Union force under Major
 e, the main body of the rebels having previously evacuated the city.
 routed at Bollivar, near Harper's Ferry.
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 l army retired from Halifax Court House and also from Leesburg, Va.
 le Telegraph Line completed to Great Salt Lake City. Brigham
 g, the Mormon chief, sent a congratulatory dispatch to President
 in.
 shah at Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll Co., Mo.
 n fleet, consisting of twenty steamers, sailed from Annapolis, Md.,
 t south.
 f Ball's Bluff. Part of Gen. Stone's division crossed the Potomac
 ll's Bluff, and after severe fighting, during which Col. Baker was
 , was driven back with great loss by the enemy; killed 223,
 ded 168, wounded among prisoners 100, prisoners not wounded 421,
 18. The rebel loss is supposed to have been about 500 killed and
 led.
 f Wild Cat, Ky.; Zollicoffer (rebel) defeated by Schoepf (Union).
 nder Jeff. Thompson defeated at Fredericktown, Mo.
 e of the Democrat (secession), at Terre Haute, Ind., destroyed by
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 .
 harge of Major Zayoni, of Fremont's Body Guard, with 160
 ough a rebel force 2,000 strong, at Springfield, Mo.; rebels sig-
 eated and many of them killed.
 l transportation train captured by Gen. Lane near Butler, Mo.
 Cromwell, Ky.; rebels lost two killed and five wounded.
 Saratoga, Ky.: Union loss three wounded; rebel loss 18 killed,
 nded, and 44 prisoners.
 eat naval and military expedition, destined to operate off the
 coast, sailed from Hampton Roads at 6 A.M.—naval under Com.
 and military under Gen. T. W. Sherman. The expedition was
 ed of the following vessels: three war-steamers, six sail war-
 26 steam gun-boats, four steam ferry-boats, 80 steam transports,
 : sail transports. About 37,000 troops accompanied the expedi-
 uted at Woodbury, Ky., with a loss of 50 killed and a large num-
 nded.
 State prisoners (148) in Fort Lafayette were removed to Fort
 , Boston Harbor.
 attacked the Union camp at Morgantown, Ky., but were repulsed
 nsiderable loss.

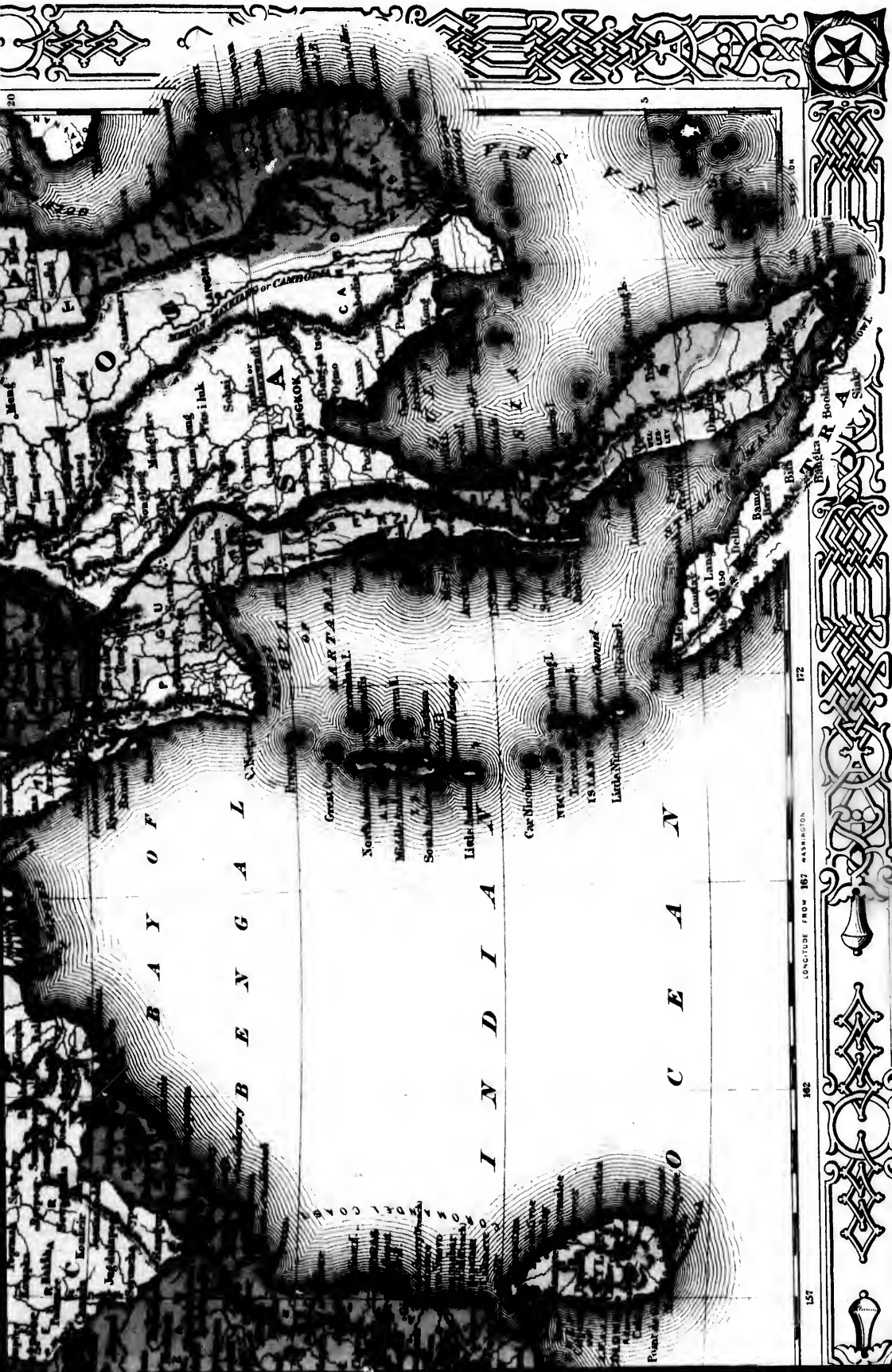
November, 1861.

en. Winfield Scott, Commander of the United States Army, was
 by the President on the 10th.

and prisoners 235—total 607; rebel loss—killed 261, wounded 427, and
 prisoners 278—total 966.
 —Rebels captured 120 Union troops at Little Santa Fe, Mo.
 —Capture of the rebel commissioners Sildell and Mason on the British mail
 steamer "Trent" by the U. S. war sloop "San Jacinto."
 —Com. Dupont, of the naval expedition, sent a force up Port Royal Harbor
 to examine the town of Beaufort; the place was found to be deserted.
 9. Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck assigned to the command of the Department
 of the West, and Gen. Don Carlos Buell to the Department of Kentucky
 10. Sharp skirmish in the Kanawha Valley, Va.; rebels pursued 25 miles.
 —Union forces at Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio River, having been betrayed
 and a number of them murdered by the rebel inhabitants of the town,
 the place was fired and about two thirds of the houses destroyed.
 11. Skirmish near Kansas City, Mo.
 —Major-Gen. Halleck assumed command of the Department of the West
 vice Fremont.
 —Battle of Pike-ton, Ky.: Union loss one killed and 22 wounded; rebel loss
 82 killed.
 12. Reconnoissance in force from Alexandria to the Occoquan River; no
 rebels discovered.
 14. Cumberland River railroad bridge burned by the Union men of East
 Tennessee.
 15. U. S. steamer "San Jacinto" Capt. Wilkes, arrived in Hampton Roads,
 having on board Mason and Sildell, the rebel commissioners sent by the
 C. S. Government to negotiate treaties with the European powers.
 16. A train of 50 wagons and 500 head of cattle captured by the rebels in
 Cass Co., Mo.
 —A federal foraging party of 52 men captured by rebel cavalry near Fall's
 Church, Va.
 17. Wagons and cattle captured by the rebels in Cass Co., Mo., recaptured
 by a party of Union troops.
 18. Union cavalry captured 150 rebels near Warrensburg, Mo.
 —Rebels in Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., disbanded, and Union
 troops took possession of the peninsula.
 —C. S. Congress convened at Richmond.
 —Convention of delegates representing 42 counties of North Carolina met at
 Hatteras, declared against the action of the State Convention held at
 Raleigh, 20th May, and appointed Marble Nash Taylor Provisional Govern-
 or of North Carolina, with power to fill all official vacancies by tempo-
 rary appointments. Election of senators and representatives to U. S.
 Congress ordered.
 19. Missouri State Convention (rebel) passed an ordinance of secession.
 —Warsaw, Mo., burned by the rebels.
 —Expedition of the gun-boat "Conestoga" up the Tennessee River; she dis-
 covered two batteries, and succeeded in dislodging the rebels.
 20. Gen. Floyd evacuates his camps near Gauley River, Va., and makes a
 hasty retreat, burning 300 tents and destroying a large amount of
 equipage.
 —A fleet of 80 old whalers loaded with stones sailed from New Bedford and
 New London, bound South, for the purpose of being sunk in the chan-
 nels at the entrance of some of the Southern ports.
 —Grand review of 60,000 troops by Gen. McClellan.
 22. Fort Pickens, Florida, opened fire on the rebel batteries at Pensacola,
 which was answered by forts Barrancas and McRae.
 23. The firing between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries was continued.
 Fort McRae effectually silenced; Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard
 materially damaged, and the town of Warrington mostly burned. Fort
 Pickens had one gun disabled. The war vessels "Niagara" and "Rich-
 mond" took part in the engagement on the first day, but were prevented
 on the second on account of the lowness of the water.
 24. Mason and Sildell placed in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.
 —Tybee Island, mouth of Savannah River, occupied by federal forces.
 —Skirmish at Lancaster, Mo.
 25. While collecting the shot and shell fired by the enemy at Fort Pickens,
 a shell burst and killed five and wounded seven of our soldiers.
 26. Springfield, Mo., again occupied by the rebels under Ben. McCulloch.
 —Reinforcements left New York for Port Royal.
 —Skirmish near Vienna, Va.: rebel success.
 27. Action at Black Walnut Creek, Mo.
 28. Thanksgiving Day duly observed throughout the loyal States.
 29. Skirmish near New Market, Va.
 —Train on the Platte County (Mo.) Railroad seized on its arrival at Weston
 by guerrillas under the rebel Gordon.

December, 1861.

2. First regular session of the XXXVIIIth Congress commenced at Wash-
 ington.
 —Loyal Legislature of Virginia met at Wheeling.
 —Naval skirmish at Newport News.



BAY OF
BENGALE

INDIAN
CEAN

LONGITUDE FROM 167 WASHINGTON

162

157

- Battle of Cheat Mountain, Va.; rebels defeated.
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- Thirteen members of the Maryland Legislature, two editors of secession newspapers, one member of Congress, and the gubernatorial candidate of the secession party arrested in Baltimore.
- C. S. privateer "Judith" destroyed at Pensacola, Fla., by a boat expedition from the U. S. ship "Colorado."
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- 15. Skirmish near Darrestown, Va.; rebels repulsed.
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- Severe fight at Papinville, Mo., resulting in the defeat of the rebels and capture of arms, stores, etc., by the Union forces.
- 22. Skirmish at Elliott's Mills, Ky.
- 23. Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres entered the U. S. service as aids to Gen. McClellan.
- Grand review of troops at Washington.
- Romney, Va., stormed and captured by U. S. troops.
- 23. Gen. Prentiss took command of the Union forces at St. Joseph.
- Skirmish near Chapmansville, Va.
- 26. National Fast, observed in accordance with President Lincoln's recommendation.
- Second action at Lucas Bend, Ky.; rebel loss four killed and five prisoners.
- 27. Gen. Fremont takes the field against the rebels; left St. Louis with 13,000 men.
- 28. Rebel forces fall back from their positions before Washington, and the U. S. troops again occupied Munson's and Upton's hills and Falls Church, Va.
- 29. Two advance bodies of the Union troops came into collision by mistaking each other for the enemy, near Falls Church, and before the error was discovered 15 were killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

October, 1861.

- 1. Rebel camp at Charleston, Mo., broken up by Union troops.
- U. S. transport "Fanny" captured by two rebel steamers between Hatteras Inlet and Chicamaconico.
- 2. Rebels defeated at Chapmansville, Va.
- 3. Battle at Greenbrier, Va.; rebels defeated after an hour's fighting, and a large number of cattle and horses taken by the U. S. troops.
- Ex-Street Commissioner of New York, Gustavus W. Smith, appointed a brigadier-general in the rebel army.
- Rebels evacuated Lexington, Mo.
- Skirmish at Buffalo Hill, Ky.; Union loss 10 killed and 10 wounded; rebel loss 52 killed, etc.
- 5. Unsuccessful effort of the rebels to retake the Hatteras Inlet forts.
- Gen. Robert Anderson took command of the Union forces in Kentucky.
- 6. Skirmish at Flemington, Ky.; Home Guards defeated the rebels.
- 7. Gen. W. F. Sherman relieved.
- Gen. Robert Anderson relieved of his command in Kentucky, his health not permitting him to enter on active service.
- Gen. Fremont and his army leave Jefferson City, Mo., in pursuit of the rebels under Gen. Price.

- total 918. The rebel loss is supposed to have been about 600 killed and wounded.
- Battle of Wild Cat, Ky.; Zollicoffer (rebel) defeated by Shoepf (Union).
- Rebels under Jeff. Thompson defeated at Fredericktown, Mo.
- 22. Office of the *Democrat* (secession), at Terre Haute, Ind., destroyed by a portion of the 43d Indiana Regiment.
- Rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Mo., broken up
- The rebel batteries on the Potomac River, below Washington, extended from Cockpit Point to Mathias Point, a distance of 20 miles.
- 23. Writ of habeas corpus suspended in the District of Columbia, in all cases relating to the military.
- Skirmish at West Liberty, Mo.
- 24. Western section of Pacific Telegraph Line connected with the eastern section at Great Salt Lake City, thus connecting the wires between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
- 26. Rebels routed by the Union troops at Romney, Va., retreated to Winchester.
- Gallant charge of Major Zagonyi, of Fremont's Body Guard, with 100 men, through a rebel force 2,000 strong, at Springfield, Mo.; rebels signally defeated and many of them killed.
- 28. A rebel transportation train captured by Gen. Lane near Butler, Mo.
- Battle at Cromwell, Ky.; rebels lost two killed and five wounded.
- Battle at Saratoga, Ky.: Union loss three wounded; rebel loss 13 killed, 17 wounded, and 44 prisoners.
- 29. The great naval and military expedition, destined to operate off the Southern coast, sailed from Hampton Roads at 6 A.M.—naval under Com. Dupont and military under Gen. T. W. Sherman. The expedition was composed of the following vessels: three war-steamers, six sail war-vessels, 26 steam gun-boats, four steam ferry-boats, 80 steam transports, and six sail transports. About 27,000 troops accompanied the expedition.
- Rebels routed at Woodbury, Ky., with a loss of 50 killed and a large number wounded.
- 30. All the State prisoners (148) in Fort Lafayette were removed to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.
- 31. Rebels attacked the Union camp at Morgantown, Ky., but were repulsed with considerable loss.

November, 1861.

- 1. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander of the United States Army, was placed by the President on the retired list of army officers, without reduction of his pay, subsistence, or allowances.
- Major-Gen. George B. McClellan assumed command of the armies of the United States in place of Gen. Scott
- Rebels under Floyd attempted to capture Rosecrans' army at Gauley Bridge, Va., but failed, and Floyd only saved himself by a precipitate flight.
- A violent storm overtook the great Union naval and military expedition off the coast of North Carolina, and effected considerable damage.
- 2. Major-Gen. Fremont removed from the command of the Western armies.
- Rebel steamer "Bermuda" runs the blockade off Savannah.
- Rebels routed near Leavenworth, Kansas.
- Spirited engagement at Platte City, Mo.
- Prestonburg, Ky., taken by Union forces.
- 3. Rising of the Union men of East Tennessee, who in the following few days burn and break down several important railroad bridges.
- 4. Twenty-five vessels of the great Southern naval and military expedition, including the flag-ship "Wabash," anchored off Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina.
- Houston, Mo., taken possession of by federal forces, who captured a large amount of rebel property, a number of rebel soldiers and secessionists, and a large mall for the rebel army.
- 5. Skirmish at Boston, Ky.
- 6. A Union force of 3,500 men, under Gen. Grant, left Cairo, Ill., in four steamers and two gun-boats, and landed three miles above Columbus, Ky.
- 7. Great naval fight off Hilton Head, Port Royal entrance; forts Walker and Beauregard bombarded and captured by the Union forces.
- 8. Battle of Belmont, Mo., between the expedition under Grant and the rebels. The Union men retired before large rebel reinforcements from Columbus, Ky., their retreat being covered by the gun-boats. Great slaughter on both sides; Union loss—killed 84, wounded 288, and missing

- porary appointments. Election of senators by Congress ordered.
- 10. Missouri State Convention (rebel) passed
- Warsaw, Mo., burned by the rebels.
- Expedition of the gun-boat "Conestoga" covered two batteries, and succeeded in
- 30. Gen. Floyd evacuates his camps near C. S. hastily retreat, burning 800 tents and equipment.
- A fleet of 80 old whalers loaded with stores New London, bound South, for the purpose of the entrance of some of the South
- Grand review of 60,000 troops by Gen. Meade
- 32. Fort Pickens, Florida, opened fire on the
- Which was answered by forts Barrancas
- 33. The firing between Fort Pickens and the
- Fort Moltke effectually silenced; Fort
- materially damaged, and the town of W
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- Skirmish near Vienna, Va.: rebel success
- 27. Action at Black Walnut Creek, Mo.
- 28. Thanksgiving Day duly observed throug
- 29. Skirmish near New Market, Va.
- Train on the Platte County (Mo.) Railroad
- by guerrillas under the rebel Gordon.

December, 1861.

- 2. First regular session of the XXXVIIth Cong
- ington.
- Loyal Legislature of Virginia met at Wheel
- Naval skirmish at Newport News.
- 3. H. C. Burnett, a representative in Congress
- Reed, a representative from Missouri, ex
- sentatives, being traitors to their country.
- Skirmish at Salem, Mo.
- Steamship "Constitution," with the Massac
- 9th, being the advance of Gen. Butler
- Island and landed troops on the Missis
- Fortification at Bolivar Point, Galveston
- U. S. frigate "Santee."
- 4. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, declin
- the U. S. Senate by a unanimous vote.
- 5. Major-Gen. Halleck ordered the arrest of
- the Union in Missouri. Those found g
- shot.
- Reports of the Secretaries of War and the
- the service of the U. S. Government
- 640,637, regular army 20,334, and seamen
- 6. Riot at Nashville, Tenn., caused by dra
- rebel army.
- Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by U. S. for
- 7. Skirmish near Dam No. 5, on the Potomac
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porary appointments. Election of senators and representatives to U. S. Congress ordered.

10. Missouri State Convention (rebel) passed an ordinance of secession.

—Warsaw, Mo., burned by the rebels.

—Expedition of the gun-boat "Conestoga" up the Tennessee River; she discovered two batteries, and succeeded in dislodging the rebels.

20. Gen. Floyd evacuates his camps near Gauley River, Va., and makes a hasty retreat, burning 800 tents and destroying a large amount of equipage.

—A fleet of 80 old whalers loaded with stones sailed from New Bedford and New London, bound South, for the purpose of being sunk in the channels at the entrance of some of the Southern ports.

—Grand review of 60,000 troops by Gen. McClellan.

22. Fort Pickens, Florida, opened fire on the rebel batteries at Pensacola which was answered by forts Barrancas and McRae.

23. The firing between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries was continued. Fort McRae effectually silenced; Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard materially damaged, and the town of Warrington mostly burned. Fort Pickens had one gun disabled. The war vessels "Niagara" and "Richmond" took part in the engagement on the first day, but were prevented on the second on account of the lowness of the water.

24. Mason and Sildell placed in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

—Tybee Island, mouth of Savannah River, occupied by federal forces.

—Skirmish at Lancaster, Mo.

25. While collecting the shot and shell fired by the enemy at Fort Pickens, a shell burst and killed five and wounded seven of our soldiers.

26. Springfield, Mo., again occupied by the rebels under Ben. McCulloch.

—Reinforcements left New York for Port Royal.

—Skirmish near Vienna, Va.; rebel success.

27. Action at Black Walnut Creek, Mo.

28. Thanksgiving Day duly observed throughout the loyal States.

29. Skirmish near New Market, Va.

—Train on the Platte County (Mo.) Railroad seized on its arrival at Weston by guerrillas under the rebel Gordon.

December, 1861.

2. First regular session of the XXXVIIIth Congress commenced at Washington.

—Loyal Legislature of Virginia met at Wheeling.

—Naval skirmish at Newport News.

3. H. C. Burnett, a representative in Congress from Kentucky, and John W. Reed, a representative from Missouri, expelled from the House of Representatives, being traitors to their country.

—Skirmish at Salem, Mo.

—Steamship "Constitution," with the Massachusetts 26th and Connecticut 9th, being the advance of Gen. Butler's expedition, arrived at Ship Island and landed troops on the Mississippi coast.

—Fortification at Bolivar Point, Galveston Harbor, Tex., destroyed by the U. S. frigate "Santee."

4. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, declared a traitor and expelled from the U. S. Senate by a unanimous vote.

5. Major-Gen. Halleck ordered the arrest of every man found in arms against the Union in Missouri. Those found guilty of aiding the rebels to be shot.

—Reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy show that there were in the service of the U. S. Government 632,971 men, viz., volunteers 640,637, regular army 20,834, and seamen and marines 22,000.

6. Riot at Nashville, Tenn., caused by drafting for soldiers to supply the rebel army.

—Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by U. S. forces.

7. Skirmish near Dam No. 5, on the Potomac.

—Company of rebels captured at Glasgow, Mo.

9. U. S. Congress passed measures to effect an exchange of prisoners.

—Confiscation (Gurley's) Bill introduced to Congress.

—Garrett Davis elected senator from Kentucky in place of the traitor Breckinridge.

—C. S. Congress passed a bill admitting Kentucky to the Confederacy.

—Detachment of another stone fleet, composed of seven vessels, left New Bedford for a Southern port.

10. Shelling of Free Stone Point by Union gun-boats.

11. Great fire in Charleston, S. C.; half of the city burned.

80 Lon. from Greenwich. 85

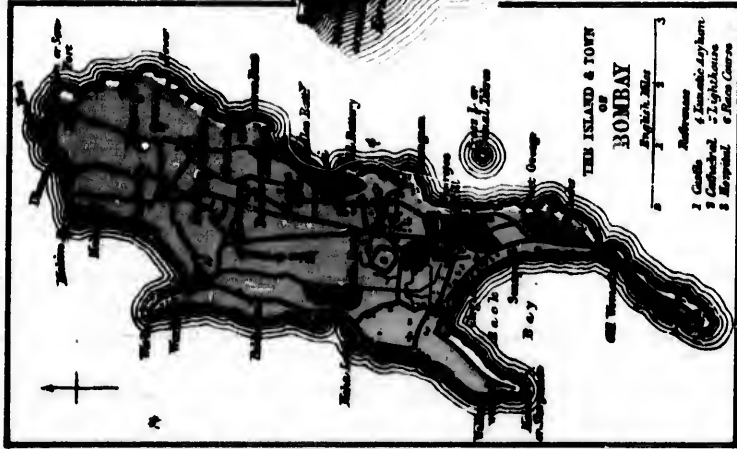
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES 0 20 40 60 80 100
200 Geographical or 250 Statute Miles to an Inch

EXPLANATION
Capitals of Empires
Presidencies &c
Principal Towns
Rail Roads
● CALCUTTA
○ Hyderabad

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

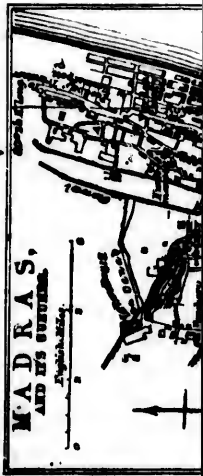


GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND TREASURY, CALCUTTA.



THE ISLAND & TOWN
OF
BOMBAY

Legend:
1 Castle
2 Fort
3 Light House
4 Hospital
5 Place Centre



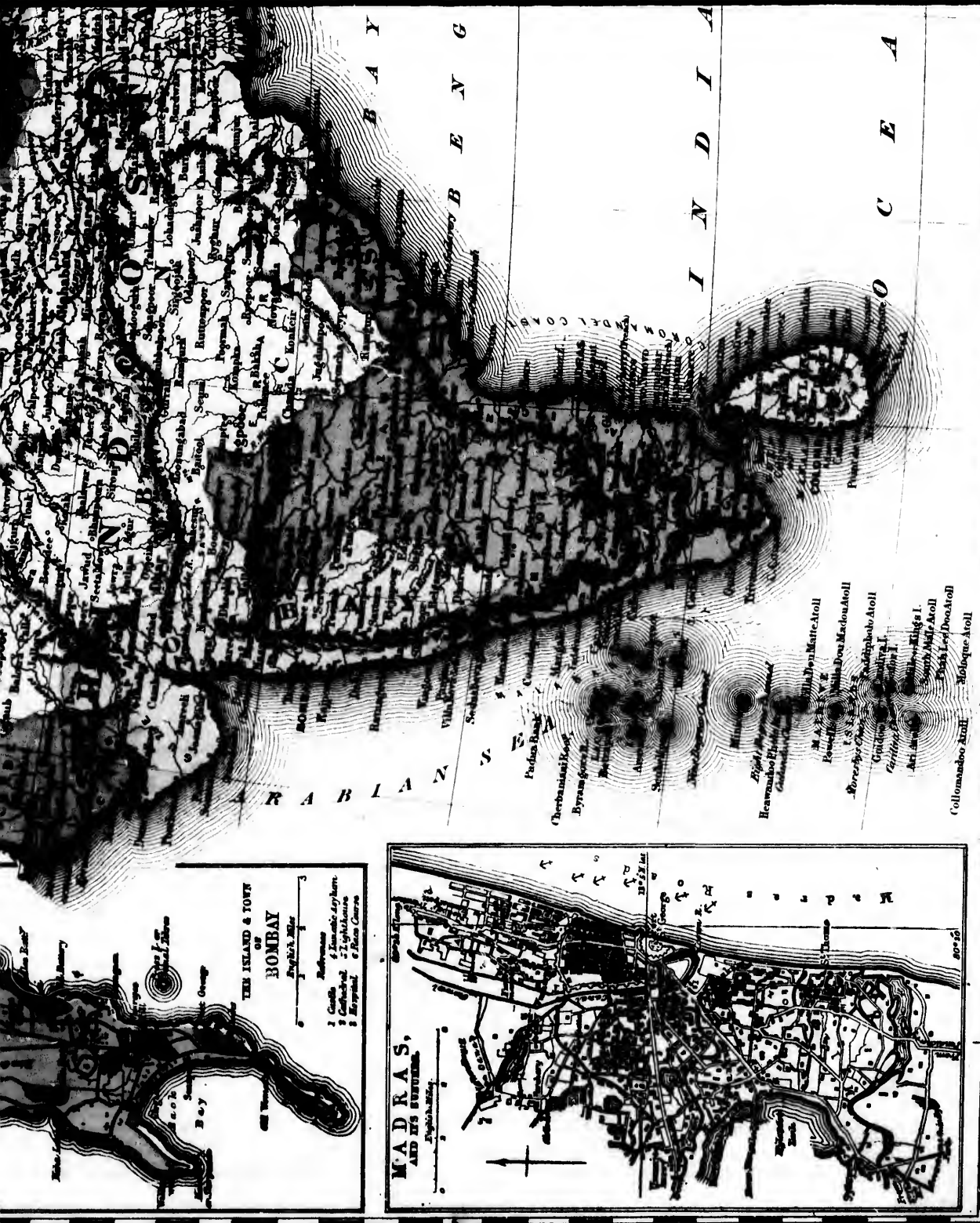
MADRAS,
AND ITS ENVIRONS.

55 60 65 70 75



MADRAS
MYSORE
TANJORE
BAY OF BENGAL





- 11. All the islands adjacent to Port Royal occupied by Union forces, and the work of cotton-picking on the plantations commenced.
- 13. First military execution in the Union army: a deserter named Johnson shot.
- Battle at Camp Alleghany (Milroy v. Johnson): rebels ran away during the night.
- Papinsville, Mo., burned by the Union troops; also, the town of Butler, Bates Co., Mo.
- 15. News from England of the feeling concerning the capture of Mason and Sidel: apprehensions of a war with Great Britain.
- Picket fight at Point of Rocks, Va.
- 16. Platte City, Mo., fired by the rebels, and the principal buildings burned.
- 17. Battle of Mumfordsville, on Green River, Ky.: rebel loss, 33 killed and 50 wounded; Union loss, 10 killed and 17 wounded.
- Seven vessels loaded with stone sunk at the entrance of Savannah Harbor.
- 18. Gen. Pope's forces surprised the enemy's camps near Shawnee Mound and at Milford, Mo., and succeeded in capturing many prisoners and large amounts of stores, ammunition, etc. About 2,500 prisoners were taken in three days.
- 20. Battle of Drainesville, Va., in which the Union troops under Gen. McCull signally defeated the rebels.
- Rebels destroyed about 100 miles of the North Missouri Railroad—from Hudson to Warrentown. All the bridges, wood-piles, water-tanks, ties, rails, and telegraph poles burned.
- 21. All the Charleston insurance companies, except one, broke down and went into liquidation.
- Entrance to Charleston Harbor effectually closed by sinking 17 stone vessels across the channel.
- 23. Surprise of the Union forces near Newmarket Bridge, Va.
- 23. Thirteen rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Pope arrived at St. Louis.
- 24. Bill to assess and increase the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses passed Congress.
- War Department issued orders suspending the enlistment of cavalry soldiers.
- 25. Christmas Day observed in all the Union camps, such cheer being distributed to the soldiers as was within reach.
- 26. Hon. Alfred Ely returned to Washington from Richmond, where he had been confined as a prisoner since the battle of Bull Run. He was exchanged for Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France.
- 28. Diplomatic correspondence in relation to the Mason-Sidell affair given to the public. The U. S. Government acceded to the demands of England.
- Affair at Mt. Ston, Mo.: rebels (900) under Dorsey beaten and dispersed by Union troops (500) under Prentiss.
- 29. Skirmish in Adair Co., Ky.
- 30. Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and Boston suspended specie payments.
- Sidell and Mason delivered to the British Minister.
- 31. The army of the United States at the close of the year was made up as follows:

Volunteers	640,637
Regulars	20,834
Total	660,971

The effective force of the navy, not including vessels on the stocks or unfit for service, was as follows:

Classes.	Sailing Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Steam Vessels.	No. of Tons.
Frigates	6	800	6	222
Sloops	17	842	37	326
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel	—	—	16	56
Iron-clad	—	—	3	19
Gun-boats (new)	—	—	23	92
Gun-boats (purchased)	—	—	79	342
Sloops (purchased)	13	52	—	—
Barks (purchased)	13	23	—	—
Brigs (purchased)	2	4	—	—
Schooners (purchased)	24	49	—	—
Total	82	837	164	1,055

Total: vessels 246 and guns 1,992. Seamen and marines, 22,000.

January, 1863.

- 1. Mason and Sidell were transferred from Fort Warren to the British gun-boat "Rinaldo" at Provincetown, Mass., bound for England.
- Fort Pickens, Fla., opened fire on the rebel batteries at Pensacola. Firing interchanged through the whole day. A breach was made in Fort Barrancas and the town of Warrington set on fire.

- 10. Waldo P. Johnson and Truett Polk, U. S. Senate as traitors.
- 11. Gun-boat action near Columbus, Ky.
- Bridges of the Louisville and Nashville R.R.
- 12. Sloop of war "Pensacola" run past the
- Expedition consisting of 125 vessels left
- The expedition took about 15,000 troops
- E. Burnside. The fleet was commanded
- U. S. Navy.
- 13. Simon Cameron, U. S. Sec. of War, Pennsylvania, appointed his successor.
- ister to Russia vice C. M. Clay resigned
- 14. Gun-boat reconnaissance to Columbus,
- 15. Rebel lightship off Wilmington, N. C., force.
- 16. Ohio Legislature passed a law authorizing
- pend specie payments.
- 17. The advance of Burnside's Expedition
- after meeting with heavy gales.
- Cedar Keys, Fla., captured by the Union
- 18. Reconnaissance up the Tennessee River
- toga."
- Death of ex-President John Tyler, at Rio
- 19. Battle of Mill Spring, Ky. A rebel force
- B. Crittenden and Felix K. Zollicoffer
- regiments) under Gen. Thomas. The
- after the first and severest engagements
- iments and several batteries, and com
- who were driven back to their intrench
- which they recrossed during the night
- Zollicoffer was killed during the fight.
- non, 100 wagons, 1,200 horses, 1,000 mus
- large quantities of ammunition and su
- number of boats. Rebel loss: 192 killed
- Union loss: 39 killed and 207 wounded.
- Rebel schooner "Lizzie Weston" captured
- 20. Order issued for the appointment of com
- provide for the welfare of the Union tro
- Rebel schooner "Wildcat" captured in Mo
- 21. Gen. McClelland's expedition returned
- the vicinity of Columbus, Ky.
- 22. A convention at Great Salt Lake City,
- stitution to be submitted to Congress
- into the Union. The name of the new
- 23. A second fleet of stone-laden vessels su
- Rebel steamer "Calhoun" captured off the
- Mississippi.
- 24. Two rebel vessels grounded in an at
- mouth of the Mississippi. They were b
- Twelve rebel officers and 68 privates capt
- 26. Anniversary of the secession of Louisi
- Orleans.
- Reconnaissance toward Mumfordsville, K
- Most of the vessels of the Burnside Expe
- Inlet into Pamlico Sound.
- 27. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish
- Richmond, and look to the comfort of t
- 28. Gun-boat reconnaissance in the neigh
- Savannah, Ga. Engagement between
- under Com. Tatnall.
- 29. A small Union force surrounded a ho
- where nine Texan rangers were station
- ensued killed the whole nest.
- 30. The "Monitor" launched.
- The answer of Lord Russell to the dispa
- Mason and Sidell arrived in this count
- 31. All the saltpetre in the rebel States orde
- ment, and fifty cents a pound allowed t

February, 1863.

- 1. Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.
- 2. Cavalry skirmish in Morgan Co., Tenn.
- 3. The privatesmen confined in the city
- clared prisoners of war, were removed t
- Rebel steamer "Nashville" ordered to lea
- the U. S. gun-boat "Tuscarora" startin
- British frigate "Shannon."
- 4. Irish skirmish on the Potomac near Oe
- Discussion in the rebel States of the

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

P. Johnson and Truett Polk, both of Missouri, expelled from the Senate as traitors.

boat action near Columbus, Ky.

of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad burned by the rebels.
of war "Pensacola" run past the rebel batteries on the Potomac.
on consisting of 125 vessels left Fortress Monroe bound south.
Expedition took about 15,000 troops in three brigades under Gen. A. S. Johnston. The fleet was commanded by Com. L. M. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy.

Cameron, U. S. Sec. of War, resigned. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, appointed his successor. Cameron nominated U. S. Min. R. S. Meade vice C. M. Clay resigned.

boat reconnaissance to Columbus, Ky.

lightship off Wilmington, N. C., burned by the Union blockading

legislature passed a law authorizing the banks of the State to suspend payments.

advance of Burnside's Expedition arrived at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., meeting with heavy gales.

keys, Fla., captured by the Union forces.

reconnaissance up the Tennessee River by the U. S. gun-boat "Cone-

President John Tyler, at Richmond, Va.

of Mill Spring, Ky. A rebel force 10,000 strong under Gens. G. Patton and Felix K. Zollicoffer attacked the Union forces (four regiments) under Gen. Thomas. The latter were dreadfully cut up, but the first and severest engagement they were reinforced by nine regiments and several batteries, and completely routed their antagonists, were driven back to their intrenchments on the Cumberland River, they recrossed during the night and retreated in confusion. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed during the fight. The Unionists captured 10 cannon, 200 wagons, 1,200 horses, 1,000 muskets, several boxes of arms, and quantities of ammunition and subsistence stores, together with a number of boats. Rebel loss: 182 killed, 65 wounded, and 50 prisoners; loss: 89 killed and 207 wounded.

boomer "Lizzie Weston" captured.

issued for the appointment of commissioners to visit Richmond to see for the welfare of the Union troops imprisoned at that place.

boomer "Wildcat" captured in Mobile Bay.

of the Clermont expedition returned to Cairo from reconnoitering in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky.

Convention at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Terr., adopted a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress, with a request to be admitted as a Union. The name of the new State to be Deseret.

fleet of stone-laden vessels sunk in Charleston Harbor.

of the "Callouh" captured off the South-West Pass, mouth of the Mississippi.

of the rebel vessels grounded in an attempt to run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi. They were burned.

of the rebel officers and 68 privates captured at Bloomfield, Mo.

of the anniversary of the secession of Louisiana: the day celebrated in New Orleans.

of the secession toward Mumfordsville, Ky.

of the vessels of the Burnside Expedition passed through Hatteras Inlet to Pamlico Sound.

of the Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish appointed commissioners to visit the rebels, and look to the comfort of the Union prisoners.

of the reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, Ga. Engagement between Union and rebel boats—the latter Com. Tatnall.

of the Union force surrounded a house near Ocoquan River, Va., nine Texan rangers were stationed, and in the skirmish which followed killed the whole nest.

of the "Monitor" launched.

of the Governor of Lord Russell to the dispatch of Sec. Seward surrendering to the rebels and Sibley arrived in this country.

of the sulphur in the rebel States ordered to be seized for the government at fifty cents a pound allowed therefor.

February, 1862.

of the battle near Bowling Green, Ky.

of the skirmish in Morgan Co., Tenn.

of the prisoners confined in the city jails as pirates having been declared prisoners of war, were removed to Fort Lafayette.

of the steamer "Nashville" ordered to leave Southampton (Engl.) Harbor: the S. S. gun-boat "Tuscarora" starting in pursuit was stopped by the frigate "Shannon."

of the skirmish on the Potomac near Ocoquan, Va.

of the battle in the rebel States.

D. Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The charges against him related principally to the Ball's Bluff disaster.

10. Union gun-boats returned from the expedition up the Tennessee. They went up as far as Florence, Ala., and all along the river route were greeted with cheers for the Union. The gun-boats captured three rebel steamers, and six others were burned by the secessionists.

—Naval fight off Elizabeth City, N. C.: all the rebel gun-boats but one captured.

11. The great Sawyer gun at Newport News, Va., burst, killing two men and wounding four or five others.

—Elizabeth City, N. C., occupied by the Union forces. It had been fired by the rebels and a great number of buildings destroyed.

12. Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River invested by 40,000 Union troops under Grant. There were about 18,000 rebels in the fort.

—Skirmishes between the advance of Gen. Curtis' army and Price's men near Springfield, Mo., and in each the rebels were driven back.

—Union forces took possession of Edenton, N. C.

—A nest of guerrillas at Moorfield, Va., broken up by the Union troops.

13. Attack on Fort Donelson commenced at 7.30 A. M. Battle lasted all day. At night the Union forces were reinforced by 8,000 men and four gun-boats.

—Union forces under Curtis took possession of Springfield, Mo., the rebels having evacuated it during the previous night, leaving in the hospitals 600 sick and wounded.

—The House Treasury Note Bill with the legal tender clause passed the U. S. Senate.

—Plymouth, N. C., occupied by Union troops.

—Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal destroyed by the Union forces.

14. Battle of Fort Donelson renewed and continued all day.

—Sec. of War ordered the release of all political prisoners on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance. The President proclaimed a general amnesty to all such as complied.

—Return of Ames and Fish from Richmond. The rebels refused to permit them to enter their lines, but agreed to exchange all the prisoners.

—Cavalry reconnaissance to Blooming Gap, Va. Rebel camp broken up and several rebels killed and wounded.

15. Battle of Fort Donelson renewed and continued all day. At night the Union flag floated over the main redoubt, which completely commanded the inner fortifications.

—Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by the Union troops under Gen. Mitchell.

—Naval engagement near Fort Pulaski, Ga.

16. Fort Donelson surrendered to the Union forces. During the night Gens. Floyd and Pillow with 5,000 men had escaped, leaving Gens. Buckner and Tilghman with 13,000 men to continue the fight or surrender at discretion. The result was a surrender. Besides the prisoners, there were taken 3,000 horses, 48 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 small-arms, and an immense amount of stores. Union loss during the three days' fighting: 446 killed, 1,735 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Rebel loss: 237 killed, 1,007 wounded, and 13,800 prisoners.

17. Battle of Sugar Creek, Ark.—rebels defeated.

18. First regular Congress of the Confederate States of America assembled at Richmond. It was composed of representatives from all the slaveholding States except Maryland and Delaware.

19. Rebel government ordered all the Union prisoners of war, numbering about 2,000, to be released.

—Winton, N. C., attacked by the Union gun-boats and burned.

—C. S. Congress at Richmond counted the electoral votes for President and Vice-President which were given unanimously for Jefferson Davis, of Miss., and Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga. The number of votes by the States severally were as follows: Ala. 11, Ark. 6, Fla. 4, Geo. 12, La. 8, Miss. 3, N. Car. 12, S. Car. 8, Tenn. 15, Texas 8, and Virg. 18—total 109.

20. Clarksville, Tenn., occupied by the Union forces. The rebels fled on the approach of the gun-boats, but succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge over Cumberland River.

—Beautonville, Ark., occupied by Union troops.

—A thousand rebels, sent to reinforce Fort Donelson, captured on their way down the river.

—Gun-boat reconnaissance up the Ocoquan River.

21. Nathaniel P. Gordon, convicted of trading in slaves, hung at New York. This was the first execution for the offense under the laws of the United States.

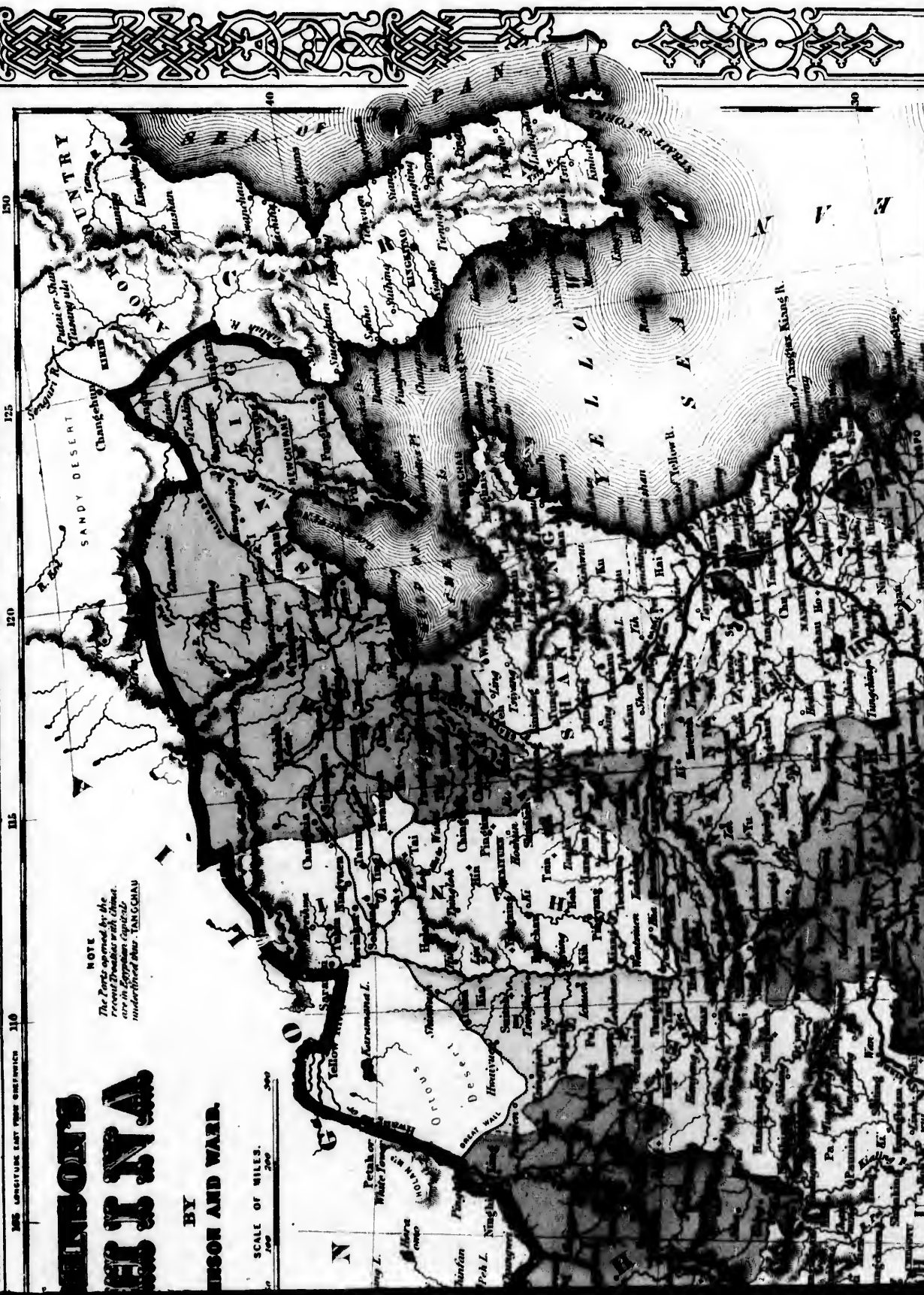
—Skirmish near Independence, Mo.

—Battle near Fort Craig, N. Mex.: fight lasted all day. Unionists lost 102 killed and 140 wounded. The rebels captured six pieces of artillery.

22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States for six years.

—Martial law proclaimed over West Tennessee.

—Day appointed by President Lincoln for a general movement of the



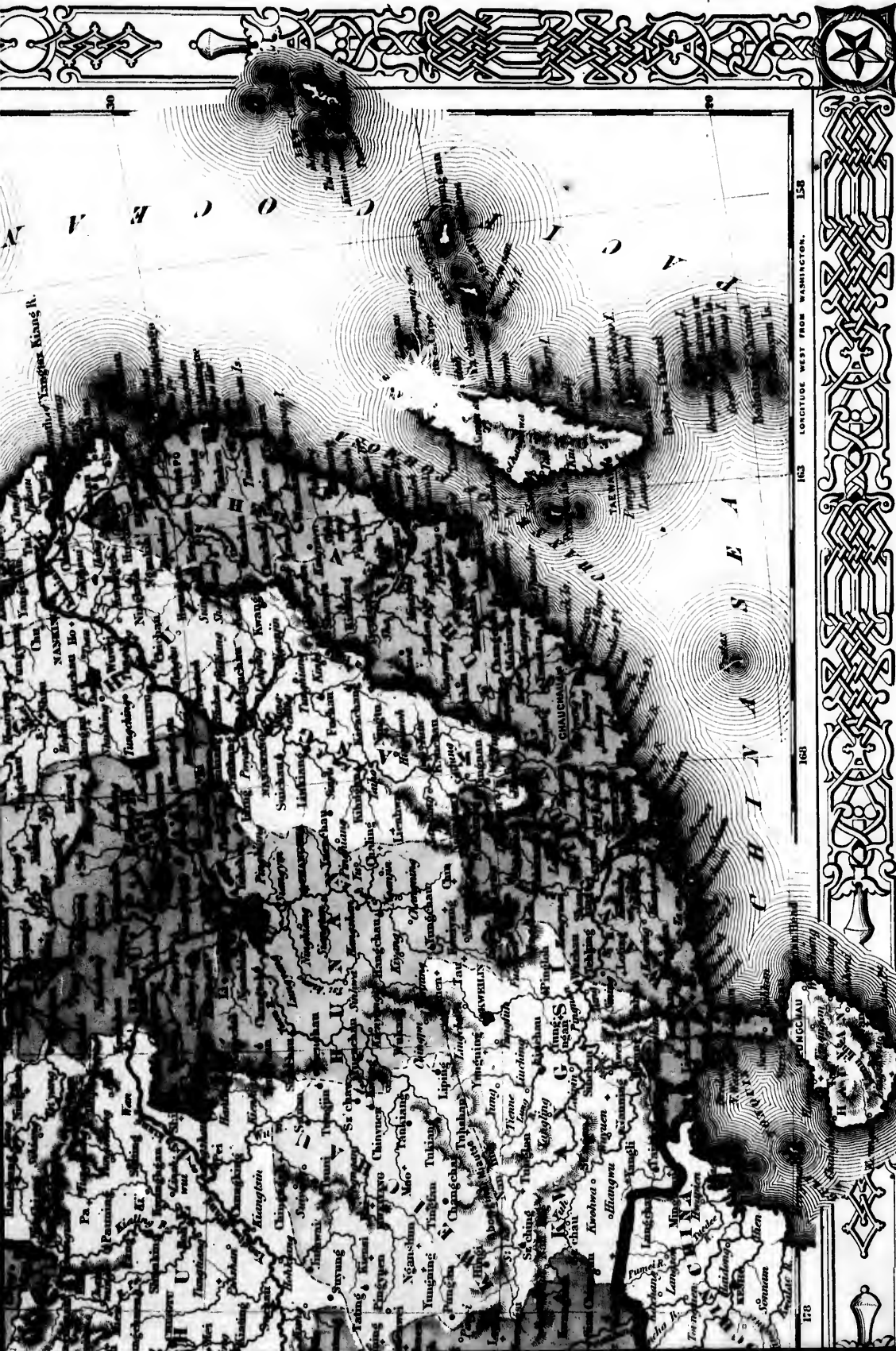
130
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HILSON'S

BY HILSON AND WARR.

NOTE
The Ports opened by the recent Treaties with China are in English capitals & underlined those in Chinese.

SCALE OF MILES.
100
200
300



- 26. Hon. Alfred Ely returned to Washington from Richmond, where he had been confined as a prisoner since the battle of Bull Run. He was exchanged for Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France.
- 27. Diplomatic correspondence in relation to the Mason-Slidell affair given to the public. The U. S. Government acceded to the demands of England.
- Affair at Mt. Ston, Mo.: rebels (900) under Dorsey beaten and dispersed by Union troops (500) under Prentiss.
- 28. Skirmish in Adair Co., Ky.
- 29. Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and Boston suspended specie payments.
- Slidell and Mason delivered to the British Minister.
- 31. The army of the United States at the close of the year was made up as follows:

Volunteers	640,37
Regulars	20,334
Total	660,971

The effective force of the navy, not including vessels on the stocks or unfit for service, was as follows:

Classes.	Sailing Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Steam Vessels.	No. of Guns.
Frigates	6	800	6	222
Sloops	17	643	37	326
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel	—	—	16	56
Iron-clad	—	—	3	18
Gun-boats (new)	—	—	23	92
Gun-boats (purchased)	—	—	79	342
Sloops (purchased)	13	52	—	—
Barks (purchased)	13	23	—	—
Brigs (purchased)	2	4	—	—
Schooners (purchased)	24	49	—	—
Total	82	837	164	1,055

Total: vessels 246 and guns 1,592. Seamen and marines, 22,000.

January, 1863.

- 1. Mason and Slidell were transferred from Fort Warren to the British gun-boat "Rinaldo" at Provincetown, Mass., bound for England.
- Fort Pickens, Fla., opened fire on the rebel batteries at Pensacola. Firing interchanged through the whole day. A breach was made in Fort Barrancas and the town of Warrington set on fire.
- 2. Battle on Port Royal Island, S. C.: a number of rebel batteries destroyed and the rebels driven from the island.
- Fight between the Union gun-boats "Yankee" and "Anacostia" of the Potomac flotilla and the rebel batteries at Cockpit Point.
- Steamer "Ella Warley" ran the blockade into Charleston, S. C.
- 3. Union troops took possession of Big Bethel, Va., the rebels having evacuated the place.
- 4. Huttonsville, Va., attacked by the Union troops, and the rebel stores deposited there destroyed.
- Fight at Bath, Va.: Union troops fell back on Hancock, Md.
- 5. Rebels on opposite side of the Potomac shelled Hancock, Md., but were driven off by the Union artillery.
- 6. Gen. Milroy attacked and routed a party of 400 rebels in Tucker Co., Va.
- Rebel encampment of 1,000 men under Poindexter in Howard Co., Mo., attacked and completely routed by 500 Union cavalry under Major Hubbard.
- 7. Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren.
- Gun-boat reconnaissance to within two miles of Columbus, Ky.
- Paintville, Ky., captured from the rebels under Humphrey Marshall by the Unionists under Gen. Garfield.
- Rebels at Romney, Va., surprised and routed.
- 8. Rebels, 2,000 strong at Blue's Gap, Va., routed by a detachment of Union forces under Col. Dumling, who captured two cannons and all their equipage.
- Rebels in Randolph Co., Mo., routed.
- 9. Slight skirmish at Pohlek Run, Va.
- 10. Gen. Garfield overtaking Humphrey Marshall's forces at the forks of Middle Creek, near Prestonburg, Ky., a fight ensued which resulted in the total defeat of the rebels.
- Naval and military expedition left Cairo bound down the Mississippi.
- Union troops evacuated Romney, Va.

- 20. Order issued for the appointment of the Union troops to provide for the welfare of the Union troops.
- Rebel schooner "Wildcat" captured in Mobile Bay.
- 21. Gen. McClernand's expedition returned the vicinity of Columbus, Ky.
- 22. A convention at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, to be submitted to Congress, into the Union. The name of the new State to be admitted was "New Utah."
- 23. A second fleet of stone-laden vessels sunk in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Rebel steamer "Calliou" captured off the Mississippi.
- 24. Two rebel vessels grounded in an attempt to pass the mouth of the Mississippi. They were burned.
- Twelve rebel officers and 63 privates captured.
- 25. Anniversary of the secession of Louisiana from the Union.
- Reconnaissance toward Mumfordsville, Ky.
- Most of the vessels of the Burnside Expedition captured and sent to the Gulf of Mexico.
- 27. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish returned to New York from Richmond, and look to the comfort of the Union.
- 28. Gun-boat reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Savannah, Ga. Engagement between Union and rebel forces.
- 29. A small Union force surrounded a house where nine Texan rangers were stationed. The rebels refused to surrender and were killed.
- 30. The "Monitor" launched.
- The answer of Lord Russell to the dispatch of the Union to the British Government.
- 31. All the saltpetre in the rebel States ordered to be destroyed.

February, 1863.

- 1. Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.
- 2. Cavalry skirmish in Morgan Co., Tenn.
- 3. The privateersmen confined in the city jail were declared prisoners of war, were removed to the U. S. gun-boat "Tuscarora" starting for New York.
- 4. Brisk skirmish on the Potomac near Occoquan.
- Discussion in the rebel House of Delegates on enrolling free negroes.
- Address published by the rebel command in terms of enlistment were about to expire.
- 5. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the Union.
- Skirmish near Benufort, S. C.
- Gen. Thos. F. Meagher took command of the rebel army.
- British schooner "Mars" captured off Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, taken by the Union fleet under Com. A. H. Foote. Gen. Lloyd's prisoners. The fort mounted 17 guns.
- 6. Cavalry skirmish near Fairfax Court House, Va.
- Harper's Ferry shelled by the Union batteries.
- Romney, Va., occupied by Union troops under Gen. Sigel.
- Two rebel transports on the Tennessee River captured.
- 7 and 8. Battle of Roanoke Island: the island captured. Six batteries mounting 46 guns. Quantities of supplies fell into the hands of the Union. 50 killed and 222 wounded. Rebel loss 2,527 prisoners.
- 8. Rebel boats, "Sallis Wood" and "Muscle Shoals" captured.
- Three rebel gunboats burned at Florence, S. C.
- Gen. Hunter declared martial law throughout the State of Louisiana.
- 9. Expedition (13 gun-boats) sent up the Potomac to the mouth of the rebel gun-boats at Annapolis Island.

...for the appointment of commissioners to visit Richmond for the welfare of the Union troops imprisoned at that place.
 Schooner "Wildcat" captured in Mobile Bay.
 Sherman's expedition returned to Cairo from reconnoitering in vicinity of Columbus, Ky.
 Provision at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Terr., adopted a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress, with a request to be admitted as a State. The name of the new State to be Deseret.
 Fleet of stone-laden vessels sunk in Charleston Harbor.
 Schooner "Calhoun" captured off the South-West Pass, mouth of the Mississippi.
 Rebel vessels grounded in an attempt to run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi. They were burned.
 Rebel officers and 68 privates captured at Bloomfield, Mo.
 Anniversary of the secession of Louisiana: the day celebrated in New Orleans toward Mumfordsville, Ky.
 The vessels of the Burnside Expedition passed through Hatteras to Pamlico Sound.
 Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish appointed commissioners to visit Richmond, and look to the comfort of the Union prisoners.
 Reconnoissance in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, Ga. Engagement between Union and rebel boats—the latter on the Tattler.
 Union force surrounded a house near Ocoquan River, Va., where nine Texan rangers were stationed, and in the skirmish which followed killed the whole nest.
 Schooner "Trent" launched.
 Schooner of Lord Russell to the dispatch of Sec. Seward surrendering to the Union. Sir Lloyd arrived in this country.
 Saltpetre in the rebel States ordered to be seized for the government at fifty cents a pound allowed therefor.

February, 1863.

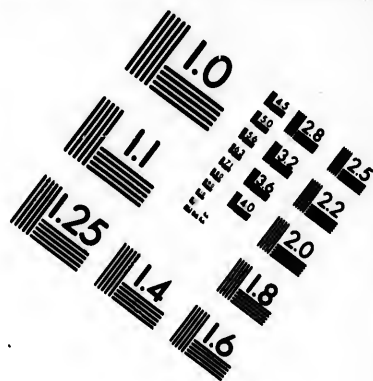
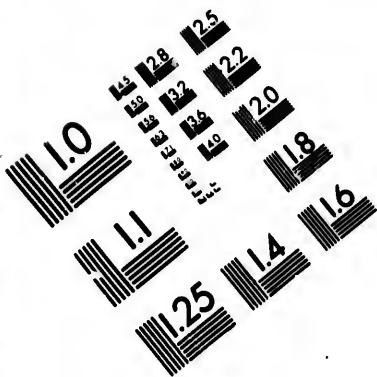
...near Bowling Green, Ky.
 Skirmish in Morgan Co., Tenn.
 Prisoners of war, were removed to Fort Lafayette.
 Schooner "Nashville" ordered to leave Southampton (Engl.) Harbor.
 Gun-boat "Tuscarora" starting in pursuit was stopped by the frigate "Shannon."
 Skirmish on the Potomac near Ocoquan, Va.
 Session in the rebel House of Delegates of Virginia on the subject of the rights of free negroes.
 Proclamation published by the rebel commanders appealing to the men whose enlistment were about to expire to rejoin the army.
 Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the U. S. Senate by a vote of 75 to 23.
 Near Beaufort, N. C.
 Gen. S. F. Meagher took command of the Irish Brigade in McClellan's army.
 Schooner "Mars" captured off Florida.
 Battle on the Tennessee River, taken by the Union Western gun-boat under Com. A. H. Foote. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff taken prisoners. The fort mounted 17 guns. Union loss: 17 killed and 81 wounded. Rebel loss: 19 killed and 5 wounded.
 Skirmish near Fairfax Court House, Va.
 Schooner "Ferry" shelled by the Union batteries and a large number of buildings destroyed and burned.
 Va., occupied by Union troops under Gen. Lander.
 Rebel transports on the Tennessee River destroyed.
 Battle of Roanoke Island: the island with all its fortifications captured. Six batteries mounting 40 guns, 3,000 small-arms, and large quantities of supplies fell into the hands of Gen. Burnside. Union loss: 10 killed and 223 wounded. Rebel loss: 13 killed, 89 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.
 Schooners "Saffle Wood" and "Muscle," captured at Chickasaw, Miss. Rebel gun-boats burned at Florence, Ala.
 Gen. Fremont declared martial law throughout the State of Kansas.
 Union gun-boats captured the Louisville, Clarkesville and Memphis railroads over the Tennessee River.
 Union gun-boats sent up the Pasquotank River toward Elizabeth City, N. C., whether the rebel gun-boats had fled after the battle of Hatteras.

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 —Skirmish near Independence, Mo.
 —Battle near Fort Craig, N. Mex.: fight lasted all day. Unionists loss 162 killed and 140 wounded. The rebels captured six pieces of artillery.
 22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States for six years.
 —Martial law proclaimed over West Tennessee.
 —Day appointed by President Lincoln for a general movement of the land and naval forces.
 23. Nashville, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Union forces under Gen. Nelson.
 —Gallatin, Tenn., occupied by Union troops under Gen. Buell.
 24. Fayetteville, Ark., captured by Union troops under Curtis. Part of the town burned by the rebels before evacuating.
 —Union army under Banks crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry.
 25. Telegraph lines taken possession of by the Government. Army news not to be published until authorized.
 —Skirmish at Mason's Neck, near Ocoquan, Va.
 —Rebels (about this time) driven out of Texas, Dent, and Howell counties, Mo., by the Union cavalry.
 26. Loan and Treasury Note (legal tender) Bill approved by the President.
 27. Rebels begin to evacuate Columbus, Ky.
 —"Monitor" sailed from New York.
 28. Rebel steamer "Nashville" ran the blockade at Beaufort, N. C.
 —Fast day in the Confederate States.
 —Charleston, Va., occupied by Union troops.
 —Rebels dispersed at Bird's Point, Mo.: 40 prisoners and six pieces of artillery captured by Union forces.

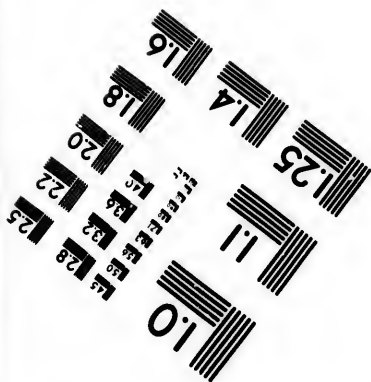
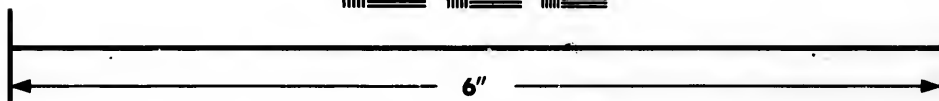
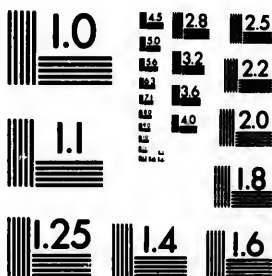
March, 1863.

1. John Minor Botts arrested at Richmond, Va., for treason to the Confederate States.
 —Schooner "British Queen" captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.
 2. Union gun-boats engaged the rebel batteries at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.: rebels repulsed with great slaughter.
 —Death of Gen. Fred. W. Lander.
 —Brunswick, Ga., captured by the Union forces.
 3. Columbus, Ky. (the Gibraltar of the Confederacy), occupied by Union troops, the city having been previously evacuated by the rebels.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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- Mayor of Nashville issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to return and resume their business under the protection of the federal authorities.
3. Brigham Young elected Governor of Deseret (Utah) under the constitution adopted preparatory to asking admission into the Union.
4. Gen. Pope's troops engaged the rebels near New Madrid, Mo.
5. Bunker Hill, Va., occupied by Union troops.
—Rebel schooner "Wm. Mallory" captured.
—Beauregard assumed command of the rebel army in Mississippi.
6. President Lincoln asked Congress to declare by resolution that the United States ought to co operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid as indemnity.
—Smithfield, Va., occupied by Union troops.
- 6-8. Battle of Pea Ridge—the rebels (35,000) under Ben McCulloch and federals (22,000) under Curtis. Rebels completely routed after three days' hard fighting. Union loss—203 killed, 973 wounded, and 176 missing; rebel loss—1,100 killed, 2,400 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. The Unionists took thirteen pieces of artillery. McCulloch was killed.
7. Centreville, Va., evacuated by the rebels.
—Leesburg, Va. and the fort which guarded it taken possession of by the federals.
- Fort Clinch and the towns of St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., taken by a part of the Dupont Expedition.
8. The Army of the Potomac divided into five corps d'armée.
—Beauregard called on the planters to send their bells to dépôts for conversion into cannon.
- The rebel steamer "Merrimac" or "Virginia," accompanied by four or five gun-boats, coming from Norfolk, attacked the Union fleet lying in Hampton Roads. The U. S. frigate "Cumberland" was sunk; the "Congress" surrendered and was burned; the "Minnesota" grounded, and the gun-boats "Oregon" and "Zouave" were badly damaged. The rebel ships returned to Elizabeth River.
9. The rebel steamers again appear in Hampton Roads. The U. S. battery "Monitor" having arrived on the evening of the 8th, entered into the contest, and fought the "Merrimac," the two vessels touching each other part of the time. The "Merrimac" at last gave up the contest, badly damaged and so much disabled as to require the aid of tugs to get her away. The "Monitor" was uninjured. As the first encounter of iron-clad vessels, this contest created much interest with maritime nations.
10. Centreville, Va., occupied by the Union forces. Scouts approached Manassas, and ascertained that the rebels had evacuated the place.
—Gun-boat "Whitehall" destroyed by fire in Hampton Roads.
—Rebel troops from Texas occupied Santa Fe, N. Mex.
11. Union troops entered the works at Manassas Junction.
—Gen. McClellan relieved of the supreme command of the army, and appointed to that of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Halleck received the command of the Department of the Mississippi and Gen. Fremont of the Mountain Department.
—The resolution recommending gradual emancipation adopted by the House of Representatives.
—Skirmish at Winchester: 1,200 rebels put to flight.
—The city of St. Augustine, Fla., occupied by the federals.
12. Attack on the rebel forts near Paris, Tenn.: rebels routed.
—Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by Union troops.
—Winchester, Va., occupied by Gen. Banks.
—Forts in New York Harbor garrisoned.
—Cavalry fight near Lebanon, Mo. Gen. Campbell (rebel) captured.
13. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen appointed to audit claims against the United States.
—Point Pleasant, Mo., captured by Pope's troops after a few days' skirmishing.
—New Madrid was also evacuated by the enemy, who abandoned all their armament and supplies, valued at \$1,000,000.
14. Battle of Newbern, N. C. After a heavy fight, the rebels evacuated, and the Union soldiers occupied the city. An immense amount of arms, ammunition, and stores were found in the fortifications.
—Gen. McClellan issued a patriotic address to his army.
15. Naval expedition left Cairo for Hickman, Ky.
—Newton, Va., occupied by Banks' troops.
—Fight at Salem, Ark.: rebels defeated.
16. Rebel camp at Pound Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, attacked by Union forces under Gen. Garfield, and completely routed.
17. Night skirmish in Black Jack Forest, between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, Miss.
18. Name of Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Raps, Hampton Roads, changed to that of Fort Wool.
20. Cavalry charge through Middleburg, Va., in pursuit of the rebels fleeing from that place.
30. Skirmish at Clinton, Mo.
31. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reopened: it had been closed nearly a year.
—Rebel camp at Union City, Tenn., dispersed and a large amount of spoils captured.

April, 1862.

1. Gen. Banks drove the rebels from Woodstock, Va.
—Battle at Putnam's Ferry, Ark.: rebel stores captured.
2. President Lincoln's emancipation and compensation resolution passed the Senate.
—Severe storm on the Mississippi: great damage from Cairo to New Madrid, both to private and government property.
—Thoroughfare Gap, Va., occupied by federalists.
—A steamer passed through the new military canal from above Island No. 10 to New Madrid.
—Action at Farmington, Miss.: battalion of 2d Illinois Cavalry surrounded by rebels, but they cut themselves through and escaped.
3. Col. Roberts, of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, with 50 picked men, surprised the upper battery, near Island No. 10, drove out the rebels, and spiked 10 guns.
—Bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 14.
—Appalachicola, Fla., surrendered to the Union forces.
4. Departments of the Shenandoah and Kappahannock created.
—Rebels attack the Union forces at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
—Pass Christian, on the Gulf coast, taken by the Union forces.
—Army of the Potomac struck their tents and commenced their march toward the rebel fortifications at Yorktown, Va.
- Action at Farmington, Miss.: rebels reinforced and federals retired
5. Union army in front of Yorktown.
6. Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh commenced: federals fell back to the protection of the gun-boats.
—Gun-boat "Pittsburg" ran the batteries at Island No. 10, under a terrific fire.
—Gen. Mitchell's forces reached Shelbyville, Tenn.
7. Battle of Pittsburg Landing continued: federals being reinforced, retook the camps and batteries captured on the 6th and secured a large number of prisoners. The rebels retreated, and Gen. A. S. Johnson (rebel) was killed. Union loss—1,735 killed, 7,582 wounded, and 4,044 missing and prisoners. Over 8,000 rebels were buried on the field.
—Island No. 10 surrendered, after sustaining a bombardment of 23 days. Nine batteries and 125 guns were given up, also 18 steamers and a floating battery, with wharf-boats, stores, etc.: 10,000 small-arms, 2,000 horses, 1,000 wagons, etc., and upward of 6,000 prisoners.
8. National Tax Bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 13.
9. Secretaries of War and Navy issued congratulatory orders on the late victories.
—Fight near Elizabeth City, N. C.: 80 rebels captured.
—Gen. Halleck left St. Louis to assume command of his department in the field.
10. Union forces on Tybee Island opened fire on Fort Pulaski, at the entrance of Savannah River.
11. Bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House by a vote of 93 to 89.
—Fort Pulaski, after sustaining a bombardment of 80 hours, surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Hunter. With the fort were taken 47 guns, 7,000 shot and shells, 40,000 pounds of powder, 300 prisoners with their small-arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions.
—Huntsville, Tenn., occupied and 200 rebels captured: also a number of locomotives, cars, etc.
—The steamer "Merrimac," with several small war-vessels, appeared in Hampton Roads, but did no further damage than capturing three small vessels at Newport News.
12. Gen. Hunter declared all the slaves in Fort Pulaski and in Cockspur Island free.
—Engagement at Monterey, Va.
13. Two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad destroyed by an expedition from Pittsburg Landing.
—Com. Foote arrived with the Mississippi flotilla before Fort Wright or Pillow, 75 miles above Memphis.
14. Gun and mortar boats opened fire on Fort Wright.

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PHICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

29. Cavalry charge through Middleburg, Va., in pursuit of the rebels fleeing from that place.
30. Skirmish at Clinton, Mo.
31. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reopened: it had been closed nearly a year.
- Rebel camp at Union City, Tenn., dispersed and a large amount of spoils captured.

April, 1862.

1. Gen. Banks drove the rebels from Woodstock, Va.
- Battle at Putnam's Ferry, Ark.: rebel stores captured.
2. President Lincoln's emancipation and compensation resolution passed the Senate.
- Severe storm on the Mississippi: great damage from Cairo to New Madrid, both to private and government property.
- Thoroughfare Gap, Va., occupied by federalists.
- A steamer passed through the new military canal from above Island No. 10 to New Madrid.
- Action at Farmington, Miss.: battalion of 2d Illinois Cavalry surrounded by rebels, but they cut themselves through and escaped.
3. Col. Roberts, of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, with 50 picked men, surprised the upper battery, near Island No. 10, drove out the rebels, and spiked 10 guns.
- Bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 14.
- Appalachicola, Fla., surrendered to the Union forces.
4. Departments of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock created.
- Rebels attack the Union forces at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
- Pass Christian, on the Gulf coast, taken by the Union forces.
- Army of the Potomac struck their tents and commenced their march toward the rebel fortifications at Yorktown, Va.
- Action at Farmington, Miss.: rebels reinforced and federalists retired.
5. Union army in front of Yorktown.
6. Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh commenced: federalists fell back to the protection of the gun-boats.
- Gun-boat "Pittsburg" ran the batteries at Island No. 10, under a terrific fire.
- Gen. Mitchell's forces reached Shelbyville, Tenn.
7. Battle of Pittsburg Landing continued: federalists being reinforced, retook the camps and batteries captured on the 6th and secured a large number of prisoners. The rebels retreated, and Gen. A. S. Johnson (rebel) was killed. Union loss—1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded, and 4,044 missing and prisoners. Over 8,000 rebels were buried on the field.
- Island No. 10 surrendered, after sustaining a bombardment of 23 days. Nine batteries and 125 guns were given up, also 18 steamers and a floating battery, with wharf-boats, stores, etc.; 10,000 small-arms, 2,000 horses, 1,000 wagons, etc., and upward of 6,000 prisoners.
8. National Tax Bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 13.
9. Secretaries of War and Navy issued congratulatory orders on the late victories.
- Fight near Elizabeth City, N. C.: 80 rebels captured.
- Gen. Halleck left St. Louis to assume command of his department in the field.
10. Union forces on Tybee Island opened fire on Fort Pulaski, at the entrance of Savannah River.
11. Bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House by a vote of 93 to 59.
- Fort Pulaski, after sustaining a bombardment of 80 hours, surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Hunter. With the fort were taken 47 guns, 7,000 shot and shells, 40,000 pounds of powder, 363 prisoners with their small-arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions.
- Huntsville, Tenn., occupied and 200 rebels captured: also a number of locomotives, cars, etc.
- The steamer "Merrimac," with several small war-vessels, appeared in Hampton Roads, but did no further damage than capturing three small vessels at Newport News.
12. Gen. Hunter declared all the slaves in Fort Pulaski and in Cockspur Island free.
- Engagement at Monterey, Va.
13. Two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad destroyed by an expedition from Pittsburg Landing.
- Com. Foote arrived with the Mississippi flotilla before Fort Wright or Pillow, 73 miles above Memphis.
14. Gun and mortar boats opened fire on Fort Wright.

26. Com. Farragut demands the surrender of New Orleans; the mayor replied that the city was at the mercy of the gun-boats.
- Capture of a rebel outwork at Yorktown.
- Fort Macon occupied.
27. The stars and stripes raised over the U. S. Mint at New Orleans.
- Gen. Butler landed his troops above Fort St. Phillip.
- Severe skirmish near Newbern, N. C.
28. Forts Jackson and St. Phillip surrendered to the Union forces.
- Captured steamer "Ella Warley" arrived at Port Royal, S. C.
29. Bridgeport, Ala., captured by Union troops under Gen. Mitchell.
- Rebels burned the bridge and abandoned their arms and supplies.
- Gen. Butler entered and took military possession of the city of New Orleans.
- Rebel battery near Port Royal, S. C., captured.
- Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.
30. Cannonading at Yorktown.
- Rebels cut the telegraph wire at Huntsville, Ala., and attacked one of the Union brigades.

May, 1862.

1. Rebel battery at White Point, North Edisto Island, S. C., captured by Union troops.
- Fight at Pulaski, Tenn.: 251 Union troops captured by rebel cavalry.
2. Gen. Butler took possession of the *True Delta* office in New Orleans.
3. Fight near Monterey, Tenn.: enemy put to flight, with severe loss.
- Fight near Farmington, Miss.: enemy lost four pieces of artillery, several hundred muskets, camp equipage, etc. Two bridges were destroyed by the federalists.
2. Yorktown, Va., evacuated by the rebels, and the works occupied by the Union forces. Rebels pursued and their rear guard overhauled near Williamsburg, when a brisk cavalry fight occurred, in which the rebels were repulsed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Union loss: 27 wounded. In the works at Yorktown were found 71 guns (spiked) and a large amount of ammunition, tents, etc.
- Gloucester, Va., taken by federalists.
- British steamer "Circassian" captured near Havana, Cuba.
5. Battle of Williamsburg, Va.: fighting from early morning to 4 p.m., with varying successes and reverses; but finally the rebels were routed by the bayonet and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Loss on both sides heavy. Union loss: 455 killed, 1,411 wounded, and 888 missing.
- Skirmish at Lebanon, Tenn.: after a two-hours' fight the rebels retreated, leaving 105 prisoners, with their horses and arms.
6. Rebels evacuated Williamsburg, Va., during last night, leaving more than 1,000 wounded men in the hospitals. Town occupied by federalists.
- Rebels burned their gun-boats on York River.
- Reconnoissance toward Harrisonburg, Va.: cavalry skirmish and retreat of the rebels toward the town.
7. Battle of West Point, Va.: the rebels attacked the Union troops landing from transports, but after a severe struggle were routed. The Union gun-boats took part in the action.
- Flying rebels overhauled six miles beyond Williamsburg, and after a severe skirmish driven across the Chickahominy River.
- President Lincoln visited Fortress Monroe and the fleet.
- The "Merrimac" appeared off Craney Island and returned to Norfolk.
8. The iron-clad "Galena" and the gun-boats "Aroostook" and "Port Royal" started up the James River; and the "Monitor," "Nangatuck," and several gun-boats left for Sewell's Point. The rebel "Merrimac" appeared, but refused to fight.
- A troop of Union cavalry surprised and captured near Corinth, Miss.
- Battle at McDowell, Va.: fighting from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., when the federalists retreated with a loss of 37 killed and 285 wounded.
9. Gen. Hunter (Department of the South) issued a manifesto declaring the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida forever free.
- Attack on Sewell's Point by the "Monitor," etc.
- Battle of Farmington, Miss.: the rebels attacked the federal position, but though the Union forces were at first compelled to fall back, the fight resulted in a Union victory.
- Rebels evacuated Pensacola, Fla.
- Engagement at Slater's Mills, Va.
- Bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, Va.
10. Surrender of Norfolk, Va.: 5,000 Union troops landed at Willoughby Point and marched toward Norfolk. At 5 p.m. they were met by a delegation of citizens, who formally surrendered the city and also Port-

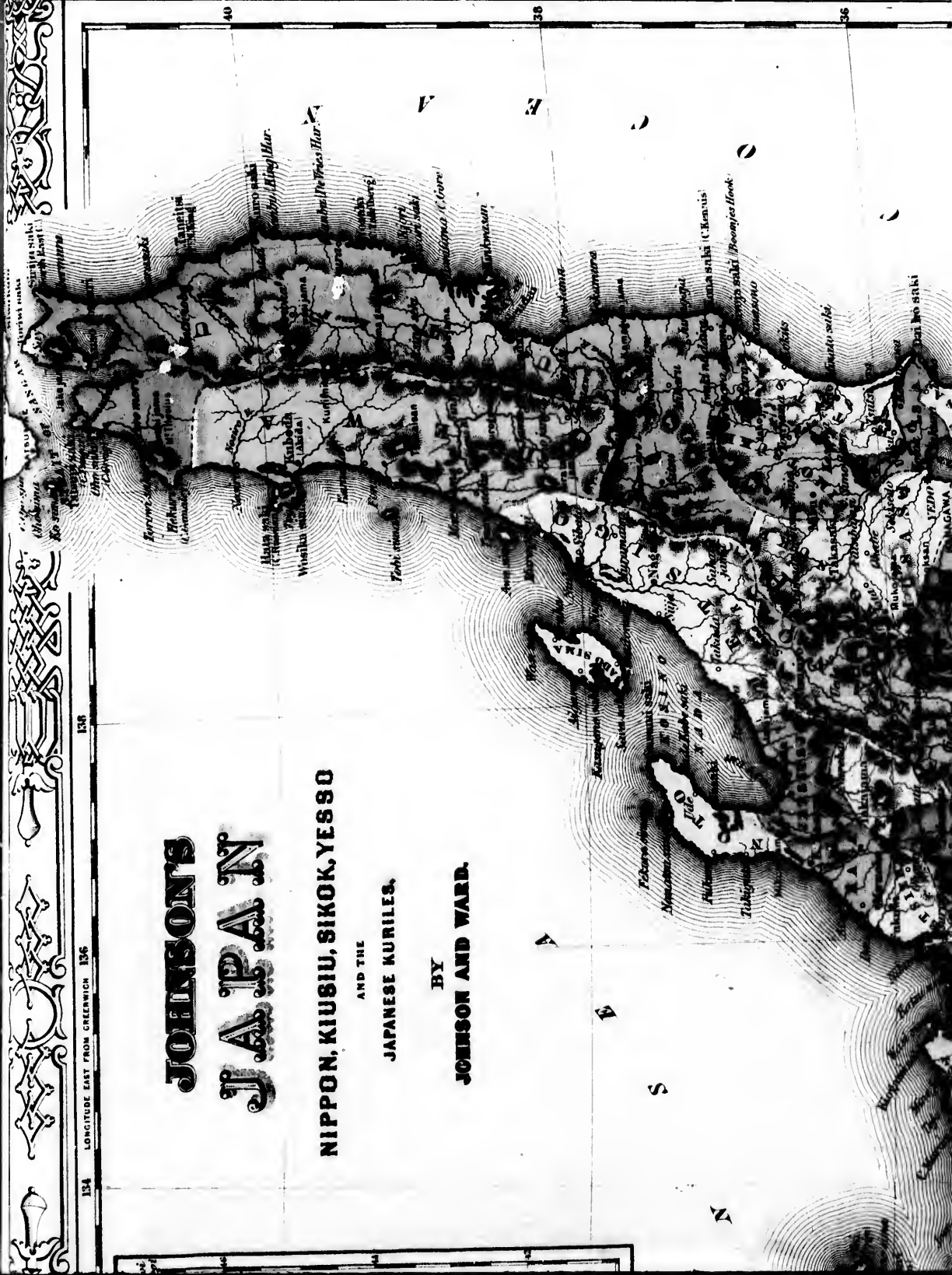
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134 LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH 136

JOHNSON'S JAPAN

NIPPON, KIUSIU, SIKOK, YESSO
AND THE
JAPANESE KURILES,
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.



10. Centreville, Va., occupied by the Union forces. Scouts approached Manassas, and ascertained that the rebels had evacuated the place.
 —Gun-boat "Whitehall" destroyed by fire in Hampton Roads.
 —Rebel troops from Texas occupied Santa Fe, N. Mex.

11. Union troops entered the works at Manassas Junction.
 —Gen. McClellan relieved of the supreme command of the army, and appointed to that of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Halleck received the command of the Department of the Mississippi and Gen. Fremont of the Mountain Department.
 —The resolution recommending gradual emancipation adopted by the House of Representatives.
 —Skirmish at Winchester: 1,200 rebels put to flight.
 —The city of St. Augustine, Fla., occupied by the federals.

12. Attack on the rebel forts near Paris, Tenn.: rebels routed.
 —Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by Union troops.
 —Winchester, Va., occupied by Gen. Banks.
 —Forts in New York Harbor garrisoned.
 —Cavalry fight near Lebanon, Mo. Gen. Campbell (rebel) captured.

13. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen appointed to audit claims against the United States.
 —Point Pleasant, Mo., captured by Pope's troops after a few days' skirmishing.
 —New Madrid was also evacuated by the enemy, who abandoned all their armament and supplies, valued at \$1,000,000.

14. Battle of Newbern, N. C. After a heavy fight, the rebels evacuated, and the Union soldiers occupied the city. An immense amount of arms, ammunition, and stores were found in the fortifications.
 —Gen. McClellan issued a patriotic address to his army.

15. Naval expedition left Cairo for Hickman, Ky.
 —Newton, Va., occupied by Banks' troops.
 —Fight at Salem, Ark.: rebels defeated.

16. Rebel camp at Pound Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, attacked by Union forces under Gen. Garfield, and completely routed.

17. Night skirmish in Black Jack Forest, between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, Miss.

19. Name of Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Raps, Hampton Roads, changed to that of Fort Wool.
 —Steamer "Nashville" escaped from Beaufort, N. C.
 —Rebel gun-boat sunk near New Madrid by a masked battery.
 —Gen. Dix assigned to the command of the Middle Department.
 —Aquia Creek, Va., evacuated by the rebels.

20. An expedition of engineers from Gen. Pope's army, having reached Com. Foote's fleet above Island No. 10, started on its return, and commenced cutting the famous canal for the passage of gun-boats to New Madrid.

21. New cabinet of Jeff. Davis confirmed by the rebel Senate, viz.: Sec. of State, J. P. Benjamin, La.; Sec. of War, G. W. Randolph, Va.; Sec. of Navy, S. R. Mallory, Fla.; Sec. of Treasury, C. G. Memmlinger, S. C.; Attorney-General, Thomas H. Watts, and Postmaster-General, James H. Regan, Tex.
 —Gen. Butler arrived at Ship Island.
 —Washington, N. C., occupied by Union troops.
 —Departments of the Gulf and the South created: Gen. Butler assigned to the first and Gen. T. W. Sherman to the latter.

22. Reconnoissance in force to Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
 —Skirmish on the Strasburg Road, near Winchester, Va.: Gen. Shields slightly wounded.

23. Battle of Winchester, Va.: rebels defeated, with a loss of 800 killed, wounded, and missing; Union loss 115 killed and 450 wounded.
 —Fort Mason, N. C., invested by Union forces.

24. Rebel works on Skidaway and Green Islands, in Warsaw Sound, Ga., abandoned by the rebels and destroyed by the federal troops.
 —Engagement between two Union gun-boats and a rebel masked battery near Eastport, Tenn.

26. Fight at Hammonsville, Mo., between the rebels and State militia; also at Warrensburg, Mo., between Quantrell's guerrillas and the militia; rebels repulsed in both attacks.
 —Fight near Denver City, Col. Ter.: 50 rebel cavalry captured.

27. Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.

28. Battle of Valle's Ranch, 15 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 —Shipping Point, Va., occupied by federals.
 —Reconnoissance beyond Warrenton, Va.

of prisoners. The rebels retreated, and killed. Union loss—1,735 killed, 7,882 prisoners. Over 3,000 rebels were buried.

—Island No. 10 surrendered, after sustaining nine batteries and 125 guns were given up. A battery, with wharf-boats, stores, horses, 1,000 wagons, etc., and upward of 125 to 13.

9. National Tax Bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives.

10. Secretaries of War and Navy issued orders.
 —Fight near Elizabeth City, N. C.: 80 rebels killed.
 —Gen. Halleck left St. Louis to assume command of the field.

10. Union forces on Tybee Island opened entrance of Savannah River.

11. Bill for the abolition of slavery in the House by a vote of 93 to 50.
 —Fort Pulaski, after sustaining a bombardment of shells, 40,000 pounds of powder, and accoutrements, and a good deal of ammunition, was evacuated, and 200 rebels, including locomotives, cars, etc.

—The steamer "Merrimac," with several other vessels at Newport News.

12. Gen. Hunter declared all the slaves in Virginia free.
 —Engagement at Monterey, Va.

13. Two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio River from Pittsburg Landing.
 —Com. Foote arrived with the Mississippi fleet, 73 miles above Memphis.

14. Gun and mortar boats opened fire on batteries at Lowry's Point, on the Rapidan River.

15. Gloucester, Va., shelled from the Union fleet. The rebels evacuated the place, and caused immense destruction.

16. President Lincoln signed the bill for the admission of West Virginia to the Union.

—Union troops left Ship Island for New Orleans.
 —Battle of Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.
 —Skirmish at Savannah, Tenn.

17. Newmarket and Mount Jackson, Va., captured. A part of McDowell's forces marched from New Market to the Rapidan River.

18. Skirmish on Edisto Island, S. C.
 19. Running fight between McDowell's and Lee's forces. Falmouth occupied by Union troops.
 —Rebels at Yorktown repulsed in a night attack.
 —Bombardment of forts Jackson and St. Philip. The combined fleet used the forts as a base for operations.
 —Forts Jackson and St. Philip passed by the Union fleet and were ineffectually bombarded for six days.
 —Destruction of the Dismal Swamp Canal.
 25. Union fleet arrived before New Orleans.
 —Fort Mason, at Beaufort, N. C., surrendered.

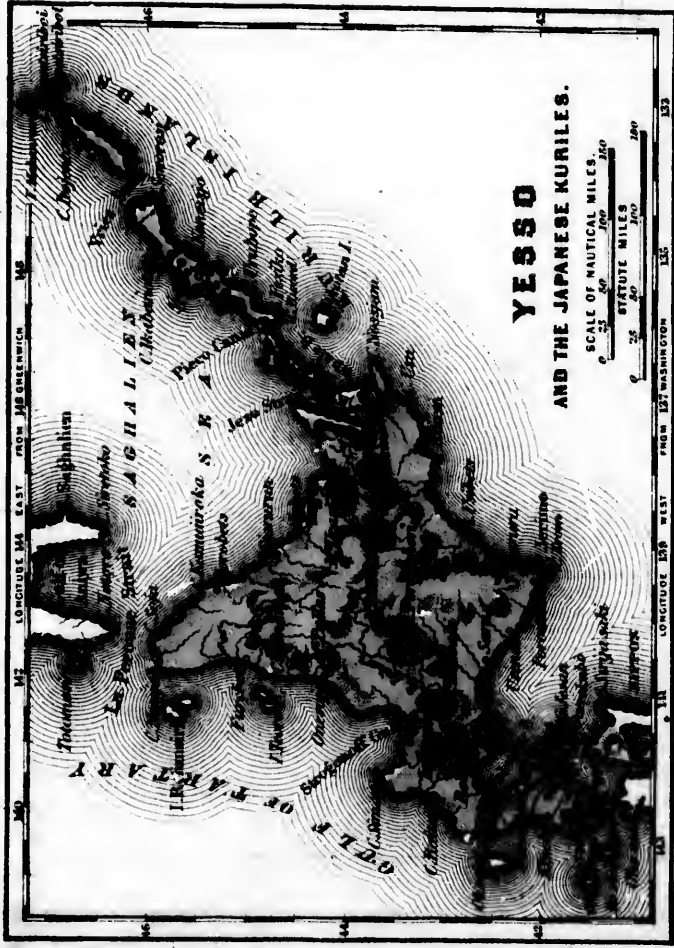
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 —Rebels evacuated Pensacola, Fla.
 —Engagement at Slater's Mills, Va.
 —Bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, Va.
 10. Surrender of Norfolk, Va.: 5,000 Union troops landed at Willoughby
 Point and marched toward Norfolk. At 5 p.m. they were met by a dele-
 gation of citizens, who formally surrendered the city and also Porte-
 mouth. The navy yard at Gosport was almost entirely destroyed by fire.
 The expedition was superintended by the President in person.
 —Craney Island abandoned by the rebels.
 —Naval fight near Fort Wright (or Pillow) between eight rebel and six federal
 gun-boats. The struggle was desperate. The enemy lost one of their boats
 by explosion, another by fire, and a third by sinking. The five remain-
 ing boats took refuge under the guns of the fort. Only one of the Union
 gun-boats was damaged.
 —Gen. Butler seized \$500,000 in gold, in the office of the Netherlands consul
 at New Orleans. All the foreign consuls entered protests.
 11. Rebels set fire to the "Merrimac" off Craney Island; she blew up at 5 a.m.
 —"Monitor" and other gun-boats proceeded to Norfolk.
 —Pensacola, Fla., occupied by Union troops. The navy yard and all the
 public buildings, except the custom-house, had been destroyed by the
 rebels before evacuating.
 —Rebel cavalry captured two locomotives and four cars at Cave City, Ky.
 12. President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring that the blockaded
 ports of Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La., should
 be open on and after the 1st June for commercial intercourse.
 —Rebel steamer "Gov. Morton" captured.
 —Great destruction of tobacco on Elizabeth River.
 13. McClellan's advance guard at White House, Va.
 —Armed rebel steamer "Planter," seven guns, run out of Charleston Harbor
 by a crew of eight negroes and surrendered to the blockading squadron.
 —Natchez, Miss., surrendered to the Union gun-boats.
 15. Mounted guerrillas attack the Union railroad guard beyond Front
 Royal, Va.
 16. Union gun-boats repulsed before Fort Darling, on James River.
 —Fast Day in the Confederate States.
 —Skirmishing near Corinth, Miss.
 17. Naval expedition up the Pamunky River: rebels burned two gun-boats
 and a score of schooners.
 —Skirmishing near Corinth, Miss.: enemy left 40 dead and 100 wounded.
 —Union loss: 44 killed, etc.
 —Rebels driven across the Cheekahominy at Bottom's Bridge, which they
 burned, and secured their retreat.
 18. Suffolk, 17 miles below Norfolk, occupied by federals.

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JOHNSON'S JAPAN

NIPPON, KIUŠIU, SIKOK, YES
AND THE
JAPANESE KURILES.
BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

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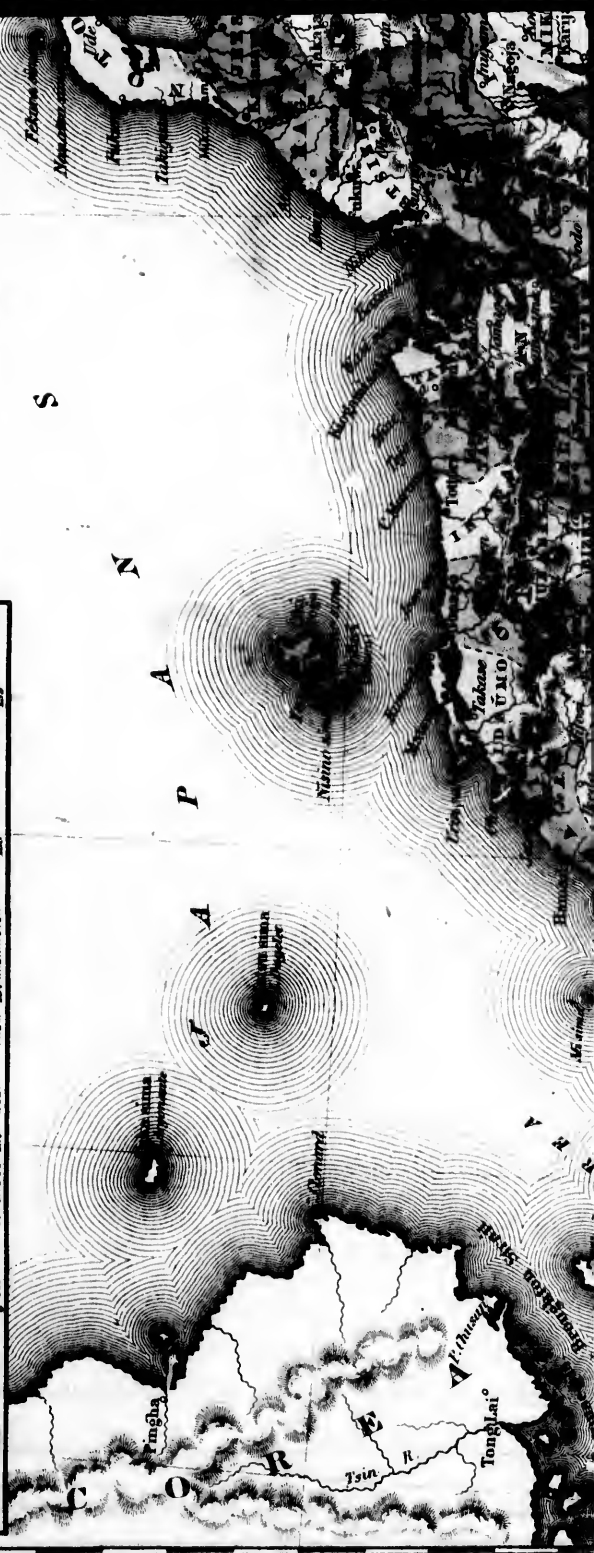
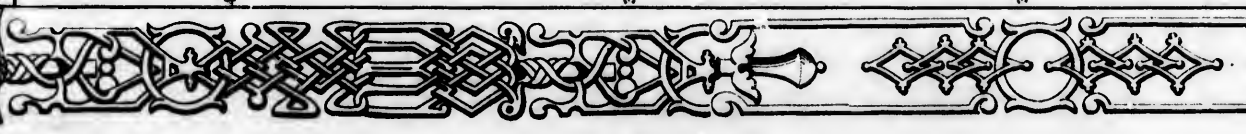
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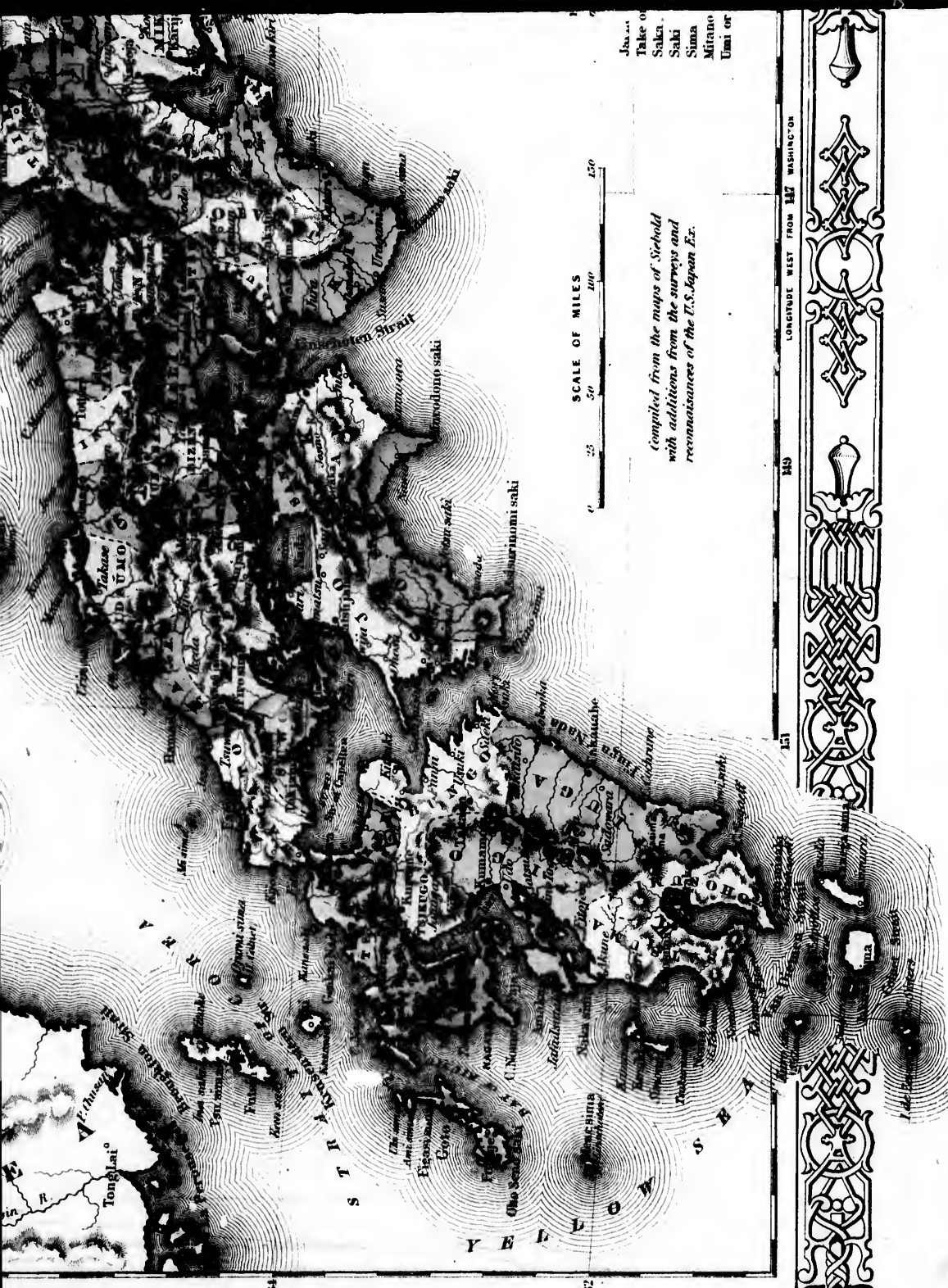
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SCALE OF MILES
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LONGITUDE WEST FROM 147 WASHINGTON



18. Skirmish at Yancey, Ark.
19. President Lincoln by proclamation repudiated the manifesto of Gen. Hunter liberating the slaves in his department.
- Reconnoissance to and skirmish at Clinton, N. C.
- The Mayor, Recorder and Chief of Police of New Orleans arrested by Gen. Butler and sent to Fort Jackson.
20. Gen. McClellan's advance reached New Bridge, eight miles from Richmond: the whole army advancing.
21. Skirmishing along the whole Union lines near Corinth. Rebels uniformly driven back.
22. U. S. Senate organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trying of W. H. Humphreys, a U. S. District Court Judge, on charges of treason presented by the House of Representatives.
23. Battle of Front Royal, Va., between Gen. Banks' advance and the rebels.
- Rebels defeated at Lewinsburg, Va.
- Rebels driven from Mechanicsville, near Richmond, Va.
24. Skirmishing near Corinth, Miss.
- Gen. Banks' forces retreated from Strasburg to Winchester, Va.
- Battle at Bottom's Bridge, Chickahominy River: rebels repulsed.
- Enemy routed at Ellison's Mills, and also at Cold Harbor, near Richmond.
25. Gen. Banks' forces retreated from Winchester to Martinsburg, Va., fighting all the way. Gen. Banks successfully covered his position and ammunition trains, all of which were saved. At sundown the Union forces reached Williamsport.
26. Gov. Morgan, of New York, ordered a number of militia regiments to march immediately to Washington.
- The Government, by proclamation, took military possession of all the railroads for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.
- Additional troops called for by the Government.
- Confiscation Bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 83 to 62.
- Hanover Court House, Va., captured by the Federals.
- Gen. Banks, with his whole force, crossed the Potomac River in safety.
- Fighting before Corinth.
27. President Lincoln sent a message to Congress relating to Sec. Cameron's transactions.
- Severe fighting before Corinth, in which the rebels suffered great loss.
28. Retreat of the rebels from Corinth commenced.
29. Corinth completely evacuated by the rebels, who retired in disorder.
- Bridge 500 feet long over the South Anna River, Va., burned by the Federals, who also captured Ashland, Va.
- Skirmish at Pocotaligo, N. C.
30. Front Royal again occupied by Union troops: a large number of wagons, etc., captured.
- Corinth, Miss., occupied by Union forces: the rebels had destroyed everything they could not carry away, and for five miles along their route the roads were filled with arms, etc. Over 2,000 prisoners were taken.
- Rebels attacked Harper's Ferry, Va., but were driven off by the Union artillery.
31. Battle of Fair Oaks, Va.: rebels attacked the left wing of the Union advance, and after most desperate fighting the Union forces were driven back with great loss.

June, 1862.

1. Battle of Fair Oaks renewed: rebels driven at the point of the bayonet from the position they had gained the previous day, and two miles beyond. Loss (Union): 590 killed, 2,627 wounded, and 1,223 prisoners. Rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 5,897.
2. Running fight between Fremont's command and Jackson's rebels on the road between Strasburg and Staunton, Va., Jackson being in full retreat. Rebels burned the Shenandoah Bridge at Mount Jackson.
- Gen. Wool transferred from Fortress Monroe to the Department of Maryland, and Gen. Dix ordered to Fortress Monroe.
3. Fight six miles southwest of Corinth, and large haul of rebels.
- Union troops landed on James Island, S. C.
4. Battle at Tranter's Creek, near Washington, N. C.
- Skirmish on James Island, S. C.
5. Union Mississippi flotilla (five gun-boats and eight rams) passed forts Wright and Randolph without resistance, and anchored about two miles above Memphis.
- Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Richmond: rebels retreated after two hours' fighting.
6. Great gun-boat fight before Memphis: fight commenced at daylight, and in less than two hours four of the enemy's gun-boats were disabled, and the other four in full retreat, followed by the Union boats, which captured three of them. The rebel flag-ship alone escaped. After the battle the city of Memphis unconditionally surrendered to the victors.
- Tax Bill passed the U. S. Senate by a vote of 87 to 10.
7. William B. Mumford executed at New Orleans for hauling down the U. S. flag from the Mint building, after it had been placed there by the Union soldiers.
- Battle at Union Church, near Harrisonburg, Va.

24. Evacuation of White House. Hooker's division attacked the rebels at the point of the bayonet.
25. Battle of Oak Grove, a skirmish near Chickahominy. Rebels repulsed.
- Fight on the Memphis and Clinton roads, and captured several Union regiments.
- Gen. Butler ordered the seizure of New Orleans.
26. The forces under Generals Fremont and Gen. Pope assigned to the defense of the city of Washington.
- The Senate, as High Court, ordered the removal of Gen. Pope from office and the appointment of Gen. McClellan.
- Battle near Mechanicsville, Va., between Gen. Banks' advance and the rebels.
- Rebels destroyed their gun-boats.
27. Fremont relieved of his command.
- Fight on Stewart's Plantation, near Mechanicsville, Va., rebels retreated.
- Battle near Mechanicsville renewed at 11 p.m. The Union troops fell back, and the battle ensued. In the night the rebels evacuated the Chickahominy.
- Bombardment of Yorktown, Va.
28. Evacuation of White House.
- Eighteen loyal States, through the efforts of Gen. Fremont, agreed to call out additional troops to fight on the Chickahominy.
29. Battles at Peach Orchard and Round Bay. The rebels followed closely by the enemy.
30. Battle of White Oak Swamp.
- Battle of Charles City Cross Roads, Va.
- The rebels were kept in check. Loss heavy on both sides.

1. Rebels (eight regiments) defeated the Union forces at Malvern Hill, Mo.
- Battle of Malvern Hill, the last battle of the Seven Days. The total Union loss in all the battles was 15,000 men, 7,701, and missing 6,958.
- Brunswick, Ga., established as a free port.
- Fight at Turkey Bend, on James River.
- President Lincoln calls for 600,000 more men.
2. President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act, the Railroad Bill, and the Bill to Repeal the Non-Intercourse Act.
- Rebels made another attack on the Union lines, but were again repulsed, and retreated.
3. Eighty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- Gen. McClellan issued an address to the army, commending their valor and encouraging them to continue their operations until they shall enter the capital of the rebels.
4. Vigorous bombardment of Yorktown.
5. Engagement at Duval's Bluffs: Union forces killed 84, wounded, and missing 1,500.
6. Battle of Bayou de Cache, Ark. Union forces killed 1,500 rebels, and captured 110 prisoners, leaving 110 dead and 57 wounded.
- Engagement 10 miles above Duval's Bluffs and provisions captured.
8. President Lincoln arrived at Fort Monroe.
- Union expedition up Roanoke River.
9. Rebel batteries at Hamilton, N. C., were routed: two or three captured and sent into the hands of the Federals.
- Unionists lost 2 killed and 8 or 9 wounded.
10. Burnside's forces encamped at Helena, Ark.
11. Gen. Curtis' army, about which there was much discussion, was safely at Helena, Ark.
- President Lincoln appointed Gen. McClellan to command the United States Army.

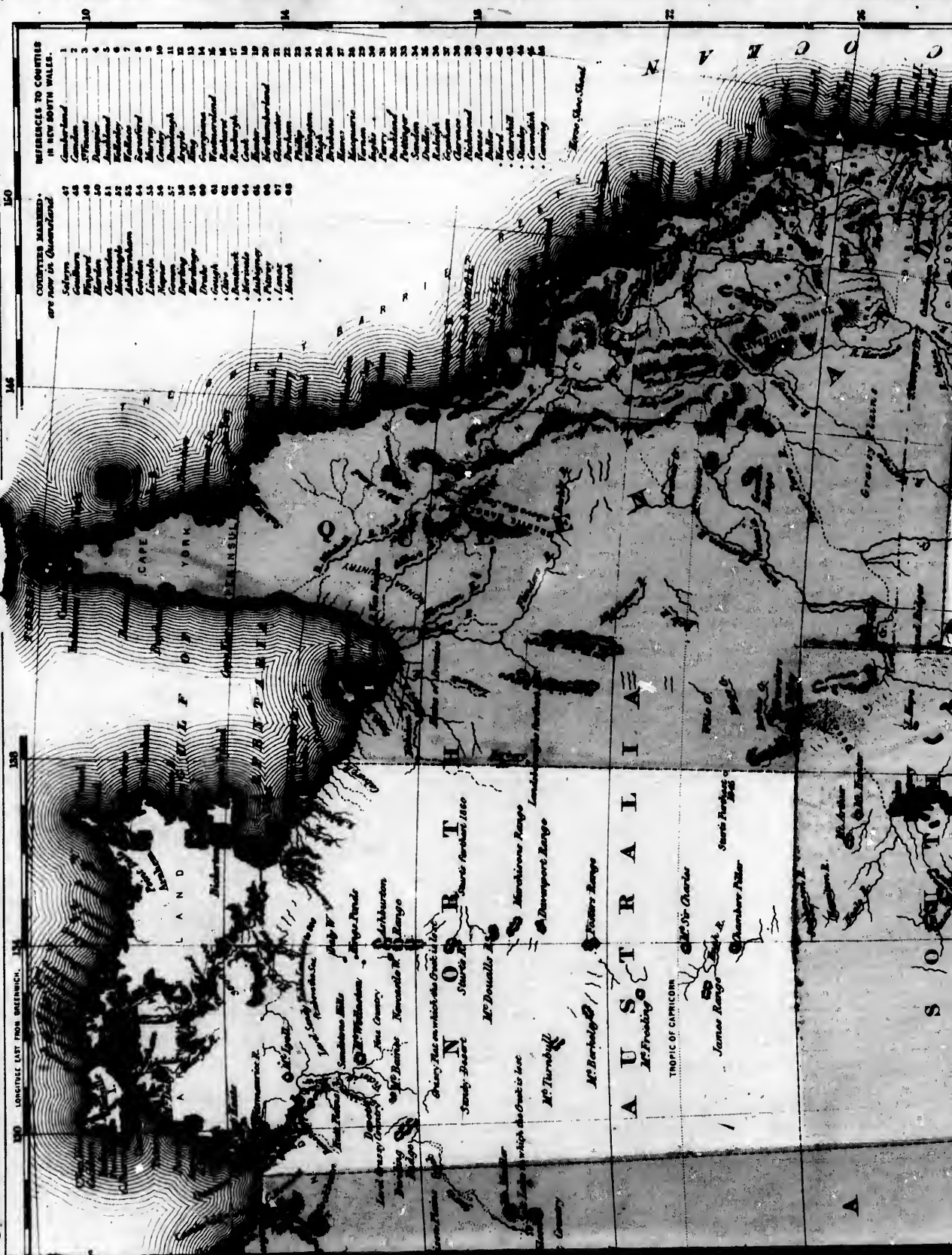
AL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

24. Evacuation of White House, Va., commenced by McClellan. Gen. Hooker's division attacked by the rebels, who were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.
25. Battle of Oak Grove, a short distance from Fair Oaks, Va., on the Chickahominy. Rebels repulsed.
- Fight on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad: rebels destroyed the train and captured several Union officers.
- Gen. Butler ordered the seizure of the property of Gen. Twiggs in New Orleans.
26. The forces under Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell consolidated, and Gen. Pope assigned to chief command.
- The Senate, as High Court, ordered and decreed that Judge Humphreys be removed from office and disqualified.
- Battle near Mechanicsville, Va.: rebels, 60,000 strong, under Jackson, advanced from Richmond, and succeeded in getting to the rear of McClellan's right wing. The battle raged furiously till night, and the Union troops were forced back a considerable distance. Loss on both sides severe.
- Rebels destroyed their gun-boats on the Yazoo River.
27. Fremont relieved of his command at his own request.
- Fight on Stewart's Plantation, in Jackson Co., Ark.: during the night the rebels retreated.
- Battle near Mechanicsville renewed at 8 A.M.: fight lasted all day up to 9 P.M. The Union troops fell back to Galnes' Mill, where a desperate battle ensued. In the night the right wing of the Union army crossed the Chickahominy.
- Bombardment of Vicksburg, Miss.
28. Evacuation of White House completed.
- Eighteen loyal States, through their executive heads, petitioned the President to call out additional troops for the suppression of the rebellion.
- Fighting on the Chickahominy continued: Union forces retreating in order.
29. Battles at Peach Orchard and Savage's Station. The Union troops continue their retreat toward James River, their new base of operations, followed closely by the enemy.
30. Battle of White Oak Swamp: Union forces lost two batteries.
- Battle of Charles City Cross Roads, about four miles from White Oak Swamp. The rebels were kept at bay by the gun-boats on James River. Loss heavy on both sides.

July, 1863.

- Rebels (eight regiments) defeated by federals (two regiments) at Boonville, Mo.
- Battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the seven days' fighting before Richmond. After a fierce battle, lasting two hours, the rebels were defeated. The total Union loss in all the fights was 13,324, viz., killed 1,565, wounded 7,701, and missing 5,958.
- Brunswick, Ga., established as a port of entry, and the port of Darien abolished.
- Fight at Turkey Bend, on James River.
- President Lincoln calls for 600,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion.
- President Lincoln signed the following bills: the Tax Bill, the Pacific Railroad Bill, and the Bill to Prohibit Polygamy in Utah.
- Rebels made another attack on McClellan's position on James River, but were again repulsed, and retreated with considerable loss.
- Eighty-sixth anniversary of American Independence celebrated throughout the loyal States in the grandest style.
- Gen. McClellan issued an address to the Army of the Potomac congratulating them on their valor and endurance in having succeeded in changing their base of operations to James River, and promising them that they shall enter the capital of the South, etc.
- Vigorous bombardment of Vicksburg.
- Engagement at Duval's Bluffs: Union loss 22 killed and wounded; rebel loss 84 killed, wounded, and missing.
- Battle of Bayou de Cache, Ark.: the advance of Gen. Curtis' army encountered 1,500 rebels, and after a desperate fight of two hours put the enemy to flight, leaving 110 dead on the field. Union loss 7 killed and 57 wounded.
- Engagement 10 miles above Duval's Bluffs: all the enemy's camp equipment and provisions captured.
- President Lincoln arrived at Fortress Monroe and proceeded up James River.
- Union expedition up Roanoke River started from Plymouth, N. C.
- Rebel batteries at Hamilton, N. C. (Roanoke River), attacked and their forces routed: two or three steamers and schooners with supplies fell into the hands of the federals. Rebels left 80 or 40 dead on the field: Unionists lost 2 killed and 8 or 10 wounded.
- Burnside's forces encamped at Newport News, Va.
- Gen. Curtis' army, about which some apprehension had been felt, arrived safely at Helena, Ark.
- President Lincoln appointed Gen. H. W. Halleck commander of all the land forces of the United States as general-in-chief.

17. In consequence of the great scarcity of small change in all parts of the country, Congress passed a law ordering the issue of postage and other stamps of the United States to be used as a currency. The law also made it a misdemeanor for individuals to issue shillings.
- First regular session of the XXXVIIth Congress adjourned.
- A portion of Gen. Pope's army entered Gordonsville, Va., unopposed, and destroyed the railroads.
- Union troops at Cynthiana, Ky., attacked, and after a desperate fight of two hours overcame. The rebels occupied the town. Union loss 17 killed and 84 wounded; rebel loss 24 killed and 78 wounded.
18. Death of the rebel general D. E. Twiggs.
- Engagement at Memphis, Mo., between 400 Union troops and 600 guerrillas: fight lasted three hours, and the Union troops were five times repulsed in as many different charges. In a sixth charge the rebels were completely routed, leaving 28 dead on the field. Union loss in killed and wounded 83.
- A band of guerrillas made a raid upon Newburg, Ind., and robbed the hospital and committed other depredations.
19. Gen. Butler issued an order emancipating certain negroes.
20. Union expedition from Fredericksburg made a descent on the Virginia Central R.R., at Beaver Dam Creek, 35 miles from Richmond. The track and telegraph for several miles were destroyed and the depot containing ammunition and stores was burned.
- Union cavalry overtook Morgan's guerrilla band on the road from Mt. Sterling to Owensville, Ky., and after a two hours' fight scattered them, retaking the cannon and horses, etc., captured at Cynthiana. The rebels lost 25 in killed; Union loss 20 killed.
22. President Lincoln issued an order for the seizure of supplies necessary for army use in all the rebel States, and directing that persons of African descent should be employed as laborers, giving wages for their labor.
- President Lincoln issued an order that foreigners should not be required to take the oath of allegiance.
- Naval action before Vicksburg: by agreement between Commodores Davis and Farragut an attempt was made to capture the rebel ram "Arkansas." The fleet from below was to engage the lower batteries and the fleet from above the upper ones, while the gun-boats "Essex" and "Queen" were to attack the "Arkansas." During the engagement the "Arkansas" was several times run into and received numerous heavy shots. Both the federal gun-boats were shot through but received no material damage. "No one hurt."
23. Gen. Pope ordered the arrest of all disloyal male citizens within the lines of his command.
- A cavalry expedition from Fredericksburg met and defeated a body of rebel cavalry stationed near Carmel Church, on the Telegraph Road burned their camps, etc. An hour later a large body of Stuart's cavalry came up to attack them, and these, too, were defeated and driven across the North Anna River and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. The expedition passed over 70 miles in 29 hours, and returned with several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms, etc.
24. British steamer "Tubal Cain" captured.
25. Steamer "Cuba" ran the blockade into the port of Mobile.
- President Lincoln issued a proclamation warning the rebels of the provisions of the Confiscation Act. The sixth section of the law allows the rebels sixty days within which to return to their allegiance, and failing to do so, their property becomes liable to seizure and forfeiture.
26. British steamer "Memphis" ran out of Charleston Harbor.
27. Steamer "Golden Gate," from San Francisco, 21st Inst., with 230 passengers and treasure (\$1,114,000 for New York and \$270,000 for England) burned at sea near Manzanilla. All the treasure lost and 206 of the passengers. The news of this disaster had a considerable effect on the New York markets.
- Reconnaissance in force in the direction of Kinston, N. C.
- Gen. Pope left Washington to join his army.
28. Fight at Bollinger's Mills, Mo.: rebels lost 10 killed and many wounded, and several horses, guns, etc.
29. Rebels attack Mount Sterling, Ky., and are gallantly repulsed by the Home Guards. In their retreat they were met by a party of volunteers who drove them back toward the town, where they were again well beaten by the Guards, who took all their horses and 43 prisoners.
- Attack on Moore's Mills, near Fulton, Mo., by 900 guerrillas: after a fight of four hours the rebels were put to flight, leaving 62 dead and 100 wounded on the field. Union loss 16 killed and about 80 wounded.
30. A part of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet arrived in Hampton Roads.
- Skirmish at Paris, Ky.: six companies of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, after a march of two days and nights, overtook Morgan's guerrillas, drove in his pickets and captured the town. Rebel loss 27 killed, 80 wounded, and 9 prisoners.
31. Attack on Sterling, Ky.: rebels lost 18 killed and 105 prisoners out of a band of 127.
- Action at the bend of Languella River, Ark.: a regiment of Texas rangers surrounded a company of Union troops and killed, wounded, and captured all but 20 who escaped.



LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH. 130 140 150

REFERENCES TO COUNTIES IN NEW SOUTH WELLS.

1. Albany
2. Broome
3. Hamilton
4. Warren
5. Lewis
6. Madison
7. Fulton
8. Yates
9. Hamilton
10. Warren
11. Lewis
12. Madison
13. Fulton
14. Yates
15. Hamilton
16. Warren
17. Lewis
18. Madison
19. Fulton
20. Yates
21. Hamilton
22. Warren
23. Lewis
24. Madison
25. Fulton
26. Yates
27. Hamilton
28. Warren
29. Lewis
30. Madison
31. Fulton
32. Yates
33. Hamilton
34. Warren
35. Lewis
36. Madison
37. Fulton
38. Yates
39. Hamilton
40. Warren
41. Lewis
42. Madison
43. Fulton
44. Yates
45. Hamilton
46. Warren
47. Lewis
48. Madison
49. Fulton
50. Yates

COUNTIES NAMED after New South Welles.

47. Albany
48. Broome
49. Hamilton
50. Warren
51. Lewis
52. Madison
53. Fulton
54. Yates
55. Hamilton
56. Warren
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81. Lewis
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83. Fulton
84. Yates
85. Hamilton
86. Warren
87. Lewis
88. Madison
89. Fulton
90. Yates

A U S T R A L I A

N O S T
 St. Paul's Bay
 St. Charles
 St. James
 St. George
 St. Andrew
 St. Philip
 St. Martin
 St. Peter
 St. John
 St. David
 St. Elizabeth
 St. Anne
 St. Bridget
 St. Agatha
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent
 St. Grenada
 St. Barbados
 St. Antigua
 St. Dominica
 St. Kitts
 St. Nevis
 St. Montserrat
 St. Anguilla
 St. St. Kitts
 St. Nevis
 St. Montserrat
 St. Anguilla

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

St. Charles
 St. James
 St. George
 St. Andrew
 St. Philip
 St. Martin
 St. Peter
 St. John
 St. David
 St. Elizabeth
 St. Anne
 St. Bridget
 St. Agatha
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent
 St. Grenada
 St. Barbados
 St. Antigua
 St. Dominica
 St. Kitts
 St. Nevis
 St. Montserrat
 St. Anguilla

S O U T H



COUNTIES IN AUSTRALIA

1	Adelaide
2	Adelaide
3	Adelaide
4	Adelaide
5	Adelaide
6	Adelaide
7	Adelaide
8	Adelaide
9	Adelaide
10	Adelaide
11	Adelaide
12	Adelaide
13	Adelaide
14	Adelaide

COUNTIES IN VICTORIA

1	Ararat
2	Ararat
3	Ararat
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10	Ararat
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COUNTIES IN QUEENSLAND

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REFERENCES TO COUNTIES IN THE BUREAU LAND

1	Ararat
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transactions.

- Severe fighting before Corinth, in which the rebels suffered great loss.
- 29. Retreat of the rebels from Corinth commenced.
- 30. Corinth completely evacuated by the rebels, who retired in disorder.
- Bridge 500 feet long over the South Anna River, Va., burned by the federals, who also captured Ashland, Va.
- Skirmish at Pocotaligo, N. C.
- 30. Front Royal again occupied by Union troops: a large number of wagons, etc., captured.
- Corinth, Miss., occupied by Union forces: the rebels had destroyed everything they could not carry away, and for five miles along their route the roads were filled with arms, etc. Over 2,000 prisoners were taken.
- Rebels attacked Harper's Ferry, Va., but were driven off by the Union artillery.
- 31. Battle of Fair Oaks, Va.: rebels attacked the left wing of the Union advance, and after most desperate fighting the Union forces were driven back with great loss.

June, 1862.

1. Battle of Fair Oaks renewed: rebels driven at the point of the bayonet from the position they had gained the previous day, and two miles beyond. Loss (Union): 500 killed, 2,627 wounded, and 1,222 prisoners. Rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 5,897.
2. Running fight between Fremont's command and Jackson's rebels on the road between Strasburg and Staunton, Va., Jackson being in full retreat. Rebels burned the Shenandoah Bridge at Mount Jackson.
 - Gen. Wool transferred from Fortress Monroe to the Department of Maryland, and Gen. Dix ordered to Fortress Monroe.
3. Fight six miles southwest of Corinth, and large haul of rebels.
 - Union troops landed on James Island, S. C.
4. Battle at Tranter's Creek, near Washington, N. C.
 - Skirmish on James Island, S. C.
5. Union Mississippi flotilla (five gun-boats and eight rams) passed forts Wright and Randolph without resistance, and anchored about two miles above Memphis.
 - Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Richmond: rebels retreated after two hours' fighting.
6. Great gun-boat fight before Memphis: fight commenced at daylight, and in less than two hours four of the enemy's gun-boats were disabled, and the other four in full retreat, followed by the Union boats, which captured three of them. The rebel flag-ship alone escaped. After the battle the city of Memphis unconditionally surrendered to the victors.
 - Tax Bill passed the U. S. Senate by a vote of 57 to 10.
7. William B. Mumford executed at New Orleans for hauling down the U. S. flag from the Mint building, after it had been placed there by the Union soldiers.
 - Battle at Union Church, near Harrisonburg, Va.
8. Battle of Cross Keys, near Port Republic, Va.: fighting lasted five hours, and ended in the retreat of the enemy. Union loss: 131 killed, 455 wounded, and 20 missing. Rebel loss: 500 killed and as many wounded.
9. Battle of Port Republic, Va., between Shields' and Jackson's forces: after a severe fight the federals were forced to retire, with the loss of two guns and a large number of killed and wounded.
10. Skirmish near James Island, S. C.
12. Fight near Village Creek, Jackson Co., Ark., in which the rebels were routed.
13. Union pickets driven in from Old Church, near Richmond.
 - Railroad behind McClellan's army, four miles from White House, cut by rebel cavalry. Great loss of material and two vessels burned.
14. Severe battle on James Island, S. C., about five miles from Charleston: Union troops repulsed with heavy loss.
16. Heavy skirmishing before Richmond.
17. Battle between Union gun-boats and the rebel batteries at St. Charles, Ark., on White River. The Union forces carried the whole works. Steamer "Mound City" exploded her boiler, by which accident 125 men were killed or wounded.
 - Action at Fair Oaks: rebels driven off.
18. Rebel works at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., occupied by federals.
 - A law confiscating the slaves of rebels passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a vote of 52 to 54.
20. Com. Porter arrived off Vicksburg with 10 mortar-boats.
 - Free Territory Act signed by President Lincoln.
 - Holly Springs, Miss., occupied by Union troops.

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 - Battle of Charles City Cross
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Rebel batteries at Hamilton, N. C. (Roanoke River), attacked and their forces routed: two or three steamers and schooners with supplies fell into the hands of the federals. Rebels left 80 or 40 dead on the field; Unionists lost 2 killed and 8 or 10 wounded.

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Gen. Curtis' army, about which some apprehension had been felt, arrived safely at Helena, Ark.

President Lincoln appointed Gen. H. W. Halleck commander of all the land forces of the United States as general-in-chief.

Engagement of State militia and guerrillas at Pleasant Hill, Mo.: rebels defeated.

Gen. Albert Pike resigned his command in the rebel army of the South-West.

Attack by 4,000 rebel cavalry on the Union troops at Murfreesboro, Tenn.: the Unionists made a gallant defense but were overpowered by numbers and forced to surrender after losing 83 killed and 63 wounded. The rebel loss was greater. Gen. T. T. Crittenden was among the prisoners.

Gen. Pope assumed command of the Army of Virginia and issued his famous orders discarding the idea of maintaining lines of retreat and base of support.

Battle of Fayetteville, Ark. Union forces 600 cirong under Major Miller attacked the combined rebel forces of Raina, Coffee, Hunter, Tracy, and Hawthorne, about 1,600, nearly eight miles beyond Fayetteville, defeating and routing them completely. The enemy's camps were shelled, followed by cavalry charges, and their forces scattered, and the main body pursued for 19 miles.

Gen. Stevens' division from South Carolina arrived at Hampton Roads to reinforce McClellan.

Rebel iron-plated steam battery "Arkansas" came down the Yazoo and succeeded in running past the Union Mississippi flotilla and reaching the batteries of Vicksburg. During her passage a number of shots were exchanged by which the "Arkansas" was considerably damaged and three of the federal vessels completely disabled, one having received a shot in her boiler. The "Arkansas" lost 7 killed and 15 wounded. The number of shots received by the federal vessels were 78, by which 48 men were killed and 69 wounded.

The fleet from below was to engage the lower batteries and the fleet from above the upper ones, while the gun-boats "Essex" and "Queen" were to attack the "Arkansas." During the engagement the "Arkansas" was several times run into and received numerous heavy shots. Both the federal gun-boats were shot through but received no material damage. "No one hurt."

3. Gen. Pope ordered the arrest of all disloyal male citizens within the lines of his command.

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—Reconnoissance in force in the direction of Kinston, N. C.

—Gen. Pope left Washington to join his army.

28. Fight at Bollinger's Mills, Mo.: rebels lost 10 killed and many wounded, and several horses, guns, etc.

29. Rebels attack Mount Sterling, I., and are gallantly repulsed by the Home Guards. In their retreat they were met by a party of volunteers who drove them back toward the town, where they were again well beaten by the Guards, who took all their horses and 43 prisoners.

—Attack on Moore's Mills, near Fulton, Mo., by 900 guerrillas: after a fight of four hours the rebels were put to flight, leaving 62 dead and 100 wounded on the field. Union loss 16 killed and about 80 wounded.

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—Skirmish at Paris, Ky.: six companies of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, after a march of two days and nights, overtook Morgan's guerrillas, drove in his pickets and captured the town. Rebel loss 27 killed, 80 wounded, and 9 prisoners.

31. Attack on Sterling, Ky.: rebels lost 18 killed and 105 prisoners out of a band of 127.

—Action at the bend of Languella River, Ark.: a regiment of Texas rangers surrounded a company of Union troops and killed, wounded, and captured all but 20, who escaped.

August, 1862.

1. Retaliatory order issued by the rebel government: Gen. Pope and his officers declared not to be entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war.

—Rebel batteries on James River, opposite Harrison's Landing, opened fire on the Union transports and troops a little after midnight. Their fire was returned and before morning their batteries silenced. Union loss: 6 killed and 8 wounded.

—Rebel attack on Newark, Mo.: Union troops (70) surrendered after fighting three hours with a loss of 4 killed and 4 wounded. Rebel loss over 100 killed and wounded.

2. Reconnoitering party from Pope's army crossed the Rapidan and took Orange Court House, Va., which was occupied by two regiments of rebel cavalry. Eleven of the enemy were killed and 52 taken prisoners. Union loss: 9 killed and 8 wounded.

—Unionists came in force to Newark, Mo., and routed the guerrillas, who left everything they had captured the day previous.

—Skirmish at Ozark, Mo.

3. Reconnoitering party from the Army of the Potomac advanced to within 14 miles of Petersburg, Va.

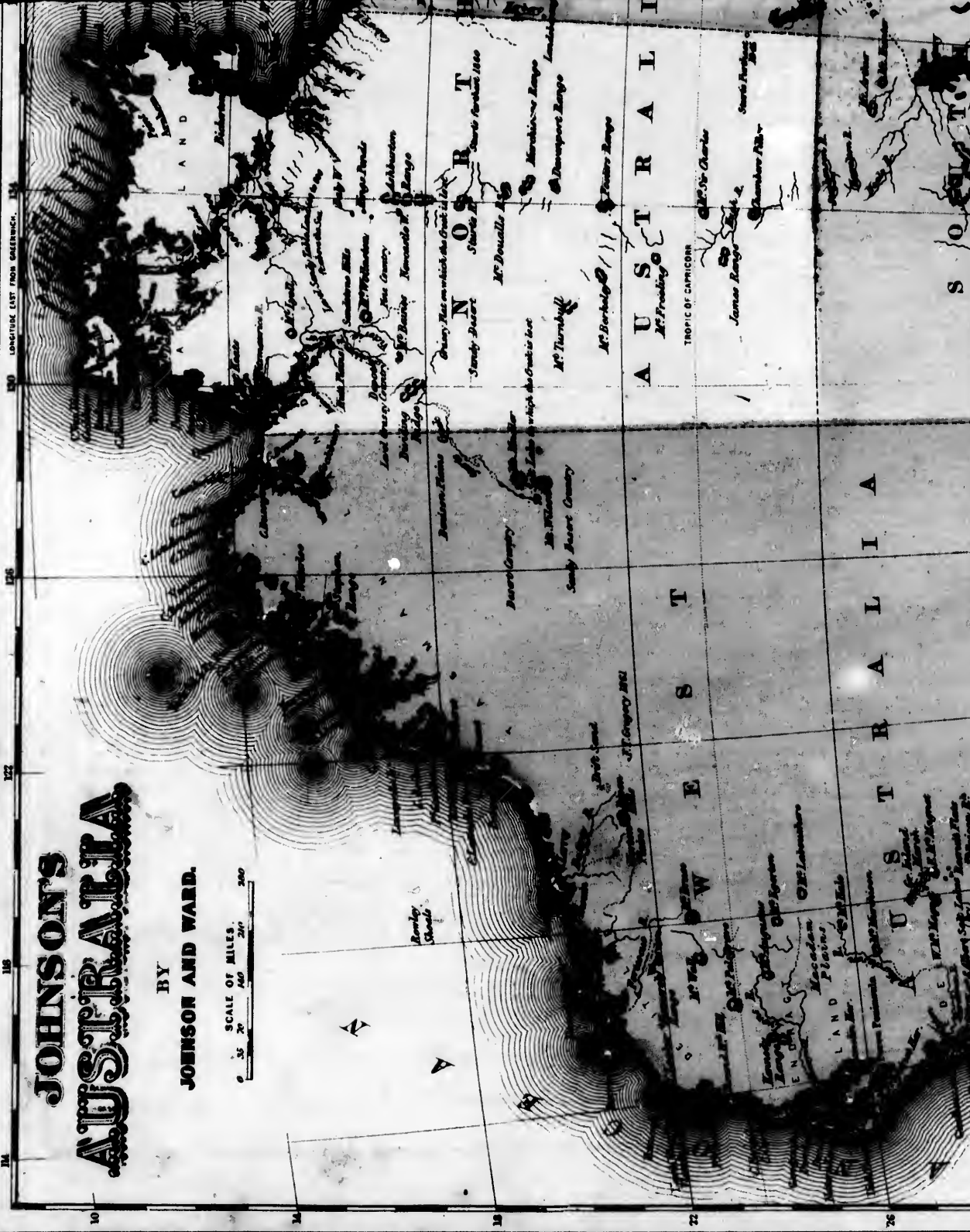
—Rebel steamer "Columbia" captured with a valuable cargo.

4. President Lincoln ordered a draft for 800,000 militia to serve in the army of the United States for nine months; also a special draft from the militia in States whose quota of volunteers under the last call shall not be filled by the 15th August. A third article of this order relates to promotions for meritorious and distinguished services, the prevention of the appointment of incompetent and unworthy officers, and the expulsion from the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

JOHNSON'S AUSTRALIA

BY
JOHNSON AND WARD.

SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 200 300



LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH.

150

125

122

115

114

110

180°

175

172

165

158

154

150

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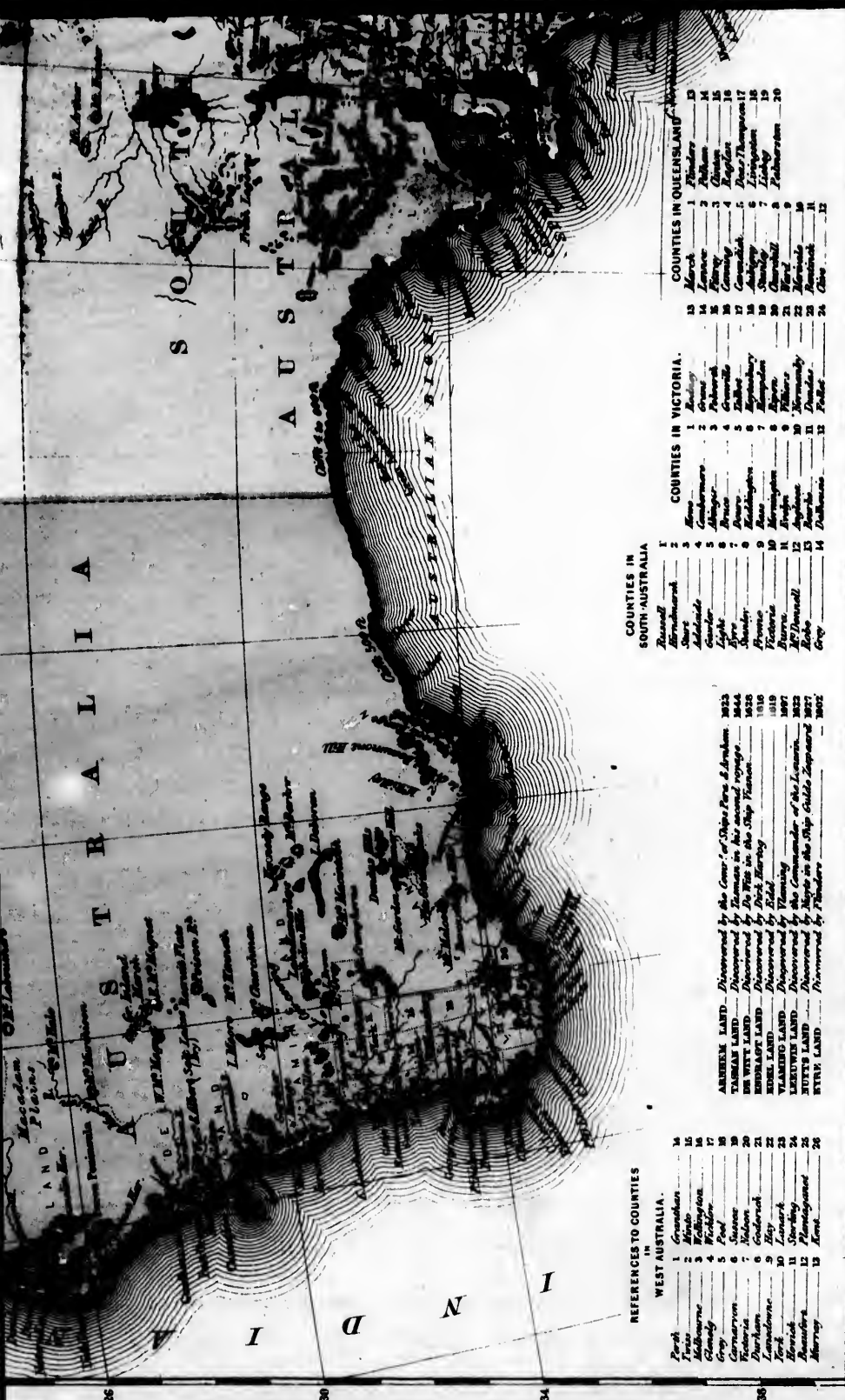
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REFERENCES TO COUNTIES IN

WEST AUSTRALIA.

1	Granchester	14
2	Archie	15
3	Woollybong	16
4	Woollybong	17
5	Woollybong	18
6	Woollybong	19
7	Woollybong	20
8	Woollybong	21
9	Woollybong	22
10	Woollybong	23
11	Woollybong	24
12	Woollybong	25
13	Woollybong	26

ARMELK LAND. Discovered by the Crew of the *Ship* *Armelk* 1823
TASMAN LAND. Discovered by *Tasman* in his Voyage 1825
DE WITT LAND. Discovered by *De Witt* in the *Ship* *De Witt* 1826
REBRAYT LAND. Discovered by *Rebrayt* 1816
ROBE LAND. Discovered by *Robe* 1819
VLAMINGH LAND. Discovered by *Vlamingh* 1807
STURZENEGGER LAND. Discovered by the *Commodore of the* *Ship* *Sturzenegger* 1827
STURZENEGGER LAND. Discovered by *Sturzenegger* 1827

COUNTIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1	Barossa
2	Barossa
3	Barossa
4	Barossa
5	Barossa
6	Barossa
7	Barossa
8	Barossa
9	Barossa
10	Barossa
11	Barossa
12	Barossa
13	Barossa
14	Barossa

COUNTIES IN VICTORIA.

1	Ararat
2	Ararat
3	Ararat
4	Ararat
5	Ararat
6	Ararat
7	Ararat
8	Ararat
9	Ararat
10	Ararat
11	Ararat
12	Ararat
13	Ararat
14	Ararat

COUNTIES IN QUEENSLAND.

1	Rockhampton
2	Rockhampton
3	Rockhampton
4	Rockhampton
5	Rockhampton
6	Rockhampton
7	Rockhampton
8	Rockhampton
9	Rockhampton
10	Rockhampton
11	Rockhampton
12	Rockhampton
13	Rockhampton
14	Rockhampton



5. Battle of Baton Rouge: a force of 6,000 rebels under Breekinridge attacked the Union forces under Williams stationed at Baton Rouge. A severe engagement ensued, and for a time the Unionists were driven from their position, but they soon rallied and forced the enemy to retreat 10 miles from the city, leaving their dead and wounded, numbering between 800 and 400. Union loss: 81 killed, 257 wounded, and 81 missing. Gen. Williams was killed.
- Naval engagement five miles above Baton Rouge: the gun-boat "Essex" (Porter) attacked the "Arkansas," and after a short engagement incendiary shot were thrown into her, and she was blown up and entirely destroyed.
- Malvern Hill occupied by Union troops after a fight of two hours' duration. The federal gun-boats shelled a rebel encampment beyond Malvern Hill.
- Gen. Robert McCook, while riding in an ambulance, being sick, assassinated by the rebels near Salem, Tenn.
- Attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.: the rebels 600 strong were repulsed with a heavy loss. The fort was garrisoned by 400 federalists.
6. Battle near Kirksville, Mo.: rebels routed with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, 40 prisoners, 300 stand of arms, 200 horses, and a number of wagons. Union loss: 5 killed and 23 wounded.
- Gen. Hooker, commanding the federal troops, retired from Malvern Hill in the night.
7. British steamer "Ladona" captured.
- Skirmishing at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.: in the several engagements the rebels lost, in killed and wounded, 123 men; Union loss 8 killed, 15 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Large quantities of forage, tobacco, etc., captured, also horses and mules.
- Fight near Fort Donelson, Tenn.: four companies of Union cavalry came up with the rebels about seven miles from the fort on the road to Clarksville, strongly posted and in ambush. After half an hour's fighting the enemy retreated with great loss. Union loss 9 killed and 13 wounded.
- Rebels crossed the Rapidan and advanced toward Culpepper C. II. and Madison C. II., Va.
8. Pope's advance fell slowly back, the federal forces concentrating at Culpepper C. II.
- Battle near Fort Fillmore, N. Mex., between the rebels under Sibley and the federals under Canby. Sibley's forces were routed and all his men taken but 150 who escaped. Sibley himself was assassinated by his own men, who charged him with drunkenness and inefficiency.
- U. S. Sec. of War issued an order to prevent the evasion of military duty, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in respect to all persons arrested and detained under its provisions; also for the arrest and imprisonment of persons who by act, speech, or writing discourage volunteer enlistments, etc.
9. Battle of Cedar Mountain: Union troops (7,000) under Banks and rebels (13,000) under Jackson met at Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper Court House, Va. The battle raged from 4 p.m. until after dark, when both parties retired from the field. Union loss 73 killed, 357 wounded, and 41 missing.
10. Rebels retreat from Cedar Mountain before daylight, leaving their dead on the field. They fell back two miles from the Union front.
11. Several fights near Williamsport, Tenn., between guerrilla and Union forces, in each of which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss.
- Engagement at Kinderhook, near Columbia, Tenn.: skirmishing continued four hours and resulted in the discomfiture of the rebels.
- Independence, Mo., surrendered to the rebels. The Union officers refused to fight, but the soldiers entered into the engagement with determined bravery and were finally overpowered and surrendered.
12. Gallatin, Tenn., surrendered to Morgan's guerrillas, who captured four companies of federals, a train loaded with forage, and 60 horses. During the night the town was retaken.
- Reconnoissance in force from Pope's army in the neighborhood of Slaughter Mountain.
13. Battle at Yellow Creek, Clinton Co., Mo.: rebels defeated, leaving 60 prisoners in the hands of the federals.
- Collision between the steamers "Peabody" and "West Point" on the Potomac: about 80 lives (convalescent soldiers) lost.
14. Gen. Burnside's corps d'armée arrived at Fredericksburg.
15. Rebels made a feint to cross the Rapidan, but were driven back.
- Fight at Lone Jack, Jackson Co., 20 miles west of Lexington, Mo.: the rebels succeeded in dispersing the Union force.
16. Union army under McClellan evacuated Harrison's Landing, on the James River: advance reached Williamsburg.
- Cols. Coreoran and Wadcox, Lt.-Col. Brown, and Major Rogers, after having been confined in military prisons for over a year, were released and arrived in the Union lines.
- Battle of Lone Jack renewed: after a severe engagement the rebels were routed with great slaughter. Union loss: 48 killed, 154 wounded, and 75 missing. Rebels lost 119 killed and large numbers wounded.
17. McClellan's advance reached Hampton, Va.
18. Rear of McClellan's army crossed the Chickahominy
- of the Rappahannock. Forward extended along the river. For several hours the heaviest artillery on the firing somewhat abated agreement.
24. Battle between Bloomfield with the loss of 80 killed, 500 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, ammunition, equipage, etc.
25. Sharp skirmish at Waterloo.
- Stonewall Jackson left the rear of Manassas, which he approached.
- Rebels repulsed in an attack on Manassas.
26. Rebel cavalry reached Manassas two days. From Manassas they moved toward Washington.
- Combined naval and military force under Commodore Davis returned to Helena, and captured the port steamer "Fair Play," a large quantity of ammunition, and one rebel encampment, tents, baggage, and provisions. The river, where it captured a steamer and 1,000 rounds of shot and shell.
27. Skirmish near Eliza, Mo.
- Gen. Hooker came upon the rebels after a sharp action complete in the capture of a number of arms, etc.
28. Battle near Centerville, Va. Sigel and rebels under Jackson fought the loss of 1,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms.
- Severe fight near Woodbury, Va. Union forces evacuated Fredricksburg.
29. City Point, Va., shelled and destroyed.
- Battle at Groveton, near Bull Run. Pope and a large force of rebels fought until dark, at which time the rebels were routed and a large number were slain.
30. Battle of Bull Run renewed after being outnumbered and forced to fall back on Centerville.
- Battle near Richmond, Ky., between the rebels under Johnston and the federals under Grant. After about 15,000 rebels under Grant fought for 4 or 5 hours the federals were routed with a loss of 300 killed, 700 wounded, and nine pieces of artillery captured and sent back on Lexington.
- Buckhannon, Va., entered and destroyed.
- Battle at Bolivar, Tenn.: rebels routed.
31. Fight at Weldon, Va.: rebels routed. Union loss: 5 killed and 100 wounded.
32. Legislature of Kentucky, from Louisville, fled to Louisville.
- Bull Run Bridge, on the Orange and Alexandria R.R., destroyed during the war.
- Paris and Lexington, Ky., evacuated.
- Movement in Louisville in anticipation of a battle between Johnston and Jackson. Union loss: 1,000 men were killed in the engagement.
- Battle at Britton's Lane, near Manassas. Rebels, 5,000 strong, were opposed by 10,000 federals. The rebels fled.
- Fight near Jackson, Tenn.: estimated at 250.
33. Major-General McClellan placed in command of the Union forces in the Peninsula.
- Martial law declared in Cincinnati in consequence of the reported capture of a Union soldier.
- Considerable fighting between the rear guard consisted of the Union army in keeping the rebels from moving into the fortification.
- Plymouth, N. C., attacked by the rebels. The rebels fled, having lost three killed.
34. Gen. White (Union) entered Chester, Va.
- Centerville, Va., evacuated.

CAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

of the Rappahannock. Firing commenced near Beaton Station and soon extended along the whole line of the left wing. The rebels promptly repelled. For several hours this terrific firing continued, and was probably the heaviest artillery duel ever fought on the continent. By 9 A.M. the firing somewhat abated, until it was finally stopped as if by mutual agreement.

24. Battle between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, Mo.: rebels routed with the loss of 80 killed, 50 wounded, and 16 prisoners; also arms, ammunition, equipage, etc.

25. Sharp skirmish at Waterloo Bridge, Va.

—Stonewall Jackson left the rebel army with his force and took the direction of Manassas, which he approached through Thoroughfare Gap.

—Rebels repulsed in an attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.

26. Rebel cavalry reached Manassas, having marched 62 miles in less than two days. From Manassas they advanced nearly to within cannon shot of Washington.

—Combined naval and military expedition under Gen. Curtis and Com. Davis returned to Helena, Ark. The expedition captured the rebel transport steamer "Fair Play," containing 1,200 Enfield rifles, 4,000 muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, four field guns, etc. Col. Woods captured one rebel encampment with all their arms, etc., and another with tents, baggage, and provisions. The expedition proceeded up the Yazoo River, where it captured a battery of four guns, with 7,000 lbs. of powder and 1,000 rounds of shot and shell and grape.

27. Skirmish near Blount, Mo.

—Gen. Hooker came upon the rebels at Kettle Run, near Manassas, and after a sharp action completely routed the enemy, capturing a large number of arms, etc.

28. Battle near Centreville, Va., between federals under McDowell and Sigel and rebels under Jackson. The enemy was completely routed with the loss of 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

—Severe fight near Woodbury, Tenn.: rebels routed with great loss.

—Union forces evacuated Fredericksburg, Va.

29. City Point, Va., shelled and entirely destroyed by the Union gun-bomb.

—Battle at Groveton, near Bull Run, Va., between the Union army under Pope and a large force of rebels. It commenced at daylight and lasted until dark, at which time the enemy retreated. Col. Fletcher Webster was among the slain.

30. Battle of Bull Run renewed, and after another desperate fight Gen. Pope, after being outnumbered by heavy reinforcements of the enemy, was forced to fall back on Centreville with heavy loss.

—Battle near Richmond, Ky., between 6,500 federals under Gen. Nelson and about 15,000 rebels under Gen. K. Smith: After fighting desperately for 4 or 5 hours the federals were overpowered and forced to retreat with a loss of 300 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. The rebels also took nine pieces of artillery and a number of wagons. The federals fell back on Lexington.

—Buckhannon, Va., entered and occupied by the rebels.

—Battle at Bolivar, Tenn.: rebels routed.

31. Fight at Weldon, Va.: rebels badly whipped, leaving 110 dead on the field, Union loss: 5 killed and 40 wounded.

September, 1862.

1. Legislature of Kentucky, from fear of rebel raids, adjourned from Frankfort to Louisville.

—Bull Run Bridge, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, burned for the third time during the war.

—Paris and Lexington, Ky., evacuated by the Union forces. Great excitement in Louisville in anticipation of an attack.

—Battle near Chanilly, two miles from Fairfax C. H., Va., between Pope and Jackson. Union loss heavy. Gens. Kearney and Isaac J. Stevens were killed in the engagement.

—Battle at Britton's Lane, near Estanaula, Tenn. The rebels, estimated at 5,000 strong, were opposed to a Union force of 800. After a fight of four hours the rebels fled.

—Fight near Jackson, Tenn.: rebels left 110 dead, and their wounded were estimated at 250.

2. Major-Gen. McClellan placed in command of the fortifications at Washington and all the troops for the defense of the national capital.

—Martial law declared in Cincinnati, and all citizens ordered under arms in consequence of the reported approach of a large force of rebels.

—Considerable fighting between Fairfax Court House and Washington. The rear guard consisted of Hooker and Porter's commands, and did effectual service in keeping the rebels in check as the Union troops were moving into the fortifications protecting Washington on the Virginia side.

—Plymouth, N. C., attacked by 1,000 rebels. After fighting about half an hour the rebels fled, having lost 30 killed and 40 prisoners. The Unionists lost three killed.

3. Gen. White (Union) entered Harper's Ferry with his forces from Winchester, Va.

—Centreville, Va., evacuated by the Union forces, which fell back on

8. Restrictions on travel rescinded and arrests for disloyalty, etc., forbidden except by direction of the judge-advocate at Washington.

9. Col. Grierson attacked the rebels at Coldwater, Miss., and forced them to retreat.

—Rebel cavalry attacked the Union force stationed at Williamsburg, Va., but were repulsed.

—Evacuation of Fredericksburg, Va., by the rebels commenced.

10. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued an order calling on all able-bodied men in the State to organize immediately for defense.

—Cavalry reconnaissance to Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md.

—Large force of rebels at New Market, eight miles from Frederick City, Md.

—Attack by the rebels on the Union troops near Gauley, Va.

—Skirmish near Covington, Ky.

—Great excitement in Cincinnati: 3,000 laborers ordered to the trenches—the rebels 16,000 strong believed to be approaching the city.

11. The Unionists, hard pressed by the rebels at Gauley, burned all the Government property and evacuated the place.

—Mayeville, Ky., taken by the rebels.

—Bloomfield, Mo., attacked by the rebels and abandoned by the militia.

—Hagerstown, Md., occupied by rebel troops.

—Union cavalry (Pleasanton's) crossed the Monocacy near the Potomac.

—Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., occupied by the federal forces.

—Rebel cavalry raid into Westminster, Md.

—Federal forces stationed at Solomon's Gap, near Harper's Ferry, were driven in by the enemy.

—Gen. McClellan called for reinforcements.

12. After the retreat from Gauley, the federals made a stand on Elk River, and had another desperate fight with the rebels, which lasted nearly all day. The salt works in Kanawha County destroyed, and Charleston shelled and burned.

—Union forces entered and reoccupied Frederick City, and found there 450 sick rebels.

—The rebels that took Bloomfield, Mo., attacked, and the town recaptured.

—Harper's Ferry invested by the rebels.

—Reconnoissances in force from Cincinnati found that the enemy had fallen back.

13. Eureka, Mo., captured by the federals.

—Rebels opened attack on Harper's Ferry: artillery fighting all day.

—Union forces drove the rebels from Middleton, Md.

—Rebel army threatening Cincinnati fell back beyond Florence.

14. Battle of South Mountain, Md.—Gen. McClellan attacked the main body of the rebel army, when a general engagement ensued. Rebels fell back slowly, contending stubbornly for every inch of ground. In this way the battle raged furiously all day. In the night the rebels retreated toward the Potomac. Union loss: 443 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 76 missing—total 2,325. Gen. Reno was among the killed.

—At 2 A.M. Maryland Heights were abandoned. The rebels attacked the federal left on Bollivar Heights but were repulsed. In the night the federal cavalry escaped from Harper's Ferry.

—Rebels attacked Munfordsville, Ky., with artillery, and subsequently attacked the Union troops, but were repulsed five successive times.

15. The President assigned the following named generals to the command of the army corps—1st corps, Hooker; 2d, Sumner; 3d, Heintzelman; 4th, Keys; 5th, Fitz John Porter; 6th, Franklin; 7th, Dix; 8th, Wool; 9th, Burnside; 10th, Mitchell; 11th, Sedgwick; and 12th, Sigel.

—Harper's Ferry surrendered: 11,500 federals were taken prisoners and paroled, and 60 pieces of cannon fell to the enemy. The cavalry from Harper's Ferry reached Greencastle, Pa., having captured an ammunition train belonging to the rebels.

—Rebel invading army fell back toward Sharpsburg, Md.: during the retreat considerable skirmishing took place without any general result. The enemy were, however, driven from all their positions.

—Business resumed at Cincinnati.

16. Battle at Munfordsville, Ky., renewed: desperate fighting throughout the day.

—Rebel invading army made a stand on Antietam Creek, four miles from Sharpsburg. Terrific fighting, but the day closed without result.

17. Battle of Antietam. The battles of yesterday and to-day were the most furious and obstinate of the war, and the carnage on both sides terrible. The rebels were defeated and the federal army left in possession of the field. Each army numbered about 100,000 men—the federals under McClellan, Hooker, Porter, and Burnside; and the rebels under Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and Hill. Union loss was 12,460, viz., 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,048 missing; rebel loss 25,542.

—Union reconnaissance toward Leesburg, Va.: rebels driven back at the point of the bayonet.

—Cumberland Gap, Ky., evacuated by the Union forces under Gen. G. W. Morgan: though surrounded by the enemy, he succeeded in saving his command, which reached Greencastle, Pa., on the 3d of October. Before leaving, everything was destroyed.

—Munfordsville, Ky., surrendered to the rebels: 4,500 Union soldiers

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GRE

- 31. Munfordsville, Ky., reoccupied by the federals.
- Arrival of the advance Union fleet at Galveston, Tex.
- Reconnaissance beyond Chantilly, Va.
- Cavalry fight near Lebanon Junction, Ky.
- 32. President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation issued, declaring the slaves in any State in rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863, thenceforward and forever free.
- Pennsylvania militia recalled and disbanded.
- Battle of Wood Lake, Minn., with the Indians.
- 33. The sixth section of the Confiscation Act went into practical operation.
- Col. Sibley's command attacked by 800 Sioux Indians in Minnesota. The Indians were repulsed with the loss of 80 killed and a large number wounded.
- 34. Convention of the Governors of the loyal States at Altoona, Pa.: they sat with closed doors and adopted an address to the President indorsing all the acts of the Government.
- President Lincoln issued a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in respect to all persons arrested and imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place by any military authority, or by sentence of court-martial, etc.
- Great excitement in Louisville, Ky.: business suspended and all required to labor on the fortifications.
- Engagement at Donaldsonville, La.
- 35. Union reconnaissance to Warrenton Junction.
- Commodore Wilkes' fleet arrived at St. George, Bermuda, and was notified to leave in 24 hours. Notice disregarded, he not leaving port until 24 October.
- 37. Augusta, Ky., 40 miles from Cincinnati, attacked by 600 mounted rebels and the town destroyed. The Union garrison of 120 men fired from the buildings and killed and wounded 90 rebels. The garrison finally surrendered, having lost 9 killed and 15 wounded.
- 38. British steamer "Sunbeam" captured by the Union gun-boats while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.
- 39. Major-Gen. Nelson shot and killed at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., by Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. The affair grew out of some personal difficulty.
- Gen. Buell ordered to turn over the command of his army to Major-Gen. Thomas.
- Warrenton, Va., taken by the federals.
- 30. Retaliatory resolutions introduced in the C. S. Congress on account of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln.

October, 1862.

- 1. Gen. Halleck sent to Gen. McClellan urging him to cross the Potomac at once and give battle to the enemy.
- Union expedition crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and drove the rebels to Martinsburg.
- Western gun-boat fleet transferred from the War to the Navy Department.
- Naval and military expedition under Gen. Brannan sailed from Hilton Head, S. C., bound south.
- The federals left Louisville in search of the approaching enemy.
- 2. Union expedition from Hilton Head arrived in St. John's River, Florida, and the gun-boats opened fire on the rebel fortifications on St. John's Bluff.
- 3. Troops landed from the Florida fleet surprised two rebel camps and captured a large number of arms and a quantity of supplies and ammunition. The enemy's works on St. John's Bluff reduced.
- President Lincoln reviewed the Army of the Potomac.
- The combined rebel forces made a demonstration toward Corinth, Miss., and drove in the Union pickets.
- Union Gen. G. W. Morgan reached Greensburg, Ky., 15 miles from Portsmouth, Ohio, with his force from Cumberland Gap, having marched 219 miles in 16 days.
- Rebel Gen. Morgan repulsed near Olive Hill, Ky.
- 4. Rebels early a.m. renewed their attack on the Union forces at Corinth, Miss. The fighting was desperate, and at one time the rebels had penetrated to the public square of the town. Finally they were driven at the point of the bayonet. Union loss 2,350, viz., 815 killed, 1,513 wounded, and 232 prisoners. Rebel loss 9,363, viz., 1,423 killed, 5,692 wounded, and 2,248 prisoners.
- Union troops from Louisville reached Bardstown, driving the enemy's rear guard and continuing the pursuit toward Springfield.
- 5. Rebels retreating from Corinth, Miss., reached the Hatchee River, where they were attacked by the federals and lost two batteries and 400 prisoners. Loss on both sides heavy.
- Galveston, Texas, occupied by the federal forces.
- 6. Gen. Halleck preemptorily ordered Gen. McClellan "to cross the Poto-

- 11. Stuart's cavalry burned the machine shops and destroyed the roll stock of the Cumberland Valley R.R. at Chambersburg, and after selling about 500 horses and a quantity of Government clothing, left the town and escaped across the Potomac in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, Virginia.
- Gen. Wool arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of the troops for the defense of the State.
- Rebels in large force appear before Nashville, Tenn., and demand the surrender of the city, which was refused.
- The whole rebel army engaged in the battle of Perryville reached Bryansville, Ky., the Union forces slowly following.
- Skirmish near Logrange, Ark.: rebels defeated.
- Battle between Harrisburg and Danville, Ky., in which the rebels were defeated and made tracks for Camp Dick Robinson.
- 12. Stuart's cavalry occupied Leesburg, Va. They appeared exceedingly well clothed in U. S. uniforms captured during their raid into Pennsylvania.
- 13. C. S. Congress adjourned to meet again on the 2d Monday in January, 1863.
- Bragg's army evacuated Camp Dick Robinson, Ky.
- 14. State elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana: Republicans defeated by decided majorities, and Conservatives elected in their places.
- A donation of \$100,000 received from San Francisco, Cal., by the San Francisco Commission.
- Federalists pursuing Bragg's army, and considerable fighting during the day.
- 15. Heavy fight between Lexington and Richmond, Ky., in which 42 rebels were repulsed by 18,000 federals. The federals reached Crab Orchard. Rebel loss: 1,800 killed and 2,000 wounded. Union loss: 1,000 killed and 2,800 wounded.
- 16. Pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky virtually abandoned.
- Charleston, Va., occupied by Union force.
- British steamer "Wachata" captured after an all-day's chase off the coast of North Carolina.
- Union reconnaissance up the Appalachicola River, Fla.: expedition returned a sloop laden with cotton.
- 17. Return of expedition sent out yesterday to Bolivar Heights. They found the enemy in force at Princeton, five miles from Winchester, Va., captured 1,500 bushels of corn.
- Two companies of Union infantry and a company of cavalry from Ist Regt. No. 10, in the Mississippi River, encountered 300 rebel cavalry on Arkansas side, and had a brilliant skirmish. During the engagement two parties of rebels by mistake fired into each other and thus aided the federals in subduing both.
- 18. Rebels 1,500 strong under Morgan dashed into Lexington, Ky., and captured 125 prisoners.
- A powerful iron steamer during the night ran the blockade of Charleston, S. C., and proceeded to Lawrenceville, Ky.
- 19. Morgan pursued through Lawrenceville, Ky.
- Fighting near Nashville.
- 20. At 8 A.M. 300 or 400 rebels destroyed a Union train of 81 wagons near Bardstown, Ky. At daylight they captured another train in Bardstown.
- 21. An expedition from McClellan's army intercepted a force of rebel cavalry foraging near Lovettsville, Loudon Co., Va., and killed 15 and captured 32 of them.
- Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who was arrested for killing Gen. Nelson, released and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.
- Expedition consisting of 4,000 or 5,000 men with artillery, and 15 transport and gun-boats, left Hilton Head for a reconnaissance along the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.
- Rebels near Nashville attacked and dispersed.
- 22. Governor of Kentucky called on the people of Louisville to defend the threatened city.
- Federals attacked Focotaligo and Coosawatchie, S. C., and succeeded in reaching the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The expedition engaged in a desperate fight with the rebels, who were driven four miles.
- Battle of Maysville, Ark. (second battle of Pea Ridge): federals attacked 5,000 or 6,000 rebels, and after an hour's hard fighting totally routed them with the loss on the part of the rebels of all their artillery, a battery of 100-pounders, and a large number of horses. By this battle all the organized forces of the rebels were driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas.
- 23. About 300 federal attacks by 800 rebels near Waverly, Tenn., 20 miles west of Fort Donelson. The latter were completely routed.
- 24. Gen. Buell removed from the command of the army in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans assigned to the command.
- Rebels repulsed at Brownsville, Tenn.
- Skirmish at Morgantown, Ky.: 16 rebels captured.
- British steamer "Scotia," loaded with arms, powder, etc., captured off Bull's Bay, S. C.

shops and destroyed the rolling mill at Chambersburg, and after seizing Government clothing, left the town the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, into

assumed command of the troops for

Nashville, Tenn., and demand the surrender.

The battle of Perryville reached Bryant's following.

was defeated.

ville, Ky., in which the rebels were led by Dick Robinson.

g, Va. They appeared exceedingly surprised during their raid into Pennsylvania on the 2d Monday in January,

Robinson, Ky.

Ohio, and Indiana: Republicans and Conservatives elected in their places.

San Francisco, Cal., by the Sanitary

and considerable fighting during day.

and Richmond, Ky., in which 45,000 men were killed. The federals reached Crab Orchard and 2,000 wounded. Union loss: 600

abandoned.

force.

after an all-day's chase off the coast

of the Apalachicola River, Fla.: expedition captured

on Monday to Bolivar Heights. They found

five miles from Winchester, Va., and

and a company of cavalry from Island

encountered 300 rebel cavalry on the

at skirmish. During the engagement

and into each other and thus aided the

to dash into Lexington, Ky., and took

might ran the blockade of Charleston.

eville, Ky.

by a Union train of 51 wagons near

captured another train in Bardstown.

my intercepted a force of rebel cavalry

in Loudon Co., Va., and killed 15 and captured

for killing Gen. Nelson, released and

annihilated.

10 men with artillery, and 15 transports

and a reconnaissance along the Charles-

dispersed.

the people of Louisville to defend the

at Coosawatchie, S. C., and succeeded in

November, 1862.

1. Artillery fight at Philmont, Va., lasting five hours. Rebels pursued toward Bloomfield, when another skirmish ensued, lasting nearly four hours (Sunday), when the rebels finally decamped.

—Rebel steamer "A. B. Ligur" captured near New Orleans.

2. General Foster's expedition from Newbern, N. C., took up its line of march.

—Federals being reinforced, took possession of Snicker's Gap, Va.

3. Federals drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap and took possession of it.

—Upperville, Va., occupied after a splendid engagement lasting four hours.

—Reconnoissance through Snicker's Gap to view the country west of the Blue Ridge. At the base of the mountain, close by the banks of the Shenandoah, was found a large force of rebels, who were literally driven into the river and drowned by scores.

4. Ashby's Gap, Va., occupied by federals.

—Elections in several States resulted in the choice of Conservatives.

—Major Reid Sanders, C. S. A., captured on the coast of Virginia while endeavoring to escape with rebel dispatches.

—Gen. McClellan's headquarters at Upperville.

—La Grange, Miss., entered by Union troops.

—Engagement at Markham, Va.

—Salt-works at Kingsbury, Ga., destroyed by federals.

5. Nashville, Tenn., attacked by the rebels, who were signally repulsed.

—Skirmish between the cavalry forces of Pleasanton and Stuart at Barbours, Va.: rebels driven.

—Galveston, Tex., surrendered and occupied by federals.

—Gen. McClellan relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Burnside appointed his successor.

6. Warrenton, Va., occupied by the advance of the federal army.

—Federal reinforcements arrived at Nashville, Tenn.

—Fighting at Garrettsburg, Ky.

7. Union expedition up Sapelo Sound, partly made up of negroes.

8. Skirmish at Little Washington, Va.

—Cavalry charge on the rebels near Gaines' Cross Roads.

—Fight at Old Lamar near Holly Springs, Miss.

9. Union gun-boats shelled and destroyed the town of St. Mary's, Ga.

—Gen. Butler sequestrated the property in the parish of Lafourche, La., and declared all sales made by disloyal persons since the 18th September void.

10. Gen. Rosecrans arrived at Nashville.

—Capt. Dahlgren with 54 men from Sigel's body guard made a brilliant dash into Fredericksburg, Va., which was garrisoned by nearly 500 rebels. So sudden was the surprise that the enemy could not be collected, and after an attempted defense of short duration by detached parties the rebels fled, leaving their killed and wounded and 34 prisoners. The attacking party lost but one man killed and one wounded.

—Gen. Halleck ordered all absent officers to their regiments.

—Great Union demonstration in Memphis.

—Mt. Gillead, Va., attacked by rebel cavalry and 85 federals captured.

11. Gen. Rosecrans' command arrived at Fort Donelson.

12. Gen. Grant's advance reached Holly Springs, Miss., after a slight skirmish.

—Rebels routed at Madisonville, Ky., with a loss of 25 killed and 60 prisoners, etc.

13. Skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, Va.

15. Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Burnside, took up its line of march from Warrenton toward Fredericksburg, Va.

—Gen. A. J. Hamilton appointed military governor of Texas.

—Artillery fight near Fayetteville, Va.

16. Gen. Burnside moved his headquarters to Catlett's Station, Va.

17. Artillery engagement near Fredericksburg, Va.

—President Davis ordered retaliation for the execution of ten rebels in Missouri.

—The C. S. steamer "Alabama" arrived at Martinique. The U. S. frigate "San Jacinto" arrived at the same place, but immediately went outside the harbor to await her reappearance.

18. Army of the Potomac reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Va.

—Skirmish at Rural Hill, Va.

—The C. S. steamer "Alabama" escaped from Martinique.

19. Federal pickets driven in at Suffolk, Va.

—Stuart's rebel cavalry at Warrenton Junction.

—First General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America met at Augusta, Ga.

20. Skirmish at Charlestown, Va.

21. Gen. Sumner demands the surrender of Fredericksburg, Va. In case of refusal, 10 hours should be given for the removal of women and children.

up with the rebels about seven miles from the fort on the road to Clarksville, strongly posted and in ambush. After half an hour's fighting the enemy retreated with great loss. Union loss 2 killed and 19 wounded.

—Rebels crossed the Rapidan and advanced toward Culpepper C. H. and Madison C. H., Va.

8. Pope's advance fell slowly back, the federal forces concentrating at Culpepper C. H.

—Battle near Fort Fillmore, N. Mex., between the rebels under Sibley and the federals under Canby. Sibley's forces were routed and all his men taken but 150 who escaped. Sibley himself was assassinated by his own men, who charged him with drunkenness and inefficiency.

—U. S. Sec. of War issued an order to prevent the evasion of military duty, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in respect to all persons arrested and detained under its provisions; also for the arrest and imprisonment of persons who by act, speech, or writing discourage volunteer enlistments, etc.

9. Battle of Cedar Mountain: Union troops (7,000) under Banks and rebels (12,000) under Jackson met at Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper Court House, Va. The battle raged from 4 p.m. until after dark, when both parties retired from the field. Union loss 73 killed, 837 wounded, and 41 missing.

10. Rebels retreat from Cedar Mountain before daylight, leaving their dead on the field. They fell back two miles from the Union front.

11. Several fights near Williamsport, Tenn., between guerrilla and Union forces, in each of which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

—Engagement at Kinderhook, near Columbia, Tenn.: skirmishing continued four hours and resulted in the discomfiture of the rebels.

—Independence, Mo., surrendered to the rebels. The Union officers refused to fight, but the soldiers entered into the engagement with determined bravery and were finally overpowered and surrendered.

12. Gallatin, Tenn., surrendered to Morgan's guerrillas, who captured four companies of federals, a train loaded with forage, and 60 horses. During the night the town was retaken.

—Reconnoissance in force from Pope's army in the neighborhood of Slaughter Mountain.

13. Battle at Yellow Creek, Clinton Co., Mo.: rebels defeated, leaving 60 prisoners in the hands of the federals.

—Collision between the steamers "Peabody" and "West Point" on the Potomac: about 80 lives (convalescent soldiers) lost.

14. Gen. Burnside's corps d'armée arrived at Frederickaburg.

15. Rebels made a feint to cross the Rapidan, but were driven back.

—Fight at Lone Jack, Jackson Co., 20 miles west of Lexington, Mo.: the rebels succeeded in dispersing the Union force.

16. Union army under McClellan evacuated Harrison's Landing, on the James River: advance reached Williamsburg.

—Cols. Corcoran and W. Cox, Lt.-Col. Brown, and Major Rogers, after having been confined in military prisons for over a year, were released and arrived in the Union lines.

—Battle of Lone Jack renewed: after a severe engagement the rebels were routed with great slaughter. Union loss: 43 killed, 154 wounded, and 75 missing. Rebels lost 119 killed and large numbers wounded.

17. McClellan's advance reached Hampton, Va.

18. Rear of McClellan's army crossed the Chickahominy.

—Pope's retreat commenced.

—C. S. Congress reassembled at Richmond.

19. Department of the Ohio formed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap. Major-General H. G. Wright appointed to the command.

—Cavalry expedition to Charleston, Mo.; rebel camp in White Oak Ridge, west of Hickman, attacked and routed, 4 rebels being killed and 19 taken prisoners, also 27 horses, 100 muskets, etc.

20. Clarksville, Tenn., surrendered to the rebels without resistance, and large amounts of federal property seized. Col. Mason, the commander, was the same person denounced by Gen. Sherman for cowardice at Pittsburg Landing.

—Sioux Indians attacked Fort Ridgely, Minn., and were repulsed.

—Jackson's rebel forces crossed the Shenandoah at Berry's Ford and drove in the federal pickets on the river in the neighborhood of Brandy Station, between Culpepper and the Rappahannock.

21. Five rebel regiments crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge and almost walked into the masked batteries of Gen. Sigel, which opened upon them with canister and grape, mowing them down by scores: 700 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and upward of 2,000 made prisoners. Union loss very light.

—Gallatin, Tenn., surrendered to the rebels: Union loss 26 killed, 85 wounded, and 200 prisoners; rebel loss 18 killed and 50 wounded. Federal prisoners released on parole.

22. Catlett's Station, Va., captured by Stuart's cavalry.

—Skirmishing along the Rappahannock at various points all day with various successes and reverses: great slaughter on both sides.

23. At 4 a.m. the federal artillery opened upon the rebels from the left bank

24. Battle near Centreville, Va., Sigel and rebels under Jackson the loss of 1,000 prisoners, many of whom were evacuated to Fredericksburg.

25. City Point, Va., shelled and occupied by the rebels.

—Battle at Groveton, near Bull Run, Pope and a large force of rebels fought until dark, at which time the rebels were among the slain.

30. Battle of Bull Run renewed, and after being outnumbered by the federals forced to fall back on Centreville.

—Battle near Richmond, Ky., between Gen. Sigel and rebels under Gen. Lee: about 15,000 rebels under Gen. Lee for 4 or 5 hours the federals were routed, loss of 200 killed, 700 wounded, and nine pieces of artillery abandoned back on Lexington.

—Buckhannon, Va., entered and occupied by the rebels.

—Battle at Bolivar, Tenn.: rebels routed the Union force.

31. Fight at Weldon, Va.: rebels routed the Union force. Union loss: 5 killed and 100 wounded.

September

1. Legislature of Kentucky, from Frankfort to Louisville.

—Bull Run Bridge, on the Orange and Alexandria R.R., destroyed for the third time during the war.

—Paris and Lexington, Ky., evacuated by the Union forces in anticipation of the advance of the rebels.

—Battle near Chantilly, two miles from Washington, D.C.: Union loss heavy.

—Several rebels were killed in the engagement.

—Battle at Britton's Lane, near Edgefield, S.C.: 5,000 strong, were opposed to 1,000 rebels, who were routed after 5 hours the rebels fled.

—Fight near Jackson, Tenn.: rebels routed the Union force, estimated at 250.

2. Major-Gen. McClellan placed in command of the Army of the Potomac and all the troops for the defense of Washington.

—Marital law declared in Cincinnati in consequence of the reported advance of the rebels.

—Considerable fighting between the rebels and the Union forces. The rear guard consisted of 1,000 men, who were kept in effectual service in keeping the rebels from moving into the fortifications of Washington.

—Plymouth, N. C., attacked by 1,000 rebels, who were routed after 1 hour the rebels fled, having lost 100 men and three killed.

3. Gen. White (Union) entered Winchester, Va.

—Centreville, Va., evacuated by the Union forces.

4. Rebel steamer "Orco" ran the Union steamer "Onelda" in the Potomac River.

5. A large part of the rebel army crossed the Rapidan at night. They forded the Potomac at two or three other points.

6. Rebels in Maryland: a large force of rebels entered Frederick City.

—Rebel cavalry attacked the Union forces in a short engagement were defeated.

—Union garrison at Washington, D.C., fought for two hours the enemy with the loss of four guns and the Union gun-boat "Pickett," her magazine, killing 19 men.

7. Gen. McClellan left Washington, D.C., for the Rappahannock, Maryland, most of his force being left at headquarters at Rockville, Md.

—Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by the rebels.

8. Gen. Pope relieved of the command of the Army of the North-Western Virginia.

—Gen. Lee issued his celebrated order for the advance on Washington.

—Fight at Focleaville, Md.: rebels routed the Union force with considerable loss.

—Fight near Cochran's Cross Roads, Va.: 800 rebels under Gen. Grierson and 600 rebels under Gen. Sigel were routed after three miles through heavy

Battle near Centerville, Va., between federals under Meibowen and Sigel and rebels under Jackson. The enemy was completely routed with the loss of 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery. Severe fight near Woodbury, Tenn.: rebels routed with great loss. Union forces evacuated Fredericksburg, Va.
 City Point, Va., shelled and entirely destroyed by the Union gun-boats.
 Battle at Groveton, near Bull Run, Va., between the Union army under Pope and a large force of rebels. It commenced at daylight and lasted until dark, at which time the enemy retreated. Col. Fletcher Webster was among the slain.
 Battle of Bull Run renewed, and after another desperate fight Gen. Pope, after being outnumbered by heavy reinforcements of the enemy, was forced to fall back on Centerville with heavy loss.
 Battle near Richmond, Ky., between 8,500 federals under Gen. Nelson and about 15,000 rebels under Gen. K. Smith. After fighting desperately for 4 or 5 hours the federals were overpowered and forced to retreat with a loss of 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. The rebels also took nine pieces of artillery and a number of wagons. The federals fell back on Lexington.
 Buckhannon, Va., entered and occupied by the rebels.
 Battle at Bolivar, Tenn.: rebels routed.
 Fight at Weldon, Va.: rebels badly whipped, leaving 110 dead on the field. Union loss: 5 killed and 40 wounded.

September, 1862.

Legislature of Kentucky, from fear of rebel raids, adjourned from Frankfort to Louisville.
 Bull Run Bridge, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, burned for the third time during the war.
 Paris and Lexington, Ky., evacuated by the Union forces. Great excitement in Louisville in anticipation of an attack.
 Battle near Chanilly, two miles from Fairfax C. H., Va., between Pope and Jackson. Union loss heavy. Gens. Kearney and Isaac J. Stevens were killed in the engagement.
 Battle at Britton's Lane, near Estanaula, Tenn. The rebels, estimated at 5,000 strong, were opposed to a Union force of 800. After a fight of four hours the rebels fled.
 Fight near Jackson, Tenn.: rebels left 110 dead, and their wounded were estimated at 250.
 Major-Gen. McClellan placed in command of the fortifications at Washington and all the troops for the defense of the national capital.
 Martial law declared in Cincinnati, and all citizens ordered under arms in consequence of the reported approach of a large force of rebels.
 Considerable fighting between Fairfax Court House and Washington. The rear guard consisted of Hooker and Porter's commands, and did effective service in keeping the rebels in check as the Union troops were moving into the fortifications protecting Washington on the Virginia side.
 Plymouth, N. C., attacked by 1,000 rebels. After fighting about half an hour the rebels fled, having lost 30 killed and 40 prisoners. The Unionists lost three killed.
 Gen. White (Union) entered Harper's Ferry with his forces from Winchester, Va.
 Centerville, Va., evacuated by the Union forces, which fell back on Washington.
 Rebel steamer "Oreto" ran the blockade into Mobile Bay, escaping the Union steamer "Onelda" in pursuit.
 A large part of the rebel army crossed over into Maryland during the night. They forded the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy and at two or three other points.
 Rebels in Maryland: a large force under Gen. Lee entered and occupied Frederick City.
 Rebel cavalry attacked the Union outposts at Martinsburg, Va., and after a short engagement were defeated.
 Union garrison at Washington, N. C., attacked by 1,200 rebels: after a fight of two hours the enemy were repulsed and pursued seven miles, with the loss of four guns and numerous prisoners. During the action the Union gun-boat "Pickett," which was rendering assistance, exploded her magazine, killing 19 men and wounding 6 others.
 Gen. McClellan left Washington under orders to drive the rebels from Maryland, most of his force having preceded him. He established his headquarters at Rockville, Md.
 Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by the federal advance guard.
 Gen. Pope relieved of the command of the Army of Washington and resigned to that of the North-West.
 Gen. Lee issued his celebrated proclamation to the people of Maryland.
 Fight at Poolesville, Md.: rebels scattered.
 Indian fight at the lower agency in Minnesota, in which the red-skins were repulsed with considerable loss. The whites lost 14 killed and 45 wounded.
 Fight near Cochran's Cross Roads, Miss., between 370 Unionists under Col. Grierson and 600 rebels under Jackson and Pierson. Rebels driven two or three miles through heavy timber.

shelled and burned.
 —Union forces entered and reoccupied Frederick City, and found there 450 sick rebels.
 —The rebels that took Bloomfield, Mo., attacked, and the town recaptured.
 —Harper's Ferry invested by the rebels.
 —Reconnoissances in force from Cincinnati found that the enemy had fallen back.
 13. Eureka, Mo., captured by the federals.
 —Rebels opened attack on Harper's Ferry: artillery fighting all day.
 —Union forces drove the rebels from Middleton, Md.
 —Rebel army threatening Cincinnati fell back beyond Florence.
 14. Battle of South Mountain, Md.—Gen. McClellan attacked the main body of the rebel army, when a general engagement ensued. Rebels fell back slowly, contending stubbornly for every inch of ground. In this way the battle raged furiously all day. In the night the rebels retreated toward the Potomac. Union loss: 443 killed, 1,800 wounded, and 76 missing—total 2,323. Gen. Reno was among the killed.
 —At 2 A.M. Maryland Heights were abandoned. The rebels attacked the federal left on Bolivar Heights but were repulsed. In the night the federal cavalry escaped from Harper's Ferry.
 —Rebels attacked Munfordsville, Ky., with artillery, and subsequently attacked the Union troops, but were repulsed five successive times.
 15. The President assigned the following named generals to the command of the army corps—1st corps, Hooker; 2d, Sumner; 3d, Heinzelman; 4th, Keys; 5th, Fitz John Porter; 6th, Franklin; 7th, Dix; 8th, Wool; 9th, Burnside; 10th, Mitchell; 11th, Sedgwick; and 12th, Sigel.
 —Harper's Ferry surrendered: 11,500 federals were taken prisoners and paroled, and 60 pieces of cannon fell to the enemy. The cavalry from Harper's Ferry reached Greencastle, Pa., having captured an ammunition train belonging to the rebels.
 —Rebel invading army fell back toward Sharpsburg, Md.: during the retreat considerable skirmishing took place without any general result. The enemy were, however, driven from all their positions.
 —Business resumed at Cincinnati.
 16. Battle at Munfordsville, Ky., renewed: desperate fighting throughout the day.
 —Rebel invading army made a stand on Antietam Creek, four miles from Sharpsburg. Terrible fighting, but the day closed without result.
 17. Battle of Antietam. The battles of yesterday and to-day were the most furious and obstinate of the war, and the carnage on both sides terrible. The rebels were defeated and the federal army left in possession of the field. Each army numbered about 100,000 men—the federals under McClellan, Hooker, Porter, and Burnside; and the rebels under Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and Hill. Union loss was 12,469, viz., 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing; rebel loss 23,542.
 —Union reconnoissance toward Leesburg, Va.: rebels driven back at the point of the bayonet.
 —Cumberland Gap, Ky., evacuated by the Union forces under Gen. G. W. Morgan: though surrounded by the enemy, he succeeded in saving his command, which reached Greencastle on the 3d October. Before leaving, everything was destroyed.
 —Munfordsville, Ky., surrendered to the rebels: 4,600 Union troops made prisoners.
 —Frightful explosion at Pittsburg (Pa.) Arsenal: between 70 and 80 persons killed.
 —Union cavalry captured 450 rebel soldiers at Glasgow, Ky.
 18. Another fast and prayer day observed in the Confederate States.
 —Rebels under a flag of truce bury the dead on the field of Antietam.
 —Prentiss, Miss., shelled and burned.
 —The proximity of the rebels to the Pennsylvania border caused the Gov. earnestly to call the militia to arms: over 75,000 men responded.
 19. Rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry: before leaving they burned all the Government property.
 —By daylight the main body of the rebels with their artillery had crossed the Potomac into Virginia and our cavalry entered Sharpsburg. In their retreat 2,000 rebels were made prisoners. Union victory complete!
 —Owensboro, Ky., attacked by guerrillas, who were driven off by the Union troops. Rebels lost 28 killed and 25 wounded, and the federals 8 killed and 18 wounded.
 20. Battle of I-u-k-a, Miss. Rebel loss 1,488, viz., 855 killed, 692 wounded, and 861 prisoners; Union loss 749, viz., 144 killed, 565 wounded, and 40 missing. Besides considerable quantities of stores, the federals captured 1,629 stand of small-arms and 18,000 rounds of ammunition.
 —Rebels routed near Munfordsville, Ky., leaving 51 dead on the field.
 —Commander G. H. Preble, U. S. N., dismissed the service for allowing the steamer "Oreto" to escape him at Mobile.
 21. A Union brigade crossed the Potomac into Virginia at Shephordstown and encountered a large rebel force. The federals maintained their position for about two hours and captured four pieces of artillery, but were finally forced to recross the river with a loss of 150 killed, wounded, and missing.

—Gen. Buell ordered to turn over the command of his army to Major-Gen. Thomas.

—Warrenton, Va., taken by the federals.

30. Retaliatory resolutions introduced in the C. S. Congress on account of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln.

October, 1862.

1. Gen. Halleck sent to Gen. McClellan urging him to cross the Potomac at once and give battle to the enemy.

—Union expedition crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and drove the rebels to Martinsburg.

—Western gun-boat fleet transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

—Naval and military expedition under Gen. Brannan sailed from Hilton Head, S. C., bound south.

—The federals left Louisville in search of the approaching enemy.

2. Union expedition from Hilton Head arrived in St. John's River, Florida, and the gun-boats opened fire on the rebel fortifications on St. John's Bluff.

3. Troops landed from the Florida fleet surprised two rebel camps and captured a large number of arms and a quantity of supplies and ammunition. The enemy's works on St. John's Bluff reduced.

—President Lincoln reviewed the Army of the Potomac.

—The combined rebel forces made a demonstration toward Corinth, Miss., and drove in the Union pickets.

—Union Gen. G. W. Morgan reached Greenupburg, Ky., 15 miles from Portsmouth, Ohio, with his force from Cumberland Gap, having marched 219 miles in 16 days.

—Rebel Gen. Morgan repulsed near Olive Hill, Ky.

4. Rebels early A.M. renewed their attack on the Union forces at Corinth, Miss. The fighting was desperate, and at one time the rebels had penetrated to the public square of the town. Finally they were driven at the point of the bayonet. Union loss 2,350, viz., 815 killed, 1,519 wounded, and 232 prisoners. Rebel loss 9,368, viz., 1,428 killed, 5,092 wounded, and 2,248 prisoners.

—Union troops from Louisville reached Bardstown, driving the enemy's rear guard and continuing the pursuit toward Springfield.

5. Rebels retreating from Corinth, Miss., reached the Hatchee River, where they were attacked by the federals and lost two batteries and 400 prisoners. Loss on both sides heavy.

—Galveston, Texas, occupied by the federal forces.

6. Gen. Halleck preemptively ordered Gen. McClellan "to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south. Your army must move now while the roads are good."

—Battle of Laverne, Tenn., between a detachment of Union troops from Nashville and the rebels under Anderson and Gov. Harris. The fight lasted only 80 minutes, when the rebels fled with the loss of 80 killed and wounded, and 175 prisoners. Union loss 5 killed and 9 wounded.

—British mail steamer "Merlin" brought to off the harbor of St. George by a shot from one of Com. Wilkes' vessels.

7. Expedition to destroy the salt-works of the rebels on the coast of Florida. —Union army arrived within two miles of Perryville, Ky., where the enemy was found in force.

—Union reconnaissance to the Rappahannock through Centreville and Manassas Junction.

—Rebels evacuated Lexington, Ky.

8. Battle of Perryville, Ky. A desperate fight took place at Chaplin's Hills, near Perryville, between the federals under Rosecrans and the rebels under Bragg, Buckner, Chestnut, and Marshall. The fight lasted all day with varying success, both sides suffering severely in killed and wounded.

9. Battle of Perryville renewed. Before the close of the day the enemy were driven 10 miles with great slaughter and became entirely routed. Union loss: 468 killed, 1,468 wounded, and 161 missing. Rebel loss known to have far exceeded that of the federals: 640 dead rebels were buried by the Union troops. The federals captured 17 guns, 500 prisoners, and 106,000 rounds of ammunition.

—Stuart's rebel cavalry started on their famous expedition to Pennsylvania. The force consisted of 1,800 mounted men and four pieces of horse artillery. The troops rendezvoused at Darksville at 12 M., and marched thence to Hedgeville, where they encamped for the night.

10. Stuart's rebel cavalry reached Chambersburg, Pa., at 6 P.M., having crossed the Potomac at McCoy's, between Hancock and Williamsport.

—Federals returned from the pursuit of Price's rebels, reporting them dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief.

17. Return of expedition sent out yesterday to Hollyvar Heights. They found the enemy in force at Princetown, five miles from Wheelator, Va., and captured 1,500 bushels of corn.

—Two companies of Union infantry and a company of cavalry from Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, encountered 800 rebel cavalry on the Arkansas side, and had a brilliant skirmish. During the engagement two parties of rebels by mistake fired into each other and thus aided the federals in subduing both.

18. Rebels 1,500 strong under Morgan dashed into Lexington, Ky., and took 125 prisoners.

—A powerful iron steamer during the night ran the blockade of Charleston.

19. Morgan pursued through Lawrenceville, Ky.

—Fighting near Nashville.

20. At 8 A.M. 300 or 400 rebels destroyed a Union train of 81 wagons near Bardstown, Ky. At daylight they captured another train in Bardstown.

21. An expedition from McClellan's army intercepted a force of rebel cavalry foraging near Lovettsville, Loudon Co., Va., and killed 15 and captured 32 of them.

—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who was arrested for killing Gen. Nelson, released and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.

—Expedition consisting of 4,000 or 5,000 men with artillery, and 15 transports and gun-boats, left Hilton Head for a reconnoissance along the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

—Rebels near Nashville attacked and dispersed.

22. Governor of Kentucky called on the people of Louisville to defend the threatened city.

—Federals attacked Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie, S. C., and succeeded in rebuilding the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The expedition was engaged in a desperate fight with the rebels, who were driven four miles.

—Battle of Mayaville, Ark. (second battle of Pea Ridge): federals attacked 5,000 or 6,000 rebels, and after an hour's hard fighting totally routed them, with the loss on the part of the rebels of all their artillery, a battery of six-pounders, and a large number of horses. By this battle all the organized forces of the rebels were driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas.

23. About 200 federals attacked by 800 rebels near Waverly, Tenn., 23 miles west of Fort Donelson. The latter were completely routed.

24. Gen. Buell removed from the command of the army in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans assigned to the command.

—Rebels repulsed at Brownsville, Tenn.

—Skirmish at Morgantown, Ky.: 16 rebels captured.

—British steamer "Scotia," loaded with arms, powder, etc., captured at Bull's Bay, S. C.

—Gen. Wetzel's brigade, 4,000 strong, left Carrollton, above New Orleans. The expedition was made up of transports and gun-boats.

25. Cavalry skirmishing at Manassas Junction and Bristol Station.

—Rebels routed at Greenville, Mo.

—Gen. Sherman issued a stringent order for the government of the city of Memphis, Tenn.

26. Advance of the Army of the Potomac commenced at Harper's Ferry. Gen. Burnside's division crossed into Virginia.

—Gen. Wetzel's expedition landed at Donaldsonville: a sharp engagement with the rebels followed, during which the federals took one piece of artillery and 218 prisoners.

27. Rebels (1,500) attacked and defeated at Putnam's Ferry, Mo.

—British steamer "Anglia" captured four miles inside of Bull's Bay, S. C.

—Rebel army under Echols, Floyd, and Jenkins retreated from Charleston, Va.

—Battle of Labadieville, on Bayou Lafourche, La. The rebels were put to flight after a short resistance. Rebel loss 6 killed, 15 wounded, and 208 prisoners; Union loss 18 killed and 74 wounded.

28. Hallsboro, Va., occupied by Union troops.

—Camp of 8,000 rebels near Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by 1,000 federals, and after a sharp fight completely routed, leaving all their equipage. Rebels pursued into the Boston Mountains.

—Skirmish at Snicker's Gap, Va.

29. Skirmishing at Upperville and Paris, Va. Federals pass Snicker's Gap.

—Great fire at Harper's Ferry: 25 cars loaded with hay burned and part of the railroad bridge destroyed.

30. Gen. Rosecrans arrived at Louisville.

—Gen. O. M. Mitchell, in command of the Department of the South, died of yellow fever at Beaufort, S. C.

31. Skirmish at Marysville, Va.

—Advance guard of the column for the relief of Nashville passed through Bowling Green, Ky.

to Holliv Heights. They found miles from Winchester, Va., and company of cavalry from Island entered 800 rebel cavalry on the plain. During the engagement to each other and thus aided the ed into Lexington, Ky., and took ran the blockade of Charleston. , Ky.

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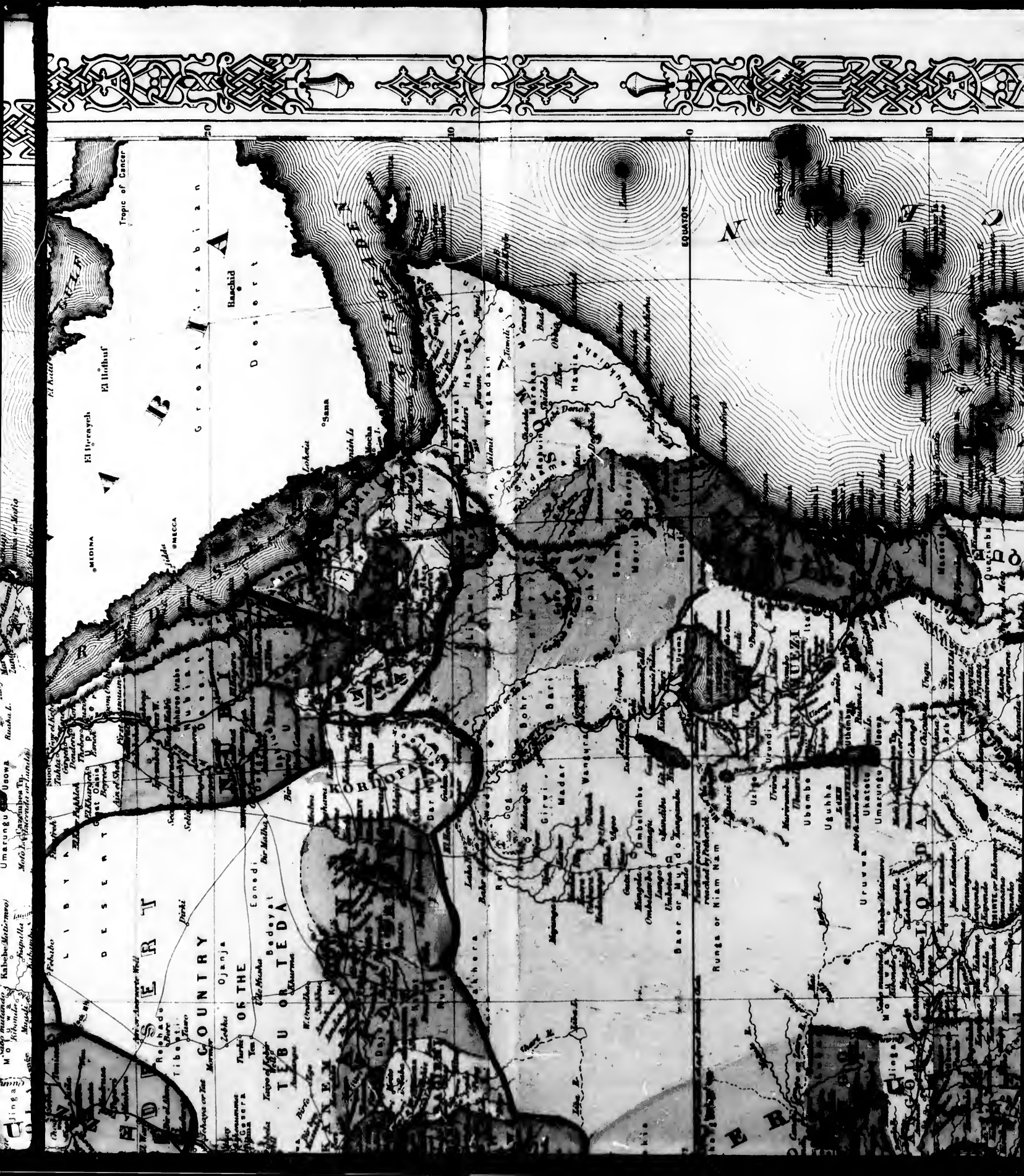
captured. arms, powder, etc., captured at Carrolton, above New Orleans. ports and gun-boats. tion and Bristol Station.

for the government of the city of commenced at Harper's Ferr- rginia. aldsonville: a sharp engage- the federals took one piece:

Putnam's Ferry, Mo. miles inside of Bull's Bay, S. C. Jenkins retreated from Charles- he, La. The rebels were put to as 6 killed, 15 wounded, and 208 wounded.

k, attacked by 1,000 federals, and aving all their equipage. Rebels a, Va. Federals pass Snicker's ed with hay burned and part of Department of the South, died of ilf of Nashville passed through

- cavalry emerge on the rebels near Gaines' Cross Roads.
- Fight at Old Lamar near Holly Springs, Miss.
 - 9. Union gun-boats shelled and destroyed the town of St. Mary's, Ga.
 - Gen. Butler sequestrated the property in the parish of Lafourche, La., and declared all sales made by disloyal persons since the 18th September void.
 - 10. Gen. Rosecrans arrived at Nashville.
 - Capt. Dahlgren with 84 men from Sigel's body guard made a brilliant dash into Fredericksburg, Va., which was garrisoned by nearly 600 rebels. So sudden was the surprise that the enemy could not be collected, and after an attempted fence of short duration by detached parties the rebels fled, losing killed and wounded and 84 prisoners. The attacking party lost man killed and one wounded.
 - Gen. Halleck ordered all absentee officers to their regiments.
 - Great Union demonstration in Memphis.
 - Mt. Gilead, Va., attacked by rebel cavalry and 85 federals captured.
 - 11. Gen. Rosecrans' command arrived at Fort Donelson.
 - 12. Gen. Grant's advance reached Holly Springs, Miss., after a slight skirmish.
 - Rebels routed at Madisonville, Ky., with a loss of 25 killed and 60 prisoners, etc.
 - 13. Skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, Va.
 - 15. Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Burnside, took up its line of march from Warrenton toward Fredericksburg, Va.
 - Gen. A. J. Hamilton appointed military governor of Texas.
 - Artillery fight near Fayetteville, Va.
 - 16. Gen. Burnside moved his headquarters to Catlett's Station, Va.
 - 17. Artillery engagement near Fredericksburg, Va.
 - President Davis ordered retaliation for the execution of ten rebels in Missouri.
 - The C. S. steamer "Alabama" arrived at Martinique. The U. S. frigate "San Jacinto" arrived at the same place, but immediately went outside the harbor to await her reappearance.
 - 18. Army of the Potomac reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Va.
 - Skirmish at Rural Hill, Va.
 - The C. S. steamer "Alabama" escaped from Martinique.
 - 19. Federal pickets driven in at Suffolk, Va.
 - Stuart's rebel cavalry at Warrenton Junction.
 - First General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America met at Augusta, Ga.
 - 20. Skirmish at Charlestown, Va.
 - 21. Gen. Sumner demands the surrender of Fredericksburg, Va. In case of refusal, 16 hours should be given for the removal of women and children.
 - 22. The War Department issued an order releasing persons who had been imprisoned for resisting the draft, discouraging enlistments, etc.; and also paroling persons who had been sent from the rebel States by the military commanders or governors.
 - Gen. Francis E. Patterson committed suicide.
 - 24. Scouting parties left camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched 210 miles in 70 hours.
 - 25. Rebel raid into Prolesville, Md. A body of 4,000 rebels attacked Newbern, N. C.; but were forced to retreat in disorder.
 - 26. President Lincoln visited Gen. Burnside at Belleplaine, Va.
 - Successful reconnoissance from Holliv Heights, Va.
 - Rebel camp at Cold Knob, Va., surprised.
 - 27. Nearly all the political prisoners released from the forts and government prisons.
 - Railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, Va., completed.
 - Rebels defeated near Frankfort, Va., and 110 taken prisoners.
 - Thanksgiving observed in the loyal States with unusual solemnity.
 - 28. Battle of Cane Hill, Ark.: Gen. Blunt with 5,000 Union troops attacked the rebel forces under Gen. Marmaduke, and after an engagement of three hours the enemy broke and ran. The Union troops pursued, and a running fight was kept up for a distance of 12 miles. The rebels lost 60 men; federal loss small.
 - Gen. Grant's army struck their tents and marched in the direction of Holly Springs.
 - A large body of rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac and made a dash upon two companies of the 8d Pennsylvania cavalry, near Hartwood, capturing nearly the whole force.
 - 29. Gen. Stahl's force reached Berryville, Va., via Snicker's Gap, where they had a skirmish with the rebels, who were completely routed, and lost all their camp equipage, 50 killed and wounded, 40 prisoners, etc. Union loss 15 killed and wounded.



Tropic of Cancer

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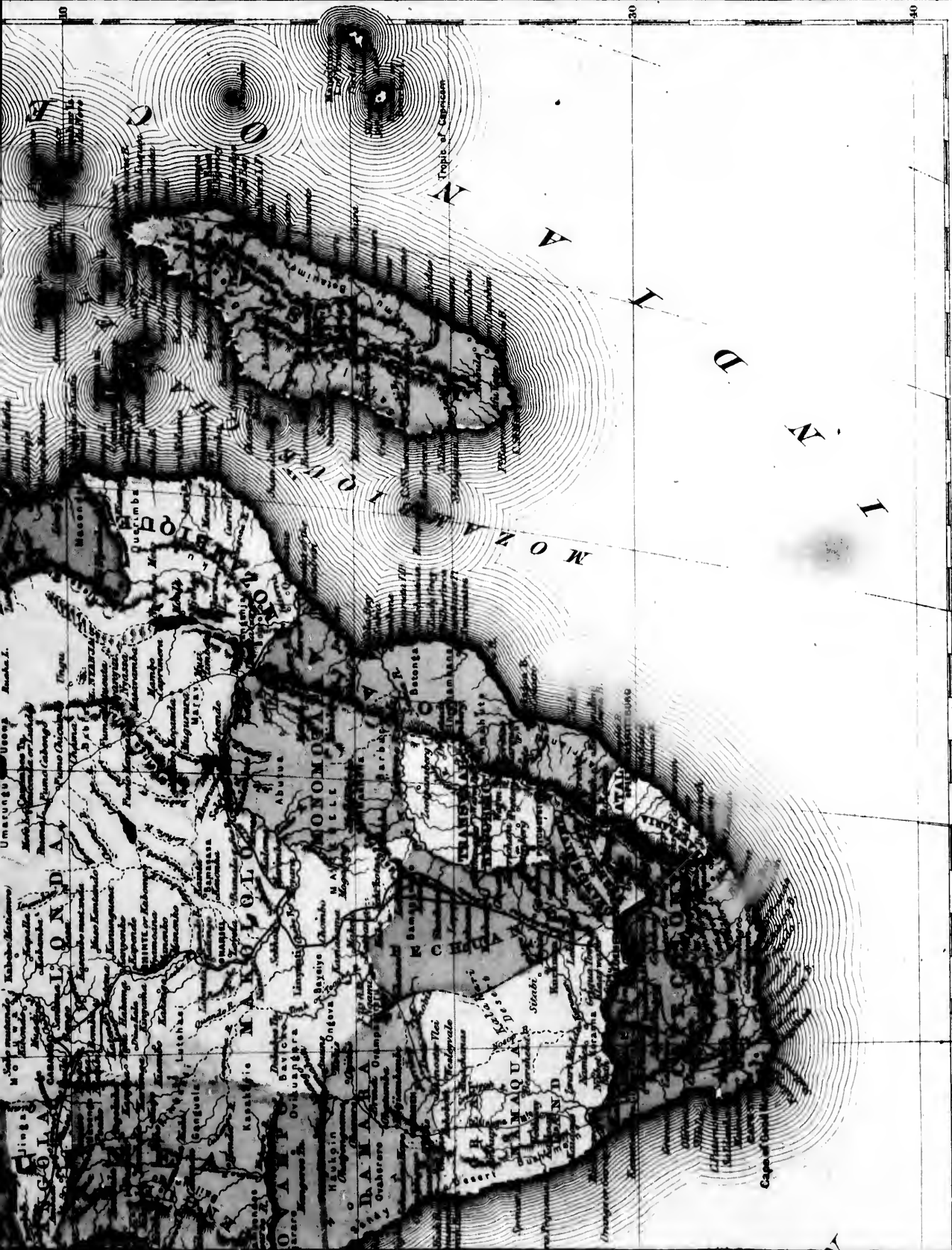
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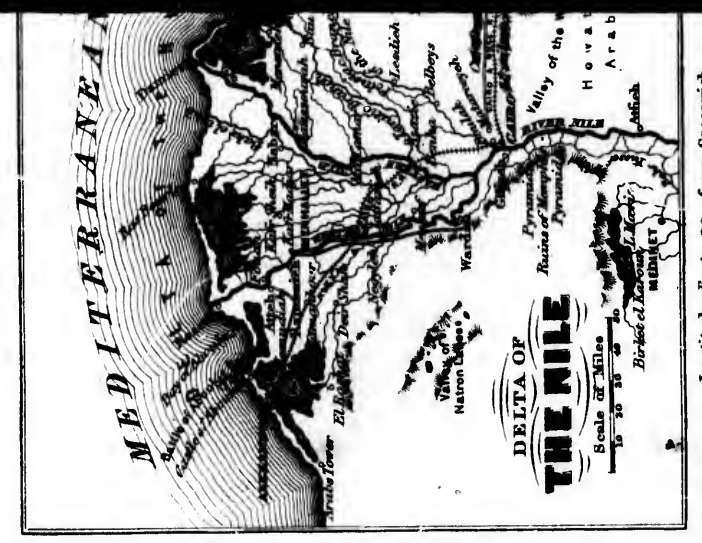
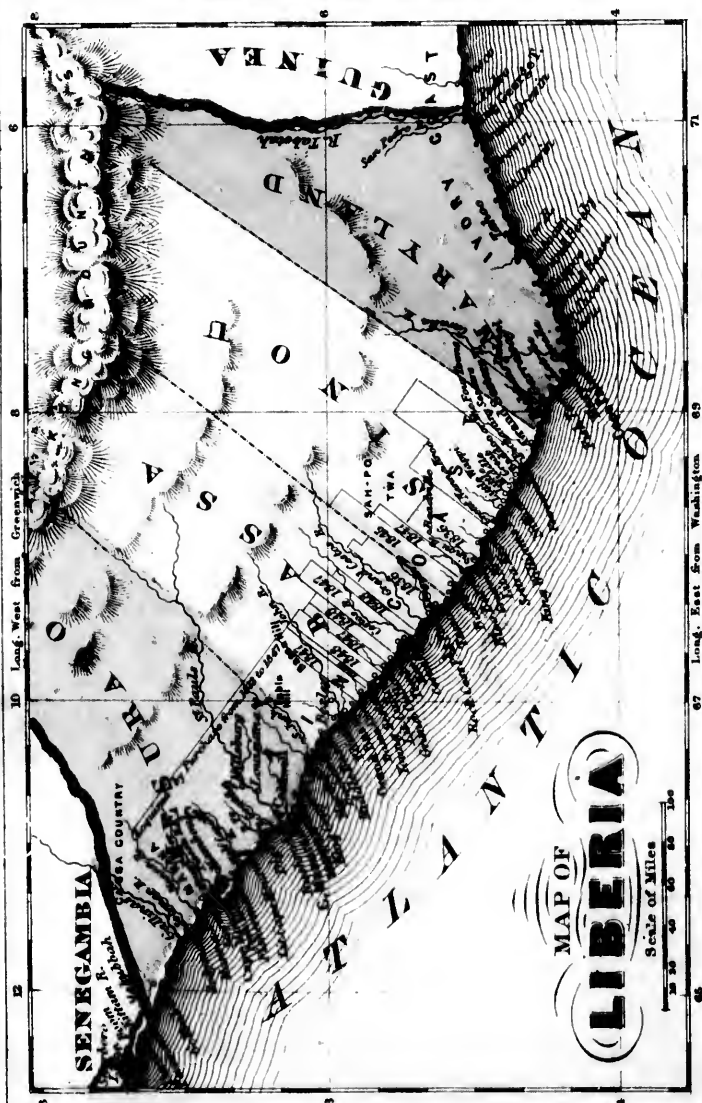
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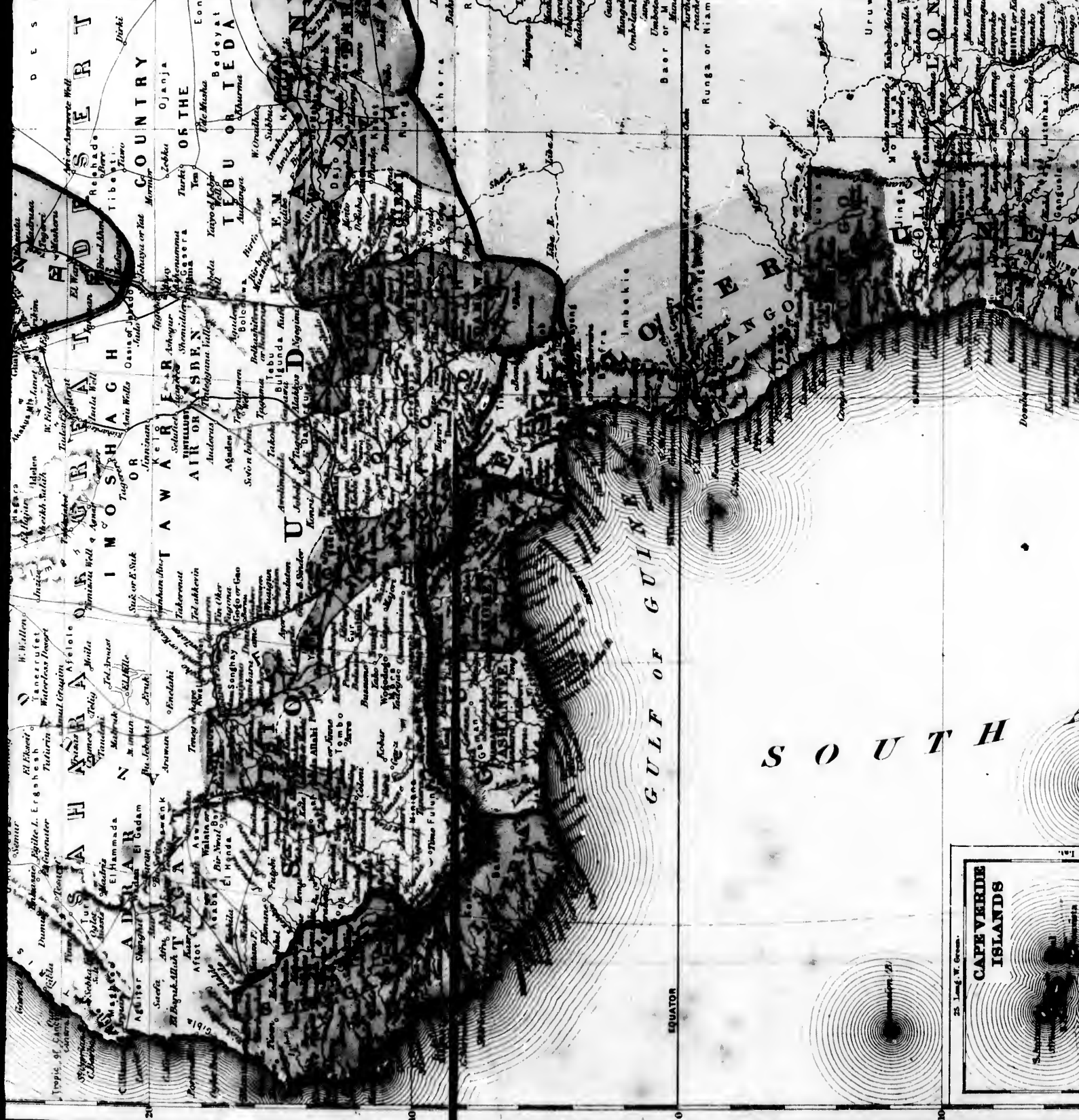
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Longitude East 37 from Washington 107 117 127 137





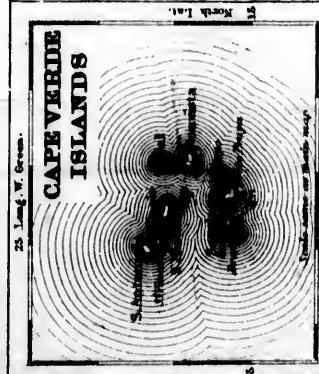
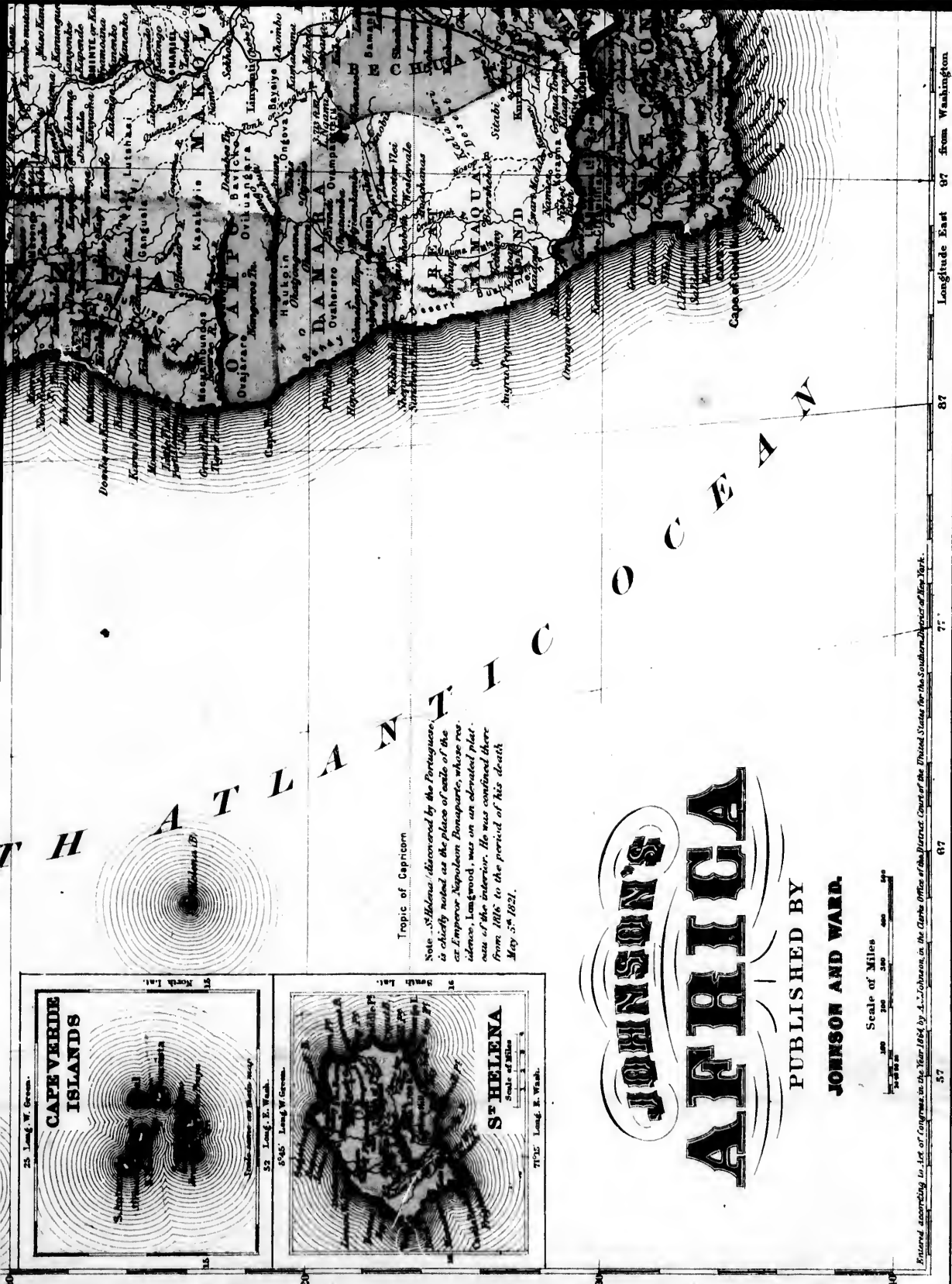


S O U T H A

25. Long. W. Green.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS





Tropic of Capricorn

Note: *St. Helena*, discovered by the Portuguese, is chiefly noted as the place of exile of the ex-Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, whose residence, Longwood, was an elevated plateau of the interior. He was confined there from 1815 to the period of his death, May 5th 1821.

JOHNSON'S AFRICA

PUBLISHED BY
JOHNSON AND WARD,



Entered, according to Act of Congress in the Year 1854, by A. Johnson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Longitude East 87 from Washington



30. U. S. steamer "Vanderbilt" returned from an unsuccessful cruise after the rebel steamer "Alabama."
—An expedition under Gen. Hovey left Helena, Ark., for the South.

December, 1862.

1. The third session of the XXXVIIth Congress commenced at Washington.
- Tallahatchie, Miss., evacuated by the rebels.
2. King George C. II., Va., surprised and captured by a party of Union cavalry.
- Rebels deserted the fortifications at Abbeville, Miss., and the place was occupied by the Union cavalry.
- Expedition sent out from Suffolk, Va., captured the celebrated Pittsburg battery which was formerly taken from the federalists, and drove the enemy across the Blackwater, at Franklin. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and 37 taken prisoners. Union loss small.
3. Gen. Hovey's expedition, 20,000 strong, which left Helena, Ark., on the 30th Nov., landed at Friar's Point, some 15 or 20 miles below, marched to Grenada, Miss., and took possession of the town. Rebels on the approach of the Union forces burned 15 locomotives and 100 cars.
4. Winchester, Va., captured by federals: several rebels were killed and wounded in the fight, and 145 taken prisoners.
- Gen. Banks and part of his expedition sailed from New York.
5. Fight near Coffeeville, Miss. The battle lasted two hours: rebel loss, 300 killed and wounded. The federals lost 5 killed, 50 wounded, and 60 missing.
6. Rebels attacked the Union forces at Cane Hill, Arkansas, and were repulsed.
7. Rebels under Morgan surprised and captured a Union force near Hartsville, Tenn. Rebels subsequently put to flight.
- Battle of Fayetteville or Prairie Grove, Ark. Battle obstinately fought, and very sanguinary. Federal loss about 1,000 killed and wounded. In the night the rebels escaped by flight.
- Capture of the California steamer "Ariel" by the C. S. steamer "Alabama." The "Ariel" was released on giving bonds for \$225,000, payable 30 days after the recognition of the Confederate States.
8. President Lincoln approved the sentence on the Sioux Indians charged with murder, etc., in Minnesota, and ordered their execution.
- Steamer "Lake City" destroyed by guerrillas at Concordia, Miss.
- Nearly all the newspapers throughout the country were compelled to advance their prices or curtail their dimensions, in consequence of the high price of paper.
9. Concordia, on the Mississippi, burned by the Unionists in retribution for the destruction of the steamer "Lake City" by the rebels.
- Sharp fighting at Lavergne, Tenn.
10. Senate bill of last session of Congress, admitting West Virginia into the Union, passed by the House of Representatives (96 r. 55).
- Rebels appeared in force near Nashville, and drove in the Union pickets.
- The Union gun-boats having been fired upon by rebel batteries in front of Port Royal, Va., shelled the town and destroyed a number of its best buildings. They also attacked the batteries, and after an engagement of two hours silenced them. Union loss, two killed and four wounded.
11. Skirmishing on the Blackwater, Va.: Union force overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retire to Suffolk, with three killed and 11 wounded.
- Fredericksburg shelled, and pontoons having been laid across the river, the federals passed over in the face of a terrible fire.
- Successful reconnaissance from Nashville.
- Two of Gen. Banks' vessels put into Port Royal, S. C., disabled.
12. Crossing of the federal army at Fredericksburg continued, and after a few skirmishes they succeeded in taking the city. The artillery of both parties was engaged at intervals during the day, but did very little damage.
- Gun-boat "Cairo" blown up by a torpedo in the Yazoo River, and sunk.
13. Battle of Fredericksburg. Fighting commenced at daybreak, but owing to a fog nothing was accomplished until afternoon, when the contest raged furiously. At night each army occupied its position. Gens. Hayard, Taylor, and Jackson (Union) and Gens. Cobb and Gregg (rebel) were killed.
- Union troops surprised and attacked the rebels at Tuscumbia, Ala., and routed them.
14. Gen. N. P. Banks arrived at New Orleans and superseded Gen. Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf.
- But little fighting was done at Fredericksburg. The artillery was engaged at intervals during the day, but no point gained or damage done.
- Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by rebels.
- Union forces under Gen. Foster, which left Newbern after continual skirmishing on the route, advanced upon Kinston, N. C., where they met the rebels under Gen. Evans. A fight ensued, which lasted three hours, and the enemy dispersed, leaving 250 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners

Tenn., and fired into a passing train. tressel-work and tore up the track for

21. A body of cavalry, 1,000 strong, under act out on an expedition for the purpose road bridges in East Tennessee. The besides, destroyed several locomotives oners and 700 stand of arms.

22. Secretaries Seward and Chase sent ident. They were not accepted, and the positions.

—President Lincoln issued an address to gard to the recent occurrences at Fred

23. President Davis issued a retaliatory p of Gen. Butler in New Orleans, and to death by the halter whenever cau commissioned officer of the United St before exchanged until Gen. Butler w

—Winchester, Va., occupied by the Union

—The Confederates, 4,000 strong, attacked at Dumfries, Va., and after a heavy sk

24. Severe skirmish on the Blackwater.

25. Glasgow, Ky., occupied by the rebels.

—Rebels reported to have re-entered East

26. Thirty-eight Sioux Indians, condemn turbances in Minnesota, were executed

—Gen. Sherman debarked his forces on t 10 miles above its mouth, and formi Vicksburg.

—Gen. Rosecrans moved his army from N freesboro, Tenn., and on the 20th cam

27. Steamship "Ariel" arrived at New Y the "Alabama."

—A company of Union cavalry surprised ates at Occoquan, Va.

—A body of 350 Confederates surprised at by two companies of Kentucky cavalry; wounded and 57 captured, and all the

—The Union forces attacked the advanced niles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile teries on Haines' Bluff. A portion of destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport arrival of reinforcements.

28. Capitol at Baton Rouge, La., destroyed

—Battle at Van Buren, Ark.: after a sh driven across the river. Two steamers by the federals, and also large qua horses, etc.

—Union troops evacuated New Madrid.

—Unsuccessful attempt of the rebel Gen. St at Fairfax Station, Va.

—After a stubborn contest yesterday and to from their first and second lines of def within two and a half miles of Vicks

29. The Confederates having been heav along the railroad, attacked the feder eeded in driving them back to their st on Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman was to b Grant, but that general had been co Springs, which not only made co-oper enemy the opportunity of bringing in r was that the federals had to withdraw

—Skirmishing near Stewart's Creek, in w wounded, but took upward of 100 pris

30. Skirmishing near Stewart's Creek con

31. The Bill admitting West Virginia as a President.

—The "Monitor" (iron steamer) sunk at s officers and 38 men lost.

—At daybreak the fight before Murfreesb After desperate fighting, with heavy lo was driven back, and at night was fou in the morning, with the loss of 26 gur

January, 1

1. Battle of Galveston: commenced at 5 blockading squadron and the rebel b 6 A.M. several rebel steamers protect fight, and captured the U. S. steamer

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

and fired into a passing train. Subsequently they burned a long-work and tore up the track for a considerable distance.

ly of cavalry, 1,000 strong, under Gen. Carter, from London, Ky., on an expedition for the purpose of destroying two important rail-bridges in East Tennessee. They succeeded in their object, and, as, destroyed several locomotives and cars, and captured 500 pris- and 700 stand of arms.

Secretaries Seward and Chase sent in their resignations to the Pres- They were not accepted, and the said Secretaries resumed their ons.

at Lincoln issued an address to the Army of the Potomac in re- to the recent occurrences at Fredericksburg.

ient Davis issued a retaliatory proclamation denouncing the course n. Butler in New Orleans, and dooming him and all his officers hth by the halter whenever caught; and further ordered that no issioned officer of the United States should be released or paroled exchanged until Gen. Butler was punished.

ster, Va., occupied by the Union forces.

Confederates, 4,000 strong, attacked a portion of Gen. Sigel's command nfrices, Va., and after a heavy skirmish were repulsed.

re skirmish on the Blackwater.

ow, Ky., occupied by the rebels.

reported to have re-entered Eastern Kentucky through Pound Gap. y-eight Sioux Indians, condemned as participators in the late dis- in Minnesota, were executed by hanging at Mankato, Minn.

erman disembarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo River, les above its mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced on burg.

Secerans moved his army from Nashville in the direction of Mur- ore, Tenn., and on the 29th came in sight of the enemy's works.

ship "Ariel" arrived at New York and reported her capture by Alabama."

any of Union cavalry surprised and captured by the Confeder- t Ocoquan, Va.

of 350 Confederates surprised at Elk Fork, Campbell County, Ky., o companies of Kentucky cavalry. In the fight 17 were killed and ded and 37 captured, and all their camp equipage was destroyed.

ion forces attacked the advanced works of the rebels extending six back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile the gun-boats attacked the bat- on Haines' Bluff. A portion of the expedition was also sent to y the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, in order to prevent the l of reinforcements.

ol at Baton Rouge, La., destroyed by fire.

at Van Buren, Ark.: after a short engagement the rebels were n across the river. Two steamers and 100 prisoners were captured o federals, and also large quantities of corn, camp equipage, e, etc.

troops evacuated New Madrid.

asful attempt of the rebel Gen. Stuart to capture the dépôt of stores rfax Station, Va.

stubborn contest yesterday and to-day, the Confederates were driven their first and second lines of defense, and the federats advanced to n two and a half miles of Vicksburg.

Confederates having been heavily reinforced from Grenada and the railroad, attacked the federals with their full force, and succ- in driving them back to their first line of defense. In the attack ksburg, Gen. Sherman was to have had the co-operation of Gen. s, but that general had been compelled to fall back from Holly ra, which not only made co-operation impossible, but had given the y the opportunity of bringing in reinforcements. The consequence at the federals had to withdraw from the contest.

ing near Stewart's Creek, in which the federals lost 70 killed and led, but took upward of 100 prisoners.

slashing near Stewart's Creek continued, without apparent result.

Bill admitting West Virginia as a State of the Union signed by the lent.

oulton" (iron steamer) sunk at sea, south of Cape Hatteras. Two s and 83 men lost.

reak the fight before Murfreesboro was renewed with great fury. desperate fighting, with heavy losses, a portion of the federal force riven back, and at night was four miles from the position occupied morning, with the loss of 26 guns.

January, 1863.

of Galveston: commenced at 5 A.M. by a fight between the U. S. ading squadron and the rebel batteries at Virginia Point. About several rebel steamers protected by cotton bales joined in the and captured the U. S. steamer "Harriet Lane" which had

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by procla- mation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the peo- ple therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:

- Arkansas.
- Texas.
- Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jeff-son, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assump- tion, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans.
- Mississippi.
- Alabama.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- South Carolina.
- North Carolina, and
- Virginia—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

1. Public debt of the United States:	
Loan of 1842 in course of payment	\$2,539,364 11
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848	8,308,841 80
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of Feb. 8, 1863	10,415,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of July 18, 1861	50,002,000 00
Loan of 1862, five-twenty 6 per cent.	25,050,850 00
Texas indemnity	3,401,000 00
Oregon war debt	1,023,600 00
Texas debt	112,092 50
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 43

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT

1. Battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro: rebels attack the Union forces under Gen. Rosecrans. Ten hours' continuous fighting without result: a large number of Union officers slain.
 - Emancipation Jubilee of the negroes at Hilton Head, S. C.
 - General Butler and his staff arrive in New York from New Orleans.
 - Charges preferred against the New York Metropolitan Police Commissioners for illegal action in making arrests for treason, etc.
2. Battle of Stone River, Tenn., continued, the rebels being repulsed in an attack on the right wing of the federals.
 - General Sherman operating against Vicksburg, withdraws his forces from the Yazoo River.
 - Stuart's rebel cavalry enter Dumfries, Va., and capture the federal stores in dépôt there.
 - General Burnside returns from Washington and rejoins the Army of the Potomac.
 - Gold at New York 183½ a 183½.
3. The rebels under Bragg retreat from their position at Murfreesboro, retiring toward Tullahoma.
 - Governor Seymour orders the New York Police Commissioners to appear for trial on the counts alleged against them.
 - Isaac N. Cook, a defaulting paymaster, is arrested at Cincinnati.
 - A cavalry company from California arrives in New York, being the first from that State.
 - Moorefield, W. Va., is attacked by the rebels.
 - A missing portion of the lost "Monitor's" crew is picked up on Hatteras Shoals.
 - Department of the East, embracing the New England States and the State of New York, created, and Gen. John E. Wool assigned to its command.
 - Rebel camp at La Grange, Ark., surprised and captured.
 - Reid Sanders (son of George S.), captured with rebel dispatches, and on the 10th inst. is sent to Fort Lafayette.
4. Rebels defeated at Moorefield, W. Va.
 - Gen. Magruder declares the port of Galveston, Tex., opened to the commerce of the world.
 - Clarkesville, Tenn., surrenders to the Union forces.
 - Capture of rebel stores and stragglers near Murfreesboro by cavalry belonging to Rosecrans' command.
5. Murfreesboro, Tenn., occupied by the federal forces. The Union loss in the series of fights at and near this place estimated at not less than 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners: rebel loss equally large.
 - John P. Usher, of Indiana, nominated to succeed Caleb B. Smith as Secretary of the Interior.
 - Gen. Milroy, in West Virginia, issued a proclamation notifying the people of Winchester and vicinity of the provisions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.
 - A number of Union soldiers murdered by the rebels at Lexington, Mo.
 - Rebel fort at Little River, N. C., captured.
 - A large indignation meeting at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of protesting against President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.
 - Slight reverse of the Union troops in Hardy County, Va.: 88 captured.
6. The Union force under General Carter reach Manchester, Ky., on its return from a raid into East Tennessee, where they had destroyed bridges and taken a number of prisoners.
 - The rebels capture a bridge train at Antioch, Tenn.
 - Henry Ward Beecher's lecture at Elizabeth, New Jersey, disturbed by a mob.
 - Act to improve the organization of the United States cavalry forces approved by the President.
7. Successful reconnoissance of Union troops from Yorktown, in the neighborhood of West Point, Va.
 - Enthusiastic reception of General Butler by the citizens of Philadelphia.
 - General Rosecrans moves his headquarters beyond Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 - Skirmishing at Beaufort, S. C.
8. General Butler meets a hearty reception by the citizens at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.
 - The rebels make an attack on Springfield, Mo., and succeed in driving out the federal troops. The Union forces ultimately defeat the guerrillas.
 - The Union forces surprise a rebel camp at Huntton's Mills, near Fort Pillow.
 - The rebel guerrillas burn the steamer "Musulman," near Memphis, Tenn.
 - Union force from Yorktown make a raid to Pamunky River, Va., destroy the ferry-boat, a steamer, several sloops, the railroad dépôt, etc., and return without loss.
9. General John A. McClernand congratulates his forces on the capture of Arkansas Post.
 - General McClernand supersedes General Sherman.
 - Rebel raid upon Holly Springs, Miss.
 - The "New Ironsides" leaves Fortress Monroe for Charleston Harbor.
 - A brigantine, prize to the rebel privateer "Retribution," retaken from prize-crew by a Yankee woman, wife of the captain, who made the rebels drunk, placed them in irons, and took the vessel into St. Thomas.
10. Peace resolutions introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.
 - Union gun-boat "Major Eldred," and several boats carrying wounded soldiers, destroyed by the rebels at Harpeth Shoals, of the Cumberland River, Tenn.
 - Rebel steamer "Oreto" (afterward named "Florida") runs the blockade at Mobile.
 - Joint resolution of Congress granting the use of a portion of Judiciary Square for a free library and reading-room for soldiers, passed.
11. Colonel James W. Wall elected U. S. senator from New Jersey.
 - Rebel gun-boat "Cotton" destroyed in an engagement at Bayou Teche, La.—Com. Thomas McKeon Buchanan (Union) killed.
 - "Queen of the West," Union gun-boat, captured by the rebels on the Mississippi River.
12. Union gun-boat "Columbia" stranded at Masonboro Inlet, N. C., and destroyed by the rebels.
 - Union couriers (17 in number) captured by the rebels near Helena, Ark.—Mound City, Ark., burned by Union troops.
13. Funeral of General O. M. Mitchell, the astronomer and gallant soldier, takes place from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - Duvall's Bluff, on White River, Ark., captured by the federals without fight.
 - Congratulatory visit to Mr. Adams, U. S. minister to London, by the Emancipation Society of England.
14. Steamer "Vanderbilt" returns to Fortress Monroe, her cruise after "Alabama" having been unsuccessful.
 - Rebel privateer "Oreto" destroys the brig "Estelle."
 - Des-Ark, Ark., taken by the federals without opposition.
 - Pollockville, N. C., taken by the Union troops.
 - Joint resolution of Congress authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 in United States notes, and providing for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed.
15. General Hunter arrives at Hilton Head, S. C., for the purpose of assuming command of the federal forces of the Department of the South.
 - A large Union fleet sailed from Napoleon, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, Miss., on this the following days.
16. Cavalry skirmish at Burnt Ordinary, Va.
 - The Mexicans make a sortie from Puebla and completely rout a detachment of the French army.
17. General Burnside announces to the Army of the Potomac that it is about to meet the enemy again.
 - General Hunter assumes command of the Department of the South.
 - Rebel privateer "Alabama" arrives at Kingston, Jamaica.
18. Expedition under General McClernand from Napoleon arrives at Young's Point, 9 miles from Vicksburg, Miss.
 - Engagement near Sabine Pass, Texas: the rebels capture the gun-boat "Morning Light" and the bark "Velocity."
 - Rebel camp at Columbia, Mo., broken up by federal troops.
 - Rebels concentrate their forces in North Carolina to overwhelm the Union army under General Foster.
19. The Army of the Potomac under Burnside, having been delayed in moving on account of heavy rains, attempts to cross the Rappahannock river by a storm and its forward movement abandoned.
 - General Fitz-John Porter dismissed from the Union service.
 - The Polish Central Committee calls upon the Poles to strike for liberty.
20. Five Union men shot by the rebels at Little Rock, Ark.
 - Act appropriating \$163,804 for the support of the Military Academy for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, approved by the President.
21. General Burnside, at his own request, relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Joseph Hooker assigned as successor.
 - The rebels in Tennessee make a raid on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and destroy a number of cars, etc.
 - The iron-clad "Montauk" arrives off Fort McAllister, Ga.
22. The rebels in Tennessee make a raid on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and destroy a number of cars, etc.
 - The iron-clad "Montauk" arrives off Fort McAllister, Ga.

gratulates his forces on the capture of General Sherman.

Monroe for Charleston Harbor. The "Retribution," retaken from the wife of the captain, who made the and took the vessel into St. Thomas. New Jersey Legislature.

several boats carrying wounded soldiers at Harpeth Shoals, of the Cumberland River. The "Florida" runs the blockade.

the use of a portion of Judiciary building for soldiers, passed. S. senator from New Jersey. an engagement at Bayou Teche, La. (Union) killed.

at, captured by the rebels on the Red River. The "Florida" is destroyed at Masonboro Inlet, N. C. and

by the rebels near Helena, Ark. The "Florida" is destroyed. The astronomer and gallant soldier, Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., captured by the federals without a

U. S. minister to London, by the "Florida" is destroyed. Fortrea Monroe, her cruise after the

brig "Estelle." The "Florida" is destroyed without opposition. The "Florida" is destroyed.

ing the issue of \$100,000,000 in United States bonds, immediate payment of the army and navy. The "Florida" is destroyed.

Lead, S. C., for the purpose of gaining the forces of the Department of the Army.

deon, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of gaining the forces of the Department of the Army.

, Va. The "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

Army of the Potomac that it is about to be destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

the Department of the South. The "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

Kingston, Jamaica. The "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

ernand from Napoleon arrives at the "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

rg, Miss. The "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

as: the rebels capture the gun-boat "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

ociety." The "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

up by federal troops. The "Florida" is destroyed. The "Florida" is destroyed.

29. The White River expedition returned.

30. The Union forces under General Coreoran obtain a complete victory over the rebels under General Roger A. Prior, near the Blackwater, the engagement being called the Battle of the Deserted House.

—Union gun-boat "Isaac Smith" captured by the rebels in the Stone River, S. C.

—Rebel camp at Dyersburg, Tenn. captured.

—Act to provide for the printing of a report of the banks of the United States approved by the Secretary of the Treasury to print 5,000 copies of the report by the Secretary of each year.

—Official reception of the officers of the private "Florida" at Nassau, B. I.

31. The Charleston blockaders attacked by the rebel iron-clads "Chleora" and "Palmetto State." General Beauregard and flag-officer D. N. Ingraham (rebel) formally declared by proclamation that the blockade of Charleston, S. C., was raised. Union gun-boat "Mercedita" sunk.

—J. P. Benjamin, the rebel secretary of state of the Confederate States, gives official notice to the foreign consuls that the blockade had been broken.

—Governor of Nassau, N. P., extends hospitalities to Captain Maffit of the rebel steamer "Florida."

—Schooner "Hanover" destroyed by the "Retribution."

—The Con. Un. Dem. in Morgan County, Ind., resist the Union soldiers.

—Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn.; rebels defeated.

—Important rebel dispatches captured at Van Buren, Ark.

—Union troops take possession of Shelbyville, Ky.

—Gold at New York 159 to 160½—highest in January, 1863; and lowest, 183½.

February, 1863.

1. Franklin, Tenn., occupied by federal troops.

—A. J. Bollean, editor of the Philadelphia "Evening Journal," released from Fort Mifflin, the indictment against him having been quashed.

—Fort McAllister, Ga., again attacked by the federal forces, but without success.

—Rebels attack Island No. 10, but were driven off by a gun-boat.

2. Bill providing for the employment of negro soldiers passed the U. S. House of Representatives.

—Rebel camp at Middletown, Tenn., surprised by federal troops, and 100 prisoners captured.

—Department of Washington, under the command of Gen. Heintzelman, constituted.

—Union ram "Queen of the West" runs past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and attacked the rebel steamer the "City of Vicksburg."

—Enthusiastic reception of General McClellan at Boston.

3. Rebels attack the Union forces at Dover, Tenn., but are repulsed by the aid of the gun-boats.

—Rebels routed near Independence, Mo.

—Fort Donelson, Tenn., invested by the rebels, who are defeated and driven back with a loss of 150 killed and 300 wounded.

—Guerrillas routed at Mingo Swamp, Mo.: 9 of them killed and 29 wounded.

—Act making appropriations (\$7,655,300) for the payment of invalid and other pensions for next fiscal year, approved by the President. No pension to be paid to persons who have engaged in the present rebellion or given it aid or comfort.

—Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander John L. Worden, of the United States Navy, passed.

4. Engagement at Fort McAllister, Ga.

—Batesville, Ark., entered by Union troops, and the rebels quartered there—driven out and dispersed.

—Union ram "Fulton" disabled by a rebel battery at Cypress Bend: saved by the gun-boats.

—Skirmishing near Lake Providence, La.: 39 rebels killed and wounded.

—Consular and diplomatic expenses appropriation (\$1,260,544 84) act approved by the President.

5. Rebels attack Fort Donelson, Tenn., and are repulsed, with the loss of four guns.

—Union ram "Queen of the West" captures and destroys three rebel transports and an immense amount of supplies on the Red River.

—Rebels routed near Bear Creek, Mo.

—Skirmish near Stafford's Store, Va.

6. Rebels capture a mail coach near Winchester, Va.; but it is retaken the next day.

—Col. Cushman, the rebel cotton burner, captured near Ripley, Tenn.

—General (Horton) retaken at Middleburg and Abbe, Va.; many rebels captured.

ma." The "Ariel" was released on giving bonds for \$225,000, payable 80 days after the recognition of the Confederate States.

8. President Lincoln approved the sentence on the Sioux Indians charged with murder, etc., in Minnesota, and ordered their execution.

—Steamer "Lako City" destroyed by guerrillas at Concordia, Miss.

—Nearly all the newspapers throughout the country were compelled to advance their prices or curtail their dimensions, in consequence of the high price of paper.

9. Concordia, on the Mississippi, burned by the Unionists in retribution for the destruction of the steamer "Lake City" by the rebels.

—Sharp fighting at Laverne, Tenn.

10. Senate bill of last session of Congress, admitting West Virginia into the Union, passed by the House of Representatives (90 v. 55).

—Rebels appeared in force near Nashville, and drove in the Union pickets.

—The Union gun-boats having been fired upon by rebel batteries in front of Port Royal, Va., shelled the town and destroyed a number of its best buildings. They also attacked the batteries, and after an engagement of two hours silenced them. Union loss, two killed and four wounded.

11. Skirmishing on the Blackwater, Va.: Union force overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retire to Suffolk, with three killed and 11 wounded.

—Fredericksburg shelled, and pontoons having been laid across the river, the federals passed over in the face of a terrible fire.

—Successful reconnaissance from Nashville.

—Two of Gen. Banks' vessels put into Port Royal, S. C., disabled.

12. Crossing of the federal army at Fredericksburg continued, and after a few skirmishes they succeeded in taking the city. The artillery of both parties was engaged at intervals during the day, but did very little damage.

—Gun-boat "Calro" blown up by a torpedo in the Yazoo River, and sunk.

13. Battle of Fredericksburg. Fighting commenced at daybreak, but owing to a fog nothing was accomplished until afternoon, when the contest raged furiously. At night each army occupied its position. Gens. Bayard, Taylor, and Jackson (Union) and Gens. Cobb and Gregg (rebel) were killed.

—Union troops surprised and attacked the rebels at Tusculum, Ala., and routed them.

14. Gen. N. P. Banks arrived at New Orleans and superseded Gen. Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf.

—But little fighting was done at Fredericksburg. The artillery was engaged at intervals during the day, but no point gained or damage done.

—Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by rebels.

—Union forces under Gen. Foster, which left Newbern after continual skirmishing on the route, advanced upon Kinston, N. C., where they met the rebels under Gen. Evans. A fight ensued, which lasted three hours, and the enemy dispersed, leaving 250 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, together with 11 pieces of artillery, 500 stand of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., in the hands of the federals. Town entered and partially destroyed by fire.

15. Rebel salt-works at Yellville, Ark., destroyed.

—The advance of Gen. Banks' expedition arrived in New Orleans.

—Rebel raid to Poolesville, Md.

—Firing on the rebel pickets on James Island, N. C.

16. Fredericksburg, Va., evacuated by the federals during last night, and the pontoons over the river removed before the enemy was aware of the movement. The Union army occupied Falmouth.

—Major-Gen. Banks assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, and Gen. Butler issued a farewell address to the army.

—Gen. Burnside wrote his celebrated letter assuming the responsibility of the failure before Fredericksburg.

17. A detachment of the Banks' expedition sent up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, and the troops under Gen. Grover entered and took possession of Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana.

18. Rebels captured a small body of Union men at Lexington, Tenn. In the fight the federals lost seven killed, 10 wounded, and 110 prisoners, and rebels 35 killed and wounded.

—The expedition under Gen. Foster returned to Newbern, N. C. It was absent eight days, during which it lost between 200 and 300 men. It fought four battles, and had numerous skirmishes along the Neuse River and railroad track. The battles of Goldsboro' and Whitehall were splendid victories.

19. Holly Springs, Miss., retaken by the rebels, and the whole garrison made prisoners. About 200 federals were killed and wounded, and about half a million dollars' worth of government stores burned. The rebels also burned 4,000 bales of cotton.

20. Rebels attacked the Union force at Davies' Mills, near Grand Junction, Tenn., but were driven off, leaving 20 dead and 30 wounded on the field.

—A body of Confederate cavalry made a raid on the railroad near Jackson,

ates at Occoquin, Va.

—A body of 350 Confederates surprised by two companies of Kentucky cavalry wounded and 37 captured, and all the

—The Union forces attacked the advanced miles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile on Haines' Bluff. A portion destroyed the Vicksburg and Shreveport arrival of reinforcements.

28. Capitol at Baton Rouge, La., destroyed.

—Battle at Van Buren, Ark.: after a driven across the river. Two steamers by the federals, and also large quantities of horses, etc.

—Union troops evacuated New Madrid.

—Unsuccessful attempt of the rebel Gen. at Fairfax Station, Va.

—After a stubborn contest yesterday and from their first and second lines of defense within two and a half miles of Vicksburg.

29. The Confederates having been defeated along the railroad, attacked the federals in driving them back to their on Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman was to Grant, but that general had been Springs, which not only made co-operation the opportunity of bringing in was that the federals had to withdraw.

—Skirmishing near Stewart's Creek, in wounded, but took upward of 100 prisoners.

30. Skirmishing near Stewart's Creek co.

31. The Bill admitting West Virginia as President.

—The "Monitor" (iron steamer) sunk at officers and 33 men lost.

—At daybreak the fight before Murfreesboro' After desperate fighting, with heavy was driven back, and at night was fo in the morning, with the loss of 26 gen

January,

1. Battle of Galveston: commenced at blockading squadron and the rebel 6 a.m. several rebel steamers protected fight, and captured the U. S. steamer come disabled by a collision. The U up by her commander and all hands rebels entered the city and massacred.

—Fight before Murfreesboro' renewed. ing success and with fearful loss on Confederates retreated. The entire set-to near Stewart's (reek on the 29 not less than 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded federate loss, from their entrenched p.

—Gen. Sherman sent in a flag of truce as dead; and on the 2d the federal exp of Vicksburg.

—Gen. Sherman was superseded by Gen. —Gen. Sullivan with a force of 6,000 men near Lexington, Tenn., and after an them, with very heavy loss in men ar

—Guerrillas under Morgan attacked and Col. Haskins at Lebanon, Ky.

—President Lincoln issued the following the United States of America. A twenty-second day of September, in eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation of the United States, containing, and wit:

"That on the first day of January, eight hundred and sixty-three, all State or designated part of a State, the rebellion against the United States, free, and the executive government military and naval authority thereof freedom of such persons, and will do sons or any of them in any effort they

of 350 Confederates surprised at Elk Fork, Campbell County, Ky., 30 companies of Kentucky cavalry. In the fight 17 were killed and 100 and 57 captured, and all their camp equipage was destroyed. Union forces attacked the advanced works of the rebels extending six miles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile the gun-boats attacked the batteries on Haines' Bluff. A portion of the expedition was also sent to destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

Hotel at Baton Rouge, La., destroyed by fire.

at Van Buren, Ark.: after a short engagement the rebels were driven across the river. Two steamers and 100 prisoners were captured by the federals, and also large quantities of corn, camp equipage, etc.

troops evacuated New Madrid.

successful attempt of the rebel Gen. Stuart to capture the dépôt of stores at Fairfax Station, Va.

stubborn contest yesterday and to-day, the Confederates were driven from their first and second lines of defense, and the federals advanced to within two and a half miles of Vicksburg.

Confederates having been heavily reinforced from Grenada and the railroad, attacked the federals with their full force, and succeeded in driving them back to their first line of defense. In the attack on Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman was to have had the co-operation of Gen. Grant, but that general had been compelled to fall back from Holly Springs, which not only made co-operation impossible, but had given the rebels the opportunity of bringing in reinforcements. The consequence was that the federals had to withdraw from the contest.

fighting near Stewart's Creek, in which the federals lost 70 killed and 100 wounded, but took upward of 100 prisoners.

fighting near Stewart's Creek continued, without apparent result.

Bill admitting West Virginia as a State of the Union signed by the President.

Monitor" (iron steamer) sunk at sea, south of Cape Hatteras. Two steamers and 38 men lost.

break the fight before Murfreesboro was renewed with great fury. In a desperate fighting, with heavy losses, a portion of the federal force was driven back, and at night was four miles from the position occupied the morning, with the loss of 26 guns.

January, 1863.

of Galveston: commenced at 5 A.M. by a fight between the U. S. landing squadron and the rebel batteries at Virginia Point. About 100 rebel steamers protected by cotton bales joined in the fight, and captured the U. S. steamer "Harriet Lane," which had been disabled by a collision. The U. S. steamer "Westfield" was blown up by her commander and all hands perished, and subsequently the rebels entered the city and massacred the small garrison stationed there before Murfreesboro renewed. The battle was continued with varying success and with fearful loss on both sides until the 4th, when the federals retreated. The entire loss by the federals, from the first to near Stewart's Creek on the 29th to the 4th inst., was estimated at less than 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss, from their intrenched position, was not so large.

Gen. Sherman sent in a flag of truce asking leave of the rebels to bury his dead; and on the 2d the federal expedition withdrew from the vicinity of Vicksburg.

Gen. Sherman was superseded by Gen. McClernand.

Gen. Sullivan with a force of 6,000 men attacked the rebels under Forest at Lexington, Tenn., and after an engagement lasting all day defeated them, with very heavy loss in men and guns.

Gen. Hasler under Morgan attacked and repulsed by the federal troops under Gen. Lincoln issued the following proclamation: By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.—Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then thenceforth and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such person or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

Virginia—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

1. Public debt of the United States:

Loan of 1842 in course of payment	\$2,838,364 11
Loan of 1847.....	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848.....	8,908,841 80
Loan of 1858.....	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860.....	7,022,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of Feb. 8, 1861.....	10,415,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of July 18, 1861.....	50,002,000 00
Loan of 1862, five-twenty 6 per cent.....	25,050,550 00
Texas indemnity	8,461,000 00
Oregon war debt	1,026,600 00
Texas debt	112,092 59
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 48
Treasury notes under acts for 1857.....	104,561 64
Treasury notes under acts subsequent	2,750,350 00
Treasury notes 7-30 per cent. interest	139,998,000 00
Temporary deposits at 4 per cent.	88,458,008 00
Temporary deposits at 5 per cent.	41,777,698 00
U. S. notes receivable for customs	14,918,315 25
U. S. notes legal tender	223,108,000 00
Postal currency less than one dollar	6,844,986 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.....	110,321,241 65
Regulations on the Treasury for soldiers' pay and other creditors, due but not paid	53,117,597 46

Total funded and unfunded debt\$788,804,252 64

—Public debt of the Confederate States:

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Under act of Feb. 25, 1861	\$14,857,000
" " May 16, 1861	6,414,500
" " Aug. 19, 1861	67,585,100
" " Dec. 24, 1861—	
Deposit certificates	\$89,055,870
" " redeemed	12,516,400—
	66,488,470
Total bonds and stocks.....	\$145,476,870

TREASURY NOTES.

6.65 per cent. notes	\$992,000
Two years' notes	10,919,025
General currency	272,022,467
7.30 per cent. notes	120,480,000
\$1 and \$2 notes.....	6,216,200—
	410,629,692
Total legal tender and floating debt	\$556,106,062

killed, 6,000 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners: rebel loss equally large.

—John P. Usher, of Indiana, nominated to succeed Caleb B. Smith as Secretary of the Interior.

—Gen. Milroy, in West Virginia, issued a proclamation notifying the people of Winchester and vicinity of the provisions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

—A number of Union soldiers murdered by the rebels at Lexington, Mo.

—Rebel fort at Little River, N. C., captured.

—A large indignation meeting at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of protesting against President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

—Slight reverse of the Union troops in Hardy County, Va.: 88 captured.

6. The Union force under General Carter reach Manchester, Ky., on its return from a raid into East Tennessee, where they had destroyed bridges and taken a number of prisoners.

—The rebels capture a bridge train at Antioch, Tenn.

—Henry Ward Beecher's lecture at Elizabeth, New Jersey, disturbed by a mob.

—Act to improve the organization of the United States cavalry forces approved by the President.

7. Successful reconnoissance of Union troops from Yorktown, in the neighborhood of West Point, Va.

—Enthusiastic reception of General Butler by the citizens of Philadelphia.

—General Rosecrans moves his headquarters beyond Murfreesboro, Tenn.

—Skirmishing at Beaufort, S. C.

8. General Butler meets a hearty reception by the citizens at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.

—The rebels make an attack on Springfield, Mo., and succeed in driving out the federal troops. The Union forces ultimately defeat the guerrillas.

—The Union forces surprise a rebel camp at Huntoon's Mills, near Fort Pillow.

—The rebel guerrillas burn the steamer "Mussulman," near Memphis, Tenn.

—Union force from Yorktown make a raid to Pamunkey River, Va., destroy the ferry-boat, a steamer, several sloops, the railroad dépôt, etc., and return without loss.

—Union raid upon a rebel camp near Ripley, Tenn.: rebel loss—8 killed, 20 wounded, and 46 taken prisoners; no Union loss.

9. General Halleck issues a special order thanking General Rosecrans and his army for their gallant conduct and victory over the rebels at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

—The rebels repulsed at Providence Church, on the Blackwater, Va.

—Return of the reconnoitering expedition from West Point, Va., to Fortress Monroe.

—President Davis addresses the Legislature of Mississippi.

—Exchange of 20,000 prisoners effected.

—French war vessels make an unsuccessful demonstration upon Acapulco, one of the principal ports of Mexico on the Pacific, and sail for Mazatlan.

—Ship "George Griswold," laden with supplies for the Lancashire operatives, sails from New York.

10. Cavalry skirmish at Catlett's Station, Va.

—Battle at Arkansas Post. The Union forces under the command of McClernand.

—English steamer "Rising Dawn" captured.

—Brig "J. P. Elliott" captured by the privateer "Retribution."

—Bombardment of Galveston begun.

—Rebels in Western Texas fall upon and massacre a number of German farmers.

11. Fort Hindman and Arkansas Post, forts on the Arkansas River, surrendered by the rebels. The Union loss in the several fights was 129 killed, 581 wounded, and 17 missing. The rebels lost 7,880 prisoners and large amounts of stores.

—Fight at Hartsville, Mo.: no decisive result.

—Federal gun-boat "Hatteras" sunk by the "Alabama" on the coast of Texas.

—General Weltzel crossed Berwick Bay and attacked and destroyed the rebel gun-boat "Cotton" on the Bayou Teché.

13. General John E. Wool assumes command of the Department of the East; headquarters at New York city.

—President Davis transmits a message to the rebel Congress at Richmond, Va., recommending the passage of retaliatory measures against the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation.

navy of the United States, passed.

18. General Hunter arrives at Hilton Head, S. C., for the purpose of assuming command of the federal forces of the Department of the South.

—A large Union fleet sailed from Napoleon, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., for Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, Miss., the following days.

19. Cavalry skirmish at Burnt Ordinary, Va.

—The Mexicans make a sortie from Puebla and completely rout the remnants of the French army.

20. General Burnside announces to the Army of the Potomac that he will meet the enemy again.

—General Hunter assumes command of the Department of the South.

—Rebel privateer "Alabama" arrives at Kingston, Jamaica.

21. Expedition under General McClernand from Napoleon, Young's Point, 9 miles from Vicksburg, Miss.

—Engagement near Sabine Pass, Texas: the rebels capture the "Morning Light" and the bark "Velocity."

—Rebel camp at Columbia, Mo., broken up by federal troops.

—Rebels concentrate their forces in North Carolina to overthrow the army under General Foster.

22. The Army of the Potomac under Burnside, having been moving on account of heavy rains, attempts to cross the Rappahannock River, but is foiled by a storm and its forward movement abandoned.

—General Fitz-John Porter dismissed from the Union service.

—The Polish Central Committee calls upon the Poles to strike the rebels.

23. Five Union men shot by the rebels at Little Rock, Ark.

—Act appropriating \$183,394 for the support of the Military Academy, fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, approved by the President.

24. General Burnside, at his own request, relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Joseph Hooker assumed the command.

25. The rebels in Tennessee make a raid on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and destroy a number of cars, etc.

—The iron-clad "Montauk" arrives off Fort McAllister, Ga.

—First regiment of Union colored soldiers organized at Fort Monroe.

—Rebel pickets at Klinton, N. C., captured.

—Captain Semmes and crew of the rebel steamer "Alabama" captured at Kingston, Jamaica.

26. General Burnside turns over the command of the Army of the Potomac to General Hooker.

—General Franklin relieved of his division command.

—General Sumner relieved of his command.

—Bark "Golden Rule" burned by the "Alabama."

—Ship "Washington" captured by the "Alabama."

—Peace resolutions offered in the rebel Congress by Mr. Foote.

—Lower batteries at Vicksburg shelled by gun-boat "Chillicothe."

—Engagement at Woodbury, Tenn.: 85 rebels killed and 100 wounded.

—United States steamer "Swan" wrecked.

27. General Hooker visited Washington.

—Cavalry skirmish at Middleburg, Va.

—General Burnside arrives in New York.

—A. D. Botelan, proprietor of the Philadelphia "Evening Journal," arrested under orders from Washington.

—Bombardment of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, by the Union iron-clad "Montauk" and other boats. The fort resists the attack.

—Brig "Chastelaine" burned by the "Alabama."

—Skirmish at Bloomfield, Mo. Rebels driven out and dispersed.

—Rebels begin to overrun the north part of the State of Mississippi.

—Skirmish on Plaquemine Bayou, La.

28. The Banks' expedition sails from Hampton Roads.

—A steamer and 400 rebels captured by the federal forces at Van Dike.

29. Excitement in Philadelphia in consequence of the arrest of the "Evening Journal."

—English steamer "Princess Royal" captured by the blockade runner "Cotton" off Charleston, S. C.

—Arkansas Post evacuated, and the fort destroyed.

—Fight with the Indians in Bear River, Wash. Ter. The Indians with great loss.

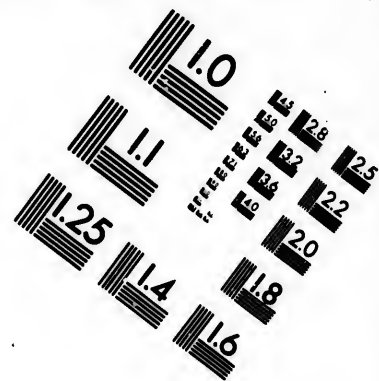
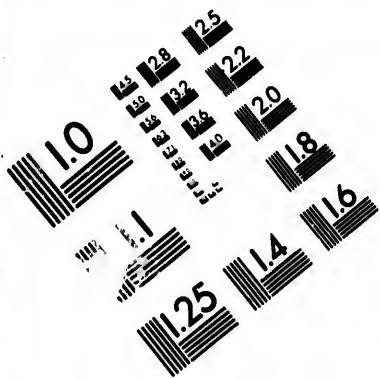
—General McClernand lands opposite Vicksburg.

—The Army of the Potomac reorganized into grand divisions.

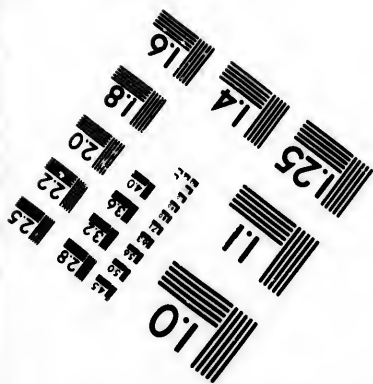
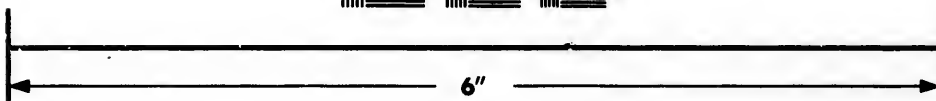
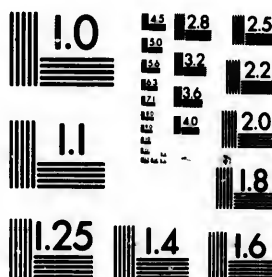
passed.
 Hilton Head, S. C., for the purpose of again
 the federal forces of the Department of the
 from Napoleon, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., for
 men's Bend, near Vicksburg, Miss., on this and
 Ordinary, Va.
 from Puebla and completely rout a detach-
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 mand of the Department of the South,
 arrives at Kingston, Jamaica.
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 es in North Carolina to overwhelm the Union
 e under Burnside, having been delayed in
 y rains, attempts to cross the Rappahannock;
 forward movement abandoned.
 mitted from the Union service.
 so calls upon the Poles to strike for liberty.
 the rebels at Little Rock, Ark.
 or the support of the Military Academy for the
 1864, approved by the President.
 own request, relieved of the command of the
 and General Joseph Hooker assigned as his
 make a raid on the railroad between Nashville
 a number of cars, etc.
 rives off Fort McAllister, Ga.
 ored soldiers organized at Fort Royal, S. C.
 C., captured.
 the rebel steamer "Alabama" welcomed at
 er the command of the Army of the Potomac
 his division command.
 his command.
 d by the "Alabama."
 id by the "Alabama."
 he rebel Congress by Mr. Foote.
 g shelled by gun-boat "Chillicothe."
 Tenn.: 85 rebels killed and 100 wounded.
 n" wrecked.
 ashington.
 rg, Va.
 New York.
 of the Philadelphia "Evening Journal," ar-
 Washington.
 later, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, by the
 " and other boats. The fort resisted all at-
 y the "Alabama."
 Rebels driven out and dispersed.
 orth part of the State of Mississippi.
 ou, La.
 is from Hampton Roads.
 ured by the federal forces at Van Buren, Ark.
 a in consequence of the arrest of the editor
 Royal" captured by the blockading squadron
 d the fort destroyed.
 ar River, Wash. Ter. The Indians defeated
 opposite Vicksburg.
 organized into grand divisions.

prisoners captured.
 —Department of Washington, under the command of Gen. Heintzelman,
 constituted.
 —Union ram "Queen of the West" runs past the rebel batteries at Vicks-
 burg, and attacked the rebel steamer the "City of Vicksburg."
 —Enthusiastic reception of General McClellan at Boston.
 3. Rebels attack the Union forces at Dover, Tenn., but are repulsed by the
 aid of the gun-boats.
 —Rebels routed near Independence, Mo.
 —Fort Donelson, Tenn., invested by the rebels, who are defeated and driven
 back with a loss of 150 killed and 800 wounded.
 —Guerrillas routed at Mingo Swamp, Mo.: 9 of them killed and 29 wounded.
 —Act making appropriations (\$7,655,800) for the payment of invalid and
 other pensions for next fiscal year, approved by the President. No pen-
 sion to be paid to persons who have engaged in the present rebellion or
 given it aid or comfort.
 —Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander John L.
 Worden, of the United States navy, passed.
 4. Engagement at Fort McAllister, Ga.
 —Batesville, Ark., entered by Union troops, and the rebels quartered there-
 in driven out and dispersed.
 —Union ram "Fulton" disabled by a rebel battery at Cypress Bend: saved
 by the gun-boats.
 —Skirmishing near Lake Providence, La.: 89 rebels killed and wounded.
 —Consular and diplomatic expenses appropriation (\$1,260,544 84) act ap-
 proved by the President.
 5. Rebels attack Fort Donelson, Tenn., and are repulsed, with the loss of
 four guns.
 —Union ram "Queen of the West" captures and destroys three rebel trans-
 ports and an immense amount of supplies on the Red River.
 —Rebels routed near Bear Creek, Mo.
 —Skirmish near Stafford's Store, Va.
 6. Rebels capture a mail coach near Winchester, Va.; but it is retaken the
 next day.
 —Col. Cushman, the rebel cotton burner, captured near Ripley, Tenn.
 —Cavalry (Union) raid to Middleburg and Aldie, Va.: many rebels cap-
 tured.
 —Act amendatory of "the act of June 7, 1862, for the collection of direct
 taxes in insurrectionary districts," etc., approved by the President.
 —General Banks publishes the President's Emancipation Proclamation to
 the people of Louisiana.
 —Workingmen of New York hold a mass meeting at Tammany Hall, and
 pass resolutions against the introduction of negro laborers into the
 Northern States.
 7. Mutiny of the 109th regiment of Illinois Volunteers.
 —Dawson, a guerrilla leader, and several of his men taken near Dyersburg,
 Tenn.
 —Reconnaissance from the right wing of the Army of the Potomac.
 —Engagement near Williamsburg, Va.: Union cavalry fall into an ambush
 and lose about 40 men.
 —Rebel Secretary of State declares that the blockade of Galveston and Sa-
 bine Pass has been raised, and that the ports are open to commerce.
 —Act authorizing the raising of volunteers for the better defense of Ken-
 tucky approved by the President: 20,000 men authorized, the officers to
 be appointed by the State authorities.
 —Act providing for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific
 States and Territories approved by the President: appropriates \$80,000.
 —Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Charles
 Henry Davis, and other officers of the navy, in pursuance of the recom-
 mendation of the President, passed.
 8. Guerrillas routed near Independence, Mo.
 —Lebanon, Tenn., entered by Union troops, and 600 rebels under Morgan
 captured.
 —Circulation of the "Chicago Times" suppressed.
 9. Army appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1863, approved by
 the President. Total, \$729,861,898 80.
 —Collision between transport "North Star" and steamer "Ella Warley"
 near Sandy Hook.
 —Reconnoitering expedition (Union) sets out from Centreville, Va.
 —Skirmish near Summerville, Va.: rebels routed and driven off.
 —Post-office appropriation act approved by the President: appropriates
 \$12,830,000 for the service.





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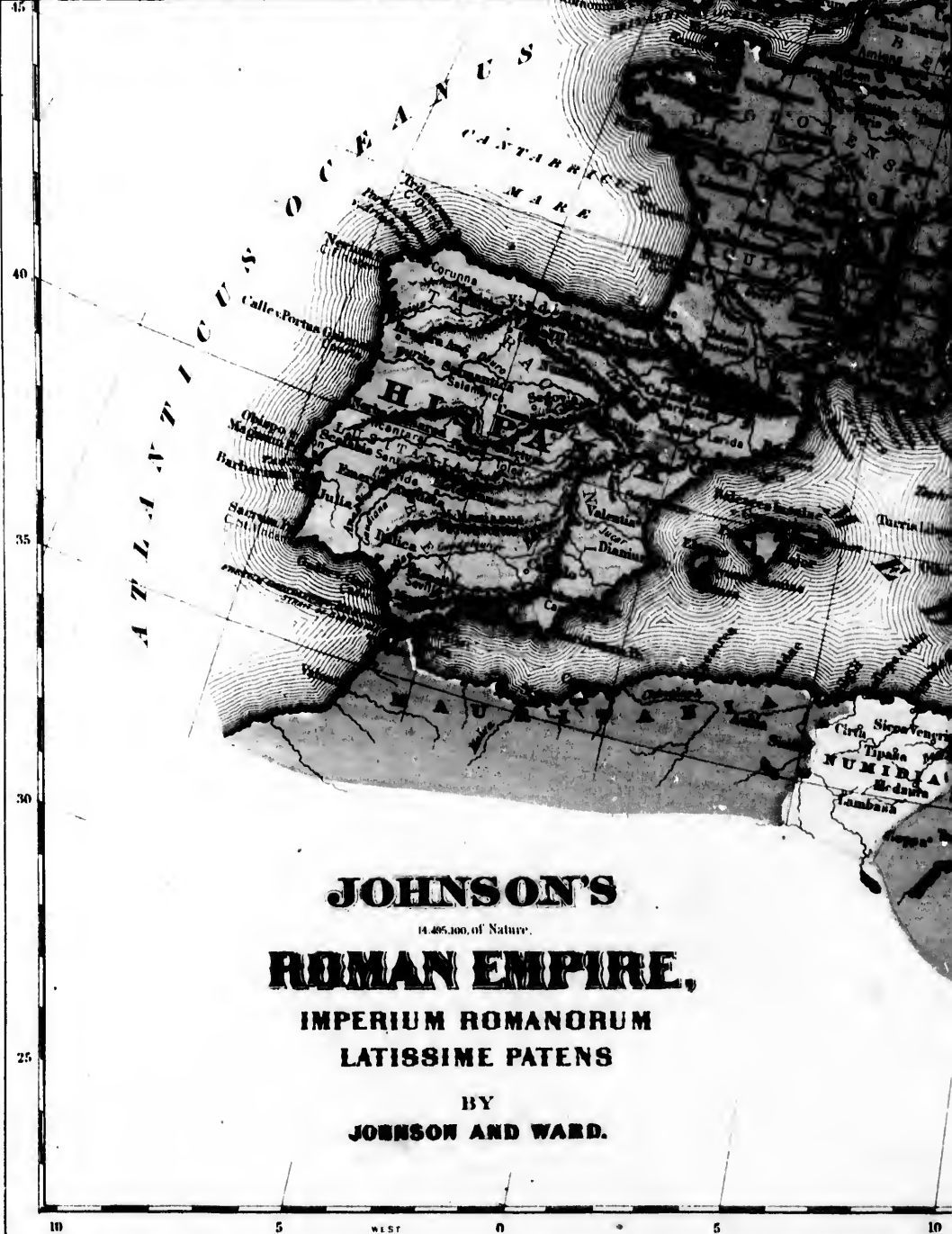


No. 103

SICILIA

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.

One Geographical or 57.42 Statute Miles to one Inch



JOHNSON'S

14,485,100. of Nature.

ROMAN EMPIRE,

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LATISSIME PATENS

BY

JOHNSON AND WARD.

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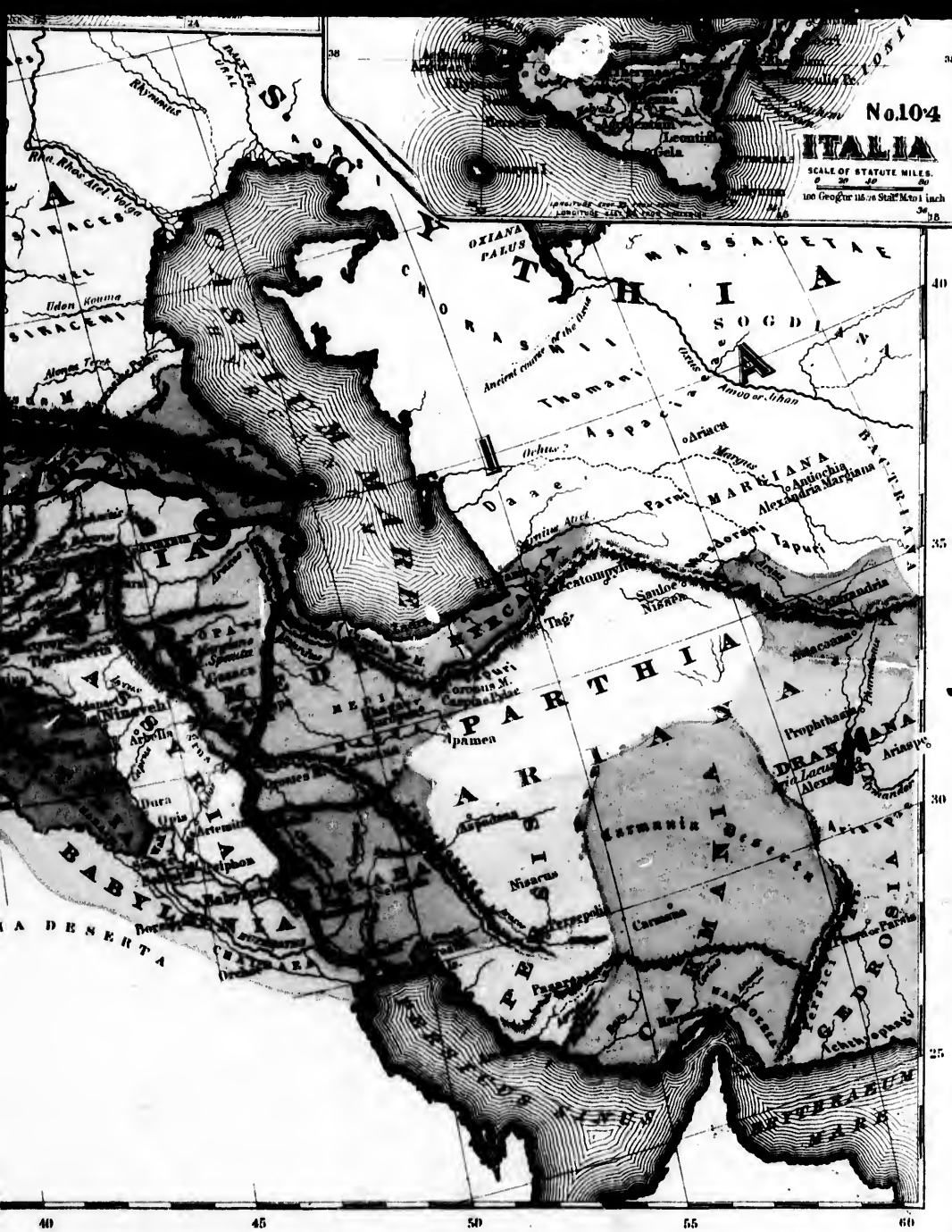
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200 Geographical or 230.33 Statute Miles to one inch

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No. 104

ITALIA
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
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100 Geographical Statute Miles 1 Inch



9. Gen. Hunter, at Beaufort, S. C., issues an order conscripting all the able-bodied negroes in his department.
- A mob drive colored laborers away from their employment on the Erie Railway Long Dock, New Jersey.
10. Arrival at New York of the bark "Benefactor," bringing the first cargo of tea from Japan.
- General Rosecrans publishes an order declaring that rebel soldiers found in federal uniforms, or carrying the federal flag, shall not be treated as prisoners of war or receive quarter in battle.
- Official denial that the blockade at Charleston, S. C., had been raised.
- Rebels defeated at Old River, La., and lose 11 killed and wounded, and 25 prisoners.
- News received at New York of the capture of the rebel Indian Agency at Wachita, Tex., by loyal Delawares and Shawnees.
11. Secessionists at New Orleans attempt to assassinate General Banks on his way to the opera.
- Secretary Seward transmitted to the Senate a communication relative to the visit of the French minister to the rebel capital.
12. Skirmishing at Bolivar, Tenn.: 11 rebels killed and wounded.
- National currency bill passes the Senate.
- Skirmish near Smithfield, Va.: capture and recapture of a few men.
- Disastrous fire occurs at Norfolk, Va.
- Ship "Jacob Bell," from China, captured and burned by the rebel cruiser "Florida;" the cargo was valued at \$1,000,000.
- Rebel fort on Pellean Island, near Galveston, Tex., shelled by the U. S. steamship "Brooklyn."
- Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the current fiscal year approved by the President: total deficiencies, \$100,953,581 74.
13. Levees on the Mississippi cut by the Union forces.
- Court of inquiry relative to the cotton and other traffic on the Mississippi River ordered and instituted.
- Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.
- U. S. gun-boat "Indianola" runs the blockade at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Joint resolution of Congress to compensate the sailors on the gun-boat "Cairo" for loss of clothing, passed.
14. Cavalry fight at Annandale, Va.: Union forces surprised and defeated: 15 killed and missing and several wounded.
- Union steamer "Queen of the West," near Gordon's Landing, Red River, grounds, is disabled by the rebels, and abandoned.
- Act to incorporate the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children, approved by the President.
15. Fight at Arkadelphia, Ark.: rebels defeated with a loss of 26 men; Union loss 14 men.
- Cavalry fight near Cainesville, Tenn., resulting in a Union victory.
- Rebels attack a train near Nolansville, Ky., but are driven off with loss.
- Dr. Cheever preaches on "Negro Emancipation" in the Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.
- Secession demonstration at Baltimore suppressed by the authorities.
16. Joint resolution of Congress to revive "an act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, etc., passed: commissioners to examine claims to have six months to make their report in.
- Conscription bill passed United States Senate.
- General Hunter commanding at Fort Royal, places Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson under arrest for refusing to fight in company with negroes.
- Act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, approved by the President: provides for a commission to adjust claims in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota.
17. Forage train captured by rebels near Romney, Va.
- Order suppressing the "Chicago Times" rescinded.
18. Clinton, Tenn., destroyed by Union troops.
- Proclamation issued by Gen. Beauregard, informing the rebel forces and people that an attack on Charleston and Savannah was imminent, and would probably soon be made. He calls upon the people of South Carolina and Georgia to take up arms against the Yankee invaders.
- Union mortar boats open fire on Vicksburg.
- The Conf. Union Dem. State Convention of Kentucky dispersed by the Union troops stationed at Frankfort.
- Orders issued to register all disloyal persons resident or visiting Key West, Fla.
19. Hopefield, Ark. (opposite Memphis), a guerrilla nest, burned by order of Gen. Harbur.
- Brig "Emily Fisher" captured off Castle Island, and burned by the privateer "Retribution."
- Rebels near Coldwater were surprised and routed: 15 taken and 9 or 10 killed and wounded.
22. Ship "Golden Eagle" destroyed.
- Yazoo Pass expedition reaches Memphis and reaches the Coldwater on the 23. Skirmish at Athens, Ky.: the General taken.
- U. S. Senate pass a bill authorizing corpus.
- Fight at Greenville, Miss.: a federal privateer captures the rebel steamer.
- Rebel robbers numbering 700 storm Tennessee.
24. Act to divide Michigan into two Territories.
- Act to provide for a temporary government approved by the President: all point where the southwest corner south to the southern line of New constituted a separate territory.
- Gun-boat "Indianola" (Union iron four rebel steamers.
- Stuart's rebel cavalry make a raid on Court House, Va.
- Galveston, Tex., shelled by the U. S. 25. Cavalry skirmishes at Harwood across Kelley's Ford.
- Naval expedition through Yazoo Lake.
- Dupont's powder mills near Wilmington, N. C., destroyed.
- Cavalry skirmish at Piedant's Farm.
- Rebels dispersed at Licktown, Ky.
- Sharp cavalry fight near Strasburg defeated with a loss of 200 killed.
- Anglo-rebel steamer "Peterhoff" near St. Thomas.
- Rebel steamer "Retribution" arrives.
- Act to prevent correspondence with such act declared a misdemeanor: imprisonment from six months to a year.
- Act making appropriations (\$7,000,000) and judicial expenses of the government approved by the President.
- Act to amend an act entitled "an act and officers of the government from contracts, office, or place," etc., the "bribery" act of 1863, so amended.
- Act to provide a national currency: stocks, and to provide for the same approved by the President. Treasury Department, with a commission appointed by the President and the Treasury, etc. Associations of any number of persons not less than 25, not be less than \$50,000, nor in excess of \$100,000. Every such association interest-bearing bonds of the United States, the capital stock paid in, for which the cent of the current value of such bonds. The notes issued shall not exceed the amount of the bonds so deposited to the States and Territories, and the other half by the States and Territories to be formed, but without banking capital. Plates are to be issued for \$1,000 notes, expressing that they are for the use of the association, and bearing the treasury seal, and the promise of the association to pay to the order of the association, or its vice-president, and cashier. All such notes shall be legal tender, etc. See Public Laws of the United States.
26. Cherokee National Council republishes a declaration of independence for the nation, disqualifies the government.
- Morgan's guerrillas capture the privateer "Barren River, Ky.
- Guerrillas capture a government train, and set the locomotive on fire, but did not succeed.
- Cavalry skirmishes on the Strasburg.
27. Union cavalry reconnoissance fr

AL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Ship "Golden Eagle" destroyed by the rebel steamer "Alabama."
 Yaxoo Pass expedition reaches Moon Lake, which it leaves on the 25th, and reaches the Coldwater on the 28th.

Skirmish at Athens, Ky.: the rebel guerrilla Morgan (brother of the General) taken.

U. S. Senate pass a bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Battle at Greenville, Miss.: a federal major killed.

Rebel robbers numbering 700 strong operating about this time in Eastern Tennessee.

Act to divide Michigan into two judicial districts, approved by the President.

Act to provide for a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona, approved by the President: all of New Mexico west of a line from the point where the southwest corner of Colorado joins New Mexico due south to the southern line of New Mexico (or northern line of Mexico) is constituted a separate territory under the name of Arizona.

Gun-boat "Indianola" (Union iron-clad) captured near Grand Gulf by four rebel steamers.

Quart's rebel cavalry make a raid across the Rappahannock, near Stafford Court House, Va.

Galveston, Tex., shelled by the U. S. steamer "Brooklyn."

Cavalry skirmishes at Harwood Church, Va.: rebels routed and escape across Kelley's Ford.

Naval expedition through Yaxoo Pass above Vicksburg, Miss., left Moon Lake.

Explosion of powder mills near Wilmington, Del., explode and cause great losses.

Cavalry skirmish at Piedant's Farm, Va.

Rebels dispersed at Licktick, Ky.

Sharp cavalry fight near Strasburg, Va.: the Union forces surprised and defeated with a loss of 300 killed and captured.

Anglo-rebel steamer "Peterhoff" captured by U. S. steamer "Vanderbilt" near St. Thomas.

Rebel steamer "Retribution" arrived at Nassau.

Act to prevent correspondence with the rebels, approved by the President: such act declared a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment from six months to five years.

Act making appropriations (\$7,167,075 02) for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1862-63, approved by the President.

Act to amend an act entitled "an act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office, or place," etc., approved by the President: extends the "bribery" act of 1862, so as to embrace any agents of the government.

Act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved by the President. This act establishes a Bureau in the Treasury Department, with a controller of the currency as its head, appointed by the President and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, etc. Associations for banking purposes may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, and the amount of stock may not be less than \$50,000, nor in cities of 100,000 inhabitants not less than \$100,000. Every such association shall transfer to the United States interest-bearing bonds of the United States to not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, for which circulating notes to the value of 90 per cent of the current value of such bonds shall be returned to the bank. The notes issued shall not exceed \$300,000,000, half this sum to be appropriated to the States and Territories according to representative population, and the other half by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations to be formed, but without regard to the distribution of existing banking capital. Plates are to be made for \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$1,000 notes, expressing that they are secured by United States stocks, and bearing the treasury seal, signature of treasurer and register, the promise of the association to pay on demand, with names of president, vice-president, and cashier. All plates are to be kept by the controller, etc., etc. See Public Laws of the United States for 1862-63.

Cherokee National Council repeals the secession ordinance, abolishes slavery in the nation, disqualifies disloyalists, and adjourns.

Morgan's guerrillas capture the federal transport "Hetty Gliman" on Barron River, Ky.

Guerrillas capture a government freight-train near Woodburn, Tenn., steal the property, and set the locomotive off under full steam to smash a passenger train, but did not succeed.

Cavalry skirmishes on the Strasburg (Va.) Road: Union loss 200.

Union cavalry reconnaissance from Centerville, Va.

2. Ship "John A. Park" captured and burned by the rebel steamer "Alabama."

—Town of Lake Providence, La., destroyed by fire.

—Union cavalry capture a party (80) of Mosby's guerrillas near Aldie, Va.

—Cavalry fight near Petersburg, Tenn.: rebels defeated, with 12 killed and 20 wounded.

—Sharp fight at Salem Pike, 16 miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., between the regulars of Gen. Rosecrans' army and a large force of Bragg's: the rebels twice beaten.

3. Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the government of the United States, approved by the President.

—Act authorizing an increase in the number of major-generals and brigadier-generals for forces in the service of the United States approved: authorizes 80 additional major and 75 brigadier generals for volunteers.

3. Joint resolution of Congress, thanking Major-General William S. Rosecrans and soldiers for gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesboro, passed.

—Joint resolution authorizing the collection income of postage duty on unpaid mail matter from foreign countries, passed.

—Act of Congress authorizing the issue (including the \$100,000,000 in United States notes authorized by the resolution of 17th January) of \$900,000,000, approved by the President. This loan may be issued in ten to forty years' bonds at not exceeding 6 per cent; in Treasury notes to run not longer than three years nor carry more than 6 per cent interest; or in United States notes without interest, each in amounts designated in the act. The act also provides for the issue of \$50,000,000 in fractional currency.

—Act amendatory of the Tax Law passed both houses, as amended by a Committee of Conference, and was approved by the President.

—Expedition left Belle Plain, Va., for Northumberland County, Va.

—U. S. gun-boat "Indianola" destroyed by the rebels.

—U. S. gun-boat "George Washington" blown up on Broad River.

—Act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and of the Ordnance Department, etc., approved by the President.

—Act making appropriations (\$22,509,237 61) for sundry civil expenses for the years ending June 30, 1863 and 1864, approved.

—Act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved. When the President deems it necessary and required for public safety during the present rebellion, he is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ in all or in any part of the United States, etc.

—Act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize-goods, approved: the President may, for three years only, grant letters of commission to privateers as he may deem proper.

—Act to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada approved: establishes a branch at Carson City, and appropriates \$100,000 for expenses.

—Act granting lands to the State of Kansas in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs, approved.

—Act granting appropriations (\$2,178,500) for Indian annuities, etc., for the fiscal year 1863-64, approved.

—Act granting to Michigan and Wisconsin lands in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Houghton, Portage Lake, and south to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.

—Act incorporating the National Academy approved.

—Act providing for the temporary government of Idaho approved.

—Act making appropriations (\$71,041,401) for the naval service for the fiscal year 1863-64 approved.

—Act to authorize the removal of certain Indian tribes in Minnesota and Dakota approved.

4. 37th Congress adjourned—Senate convened in extra session.

—Skirmish near Franklin, Tenn.

—Skirmish at Skeet, N. C.

—Rebels routed near Chapel Hill, Tenn.: 12 killed and 73 captured.

—Palmyra, Mo., burned by Union gun-boats.

—Union troops repulsed on Pamlico River, N. C.

—Rebels defeated at Swan Quarter, N. C.: rebel loss 23 killed; Union loss 18 killed.

5. General Hunter relieves Brig.-Gen. Naglee of his command.

—General Halleck addresses a letter to Gen. Rosecrans relative to the treatment of disloyal persons.

—A Union force under Col. Colburn captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn.

—Skirmishes at Black Bayou, La.

—Union men hunted and shot in Indiana.

—Washington, N. C., invested by the rebels.

—The "Crisis" newspaper office at Columbus, Ohio, destroyed by soldiers.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT

10. Jacksonville, Fla., taken by the 1st South Carolina (colored) Regiment.
 —President Lincoln issues a proclamation ordering all absent soldiers to return to their several regiments before the 1st April.
 —Skirmish at Rutherford's Creek, near Columbus, Tenn.: rebels defeated and captured.
 —Rebels under Van Dorn retreat toward Shelbyville, Tenn.
 —Rebel steamer "Parallel" burned on the Tallahatchie.
 —Attack on guerrillas near Covington, Tenn.: 25 killed and many captured.
 —Marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
 11. Guerrillas repulsed in an attack on a train 13 miles from Paris, Ky.
 —Governor Cannon, of Delaware, declared the federal authority paramount to that of the State.
 12. Extra session of the U. S. Senate adjourned *sine die*.
 —Reconnaissance from Franklin, Tenn., returned, having driven the rebels beyond Duck River without fighting.
 —Rebel raid to Hilton Head Island, S. C., in the night.
 —U. S. gun-boat "Chillicothe" attacked at the town of Greenwood, near Vicksburg.
 13. Rebels burn signal station, etc., at Spanish Wells, S. C.
 —Rebels attack Newbern, N. C., but are dispersed by the Union gun-boat.
 —Engagement between the U. S. gun-boat "Chillicothe" and the rebel Fort Pemberton at the mouth of the Tallahatchie: the fort silenced.
 —Affair between the rebel and Union forces at Deep Gully, N. C.
 —Rebel forces under Van Dorn escape from before General Rosecrans' army at Duck River, Tenn.
 14. Bombardment of Port Hudson, La., commenced at 2 p.m. and continued to 5 p.m. At 12 m. a desperate engagement took place, the Union vessels attempting to pass the batteries: the firing was terrific, and great damage was done to the fleet. The "Mississippi" (flag-ship) was disabled, and burned by order of Admiral Farragut. The second battle lasted from midnight to 2 a.m.
 —Rebels under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee advance on the Union lines at Gloucester, Va., but retire on learning that our forces had been reinforced.
 —Engagement at Deep Gully, N. C., continued.
 —Reconnoitering force returned to Murfreesboro after 11 days' absence, and brought in 50 rebels.
 —Ship "Punjab" captured by the rebel steamer "Alabama."
 15. Schooner "Chapman" fitted out at San Francisco as a privateer, is taken possession of by the U. S. Marshal.
 —The "Jeffersonian" newspaper office at Richmond, Ind., destroyed by Union soldiers.
 16. Cavalry expedition under Gen. Averill, sent out from Falmouth, Va., to scour the country of rebels, reached Morrisville, and before daylight next day a portion reached Bealton Station; the main body under Gen. A. moving toward Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock.
 —Great mass meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y.
 —Water admitted into the canal at Lake Providence.
 —Guerrillas captured near Covington, Ky.
 —Guerrillas captured at Wesley, Ky.
 17. Cavalry under Averill reached Kelley's Ford, where they found the enemy under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee in possession. A gallant charge was made, and the river crossed after an obstinate contest, the enemy, leaving dead and wounded, fleeing to the woods. After a pursuit of two miles the Union forces were again formed, and the reinforced enemy renewed the attack with artillery, but were again repulsed. The battle lasted five hours, and was a series of hand-to-hand conflicts, resulting in the falling back of the enemy; and at 6 p.m. the Union troops recrossed the river, carrying with them their dead and wounded, prisoners, and a large number of horses, etc. This battle is characterized as one of the ablest and most gallantly fought cavalry contests of the war, and one of the most successful.
 —Steamer "Calypso" arrived at Charleston, having run the blockade.
 —Col. James B. Fry appointed Provost-Marshal-General.
 —Splintered fighting on the Blackwater: attempt to carry the rebel breast-works unsuccessful.
 —Rebel works at Franklin, Va., attacked by Union troops without success.
 —Price of gold at Richmond 400 to 425.
 18. Peace resolutions passed the House of Reps. of New Jersey by a vote of 88 to 18.
 —\$1,000,000 loan bill also passed the same, and also tax bill for \$300,000.
 —Skirmishing at Berwick Bay, La.: 10 rebels killed and 22 wounded.
 19. Mount Sterling, Ky., captured by the rebels after a sharp engagement.
 —Rebel cavalry cross the Duck River, Tenn., advancing toward Franklin, but are driven back by Union cavalry.
 20. Election in West Virginia and amendment of the constitution proposed by Congress accepted.
 —Expedition returned to Carthage, Tenn., with 29 rebel prisoners.
 —Skirmish near Camp Dick Robinson, Ky.
 —Orange Grove, Fla., occupied by a regiment of Union colored soldiers.
 —General Burnside takes command of the Department of the Ohio.
 27. The French army repulsed at Puebla, Mexico.
 —Fast Day in the Confederate States.
 —Deserter shot at Indianapolis, Ind.
 —Rebel Col. Talcott arrested in New York city.
 —Rebel batteries at Warrenton, 8 miles below Vicksburg, attacked by Admiral Farragut.
 —Barks "Lapwing" and "M. J. Coleord" captured by the rebel steamer "Florida."
 —Union troops landed on Cole's Island, 9 miles from Charleston, S. C.
 —Bombardment of Fort Pemberton, near Vicksburg, commenced.
 28. Steamer "Sam Gaty" plundered by guerrillas at Sibley, Mo.
 —Expeditionary force returned to Belle Plain, Va., having foraged along the Northern Neck, destroyed ferries, burned a schooner, and taken several prisoners.
 —Recapture of Danville, Ky., and retreat of the rebels.
 —Union train captured by the rebels between Memphis and Grand Junction, Tenn.
 —Cole's Island taken possession of by Union troops.
 —Steamer "Arles" captured in an attempt to run the blockade of Charleston.
 —Union gun-boat "Diana" captured by rebels on the Atchafalaya River, La.
 —Union pickets at Washington, N. C., driven in by the rebels.
 —Union fleet via Yazoo Pass reaches the Coldwater River, near Vicksburg.
 29. Rebels attack Williamsburg, Va., but are repulsed with great loss.
 —Blockade runners taken at Poplar Creek, Md.
 —Flight near Somerville, Tenn.: rebels beaten: Union loss about 40.
 30. President Lincoln issues a proclamation appointing April 30 a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer.
 —Battle near Somerville, Ky.: rebels under Pegram routed with great loss.
 —Point Pleasant, Va., captured by the rebels, but subsequently retaken by Union troops.
 —Washington, N. C., attacked by the rebels under Hill and Pettigrew: the Union gun-boats drove them out of range.
 —Union forces take possession of Richmond, near Vicksburg.
 —Large force of guerrillas defeated between Memphis and Grand Junction, Tenn.
 31. Gen. Herron appointed to the command of the Army of the Frontier.
 —Great Union meeting in Washington, D. C.
 —Schooner "Antelope" captured off Charleston.
 —Sharp engagement near Somerset, Ky.: rebels defeated, and leave the State with precipitation.
 —Jacksonville, Fla., burned by Union colored troops and evacuated.
 —Union gun-boat "St. Clair" attacked by the rebels on the Cumberland River and disabled.
 —Union gun-boats shell the woods near Washington, N. C.
 —Rebels open fire on the fort back of Washington, N. C., the place being closely invested by them.
 —Rebel batteries at Grand Gulf on the Mississippi attacked.
 —Gold at New York 148½ to 150: highest in March 171½, and lowest 139.
- April, 1863.**
1. Admiral Farragut passes all the batteries at Grand Gulf; his vessels, the "Hartford," "Switzerland," and "Albatross," receiving but slight damage.
 —Cavalry fight with Mosby's guerrillas at Broad Run, near Drainesville, Va.: a severe but indecisive engagement.
 2. Farragut's fleet ravaging in Red River.
 —Sharp fight at Snow Mountain, Tenn.: rebel cavalry routed, with 50 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners. Union loss, three.
 —Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.: 18 rebels killed and wounded, and 82 taken prisoners.
 —Grand reception of Gen. Butler at the Academy of Music, New York.
 —Rebels attack the Union iron-clads at Tusculum, Ala.
 —Gun-boat "St. Clair" disabled by rebels above Fort Donelson: saved by another gun-boat coming to her aid.
 —Serious bread riot at Richmond, Va.: the mob, consisting mostly of women, attacked the stores and carried off large amounts of property.
 3. Arrest of Knights of the Golden Circle at Reading, Pa.
 —Rebels under Morgan defeated at Liberty, Tenn.
 —Union skirmishing party returned to Fayetteville, Ark., after four skirmishes with the enemy, in which two rebel captains were killed and one

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7. Louis Napoleon intimates an abandonment of the intervention policy.
—Meeting at the Academy of Music, New York, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland; Gen. McClellan make a thrilling speech.
8. U. S. transport "George Washington," stranded in Coosaw River, S. C., attacked by the rebels and blown up.
—Grand review of the Army of the Potomac by the President.
—Union monitor "Keokuk" sunk in Charleston Harbor in consequence of damages received in the bombardment of Fort Sumter.
—Yazoo expedition operating against Vicksburg, arrives at Helena, Ark.
—Ship "Morning Star" captured by the rebel steamer "Alabama."
—Rebels under Woodward capture and burn the steamers "Lovell" and "Laponia" on the Cumberland River, Tenn.
—A colored regiment repulse a band of rebel cavalry at Pascagoula, Miss.
—Admiral Farragut captures the rebel steamer "J. D. Clark."
—Union raid through Loudon County, Va.
9. Union forces from Ship Island occupy Pascagoula, Miss., but leave it on the 10th.
—Fights at Blount Bridge and at Kuff's Mills, N. C. The Union forces suffered a defeat at the former place.
—Departure of General Ulman for New Orleans with 100 officers for a negro brigade.
10. Rebels under Van Dorn attack the Union forces under Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn., and are thoroughly routed: Union loss, about 100—rebel loss, 22 killed and wounded, and 89 prisoners.
—Rebel guerrillas attack a train near Iavergne, Tenn.
—President Davis issues an address to the rebel States.
—Rebels routed near Germantown, Ky.
—Skirmish near Waverly, Tenn.: 21 Union men taken prisoners.
11. Col. Streight's raiding force left Nashville for Georgia.
—Great meeting in New York city in commemoration of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861.
12. Skirmish near Gloucester Point, Va.
—Colonel Kimball shot by Gen. Corcoran for having refused the countersign.
—Battle between Union troops under Gen. Banks and the rebel forces in the Teché country, La.
—Steamer "Stonewall Jackson" destroyed off Charleston Harbor.
—Union iron-clads sail away from Charleston Harbor.
13. U. S. transport "Escort" runs rebel batteries below Washington, N. C., bringing aid to Gen. Foster.
—Riot between black and white laborers in South Street, New York city.
—Rebels evacuate their works at Centerville, La., in the night.
—Fighting in the Teché country continued.
14. Fight near Suffolk, Va.
—Union troops sent to the relief of Gen. Foster at Washington, N. C. Gen. F. made his escape by running the rebel batteries on the steamer "Escort."
—Rebel battery on the Nansemond River, Va., silenced by Union gun-boats.
—Union ram "Queen of the West" recaptured from the rebels in Grand Lake, La.
—Final action between General Banks' army and the rebels in the Teché country: complete rout of the rebels. Three rebel gun-boats destroyed on the Bayou Teché.
—Fight at Kelley's Ford on the Rappahannock.
15. Franklin, La., occupied by Union troops.
—Indians defeated 70 miles south of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.
—Rebel battery near Suffolk, Va., silenced.
—General Foster arrives at Nowbern from Washington, where his army was besieged.
—Rebels who had invested the place for two weeks, raise the siege of Washington, N. C.
—Union dash upon Pikeville, Ky.: 17 rebel officers and 61 privates captured.
16. Porter's fleet of gun-boats, "Benton," "Tuseumbia," "Lafayette," "Pittsburg," "Carondelet," "General Price," and three transports, succeed in running the rebel batteries at Vicksburg; the passage occupied three hours, from 11 P.M. to 2 A.M. (17th.) Little damage was done: the "Benton" (flag-ship) was shot through the hull, the "Henry Clay" (transport) burned, and the "Forest City" (transport) temporarily disabled.
—Fight with Indians at Medalla, Minn.
17. Skirmish at Bear Creek, Mo.: rebels defeated.
—General A. J. Donelson (rebel), nephew of Andrew Jackson, died at Knoxville, Tenn.
—Engagement at Vermilion Bayou, La., resulting in a Union victory.
—Col. Grierson started from La Grange, Tenn., on his great cavalry expedition for Baton Rouge, La.

- Cairo: for loss of clothing, passed.
14. Cavalry fight at Annandale, Va.: Union forces surprised and defeated: 15 killed and missing and several wounded.
- Union steamer "Queen of the West," near Gordon's Landing, Red River, grounds, is disabled by the rebels, and abandoned.
- Act to incorporate the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children, approved by the President.
15. Fight at Arkadelphia, Ark.: rebels defeated with a loss of 20 men; Union loss 14 men.
- Cavalry fight near Caineville, Tenn., resulting in a Union victory.
- Rebels attack a train near Nolansville, Ky., but are driven off with loss.
- Dr. Cheever preaches on "Negro Emancipation" in the Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.
- Secession demonstration at Baltimore suppressed by the authorities.
16. Joint resolution of Congress to revive "an act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, etc., passed: commissioners to examine claims to have six months to make their report in.
- Conscription bill passed United States Senate.
- General Hunter commanding at Port Royal, places Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson under arrest for refusing to fight in company with negroes.
- Act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, approved by the President: provides for a commission to adjust claims in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota.
17. Forage train captured by rebels near Romney, Va.
- Order suppressing the "Chicago Times" rescinded.
18. Clinton, Tenn., destroyed by Union troops.
- Proclamation issued by Gen. Beauregard, informing the rebel forces and people that an attack on Charleston and Savannah was imminent, and would probably soon be made. He calls upon the people of South Carolina and Georgia to take up arms against the Yankee invaders.
- Union mortar boats open fire on Vicksburg.
- The Concl. Union Dem. State Convention of Kentucky dispersed by the Union troops stationed at Frankfort.
- Orders issued to register all disloyal persons resident or visiting Key West, Fla.
19. Hopefield, Ark. (opposite Memphis), a guerrilla nest, burned by order of Gen. Hurlbut.
- Brig "Emily Fisher" captured off Castle Island, and burned by the privateer "Retribution."
- Rebels near Coldwater were surprised and routed: 15 taken and 9 or 10 killed and wounded.
- The "Constitution" newspaper at Keokuk, Iowa, sacked by soldiers from the hospital.
20. Grand reception of Gen. Butler by the army and loyal citizens at Baltimore, Md.
- Gun-boat reconnaissance up the Rappahannock: a rebel battery silenced.
- Guerrilla raid upon Shakerstown, Ky.: several cars destroyed.
- National Currency Bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives.
- U. S. steamer "Alabama" left St. Thomas in search of the privateer "Florida."
- U. S. steamer "Vanderbilt" left St. Thomas on a cruise after rebel privateers.
- Fortifications appropriation (\$6,000,000) act, approved by the President.
- Act to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Register of the Treasury and a Solicitor for the War Department, approved by the President.
- An act temporarily to supply vacancies in the executive department, approved: the President may appoint the head of one executive department to do the duties of another in case of absence or disability, but only for six months.
- Joint resolution to amend the "Joint resolution for the payment of the joint committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, approved January 27, 1862. Passed.
21. Act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security, approved by the President.
- Act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit, approved by the President.
- Joint resolution of Congress expelling George E. Badger from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and appointing Louis Agassiz in his place.
- Ships "Golden Eagle" and "Olive Jane" captured and destroyed by the privateer "Alabama" near the Cape of Good Hope.
22. Richmond, Ky., occupied by rebel cavalry.
- Tuscumbia, Ala., reached by Union cavalry raiders: considerable damage done throughout the country traversed: three rebel gun-boats are burned.

- Act to prevent correspondence with the such act declared a misdemeanor punishable from six months to five years.
- Act making appropriations (\$7,767,076) and judicial expenses of the government approved by the President.
- Act to amend an act entitled "an act and officers of the government from contracts, office, or place," etc., approved by the "bribery" act of 1862, so as to amend.
- Act to provide a national currency in stocks, and to provide for the circulation approved by the President. This Treasury Department, with a contractor appointed by the President and under the Treasury, etc. Associations for any number of persons not less than any not be less than \$50,000, nor in cities \$100,000. Every such association shall interest-bearing bonds of the United States the capital stock paid in, for which the percent of the current value of such bonds. The notes issued shall not exceed \$300,000,000, and the other half by the Secretary to be formed, but without requiring banking capital. Plates are to be made \$1,000 notes, expressing that they are and bearing the treasury seal, signed by the promise of the association to pay on vice-president, and cashier. All plates etc., etc. See *Public Laws of the United States*.
26. Cherokee National Council repeals slavery in the nation, disqualifies John Morgan's guerrillas capture the federal Barron River, Ky.
- Guerrillas capture a government freight the property, and set the locomotive on a passenger train, but did not succeed.
- Cavalry skirmishes on the Strasburg (Va.)
27. Union cavalry reconnaissance from
- Brig.-Gen. John Cochran having resigned of his brigade of the Army of the Potomac
- Gen. Stevenson, arrested at Port Royal, to fight in company with negroes, is released
- Three Anglo-rebel steamers, the "Georgetown," "Gertrude," arrive at Nassau.
- A "Quaker monitor" floated down the river attacked from the batteries at Vicksburg
- Rebel steamer "Alabama" captures the
- Rebels routed 15 miles from Newbern, 45 prisoners. Union loss, one wounded
28. Proclamation of President Lincoln of the United States Senate for March
- Cavalry expedition which left Centerville, mouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Va.
- Rebel iron-clad "Nashville" (Atlanta) Ogeechee River, Ga., captured and Montauk. She was just setting out on
- The naval expedition which left Moon water River.
- Gold at New York, 171 1/2 a 172 1/2—highest
- Gold at Richmond, 250 a 260: sterling
- March, 1
1. Fight at Bradyville, Tenn.: Duke's guerrillas
- Rebels capture a squad of 50 Union cavalry
- Union dash on Bloomfield, Mo.: the rebels taken.
- Another fruitless attack on Fort McAllister
- The first attack took place on the 27th
- 1st February.
- General Sigel resigns his command.

prevent correspondence with the rebels, approved by the President: act declared a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment from six months to five years.

making appropriations (\$7,167,016 02) for the legislative, executive, judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year: 1863-63, voted by the President.

amend an act entitled "an act to prevent members of Congress, officers of the government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office, or place," etc., approved by the President: extends "bribery" act of 1862, so as to embrace any agents of the government.

provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved by the President. This act establishes a Bureau in the Treasury Department, with a controller of the currency as its head, appointed by the President and under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury, etc. Associations for banking purposes may be formed by number of persons not less than five, and the amount of stock may be less than \$50,000, nor in cities of 100,000 inhabitants not less than \$100,000. Every such association shall transfer to the United States interest-bearing bonds of the United States to not less than one-third of capital stock paid in, for which circulating notes to the value of 90 per cent of the current value of such bonds shall be returned to the bank. Notes issued shall not exceed \$300,000,000, half this sum to be appropriated to the States and Territories according to representative population and the other half by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations to be formed, but without regard to the distribution of existing circulating capital. Plates are to be made for \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$500 notes, expressing that they are secured by United States stocks, bearing the treasury seal, signature of treasurer and register, and the name of the association to pay on demand, with names of president, cashier, and cashier. All plates are to be kept by the controller, etc. See *Public Laws of the United States for 1862-63*.

Proclamation of President Lincoln repeals the secession ordinance, abolishes the office of secessionist, disqualifies disloyalists, and adjourns the National Council.

Rebels capture the federal transport "Hetty Gilman" on the Kentucky River, Ky.

Rebels capture a government freight-train near Woodburn, Tenn., steal property, and set the locomotive off under full steam to smash a passenger train, but did not succeed.

Skirmishes on the Strasburg (Va.) Road: Union loss 200.

Union cavalry reconnaissance from Centerville, Va.

Gen. John Cochran having resigned his commission, takes leave in his brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

Levenson, arrested at Port Royal, S. C., by Gen. Hunter for refusing to fight in company with negroes, is released on explanation.

Anglo-rebel steamers, the "Georgiana," the "Britannia," and the "Stratford," arrive at Nassau.

Steamer monitor "floats down the Mississippi by Admiral Porter and is wrecked from the batteries at Vicksburg.

Steamer "Alabama" captures the schooner "Palmetto" and routes 15 miles from Newbern, N. C., with a loss of three killed and 100 prisoners. Union loss, one wounded.

Proclamation of President Lincoln convening an extraordinary session of the United States Senate for March 4, 1863.

Union expedition which left Centerville, Va., on the 27th, arrives at Falstaff, opposite Fredericksburg, Va.

Iron-clad "Nashville" (Atlanta), which had taken refuge up the Potomac River, Ga., captured and destroyed by the Union gun-boat "Albatross." She was just setting out on her first voyage.

Union expedition which left Moon Lake on the 25th, reaches the Coldwater River.

At New York, 171 a 172—highest in Feb. 172, and lowest 159.

At Richmond, 250 a 260: sterling exchange, short, 255 a 290.

March, 1863.

at Bradyville, Tenn.: Duke's guerrillas routed, with heavy loss. capture a squad of 50 Union cavalry at Aldie, Va.

dash on Bloomfield, Mo.: the rebel provost-marshal and 90 prisoners taken.

fruitless attack on Fort McAllister, Ga., by the Union gun-boats.

first attack took place on the 27th January, and the second on the 28th February.

Gen. Sigel resigns his command.

the years ending June 30, 1863 and 1864, approved.

—Act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved. When the President deems it necessary and required for public safety during the present rebellion, he is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ in all or in any part of the United States, etc.

—Act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize-goods, approved: the President may, for three years only, grant letters of commission to privateers as he may deem proper.

—Act to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada approved: establishes a branch at Carson City, and appropriates \$100,000 for expenses.

—Act granting lands to the State of Kansas in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs, approved.

—Act granting appropriations (\$2,179,569) for Indian annuities, etc., for the fiscal year 1863-64, approved.

—Act granting to Michigan and Wisconsin lands in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Houghton, Portage Lake, and south to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.

—Act incorporating the National Academy approved.

—Act providing for the temporary government of Idaho approved.

—Act making appropriations (\$71,041,401) for the naval service for the fiscal year 1863-64 approved.

—Act to authorize the removal of certain Indian tribes in Minnesota and Dakota approved.

4. 8th Congress adjourned—Senate convened in extra session.

—Skirmish near Franklin, Tenn.

Skirmish at Sacket, N. C.

—Rebels routed near Chapel Hill, Tenn.: 12 killed and 72 captured.

—Palmyra, Mo., burned by Union gun-boats.

—Union troops repulsed on Pamlico River, N. C.

—Rebels defeated at Swan Quarter, N. C.: rebel loss 23 killed; Union loss 18 killed.

5. General Hunter relieves Brig.-Gen. Naglee of his command.

—General Halleck addresses a letter to Gen. Rosecrans relative to the treatment of disloyal persons.

—A Union force under Col. Colburn captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn.

—Skirmishes at Black Bayou, La.

—Union men hunted and shot in Indiana.

—Washington, N. C., invested by the rebels.

—The "Crisis" newspaper office at Columbus, Ohio, destroyed by soldiers.

—Rebel General Van Dorn attacks a Union brigade at Springfield (ville?), Tenn., completely routing the federal force and capturing a large number of prisoners.

6. Rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn., broken up.

—General Hunter orders the drafting of negroes in the Department of the South.

—Riot at Detroit, Mich., occasioned by a negro outraging a little white girl.

—Union war meeting at Cooper Institute, New York city.

—Rebels attack and capture Franklin, Tenn., killing 300 Union troops and making 1,000 prisoners.

7. U. S. gun-boat "Barataria" lost in the Atlaté River, La.

—Union expedition into Northumberland County returned to Belle Plain, having made a very successful reconnaissance and captured provisions, etc.

—Union foray on Gloucester, Va.

—Cavalry engagement at Unionville, near Murfreesboro, Tenn.: a rebel camp broken up.

—Yazoo Pass expedition arrives at the Tallahatchie.

—Admiral Dupont begins to bombard Fort Sumter.

8. U. S. gun-boat "Sagamore" captured the sloop "Enterprise," loaded with cotton, off Hillsboro, Fla.—said vessel having run out of Mosquito Inlet.

—Rebel cavalry (Mooby's) make a dash into Fairfax and capture Brig.-Gen. Stoughton and 80 men with all their arms and horses.

—A company of rebel cavalry captured near Newbern, N. C., by the 48d Mass. Volunteers.

—23 rebel steamers captured on the Yazoo River.

9. Skirmish on the Atlaté River, La.: rebels dispersed.

—Skirmish near Blackwater Bridge, Va.

—Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.

—Small rebel force captured below Fort Hudson.

—Anglo-rebel steamer "Douro" captured by the U. S. steamer "Quaker City."

—Minatitlan, Mex., captured by the French.

—Ship "Punjab" captured by the rebel steamer "Alabama."

15. Schooner "Chapman" fitted out at San Francisco as a privateer, is taken possession of by the U. S. Marshal.

—The "Jeffersonian" newspaper office at Richmond, Ind., destroyed by Union soldiers.

16. Cavalry expedition under Gen. Averill, sent out from Falmouth, Va., to scour the country of rebels, reached Morrisville, and before daylight next day a portion reached Bealton Station; the main body under Gen. A. moving toward Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

—Great mass meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Water admitted into the canal at Lake Providence.

—Guerrillas captured near Covington, Ky.

—Guerrillas captured at Wesley, Ky.

17. Cavalry under Averill reached Kelley's Ford, where they found the enemy under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee in possession. A gallant charge was made, and the river crossed after an obstinate contest, the enemy, leaving dead and wounded, fleeing to the woods. After a pursuit of two miles the Union forces were again formed, and the reinforced enemy renewed the attack with artillery, but were again repulsed. The battle lasted five hours, and was a series of hand-to-hand conflicts, resulting in the falling back of the enemy; and at 6 p.m. the Union troops recrossed the river, carrying with them their dead and wounded, prisoners, and a large number of horses, etc. This battle is characterized as one of the ablest and most gallantly fought cavalry contests of the war, and one of the most successful.

—Steamer "Alypsa" arrived at Charleston, having run the blockade.

—Col. James B. Fry appointed Provost-Marshal-General.

—Spirited fighting on the Blackwater; attempt to curry the rebel breast-works unsuccessful.

—Rebel works at Franklin, Va., attacked by Union troops without success.

—Price of gold at Richmond 400 to 425.

18. Peace resolutions passed the House of Reps. of New Jersey by a vote of 88 to 18.

—\$1,000,000 loan bill also passed the same, and also tax bill for \$300,000.

—Skirmishing at Berwick Bay, La.: 10 rebels killed and 22 wounded.

19. Mount Sterling, Ky., captured by the rebels after a sharp engagement.

—Rebel cavalry cross the Duck River, Tenn., advancing toward Franklin, but are driven back by Union cavalry.

—Rebel guerrillas attack a railroad train near Richland, Ky.

—Anglo-rebel steamer "Georgiana," with arms for the rebels, destroyed off Charleston.

20. Engagement at Milton, Tenn.: Morgan's guerrillas defeated, and 400 captured.

—Fight at Auburn, Tenn.

—Two of Admiral Farragut's vessels arrive at the mouth of the canal below Vicksburg.

21. Expedition up the bayous return to the Yazoo after defeating the rebels at Deer Creek, and destroying 2,000 bales of cotton, 50,000 bushels of corn, and all the houses on the route.

—Steamer "Nicholas I." captured off Wilmington.

—Death of Major-General E. V. Sumner at Syracuse, N. Y.

—Rebels defeated at Cottage Grove, Tenn.

—Fight at Seneca, Va.: Union defeat.

22. Steamer "Granite City" captured off the Bahamas.

—Steamer "Bio-Bio" burned at New Orleans.

—Fight at Blue Spring, Mo.: Union forces (50) defeated.

23. Union raiding party returns to Belle Plain, having succeeded in its objects.

—Union pickets at Chantilly, Va., attacked by the rebels.

—Pensacola, Fla., partly destroyed by Union troops.

—Disastrous retreat of the rebels from Winfield, N. C.

—Rebels defeated and driven from Mount Sterling, Ky.; but the town is freed before it could be recaptured.

24. Pontachoula, La., taken by Union troops.

—Party of rebel guerrillas captured near Stafford Court House, Va.

—Union fleet commences to enter the Yazoo Pass.

25. Rebels make a descent on and sack Brentwood, Tenn. The Union forces pursue and whip the sackers, retaking the plunder.

—Union rams "Lancaster" and "Switzerland," in an attempt to run past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, come to grief—the former being sunk and the latter disabled.

—Rebel bill for the impressment of private property signed by President Davis.

—Union gun-boats drove them out of range.

—Union forces take possession of Richmond, near Vicksburg.

—Large force of guerrillas defeated between Memphis and Grand Junction, Tenn.

31. Gen. Herron appointed to the command of the Army of the Frontier.

—Great Union meeting in Washington, D. C.

—Schooner "Antelope" captured off Charleston.

—Sharp engagement near Somerset, Ky.: rebels defeated, and leave the State with precipitation.

—Jacksonville, Fla., burned by Union colored troops.

—Union gun-boat "St. Clair" attacked by the rebels on the Cumberland River and disabled.

—Union gun-boats shell the woods near Washington, N. C.

—Rebels open fire on the fort near Washington, N. C., the place being closely invested by them.

—Rebel batteries at Grand Gulf on the Mississippi attacked.

—Gold at New York 148½ a 150: highest in March 171½, and lowest 130.

April, 1863.

1. Admiral Farragut passes all the batteries at Grand Gulf; his vessels, the "Hartford," "Switzerland," and "Albatross," receiving but slight damage.

—Cavalry fight with Mosby's guerrillas at Broad Run, near Drainesville, Va.: a severe but indecisive engagement.

2. Farragut's fleet ravaging in Red River.

—Sharp fight at Snow Mountain, Tenn.; rebel cavalry routed, with 50 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners. Union loss, three.

—Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.: 13 rebels killed and wounded, and 32 taken prisoners.

—Grand reception of Gen. Butler at the Academy of Music, New York.

—Rebels attack the Union iron-clads at Tusculumbia, Ala.

—Gun-boat "St. Clair" disabled by rebels above Fort Donelson: saved by another gun-boat coming to her aid.

—Serious bread riot at Richmond, Va.: the mob, consisting mostly of women, attacked the stores and carried off large amounts of property.

3. Arrest of Knights of the Golden Circle at Reading, Pa.

—Rebels under Morgan defeated at Liberty, Tenn.

—Union skirmishing party returned to Fayetteville, Ark., after four skirmishes with the enemy, in which two rebel captains were killed and one wounded; 22 men killed and seven taken prisoners.

4. Union forces repulsed, with the loss of five men in an attempt to capture a rebel battery on Pamlico River, N. C.

—Union gun-boat "Lexington" destroys the town of Palmyra, on the Cumberland, in retaliation for the attack on the gun-boat "St. Clair."

—Yazoo Pass expedition operating against Vicksburg, leaves Fort Greenwood on its return.

—Congressional Committee submit a report on the progress of the war and on McClellan's and Burnside's campaigns.

5. Rebel vessel detained at Liverpool by order of the British Government.

—Skirmish at Black Bayou, La.

—Union troops leave Newbern, N. C., for the rescue of Gen. Foster's army, besieged at Washington, N. C.

—Iron-clad fleet arrived at Charleston Bar.

6. Richmond, Va.—Gold 350 a 400, U. S. bonds (15m. loan), coup. 135 a 140, and reg. 120; C. S. bonds (long dates), 105 a 108; Va. 6's, 113; N. Car. 6's (old), 170 a 175; new 6's, 150.

—Apples, \$50 per bbl.; butter, \$3 per lb.; bacon, \$140 per 100 lbs.; hams, \$145; brandy, \$21 a \$24 per gal.; corn, \$1 50 per bush.; meal, \$8 a \$10 per bush.; candles, \$2 50 to \$3 per lb.; coffee, \$4 a \$4 50 per lb.; flour, \$81 a \$36; sole leather, \$3 50 a \$3 75 per lb.; upper leather, \$5 a \$5 50 per lb.; sugar, \$1 20 a \$1 30 per lb.; whisky, \$22 a \$30 per gal.; tea, \$17 a \$20 a lb.

—Union cavalry under Gen. Mitchell made a brilliant dash into a rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn.: five rebels killed and 15 taken prisoners.

—President Lincoln and his family visit the Army of the Potomac.

—Expedition against Charleston commences a forward movement.

—Small body of rebels routed near Nashville, Tenn.

7. Union gun-boat "Barataria" lost in Amite River, La.

—Successful foray of Union cavalry into Gloucester County, Va.

—Additional forces leave Newbern, N. C., for the relief of Gen. Foster's army at Washington, N. C.

—Combined attack of iron-clads upon Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor. After enduring a terrific fire, the fleet withdraws, five out of seven disabled. The fort received but little injury from the bombardment.

—Hicks' band of guerrillas broken up in Jackson County, Mo.

Mill and Pettigrew: the
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 unty, Mo.

—Union iron-clads sail away from Charleston Harbor.
 13. U. S. transport "Escort" runs rebel batteries below Washington, N. C., bringing aid to Gen. Foster.
 —Riot between black and white laborers in South Street, New York city.
 —Rebels evacuate their works at Centerville, La., in the night.
 —Fighting in the Tchou country continued.
 14. Fight near Suffolk, Va.
 —Union troops sent to the relief of Gen. Foster at Washington, N. C. Gen. F. made his escape by running the rebel batteries on the steamer "Escort."
 —Rebel battery on the Nansmond River, Va., silenced by Union gun-boats.
 —Union ram "Queen of the West" recaptured from the rebels in Grand Lake, La.
 —Final action between General Banks' army and the rebels in the Tchou country: complete rout of the rebels. Three rebel gun-boats destroyed on the Bayou Tchou.
 —Fight at Kelley's Ford on the Rappahannock.
 15. Franklin, La., occupied by Union troops.
 —Indians defeated 70 miles south of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.
 —Rebel battery near Suffolk, Va., silenced.
 —General Foster arrives at Newbern from Washington, where his army was besieged.
 —Rebels who had invested the place for two weeks, raise the siege of Washington, N. C.
 —Union dash upon Pikeville, Ky.: 17 rebel officers and 61 privates captured.
 16. Porter's fleet of gun-boats, "Benton," "Tuscumbia," "Lafayette," "Pittsburg," "Carondelet," "General Price," and three transports, succeed in running the rebel batteries at Vicksburg; the passage occupied three hours, from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. (17th.) Little damage was done: the "Benton" (flag-ship) was shot through the hull, the "Henry Clay" (transport) burned, and the "Forest City" (transport) temporarily disabled.
 —Fight with Indians at Medalla, Minn.
 17. Skirmish at Bear Creek, Mo.: rebels defeated.
 —General A. J. Donelson (rebel), nephew of Andrew Jackson, died at Knoxville, Tenn.
 —Engagement at Vermillion Bayou, La., resulting in a Union victory.
 —Col. Grierson started from La Grange, Tenn., on his great cavalry expedition for Baton Rouge, La.
 —Skirmish near Suffolk, Va.
 —Skirmish at Bear Creek, Mo.: rebels defeated.
 18. Reconnoitering party at Sabine Pass captured by concealed rebels: Captain McDermott of the gun-boat "Cayuga" killed.
 —Rebels attack Fayetteville, Ark., and are repulsed.
 —Skirmish near Cellna, Tenn.: rebels repulsed and lose a large amount of stores and several boats.
 —Rebel cavalry dispersed at Noneona, Tenn.
 —Steamer "St. John" captured off Charleston.
 19. Cavalry skirmish near Hernando, Miss., with varying success.
 —Rebel battery at the West Branch of Nansmond River, near Suffolk, captured: 5 guns and 250 rebels taken.
 —Union forces landed at Eastport, Tenn.
 —Sloop "Neptune" captured off Charleston.
 —Steamer "Norseman" destroyed off Charleston.
 20. President Lincoln issues his proclamation, reciting that West Virginia having complied with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 21st December, 1862, the said act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from date.
 —Great mass meeting in New York city, in commemoration of the grand uprising of the people in 1861.
 —Union troops under Gen. Banks occupy Opelousas and Washington, La.
 —Rebel fort at Butte à la Rose, La., captured by Union gun-boats.
 —Cavalry skirmish near Helena, Ark.
 —Fight near Patterson, Mo.: result indecisive.
 21. Skirmish and capture of a few rebels near Berryville, Va.
 —A dozen barges and half a dozen gun-boats pass the batteries at Vicksburg.
 —General Halleck visits Suffolk, Va.
 —The commander of the famous Black Horse Cavalry captured at Waterloo, Va.
 22. Rebels routed near Strasburg, Va.: 40 out of 300 killed and wounded: Union loss two.
 —McMinnville, Tenn., captured by Union troops, and the rebel stores deposited there destroyed.

22. Union raid on Middleton, Tenn.
 —Rebel raid on Tompkinsville, Ky.: court-house destroyed by Union soldiers.
 —Large Union force with gun-boats run past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.
 —Seven loyal cavalymen, after being made prisoners in Cedar County, Mo., stripped and shot by guerrillas.
23. Skirmish near Chuckatuck, Va.
 —General Hunter addresses a letter to President Davis, threatening retaliation for the execution of negro soldiers and their officers.
24. Union forces defeated at Beverly, Va.
 —Skirmishing near Suffolk, Va.
 —Rebels defeated at Weber Falls, Ark.
 —Rebels defeated near St. Louis on the Iron Mountain Railroad.
25. Rebel shore batteries at Duck River Shoals, Tennessee River, silenced by gun-boats: 25 rebels killed and wounded.
 —Rebels badly beaten at Greenland Gap, Va.
 —Union cavalry rout the rebel forces and occupy Tusculum, Ala.
 —Ship "Dictator" destroyed by the rebel steamer "Georgia."
 —Mexicans defeat the French at Puebla.
 —Prize-sale investigation at the custom-house, New York.
 —Russians defeated by the Poles near Warsaw.
26. Union raid on Deer Creek, Miss., and much rebel property destroyed: 30 cotton-gins and mills and 350,000 bushels of corn destroyed by the raiders.
 —Rebels under Marmaduke attack Cape Girardeau, Mo., and are defeated with heavy loss.
 —Schooner "Clarinda" captured off Wilmington, N. C.
 —The steamer "Tubal Cain" detained at the port of New York on suspicion of being a blockade runner.
 —Rebels defeated at Rowlesburg, Va.
27. Texan rebel legion captured near Franklin, Tenn.
 —Fighting near Kinston, N. C.: rebels routed with considerable loss.
 —Scouting expedition under Gen. Stahl left Fairfax Court House, Va., and a cavalry expedition under Gen. Stoneman left Warrenton Junction, Va. These movements inaugurate Gen. Hooker's campaign against Fredericksburg.
 —U. S. sloop of war "Preble" destroyed by fire.
 —Rebel camp captured at Carter's Creek, Tenn.
 —Steamer "Anglo-Saxon," of the Liverpool and Portland line, wrecked off Cape Race.
28. Rebels under Marmaduke overtaken and badly beaten near Jackson, Mo.
 —Skirmish near Mill Spring, Ky.
 —Fighting near Kinston continued.
 —Stoneman's cavalry cross the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford.
 —Cavalry fight at Sand Mountain, Ga.: rebels retreat, leaving 200 dead and wounded.
 —Union raid through the Shenandoah Valley, Va.
29. Fairmount, Va., captured by rebels, who lost about 100 men: Union loss slight.
 —The Rappahannock crossed by Gen. Hooker at Kelley's Ford in the advance upon Fredericksburg.
 —Rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., bombarded by Porter's fleet: rebel works greatly damaged and fleet considerably injured; 20 killed and many wounded.
 —Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, bombarded.
 —Stoneman's cavalry reach Orange Springs, and in the night Louisa Court House, Va.
 —Ship "Oneida" and the bark "Henrietta" destroyed by the rebel steamer "Florida."
 —Ellett's Marine Brigade land and destroy Hamburg and Eastport, Tenn.
 —Cavalry fight at Strasburg, Va.
30. Fast Day in the United States.
 —Rebel battery (2d) on Nansemond River, Va., silenced.
 —Artillery engagement at Chancellorville, Va.
 —Rebel forces under Longstreet withdrawn from the south side of the James River.
 —Cavalry fight at Dayton's Gap, Ala.
 —Union forces under Gen. Grant landed at Bruinsburg, near Port Gibson, Miss.
 —Union cavalry captured near Spottsylvania, Va.: 88 others cut their way out.
 —Rebels defeated at Williamsburg, Va.
 —Gold at New York 150 a 150¢—highest in April, 1871, and lowest, 145¢.
3. Goochland, Va., reached by the Union.
 —Fight near Suffolk, Va.
 —Fight near Warrenton Junction, Va.
 —Capture of Grand Gulf, Miss., by A. S. Johnston.
 —Capture of newspaper correspondents at Vicksburg.
 —Colored regiment which had been returned to Beaufort, S. C.: the \$2,000,000 worth of rebel property.
 4. Battle of Chancellorville continued.
 —Captain Dwight, after surrender, is taken to London, La.
 —Rebels in force attack Gen. Sedgewick's rear at the Rappahannock.
 —Admiral Porter takes possession of the Rappahannock.
 —Stoneman's cavalry within two miles of the Rappahannock.
 —Hungary, Va., reached by Col. Fitzpatrick.
 —Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, destroyed.
 5. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham arrested.
 —Attempt to rescue him from custody.
 —A rebel company captured near Pelham, Va.
 —The Army of the Potomac retires several battles south of that river to the Rappahannock.
 —Wounded, and about 2,500 made prisoners.
 —Colonel Fitzpatrick surprises a party of rebels.
 —Governor of Mississippi calls on the rebels for their defense.
6. Fight near Tupelo, Miss.: rebels routed.
 —Trial of Vallandigham commenced.
 —General Hooker issues an address to the army.
 —Battle near Clinton, Miss.
 —Steamer "Eugenie" captured by a Union gunboat.
 —Battle of Fourteen Mile Creek, near the mouth of the Rappahannock.
7. President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck reach Falmouth, Va.
 —Colonel Fitzpatrick arrives with his division after a ride round Gen. Lee's forces.
 —Trial of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham continued.
 —Death of Gen. Whipple.
 —West Point, Va., occupied by federal forces.
 —House destroyed. A number of shells fired.
 —General Lee issues a congratulatory address to the army.
 —Steamer Cherokee captured off Cape Fear.
8. Proclamation of President Lincoln to the people of the Confederate States.
 —Allens who have declared their allegiance to the Confederacy are amenable equally with native-born citizens after sixty days from date of their enlistment.
 —The duties of persons who may be exempted from military service.
 —General T. F. Meagher resigns his commission.
 —General Banks reaches Alexandria, Va., with 2,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of confederate property.
 —An attack of Port Hudson commenced.
9. Bombardment of Port Hudson continued.
 —Scouting on Stone River, Tenn.: a most brilliant movement of this campaign.
 —(Bottom) of the Cumberland River.
 —Schooner "Sea Lion" captured off the mouth of the Rappahannock.
10. Stonewall Jackson died, and in his stead Gen. Lee took command.
 —Ship "West Florida" ran ashore off the coast of Florida.
 —Port Hudson assault renewed: rebels routed.
 11. Fight at Greasy Creek, Ky.: Union victory.
 —Rebel loss at least a hundred.
 —Crystal Spring, Miss., burned by Union forces.
 —Powder factory, foot of East River, destroyed by explosion: for several days the city was in flames.
 —The immediate consequence, and in the immediate future, the erection of a national penitentiary and charitable institution at East River, were materially injured.
12. Battle of Farnham's Creek, Va.

May, 1862.

1. Battle of Thompson's Hills or Port Gibson (beginning of Grant's march

AL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Moorland, Va., reached by the Union cavalry.
 Fight near Suffolk, Va.
 Fight near Warrenton Junction, Va.: Mosby's guerrillas routed.
 Capture of Grand Gulf, Miss., by Admiral Porter's fleet.
 Capture of newspaper correspondents running past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.
 Colored regiment which had been sent on a raid to the Cambahee River returned to Beaufort, S. C.: they captured 800 slaves and destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of rebel property.
 Battle of Chancellorville continued. Result bloody and undecided.
 Captain Dwight, after surrender, is murdered by the rebels at Washington, La.
 Rebels in force attack Gen. Sedgwick, who abandons Fredericksburg and recrosses the Rappahannock.
 Admiral Porter takes possession of Fort de Russy, on the Red River, Ark.
 Unionmen's cavalry within two miles of Richmond: panic in the city at its height.
 Hungary, Va., reached by Col. Fitzpatrick's cavalry.
 Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, destroyed by Kilpatrick.
 Gen. C. L. Vallandigham arrested at Dayton, Ohio, for treason: riot and attempt to rescue him from custody.
 Rebel company captured near Pettie's Mills, S. C.: no Union loss.
 Army of the Potomac retires across the Rappahannock: in the several battles south of that river the federal loss was 1,957 killed, 7,867 wounded, and about 2,500 made prisoners. Lee thinks proper not to follow the retreating forces.
 General Fitzpatrick surprises a party of rebel cavalry at Aylett's, Va.
 Governor of Mississippi calls on the people of the State to arouse for its defense.
 Fight near Tupelo, Miss.: rebels put to flight with a loss of about 100 prisoners.
 Battle of Vallandigham commenced at Cincinnati.
 General Hooker issues an address to the Army of the Potomac respecting its late maneuvers.
 Battle near Clinton, Miss.
 Steamer "Eugenie" captured by a Union gun-boat off Mobile.
 Battle of Fourteen Mile Creek, near Vicksburg.
 President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck visit the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va.
 General Fitzpatrick arrives with his cavalry force at Gloucester Point, Va., after a ride round Gen. Lee's forces.
 Death of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham concluded.
 Death of Gen. Whipple.
 Gloucester Point, Va., occupied by federal troops. Bridges, etc., near White House destroyed. A number of federal prisoners, etc., retaken.
 General Lee issues a congratulatory address to his army.
 General Cherokee captured off Charleston, S. C.
 Proclamation of President Lincoln in relation to the draft. He informs aliens who have declared their intentions to become citizens that they are amenable equally with native-born citizens if they remain in the country after sixty days from date of the proclamation. He thus defines the duties of persons who may receive the protection of the stars and stripes.
 General T. F. Meagher resigns his commission.
 General Banks reaches Alexandria, La., having captured in his expedition 1,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, several transports, and a large amount of confederate property.
 Attack of Port Hudson commenced.
 Bombardment of Port Hudson continued: the enemy makes no reply.
 Fighting on Stone River, Tenn.: a number of rebels made prisoners. The most brilliant movement of this affair occurred at Horse-Shoe Bend (Bottom) of the Cumberland River.
 Steamer "Sea Lion" captured off Mobile.
 Stonewall Jackson died, and in him the Confederates lost one of their main supports.
 Ship "West Florida" ran ashore on Galveston Island, chased to her destiny by the "Owasco" and "Kahtadin."
 Port Hudson assault renewed: rebel batteries silenced.
 Fight at Greasy Creek, Ky.: Union troops defeated, with a loss of 26: rebel loss at least a hundred.
 Fatal Spring, Miss., burned by Union soldiers.
 Paper factory, foot of East Seventy-eighth Street, New York city, destroyed by explosion: for several miles round considerable destruction was consequent, and in the immediate neighborhood great damage. The correctional and charitable institutions on Blackwell's Island, in the East River, were materially injured.
 Battle of Farquhar's Creek, three miles from...

14. Reclamation of Gen. Thomas F. Meagher accepted.
 —Schooner "Sea Bird" captured.
 15. Gen. Grant's command defeats the rebels under Pemberton at Edwards' Station, Miss.
 —Rebel camp at Moore, La., captured and destroyed, and also the railroad dépôt at this place.
 —Corbin and Graw executed at Sandusky, Ohio, for recruiting within the Union lines.
 —Sharp cavalry fighting near Suffolk, Va.: Union forces lost the day.
 —Capture of a squad of United States cavalry at Charlestown, Va., by the rebels.
 —Destruction of rebel stores on the York River, Va.
 —Fight at Carrsville, Va.
 —British brigantine "Cornett" captured.
 —Ship "Byzantium" burned by the "Tacony."
 16. Battle of Baker's Creek or Champion Hill, 26 miles W. Jackson, Miss. Gen. Grant (U.): Gen. Pemberton (R.). The rebels were driven from their commanding position on the hill and completely routed. The enemy lost 4,000 men and 29 pieces of artillery.
 —The cavalry captured at Charlestown yesterday are recaptured by federal pursuers, who took also 40 rebels.
 —Engagement at Berry's Ferry, Va.: Union prisoners taken from Mosby.
 —Skirmish and 18 rebels taken near Cripple Creek, Tenn.
 —Jackson, Miss., is evacuated by the federal forces in the night and early next morning.
 17. Battle of Big Black River Bridge, 82 miles W. Jackson, Miss. The victory of yesterday was followed up by an assault upon the rebels in their intrenchments at Black River Bridge, where 17 cannon and 2,000 prisoners were captured by the Union forces. Pemberton's troops retreated toward Vicksburg.
 —Steamer "Cuba" pursued and destroyed; and schooner "Hunter" captured by the federals.
 18. General Grant's forces reach the rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman's corps take position on the right on the bluffs above it, and commence bombardment. Gen. McPherson occupied the centre and Gen. McClelland took the extreme left, reaching almost to the river below. Skirmishing occupied the whole forenoon: the battle began in earnest at 2 P.M.
 —Evacuation of Haines' Bluff and destruction of the fortifications by the Union forces under Admiral Porter, who now closely besiege Vicksburg.
 —The Con. Un. Dem. of New York city hold a meeting to express their sympathy with Vallandigham.
 —Vallandigham, after a military trial, is sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Warren.
 —Schooners "Isabel" and "Ripple" destroyed off Mobile Bay.
 —Skirmish near Sherwood, Mo.: rebels successful.
 19. Vicksburg fortifications assaulted: beginning of the real battle.
 —Richmond, Mo., captured by guerrillas, and the Union forces defeated.
 —Skirmish near Winchester, Va.: a few rebels killed and captured.
 —General Meagher takes leave of his companions in arms.
 —Steamer "Union," a blockade runner, captured.
 20. Vicksburg completely invested by the Union forces, naval and military. Unsuccessful attempt to capture the city by general assault.
 —Steamer "Stono" (late United States gun-boat "Isaac Smith") destroyed off Charleston.
 —Bark "Good Speed" destroyed by the "Tacony."
 —Skirmish near Fayetteville, Va.: rebels defeated.
 —Fight near Fort Gibson, Ark., in which the rebels were defeated and driven away.
 21. The rebel forces in Vicksburg offer terms of capitulation. They will surrender under condition that they be allowed to march out; but Grant refuses, and demands an unconditional surrender.
 —Rebel camp broken up near Middleton, Tenn.
 —General Banks repulsed in an attack on Port Hudson.
 —Rebels defeated in a fight at Belle Plain, La.
 22. President Lincoln commutes the sentence of Vallandigham to banishment beyond the Union lines.
 —Blockade runner "Eagle" captured.
 —Assault on Vicksburg continued: continued non-result and severe Union loss.
 —Battle of Gum Swamp, N. C.
 —Engagement at Port Hudson Plains.
 —Successful raid into Gloucester County, Va.
 —Reconnoissance into Gum Swamp, N. C.: a large number of rebels taken.
 23. Bombardment of Vicksburg continued.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT

28. Skirmish, and Union defeat, near Somerset, Ky.
 —Skirmish near Doniphan, Mo.: Unionists lose 80 men and are defeated.
 29. Siege of Vicksburg continued.
 —Skirmish near Thoroughfare Gap, Va.
 —General Kilpatrick leaves Yorktown, Va., on a raid up the Peninsula—one of the most profitable during the war.
 30. Siege of Vicksburg continued: earth-works and mines commenced by the Union troops.
 —Tappahannock, Va., taken by Union gun-boats.
 —Rebels capture a forage train near Warrenton Junction, Va.
 —Rebel camp near Carthage, Tenn., surprised, and 36 prisoners captured.
 —General Kilpatrick returns from a successful raid through Middlesex and Gloucester counties, Va.
 —Mosby's guerrillas attack Catlett's Station, Va., but are severely repulsed by the Union garrison.
 —Another gang of Mosby's cavalry defeated near Greenwich, Va.
 —The French take possession of the city of Puebla, Mexico.
 —Train of cars destroyed near Kettle Run, Va.
 31. Vicksburg: bombardment severe—a rebel train intercepted near the city, and a large amount of ammunition captured.
 —Raiders return to Corinth, Miss., after destroying seven cotton factories and many mills and shops, the bridge at Florence, houses, arms, etc., and bringing in 122 prisoners and 1,650 head of cattle.
 —Fight in Lincoln County, Mo.; militia defeated by the rebels.
 —Skirmishing near Monticello, Ky.: 16 rebels captured.
 —Gun-boat "Albert" accidentally burned at Norfolk, Va.
 —Schooner "Echo" captured.
 —Gold at New York 144½ in 1854—highest in May, 1854, and lowest, 1849.

June, 1863.

1. Vicksburg siege continued.
 —The Con. Union Dem. meet in Philadelphia to sympathize with Vallandigham.
 —James Island, S. C., evacuated by Union troops.
 —President Juarez and his executive council leave the capital, city of Mexico. The "notables," a convocation of leading men, embrace the French policy.
 —General Blair's reconnoitering party, which went out to learn Gen. Joe Johnson's whereabouts, returns unsuccessful.
 —Skirmishing in Howard County, Mo.
 2. Vicksburg siege continued.
 —Indianapolis receives this day an increase of her population in the persons of 8,000 rebels.
 —The circulation in the Department of the Ohio of the "New York World" and the "Chicago Times" is suppressed by order of Gen. Burnside.
 —Union troops evacuate West Point, Va.
 3. Vicksburg siege continued. Bombardment of Port Hudson continued. These affairs will hence be noticed only as actions are distinguished.
 —Great "Peace" meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York city, under the auspices of Fernando Wood.
 —Decision of the New York Supreme Court adverse to legal tender notes when offered in payment of a mortgage on real estate delivered.
 —General Lee broke up camp at Fredericksburg, Va.
 —Rebel Indian prisoners arrive at New York city.
 —Admiral Foote ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont at Charleston.
 —Skirmish near Manchester, Tenn.
 4. President Lincoln revokes the order of Gen. Burnside, suppressing the "New York World" and the "Chicago Times," in the Department of the Ohio.
 —Rebel guerrillas defeated near Fairfax, Va.
 —Fighting at Franklin and Triune, Tenn.: rebels defeated with heavy loss.
 —General Gilmore leaves New York to relieve Gen. Hunter of the command of the Department of the South.
 —Bluffton, S. C., burned by Union soldiers.
 —Fight at Satarilla, on the Yazoo, Miss.: 192 rebels captured.
 —Simmonsport, La., destroyed by Union gun-boats.
 —Departure of an expedition into King William County, Va., from Yorktown. In its results it was a complete success.
 5. Several New York regiments of two years' men return home.
 —Guerrillas routed at Liberty, Tenn.
 —A division of Hooker's Army of the Potomac make a raid across the Rappahannock, and bring back 196 prisoners.
 —Union raid to Warwick River, Va.: a number of rebel boats destroyed.
 6. Siege of Vicksburg—rebels attack Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, but are signally repulsed. The affair at Milliken's Bend is generally considered as a "battle."
 —Bark "Whistling Wind" destroyed by a rebel privateer.
 —Guerrillas destroy Shawneetown, Ark.

12. Rebel cavalry cross the Potomac at Poolesville, but are driven back.
 —Meeting in New York to encourage the enlistment of colored troops.
 —Con. Un. Dem. of Brooklyn, N. Y., meet as a "peace party."
 —Lee moves a portion of his army up the Rappahannock.
 —Triune, Tenn., is attacked by the rebels, who succeed in running away again.
 —Steamer "Maple Leaf," from Fortress Monroe, is seized by rebel prisoners.
 —A blockade-runner sunk at Folly Island, S. C.
 —Darlen, Ga., destroyed by the Union forces.
 —Steamship "Herald" destroyed by Union gun-boats off Charleston.
 —Steamer "Calypso" captured.
 —General Halleck directs the forces at Martinsburg and Winchester to retire to Harper's Ferry.
 13. Port Hudson: General Banks falls in an assault on the rebel works.
 —Union cavalry, near Port Hudson, captured by the enemy.
 —Rebel troops, under command of General Lee, advance up the Shenandoah Valley and defeat General Milroy at Martinsburg, Va.
 —Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, calls out the militia, and sends to New York for soldiers to meet the rebel invasion of the State.
 —General Couch assumes command of the Department of the Susquehanna.
 —Union gun-boats shell the shores of James' River, Va.
 —Skirmishing near Middletown, Va.: rebels defeated.
 —Rebel pirate "Clarence" captures six vessels off the Chesapeake.
 —General Corcoran leaves Suffolk, Va., with a strong force.
 —General Hunter relieved from the command of the Department of the South. General Q. A. Gilmore succeeded to the vacancy.
 —Union gun-boats attack Morris Island; and also a brisk engagement between the rebel batteries on Morris Island and the federal fortifications on Folly Island.
 14. Union forces suffer a repulse at Port Hudson, and lose largely in men, killed and wounded.
 —General Rosecrans commences a forward movement.
 —Town of Eunice, near Vicksburg, Miss., destroyed by Union gun-boats.
 —Winchester, Va., attacked by the rebels, and its armament and a part of its garrison (8,000) captured.
 —"Yankees" driven by the marching rebels from Perryville, Md., to Bunker Hill.
 —Rebels plunder a freight train at Elizabethtown, Ky.
 —Skirmish at Slate Creek, Ky.: the loyalists defeated.
 —Hooker's Army of the Potomac leaves Falmouth, and is marching rapidly to meet the enemy.
 —Skirmish and defeat of the rebels at Boston, Ky.
 —Berryville and Martinsburg, Va., occupied by the rebels.
 —Union forces capture Richmond, La.
 —President Lincoln's letter to the Albany committee of Con. Un. Democrats.
 14. Jeff. Davis dismisses the consul of England and Austria from his august presence.
 —Rebel raid upon Mayaville, Ky.
 —Lee advances rapidly.
 15. Lee continues his march.
 —President Lincoln calls for 100,000 men to repel invasion.
 —Immense excitement in Pennsylvania.
 —Army of the Potomac at the old battle-field of Bull Run.
 —Governor Curtin calls upon the citizens of the State to enroll themselves for its defense.
 —Enrollment resisted in Boone County, Ind.
 —Rebels defeated in their attack on Mayaville: all their plunder and 107 prisoners captured.
 16. General Milroy's army, driven by the rebels from Winchester, arrives at Harper's Ferry.
 —Governor Curtin appeals to the people of Philadelphia to rise.
 —Governor Parker, of New Jersey, calls for volunteers to repel the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.
 —Harper's Ferry invested and attacked: Union forces retire to Maryland Heights and shell the rebels.
 —Brig "Empire" captured by the "Tacony."
 —Corporate authorities of New York tender the hospitalities of the city to General Meagher.
 17. New York regiments leave for Pennsylvania.
 —Rebel advance at Westminster, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg.
 —Cavalry fight near Middleburg, Va.: rebels defeated.
 —Spirited cavalry engagement at Aldie, Va.: rebels driven five miles.
 —Capture of the rebel steamer "Atlanta" (late "Fingal") near Savannah, Ga.
 —Skirmish on the Blackwater.
 —Rioters in Holmes County, Ohio, resist enrollment, but are obliged to submit to the military.
 —Skirmish near Big Black Bridge, Miss.
 —Fight with guerrillas near Westport, Mo.

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22. Brashear City, La., captured by the rebels.

23. Chambersburg reoccupied by the rebels.

—Skirmish near Gettysburg, Pa.

—Union troops gain a victory over the rebels, under Johnson, on the Big Black River, Miss.

—Gun-boat "Sumter" sunk by accident off Cape Henry.

—Union raiding force returns from East Tennessee, where it had committed great havoc with rebel property.

24. Shippensburg, Pa., reached by a portion of the rebel army.

—Severe skirmish between the rebels and Rosecrans' forces at Hoover's Gap, Tenn.: Unionists signally victorious.

—Rebels driven from Liberty Gap, near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

—Heavy skirmishing on all sides of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

—Main body of Lee's army enters Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, instead of east of the Blue Ridge, as had been intended.

—Union raid force returned from Northern Mississippi after a magnificent success.

—Skirmishes at Guy's Gap and Liberty Pike.

25. Rebels near Carlisle, Pa.

—Fight at Liberty Gap, Tenn., and capture by Gen. McCook.

—Brashear City, La., recaptured by rebel troops.

26. Rebels occupy Gettysburg, Pa.

—Unionists evacuate Carlisle, Pa.

—Skirmish at South Anna, Va.

—General W. F. Lee (rebel) captured.

—Death of Admiral Foote at the Astor House, New York city.

—U. S. revenue cutter "Caleb Cushing" taken possession of in the night by a rebel crew at Portland, Me.

27. The Potomac Army northwest of Baltimore.

—Cavalry fight at Fairfax, Va.: Unionists defeated.

—The "Caleb Cushing" pursued by citizens of Portland and overhauled twelve miles down the bay: after an engagement the rebel crew set fire to the vessel and then endeavored to escape in small boats. They are captured. The vessel is blown up.

—Rosecrans' forces occupy Manchester, Tenn., after a slight resistance; also Shelbyville.

28. General Meade succeeds General Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac.

—Rebels capture sutlers' stores at Annandale, Va.

—Enrollment in Indiana enforced by the military.

—Rebels defeated at Donaldsonville, La., in an attempt to take the Union forts.

—Chambersburg and York, Pa., occupied by the divisions of the rebel army under generals Longstreet and Hill. The whole rebel army that composed the invading force consisted of 90,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillerymen.

—Rebels within four miles of Harrisburg, Pa. Bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia burned.

—Mechanicsburg, Pa., surrendered to the rebels.

—Brookville, Md., occupied by the rebels.

—Rebels capture a train near Rockville, Md.

29. Wrightsville, Pa., evacuated by the rebels.

—Fight at McConnellsburg, Pa.

—General Meade puts his army in motion, and at night takes position, his left at Emmetsburg and his right at New Windsor, Md.

—Rebels driven from Decherd, Tenn.

—Common Council of Philadelphia pass a resolution asking the President to restore Gen. McClellan.

30. York, Pa., evacuated by the rebels.

—Martial law proclaimed in Baltimore.

—Skirmish at Sporting Hill, near Oyster Point, Pa.

—Skirmish near Mechanicsburg, Pa.

—General Buford passes through Gettysburg on a reconnoissance in force.

—At nightfall the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army.

—Cavalry fight at Hanover, Pa.

—Mines exploded and rebel outworks breached at Vicksburg.

—Gold at New York 146½ a 146½—highest in June, 148½, and lowest, 140½.

July, 1863.

1. Brilliant fight at Carlisle, Pa., between the rebel cavalry and artillery of General Fitzhugh Lee and the Union force under General W. F. Smith.

—First conflict at Gettysburg, Pa.: rebel advance checked: first and eleventh army corps engaged: General Reynolds killed.

—Bragg retreats before Rosecrans: Tullahoma occupied by the Union advance.

—Emancipation act passed by the legislature of Missouri.

2. Second day of the battle of Gettysburg: the rebels attack the Union troops in large force and are repulsed. Generals Weed and Zook killed, and General Sickles wounded. The rebel General Barksdale,

near Clinton, Miss.
 "Eugene" captured by a Union gun-boat off Mobile.
 of Fourteen Mile Creek, near Vicksburg.
 lent Lincoln and Gen. Halleck visit the Army of the Potomac at
 South, Va.
 Fitzpatrick arrives with his cavalry force at Gloucester Point, Va.,
 a ride round Gen. Lee's forces.
 of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham concluded.
 of Gen. Whipple.
 Point, Va., occupied by federal troops. Bridges, etc., near White
 destroyed. A number of federal prisoners, etc., retaken.
 Lee issues a congratulatory address to his army.
 Cherokee captured off Charleston, S. C.
 information of President Lincoln in relation to the draft. He informs
 who have declared their intentions to become citizens that they
 amenable equally with native-born citizens if they remain in the
 try after sixty days from date of the proclamation. He thus defines
 duties of persons who may receive the protection of the stars and
 stripes.
 T. F. Meagher resigns his commission.
 Banks reaches Alexandria, La., having captured in his expedition
 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, several transports, and a large
 amount of confederate property.
 of Port Hudson commenced.
 of Port Hudson continued: the enemy makes no reply.
 on Stone River, Tenn.: a number of rebels made prisoners. The
 brilliant movement of this affair occurred at Horse-Shoe Bend
 on the Cumberland River.
 "Sea Lion" captured off Mobile.
 General Jackson died, and in him the Confederates lost one of their
 greatest supports.
 West Florida" ran ashore on Galveston Island, chased to her de-
 struction by the "Owasco" and "Kahadlin."
 Hudson assault renewed: rebel batteries silenced.
 at Great Creek, Ky.: Union troops defeated, with a loss of 26:
 loss at least a hundred.
 Spring, Miss., burned by Union soldiers.
 factory, foot of East Seventy-eighth Street, New York city, de-
 stroyed by explosion: for several miles round considerable destruction
 consequent, and in the immediate neighborhood great damage. The
 national and charitable institutions on Blackwell's Island, in the
 River, were materially injured.
 of Farnden's Creek, three miles from Raymond, Miss.: rebels
 under Gen. Gregg, and Unionists under Gen. Logan, each 5,000 or 6,000
 strong. The battle was hotly contested, but resulted in a victory to the
 Union arms, the enemy being routed on all sides.
 bridge at Hammond Station, La., destroyed by Union soldiers.
 sh, and rebels defeated, near Woodburn, Ky.
 raid on Linden, Tenn.: court-house burned.
 this morning Gen. Grant's forces left camp near Raymond, and
 reached Clinton at nightfall, and during the night destroyed a large
 portion of the railroad west of the place. The telegraph and post-office
 were seized, and disclosed valuable information.
 City, Miss., captured by the Union gun-boats: rebels took occasion
 to burn the city, and gave the Union forces about \$2,000,000 worth of property
 into a bonfire.
 and Indians defeated at Pontachoula, La., and their camp de-
 stroyed.
 sh, and rebels worsted, at South Union, Ky.
 defeated at Mississippi Springs, Miss.
 al Joseph (Joe) Johnson arrives at Jackson, Miss.
 er "A. J. Hodgo" captured.
 Crown Point" burned by the pirate "Florida."
 of Jackson, Miss., won by a single charge upon the rebel forces.
 nists under Logan and Crocker: rebels under Gen. Gregg. At
 night the army moved from Clinton in line of battle, with skirmish-
 ing on the right and left. No enemy was seen for the first five or six
 miles, but then the rebel forces were found drawn up in line awaiting
 advance. Cannonading was now commenced, and lasted for about
 four hours, when suddenly the enemy withdrew his guns. After a little
 the orders were given to capture the rebel position, and with a little
 the bayonet charge on which the rebels stood were sent: the bayonet did the
 rest of the work. The fort was captured shortly afterward, and the vic-
 tory completed. The enemy retreats northward.
 and Station, La., captured by Union soldiers.
 sh, and rebel cavalry dispersed, near Fairfax Court House.

and commence bombardment. Gen. McPherson occupied the centre
 and Gen. McClernand took the extreme left, reaching almost to the river
 below. Skirmishing occupied the whole forenoon: the battle began in
 earnest at 2 p. m.
 -Evacuation of Haines' Bluff and destruction of the fortifications by the
 Union forces under Admiral Porter, who now closely besiege Vicks-
 burg.
 -The Con. Un. Dem. of New York city hold a meeting to express their
 sympathy with Vallandigham.
 -Vallandigham, after a military trial, is sentenced to imprisonment in Fort
 Warren.
 -Schooners "Isabel" and "Ripple" destroyed off Mobile Bay.
 -Skirmish near Sherwood, Mo.: rebels successful.
 19. Vicksburg fortifications assaulted: beginning of the real battle.
 -Richmond, Mo., captured by guerrillas, and the Union forces defeated.
 -Skirmish near Winchester, Va.: a few rebels killed and captured.
 -General Meagher takes leave of his companions in arms.
 -Steamer "Union," a blockade runner, captured.
 20. Vicksburg completely invested by the Union forces, naval and military.
 Unsuccessful attempt to capture the city by general assault.
 -Steamer "Stono" (late United States gun-boat "Isaac Smith") destroyed
 off Charleston.
 -Bark "Good Speed" destroyed by the "Tacony."
 -Skirmish near Fayetteville, Va.: rebels defeated.
 -Fight near Fort Gibson, Ark., in which the rebels were defeated and
 driven away.
 21. The rebel forces in Vicksburg offer terms of capitulation. They will
 surrender under condition that they be allowed to march out; but Grant
 refuses, and demands an unconditional surrender.
 -Rebel camp broken up near Middleton, Tenn.
 -General Banks repulsed in an attack on Port Hudson.
 -Rebels defeated in a fight at Belle Plain, La.
 22. President Lincoln commutes the sentence of Vallandigham to banish-
 ment beyond the Union lines.
 -Blockade runner "Eagle" captured.
 -Assault on Vicksburg continued: continued non-result and severe Union
 loss.
 -Battle of Gum Swamp, N. C.
 -Engagement at Port Hudson Plains.
 -Successful raid into Gloucester County, Va.
 -Reconnoissance into Gum Swamp, N. C.: a large number of rebels taken.
 23. Bombardment of Vicksburg continued.
 -Battle of Gum Swamp, N. C., continued.
 -Junction of Gen. Banks' forces with those of Gen. Augur at Bayou Sara.
 24. Bombardment of Vicksburg continued.
 -Austin, Miss., burned by Union troops.
 -Guerrillas capture a wagon train at Shawnee Creek, Kan.
 -General Schofield relieves Gen. Curtis in the Department of the West.
 -Capture of schooners "General Prim" and "Rapid," and sloops "Jane,"
 "Adelle," and "Bright," off Charleston.
 25. Bombardment of Vicksburg continued.
 -Rebels defeated at Senatobia, Miss.
 -Skirmish at Hartford, Ky.
 -Return of Admiral Porter from a successful expedition up the Yazoo
 River, where he destroyed more than ten millions' worth of property
 -Vallandigham handed over to the rebels near Murfreesboro, Tenn., who
 refuse to receive him.
 26. Siege of Vicksburg continued.
 -Rebel cavalry under the traitor Breckinridge dispersed near McMinn-
 ville, Tenn.: many prisoners taken. Breckinridge made his escape.
 -Union gun-boat "Cincinnati" destroyed and sunk opposite Vicksburg.
 -A Union raiding party start from Corinth, Miss., on an incursion into
 Alabama.
 27. Siege of Vicksburg continued.
 -The Union forces under Banks assault the Port Hudson works, but are re-
 pulsed with heavy loss. The colored troops of the force in this action
 were pre-eminently brave and active.
 -Rebels defeated at Florence, Ala.
 -Presentation of Kearney medals to the 3d army corps.
 28. Siege of Vicksburg continued.
 -Attack on Port Hudson continued: Union forces repulsed.
 -Blockade runner "Victoria" captured.
 -Successful cavalry scout returned to Hooker's headquarters after eleven
 days' work along the Rappahannock, having destroyed many aloops, and
 boats, and other property, and bringing in 800 contrabands.
 -First colored regiment from the North left Boston.

- James Island, S. C., evacuated by Union troops.
- President Juarez and his executive council leave the capital, city of Mexico. The "notables," a convocation of leading men, embrace the French policy.
- General Blair's reconnoitering party, which went out to learn Gen. Joe Johnson's whereabouts, returns unsuccessful.
- Skirmish in Howard County, Mo.
- 3. Vicksburg siege continued.
- Indianapolis receives this day an increase of her population in the persons of 8,000 rebels.
- The circulation in the Department of the Ohio of the "New York World" and the "Chicago Times" is suppressed by order of Gen. Burnside.
- Union troops evacuate West Point, Va.
- 3. Vicksburg siege continued. Bombardment of Port Hudson continued. These affairs will hence be noticed only as actions are distinguished.
- Great "Pence" meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York city, under the auspices of Fernando Wood.
- Decision of the New York Supreme Court adverse to legal tender notes when offered in payment of a mortgage on real estate delivered.
- General Lee broke up camp at Fredericksburg, Va.
- Rebel Indian prisoners arrive at New York city.
- Admiral Foote ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont at Charleston.
- Skirmish near Manchester, Tenn.
- 4. President Lincoln revokes the order of Gen. Burnside, suppressing the "New York World" and the "Chicago Times," in the Department of the Ohio.
- Rebel guerrillas defeated near Fairfax, Va.
- Fighting at Franklin and Triune, Tenn.: rebels defeated with heavy loss.
- General Gilmore leaves New York to relieve Gen. Hunter of the command of the Department of the South.
- Bluffton, S. C., burned by Union soldiers.
- Fight at Sartoria, on the Yazoo, Miss.: 192 rebels captured.
- Simmonsport, La., destroyed by Union gun-boats.
- Departure of an expedition into King William County, Va., from Yorktown. In its results it was a complete success.
- 5. Several New York regiments of two years' men return home.
- Guerrillas routed at Liberty, Tenn.
- A division of Hooker's Army of the Potomac make a raid across the Rappahannock, and bring back 196 prisoners.
- Union raid to Warwick River, Va.: a number of rebel boats destroyed.
- 6. Siege of Vicksburg—rebels attack Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, but are signally repulsed. The affair at Milliken's Bend is generally considered as a "battle."
- Bark "Whistling Wind" destroyed by a rebel privateer.
- Rebels destroy Shawneetown, Ark.
- 7. Battle of Milliken's Bend concluded. The main action, on the Union part, was managed by colored troops, who were successful.
- 8. District of the Frontier set off, and given to Gen. Blunt.
- Two rebel spies shot at Franklin, Tenn.
- Reconnaissance on the Chickahominy.
- General Forcy, with the French army, enters the city of Mexico.
- New York editors hold a meeting at the Astor House and indite a memorial to the President concerning the arbitrary action of military officers. Anti-administration party predominant.
- 9. Cavalry fight between Stuart and Pleasanton on the south side of the Rappahannock.
- Winchester, Va., captured by the rebels: Gen. Milroy makes a retreat to his own lines.
- A mob in Indiana resists the conscription draft: a provost marshal and two detectives killed.
- Severe cavalry engagement at Brandy Station or Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock.
- Rebels driven from Monticello, Ky. Some chronologists date this on the 10th inst.: rebel defeat.
- Departments of Monongahela and Susquehanna created.
- General Rosecrans orders the execution of a couple of spies.
- 10. Lake Providence attacked by rebels, and successfully defended by negro troops.
- Ship "Havelock" sunk off Charleston Bar.
- Invalid Corps organized.
- Democratic (Cond. Un.) convention of Ohio nominate Vallandigham for governor of the State.
- Rebels threaten the invasion of Pennsylvania.
- 11. The regiment of colored troops under Col. Montgomery leave Hilton Head, S. C., for a raid in Georgia.
- Great excitement in Pennsylvania: preparations to meet invasion.
- Town of Eunice, near Vicksburg, Miss., destroyed by Union gun-boats.
- Winchester, Va., attacked by the rebels, and its armament and a part of its garrison (6,000) captured.
- "Yankees" driven by the marching rebels from Perryville, Md., to Bunker Hill.
- Rebels plunder a freight train at Elizabethtown, Ky.
- Skirmish at Slate Creek, Ky.: the loyalists defeated.
- Hooker's Army of the Potomac leaves Falmouth, and is marching rapidly to meet the enemy.
- Skirmish and defeat of the rebels at Boston, Ky.
- Berryville and Martinsburg, Va., occupied by the rebels.
- Union forces capture Richmond, La.
- President Lincoln's letter to the Albany committee of Con. Un. Democrats.
- 12. Jeff. Davis dismisses the consuls of England and Austria from his august presence.
- Rebel raid upon Maysville, Ky.
- Lee advances rapidly.
- 13. Lee continues his march.
- President Lincoln calls for 100,000 men to repel invasion.
- Immense excitement in Pennsylvania.
- Army of the Potomac at the old battle-field of Bull Run.
- Governor Curtin calls upon the citizens of the State to enroll themselves for its defense.
- Enrollment resisted in Boone County, Ind.
- Rebels defeated in their attack on Maysville: all their plunder and 107 prisoners captured.
- 10. General Milroy's army, driven by the rebels from Winchester, arrives at Harper's Ferry.
- Governor Curtin appeals to the people of Philadelphia to rise.
- Governor Parker, of New Jersey, calls for volunteers to repel the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.
- Harper's Ferry invested and attacked: Union forces retire to Maryland Heights and shell the rebels.
- Brig "Empire" captured by the "Tacony."
- Corporate authorities of New York tender the hospitalities of the city to General Meagher.
- 17. New York regiments leave for Pennsylvania.
- Rebel advance at Westminster, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg.
- Cavalry fight near Middleburg, Va.: rebels defeated.
- Spirited cavalry engagement at Aldie, Va.: rebels driven five miles.
- Capture of the rebel steamer "Atlanta" (late "Fingal") near Savannah, Ga.
- Skirmish on the Blackwater.
- Rioters in Holmes County, Ohio, resist enrollment, but are obliged to submit to the military.
- Skirmish near Big Black Bridge, Miss.
- Fight with guerrillas near Westport, Mo.
- Rebel iron-clad "Nashville" captured in Warsaw Sound.
- 18. Rebels (1,800) under Milroy arrive at Bedford, Pa.
- Rebels burn canal boats at Hancock, Md.
- Small skirmishes with Lee's invaders in Maryland.
- Skirmishing in the vicinity of Aldie.
- Union troops defeated near Hernando, Miss.
- 10. Lee's advance at McConnellsburg, Pa., takes possession of boots, shoes, blankets, horses, etc.
- Rebels crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana: skirmish at Orleans, Ind., and 50 captured.
- 20. The new State of West Virginia is organized—Arthur I. Boreman first governor.
- Ship "Isaac Webb" captured and bonded by the "Tacony."
- Fredericksburg, Md., occupied by the rebel invaders.
- Battle of Lafouche Crossing, La.: rebels defeated.
- General Schenck suppresses disloyal papers in Baltimore.
- Cavalry fight near New Baltimore: Union repulse.
- Vicksburg bombarded.
- 21. Brilliant cavalry fight, and rebels whipped at Aldie Gap, Va.
- Skirmish at Low Creek, W. Va.: rebels flogged.
- General Pleasanton defeats the rebels in a cavalry engagement at Upper-ville, Va.
- 22. Skirmish at Frederick, Md.: rebels driven out.
- Privateer "Tacony" spreads terror among the fishermen off the coast of Massachusetts.
- Millerstown, eight miles from Gettysburg, Pa., occupied by the rebels.
- Greencastle occupied by the rebels.
- The portion of Ewell's corps, which had not yet arrived in Pennsylvania, crossed the Potomac and moved up the Cumberland Valley.
- Rebels driven from Cumberland, Md.

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 - Chambersburg and York, Pa., occupied by the divisions of the rebel army under generals Longstreet and The whole rebel army that composed the invading force consisted of 10,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillerymen.
 - Rebels within four miles of Harrisburg, Pa. Bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia burned.
 - Mechanicsburg, Pa., surrendered to the rebels.
 - Brookville, Md., occupied by the rebels.
 - Rebels capture a train near Rockville, Md.
 - 20. Wrightsville, Pa., evacuated by the rebels.
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 - General Meade puts his army in motion, and at night takes position, his left at Emmetsburg and his right at New Windsor, Md.
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 - At nightfall the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army.
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 - Mines exploded and rebel outworks breached at Vicksburg.
 - Gold at New York 146½ at 146½—highest in June, 1863, and lowest, 140.
- July, 1863.**
1. Brilliant fight at Carlisle, Pa., between the rebel cavalry and artillery of General Fitzhugh Lee and the Union force under General W. F. Smith.
 - First conflict at Gettysburg, Pa.: rebel advance checked: first and eleventh army corps engaged: General Reynolds killed.
 - Bragg retreats before Rosecrans: Tullahoma occupied by the Union advance.
 - Emancipation act passed by the legislature of Missouri.
 2. Second day of the battle of Gettysburg: the rebels attack the Union troops in large force and are repulsed. Generals Weed and Zook killed, and General Sickles wounded. The rebel General Barksdale, of Mississippi, killed.
 - Chambersburg and Shippensburg, Pa., evacuated by the rebels.
 - Skirmish near Stony Bridge, Va.
 - Bombardment hard fight at Vicksburg, Miss.
 3. Battle of Gettysburg continued: heavy losses on both sides. A final and glorious Union victory the result, and the rebels compelled to retreat. Lee withdrew at night, and made his way back to Virginia. The Union loss in the several conflicts was 2,894 killed, 18,709 wounded, and 8,643 missing—total, 23,188 men. At least 6,000 men, loyal and rebel, were buried on the battle-field.
 - General Pemberton proposes terms for the surrender of Vicksburg, but General Grant refuses anything short of unconditional surrender.
 - Rebel pontoon bridge over the Potomac, near Williamsport, Md., destroyed.
 - Departure of a cavalry expedition from Newbern, N. C., into the interior.
 4. Surrender of Vicksburg and Pemberton's entire army to General Grant. The number surrendered was about 81,000 men of all arms, with 220 guns and 70,000 small-arms. Union loss during the siege 545 killed, 3,682 wounded, and 903 missing.
 - Lee rapidly retreating to the Potomac.
 - Union victory at Helena, Ark.
 - President Lincoln issues his proclamation announcing the victory at Gettysburg.
 - General Meade issues a congratulatory address to his army on the victory at Gettysburg.
 - Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the rebel confederacy, applies for permission to visit Washington as bearer of a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln. This was declined.
 - Morgan, the guerrilla, whipped at Green River Bridge, Ky.

5. The Union army employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead left on the field of Gettysburg.
—Vallandigham having been ejected from the rebel confederacy arrives at Halifax, N. S.
6. Defeat of the rebel guerrilla Johnston on the Big Black River, Miss. His rear-guard occupy Bolton.
—Rebel army, retreating from Gettysburg, occupy Hagerstown, Md.
—Defeat of Stuart by Buford at Hanover, Va.
7. Bragg retreats across the Tennessee and loses 1,500 men: he destroys the bridge at Bridgetown.
—Draft commenced at Plattsburg, N. Y.
—Archbishop Kenrick dies at Baltimore.
—Cavalry fight at Williamsport, Md.
—Morgan's guerrillas at Bardstown, Ky.
—General Meade starts in pursuit of Lee by a flank movement on Middletown.
—Great scare at Louisville. Morgan said to be coming.
8. Surrender of Port Hudson with 7,000 prisoners and a large number of cannon and small-arms to General Banks—the Mississippi opened to commerce.
—Rebel General Morgan invades Indiana and captures the town of Corydon.
—General Gilmore issues orders for an attack on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.
—General Sherman defeats General Johnston on Big Black River, and captures 1,500 men.
9. Rebel cavalry defeated at Boonsboro', Md., with heavy loss. Buford against Kilpatrick.
—Raiding party to destroy Lee's communication with Richmond return to Fortress Monroe.
—Port Hudson taken possession of by the Union army.
10. Landing of Union troops on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor. Gen. Gilmore commences operations against the rebel batteries. The Union iron-clads shell Forts Wagner and Gregg.
—Sharp engagement at Funkstown, Md.
—Fight at Sharpsburg, Md.
—Martial law proclaimed at Louisville, Ky.
—Engagement at Jackson, Miss.: Union forces occupy the city.
—Rebels defeated at Big Creek, Miss.
—Cavalry fight on the old Antietam field.
—Lee in fortification opposite Williamsport, Md.
—Morgan burns the dépôt at Salem, Indiana.
11. Morgan burns the railroad bridge at Vienna, Indiana.
—Rebels driven out of their earth-works, take refuge in Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.
—Conscriptions under the draft commenced in New York city.
12. Morgan gets into Ohio.
—Martial law proclaimed in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport and Covington, Ky.
—Excitement in New York city concerning the draft.
—Army of the Potomac pursuing Lee, enter Hagerstown, Md., the rebels having evacuated the town during the night.
—Union forces having passed through South Mountain, come up with the rebel army under Lee securely posted on the heights of Marsh's Run.
13. Lee recrosses the Potomac: his rear-guard, 1,500 strong, captured.
—Rebel supplies captured at Nashville, Tenn.
Yazoo City, Miss., captured by the Union forces.
—Fight at Jackson, Tenn.; rebel cavalry defeated.
—Draft riots commence in New York city: the provost marshal's offices in the 8th and 9th districts destroyed by fire. General consternation throughout the city: the mob triumphant. Tribune office assailed, and colored orphan asylum burned.
—Bragg pulls up at Chattanooga, Tenn.
—Union defeat at Bayou Sara, La.: 210 prisoners captured by the enemy.
14. Continuation of the riots in New York. The military called out. Governor Seymour makes a speech in front of the City Hall, and issues a proclamation. U. S. troops fire on the mob, and several negroes hung and buildings burned. All omnibuses and cars stop running.
—Fort Powhatan, on James River, Va., captured by Admiral Lee.
—General Meade in pursuit of the retreating rebels.
—Draft riots in Boston, Mass.
—Leo gets his army safely across the Potomac: a few stragglers are taken at Falling Waters.
15. New York riots continue: military attacked, and fierce fighting. Colonel O'Brien murdered. Two negroes killed. Mayor Opdyke issues a proclamation. Gen. Dix ordered to New York, and Gen. T. G. Foster to Fortress Monroe.
—Cavalry skirmish near Charlestown, Va.
—Riots in Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, etc.
—Jeff. Davis calls out all white men, from 18 to 45 years of age, to serve in the army three years.
—President Lincoln issues a proclamation, appointing August 6th as a day
19. The New York riots subside: poli
—Unsuccessful attack of the Union fo
Charleston Harbor.
—Fight with Morgan's men at Buffingto
—A large number of Morgan's men cap
—General Lee's rear-guard leaves Mari
—Admiral Porter reports the complete
—Raid from Newbern to North Carol
—Four hundred rebels taken at Blenzl
10. Morgan makes an unsuccessful att
of his men captured.
—Two companies of rebels and an unme
Tenn.
—New York riots completely subdued.
20. Basil Duke, and a portion of Morga
Morgan himself escaping.
—Governor Seymour orders the State a
ers to be returned.
—Cavalry reconnoissance to Front Roy
—Sharp fight with Morgan's guerrillas
foree at George's Creek.
21. General Johnston retreats to Brand
—Union raid to Tar River and Rocky
other property destroyed.
22. Brashear City, La., recaptured by U
—Skirmish at Chester Gap, Va.
—Skirmish near Nolan's Ferry of the Pe
23. Engagement at Manassas Gap, Va.
90 captured.
—Sharp fight near Front Royal, Va.
24. Skirmish with Morgan's guerrillas
—Col. Tolland attacked the rebels at W
Virginia Railroad, capturing two
125 prisoners.
25. Privateer "Georgia" destroys the s
—Steamer "Merrimac" captured while
Wilmington, N. C.
26. Morgan and 400 of his men captu
—Hon. John J. Crittenden dies at Fran
—Rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.
27. Rebels attack Richmond, Ky., and
—Rebel steamer "Alabama" arrives o
of Good Hope.
—Rebels again enter Kentucky.
28. Death of the Hon. William L. Yar
29. Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.
30. President Lincoln proclaims a
soldiers.
—Bombardment of Cummings' Point
—Defeat of the rebels at Winchester, P
31. Lee's and Meade's armies again o
—Rebels take Stanford, Ky., but are qu
—Heavy rebel bombardment of the Un
ton Harbor.
—Successful attack on the rebels at La
—Reconnoissance to Sperryville, Va.
—Emperor of Austria invites an asser
—General Sibley disperses 2,000 India
—Gold at New York 128½ & 129—high
- August**
1. Heavy cavalry fight at Kelley's Po
feated.
—Richardson's rebel guerrillas driven
—A doleful proclamation issued by Je
ers from the rebel army to return
—Cavalry engagement at Culpepper,
2. The "Enfans Perdus" of New Yo
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4. Skirmish near Brandy Station, Va
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ment funds destroyed.
—Reconnoissance to Fort Darling on
5. Union raid upon Woodville, Miss.
—Ship "Francis B. Cutting" captu
"Florida."
6. General Sibley reports three battle

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

New York riots subside; police search for stolen property.
 Successful attack of the Union forces on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.
 Morgan's men at Buffington, Ohio: 800 captured.
 Large number of Morgan's men captured and the remainder dispersed.
 Lee's rear-guard leaves Martinsburg, Va.
 Porter reports the complete success of the Red River expedition.
 From Newbern to North Carolina.
 Hundred rebels taken at Rienzi, Miss.
 Morgan makes an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River: more than a hundred men captured.
 Companies of rebels and an ammunition train captured at Jackson, Tenn.
 New York riots completely subdued.
 Kill Duke, and a portion of Morgan's force taken near Pomeroy, Ohio: Morgan himself escaping.
 Governor Seymour orders the State arms used against the New York rioters to be returned.
 Reconnoissance to Front Royal, Va.
 Fight with Morgan's guerrillas and capture of a large portion of his force at George's Creek.
 General Johnston retreats to Brandon, Miss.
 Train to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C. Railroad bridge and other property destroyed.
 Washburn City, La., recaptured by Union gun-boats.
 Skirmish at Chester Gap, Va.
 Skirmish near Nolan's Ferry of the Potomac.
 Engagement at Manassas Gap, Va.: 800 rebels killed or wounded, and many captured.
 Fight near Front Royal, Va.
 Skirmish with Morgan's guerrillas near Washington, Ohio.
 Tolland attacked the rebels at Wytheville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, capturing two pieces of artillery, 700 muskets, and 3 prisoners.
 Privateer "Georgia" destroys the ship "Constitution."
 Steamer "Merrimac" captured while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.
 Morgan and 400 of his men captured near New Lisbon, Ohio.
 John J. Crittenden dies at Frankfort, Ky.
 Rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.
 Rebels attack Richmond, Ky., and drive out the Union forces.
 Steamer "Alabama" arrives off the coast of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.
 Rebels again enter Kentucky.
 Death of the Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama.
 Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.
 President Lincoln proclaims a retaliation policy in favor of negro soldiers.
 Bombardment of Cummings' Point batteries, Charleston Harbor.
 Death of the rebels at Winchester, Ky.
 Lee's and Meade's armies again on the Rappahannock.
 Rebels take Stanford, Ky., but are quickly driven out.
 Rebels rebel bombardment of the Union works on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.
 Successful attack on the rebels at Lancaster, Ky.
 Reconnoissance to Sperryville, Va.
 Emperor of Austria invites an assembly of German sovereigns.
 General Sibley disperses 2,000 Indians in the southwest.
 Rebels at New York 1284 to 129—highest in July, 145, and lowest, 128½.

August, 1863.

Cavalry fight at Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock: rebels defeated.
 Morgan's rebel guerrillas driven from West Tennessee.
 Successful proclamation issued by Jefferson Davis. He appeals to deserters from the rebel army to return, offering them pardon and amnesty.
 Cavalry engagement at Culpepper, Va.
 "Enfans Perdus" of New York capture 500 rebels at Folly Island.
 General Foster goes up James' River on a reconnoissance: his boat attacked by the rebels at Dutch Gap. He returns in safety.
 Governor Seymour indites a letter to President Lincoln remonstrating against the enforcement of the draft in New York, because of alleged unfair enrollment, etc.
 Skirmish near Brandy Station, Va.
 Steamer "Ruth" accidentally burned below Cairo: \$250,000 in government funds destroyed.
 Reconnoissance to Fort Darling on James' River.
 Train raid upon Woodville, Miss.; railroad destroyed.
 "Francis B. Cutting" captured and bonded by the rebel steamer "Florida."
 General Sibley reports three battles with and defeat of the hostile Indians

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I can not consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country. Your obedient servant,
 A. LINCOLN.

8. Governor Seymour again addresses the President, which occasions much sensation.
 10. U. S. ship "Hartford" and Admiral Farragut arrive at New York.
 11. Military barracks at New Dorp, Long Island, N. Y., destroyed.
 —President Lincoln ends the correspondence with Governor Seymour, of New York.
 12. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, battered by the Union monitors and land-works.
 —Rebels open on the Union works in Charleston Harbor with grape and canister.
 —Hon. Robert Toombs publishes a letter of this date, exposing the bankruptcy of the rebel government.
 13. An expedition left Lagrange, Tenn., for a raid into middle Mississippi.
 14. Death of Commodore Morris.
 —Several Union signal officers captured near Warrenton, Va.
 —General Gilmore tries the range of his heavy guns toward Fort Sumter.
 15. Union cavalry return to Corinth, Miss., with 235 prisoners who had just been conscripted by Forest.
 —Another bombardment of Fort Sumter by Gen. Gilmore's forces.
 —\$3,000,000 voted for conscripts by the Common Council of New York city.
 16. Steamer "Alice Vivian" captured while attempting to run the blockade before Mobile Harbor.
 —General Rosecrans commences his advance across the Cumberland Mountains.
 17. Great destruction of rebel property at Grenada by Union troops from Tennessee.
 —Commencement of the grand attack on Fort Sumter: the iron-clad fleet and land batteries attack the fort.
 —Explosion of the steamer "City of Madison" on the Mississippi River.
 —Address of General Dix to the citizens of New York in relation to the draft.
 —Reconnoissance in force from the rebel army in Virginia.
 —Steamer "Nin" captured while running out of Mobile.
 18. Sumter again bombarded.
 —Union raid in North Carolina: 80 rebels killed near Pasquotank.
 19. Continued bombardment of Sumter.
 —Resumption of the draft in New York city.
 20. Bombardment of Sumter continued.
 —The Tennessee River reached by Gen. Rosecrans.
 21. Lawrence, Kans., pillaged and burned by Quantrell's guerrillas; many citizens murdered. The murderers pursued—several skirmishes.
 —General Gilmore demands the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, and threatened to shell Charleston in case of non-compliance with his demand.
 —The Union batteries opened on Charleston in the night.
 —The advance of the Army of the Cumberland appears before Chattanooga, Tenn., and opened fire on the city.
 —Brig "Bainbridge" foundered; only one man saved.
 22. Union raid to Pochontas, Ark.: 100 rebels captured, including Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson and staff.
 —General Beauregard protests against shelling the city of Charleston.
 23. Shells thrown into the city of Charleston, nearly six miles range.
 —General Blunt crosses Arkansas River: rebels fall back without fighting.
 —Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., bombarded by the frigate Minnesota.
 —The "Sumter" runs the blockade, and carries some heavy ordnance into Charleston.
 24. More "Greek fire" thrown into Charleston.
 —Cavalry skirmish below Frederickburg, Va.
 —Cavalry skirmish near Fairfax, Va.
 —Squad of Union cavalry captured near Annandale, Va.
 25. Bombardment of Charleston continued.
 —Forty regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery occupy the parks and public squares of New York city to supply the government officers

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GI

way is to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise.

I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country, and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the North get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and, I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no paper compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless. And I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But to be plain. You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, white you, I suppose, do not. Yet, I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided that you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever it helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they can not use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female.

But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it can not be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before.

I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers.

Among the commanders who hold these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called "Abolitionism," or with "Republican party politics," but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you then, exclusively, to save the Union. I issued the Proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom. And the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone, and Jersey bowing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot, their part

31. Fort Smith, Ark., taken by the Union forces under Gen. Blunt.
—Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, attacked by Union gun-boats.
—Gold at New York 127 a 128—highest in August, 1291, and low

September, 1863.

1. Knoxville, Tenn., captured by the advance of General Burnside under General Foster.
—General engagement at Charleston, S. C.
—Fierce artillery fight at Port Royal, Va.
—Fort Smith, Ark., occupied by the Union forces.
—Union expedition in West Virginia under General Averill re general success.
—Rebel raid upon Brownsville, Tenn.: the place plundered.
2. General Burnside captures Kingdon, Tenn.
—Gun-boats "Satellite" and "Reliance," lately captured by the destroyed by a Union force.
3. Battle with the Indians at Whitestone Hall.
—Fort Wagner assaulted: 75 rebel prisoners captured.
4. General Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn.
—Bread riot at Mobile, Ala.
—An expedition under General Franklin leaves New Orleans for
—General Jim Lane's raid on the Kansas-Missouri frontier.
5. Forts Wagner and Gregg bombarded by the Union troops under Gilmore.
—Troops removed from the public parks of New York city.
—Skirmish near Moorefield, W. Va.
6. Forts Wagner and Gregg evacuated by the rebels during Morris Island totally given up to the federal troops: 150 re and wounded.
7. General Burnside tenders his resignation, which is not accepted.
—A magazine at Fort Moultrie exploded by Union shells.
—General Gilmore's troops took possession of Forts Wagner and Morris Island, early this morning, having captured 80 pieces and a large amount of ammunition.
—An iron-clad and boat attack on Fort Sumter results in the loss
—Rebels evacuate Chattanooga, Tenn.
8. Skirmish at Bath, Va.
—Rebels defeated near Arkadelphia, Ark.
—Bombardment of Fort Moultrie continued.
—Unsuccessful attack on the rebel fortifications at Sabine Pass, T
—Cumberland Gap and 2,000 prisoners surrendered to General B
9. General Crittenden took possession of Chattanooga, Tenn.
—Bombardment of Fort Moultrie continued.
—Skirmish at Telford, E. Tenn.: 800 Union troops captured by th
10. Little Rock, Ark., evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by forces.
—General Rosecrans arrives at Chattanooga, Tenn.: Archbishop celebrates high mass in the cathedral.
11. Union cavalry raid into Mississippi.
—Arrival at New York of the first vessel of the Russian fleet.
—Imboden attacks a small Union force at Moorefield, Va., wound capturing about 150.
- One half of James Island, Charleston Harbor, captured from the General Gilmore's troops, aided by gun-boats.
12. Sabine Pass expedition returns to New Orleans, having ut and with the loss of two of its small gun-boats.
13. Rebels attack General Rosecrans at Bird's Gap.
—Brilliant cavalry fight at Culpepper, Va.: 40 rebels and two tured.
—General Pleasanton advances with his cavalry forces to the Rap
—Small rebel raid across the Potomac to steal horses.
—Rebel works at Grant's Pass, near Mobile, shelled by the block
14. Arkansas being quickly cleared of rebels by General Blunt.
15. Proclamation of President Lincoln suspending the writ of pus in certain cases.
—Order of General Gilmore congratulating his troops on their Charleston Harbor.
16. Cavalry fight at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan River.
—Skirmishing along Rosecrans' lines: little damage on either sid
17. White's rebel cavalry routed at Warrenton, Va.
18. Battle of Chickamauga, Ga. The Union army attacked in by the rebels under General Bragg, who had been reinforced Longstreet's corps from Virginia.
—Defeat of the rebels in the Indian Territory.
20. Battle of Chickamauga rages furiously: Union army defed loss of 1,844 killed, 9,273 wounded, and 4,945 missing, being of 17,611. Rebel loss also heavy.

the Union forces under Gen. Blunt
 bor, attacked by Union gun-boats.
 -highest in August, 129½, and lowest, 122½.

September, 1863.

by the advance of General Burnside's forces
 Boston, S. C.
 Royal, Va.
 the Union forces.
 Virginia under General Averill returns after
 Tenn.: the place plundered.
 Kingston, Tenn.
 "Bellevue," lately captured by the rebels, de-
 Whitestone Hall.
 Federal prisoners captured.
 Knoxville, Tenn.

Franklin leaves New Orleans for Texas.
 the Kansas-Missouri frontier.
 bombarded by the Union troops under General
 the parks of New York city.
 Va.
 evacuated by the rebels during the night:
 up to the federal troops: 150 rebels killed

resignation, which is not accepted.
 exploded by Union shells.
 possession of Forts Wagner and Gregg, on
 morning, having captured 36 pieces of artillery
 ammunition.
 on Fort Sumter results in the loss of 118 men.
 Tenn.

phia, Ark.
 ce continued.
 el fortifications at Sabine Pass, Tex.
 prisoners surrendered to General Burnside.
 session of Chattanooga, Tenn.
 ce continued.
 : 300 Union troops captured by the rebels.
 id by the rebels, and occupied by the Union

at Chattanooga, Tenn.: Archbishop Purcell
 cathedral.
 elast vessel of the Russian fleet.
 on force at Moorefield, Va., wounding 15 and
 Charleston Harbor, captured from the rebels by
 ade by gun-boats.
 turns to New Orleans, having utterly failed,
 its small gun-boats.
 crans at Bird's Gap.
 pepper, Va.: 40 rebels and two guns cap-

with his cavalry forces to the Rapidan.
 tomac to steal horses.
 near Mobile, shelled by the blockading fleet.
 ared of rebels by General Blunt.
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 lian Territory.
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 unded, and 4,945 missing, being a total loss
 envy.

October, 1863.

1. Frequent skirmishes with guerrillas south of the Potomac.
 -Fort Sumter again bombarded.
 -Grand reception of the Russian naval officers in New York city by the military and civil authorities.
2. Battle of Anderson's Cross Roads, Ky.: rebel cavalry whipped.
 -Explosion of an ammunition train near Bridgeport, Tenn.
 -General Gillmore moves his headquarters to Folly Island.
3. McMinnville, Tenn., attacked by the rebels.
 -More Greek fire thrown into Charleston, S. C.
 -Guerrillas active near Glasgow, Ky.
 -President Lincoln issues a proclamation appointing Thursday, 26th November, a day of national thanksgiving.
4. Shelbyville, Tenn., attacked by the rebels, who attempt the destruction of the place: they are defeated and driven off.
 -Union expedition sets out from Fortress Monroe to hunt up guerrillas on the peninsula.
5. Railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro destroyed by rebels. In an attack on Murfreesboro they are signally repulsed.
 -Rebels under Bragg bombard Chattanooga, Tenn., from Lookout Mountain.
 -New Albany, Ala., is the scene of a brisk cavalry fight.
 -Frigate "New Ironsides" attacked by a rebel vessel and torpedo in Charleston Harbor in the night. The attempt fails, and the attacking party captured.
 -Engagement at Blue Springs, Tenn.
6. General Blunt's staff and body-guard captured and killed by the rebels near Fort Scott, Kansas.
 -Skirmish at Como, Tenn.
7. A party of Union cavalry ambuscaded by Imboden's guerrillas near Harper's Ferry, Va.
 -Several rebel steamers destroyed on Red River.
 -British government seize the rams being built on the Mersey and forbid their departure.
8. Guerrillas under Coffee and Shelby plunder Central Missouri about this time.
 -Skirmish near Farmington, Ky.: rebel cavalry defeated.
 -Salem, Miss., witnesses a spirited fight and defeat of the rebels.
9. Spirited cavalry fight at Madison Court House, Va.
 -Army of the Potomac falls back to Culpepper, Va.
 -Rebel cavalry defeated at Franklin, Ky.
 -About this time the rebels make great efforts to cut Rosecrans' communications, but are not successful.
 -The Union overland expedition from New Orleans reaches Vermillionville, La.
10. President Davis reviews the rebel troops before Chattanooga.
 -Engagement at James' City, Va.
 -Fight at Blue Springs, near Knoxville, Tenn.: rebels defeated by Burnside's forces.
 -Stuart's cavalry attacks the Union forces at Robertson's River, Va., and a sharp fight ensues.
 -General Lee makes a demonstration against Meade's Army of the Potomac. Commencement of the strategical movements of the two armies.
 -Union raiding expedition leaves Newbern, N. C., and return in a few days entirely successful.
11. General Meade withdraws his forces to the north side of the Rappahannock. Skirmishing along the whole line of the river.
 -Attack on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Germantown, Tenn. About this time also the rebels attack other parts of the road, and attempt to cut off Rosecrans' communications. They are generally defeated.
12. Skirmish at Blackwater, Va.
 -Fight near White Sulphur Springs, Va.
 -Lord Lyndhurst dies. He was born in Boston, and rose to his high position in England by his own talents and perseverance. At the time of his death he was the head of the English bar.
 -Banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet visiting New York Harbor given by the civil authorities of the city, celebrated at the Astor House.
13. Election in Ohio: total vote 435,427, of which Brough (Union) took 243,499, and Vallandigham (Conf. Un.) 186,928. Union majority 61,672.
 -General Lee makes a demonstration toward Washington, D. C.
 -Brisk fighting from Catlett's Station to Manassas.
 -Skirmish at Arrow Rock, Mo.
 -Shelby's guerrillas in Missouri defeated by General Brown's Union forces.
 -Skirmish on the Big Black River, below Vicksburg.
14. Battle of Broad River, or Bristow's Station, Va.: rebels worsted, and 400 taken prisoners.
 -Guerrillas defeated in Southern Missouri.

—Martin law proclaimed at Louisville, Ky.
 —Engagement at Jackson, Miss.: Union forces occupy the city.
 —Rebels defeated at Big Creek, Miss.
 —Cavalry fight on the old Antietam field.
 —Lee in fortification opposite Williamsport, Md.
 —Morgan burns the dépôt at Salem, Indiana.
 11. Morgan burns the railroad bridge at Vienna, Indiana.
 —Rebels driven out of their earth-works, take refuge in Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.
 —Conscriptions under the draft commenced in New York city.
 12. Morgan gets into Ohio.
 —Martial law proclaimed in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport and Covington, Ky.
 —Excitement in New York city concerning the draft.
 —Army of the Potomac pursuing Lee, enter Hagerstown, Md., the rebels having evacuated the town during the night.
 —Union forces having passed through South Mountain, come up with the rebel army under Lee securely posted on the heights of Marsh's Run.
 13. Lee recrosses the Potomac: his rear-guard, 1,500 strong, captured.
 —Rebel supplies captured at Nashville, Tenn.
 Yazoo City, Miss., captured by the Union forces.
 —Fight at Jackson, Tenn.; rebel cavalry defeated.
 —Draft riots commence in New York city: the provost marshal's offices in the 8th and 9th districts destroyed by fire. General consternation throughout the city: the mob triumphant. Tribune office assailed, and colored orphan asylum burned.
 —Bragg pulls up at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 —Union defeat at Bayou Sara, La.: 210 prisoners captured by the enemy.
 14. Continuation of the riots in New York. The military called out. Governor Seymour makes a speech in front of the City Hall, and issues a proclamation. U. S. troops fire on the mob, and several negroes hung and buildings burned. All omnibuses and cars stop running.
 —Fort Powhattan, on James River, Va., captured by Admiral Lee.
 —General Meade in pursuit of the retreating rebels.
 —Draft riots in Boston, Mass.
 —Lee gets his army safely across the Potomac: a few stragglers are taken at Falling Waters.
 15. New York riots continue: military attacked, and fierce fighting. Colonel O'Brien murdered. Two negroes killed. Mayor Opdyke issues a proclamation. Gen. Dix ordered to New York, and Gen. T. G. Foster to Fortress Monroe.
 —Cavalry skirmish near Charlestown, Va.
 —Riots in Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, etc.
 —Jeff. Davis calls out all white men, from 18 to 45 years of age, to serve in the army three years.
 —President Lincoln issues a proclamation appointing August 6th as a day of national thanksgiving for the great Union victories accomplished by our forces.
 —A mob in Troy destroy the "Times" office and other property.
 —Arrival of Vallandigham at Niagara Falls, Canada, from his journey through the Southern States.
 Jackson, Miss., shelled by the Union forces.
 —General Blunt crossed the Arkansas River.
 —Morgan's guerrillas retreat from Ohio.
 —U. S. gun-boat "Wyoming" destroys a Japanese steamer and silences several forts.
 16. Many rioters killed in New York. Archbishop Hughes invites the mob to visit him at his residence on the morrow. Arrival of U. S. troops and the Seventh Regiment in New York city. Riots on the wane.
 —Rebels defeated near Fort Gibson, Ark.
 —Rebel dash upon Hickman, Ky.
 —Rebels (5,000) defeated at Elk Creek, Indian Territory.
 —General Joe Johnston evacuates Jackson, Miss., in the night, and the city is occupied by the federal army under Gen. Grant.
 —Brisk engagement on James Island, S. C.
 17. Archbishop Hughes addresses a mass meeting at his residence.
 —Orders given to enforce the draft at all hazards.
 —Battle with the Morgan raiders at Berlin, Ohio.
 —Union raid at Wytheville, Va.: rebels defeated, the place destroyed, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad broken.
 —General Brown succeeded by Gen. Canby in command of the troops in New York.
 —Two expeditions—one up Red River and one to Natchez—made large captures of arms, ammunition, and cattle.
 —Huntsville, Ala., taken by Union troops.

Wilmington, N. C.
 26. Morgan and 400 of his men captured.
 —Hon. John J. Crittenden dies at Frank.
 —Rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.
 27. Rebels attack Richmond, Ky., and
 —Rebel steamer "Alabama" arrives off of Good Hope.
 —Rebels again enter Kentucky.
 28. Death of the Hon. William L. Yano.
 29. Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.
 30. President Lincoln proclaims a ret.
 soldiers.
 —Bombardment of Cummings' Point bat.
 —Defeat of the rebels at Winchester, Ky.
 31. Lee's and Meade's armies again on t.
 —Rebels take Stanford, Ky., but are que.
 —Heavy rebel bombardment of the Unio.
 ton Harbor.
 —Successful attack on the rebels at Lane.
 —Reconnoissance to Sperryville, Va.
 —Emperor of Austria invites an assemb.
 —General Sibley disperses 2,000 Indians.
 —Gold at New York 12½ @ 129—highest

August, 1

1. Heavy cavalry fight at Kelley's Ford, tented.
 —Richardson's rebel guerrillas driven fr.
 —A doleful proclamation issued by Jeffe.
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 —Cavalry engagement at Culpepper, Va.
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 —Steamer "Ruth" accidentally burned.
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 5. Union raid upon Woodville, Miss.: re.
 —Ship "Francis B. Cutting" captured
 "Florida."
 6. General Sibley reports three battles wi.
 in Minnesota.
 —National thanksgiving day: very gene.
 7. President Lincoln replies to Governor
 draft should be carried out. The lett.

EXECUTIVE MANS

HIS EXCELLENCY, HORATIO SEYMOUR,
 HAN, N. Y.:

Your communication of the 3d inst. is
 tively considered. I can not consent
 as you request, because, among other
 the figures you send, which I presume
 represented fall in two classes of eight
 The disparity of the quotas for the
 tainly very striking, being the differenc
 one class, and 4,864 in the other. As
 one to another, in entire population,
 they were made, this disparity is such
 it, however, I suppose will be accom
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—Another bombardment of Fort Sumter by Gen. Gilmore's forces.
 —\$3,000,000 voted for conscripts by the Common Council of New York city.
 16. Steamer "Alice Vivian" captured while attempting to run the blockade before Mobile Harbor.
 —General Rosecrans commences his advance across the Cumberland Mountains.
 17. Great destruction of rebel property at Grenada by Union troops from Tennessee.
 —Commencement of the grand attack on Fort Sumter: the iron-clad fleet and land batteries attack the fort.
 —Explosion of the steamer "City of Madison" on the Mississippi River.
 —Address of General Dix to the citizens of New York in relation to the draft.
 —Reconnoissance in force from the rebel army in Virginia.
 —Steamer "Nina" captured while running out of Mobile."
 18. Sumter again bombarded.
 —Union raid in North Carolina: 80 rebels killed near Pasquotank.
 19. Continued bombardment of Sumter.
 —Resumption of the draft in New York city.
 20. Bombardment of Sumter continued.
 —The Tennessee River reached by Gen. Rosecrans.
 21. Lawrence, Kans., pillaged and burned by Quantrell's guerrillas; many citizens murdered. The murderers pursued—several skirmishes.
 —General Gilmore demands the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, and threatened to shell Charleston in case of non-compliance with his demand.
 —The Union batteries opened on Charleston in the night.
 —The advance of the Army of the Cumberland appears before Chattanooga, Tenn., and opened fire on the city.
 —Brig "Bainbridge" foundered: only one man saved.
 22. Union raid to Pocahontas, Ark.: 100 rebels captured, including Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson and staff.
 —General Beauregard protests against shelling the city of Charleston.
 23. Shells thrown into the city of Charleston, nearly six miles flying.
 —General Blunt crosses Arkansas River: rebels fall back without fighting.
 —Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., bombarded by the frigate Minnesota.
 —The "Sumter" runs the blockade, and carries some heavy ordnance into Charleston.
 24. More "Greek fire" thrown into Charleston.
 —Cavalry skirmish below Fredericksburg, Va.
 —Cavalry skirmish near Fairfax, Va.
 —Squad of Union cavalry captured near Annandale, Va.
 25. Bombardment of Charleston continued.
 —Forty regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery occupy the parks and public squares of New York city to support the government officers while enforcing the draft.
 —Union troops attack the rebel rifle-pits near Fort Wagner.
 —125 bodies burned at Lawrence, Kansas, the victims of Quantrell's massacre.
 —Rebels under Price and Marmaduke defeated at Bayou Metairie, Ark.
 26. Rebels routed at Barnevillle, Ark.
 —President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield, Ill., and Syracuse, N. Y., conventions. The Republican State Committee of Illinois having called a State Convention to meet at Springfield on the 3d of September, addressed a letter to the President, inviting him to be present. As circumstances would not permit him to accept this invitation, he availed himself of the opportunity thus offered to defend his emancipation policy; and as the New York State Union Convention was held at the same time, a copy of the letter was sent to them also. This manly letter deserves the place here given to it.

August, 1863.

—Successful attack on the rebels at Lancaster, Ky.
 —Successful attack on the rebels at Sperryville, Va.
 —The Emperor of Austria invites an assembly of German sovereigns.
 —General Sibley disperses 2,000 Indians in the southwest.
 —The New York 125th a 129—highest in July, 145, and lowest, 128.
 —Successful cavalry fight at Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock: rebels defeated.
 —The rebel guerrillas driven from West Tennessee.
 —Successful proclamation issued by Jefferson Davis. He appeals to desert from the rebel army to return, offering them pardon and amnesty.
 —Successful engagement at Culpepper, Va.
 —"Enfants Perdus" of New York capture 500 rebels at Folly Island.
 —General Foster goes up James' River on a reconnoissance: his boat attacked by the rebels at Dutch Gap. He returns in safety.
 —General Seymour writes a letter to President Lincoln remonstrating against the enforcement of the draft in New York, because of alleged irregular enrollment, etc.
 —Successful raid near Brandy Station, Va.
 —The steamer "Ruth" accidentally burned below Cairo: \$250,000 in government funds destroyed.
 —Successful reconnoissance to Fort Darling on James' River.
 —Successful raid upon Woodville, Miss.: railroad destroyed.
 —"Francis B. Cutting" captured and bonded by the rebel steamer "Florida."
 —General Sibley reports three battles with and defeat of the hostile Indians in Minnesota.
 —Successful thanksgiving day: very generally observed.
 —Successful President Lincoln replies to Governor Seymour and intimates that the draft should be carried out. The letter was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1863.

EXCELLENCY, HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, N. Y.:
 Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I can not consent to suspend the draft in New York, on your request, because, among other reasons, TIME IS TOO IMPORTANT. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts presented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively. The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class, and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which the quotas were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of the difficulty, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many of the persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from foreign countries to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand by the present draft as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I therefore direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, from each of the four districts—to wit, the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth—only 2,200 being the average quota of the other classes. In this drawing, these four districts, and also the Seventeenth and Nineteenth, shall be carefully re-enrolled—and, if you please, agents will be sent to witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained in these districts, respectively, during the interval; and at all points, as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be made for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time for commencing the draft in each district.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

HON. JAMES C. CONELING.

My dear Sir—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable for me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I can not just now be absent from here so long as a visit there would require.
 The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.
 There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First—to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second

of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever it helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they can not use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female.

But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it can not be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before.

I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers.

Among the commanders who hold these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called "Abolitionism," or with "Republican party politics," but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you then, exclusively, to save the Union. I issued the Proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much loss for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom. And the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone, and Jersey hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and well done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many folds of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

27. John B. Floyd died at Abingdon, Va.
—Belle Boyd, the female traitor, re-arrested in Virginia.
—Rebels capture an army train near Phillippi, W. Va.
28. Two million dollars appropriated by the supervisors of New York for the relief of conscripts.
—Union camp captured at Edward's Ferry, Va.
—Fight near Warm Springs, Va.: rebels lose 900 men.
29. Five deserters from the Army of the Potomac shot in presence of the fifth army corps.
30. Rosecrans' army crosses the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga.
31. About this time West Tennessee and the banks of the Mississippi, as low down as Baton Rouge, swarm with guerrillas.

8. Skirmish at Bath, Va.
—Rebels defeated near Arkadelphia, Ark.
- Bombardment of Fort Monroe continued.
- Unsuccessful attack on the rebel fortifications at Sabine Pass, Tex.
- Cumberland Gap and 2,000 prisoners surrendered to General Burnside.
9. General Crittenden took possession of Chattanooga, Tenn.
—Bombardment of Fort Monroe continued.
- Skirmish at Telford, E. Tenn.: 800 Union troops captured by the rebels.
10. Little Rock, Ark., evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by the Union forces.
- General Rosecrans arrives at Chattanooga, Tenn.: Archbishop P. celebrates high mass in the cathedral.
11. Union cavalry raid into Mississippi.
- Arrival at New York of the first vessel of the Russian fleet.
- Imboden attacks a small Union force at Moorefield, Va., wounding 100 and capturing about 150.
- One half of James Island, Charleston Harbor, captured from the rebel General Gilmore's troops, aided by gun-boats.
12. Sabine Pass expedition returns to New Orleans, having utterly defeated the rebels and with the loss of two of its small gun-boats.
13. Rebels attack General Rosecrans at Bird's Gap.
—Brilliant cavalry fight at Culpepper, Va.: 40 rebels and two guns captured.
- General Pleasanton advances with his cavalry forces to the Rapidan.
- Small rebel raid across the Potomac to steal horses.
- Rebel works at Grant's Pass, near Mobile, shelled by the blockading fleet.
14. Arkansas being quickly cleared of rebels by General Blunt.
15. Proclamation of President Lincoln suspending the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases.
—Order of General Gilmore congratulating his troops on their success at Charleston Harbor.
16. Cavalry fight at Raceoon Ford, on the Rapidan River.
—Skirmishing along Rosecrans' lines: little damage on either side.
18. White's rebel cavalry routed at Warrenton, Va.
19. Battle of Chickamauga, Ga. The Union army attacked in large force by the rebels under General Bragg, who had been reinforced by General Longstreet's corps from Virginia.
—Defeat of the rebels in the Indian Territory.
20. Battle of Chickamauga rages furiously: Union army defeated, with a loss of 1,844 killed, 9,279 wounded, and 4,945 missing, being a total of 15,661. Rebel loss also heavy.
—Fight at Zollicoffer, Tenn.
21. General Rosecrans withdraws his forces from Chickamauga during the night, and retires to Chattanooga, Tenn. Gen. Bragg does not follow.
- General Meade's cavalry seizes Madison Court House, Va.
- Rebels seize a steam-tug at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, but caught, and the boat restored.
- Rebel emissary Mason withdrawn from England.
22. Great cavalry fight and Union victory near Madison Court House.
- Rebel cavalry cross the Potomac near Rockville, but are driven back.
23. General Meade's army reaches the Rapidan River.
—The rebel prisoners, 1,200 in number, taken at Cumberland Gap, are sent to Louisville, Ky.
24. President Lincoln declares by proclamation the port of Alexandria, Va., open to trade.
25. Mosby's guerrillas break the railroad near Fairfax, Va.
—Rebels driven out of Donaldsonville, La.
26. Skirmish near Chattanooga, Tenn.
27. Steamer "Robert Campbell" burned by rebels at Milliken's Bend, Mo.: lives lost.
28. Rebels attack Burnside's right wing near Knoxville, but are repulsed with considerable loss.
—Army of the Potomac reviewed by General Cortez.
29. General Hooker arrives in Cincinnati.
- Two Union regiments defeated above Port Hudson, La.
- Three steamers set on fire at St. Louis by rebel emissaries.
- Frauds in the New York Custom House discovered.
- Skirmish at Morgantown, La.
30. A delegation from Missouri visit President Lincoln to ask a change of commander in the Western Department.
—Rebel cavalry repulsed in an attempt to cross the Tennessee River at Harrison's Landing.
—Gold at New York 141½ a 142—highest in September, 1862, and 126½.

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—Skirmish near Farmingham, Ky.: rebel cavalry defeated.
—Salem, Miss., witnesses a spirited fight and defeat of the rebels.
9. Spirited cavalry fight at Madison Court House, Va.
—Army of the Potomac falls back to Culpepper, Va.
—Rebel cavalry defeated at Franklin, Ky.
—About this time the rebels make great efforts to cut Rosecrans' communi-
cations, but are not successful.
—The Union overland expedition from New Orleans reaches Vermillion-
ville, La.
10. President Davis reviews the rebel troops before Chattanooga.
—Engagement at James' City, Va.
—Fight at Blue Springs, near Knoxville, Tenn.: rebels defeated by Burn-
side's forces.
—Stuart's cavalry attacks the Union forces at Robertson's River, Va., and a
sharp fight ensues.
—General Lee makes a demonstration against Meade's Army of the Poto-
mac. Commencement of the strategical movements of the two armies.
—Union raiding expedition leaves Newbern, N. C., and return in a few
days entirely successful.
11. General Meade withdraws his forces to the north side of the Rappahan-
noek. Skirmishing along the whole line of the river.
—Attack on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Germantown, Tenn.
About this time also the rebels attack other parts of the road, and at-
tempt to cut off Rosecrans' communications. They are generally de-
feated.
12. Skirmish at Blackwater, Va.
—Fight near White Sulphur Springs, Va.
—Lord Lyndhurst dies. He was born in Boston, and rose to his high po-
sition in England by his own talents and perseverance. At the time of
his death he was the head of the English bar.
—Banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet visiting New York Harbor
given by the civil authorities of the city, celebrated at the Astor House.
13. Election in Ohio: total vote 435,427, of which Brough (Union) took
248,499, and Vallandigham (Conf. Un.) 186,928. Union majority 61,572.
—General Lee makes a demonstration toward Washington, D. C.
—Brisk fighting from Catlett's Station to Manassas.
—Skirmish at Arrow Rock, Mo.
—Shelby's guerrillas in Missouri defeated by General Brown's Union forces.
—Skirmish on the Big Black River, below Vicksburg.
14. Battle of Broad River, or Bristow's Station, Va.: rebels worsted, and 450
taken prisoners.
—Guerrillas defeated in Southern Missouri.
15. Skirmishing on the old Bull Run battle-field.
16. Henry Ward Beecher lectures at Liverpool, England.
—Rebel raid on Brownsville, Mo.
—General Grant ordered to the general command of the Departments of the
Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee.
—General Lee's army returns to the line of the Rappahannock.
17. President Lincoln issues a proclamation ordering a levy of 800,000 men;
and should the number not be raised by the 5th January, a draft for the
deficiency.
—Active volunteering about this time for the Union army in Arkansas.
18. Skirmishing near Stone Bridge and Manassas, Va.
—Rebels attack Charlestown, Va.
—Jim Keller, a noted guerrilla, captured near Sharpsburg, Ky., and shot.
19. General Lee's army recrosses the Rappahannock, and marches south-
ward.
—About this time secret meetings are held in New Orleans to revive the
rebel State government.
20. Rev. H. W. Beecher addressed an Immense meeting at Exeter Hall,
London, on the relations between the United States and England. This
terminates his series of striking public addresses in England on the
American question.
—General Rosecrans relieved of his command at Chattanooga, and Gen.
Thomas installed in his place.
—General Blunt relieved of the command of the Department of the Frontier,
and succeeded by Gen. McNeil.
—Kilpatrick's cavalry make a raid toward Warrenton, Va.
—Governor Seymour issues a proclamation in response to that of the Pres-
ident calling for troops.
21. Cavalry skirmish at Sulphur Springs, Va.
—Battle near Tusculum, Ala.
—Fight near Philadelphia, East Tenn.
—Fight at Cherokee Station, near Corinth, Miss.: rebels defeated.

23. Cavalry skirmish at Fayetteville, Va.
 —Skirmish at Columbia, Tenn.
 —Skirmish at Kingston Spring, Tenn.
 —General Averill's Union raiding forces near Covington, Va.
23. Fighting at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock River.
 —Union raiders land at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and retake a number of prisoners.
 —Rebels attack Danville, Tenn.
 —Dr. Wright executed at Norfolk, Va., for the murder of a Union officer while commanding a troop of negro soldiers.
24. About this time the rebel guerrillas are driven from Southern Missouri into Arkansas.
25. 1st Alabama cavalry captured near Tolanda, Miss.
26. Bombardment of Charleston resumed at 11 A.M. from Gregg and Wagner and two monitors. The fire was chiefly directed against Sumter and Johnson, and continued until nightfall, 100 shots having been fired from the land batteries and 160 from the monitors. Fort Moultrie replied vigorously.
 —General Grant commences his movements for the capture of Lookout Mountain: a flanking force under Gen. Hooker crosses the river at Bridgeport.
 —Desultory fighting along the line of the Rappahannock.
27. Major-General W. T. Sherman appointed to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and Major-General John A. Logan to the command of the 15th Army Corps.
 —More shells thrown into Charleston from Forts Wagner and Gregg, on Morris Island.
 —Battle of Brown's Ferry, Tennessee River, near Chattanooga: rebels attacked Gen. Hooker's force at 12 midnight, and a severe fight ensued, which continued two hours with lighter work until 4 A.M. Every attack was splendidly repulsed, and the rebels driven from every position they assailed. The result is important, as it removed from this point the obstructions to steamboat navigation, and secured the way for army supplies.
28. Lookout Mountain, in which the rebels had located, taken by General Hooker's forces. There was no serious opposition. Union loss (killed and wounded) 530: rebel prisoners 107, and rifles 1,000.
 —Rebels repulsed at Pine Bluff, Ark.
 —Union troops occupy Arkadelphia, Ark.
29. Bombardment of Charleston—from sundown yesterday to sundown today, 1,215 shot from 15-inch mortars and 800-pound Parrott guns were thrown against Fort Sumter. The batteries engaged were Gregg and Wagner, the Centre Battery, and Cumming's Point Battery, with three monitors. The rebel batteries replied deliberately, but no attention was paid to them by the Union forces.
 —Union prisoners from Richmond arrive at Annapolis, Md., in a state of starvation: several died on the passage from Fortress Monroe.
 —Rebels (60 in number) captured near Columbia, Tenn.
30. D. K. Abell, editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Tribune," arrested and sent to St. Louis for publishing in his paper articles calculated to produce disaffection among the ranks of the independent militia.
 —Rebel privateer "Georgia" enters the port of Cherbourg, France.
 —Union meetings at Little Rock, capital of Arkansas.
 —Lookout Mountain abandoned by the Union forces, and soon after recaptured by the rebels.
 —Rebel raid on Charleston, Mo.
 —Guerrillas routed near Piney Factory, Tenn.
 —Burnside's forces cross the river at Knoxville and occupy Loudon Heights.
31. General Banks' expedition arrives before Brazos Island, Texas.
 —Rebel cavalry repulsed at Warrenton, Va.
 —Battle of Shell Mound, Tenn.: General Hooker wins an important victory.
 —Fight at Lelper's Ferry, Tenn.
 —Gold at New York 145½ & 145—highest in October, 1863, and lowest, 140½.
- November, 1863.**
1. Plot to liberate rebel prisoners in Ohio discovered.
 —Union raid in Northern Alabama: the raiders reach Florence.
 —Skirmishing near Washington, N. C.
 —Collision on the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, La.: 16 soldiers killed and 65 wounded.
 —About this time the food question creates great excitement in the rebel camps.
7. Rebels break up and destroy several miles of the
 Railroad at and near Salisbury.
 —Rebels defeated at Lewisburg, W. Va.
 —Continuation of the reconnoissance of the
 8. General Meade pushes his advance, the
 ville.
 —The Chowan reconnoitering expedition
 Newbern, N. C.
 —The Texas army under Banks in possession
 and Point Isabel.
 —Rebel steamer "Cornubia" captured by
 —Cavalry fight at Hazel Run, Va.
9. Reconnoissance to and skirmish near C
 —Rebel dash on Bayou Sara, La.
 —Fight on the Little Tennessee River: a
 loss of 50 killed and 40 taken prisoner.
 —Speech of Hon. Robert Toombs in Georgia
 course of the rebel government, and
 the rebel treasury, etc.
 —General Meade issues a congratulatory
 cessful passage of the Rappahannock.
10. About this time labor-strikes commene
 —Rebels concentrate along the south bank
 —Charleston and Fort Sumter shelled.
11. Major-General Butler assumes comman
 Virginia and North Carolina, headqu
 —Major-General Foster takes leave of his
 —Formal presentation to Major-General M
 on the Rappahannock.
 —Lord Lyons, the British Minister at W
 government that he had received info
 ral of Canada of a rebel plot to invade
 destroy the city of Buffalo, and liberat
 Island, in Sandusky Harbor.
 —A fleet of French steamers arrive off Br
 —Charleston shelling continued.
12. Strikes of ear-drivers and ear-condu
 of the cars on several of the city railr
 —Rebels shell General Kilpatrick's camp
 —Rebel cavalry cross the Tennessee Rive
 near Lynnville.
13. Rebel raiding party cross the Potom
 land.
14. Longstreet's forces cross the Tenne
 Knoxville, Tenn. Burnside retreats t
 ville, Tenn.
 —General Fitzhugh Lee sent to Fort Lafa
15. Corpus Christi Pass, Texas, captured.
 —Reconnoissance and skirmish on the Ea
 —Longstreet's advance attacks Burnside
 them as far as Lenoir.
 16. Burnside evacuates Lenoir, and fall
 ing continued.
 —Banquet given by the French citizens t
 the French fleet in the harbor of New
 —General Sherman's corps forms a Junct
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
 —Fighting near Jackson, Va.
 —Rebel batteries on Lookout Mountain,
 vigorously: Hooker's camp at Moc
 camps shelled.
17. Burnside falling back before Long
 Knoxville. Union outposts attacked
 ment of the sloop of the city by Long
 —Seabrook Island, Charleston Harbor, oc
 —Charleston again shelled from Fort Gre
 —Schooner "James L. Gerety," from M
 gers.
 —Cavalry fight near Strasburg, Va.
 —Aransas, Texas, captured by Banks' tr
 —Enthusiastic welcome home of Henry
 Brooklyn.
18. Skirmish at Germania Ford, Va.
 —Union forces under General Banks con

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

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in the Little Tennessee River: a rebel regiment repulsed, with a loss of 50 killed and 40 taken prisoners.

of Hon. Robert Toombs in Georgia, in which he denounces the policy of the rebel government, and prophesies the speedy collapse of the rebel treasury, etc.

General Meade issues a congratulatory order to his troops on their successful passage of the Rappahannock.

At this time labor-strikes commence in and about New York city. Rebels concentrate along the south bank of the Rapidan.

Fort Sumter shelled.

General Butler assumes command of the Department of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters at Fortress Monroe.

General Foster takes leave of his command at Fortress Monroe. Presentation to Major-General Meade of the battle-flags captured at the Rappahannock.

General Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, officially informs the President that he had received information from the Governor-General of Canada of a rebel plot to invade the United States from Canada, by the city of Buffalo, and liberate the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Harbor.

French steamers arrive off Brazos, Texas.

ton shelling continued.

es of car-drivers and car-conductors in New York city: stoppage of cars on several of the city railroads.

shell General Kilpatrick's camp near Stevensburg, Va.

avy cross the Tennessee River and destroy two railroad bridges near Lynchville.

raiding party cross the Potomac at Edward's Ferry into Maryland.

Longstreet's forces cross the Tennessee River and advance against Knoxville, Tenn. Burnside retreats toward the Union works at Knoxville, Tenn.

General Fitzhugh Lee sent to Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor.

General Christi Pass, Texas, captured by the Union forces under Banks.

possession and skirmish on the Rapidan.

General Foster's advance attacks Burnside's forces near Holston, and drives them as far as Lenoir.

General Burnside evacuates Lenoir, and falls back to Bell's Station. Skirmish continued.

General Foster given by the French citizens to Admiral Reynaud and officers of the French fleet in the harbor of New York.

General Sherman's corps forms a junction with General Thomas' forces at Chattanooga, Tenn.

General Foster's army near Jackson, Va.

Batteries on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., working furiously: Hooker's camp at Moansin Point and the Chattanooga works shelled.

General Foster's army falling back before Longstreet reaches the Union works at Knoxville. Union outposts attacked by the rebel advance: commencement of the siege of the city by Longstreet's army.

General Foster's army on Lookout Island, Charleston Harbor, occupied by the Union forces.

General Foster's army again shelled from Fort Gregg.

General Foster's army "James L. Gorety," from Matamoras, seized by rebel passengers.

General Foster's army fight near Strasburg, Va.

General Foster's army, Texas, captured by Banks' troops.

General Foster's army in the welcome home of Henry Ward Beecher at his church in New York.

General Foster's army shelled at Germanla Ford, Va.

General Foster's army under General Banks capture Mustang Island, Texas.

26. Advance of the Army of the Potomac. Severe cavalry fighting near the Rapidan, and repulse of the rebels. Union army crosses the river.

27. General Grant reports that the route of Bragg's army is complete and its loss would not be less than 90 pieces of artillery.

—The commands under Hooker, Palmer, and Sherman reported ten miles beyond Chickamauga Creek in pursuit of the flying rebels.

—Hooker's corps fighting near Ringgold: battle of Ringgold.

—Brisk skirmishing between the armies of Meade and Lee south of the Rapidan: heavy fighting on the left. Rebels fall back to a stronger position.

—Wheeler's cavalry repulsed at Cleveland, Tenn.

—Mosby's guerrillas capture part of one of Meade's trains.

—Russian fleet leaves the harbor of New York.

28. Escape of the rebel General John Morgan and six of his officers from the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, in the night and by undermining the walls. They were received by their sympathizers, and Morgan finally made his escape southward.

—Rebels make a combined attack on the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn.

—Rebel battery discovered, built behind Moultrie House, while the hospital flag was kept flying from the roof.

29. Rebels repulsed at Knoxville, Tenn. with great slaughter.

30. Rebels at Fort Esperanza, Matagorda Bay, Texas, blow up the magazines.

—French troops entered the city of Morelia (Mexico) without opposition.

December, 1863.

1. Army of the Potomac falls back and recrosses the Rapidan at night.

—General Hooker's force retires from Ringgold, Ga., and the Army of the Cumberland again concentrates at Chattanooga, Tenn.

2. Bragg superseded by Hardee in command of the rebel army in Georgia.

—Rebels repulsed at Clinch River, Tenn.

—Supplies sent to the starving Union prisoners at Richmond.

3. Rebel cavalry make an attack on a Union forage train near Harrison, 12 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.

—Union cavalry make a foray toward Canton, Miss.

4. Longstreet abandons the siege of Knoxville, and marches toward Virginia.

5. Steamboat "Isaac Newton" collapses her stues near Yonkers, on the Hudson River; the vessel takes fire and is burned. Several lives are lost.

—Rebels threaten the Union forces near the Rapidan.

—General Butler issues an important order relative to colored troops.

6. The advance guard of General Sherman's column sent to the relief of General Burnside, arrives at Knoxville.

—Steamer "Chesspeake" taken possession of during the night by sixteen rebel passengers off Cape Cod.

—Union monitor "Weehawken" founders at her anchorage inside Charleston Harbor: 27 sailors and 4 engineers lost.

—Rebels attack the Union garrison stationed at Natchez, Miss., and are bravely repulsed.

7. XXXVIIIth Congress of the United States meets at Washington: first regular session. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, Indiana, is elected speaker, and Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Pa., clerk of the House of Representatives. *Twenty-five States* are represented, viz., California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; and *nine Territories*, viz., Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

—President Lincoln issues a proclamation recommending that all loyal people assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to God for the late overwhelming Union victories.

—General Foster reports Longstreet in full retreat.

—A division of General Kelly's troops moves from Beverly, Va., to cooperate with General Averell's raiding expedition in Southwest Virginia.

8. President Lincoln issues his annual message to Congress, accompanied by a proclamation of amnesty. This important document reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment, and whereas a rebellion now exists, whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE G

ernment, above the rank of colonel in the army and lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who have resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterward aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war; and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all other, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is engaged as not improper that in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code laws as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proposition, so far as it relates to State government, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained; and for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, conditionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses and not to any extent with the Executive; and still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States or any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A.D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.
By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

8. House of Representatives unanimously passed a vote of thanks to General U. S. Grant and his army, and ordered that a medal be struck in his honor in the name of the people of the United States.

9. General Averill's expedition moves to cut the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad.
- Destruction of the church called "Do la Compania," at Santa Fe, N. M., and 2,000 persons, mostly women and children, suffocated. The 8th December was the great festival "Concepcion do Maria," at which upward of 3,000 persons were killed, among them these victims. The fire communicated to the draperies that lined the church on the ground, and the rapidity of the flames was such that the whole mass became as it were stupefied and helpless. The scene was many were trampled down, and those who reached the roof were jammed to by the pressing crowds. Those who escaped through the windows. No such another calamity is recorded.
5. Captain and crew of the steamer "Chesapeake" landed at Santa Fe.
- Confagration among the hay barges on the North River side of New York. Loss (including government property) \$250,000.
10. Continued bombardment of Charleston, S. C.: shells thrown into the city during the night.
11. Terrible explosion in Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor.
12. General Butler gives notice that the rebel authorities had received more supplies for the starving Union prisoners confined in the prison.
- Rebel General John Morgan escapes across the Tennessee River to the Des Moines Landing, 60 miles from Chattanooga, and finds his way to the Gulf.
14. General Longstreet divides his forces, and made with one division an attack on Bean's Station, and with the other an attack on Kelley's Ford. The descent on the Union advance at the first place was successful; but at Kelley's Ford he was signally repulsed.
16. Cavalry expedition under General Averill reaches Salem, Virginia, and Tennessee Railroad, which is quickly broken up. Troops also destroyed their depot, containing 2,000 barrels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of meat, and various other supplies.
17. Steamer "Chesapeake," captured by rebel passengers off the coast of Virginia, retaken by the U. S. gun-boat "Ella and Annie" in the harbor of Halifax, N. S.
- Raid of rebel cavalry (Stuart's) on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but trifling damage done.
18. Explanations made between Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and Secretary Seward, relative to the capture of the "Chesapeake" in British port.
19. Steamer "Chesapeake" given over to the British authorities for adjudication. The rebels on landing are received by the British mob.
22. General Michael Corcoran is so injured by being thrown from a horse that he soon after dies of convulsions at Halifax Court House.
24. Vigorous bombardment of the city of Charleston, S. C., in the night.

VALUABLE STATISTICS REFERRING TO GOLD, P

THE PACIFIC GOLD-FIELDS.

Authentic figures of the receipts of gold and silver of the new product of the Pacific coast at the port of San Francisco for the years 1862 and 1863, and of the exports including the shipments to that city:

	1862.	1863.
Receipts from interior.....	\$42,580,799	\$45,927,826
Receipts from north coast.....	4,931,579	4,070,028
Imports—foreign.....	1,904,084	2,156,612
Total	\$49,416,462	\$52,154,466
Exports	42,561,761	46,071,920
Currency movement	\$6,812,701	\$6,982,041

From the silver districts (included in northern mines) the total receipts for the past year were \$12,433,915, divided as follows:

From Washoe.....	\$11,840,915
From Esmeralda.....	593,000

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

Statement of the arrivals and clearances of American and foreign vessels to and from Canadian ports; also the arrivals and clearances of American vessels to and from American ports, the tonnage of the same, and the number of men composing the crews arriving and departing:

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1863.		
	No.	Tonnage.
American vessels entered.....	1,534	1,381,096
Foreign vessels entered.....	693	65,243
Coasting vessels entered.....	5,370	1,923,747
Total entered for year	7,647	3,370,090
American vessels cleared.....	1,630	1,353,751
Foreign vessels cleared.....	690	67,933
Coasting vessels cleared.....	5,499	1,953,139
Total cleared for year	7,729	3,374,823

... moves to cut the Virginia and Tennessee
 ... "De la Compania," at Santiago, the captives,
 ... mostly women and children, burned or
 ... member was the great festival "La Purissima"
 ... which upward of 8,000 persons were cele-
 ... victims. The fire communicated from the
 ... that lined the church on the grand occasion,
 ... was such that the whole mass of people
 ... and helpless. The scene was horrifying;
 ... and those who reached the doors found
 ... resting crowds. Those who escaped jumped
 ... such another calamity is recorded in history.
 ... "Chesapeake" landed at St. John's.
 ... barges on the North River side of the city
 ... (including government property) \$250,000.
 ... of Charleston, S. C.: shells thrown into the

- 25. Shelling of Charleston continued: 10 or 12 buildings destroyed by fire.
- 26. Monster iron-clad steamship "Dictator" successfully launched at New York.
- At 6 p.m. the second train from Brandy Station ran off the embankment at Bristow's Station, destroying several yards of the track, the locomotive, and four cars, besides killing four and wounding fifteen men.
- 27. General Michael Coreoran buried in Calvary Cemetery with military and civic honors.
- 28. The Italian frigate "Re d'Italia" runs ashore near Barnegat, on the New Jersey shore, but is safely gotten on the morrow.
- 30. Expedition under General Kennerly to co-operate with General Averill's forces in the southwest, near Harper's Ferry, Va.
- 31. The financial condition of the new State of West Virginia, as exhibited in Governor Boreman's message, is one of extraordinary prosperity—thus:

Receipts from 20th June to date.....	\$306,998
Expenditures.....	97,815

Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1863..... \$209,683

- The State is free from debt! This showing informs us that this young State has avoided the usual error of borrowing, and saddling itself with a financial lurch on the back.
- Governor Seymour attempts the removal of the New York Metropolitan Police Commissioners; but they would not be removed as suggested by his Excellency.
- Gold at New York 151½ a 152—highest in December, 152½, and lowest, 148½. Highest in the year, 172½, and lowest, 122½; range, 50½.

January, 1864.

1. Emancipation anniversary in New York city celebrated at the Cooper Institute; and by the emancipated negroes at Beaufort, S. C., etc. The number of slaves liberated by President Lincoln's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, will be found enumerated in the following list of States referred to by the President:

Arkansas.....	111,104	North Carolina.....	275,051
Alabama.....	435,182	South Carolina.....	402,541
Florida.....	61,753	Texas.....	180,682
Georgia.....	462,232	Virginia (part).....	450,487
Mississippi.....	430,696	Louisiana (part).....	247,734

—comprising a total of..... 3,119,897

The States in which the institution of slavery was not disturbed are as follows:

Delaware.....	1,793	Tennessee.....	275,784
Kentucky.....	225,490	Louisiana (part).....	85,281
Maryland.....	87,188	West Virginia.....	12,761
Missouri.....	114,465	Virginia (part).....	29,013

—comprising a total of..... 581,760

Sumter, Charleston Harbor.
 ... that the rebel authorities had refused to re-
 ... starving Union prisoners confined in Rich-
 ... escapes across the Tennessee River at Gil-
 ... from Chattanooga, and finds himself safe in
 ... es his forces, and made with one portion an
 ... and with the other an attack on Kelley's Ford,
 ... Union advance at the first place was a partial
 ... ord he was signally repulsed.
 ... General Averill reaches Salem, on the Vir-
 ... road, which is quickly broken up; and the
 ... dépôt, containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000
 ... bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats,
 ... various other supplies.
 ... captured by rebel passengers off Cape Cod, is
 ... boat "Ella and Annie" in Sambro Harbor,
 ... (t's) on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
 ... green Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and a
 ... even to the capture of the "Chesapeake" in a
 ... over to the British authorities at Halifax
 ... shells on landing are received by the sympathiz-
 ... n is so injured by being thrown from his horse
 ... convulsions at Halifax Court House, Va.
 ... of the city of Charleston, S. C., in the night.

TO GOLD, PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, Etc.

CE OF THE LAKES.

... clearances of American and foreign vessels
 ... also the arrivals and clearances of American
 ... ports, the tonnage of the same, and number
 ... arriving and departing:

Tonnage for the Year 1863.		
No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
1,594.....	1,881,098.....	14,351
603.....	63,242.....	8,610
5,370.....	1,928,747.....	60,183
<hr/>		
.....	7,647.....	3,878,080.....
.....	1,030.....	1,858,751.....
.....	690.....	67,933.....
.....	5,499.....	1,953,193.....
<hr/>		
.....	7,729.....	3,879,817.....

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Public Debt of the United States on the 2d of February, 1864, was (official) as follows:

4 per cent. Temporary Loan.....	\$1,526,092 07
5 per cent. Temporary Loan.....	80,298,404 84
Temporary Loan, Coln.....	9,547 00
Past Due Treasury Notes.....	18,100 00
Suspended Requisitions.....	21,275,060 27
<hr/>	
Immediate Liabilities.....	\$53,217,203 63
Old Public Debt.....	67,221,591 50
Three-Year Bonds.....	189,836,450 00
Two-Year 6 per cent. Bonds.....	32,500,000 00
United States Notes.....	450,785,004 60
Fractional Currency.....	18,946,290 15
Twenty-Year Bonds.....	50,000,000 00
Treasury Note Loan.....	50,000,000 00
Oregon War Debt.....	1,016,000 00
5 per cent. Treasury Notes.....	2,074,445 01
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	137,980,950 00
Five-Twenty Bonds.....	608,065,178 51

Hooker's forces. There was no serious opposition. Union loss (killed and wounded) 850; rebel prisoners 107, and rifles 1,000.

- Rebels repulsed at Pino Bluff, Ark.
- Union troops occupy Arkadelphia, Ark.
- 29. Bombardment of Charleston—from sundown yesterday to sundown today, 1,215 shot from 15-inch mortars and 800-pound Parrott guns were thrown against Fort Sumter. The batteries engaged were Gregg and Wagner, the Centre Battery, and Cumming's Point Battery, with three monitors. The rebel batteries replied deliberately, but no attention was paid to them by the Union forces.
- Union prisoners from Richmond arrive at Annapolis, Md., in a state of starvation; several died on the passage from Fortress Monroe.
- Rebels (60 in number) captured near Columbia, Tenn.
- 30. D. K. Abell, editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Tribune," arrested and sent to St. Louis for publishing in his paper articles calculated to produce disaffection among the ranks of the independent militia.
- Rebel privateer "Georgie" enters the port of Cherbourg, France.
- Union meetings at Little Rock, capital of Arkansas.
- Lookout Mountain abandoned by the Union forces, and soon after re-occupied by the rebels.
- Rebel raid on Charleston, Mo.
- Guerrillas routed near Plney Factory, Tenn.
- Burnside's forces cross the river at Knoxville and occupy Loudon Heights.
- 31. General Banks' expedition arrives before Brazos Island, Texas.
- Rebel cavalry repulsed at Warrenton, Va.
- Battle of Shell Mound, Tenn.: General Hooker wins an important victory.
- Fight at Lotper's Ferry, Tenn.
- Gold at New York 145½ @ 145½—highest in October, 1861, and lowest, 140½.

November, 1863.

1. Plot to liberate rebel prisoners in Ohio discovered.
- Union raid in Northern Alabama: the raiders reach Florence.
- Skirmishing near Washington, N. C.
- Collision on the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, La.: 16 soldiers killed and 65 wounded.
- About this time the food question creates great excitement in the rebel capital.
2. Reconnoissance to Falmouth, Va.
- Rebels capture two trains and destroy the railroad near Mayfield, Ky.
- Rebels routed at Roan Springs, Tenn.
- Union boat expedition against Fort Sumter fails.
- Landing of General Banks' army in Texas: Brazos Island occupied and Boca Chica captured.
- President Davis enthusiastically received at Charleston, S. C. He makes a stirring war speech.
3. Rebel cavalry defeated near Columbia, Tenn.
- Rebels defeated at Colliersville, Tenn., and Brigadier-General Geary commanding them captured.
- General Washburn's advance attacked.
- State elections in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin: Union ticket elected in all except New Jersey.
- Battle of Bayou Coteau, in the Teche country, La.
4. The Texas expedition, under General Banks, takes peaceable possession of Brownsville, on the Rio Grande.
5. Bombardment of Chattanooga, Tenn., continued by the rebels.
- Skirmish at Metley's Ford, E. Tenn.
- Union camp at Rogersville, E. Tenn., surprised by the rebels, and four guns and about 800 men captured.
- Russian ball at the Academy of Music, New York city.
- General Averitt attacks and defeats the rebels near Lewisburg, Va., capturing three pieces of artillery, 100 prisoners, and a large number of small-arms, wagons with large quantities of camp equipage, etc. Rebel loss in killed and wounded about 1,800.
- The "Fulton" captures the rebel steamer "Margaret and Jessie."
6. Guerrillas surprise and plunder Blandville, Ky.
- About this time great excitement and indignation about the starvation of Union prisoners at Richmond, Va.
- Reconnoissance of the Chowan River, N. C., to near the mouth of the Blackwater.
7. General Meade commences to advance his forces southward: fighting at Kelley's Ford and Rappahannock Station. Rebels driven across the river: rebel works destroyed, and 2,000 prisoners captured: also four guns and eight battle-flags taken.

- Charleston shelling continued.
- 12. Strikes of ear-drivers and ear-conductors of the cars on several of the city railroads.
- Rebels shell General Kilpatrick's camp near Lynchville.
- Rebel cavalry cross the Tennessee River near Lynchville.
- 13. Rebel raiding party cross the Potomac land.
- 14. Longstreet's forces cross the Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. Burnside retreats to Lynchville, Tenn.
- General Fitzhugh Lee sent to Fort Lafayette.
- 15. Corpus Christi Pass, Texas, captured by reconnoissance and skirmish on the Rapidan.
- Longstreet's advance attacks Burnside's army as far as Lenoir.
- 16. Burnside evacuates Lenoir, and falls back on Knoxville.
- Banquet given by the French citizens to the French fleet in the harbor of New York.
- General Sherman's corps forms a junction with the army at Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Fighting near Jackson, Va.
- Rebel batteries on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., shelled vigorously: Hooker's camp at Moccasin Bluff shelled.
- 17. Burnside falling back before Longstreet at Knoxville. Union outposts attacked by the rebels: the siege of the city by Longstreet's army.
- Seabrook Island, Charleston Harbor, occupied by the rebels.
- Charleston again shelled from Fort Gregg.
- Schooner "James L. Gerey," from Matanzas, captured.
- Cavalry fight near Strasburg, Va.
- Aransas, Texas, captured by Banks' troops.
- Enthusiastic welcome home of Henry V. Brocklyn.
- 18. Skirmish at Germania Ford, Va.
- Union forces under General Banks capture the city of Lynchburg, Va.
- Workingmen's strikes continued: aid from the government.
- 19. Gettysburg battle-field consecrated as a national cemetery.
- Soldiers who fell in the July battles, buried, and others made stirring speeches.
- Fighting at Knoxville, Tenn.
- Rebel camp at New Iberia, La., successfully captured.
- 20. Skirmishing along the two opposing lines of the Tennessee River.
- Rebels under Mosby, and clothed in Union uniforms, capture the station at Bealton Station, but the trick was discovered by the rebel designs.
- 21. Skirmishing before Knoxville, Tenn., continued.
- 22. A portion of Knoxville takes fire and is destroyed by Longstreet's army.
- Successful scouting by negro troops at Fort Fisher.
- John C. Calhoun killed.
- 23. Battle of Chattanooga. Union forces under Sherman defeat the rebels in front of the fortifications, drive them from the city, and carry his first line of rifle-pits. Gen. Hooker's army is routed.
- 24. General Sherman crosses the Tennessee River at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, and enters the city of Missionary Ridge. Storming and capturing of the city.
- Hooker's "fight above the clouds." Bragg's army routed.
- Skirmishing near Knoxville, Tenn.
- 25. Brisk battle near Chattanooga. Rebel forces repulsed at Missionary Ridge.
- Gen. Grant announces a final and complete victory over the rebels, which they retreat toward Ringgold, Ga.
- Rebel cavalry repulsed at Kingston, Tenn.
- 26. Union forces leave their camps near Chattanooga in pursuit of the enemy toward Chickamauga.
- The rebels, however, had taken possession of the place after destroying large quantities of supplies.
- Hooker's column engaged in skirmishing.
- Thanksgiving Day under the President's proclamation of the governors of the loyal States.

French steamers arrive on Brazos, Texas. Shelling continued.

of car-drivers and car-conductors in New York city: stoppage cars on several of the city railroads.

General Kilpatrick's camp near Stevensburg, Va. Cavalry cross the Tennessee River and destroy two railroad bridges near Knoxville.

Raiding party cross the Potomac at Edward's Ferry into Maryland. Lee's forces cross the Tennessee River and advance against Knoxville, Tenn. Burnside retreats toward the Union works at Knoxville.

Fitzhugh Lee sent to Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor.

Christi Pass, Texas, captured by the Union forces under Banks. Massacre and skirmish on the Rapidan.

Lee's advance attacks Burnside's forces near Holston, and drives as far as Lenoir.

Lee evacuates Lenoir, and falls back to Bell's Station. Skirmish continued.

Lee given by the French citizens to Admiral Roynaud and officers of the French fleet in the harbor of New York.

Sherman's corps forms a junction with General Thomas' forces at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lee near Jackson, Va.

Lee's batteries on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., working actively: Hooker's camp at Moanssin Point and the Chattanooga shelled.

Lee's forces falling back before Longstreet reaches the Union works at Knoxville. Union outposts attacked by the rebel advance: commencement of the siege of the city by Longstreet's army.

Island, Charleston Harbor, occupied by the Union forces on again shelled from Fort Gregg.

"James L. Gerety," from Matamoras, seized by rebel passengers near Strasburg, Va.

Texas, captured by Banks' troops.

Historic welcome home of Henry Ward Beecher at his church in New York.

Lee's camp at Germania Ford, Va.

Lee's forces under General Banks capture Mustang Island, Texas.

Lee's men's strikes continued: aid from all parts offered.

Lee's battle-field consecrated as a national cemetery for the Union soldiers who fell in the July battles. President Lincoln, Edward Everett and others made stirring speeches.

Lee at Knoxville, Tenn.

Lee's camp at New Iberia, La., successfully attacked by Union troops.

Lee's fighting along the two opposing lines at Knoxville, Tenn.

Lee's under Mosby, and clothed in Union uniforms, attack our troops at Strasburg Station, but the trick was discovered early enough to frustrate Lee's designs.

Lee's fighting before Knoxville, Tenn., continued.

Lee's destruction of Knoxville takes fire and is burned. The city closely invested by Longstreet's army.

Lee's men scouting by negro troops at Poetotalgo, S. C.: a grandson of General Calhoun killed.

Lee's forces of Chattanooga. Union forces under Gen. Thomas advance directly in front of the fortifications, drive in the enemy's pickets, and take his first line of rifle-pits. Gen. Hooker carries the northern slope of Lookout Mountain.

Lee's General Sherman crosses the Tennessee River before daylight on the 21st of the South Chickamauga, and carries the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. Storming and capture of Lookout Mountain: Lee's "fight above the clouds." Bragg's army virtually defeated.

Lee's fighting near Knoxville, Tenn.

Lee's battle near Chattanooga. Rebels driven entirely from Lookout Mountain. Missionary Ridge cleared of rebels. Battle of Tunnel Hill. Grant announces a final and complete victory over Bragg's forces, retreat toward Ringgold, Ga.

Lee's cavalry repulsed at Kingston, Tenn.

Lee's forces leave their camps near Missionary Ridge and march in front of the enemy toward Chickamauga, which they reach before Lee. The rebels, however, had taken time by the forelock, and evacuated their place after destroying large quantities of stores, etc. Sherman's column engaged in skirmishing.

Lee's fighting day under the President's proclamation, and recommending the governors of the loyal States generally observed.

- Union cavalry make a foray toward Canton, Miss.
4. Longstreet abandons the siege of Knoxville, and marches toward Virginia.
5. Steamboat "Isaac Newton" collapses her flues near Yonkers, on the Hudson River; the vessel takes fire and is burned. Several lives are lost.
- Rebels threaten the Union force near the Rapidan.
- General Butler issues an important order relative to colored troops.
6. The advance guard of General Sherman's column sent to the relief of General Burnside, arrives at Knoxville.
- Steamer "Chesapeake" taken possession of during the night by sixteen rebel passengers off Cape Cod.
- Union monitor "Weehawken" founders at her anchorage inside Charleston Harbor: 27 sailors and 4 engineers lost.
- Rebels attack the Union garrison stationed at Natchez, Miss., and are bravely repulsed.
7. XXXVIIIth Congress of the United States meets at Washington: first regular session. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, Indiana, is elected speaker, and Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Pa., clerk of the House of Representatives. *Twenty-five States* are represented, viz., California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; and *nine Territories*, viz., Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.
- President Lincoln issues a proclamation recommending that all loyal people assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to God for the late overwhelming Union victories.
- General Foster reports Longstreet in full retreat.
- A division of General Kelly's troops moves from Beverly, Va., to cooperate with General Averill's raiding expedition in Southwest Virginia.
8. President Lincoln issues his annual message to Congress, accompanied by a proclamation of amnesty. This important document reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment; and

Whereas a rebellion now exists, whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States, and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Whereas the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to the said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and

Whereas it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, a full pardon is hereby granted them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent ascertainment, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress, passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God!

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are, all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Gov-

Government may be re-established within said States or any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A.D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

8. House of Representatives unanimously passed a vote of thanks to General U. S. Grant and his army, and ordered that a medal be struck in his honor in the name of the people of the United States.

- But trifling damage done.
- 18. Explanations made between Lord Lyons, the British Minister Secretary Seward, relative to the capture of the "Chesapeake" British port.
- 19. Steamer "Chesapeake" given over to the British authorities at for adjudication. The rebels on landing are received by the sailing mob.
- 22. General Michael Corcoran is so injured by being thrown from a horse that he soon after dies of convulsions at Halifax Court House, Va.
- 23. Vigorous bombardment of the city of Charleston, S. C., in the

VALUABLE STATISTICS REFERRING TO GOLD, PRO

THE PACIFIC GOLD-FIELDS.

Authentic figures of the receipts of gold and silver of the new product of the Pacific coast at the port of San Francisco for the years 1862 and 1863, and of the exports including the shipments to that city:

	1862.	1863.
Receipts from Interior.....	\$42,580,799	\$45,827,826
Receipts from north coast.....	4,881,579	4,970,023
Imports—foreign.....	1,904,084	2,156,612
Total.....	\$49,375,462	\$52,953,961
Exports.....	42,561,761	46,071,920

Currency movement..... \$6,512,701..... \$6,882,011

From the silver districts (included in northern mines) the total receipts for the past year were \$12,433,915, divided as follows:

From Washoe.....	\$11,846,915
From Esmeralda.....	587,000

Total..... \$12,433,915

The above table of receipts has no reference to the product of the Colorado (Pike's Peak) and other mines on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, which comes overland to the Atlantic cities.

The following table shows the value and destination of the treasure shipments from the port for the last ten years:

Years.	To Eastern Ports.	To England.	To China.
1854.....	\$46,538,166	\$3,751,050	\$965,987
1855.....	88,730,764	5,182,156	889,675
1856.....	39,395,294	8,666,280	1,508,552
1857.....	33,581,778	9,847,743	2,993,264
1858.....	35,391,286	9,265,739	1,916,007
1859.....	40,146,437	3,910,390	3,100,756
1860.....	35,719,206	2,672,936	3,374,630
1861.....	32,623,011	4,061,779	3,541,279
1862.....	26,194,085	12,950,140	2,660,754
1863.....	10,889,330	28,467,257	4,206,870
Total.....	\$341,659,147	\$58,306,054	\$24,937,524

Years.	To Panama.	Other Countries.	Total.
1854.....	\$204,592	\$560,908	\$765,500
1855.....	281,307	128,929	410,236
1856.....	253,268	673,782	927,050
1857.....	410,929	692,973	1,103,902
1858.....	299,265	175,779	475,044
1859.....	279,949	202,390	482,339
1860.....	300,609	258,185	558,794
1861.....	349,769	96,920	446,689
1862.....	434,503	322,824	757,327
1863.....	2,505,296	505,667	3,010,963
Total.....	\$5,267,602	\$3,516,010	\$8,783,612

From the above it will be seen that the total amount of treasure shipments from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1863, sum up..... \$468,706,835

Shipment of 1853.....	\$4,905,000
Shipment of 1859.....	45,779,000
Shipment of 1861.....	34,960,805

Making a grand total for the thirteen years of..... \$599,851,283

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

Statement of the arrivals and clearances of American and foreign vessels to and from Canadian ports; also the arrivals and clearances of American vessels to and from American ports, the tonnage of the same, and of men composing the crews arriving and departing:

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1863.

	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
American vessels entered.....	1,534	1,381,096	14,888
Foreign vessels entered.....	693	63,243	8,248
Coasting vessels entered.....	5,370	1,923,747	60,000
Total entered for year.....	7,647	3,378,086	73,136

American vessels cleared.....	1,630	1,385,751	14,888
Foreign vessels cleared.....	690	67,938	8,248
Coasting vessels cleared.....	5,499	1,953,133	60,000
Total cleared for year.....	7,729	3,379,317	73,136

Grand total 1863.....	15,876	6,737,903	153,272
" 1862.....	16,300	6,689,101	166,000
" 1861.....	13,866	5,063,596	144,000
" 1860.....	11,527	4,710,175	120,000
" 1859.....	10,521	5,592,626	118,000
" 1858.....	8,813	3,829,246	86,000
" 1857.....	7,631	3,220,907	139,000
" 1856.....	6,183	3,013,589	112,000
" 1855.....	9,211	3,860,293	112,000
" 1854.....	8,912	3,990,284	120,000
" 1853.....	8,298	3,252,978	112,000
" 1852.....	9,441	2,092,247	127,000

TRADE BETWEEN THE U. STATES AND CAN.

Years.	Imports into Canada from the United States.	Exports from Canada into the United States.
1855.....	\$11,449,472	\$9,379,204
1856.....	12,770,924	9,938,584
1857.....	9,966,428	10,258,220
1858.....	8,478,607	7,161,933
1859.....	6,032,861	8,556,545
1860.....	8,526,230	8,740,452
1861.....	8,383,620	11,359,446
1862.....	6,122,171	16,314,077
Total.....	\$74,850,813	\$82,408,520

Years.	Manufactures, etc.	Free goods.	Total.
1855.....	\$229,164	\$16,508,112	\$16,737,276
1856.....	198,812	17,781,840	17,980,652
1857.....	295,456	12,910,980	13,206,436
1858.....	278,825	11,656,780	11,935,605
1859.....	297,547	13,624,467	13,922,014
1860.....	332,569	18,065,839	18,408,408
1861.....	239,682	18,971,795	19,211,477
1862.....	497,884	14,565,846	15,063,730
Total.....	\$2,414,089	\$119,114,908	\$121,528,997

... the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
 Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and
 the capture of the "Chesapeake" in n
 over to the British authorities at Halifax
 on landing are received by the sympathiz-
 so injured by being thrown from his horse
 sessions at Halifax Court House, Va.
 city of Charleston, S. C., in the night.

Georgia.....	462,232	Texas.....	180,782
Mississippi.....	430,000	Louisiana (part).....	450,437
		Louisiana (part).....	247,734
-comprising a total of.....		3,119,397	
The States in which the institution of slavery was not disturbed are as follows:			
Delaware.....	1,793	Tennessee.....	275,784
Kentucky.....	225,490	Louisiana (part).....	85,281
Maryland.....	87,158	West Virginia.....	12,761
Missouri.....	114,403	Virginia (part).....	29,018
-comprising a total of.....		581,760	

GOLD, PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, ETC.

OF THE LAKES.

arrances of American and foreign vessels
 the arrivals and clearances of American
 la, the tonnage of the same, and number
 ing and departing:

FOR THE YEAR 1863.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
.....	1,534	1,381,096	14,954
.....	693	83,243	8,616
.....	5,370	1,928,747	60,183
.....	7,647	3,378,086	73,753
.....	1,680	1,358,751	14,837
.....	690	67,938	8,647
.....	5,409	1,933,133	60,123
.....	7,729	3,379,317	78,657
.....	15,376	6,737,903	157,415
.....	16,390	6,089,191	166,138
.....	13,566	5,963,596	144,173
.....	11,327	4,710,175	120,497
.....	10,321	5,592,826	118,109
.....	8,313	3,329,246	86,587
.....	7,531	3,226,307	132,133
.....	6,123	3,013,559	112,051
.....	9,211	3,360,233	111,575
.....	8,912	3,390,234	126,538
.....	8,298	3,252,978	128,113
.....	9,441	2,092,247	127,491

U. STATES AND CANADA.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.		
ly.	Free goods.	Total.
.....	\$9,379,204	\$20,828,676
.....	9,938,584	22,704,503
.....	10,258,220	20,224,243
.....	7,181,953	15,635,565
.....	8,556,545	17,539,406
.....	8,740,452	17,266,715
.....	11,359,446	20,193,007
.....	10,314,077	22,636,243
	\$32,408,520	\$157,083,833

FROM CANADA INTO THE UNITED STATES.		
ly.	Free goods.	Total.
.....	\$16,508,112	\$16,737,976
.....	17,781,540	17,979,752
.....	12,910,950	13,206,436
.....	11,656,789	11,830,094
.....	13,624,467	13,922,314
.....	13,095,339	13,427,963
.....	13,971,795	14,261,427
.....	14,565,846	15,083,790
	\$119,114,908	\$121,523,997

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Public Debt of the United States on the 2d of February, 1864, was (official) as follows:

4 per cent. Temporary Loan.....	\$1,526,932 07
5 per cent. Temporary Loan.....	86,293,404 34
Temporary Loan, Coin.....	9,547 00
Past Due Treasury Notes.....	18,100 00
Suspended Requisitions.....	21,375,060 27
Immediate Liabilities.....	\$53,217,203 63
Old Public Debt.....	67,221,691 30
Three-Year Bonds.....	139,536,450 00
Two-Year 6 per cent. Bonds.....	82,600,000 00
United States Notes.....	450,785,004 00
Fractional Currency.....	19,246,290 15
Twenty-Year Bonds.....	50,000,000 00
Treasury-Note Loan.....	50,000,000 00
Oregon War Debt.....	1,016,000 00
5 per cent. Treasury Notes.....	2,074,445 61
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	137,950,950 00
Five-Twenty Bonds.....	608,005,178 31
Total.....	\$1,473,225,714 85
Less amount in Treasury.....	4,038,084 59
Total Debt.....	\$1,469,192,649 02

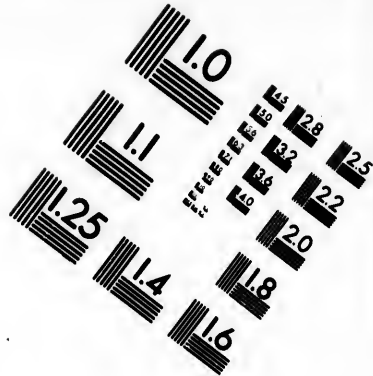
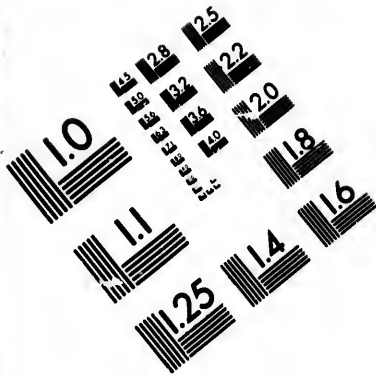
The official public debt is reprinted above, corrected by separating, as in the Treasury statement, the temporary debt and suspended requisitions from the regular debt, and correcting a transposition, \$32,600 into \$32,600.00 of two-year 6 per cent. bonds.

The debt on the 30th of June, 1863, was.....	\$1,068,793,161
The debt on the 3d of February, 1864, was.....	1,469,192,649
Increase in 215 days.....	\$370,399,489
-equal per day to \$1,720,000, which must be deemed the daily expenses of the Government. The debt June 30, 1864, should be upon this basis:	
Present debt.....	\$1,469,192,649
Add for 150 days.....	197,900,000
Probable debt.....	\$1,666,992,649
Estimate of Department in annual report.....	1,666,956,641

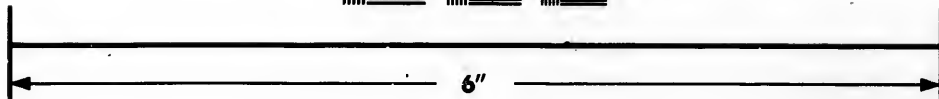
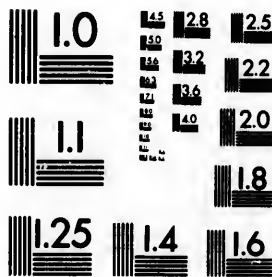
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTS AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.	
Dutiable merchandise.....	\$208,093,944
Free merchandise.....	85,166,359
Specie and bullion.....	9,675,569
Total imports for the year.....	\$252,935,872
IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.	
Domestic produce other than specie.....	\$249,891,486
Foreign dutiable merchandise.....	\$12,531,081
Foreign free merchandise.....	5,215,169
Domestic specie and bullion.....	\$55,998,562
Foreign specie and bullion.....	8,163,049
Total.....	\$331,844,247





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

18
20
22
25

10
11
12

Operations of the United States Treasury 1862-63.

—The total receipts, including a balance on hand July 1, 1862, of \$13,043,546 81, were \$901,125,674 56, as follows:

From customs.....	\$69,059,642 40	
From lands.....	187,617 17	
From miscellaneous sources.....	8,046,515 85	
From direct tax.....	1,485,108 61	
From internal duties.....	87,640,787 95	
		\$111,899,766 48
From loans:		
For 3 years 7.80 bonds.....	\$17,263,450 00	
For 5-20 years 6 per cent. bonds.....	175,087,250 44	
For 2 years treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861.....	1,622 00	
For United States notes, under act February 25, 1862.....	291,260,000 00	
For United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt.....	145,050 00	
From temporary loan, under act February 25, 1862.....	115,226,782 21	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862.....	157,479,261 92	
For 20-years 6 per cent. bonds, under act July 17, 1861.....	76,500 00	
From United States fractional currency.....	20,192,456 00	
		776,682,861 57

Aggregate receipts.....	\$938,082,128 05
Balance in treasury, July 1, 1862.....	13,043,546 81

Total resources.....	\$901,125,674 56
From which, however, should be deducted receipts from new loans, applied during the year in payment of existing funded or temporary debt, and therefore only nominal receipts.....	181,036,685 07

Making the total amount of receipts..... \$720,089,089 79

The expenditures were:	
For the civil service.....	\$23,253,923 68
For pensions and Indians.....	4,216,520 79
For interest on public debt.....	24,739,546 61
For the war department.....	569,393,600 83
For the navy department.....	65,211,105 27

Total..... \$714,709,995 59

To which add payments on account of public debt as follows:

Redemption of treasury notes, under acts prior to July 23, 1846.....	50 00
Redemption of treasury notes, under acts December 23, 1857, December 17, 1860, and March 2, 1861.....	2,211,656 00
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	67,516,908 48
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842.....	2,580,748 86
Redemption of 7.80 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861.....	71,500 00
Redemption of United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt.....	69,550 00
Redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861.....	56,177,890 00
Redemption of United States notes, under act February 25, 1862.....	2,099,000 00
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862.....	50,859,758 23

Making the aggregate of expenditures..... \$995,796,640 65

But from this aggregate should be deducted payments of existing funded and temporary debt, all which are made from new loans, and are therefore only nominal payments.. 181,036,685 07

Making the total expenditures for the year..... 714,709,995 59

Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1863, of..... \$5,329,044 21

Our Arms-Bearing Population.

—Number of white males in the United States between the 45 years—Census of 1860:

STATES.	White males, 18 to 45 years of age.	STATES.
Alabama.....	99,987	New Hampshire.....
Arkansas.....	65,281	New Jersey.....
California.....	166,976	New York.....
Connecticut.....	94,411	North Carolina.....
Delaware.....	18,273	Ohio.....
Florida.....	18,739	Oregon.....
Georgia.....	111,005	Pennsylvania.....
Illinois.....	875,026	Rhode Island.....
Indiana.....	285,295	South Carolina.....
Iowa.....	189,216	Tennessee.....
Kansas.....	27,976	Texas.....
Kentucky.....	180,539	Vermont.....
Louisiana.....	68,454	Virginia.....
Maine.....	122,338	Wisconsin.....
Maryland.....	102,715	
Massachusetts.....	253,419	Total States.....
Michigan.....	164,007	District of Columbia.....
Minnesota.....	41,528	Territories.....
Mississippi.....	70,285	
Missouri.....	232,781	Total States and Terr.

Railroads of the United States, January 1

Railroads in the Loyal States.

STATES.	Mileage.	
	Total.	Completed.
Maine.....	640.59	509.37
New Hampshire.....	697.73	661.83
Vermont.....	684.17	586.17
Massachusetts.....	1,939.42	1,377.54
Rhode Island.....	156.44	128.94
Connecticut.....	770.75	615.61
New York.....	3,508.76	2,892.46
New Jersey.....	951.25	761.77
Pennsylvania.....	4,070.77	3,545.86
Delaware.....	132.59	126.60
Maryland & Dist. of Columbia.....	709.90	467.80
West Virginia.....	301.50	261.50
Kentucky.....	853.40	550.20
Ohio.....	4,455.10	3,356.74
Michigan.....	1,425.50	809.20
Indiana.....	2,579.57	2,173.57
Illinois.....	3,698.90	3,050.10
Wisconsin.....	1,630.23	936.28
Minnesota.....	1,460.00	70.00
Iowa.....	2,256.80	872.80
Missouri.....	1,412.80	914.75
Kansas.....	860.00	40.00
California.....	512.73	120.05
Oregon.....	19.50	19.50
Total loyal States.....	84,807.04	24,926.98

Railroads in the Rebel States.

Virginia.....	2,016.43	1,373.70
North Carolina.....	1,320.42	945.30
South Carolina.....	1,089.98	983.88
Georgia.....	1,685.23	1,421.22
Florida.....	596.50	401.50
Alabama.....	1,434.70	801.16
Mississippi.....	1,072.12	867.12
Tennessee.....	1,698.43	1,804.77
Arkansas.....	701.83	85.50
Louisiana.....	833.00	384.75
Texas.....	2,737.09	451.50
Total rebel States.....	14,325.19	8,933.45
Grand total.....	40,632.23	33,860.33
last year.....	40,168.48	32,470.95
Increase in 1863.....	463.75	1,389.43

or temporary debt, and therefore only nominal receipts..... 181,036,685 07

Making the total amount of receipts..... \$720,089,089 79

Rhode Island..... 156.44

Connecticut..... 770.75

New York..... 3,508.76

OLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

962-63.

ly 1, 1862, of

\$111,899,766 43

776,692,861 57

\$988,069,193 05

13,048,546 81

\$901,195,674 86

181,036,635 07

\$720,089,089 79

714,705,995 88

\$5,839,044 21

Our Arms-Bearing Population.

—Number of white males in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years—Census of 1860:

STATES.	White males, 18 to 45 years of age.	STATES.	White males, 18 to 45 years of age.
Alabama.....	99,967	New Hampshire.....	68,610
Arkansas.....	65,281	New Jersey.....	122,319
California.....	169,976	New York.....	796,881
Connecticut.....	94,411	North Carolina.....	118,969
Delaware.....	19,378	Ohio.....	459,594
Florida.....	15,739	Oregon.....	15,781
Georgia.....	111,005	Pennsylvania.....	555,179
Illinois.....	875,026	Rhode Island.....	85,529
Indiana.....	265,295	South Carolina.....	55,043
Iowa.....	189,216	Tennessee.....	159,259
Kansas.....	27,976	Texas.....	92,145
Kentucky.....	180,839	Vermont.....	40,530
Louisiana.....	88,458	Virginia.....	196,587
Maine.....	122,238	Wisconsin.....	159,835
Maryland.....	102,715	Total States.....	5,535,054
Massachusetts.....	253,419	District of Columbia.....	13,797
Michigan.....	164,007	Territories.....	78,214
Minnesota.....	41,226	Total States and Territories.....	5,624,065
Mississippi.....	70,295		
Missouri.....	232,781		

Railroads of the United States, January 1, 1864.

Railroads in the Loyal States.

STATES.	Mileage.		Cost of road and equipment.
	Total.	Completed.	
Maine.....	640.59	509.87	\$17,798,816
New Hampshire.....	637.73	661.83	21,180,371
Vermont.....	594.17	596.17	23,076,084
Massachusetts.....	1,399.42	1,377.54	59,985,137
Rhode Island.....	154.44	138.94	8,968,974
Connecticut.....	770.75	615.61	22,158,692
New York.....	3,508.76	2,892.46	184,410,508
New Jersey.....	951.25	761.77	34,968,498
Pennsylvania.....	4,070.77	3,545.86	163,517,896
Delaware.....	132.59	126.00	4,245,761
Maryland & Dist. of Columbia.....	709.90	467.80	28,580,878
West Virginia.....	801.50	861.50	16,842,979
Kentucky.....	853.40	550.90	32,306,900
Ohio.....	4,455.10	3,856.74	180,424,868
Michigan.....	1,435.50	509.20	31,318,956
Indiana.....	2,579.57	2,178.57	71,718,598
Illinois.....	3,898.90	3,080.10	113,808,872
Wisconsin.....	1,630.28	986.28	84,445,288
Minnesota.....	1,460.00	70.00	5,300,000
Iowa.....	2,264.80	872.80	25,704,069
Missouri.....	1,412.80	914.75	65,919,879
Kansas.....	800.00	40.00	1,000,000
California.....	512.78	120.05	5,780,000
Oregon.....	19.50	19.50	700,000
Total loyal States.....	84,807.04	74,926.98	\$1,025,115,749

Railroads in the Rebel States.

Virginia.....	2,016.43	1,378.70	\$50,569,854
North Carolina.....	1,320.42	945.80	18,241,295
South Carolina.....	1,089.98	988.98	21,900,600
Georgia.....	1,635.28	1,421.22	29,086,892
Florida.....	538.50	401.50	8,098,000
Alabama.....	1,434.70	801.16	31,351,103
Mississippi.....	1,079.12	867.12	24,284,138
Tennessee.....	1,898.48	1,304.77	38,545,511
Arkansas.....	701.38	85.50	2,900,000
Louisiana.....	898.00	884.75	13,680,919
Texas.....	2,787.09	451.50	16,509,772
Total rebel States.....	14,925.19	8,988.45	\$310,836,478
Grand total.....	49,692.23	83,915.43	1,625,952,215
last year.....	49,188.48	82,470.95	1,324,221,071
Increase in 1863.....	495.75	1,899.43	\$311,730,544

State of the Rebel Treasury.

—The following table of the receipts and expenditures of the rebel treasury, with the funded and unfunded debt for the past year (exclusive of the foreign loan for the same period), appears in the report of the Secretary submitted to the rebel Congress:

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

For eight per cent. stock.....	\$107,292,000
For seven per cent. stock.....	88,737,650
For six per cent. stock.....	5,310,050
For five per cent. call certificates.....	22,992,900
For four per cent. call certificates.....	482,200
Cotton certificates, act April 21, 1862.....	2,000,000
Interest on loans.....	140,210
War tax.....	4,123,833
Treasury notes.....	891,828,530
Sequestration.....	1,862,556
Customs.....	984,793
Export duty on cotton.....	8,101
Patent fund.....	10,794
Miscellaneous, including repayments by disbursing officers.....	24,496,217
Total.....	\$901,522,893

EXPENDITURES DURING SAME PERIOD.

War department.....	\$377,988,244
Navy department.....	88,487,661
Civil, miscellaneous, etc.....	11,629,273
Customs.....	56,688
Public debt.....	82,212,290
Notes canceled and redeemed.....	59,044,440

Total expenditures.....	\$519,368,559
Total receipts.....	601,522,893

Balance in treasury..... \$62,154,334
From which is to be deducted the amount of treasury notes which have been funded and brought in for cancellation, but have not yet been regularly audited, estimated..... 65,000,000

Total.....	\$17,154,334
The public debt (exclusive of the foreign loan) at the same period was as follows:	

FUNDED.	
Eight per cents.....	\$207,128,750
Seven per cents.....	42,745,600
Six per cents.....	41,806,270
Six per cent. cotton interest bonds.....	2,685,000
Total.....	\$292,915,620

UNFUNDED.	
Treasury notes: general currency.....	\$608,693,793
Two-year notes.....	8,477,975
Interest notes at 8.65.....	627,450
Interest notes at 7.30.....	122,582,200
Under \$5.....	4,687,065
Five per cent. call certificates.....	26,240,000
Total.....	\$766,447,519

Deduct amount of treasury notes funded and canceled, above referred to..... 65,000,000

Total..... \$701,447,519
In order to estimate the amount of treasury notes in circulation at the date of this report, there must be added the further sum of one hundred millions for the two months which have elapsed since the date of the above schedules.

The balance of appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on September 30, stood as follows:

War department.....	\$395,502,698
Navy department.....	24,418,645
Civil, miscellaneous, etc.....	56,240,096
Customs.....	294,460
Total.....	\$476,451,799

The estimate submitted by the various departments for the support of the government, are made to 1st July, 1864, the end of the fiscal year, and are as follows:

Legislative department.....	\$309,005
Executive department.....	62,850
Treasury department.....	22,538,859
War department.....	488,078,870
Navy department.....	13,694,945
State department.....	544,409
Justice department.....	222,587
Post-office department.....	82,918
Total.....	\$475,498,498

If these estimates be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year, they must be doubled, and that sum added to the undrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of \$1,427,443,778.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF T

PRICES OF GOLD AT NE

Based on actual sales at the Stock Exchange, and showing the Low

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	<i>Holiday.</i>	S.	S.	156 -157%	150% -151%	146 -147%
2	133% -133%	150% -150	171% -171	158% -157	140% -150%	146% -147%
3	133% -134%	154% -155%	171 -171	153 -153%	S.	146% -146%
4	S.	157 -158%	165 -165	154% -155%	148% -150	140 -146%
5	134% -135%	156% -158	157 -157	S.	148% -151%	146 -146%
6	134 -134%	157% -158%	150 -150	151 -152%	152% -154	145% -145%
7	134 -135	156% -157%	154% -154	150 -153%	154% -154%	S.
8	133% -137	S.	S.	145% -147	154% -154%	143 -143
9	133 -133%	154% -156%	155% -155	146% -148	149 -150%	142% -142%
10	136% -138%	153% -153%	160 -160	146% -149	S.	140% -140%
11	S.	152% -153%	157% -157	150% -152%	143% -149	141% -142
12	140% -143%	154% -154%	153% -153	S.	143% -140%	141% -141%
13	143 -144	155% -156	150 -150	157 -157%	149% -149%	142% -142%
14	140% -148	155% -156	157% -157	155 -155%	149% -150	S.
15	148% -148%	S.	S.	153 -154	149% -150	144% -146
16	145% -145%	155% -157%	154% -154	152 -153%	149% -150%	147% -148%
17	146% -147%	153% -159%	154% -154	153% -153%	S.	145% -145%
18	S.	160% -162	153% -153	151% -152%	149% -150	143% -144%
19	147% -148%	161% -164	154% -154	S.	148% -149%	143 -143%
20	147% -148%	162% -163%	154% -154	148% -150%	148% -149	143% -143%
21	147% -148%	163 -163%	153% -153	146 -147	149% -150	S.
22	147% -148%	S.	S.	145% -147	146% -149%	143% -148%
23	147 -148	163% -164%	151 -151	148% -150	148% -149%	143% -143%
24	148% -150	167% -171%	145% -145	151% -152	S.	143% -144
25	S.	171% -173%	139% -139	152 -154	145% -146%	144% -145%
26	148% -151%	169% -172%	139 -139	S.	143% -145	144% -145
27	153% -154%	169% -171	140 -140	150 -153%	143% -144%	145 -145%
28	152% -154	171% -172%	142% -142	149% -150%	143% -143%	S.
29	153 -155%	---	---	150 -150%	144% -145%	146% -147%
30	153 -153%	---	---	144% -144	144% -145%	146% -146%
31	159 -160%	---	---	148% -148	S.	---

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Year.	Highest.
January	160%	133%	27%	May	154%
February	172%	158%	20	June	148%
March	171%	139	32%	July	145
April	157%	145%	12%	August	120%

Movement for the year.....

SPECIE MOVEMENT AT N

Table exhibiting the Accessions of Specie from California, Foreign Ports, and Private Hoards

Months.	Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury on first of Month.	Accessions of Specie during Month, etc.	
		Imported from Foreign Countries.	Gathered from Hoards.
January	\$40,970,000	\$101,900	\$1,600,382
February	40,394,786	213,971	3,455,505
March	41,050,421	123,816	1,052,090
April	87,338,770	107,061	2,267,383
May	38,465,814	197,317	2,837,478
June	40,160,452	109,997	2,929,224
July	42,641,085	182,245	1,868,751
August	39,644,227	118,877	888,093
September	38,012,019	78,231	3,788,333
October	39,146,457	108,144	4,322,098
November	38,370,331	118,961	3,069,137
December	26,847,190	---	5,427,748
Year.....	\$40,970,000	\$77,890	\$33,040,001
Monthly average.....	---	77,877	2,753,333

PRICES OF UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. COUPON

Based on actual sales at the Stock Exchange, and showing the Low

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	<i>Holiday.</i>	S.	S.	105 -105%	106% -107	107% -108
2	98 - 98	94 - 94%	100% -100%	105% -105%	107 -107%	107% -107%
3	98% - 90	93% - 94	100% -100%	105 -105%	S.	107% -108
4	S.	94 - 94%	100% -100%	106 -106%	107% -108	108 -108%
5	97% - 98%	94% - 94%	100% -100%	S.	107% -108	108% -108%
6	98% - 98%	93% - 94	100% -100%	105 -105%	107% -108	108% -108%
7	98 - 98%	94 - 94%	100% -100%	105 -105	107% -108	S.

STORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

GOLD AT NEW YORK, 1863,

range, and showing the Lowest and Highest Prices on each commercial day.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
151 1/2 - 146	147 1/2 - 144 1/2	144 1/2 - 145	120 1/2 - 120 1/2	126 1/2 - 127 1/2	140 1/2 - 140 1/2	S.	148 1/2 - 148 1/2
150 1/2 - 140	147 1/2 - 143 1/2	143 1/2 - 144 1/2	S.	127 1/2 - 128	142 1/2 - 143 1/2	145 1/2 - 146 1/2	148 1/2 - 148 1/2
S.	146 1/2 - 146 1/2	144 - 144 1/2	127 1/2 - 127 1/2	129 1/2 - 131 1/2	142 1/2 - 143 1/2	140 1/2 - 140 1/2	151 1/2 - 152 1/2
150 - 140	146 - 146 1/2	Holiday.	128 1/2 - 128 1/2	133 1/2 - 134 1/2	S.	146 - 146 1/2	152 1/2 - 152 1/2
151 1/2 - 148	146 - 146 1/2	S.	127 1/2 - 127 1/2	131 1/2 - 131 1/2	144 - 144 1/2	140 1/2 - 147 1/2	151 1/2 - 152
154 - 145 1/2	145 1/2 - 145 1/2	138 - 139 1/2	Thanksgiving.	S.	146 - 147 1/2	148 - 148 1/2	S.
154 1/2 - 143	S.	132 1/2 - 133 1/2	127 - 127 1/2	133 - 133 1/2	146 1/2 - 146 1/2	146 1/2 - 147 1/2	151 - 152 1/2
154 1/2 - 143	143 - 143	131 1/2 - 131 1/2	120 1/2 - 120 1/2	133 - 132 1/2	145 1/2 - 146	S.	148 1/2 - 148 1/2
150 1/2 - 142 1/2	142 1/2 - 142 1/2	131 1/2 - 131 1/2	S.	132 1/2 - 132 1/2	146 1/2 - 147	146 1/2 - 146 1/2	148 1/2 - 148 1/2
S.	140 1/2 - 140 1/2	132 1/2 - 132 1/2	126 1/2 - 126 1/2	131 1/2 - 131 1/2	143 1/2 - 148 1/2	145 - 145 1/2	148 1/2 - 149 1/2
149 1/2 - 141 1/2	141 1/2 - 142	132 1/2 - 132 1/2	126 1/2 - 126 1/2	129 1/2 - 129 1/2	S.	145 1/2 - 145 1/2	151 - 151 1/2
149 1/2 - 141 1/2	141 1/2 - 141 1/2	S.	126 1/2 - 126 1/2	129 1/2 - 129	140 1/2 - 150 1/2	140 1/2 - 147	150 1/2 - 150 1/2
149 1/2 - 149 1/2	142 1/2 - 142 1/2	131 1/2 - 131 1/2	120 1/2 - 127	S.	153 1/2 - 155	147 - 147 1/2	S.
150 1/2 - 150	S.	131 1/2 - 131 1/2	123 1/2 - 126 1/2	130 1/2 - 131 1/2	152 1/2 - 153 1/2	140 1/2 - 147	149 1/2 - 150 1/2
150 1/2 - 150	144 1/2 - 146	129 1/2 - 129 1/2	123 1/2 - 125 1/2	131 - 132 1/2	156 - 156 1/2	S.	150 1/2 - 150 1/2
150 1/2 - 150 1/2	147 1/2 - 148 1/2	126 - 129 1/2	S.	131 1/2 - 132 1/2	154 1/2 - 154 1/2	147 - 147 1/2	149 1/2 - 149 1/2
S.	145 1/2 - 145 1/2	125 1/2 - 126	125 1/2 - 125 1/2	132 1/2 - 132 1/2	149 1/2 - 150	147 1/2 - 148 1/2	150 1/2 - 150 1/2
150 1/2 - 148 1/2	148 1/2 - 144 1/2	125 1/2 - 125 1/2	125 1/2 - 125 1/2	133 - 133 1/2	S.	149 1/2 - 150	151 1/2 - 152 1/2
150 1/2 - 149 1/2	143 - 143 1/2	S.	124 1/2 - 125 1/2	133 1/2 - 134	150 1/2 - 151 1/2	151 - 152 1/2	151 1/2 - 152
150 1/2 - 150	148 1/2 - 143 1/2	122 1/2 - 125 1/2	124 1/2 - 124 1/2	S.	149 1/2 - 149 1/2	152 1/2 - 153 1/2	S.
150 1/2 - 150	S.	126 - 127 1/2	125 1/2 - 125 1/2	139 - 139 1/2	143 1/2 - 146	153 1/2 - 154	152 1/2 - 152 1/2
150 1/2 - 149 1/2	143 1/2 - 143 1/2	124 1/2 - 125 1/2	124 1/2 - 124 1/2	137 1/2 - 138 1/2	142 1/2 - 144 1/2	S.	152 1/2 - 152 1/2
150 1/2 - 149 1/2	143 1/2 - 143 1/2	125 1/2 - 126 1/2	S.	137 1/2 - 138 1/2	145 1/2 - 146 1/2	153 - 154	153 - 152 1/2
S.	143 1/2 - 144	120 1/2 - 126 1/2	124 - 124	136 1/2 - 137	146 1/2 - 147	150 1/2 - 152	151 1/2 - 151 1/2
150 1/2 - 145 1/2	144 1/2 - 145 1/2	125 1/2 - 125 1/2	122 1/2 - 123 1/2	138 - 138 1/2	S.	148 1/2 - 149	Christimas.
150 1/2 - 145 1/2	144 1/2 - 145	S.	122 1/2 - 123 1/2	139 - 139 1/2	149 1/2 - 149 1/2	Thanksgiving	151 1/2 - 151 1/2
150 1/2 - 144 1/2	145 - 145 1/2	127 1/2 - 128	124 1/2 - 124 1/2	S.	146 - 147 1/2	143 - 145 1/2	S.
150 1/2 - 143 1/2	S.	127 1/2 - 127 1/2	124 - 124 1/2	139 1/2 - 139 1/2	145 1/2 - 146 1/2	144 1/2 - 144 1/2	151 1/2 - 152 1/2
150 1/2 - 143 1/2	146 1/2 - 147 1/2	127 1/2 - 127 1/2	124 1/2 - 124 1/2	142 1/2 - 143 1/2	147 - 148	S.	152 1/2 - 152 1/2
150 1/2 - 143 1/2	146 1/2 - 146 1/2	127 1/2 - 127 1/2	S.	141 1/2 - 142	146 - 146 1/2	148 1/2 - 148	151 1/2 - 152 1/2
S.	S.	123 1/2 - 129	127 - 128 1/2	S.	145 1/2 - 145 1/2	S.	151 1/2 - 151 1/2

Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
154 1/2	143 1/2	11 1/2	September	142	126 1/2	15 1/2
148 1/2	140 1/2	7 1/2	October	156 1/2	140 1/2	16 1/2
145	138 1/2	6 1/2	November	154	143	11
120 1/2	122 1/2	2 1/2	December	152 1/2	148 1/2	4 1/2
				123 1/2	123 1/2	50 1/2

STATEMENT AT NEW YORK, 1863.

Imports, and Private Hoards; the Exports of Specie and the amounts in Bank and Sub-Treasury, etc.

Imports of Specie during Month, etc.	Gathered in from Hoards.	Aggregate Receipts.	Total Supply of Specie for Month, etc.	Exported to Foreign Countries.	Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury at end of Month.
100	\$1,000,882	\$4,048,870	\$45,019,300	\$4,024,574	\$40,894,726
71	3,453,503	4,021,200	45,016,085	3,965,064	41,051,021
16	1,052,999	2,873,791	43,924,212	6,585,442	37,338,770
61	2,207,388	3,099,878	40,438,148	1,972,834	38,465,314
17	2,837,478	3,810,817	42,370,151	2,115,679	40,254,472
45	2,929,224	3,848,397	44,008,839	1,867,774	42,141,065
77	1,863,751	2,372,023	44,913,108	3,263,881	39,647,227
81	898,063	4,614,623	41,477,280	5,465,261	38,012,019
81	3,786,353	5,433,950	42,026,842	3,480,885	39,545,957
63	4,322,098	5,433,950	44,590,407	6,210,156	38,370,251
44	3,099,137	3,915,302	42,285,553	5,438,963	36,847,190
61	5,427,748	6,404,397	43,251,587	5,259,053	37,992,534
70	\$3,040,001	\$4,775,600	\$37,746,590	\$4,754,056	\$37,992,534
56	2,763,333	3,897,906		4,146,172	

PER CENT. COUPON BONDS DUE 1881, AT NEW YORK, 1863,

range, and showing the Lowest and Highest Prices on each commercial day.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
107 1/2 - 107	107 1/2 - 108	104 - 104 1/2	100 1/2 - 106 1/2	107 - 107	106 1/2 - 107	S.	100 - 109
107 - 107 1/2	107 1/2 - 107 1/2	106 - 106	S.	108 1/2 - 100 1/2	106 1/2 - 107	100 - 109 1/2	108 1/2 - 108 1/2
107 1/2 - 108	107 1/2 - 108	105 1/2 - 106	106 1/2 - 107	108 1/2 - 100 1/2	106 1/2 - 106 1/2	109 - 109 1/2	109 - 109
108 - 108 1/2	108 - 108 1/2	Holiday.	106 1/2 - 106 1/2	106 - 106 1/2	S.	108 1/2 - 108 1/2	108 1/2 - 108 1/2
107 1/2 - 108	108 1/2 - 108 1/2	S.	106 1/2 - 107	106 - 106	106 1/2 - 100 1/2	109 1/2 - 100 1/2	108 1/2 - 108 1/2
107 1/2 - 108	108 1/2 - 108 1/2	100 1/2 - 107	Thanksgiving.	S.	108 - 108 1/2	100 1/2 - 110	100 - 109
107 1/2 - 108	S.	108 1/2 - 100 1/2	107 - 107	106 - 106	108 - 108 1/2	110 - 110 1/2	100 - 109
107 1/2 - 108	S.	108 1/2 - 100 1/2	106 - 106	106 1/2 - 100 1/2	108 1/2 - 108 1/2	S.	100 - 109

or temporary debt, and therefore only nominal receipts. 151,036,635 07

Making the total amount of receipts. \$720,039,089 79

The expenditures were:

For the civil service.....	\$23,253,923 08
For pensions and Indians.....	4,316,520 79
For interest on public debt.....	24,729,846 81
For the war department.....	599,293,600 83
For the navy department.....	68,211,105 27

Total..... \$714,709,995 83

To which add payments on account of public debt as follows:

Redemption of treasury notes, under acts prior to July 23, 1846.....	50 00
Redemption of treasury notes, under acts December 23, 1857, December 17, 1860, and March 2, 1861.....	2,211,656 00
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862....	67,516,998 43
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842.....	2,580,748 86
Redemption of 7.30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861.....	71,500 00
Redemption of United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt.....	69,550 00
Redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861.....	50,177,390 00
Redemption of United States notes, under act February 25, 1862.....	2,099,000 00
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862.....	50,359,759 28

Making the aggregate of expenditures... \$895,798,640 65

But from this aggregate should be deducted payments of existing funded and temporary debt, all which are made from new loans, and are therefore only nominal payments.. 181,056,635 07

Making the total expenditures for the year..... 714,709,995 59

Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1863, of..... \$5,329,044 21

Rhode Island.....	158.44
Connecticut.....	770.75
New York.....	8,505.76
New Jersey.....	951.25
Pennsylvania.....	4,070.77
Delaware.....	132.59
Maryland & Dist. of Columbia.....	709.90
West Virginia.....	801.50
Kentucky.....	883.40
Ohio.....	4,455.10
Michigan.....	1,425.50
Indiana.....	2,579.57
Illinois.....	3,693.90
Wisconsin.....	1,680.28
Minnesota.....	1,460.00
Iowa.....	2,255.80
Missouri.....	1,412.89
Kansas.....	860.00
California.....	512.78
Oregon.....	19.50

Total loyal States..... 84,807.04

Railroads in the Re

Virginia.....	2,016.43
North Carolina.....	1,820.42
South Carolina.....	1,089.08
Georgia.....	1,635.23
Florida.....	596.50
Alabama.....	1,434.70
Mississippi.....	1,072.12
Tennessee.....	1,395.43
Arkansas.....	701.88
Louisiana.....	838.00
Texas.....	2,787.09

Total rebel States..... 14,925.19

Grand total..... 49,632.23

last year..... 49,186.48

Increase in 1863..... 405.75

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF

Authorized by—	Title.	Length.	Redeemable.
Acts of July 31, 1841, and April 15, 1842....	Loan of 1842.....	30 years.....	After December 31, 1863.
Act of July 23, 1846.....	Loan of 1846.....	10 years.....	After November 12, 1856.
Act of January 28, 1847.....	Loan of 1867.....	20 years.....	After December 31, 1867.
Act of March 31, 1849.....	Loan of 1849.....	20 years.....	After July 1, 1863.
Act of September 9, 1850.....	Texan Indemnity.....	15 years.....	After December 31, 1864.
Old funded and unfunded debt.....	Old Funded Debt.....	Demand.....	On demand.....
Acts prior to 1857.....	Treasury Notes.....	Demand.....	On demand.....
Act of December 23, 1857.....	Treasury Notes.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....
Act of June 14, 1859.....	Loan of 1853.....	15 years.....	After December 31, 1873.
Act of June 22, 1860.....	Loan of 1860.....	10 years.....	After December 31, 1870.
Act of December 17, 1860.....	Treasury Notes.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....
Act of February 8, 1861.....	Loan of February, 1861.....	20 years.....	After June 1, 1881.
Act of March 2, 1861.....	Treasury Notes.....	2 years 60 days.....	2 years and 60 days.....
Act of March 2, 1861.....	Oregon War.....	20 years.....	After July 1, 1881.
Act of July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861....	Twenty-year Sixes.....	20 years.....	After June 30, 1881.
	Seven-thirty Notes.....	8 years.....	After August 13, 1864.
	Seven-thirty Notes.....	8 years.....	After September 30, 1864.
	Demand Notes.....	Demand.....	On demand.....
	Twenty-year Sixes.....	20 years.....	After June 30, 1881.
Act of February 25, 1862.....	United States Notes, new issue.		
Act of March 17, 1862.....	Five-twenties.....	5 or 20 years.....	After April 30, 1867.
Act of July 11, 1862.....	Temporary Loan.....	30 days.....	After 10 days' notice.
Act of March 1, 1863.....	Certificates of Indebtedness.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.
Act of July 11, 1863.....	United States Notes.....		
Act of July 17, 1863.....	Postal Currency.....		
Act of March 2, 1863.....	United States Notes, new issue.		
Act of March 3, 1863.....			
Total.....			

nd	156.44	123.84	5,368,974
t	770.75	615.61	22,158,622
na	8,505.76	2,392.46	184,410,509
y	951.25	761.77	86,868,493
na	4,070.77	8,543.86	165,817,836
	152.59	126.80	4,845,761
& Dist. of Columbia.	709.90	467.50	25,590,373
na	861.50	861.00	16,342,979
	883.40	550.20	22,209,200
	4,455.10	3,856.74	130,454,388
	1,426.50	809.20	31,818,966
	2,579.57	2,173.57	71,718,523
	8,698.90	8,080.10	118,808,572
	1,680.28	986.28	34,445,233
	1,460.00	70.00	5,200,000
	2,256.50	872.80	25,704,052
	1,412.30	914.75	45,912,379
	860.00	40.00	1,000,000
	512.78	120.05	5,750,000
	19.50	19.50	700,000
al States	84,807.04	24,926.98	\$1,025,115,742
<i>Railroads in the Rebel States.</i>			
	2,016.43	1,373.70	\$50,569,254
lina	1,820.42	945.80	13,241,295
lina	1,089.98	983.88	21,990,690
	1,635.23	1,421.22	29,086,899
	594.50	401.50	8,623,000
	1,484.70	801.16	21,351,109
	1,072.12	867.12	24,234,139
	1,898.48	1,304.77	38,545,511
	701.83	88.50	2,900,000
	838.00	834.75	13,680,319
	2,787.09	451.50	16,509,773
pel States	14,825.19	8,983.45	240,886,473
total	49,632.23	33,960.83	1,025,952,215
last year	49,186.48	32,470.95	1,224,221,071
In 1863	495.75	1,859.43	\$41,730,544

The public debt (exclusive of the foreign loan) at the same period was as follows:

FUNDED.	
Eight per cents	\$207,126,750
Seven per cents	42,745,600
Six per cents	41,006,270
Six per cent. cotton interest bonds	2,085,000
Total	\$292,915,020
UNFUNDED.	
Treasury notes: general currency	\$608,682,793
Two-year notes	3,477,975
Interest notes at 3.65	627,450
Interest notes at 7.30	122,353,200
Under \$5	4,587,053
Five per cent. call certificates	26,240,000
Total	\$768,447,519
Deduct amount of treasury notes funded and canceled, above referred to	65,000,000
Total	\$701,447,519

In order to estimate the amount of treasury notes in circulation at the date of this report, there must be added the further sum of one hundred millions for the two months which have elapsed since the date of the above schedules.

The balance of appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on September 30, stood as follows:

War department	\$895,502,698
Navy department	24,418,645
Civil, miscellaneous, etc.	56,240,986
Customs	594,460
Total	\$476,451,799

The estimate submitted by the various departments for the support of the government, are made to 1st July, 1864, the end of the fiscal year, and are as follows:

Legislative department	\$809,005
Executive department	52,350
Treasury department	23,588,259
War department	488,078,570
Navy department	18,624,945
State department	544,409
Justice department	222,587
Post-office department	82,908
Total	\$476,498,493

If these estimates be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year, they must be doubled, and that sum added to the undrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of \$1,427,449,778.

STATEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Redeemable.	Rate of Interest.	Am't authorized.	Am't issued.	Outst'ng M'ch 4, '61.	Outst'ng June 30, '62.	September 30, '63
After December 31, 1862	6 per cent.	\$17,000,000	\$3,743,580 03	\$2,558,864 11	\$302,620 75	\$242,820 75
After November 12, 1856	6 per cent.	10,000,000	4,999,149 45	1,000 00		
After December 31, 1867	6 per cent.	23,000,000	23,207,150 00	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00
After July 1, 1868	6 per cent.	16,000,000	16,000,000 00	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80
After December 31, 1864	5 per cent.	10,000,000	5,000,000 00	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00
On demand	8 & 6 per cent.			114,118 54	114,115 43	114,118 43
On demand	1 mill to 6 p. ct.			104,811 64	104,561 64	104,511 64
1 year after date	5 & 5 1/2 per cent.	20,000,000	20,000,000 00	4,686,500 00	18,000 00	12,900 00
After December 31, 1873	5 per cent.	20,000,000	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00
After December 31, 1870	5 per cent.	21,000,000	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00
1 year after date	6 & 12 per cent.	10,000,000	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00	1,600 00	600 00
After June 1, 1881	6 per cent.	25,000,000	18,415,000 00	1,981,000 00	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00
Days. 2 years and 60 days	6 per cent.		35,364,450 00		776,750 00	512,900 00
After July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	2,800,000	1,090,350 00		1,021,800 00	1,016,000 00
After June 30, 1881	6 per cent.		50,000,000 00		50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00
After August 28, 1864	7.30 per cent.		53,008,300 00		52,931,000 00	52,725,250 00
After September 30, 1864	7.30 per cent.	250,000,000	86,998,700 00		86,998,500 00	86,958,650 00
On demand	No interest		60,000,000 00		8,851,019 75	2,023,173 00
After June 30, 1881	6 per cent.		Ex. for 7.30's		93,500 00	820,000 00
	None	150,000,000	150,000,000 00		147,767,114 00	147,767,114 00
After April 30, 1867	6 per cent.	500,000,000	Being issued		163,530,250 00	278,511,800 00
After 10 days' notice	4 & 5 per cent.	100,000,000	Being issued		102,894,035 80	104,984,102 70
1 year after date	6 per cent.	Not specified	Being issued		156,784,241 65	156,913,437 49
	None	150,000,000	150,000,000 00		150,000,000 00	150,000,000 00
	None	Not specified	20,192,456 00		20,192,456 00	17,768,056 00
	None	150,000,000	104,969,987 00		66,879,475 00	104,969,987 00
		50,000,000				
				\$63,482,656 19	\$1,098,798,161 87	\$1,222,118,556 86

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Year.	Highest.
January	160%	153%	27%	May	154%
February	173%	158%	20%	June	148%
March	171%	159%	22%	July	145%
April	157%	145%	12%	August	129%

Movement for the year.....

SPECIE MOVEMENT AT N

Table exhibiting the Accessions of Specie from California, Foreign Ports, and Private Hoards

Months.	Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury on first of Month.	Exported from California.	Accessions of Specie during Month, etc.	Gathered in from Hoards.
January	\$40,970,990	\$1,707,062	\$101,904	\$1,000,382
February	40,394,786	1,823	213,971	3,453,505
March	41,050,421	1,717,176	123,610	1,052,099
April	37,838,770	1,934,934	107,061	2,267,983
May	38,465,814	1,70,122	197,217	2,267,478
June	40,100,452	1,917,176	109,997	2,929,224
July	42,041,085	1,60,027	182,245	1,363,751
August	39,044,227	1,113,113	113,377	888,063
September	38,012,019	1,020,250	78,231	3,786,393
October	39,146,457	1,022,899	103,144	4,822,098
November	38,370,251	1,021,021	103,144	3,099,137
December	26,847,190	1,077,683	113,961	5,427,748
Year.	\$40,970,990	\$17,320	\$1,528,979	\$33,040,001
Monthly average.		\$17,277	127,330	2,753,333

PRICES OF UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. COUPON

Based on actual sales at the Stock Exchange, and showing the Low

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	Holiday.	S.	S.	105 - 105%	106% - 107	107% - 108
2	96 - 95	94 - 94%	100% - 100%	105% - 105%	107 - 107%	107% - 107%
3	98% - 99	93% - 94	100% - 101%	105 - 105%	S.	107% - 108
4	S.	94 - 94%	100% - 101%	105 - 105%	107% - 108	108 - 108%
5	97% - 98%	94% - 94%	100% - 100%	S.	107% - 108	108% - 108%
6	98% - 98%	93% - 94	100% - 100%	105 - 105%	107% - 108	108% - 108%
7	95 - 95%	94 - 94%	100% - 100%	105 - 105	107% - 108	S.
8	93% - 93%	S.	101	105 - 105%	107% - 107%	108 - 108
9	98 - 98%	94 - 94%	101	105 - 105%	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
10	97 - 97%	95 - 96%	101	105 - 105%	S.	108 - 108%
11	S.	96 - 96%	101	105 - 105%	107% - 107%	108 - 108
12	96 - 97	96% - 96%	101	S.	107% - 108	108% - 108%
13	95% - 96%	96% - 97	101	105 - 105%	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
14	92% - 95	97 - 97%	101	105 - 105%	107% - 107%	S.
15	91% - 94	S.	101	105 - 105	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
16	95% - 96%	97% - 98%	101	104% - 104%	107% - 107%	108% - 109
17	95% - 96%	96% - 97%	101	104% - 105	S.	108% - 109
18	S.	97 - 97%	101	104% - 104%	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
19	93% - 96	97% - 97%	101	S.	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
20	95% - 96%	97 - 97%	101	105 - 105	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
21	95% - 95%	98% - 98%	101	105 - 105%	107% - 107%	S.
22	95% - 96	S.	101	105% - 105%	107% - 107%	108% - 110
23	95% - 96%	99 - 100%	101	105% - 105%	107% - 107%	108% - 108%
24	95% - 96	101% - 101%	101	106 - 106	S.	109% - 109%
25	S.	101% - 102%	101	106% - 106%	108 - 108	109% - 109%
26	95% - 95%	102 - 102%	101	S.	108% - 108%	109% - 109%
27	94 - 94%	102 - 102%	101	106% - 106%	108% - 108%	108% - 109
28	94 - 94%	99% - 101%	101	106% - 106%	108 - 108%	S.
29	93% - 94%	—	101	106% - 106%	108 - 108%	108 - 108
30	94% - 94%	—	101	Nat. Fast.	108% - 108%	107 - 107%
31	94% - 95	—	101	S.	—	—

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Year.	Highest.
January	99	7%	5%	May	108%
February	102%	7%	8%	June	110
March	108%	7%	6%	July	107
April	106%	7%	1%	August	107%

Movement for the year.....

Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
154%	148%	11%	September	149	120%	15%
148%	140%	7%	October	153%	140%	10%
145	133%	21%	November	15	143	11
120%	122%	7%	December	153%	148%	4%
				173%	123%	50%

MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, 1863.

Imports, and Private Hoards; the Exports of Specie and the amounts in Bank and Sub-Treasury, etc.

Imports of Specie during Month, etc. from countries.	Gathered in from Hoards.	Aggregate Accessions.	Total Supply of Specie for Month, etc.	Exported to Foreign Countries.	Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury at end of Month.
371.	\$1,000,862	\$4,043,870	\$45,019,360	\$4,624,574	\$40,394,786
816.	1,052,000	4,021,299	45,016,085	3,985,664	41,030,421
061.	2,267,883	2,373,701	43,924,212	6,886,442	37,338,770
217.	2,837,478	3,009,378	40,438,148	1,072,834	38,465,314
097.	2,929,224	3,810,817	42,276,131	2,115,070	40,160,462
245.	1,303,751	3,848,307	44,008,859	1,367,774	42,641,085
377.	838,063	2,272,023	41,013,108	3,268,831	39,644,227
831.	3,766,333	1,833,053	41,477,280	5,405,261	38,012,019
053.	4,822,908	4,614,833	42,626,842	3,480,385	39,146,455
144.	3,099,137	5,483,950	44,580,407	6,210,156	38,370,251
061.	5,427,718	3,915,302	42,285,553	5,438,363	36,847,190
979.	\$33,040,001	\$40,775,000	\$87,746,500	\$49,754,056	\$37,992,634
350.	2,753,333	3,807,966		4,146,173	

3 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS DUE 1881, AT NEW YORK, 1863,

change, and showing the Lowest and Highest Prices on each commercial day.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
106% - 107	107% - 108	104 - 104%	106% - 106%	107 - 107	106% - 107	S.	109 - 109
107 - 107%	107% - 107%	106 - 106	S.	106% - 106%	106% - 107	109 - 109%	108% - 108%
S.	107% - 108	105% - 106	106% - 107	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	109 - 109%	109 - 109
107% - 108	108 - 108%	Holiday.	106% - 106%	106 - 106%	S.	109% - 109%	108% - 108%
107% - 108	108% - 108%	S.	106% - 107	106 - 106	106% - 106%	109% - 109%	108% - 108%
107% - 108	108% - 108%	106% - 107	Thanksgiving.	S.	108 - 108%	109% - 110	S.
107% - 108	S.	105% - 106%	107 - 107	106 - 106	108 - 108%	110 - 110%	109 - 109
107% - 107%	108 - 108	105% - 106%	106 - 106	106% - 106%	108% - 108%	S.	109 - 109
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	105% - 105%	S.	106% - 106%	108 - 108	110 - 110	109 - 109
S.	108 - 108%	105% - 106	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	108% - 108%	109 - 109%	109 - 109
107% - 107%	108 - 108	105% - 105%	106% - 106%	107 - 107	S.	109 - 109	109% - 109%
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	S.	106% - 106%	107 - 107	108% - 108%	109 - 109	109% - 109%
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	106 - 106	106% - 106%	S.	108% - 108%	109 - 109	S.
107% - 107%	S.	106 - 106	106% - 106%	106 - 106%	108% - 108%	109% - 110	109% - 109%
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	106 - 106%	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	109 - 109	S.	109% - 109%
S.	108% - 109	106 - 106%	S.	106 - 106	109% - 109%	110% - 110%	109% - 109%
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	106 - 106%	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	109 - 109	110 - 110	109% - 109%
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	S.	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	S.	110 - 110	110 - 110
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	106% - 106%	109 - 109	110 - 110	110 - 110
107% - 107%	108% - 108%	106 - 106	107 - 107	S.	109% - 109%	109% - 109%	S.
107% - 107%	S.	106 - 106%	107 - 107	106% - 106%	109% - 110	109% - 109%	109% - 110
107% - 107%	108% - 110	106% - 106%	107 - 107%	106% - 106%	109% - 110	S.	109% - 110
107% - 107%	109% - 109%	106% - 106%	S.	106% - 106%	109 - 110%	109% - 109%	109% - 110
S.	106% - 109%	106% - 106%	107 - 107%	106% - 106%	109 - 110%	109 - 109	109% - 110
108 - 108	109% - 109%	106% - 106%	107% - 107%	106% - 106%	S.	109 - 109	Christmas.
108% - 108%	109% - 109%	S.	107% - 107%	106% - 106%	110% - 110%	Thanksgiving.	110 - 110
108% - 108%	108% - 108%	106% - 106%	107 - 107	S.	110% - 110%	109 - 109	S.
108 - 108%	S.	106% - 107	107 - 107	106% - 107	110% - 110%	109 - 109	110 - 110
108 - 108%	108 - 108	106% - 107	107% - 107%	107 - 107	110% - 110%	109 - 109	110 - 110
108% - 108%	107 - 107%	106% - 106%	S.	107 - 107	110% - 110%	109 - 109	110 - 110
S.		106 - 106%	107% - 107%		110 - 110%		110 - 110
Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	
108%	106%	2	September	107	106	1	
110	107	3	October	110%	106%	4	
107	104	3	November	110%	109	1%	
107%	106	1%	December	110	108%	1%	
				110%	93%	17	

JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ATLAS

The Largest, Finest Executed, and Only

COMPILED, DRAWN, AND ENGRAVED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

TESTIMONIALS FROM GENTLEMEN DISTINGUISHED IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF YALE COLLEGE, CONN.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, President of Yale College.

Having carefully examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, I am of the opinion that, on account of its *elegance*, and the *care* with which it seems to be got up, it is especially worthy of public patronage.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

Prof. B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College.

I have great satisfaction in agreeing with President Woolsey in the opinion above expressed.

B. SILLIMAN.

THOMAS A. THACHER, Prof. of Latin Language and Literature, Yale College.

I cheerfully subscribe to the testimonials of President Woolsey and Professor Silliman.

THOMAS A. THACHER.

B. SILLIMAN, Jun., Prof. of General and Applied Chemistry, Yale College.

I agree in opinion with the foregoing testimonials.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.

N. PORTER, Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, Yale College.

I concur in the opinion expressed by President Woolsey of Johnson's New Family Atlas.

N. PORTER.

ELEAZER T. FITCH, D.D., Lecturer on Horænetics, Yale College.

As a Family Atlas, this work of Johnson's being most recent, well executed, and founded on good authorities, is very worthy of public patronage.

ELEAZER T. FITCH.

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The undersigned, members of the Faculty of the University of Michigan, have carefully examined the New Family Atlas recently published, and can confidently recommend it to the patronage of the public. The general features of the work are such as to render it a most valuable acquisition for the School, Family, and Professional Library.

HENRY P. TAPPEN, D.D., President.

L. FASQUELLE,

A. WINCHELL,

JAS. R. BOISE,

SILAS H. DOUGLASS,

ANDREW W. WHITE,

ALFRED DUBOIS.

JAMES H. WATSON.

Opinion of the President of the University of Virginia.

I have examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas with care, and if I may judge of its general accuracy by such tests as my local information furnishes, it is worthy of high commendation. It is the most complete and valuable Atlas of the kind I have seen, and no private library should be without a copy of it.

S. MAUPIN.

Opinion of CHARLES W. MORSE,

Author of "Morse's General Atlas," "Outlines of Physical Geography," "School Geography," and various other Geographical Works.

I have carefully examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most accurate and reliable publications ever issued.

The execution of the work, though of minor importance, is exceedingly creditable to the artist.

Having been myself for years engaged in the compilation of geographical works, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony in favor of a really good one of this kind.

CHARLES W. MORSE.

Opinion of Ohio State School Commissioner.

OFFICE OF OHIO STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, COLUMBUS.

I have carefully examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas. In my opinion it

OPINION OF THE

Rev. WILLIAM A.

Having been in the habit of using Colton's Atlas, my own experience that the new one really have not been extra proved, is now before me, not only professionally but re-

Prof. W.

I have used Colton's Atlas for many years, and find it reliable. Johnson's Atlas is a great improvement upon Colton's, and of geographical knowledge especially the treatise on the

It seems to me that such intelligent and well educated

Rev. EDWARD H.

Having examined Johnson's Atlas, on which the new one is a desirable acquisition in a recent works upon Geogra-

Prof.

Having examined Johnson's Atlas, I respectfully recommend it to the patronage of the public. I cheerfully recommend it as of great excellence and va-

OPINION OF THE

Having looked with special interest at the new Atlas, we do not hesitate to express our approval of its comprehensiveness, fullness, and accuracy of the kind which has been published to every family and individual.

Opinion of

I have carefully examined Johnson's Atlas, and in recommending it to the public, I can say it is a complete encyclopedia of geographical knowledge, and discoveries that have been made in the last few years.

It is so full and accurate that it gives an exact knowledge

JOHNSON'S TOWNSHIP STEEL PLATE FAMILY ATLAS, and Only Illustrated Township Atlas of the World ever Published.

ENGRAVED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF J. H. COLTON AND A. J. JOHNSON.

MEN DISTINGUISHED IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, ART, AND EDUCATION.

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF AMHERST COLLEGE, MASS.

Rev. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D.D., President of Amherst College.

Having been in the habit of using Colton's Atlas for the last two years, I think from my own experience that the commendations heretofore bestowed upon it by the public generally have not been extravagant. Johnson's Atlas, which professes to be Colton's improved, is now before me, and I am confident, from a cursory examination of it, that it is not only *professionally* but *really* a great improvement upon it. W. A. STEARNS.

Prof. W. S. TYLER, D.D., Amherst College.

I have used Colton's Atlas for several years, and have found it generally accurate and reliable. Johnson's appears to me, on somewhat careful examination, to be a *great improvement* upon Colton's, being not only *corrected* and brought down to the *latest standard* of geographical knowledge, but *enlarged* by the addition of new matter, which, especially the treatise on Physical Geography, is quite as valuable.

It seems to me that such an Atlas is almost *indispensable* to a family that would be intelligent and well educated at the present day. W. S. TYLER.

Rev. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D., LL.D., Prof. of Natural Theology and Geology, Amherst College.

Having examined Johnson's Illustrated Family Atlas, and having for some years used Colton's Atlas, on which this seems to be an improvement, I can recommend it as a *very desirable acquisition* in any family that wishes to have at hand one of the *best and most recent* works upon Geography. EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Prof. W. S. CLARK, Amherst College.

Having examined Johnson's Atlas, I believe it to be a *decided improvement* in several respects upon Colton's, which has been undoubtedly the best Atlas for general use ever published. I cheerfully recommend it to the reading public, because it is not only a work of *great excellence* and value, but because it is offered at a *very reasonable price*. W. S. CLARK.

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF MADISON UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

Having looked with special attention through Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, we do not hesitate to express an unqualified opinion as to its pre-eminent merits. In *comprehensiveness, fullness, minuteness, and accuracy* it seems to us to surpass every work of the kind which has come under our notice. It will be a most valuable acquisition to every family and individual who may possess it.

GEO. W. EATON, President of Madison University.

E. S. OALLUP, Professor of Greek.

H. HARVEY, Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

A. M. BEEBEE, Professor of Logic, etc.

L. M. OSBORN, Prof. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

E. DODGE, Professor of Biblical Criticism.

Opinion of the President of Richmond College, Va.

I have carefully examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and feel no hesitation in recommending it as **THE GREAT STANDARD WORK OF THE AGE**. It is a complete encyclopedia of geography, comprising all the changes, improvements, and discoveries that have been made in various parts of the earth within the last few years.

It is so full and accurate that no other book of the kind will be needed for a long time to give an exact knowledge of the geography of the world. R. RYLAND.

Opinion of R. S. FISHER, M.D.

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. Y.

The undersigned, officers of Hamilton College, have carefully examined the New Family Atlas recently published, and are pleased with its fullness and accuracy in representing the present state of geographical knowledge. The work commends itself to general favor and use by its *beauty, cheapness*, and adaptation to the wants of the *school, the family*, and the *professional library*.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, President.

CHARLES AVERY, Prof. of Chemistry. EDWARD NORTH, Prof. of Languages.

O. FOOT, Prof. of Mathematics.

WM. S. CURTIS, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.

EDWARD NORTH, Prof. of Languages.

ANSON J. UPSON, Prof. of Rhetoric.

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Vt.

We have carefully examined Johnson's New Family Atlas, and are very much pleased with its *wise and comprehensive plan* and its *accuracy*. We know not where so large an amount of geographical information can be obtained on terms so favorable. The Atlas should have a place in every family, and parents and children alike will find it a repository of useful knowledge in respect to the various nations and countries on the globe.

B. LABAREE, President.

W. H. PARKER, Prof. of Mathematics.

R. D. C. ROBBINS, Prof. of Language.

Etc., etc., etc.

OPINION OF THE TEACHERS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MICH.

The undersigned, having had an opportunity of comparing Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas with the Imperial Atlas of J. H. Colton (price \$27), are of the opinion that, in *beauty and accuracy of execution*, it is in no respect inferior to that very excellent work, while it possesses some new features which give it a *decided superiority* as a popular Atlas.

The articles on Physical and Descriptive Geography especially adapt it to the uses of the family; and the provision which has been made for the introduction of such new matter in the progress of geographical and topographical science, the advance of civilization, and the changes in the political world shall give occasion for, promises to make it a *standard authority* for many years. These merits, and its remarkable cheapness, bespeak for it a *large patronage*, and we hope that it may be widely disseminated in the schools and families of our State.

A. S. WELCH,

J. F. CAREY,

J. M. B. SILL,

J. ESTABROOK,

D. P. MATHEW,

J. C. PLUMB.

Opinion of the President of Washington College, Md.

I have had the opportunity offered me to examine with care Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and am satisfied it is the best work of the kind within the reach of American purchasers. In *freshness, careful detail, minute perfection, beauty of plates, correctness in particulars, extent of physical information*—indeed, in all the requisites of such an undertaking—I can recommend it very heartily to all readers as an *indispensable*; and as a further proof of my appreciation, I have subscribed and paid for one copy.

ANDREW SUTTON.

Opinion of Prof. SAMUEL T. B. MORSE, Inventor of the Telegraph.

I have just examined Johnson's beautiful and carefully prepared Family Atlas, and do most cordially recommend it to universal use as an *invaluable acquisition* to every household and to every reader of current events in search of valuable geographical information.

SAMUEL T. B. MORSE.

on good authorities, is very worthy of public patronage.

ELEAZER T. FITCH.

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The undersigned, members of the Faculty of the University of Michigan, have carefully examined the New Family Atlas recently published, and can confidently recommend it to the patronage of the public. The general features of the work are such as to render it a most valuable acquisition for the School, Family, and Professional Library.

HENRY P. TAPPEN, D.D., President.
L. FASQUELLE, A. WINCHELL,
JAS. R. BOISE, SILAS H. DOUGLASS,
ANDREW W. WHITE, ALFRED DUBOIS,
JAMES H. WATSON.

Opinion of the President of the University of Virginia.

I have examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas with care, and if I may judge of its general accuracy by such tests as my local information furnishes, it is worthy of high commendation. It is the most complete and valuable Atlas of the kind I have seen, and no private library should be without a copy of it. S. MAUPIN.

Opinion of CHARLES W. MORSE,

Author of "Morse's General Atlas," "Outlines of Physical Geography," "School Geography," and various other Geographical Works.

I have carefully examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most accurate and reliable publications ever issued.

The execution of the work, though of minor importance, is exceedingly creditable to the artist.

Having been myself for years engaged in the compilation of geographical works, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony in favor of a really good one of this kind.

CHARLES W. MORSE.

Opinion of Ohio State School Commissioner.

OFFICE OF OHIO STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, COLUMBUS.

I have carefully examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas. In my opinion it has no superior in the way of accuracy and general excellence. Both the plan and execution are such as to secure my hearty approval. I commend it to the favorable consideration of the public, confident that it is worthy of general patronage.

ANSON SMYTH.

Opinion of the Governor of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS.

I have examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas as carefully as my time will permit, and do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, it is eminently worthy of public patronage.

W. DENNISON.

Opinion of Governor SEYMOUR, of New York.

I have examined Johnson's Family Atlas with great care. In addition to the maps, it gives a large number of valuable charts and illustrations. I have tested its accuracy with regard to many of the States of the Union, and find it not only very correct, but also minute in laying down towns, villages, etc., etc.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Opinion of the Governor of Delaware.

I have examined with interest Johnson's Illustrated Family Atlas, and can say that it has been prepared with great labor and care. Owing to the large scale which has been adopted, it represents the lines of our great thoroughfares, and general outlines and divisions of the countries described, with a degree of distinctness which I have observed in no similar publication. This, together with the fact that the Atlas has been prepared from the latest and best sources of information, will make it eminently useful to all.

WILLIAM BURTON.

Opinion of JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools,

and formerly State Superintendent of Public Schools in Connecticut.

I have examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, it is a superior work.

The descriptive portion is accurate, and the Treatise on Physical Geography, preceding the general maps, is a very valuable feature.

Such a work ought to be in every school and in every family, and its moderate cost brings it within the reach of the masses of the people.

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

N. B.—The Publishers offer JOHNSON'S NEW FAMILY ATLAS to the Public as their special attention to the following encomium, which speaks for itself concerning the accuracy

OPINION OF

In design, compilation, scale, beauty of execution, and accuracy, Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas has received the endorsement and patronage of the Southern people.

Hon. D. C. DE JARNETTE.....	Va.	Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.....	Va.
" THOS. S. BOCOCK.....	Va.	" WM. SMITH.....	Va.
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" SHERRARD CLEMENS.....	Va.	" A. E. BOTELER.....	Va.
" W. W. BOYCE.....	S. C.	" A. G. JENKINS.....	Va.
" JNO. D. ASHMORE.....	S. C.	" JOHN J. McRAE.....	Miss.
" WM. PORCHER MILES.....	S. C.	" ELBERT S. MARTIN.....	Va.
" J. E. BOULIGNY.....	La.	" JNO. M. LANDRUM.....	La.

Recent works upon Geog.

Having examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, I cheerfully published. I cheerfully of great excellence and

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Opinion

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It is so full and accur to give an exact knowle

Author of the "Book of

Every work has its recognize in Johnson's too highly recommend- ries on one and the sa adopting so unusually in Territory, and the latter artistic and mechanical special notice from me, is appreciated by placin my daily readings.

Late Professor of Natu of different learned Vienna, Austria; an Countries," and of th of North American

Ma. A. J. Johnson, Au

My dear Sir—Your me for a careful and e this labor with no sm American portion of t Old World I can speak oven with the minutis its minutest details;

I am familiarly acqu the foreign maps, I wo in my judgment, to an

Believing, as I do, th will reward you by the great respect,

Recent works upon Geography.

SCHOOL, MICH.

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R. RYLAND.

Opinion of R. S. FISHER, M.D.,

Author of the "Book of the World," Editor of Colton's "General Atlas" Letter Press, etc.

Every work has its excellences; but, beyond the usual attributes of similar works, I recognize in Johnson's New Family Atlas two very important peculiarities which I can not too highly recommend—viz., the preparing of two or more contiguous States or Territories on one and the same sheet, and the greater minuteness of information attained by adopting so unusually large a scale; the former showing fairly the relative position of the Territory, and the latter allowing the demarkation of even township lines. The beautiful artistic and mechanical execution of the maps and collaterals is too apparent to require special notice from me, and is a credit to the status of art in our country. Your kindness is appreciated by placing me in possession of a rare series of maps wherewith to illustrate my daily readings.

RICHARD S. FISHER.

Opinion of Prof. B. JAEGER.

Late Professor of Natural History in Princeton College, N. J., a distinguished member of different learned societies of Europe and America; graduate of the University of Vienna, Austria; and author of the "Natural Riches of the Russo-Trans-Caucasian Countries," and of the "Text-Book of the Zoology of North America," and of the "Life of North American Insects," etc.

Ma. A. J. JOHNSON, AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

My dear Sir—Your New Illustrated Family Atlas of the World has been submitted to me for a careful and critical examination, and I beg leave to say that I have performed this labor with no small degree of delight. I am not a proper person to criticize the American portion of the work, being a German both by birth and education; but of the Old World I can speak without fear of being contradicted by those who are acquainted even with the minutiae of the geography of it. Your Atlas is remarkably correct, *even in its minutest details*; and the execution of the work is in keeping with its accuracy.

I am familiarly acquainted with the best foreign Atlases, and know of no one which, for the foreign maps, I would prefer to yours, while the American maps are by far superior, in my judgment, to any extant.

Believing, as I do, that the German people as well as the American, in this country, will reward you by their liberal patronage for producing such a noble work, I am, with great respect,

Your friend and well-wisher,

B. JAEGER.

The undersigned, having had an opportunity of comparing Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas with the Imperial Atlas of J. H. Colton (price \$27), are of the opinion that, in beauty and accuracy of execution, it is in no respect inferior to that very excellent work, while it possesses some new features which give it a decided superiority as a popular Atlas.

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- D. P. MAYHEW, J. C. PLUMB.

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Opinion of Prof. SAMUEL T. B. MORSE, Inventor of the Telegraph.

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SAMUEL T. B. MORSE.

Opinion of Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of U. S. Treasury.

I have examined Johnson's Family Atlas with care, and it seems to me to be a very valuable and useful publication. The maps are good, and being confined to the very latest authorities, afford much information not otherwise conveniently accessible. The interleaved Treatise on Physical and Descriptive Geography adds much to the value of the work. The whole, considered as a Family Atlas, merits high praise, and it should be used as a ready reference for the solution of the innumerable questions of a geographical character which constantly arise in daily reading; and it can not fail to prove to any family that may procure it a convenient companion and truthful instructor.

S. P. CHASE.

Opinion of CHARLES L. FLINT, Author, and Secretary of Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas is the constant companion of my reading, and I regard it as *indispensable*. It appears to be *fully up to the times*, and no reader even of the family newspaper can afford to be without it. It is *invaluable* as a work of reference.

CHARLES L. FLINT.

Opinion of C. H. WILEY, State Superintendent of Schools in North Carolina.

I have examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and consider it a work of *superior merit*, and well worthy the patronage of the public.

C. H. WILEY.

Opinion of Rev. T. M. JONES, President of Greensboro' Female College, North Carolina.

I recommend Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas as worthy a place in every family.

T. M. JONES.

Opinion of ROBERT DE SCHWEINITZ, Principal of Salem Female Academy, North Carolina.

I cheerfully subscribe to the testimony of President T. M. Jones.

ROBERT DE SCHWEINITZ.

ATLAS to the Public as the most perfect Atlas of the World ever published; and in addition to the above recommendations, they would respectfully call attention to the accuracy of the maps exhibiting the Southern States:

OPINION OF DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN MEN.

Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas has no superior, and in very many respects surpasses Colton's large Imperial Folio Atlas of the World, which costs \$27 a copy. We bespeak for this Atlas the confidence of the public.

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..... Va.	" LUCIUS G. GARTRELL Ga.	" JOHN T. HARRIS Va.	" A. J. HAMILTON Tex.
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