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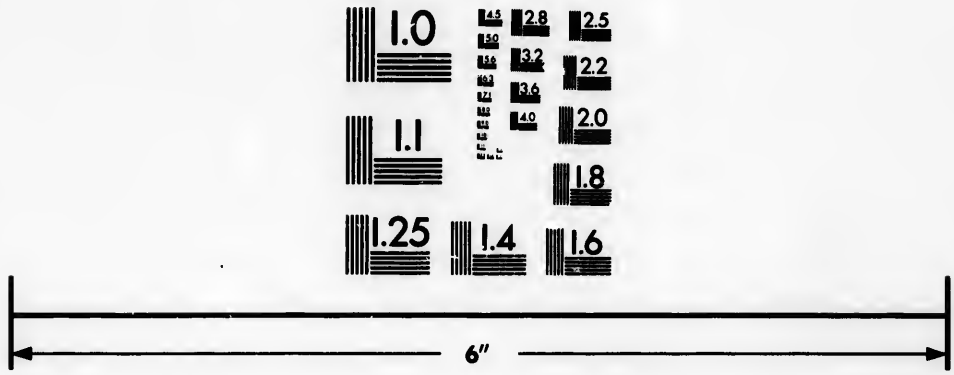

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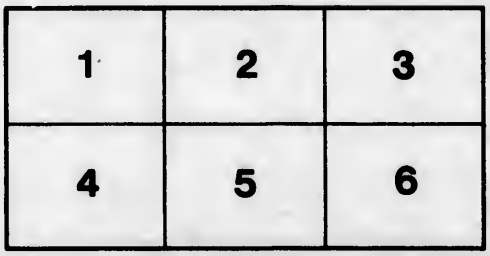

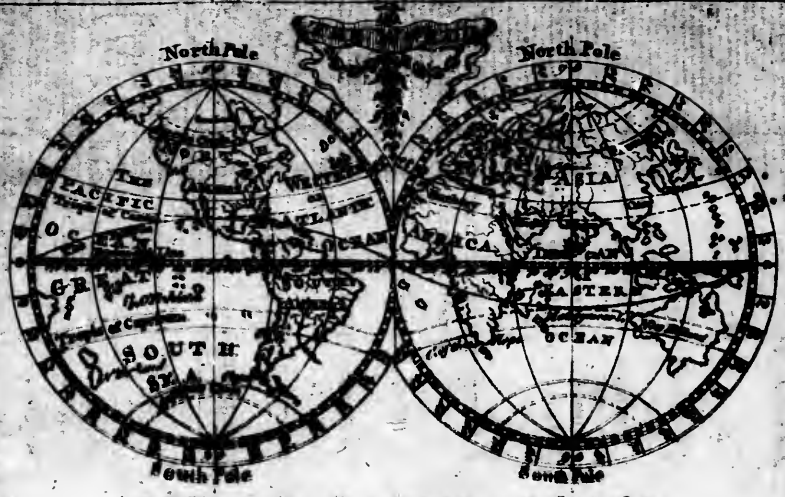

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SECOND EDITION.

Abridged by the AUTHOR.

There is not a SON [illegible] of ADAM but has some [illegible] cern both in GEOGRAPHY [illegible] ASTRONOMY.—Dr. Watts.

Among those Studies [illegible] usually [illegible] People, there are few [illegible] GEOGRAPHY.—*Ep[illegible]*

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TO THE

YOUNG MASTERS and MISSES

Throughout the UNITED STATES,

The following

EASY INTRODUCTION

To the USEFUL and ENTERTAINING

SCIENCE of GEOGRAPHY,

Compiled particularly for their use,

Is respectfully

Dedicated,

With his warmest Wishes,

For their early IMPROVEMENT

In every Thing that shall make them truly happy,

By their sincere Friend,

Jedidiah Morse

DIRECTIONS to the BOOKBINDER *for* PLACING *the* MAPS.

1 THE Map of the World to face the Title.
2 The Solar System facing page 13
3 Plate to shew the figure of the Earth, 15
4 Map of the United States, 87
5 South America, 250
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ADVERTISEMENT.

No national government holds out to its subjects so many alluring motives to obtain an accurate knowledge of their own country, and of its various interests, as that of United America. By the freedom of our elections, publick honours and publick offices are not confined to any one class of men, but are offered to merit, in whatever rank it may be found. To discharge the duties of publick office with honour and applause, the history, policy, commerce, productions, particular advantages and interests of the several States, ought to be thoroughly understood.—It is obviously wise and prudent then to initiate our youth in the knowledge of these things, and thus to form their minds upon republican principles, and prepare them for future usefulness and honour. Happily, there is no science better adapted to the capacities of youth, and more apt to captivate their attention, than Geography.—An acquaintance with this science, more than with any other, satisfies that pertinent curiosity, which is the predominating feature of the youthful mind. It is to be lamented that this part of education has hitherto been so much neglected in America. Our young men universally, have been much better acquainted with the Geography of Europe and Asia, than with that of their own state and country. The want of suitable books on this subject, has been the cause, we hope the sole cause, of this shameful defect in our education. Till within a few years, we have seldom pretended to write, and hardly to think for ourselves. We have humbly received from Great Britain, our laws, our manners, our books and our modes of think-

ing; and our youth have been educated, rather as the subjects of the British King, than as the citizens of a free republick. But the scene is now changing. The revolution has been favourable to science, particularly to that of the Geography of our own country.

In the following sheets, the Author has endeavoured to bring this valuable branch of knowledge home to common schools, and to the cottage fire side, by comprising, in a small and cheap volume, the most entertaining and interesting part of the large octavo volume, published by him last spring. He has endeavoured to accommodate it to the use of schools as a reading book, that our youth of both sexes, at the same time that they are learning to read, might imbibe an acquaintance with their own country, and an attachment to its interests; and, in that forming period of their lives, begin to qualify themselves to act their several parts in life with reputation to themselves, and with usefulness to their country.

That the labours of the Author may be a benefit to the youth of that country which he loves, and which he has so diligently explored, is his most ardent wish.

Charlestown (Massachusetts) January 1, 1790.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

O, ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A COMPLETE knowledge of *Geography*, cannot be obtained without some acquaintance with Astronomy. This Compendium, therefore, will be introduced with a short account of that science.

Astronomy treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their motions, times, distances and magnitudes. The regularity and beauty of these, and the harmonious order in which they move, shew that their Creator and Preserver possesses infinite wisdom and power.

Astronomy was first attended to by the Shepherds, on the beautiful plains of Egypt and Babylon. Their employment led them to contemplate the stars. While their flocks, in the silence of the evening, were enjoying sweet repose, the spangled sky would naturally invite the attention of the Shepherds. The observation of the heavenly bodies afforded them amusement, and at the same time assisted them in travelling in the night. A star guided the Shepherds to the manger where our blessed Saviour was born. By

the

the aid of a lively imagination, they distributed the stars into a number of constellations or companies, to which they gave the names of the animals which they represented.

Of the Planets.] The sun is the center of the motion of seven spherical, opaque bodies, called *planets* or wandering stars, whose diameters, distances and periodical revolutions are exhibited in the following TABLE.

Sun and Planets.	Diameters in Eng. mil.	Distance from the Sun.	Annual periods round the Sun.		
			y.	d.	h.
Sun ☉	890,000				
Mercury ☿	3,000	36,841,468	0	87	23
Venus ♀	9,330	68,891,486	0	224	17
Earth ⊕	7,970	95,173,000	1	0	0
Mars ♂	5,400	145,014,148	1	321	17
Jupiter ♃	94,000	494,990,976	11	314	18
Saturn ♄	78,000	907,956,130	29	174	0
Herschel	36,000	1800,000,000	82	84	0

The *seven* planets mentioned in the table, are called *primary planets*; for besides these there are ten other bodies called *secondary planets*, *moons* or *satellites*, which all revolve round their primaries from west to east, and at the same time are carried along with them round the sun, as follows:

The earth has one satellite, viz. the moon ☽, which performs her revolution in 29 d. 12 h. 44 m. at the distance of about 60 semidiameters of the earth, or 240,000 miles, and is carried with the earth round the sun once in a year.

Jupiter has four moons, Saturn has five, and is also accompanied with a broad ring.

The motion of the primary planets round the sun, and also the motion of the satellites round their primaries, is called their *annual motion*. Besides this annual motion, they revolve round their own axis from west to east, and this is called their *diurnal motion*.

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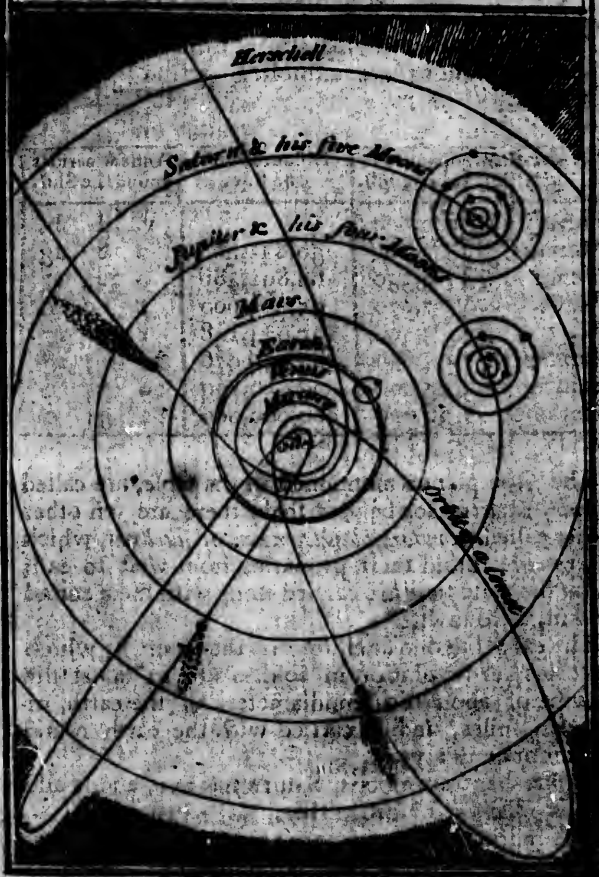
The Solar System.



The lately discovered planet *Herschel*, was first observed in 1782, by that celebrated astronomer William Herschel, L.L.D. F.R.S. In Great Britain it is called *Georgium Sidus*; but in France and America it has obtained the name of *Herschel*, in honour to its learned discoverer.

Comets.] The comets are large opaque bodies, which move in very eliptical orbits and in all possible directions. Some revolve from west to east—some from east to west—others from south to north, or from north to south. Some have conjectured that the comets were intended by the All Wise Creator, to connect systems, and that each of their several orbits includes the sun, and one of the fixed stars. The figures of the comets are very different. Some of them emit beams on all sides like hair, and are called hairy comets. Others have a long, fiery, transparent tail, projecting from the part which is opposite to the sun. Their magnitudes also are different. Some appear no bigger than stars of the first magnitude; others larger than the moon. They are supposed to be solid bodies, and very dense; for some of them in their nearest approach to the sun, were heated, according to Sir Isaac Newton's calculation, 2000 times hotter than red hot iron; a degree of heat which would vitrify, or dissipate any matter known to us.

The number of comets belonging to our system is not certainly known. Twenty one have been seen; of these, the periods of three only have been ascertained with accuracy. One appeared in the years 1531, 1607, 1682 and 1758; its period is 75 years. Another was seen in 1532 and 1661, and is again expected in 1790; its period being 129 years. The third appeared last in 1680, whose period being 575 years cannot be expected to return until the year 2255.

Of the Solar System.] The seven planets, with their ten satellites and the comets, constitute the Solar, or so

it is sometimes called, the [illegible]ernican system, in honour of Copernicus, a native of Poland, who adopted the Pythagorean opinion of the heavenly bodies, and published it to the world in 1530. This is now universally approved as the true system. It has received great improvements from Gallileo, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, and other philosophers in almost every age.

Of the fixed Stars.] The solar system is surrounded with the fixed stars; so called, because they at all times preserve the same situation in regard to each other. These stars, when viewed with the best telescopes, appear no larger than points, which proves that they are at an immense distance from us. Although their distance is not certainly known, yet it is the general opinion of astronomers, that they are at least 100,000 times farther from us, than we are from the sun; and that our sun viewed from a fixed star, would appear no bigger than a star does to us. A sound would not reach us from *Sirius*, or the d[illegible] is nearer to this earth than any of the [illegible]0,000 years. A cannon ball flying at the rate of 480 miles an hour, would not reach us in 700,000 years. Light, which is communicated from one body to another almost instantaneously, takes up more time in passing from the fixed stars to this earth, than we do in making a voyage to [illegible]; so that if all the fixed stars were now struck out of existence, they would appear to us to keep their [illegible] for several months yet to come. It is impossible, therefore, that they should borrow their light from the sun, as do the planets.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye at any one time, in the upper hemisphere, is not more than a thousand. A thousand more are supposed to be visible in the lower hemisphere; and by the help of a telescope, a thousand more have been discovered; so that the whole number of stars are reckoned at 3000. They are distinguished from the planets by their twinkling.

To

N. II.

Doolittle Sc. N. Haven

To consider these [illegible]ned merely to decorate the sky, and form a [illegible] beautiful canopy for this earth, would derogate from the wisdom of the Creator. Astronomers therefore, with much reason, have considered the fixed stars as so many suns, attended with a number of revolving planets, which they illuminate, warm and cherish. If this be true, there are as many systems as there are fixed stars. These may also revolve round one common center, forming one immense system of systems. All these systems, we may conceive, are filled with inhabitants suited to their respective climes; and are so many theaters, on which the Great Creator and Governour of the Universe, displays his infinite power, wisdom and goodness. Such a view of the starry heavens, must fill the mind of every beholder, with sublime, magnificent and glorious ideas of the Creator.

Of the EARTH.

THE Earth, though called a globe, is not perfectly such; its diameter from east to west, being about [illegible]0 miles lon[illegible] than that from north to south. From its motion ro[illegible] which is performed once in a year, is deriv[illegible] difference in the length of the days and nights, and the variety of the seasons. The diameter of the path in which it moves, called its orbit, is [illegible]0,346,000 miles, and its circumference [illegible]97,987,646 miles. [illegible] hourly motion in its [illegible] 68,217 miles, which is [illegible] times greater than [illegible] a cannon ball, which, moving about eight mi[illegible] a minute, would be 22 years and 228 days in [illegible] from this earth to the sun.

The earth is 25,038 miles in circumference, and by its rotatio[illegible] its axis once in 24 hours from west to east, caus[illegible] continual succession of day and night, and an *apparent* motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west. By this motion on its axis those who live on the equator are carried 1040 miles in an hour, and those who live in other parts of the earth are carried a distance less in proportion to their distance from the equator.

That the earth, or pl[illegible] we inhabit, is round, is evident: *First*, Fro[illegible] consideration that this shape is best adapted to motion. *Secondly*, From the appearance of its shadow in eclipses of the moon, which is always bounded by a circular line. *Thirdly*, From analogy; all the other planets being globular, and *Fourthly*, from its having been circumnavigated several times.*

As many find it difficult to conceive how people can stand on the opposite side of the globe without falling off, their conception may be assisted by supposing

* *Magellan* sailed from Seville in Spain, under the auspices of Charles V. 10th of August, 1519; and having discovered the Magellanic Streights in South America, he crossed the Pacifick Ocean, and arrived at the Philippine islands, where he was poisoned. His ship returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope, 8th September, 1522.

Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth, 13th December, 1577; entered the Pacifick Ocean, and steering round America, returned November 3d, 1580. He was a man of great generosity. The booty which he took, and even the wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs, he divided in just proportional shares with the common sailors.

Thomas Cavendish sailed from Pl[illegible] with [illegible] small ships the 1st of August, 1586; passed through the [illegible] of Magellan; took many rich prizes along the coasts of Chili and Peru; and near California possessed himself of the St. Ann, an Acapulco ship, with a cargo of immense value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe the 9th of September, 1588.

Between the years 1598, and 1626, *Oliver de Noort*, of Utrecht, *James Mahu*, *George Spilleubergen*, a Fleming, *William Schouten*, a Hollander, and *James the Hermit*, successively sailed round the glo[illegible]

Lord Anson sailed in September, 1740; doubled Cape Horn in a dangerous season; lost most of his men by the scurvy, and with only one remaining ship, the Centurion, crossed the great Pacifick Ocean, which is 10,000 miles over; took a Spanish galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and returned home in June, 1744.

Byron, *Bouganville*, a Frenchman, *Wallis*, a[illegible]*ret*, successively circumnavigated the globe, between the [illegible] 1764 and 1769.

Captain Cook in the ship Endeavour, sailed from Plymouth the 26th of August, 1768, and after a most satisfactory voyage, [illegible] returned the 12th of June, 1771. He set out on a second voyage, the 14th of February, 1776; made many important discoveries, and was killed on the island of Owhyhee by the natives, the 14th of February, 1779. His ships under the command of Capt. Clark, returned the 16th of October, 1780.

supposing all the various bodies on the earth's surface were of iron, and a very large magnet were placed at the center, then all bodies being attracted towards the center by the magnet, they could not fall off, which way soever the earth should turn. Now the attraction of gravitation operates on *all* bodies as that of magnetism does on iron *only*.

It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and we now think we are standing upright on the upper part of the earth. We shall think the same at ten o'clock this evening, when the earth shall have turned half round, because we shall then perceive no difference of posture. We shall then be exactly in the position of those persons who now stand on the opposite side of the earth. Since they are as strongly attracted towards the center of the earth as we are, they can be in no more danger of falling downward, than we are at present of falling upward.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.

AN Artificial Globe is a round body, on which all parts of the earth and water are represented in their natural form and situation.

Axis of the Earth.] The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing from north to south through its center; the ends of it are called the poles.

Circles.] In order to determine the situation of places on the globe, we suppose it circumscribed by several imaginary circles, each of which is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, each minute into 60 seconds, each second into 60 thirds, &c. A circle whose plane passing through the center of the globe, divides it into two equal parts, is called a *great circle*. Of these there are six: The equator, the meridian, the horizon, the ecliptick, and two colures.

Circles dividing the globe into unequal parts, are called *small* or *lesser circles*. Of these, there are four: The two tropicks, and the two polar circles.

Equator.

Equator.] The Equator, or Equinoctial, encompasses the earth, from east to west, and divides it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this line latitude is counted towards each pole.

Meridian.] This circle is represented on the globe by a brass ring. It crosses the equator at right angles, passing through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir, and divides the globe into the eastern and western hemispheres. There is an indefinite number of meridians, for any two points or places on the globe which are not directly north or south of each other, have different meridians. As the meridian passes from pole to pole, through the nadir, it is evident that when the sun comes to this line it is noon, and from the word *meridies*, or noon, it is called meridian. Geographers assume a meridian for the first, from whence longitude is counted east or west.

The meridian of London is used by the English, that of Paris by the French, and that of Philadelphia by the Americans.

Ecliptick.] The ecliptick is that circle in which the sun appears to move round the earth once a year. It is named the ecliptick, because no *eclipse* of the sun or moon can happen, except when the moon is in or near the plane of this circle. It makes an angle with the equator of 23 d. 30 m. and the points of their intersection are called equinoctial points; because when the sun is in either of those points, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the globe; viz. on the 21st of March and on the 21st of September, the first of which is called the *vernal*, and the last the *autumnal* equinox.

The ecliptick is divided into twelve signs, each containing 30 degrees. The signs are counted from west to east, beginning at the vernal equinox. The following are the names and characters of the signs, and the months in which the sun enters them.

Latin

Latin names of the signs.	English names.	Characters.	Months in which the sun enters them.
1 Aries	The Ram	♈	March
2 Taurus	The Bull	♉	April
3 Gemini	The Twins	♊	May
4 Cancer	The Crab	♋	June
5 Leo	The Lion	♌	July
6 Virgo	The Virgin	♍	August
7 Libra	The Scales	♎	September
8 Scorpio	The Scorpion	♏	October
9 Sagittarius	The Archer	♐	November
10 Capricornus	The Goat	♑	December
11 Aquarius	The Water Bearer	♒	January
12 Pisces	The Fishes	♓	February

Zodiack.] The zodiack is comprehended between two circles drawn parallel to the ecliptick, at the distance of eight degrees on each side of it.

Horizon.] The horizon is represented by a broad wooden circle dividing the globe into upper and lower hemispheres. The *sensible* horizon is that which bounds our prospect; the *rational* horizon is a great circle, whose plane passes through the center of the earth, dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres. It is divided into four quarters, and the four quarterings points, viz. east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points.* The poles of the horizon are the zenith and nadir; the former directly over our heads, and the latter directly under our feet.

Colures.] These circles divide the globe into four equal parts. They both pass through the north and south poles. One of them, called the equinoctial colure, passes through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra, and the other, called the solstitial colure, passes through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn.

Tropicks.] The tropicks are two circles, parallel to the equator, at the distance of 23 d. 30 m. on each side of it. The name is derived from the Greek word τρεπω, *to turn,* because when the sun arrives at the northern tropick he turns to the southward, and when he arrives at the southern tropick, he turns to the

northward. When the sun is in the tropick of Capricorn, which is on the 21st of December, we have the shortest day; and when he is in the tropick of Cancer, which is on the 21st of June, we have the longest day.

Polar Circles.] The two polar circles are described round the globe at the distance of 23 d. 30 m. from each pole. The northern is called the *Arctick* circle, the southern the *Antarctick*.

Zones.] There are five zones. The *torrid zone* is limited by the two tropicks, and is the hottest, because the sun is always vertical to some part of it. The two *temperate zones* are limited by the tropicks and the polar circles; in these zones the air is temperate. The two *frigid zones* extend from each polar circle to each pole, and in these zones the air is extremely cold.

Climates.] By a number of other circles, drawn parallel to the equator, the globe is divided into climates. A climate is a tract of the earth's surface comprehended between the equator and a parallel of latitude, or between two parallels of latitude, of such a breadth that the length of the day on one side of the tract be half an hour longer or shorter than on the other. There are 24 climates on each side of the equator, in the first 24 of which the day increases by half hours, and in the other six, by months.

Latitude.] The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator north or south. The greatest latitude is at the poles, which are 90 degrees distant from the equator.

Longitude.] The longitude of a place is the distance of its meridian from the meridian of some other place; and is measured on the equator either east or west. A degree of longitude on the equator is 60 geographical miles, but the length of a degree of longitude diminishes as we approach either pole. At the poles, longitude is nothing, or, the equator being supposed to proceed from its present situation to the poles, will gradually contract till it becomes a mathematical point. In the latitude of Savannah, a degree of longitude is about 52 geographical miles; in Philadelphia, about 46; and in Boston, about 43.

The Atmosphere.] The atmosphere, or air which surrounds the globe, is about 45 miles in height. It is the medium of sound; by refracting the rays of light, objects are rendered visible, which, without this medium, could not be seen.

Winds.] Wind is air put in motion, and it is called a breeze, a gale, or a storm, according to the rapidity of its motion. The trade winds, in the Atlantick and Pacifick oceans, blow constantly from north east and south east towards the equator, from about 33 degrees of latitude north and south.

Tides.] The ebbing and flowing of the sea, is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, but chiefly by that of the latter; the power of the moon in this case, being to that of the sun, as 5 to 1. The moon in one revolution round the earth, produces two tides, and their motion follows the apparent motion of the moon, viz. from east to west.

Clouds.] Clouds are collections of vapours, exhaled from the earth by the attraction of the sun or other causes.

Eclipses.] An eclipse is a total or partial privation of the light of the sun or moon. When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, the latter is eclipsed, and when the earth passes between the moon and sun, the formes is eclipsed.

GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a ſcience deſcribing the ſurface of the earth as divided into land and water.

Geography is either *univerſal*, as it relates to the earth in general; or *particular*, as it relates to any ſingle part.

The globe of the earth is made up of land and water, and is therefore called *terraqueous*. About one fourth of the ſurface of the globe is land; the other three fourths are water.

The common diviſions of the land and water are as follows:

The diviſions of land are,

I. *Into Continents.*] A continent is a large tract of land, comprehending ſeveral countries and kingdoms. Theſe countries, &c. are contiguous to each other, and are not entirely ſeparated by water. There are but two continents, the *eaſtern* and *weſtern*. The eaſtern continent is divided into Europe, Aſia and Africa; the weſtern into North and South America.

II. *Iſlands.*] An iſland is a tract of land entirely ſurrounded

The diviſions of water are,

I. *Into Oceans.*] An ocean is a vaſt collection of water, not entirely ſeparated by land, and divides one continent from the other. There are three great oceans. The *Atlantick*, lying between America and Europe, three thouſand miles wide. The *Pacifick*, lying between Aſia and America, ten thouſand miles over. The *Indian Ocean*, lying between Africa and the Eaſt Indies, three thouſand miles wide.

II. *Lakes.*] A lake is a large collection of water in the

surrounded by water; as Rhode Island, Hispaniola, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Borneo, Japan, &c.

III. *Peninsulas.*] A peninsula is almost an island, or a tract of land surrounded by water, excepting at one narrow neck; as Boston, the Morea, Crim Tartary and Arabia.

IV. *Isthmuses.*] An isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land; as the isthmus of Darien, which joins North and South America; and the isthmus of Seuz, which unites Asia and Africa.

V. *Promontories.*] A promontory is a mountain or hill extending into the sea, the extremity of which is called a cape. A point of flat land projecting far into the sea is likewise called a cape; as Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras.

the heart of a country surrounded by land. Most of them, however, have a river issuing from them, which falls into the ocean, as Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, &c. A small collection of water, surrounded as above, is called a pond.

III. *Seas.*] A sea or gulf is a part of the ocean, surrounded by land excepting a narrow pass, called a strait, by which it communicates with the ocean; as the Mediterranean, Baltick and Red Seas; and the gulfs of Mexico, St. Lawrence and Venice.

IV. *Straits.*] A strait is a narrow passage out of one sea into another; as the straits of Gibraltar, joining the Mediterranean to the Atlantick; the Straits of Babelmandel, which unite the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

V. *Bays.*] A bay is a part of the sea running up into the main land, commonly between two capes; as Massachusetts Bay, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; Delaware Bay, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen; Chesapeek Bay, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

VI. *Mountains, Hills,* &c. need no description.

VI. *Rivers.*] A river is a considerable stream of water, issuing from one or more springs, and gliding into the sea. A small stream is called a rivulet or brook.

Maps.] A map is a plain figure representing the surface of the earth, or a part of it, according to the laws of perspective. On the map of any tract of country, are delineated its mountains, rivers, lakes, towns, &c. in their proper magnitudes and situations. The top of a map is always north, the bottom south, the right side east, and the left side west. From the top to the bottom are drawn meridians, or lines of longitude; and from side to side the parallels of latitude.

DISCOVERY *of* AMERICA.

IT is believed by many, and not without some reason, that America was known to the ancients. Of this, however, history affords no certain evidence. Whatever discoveries may have been made in this western world, by Madoc Gwinneth, the Carthaginians and others, are lost to mankind. The eastern continent was the only theater of history from the creation of the world to the year of our Lord 1492.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of Genoa, has deservedly the honour of having first discovered America. From a long and close application to the study of geography and navigation, to which his genius was naturally inclined, Columbus had obtained a knowledge of the true figure of the earth, much superiour to the general notions of the age in which he lived. In order that the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the lands and seas proportioned to each other, he was led to conceive that another continent was necessary. Other reasons induced him to believe that this continent was connected with the East Indies.

As early as the year 1474, he communicated his ingenious theory to Paul, a physician of Florence, eminent for his knowledge of cosmography. He warmly approved it, suggested several facts in confirmation of it, and encouraged Columbus in an undertaking so laudable, and which promised so much benefit to the world.

Having fully satisfied himself with respect to the truth of his system, he became impatient to reduce it to practice. The first step towards this, was to secure the patronage of some of the European powers. Accordingly he laid his scheme before the senate of Genoa, making his native country the first tender of his services. They rejected his proposal, as the dream of a chimerical projector. He next applied to John II. king of Portugal, a monarch of an enterprising genius, and no incompetent judge of naval affairs. The king listened to him in the most gracious manner, and referred the consideration of his plan to a number of eminent cosmographers, whom he was accustomed to consult in matters of this kind. These men, from mean and interested views, started innumerable objections, and asked many captious questions, on purpose to betray Columbus into a full explanation of his system. Having done this, they advised the king to dispatch a vessel, secretly, in order to attempt the proposed discovery, by following exactly the course which Columbus had pointed out. John, forgetting on this occasion the sentiments becoming a monarch, meanly adopted their perfidious counsel.

Upon discovering this dishonourable transaction, Columbus, with an indignation natural to a noble and ingenuous mind, quitted the kingdom, and landed in Spain in 1484.

Here he presented his scheme, in person, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who at that time governed the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. They injudiciously submitted it to the examination of unskilful judges, who, ignorant of the principles on which Columbus founded his theory, rejected it as absurd, upon the credit of a maxim under which the unenterprising, in every

every age, shelter themselves, "That it is presumptuous in any person, to suppose that he alone possesses knowledge, superiour to all the rest of mankind united." They maintained, likewise, that if there were really any such countries as Columbus pretended, they would not have remained so long concealed; nor would the wisdom and sagacity of former ages have left the glory of this discovery to an obscure Genoese pilot.

Meanwhile, Columbus, who had experienced the uncertain issue of applications to kings, had taken the precaution of sending into England his brother Bartholomew, to whom he had fully communicated his ideas, to negociate the matter with Henry VII. On his voyage to England, he fell into the hands of pirates, who stripped him of every thing, and detained him a prisoner several years. At length he made his escape, and arrived at London in extreme indigence, where he employed himself some time in selling maps. With his gains he purchased a decent dress; and in person presented to the king the proposals which his brother had entrusted to his management. Notwithstanding Henry's excessive caution and parsimony, he received the proposals of Columbus with more approbation than any monarch to whom they had been presented.

After several unsuccessful applications to other European powers of less note, he was induced, by the intreaty and interposition of Perez, a man of considerable learning, and of some credit with queen Isabella, to apply again to the court of Spain. This application, after much warm debate and several mortifying repulses, proved successful; not, however, without the most vigorous and persevering exertions of Quintanilla and Santangel, two vigilant and discerning patrons of Columbus, whose meritorious zeal in promoting this grand design, entitles their names to an honourable place in history. It was, however, to queen Isabella, the munificent patroness of his noble and generous designs, that Columbus ultimately owed his success.

Having

Having thus obtained the assistance of the court, a squadron of three small vessels was fitted out, victualled for twelve months, and furnished with ninety men. The whole expense did not exceed £4000. Of this squadron Columbus was appointed admiral.

On the 3d of August, 1492, he left Spain in the presence of a crowd of spectators, who united their supplications to Heaven for his success. He steered directly for the Canary Islands, where he arrived and refitted, as well as he could, his crazy and ill appointed fleet. Hence he sailed, September 6th, a due western course into an unknown ocean.

Columbus now found a thousand unforeseen hardships to encounter, which demanded all his judgment, fortitude and address to surmount. Besides the difficulties, unavoidable from the nature of his undertaking, he had to struggle with those which arose from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command. On the 14th of September he was astonished to find that the magnetick needle in their compass, did not point exactly to the polar star, but varied toward the west; and as they proceeded, this variation increased. This new phenomenon filled the companions of Columbus with terrour. Nature itself seemed to have sustained a change; and the only guide they had left, to point them to a safe retreat from an unbounded and trackless ocean, was about to fail them. Columbus, with no less quickness than ingenuity, assigned a reason for this appearance, which, though it did not satisfy himself, seemed so plausible to them, that it dispelled their fears, or silenced their murmurs.

The sailors, always discontented, and alarmed at their distance from land, several times mutinied, threatened once to throw their admiral overboard, and repeatedly insisted on his returning. Columbus, on these trying occasions, displayed all that cool deliberation, prudence, soothing address and firmness, which were necessary for a person engaged in a discovery the most interesting to the world of any ever undertaken by man.

It was on the 11th of October, 1492, at ten o'clock in the evening, that Columbus, from the forecastle, descried a light. At two o'clock next morning, Roderick Triana discovered land. The joyful tidings were quickly communicated to the other ships. The morning light confirmed the report; and the several crews immediately began *Te Deum*, as a hymn of thanksgiving to God, and mingled their praises with tears of joy, and transports of congratulation. Columbus, richly dressed, with a drawn sword in his hand, was the first European who set foot in the *New World* which he had discovered. The island on which he thus first landed, he called St. Salvador. It is one of that large cluster of Islands known by the name of the Lucaya or Bahama Isles. He afterwards touched at several of the islands in the same cluster, enquiring every where for gold, which he thought was the only object of commerce worth his attention. In steering southward he discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and inhabited by a humane and hospitable people.

On his return he was overtaken with a storm, which had nearly proved fatal to his ships and their crews. At a crisis when all was given up for lost, Columbus had presence of mind enough to retire into his cabin, and to write upon parchment a short account of his voyage. This he wrapped in an oiled cloth, which he inclosed in a cake of wax, put it into a tight cask, and threw it into the sea, in hopes that some fortunate accident might preserve a deposit of so much importance to the world. He arrived at Palos in Spain, whence he had sailed the year before, on the 15th of March, 1493. He was welcomed with all the acclamations which the populace are ever ready to bestow on great and glorious characters; and the court received him with marks of the greatest respect.

In September of this year (1493) Columbus sailed upon his second voyage to America; during the performance of which, he discovered the islands of Dominica, Marigalante, Gaudaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Porto Rico and Jamaica; and returned to Spain 1496.

In

In 1498 he failed a third time for America; and on the 1st of August discovered the CONTINENT. He then coasted along westward, making other discoveries for 200 leagues, to Cape Vela, from which he crossed over to Hispaniola, where he was seized by a new Spanish Governour, and sent home in chains.

In 1502 Columbus made his fourth voyage to Hispaniola; thence he went over to the Continent—discovered the bay of Honduras; thence sailed along the main shore easterly 200 leagues, to Cape Gracias a Dios, Veragua, Porto Bello and the Gulf of Darien.

The jealous and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving those golden advantages which they had promised, and lost to the feelings of humanity and gratitude, suffered their esteem and admiration of Columbus to degenerate into ignoble envy.

The latter part of his life was made wretched by the cruel persecutions of his enemies. Queen Isabella, his friend and patroness, was no longer alive to afford him relief. He sought redress from Ferdinand, but in vain. Disgusted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had served with so much fidelity and success, exhausted with hardships, and broken with the infirmities which these brought upon him, Columbus ended his active and useful life at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506, in the 59th year of his age. He died with a composure of mind suited to the magnanimity which distinguished his character, and with sentiments of piety becoming that supreme respect for religion which he manifested in every occurrence of his life. He was grave though courteous in his deportment, circumspect in his words and actions, irreproachable in his morals, and exemplary in all the duties of his religion. The court of Spain were so just to his memory, notwithstanding their ingratitude towards him during his life, that they buried him magnificently in the Cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him with this inscription,

COLUMBUS has given a NEW WORLD
To the KINGDOMS of CASTILE and LEON.

Among

Among other adventurers to the New World in pursuit of Gold, was Americus Vespucius, a Florentine gentleman, whom Ferdinand had appointed to draw sea charts, and to whom he had given the title of chief pilot. This man accompanied Ojeda, an enterprising Spanish adventurer, to America; and having with much art, and some degree of elegance, drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, he published it to the world. It circulated rapidly, and was read with admiration. In his narrative he had insinuated that the glory of having first discovered the continent in the New World, belonged to him. This was in part believed, and the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer. The unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error, so that now, by the universal consent of all nations, this new quarter of the globe is called AMERICA. The name of Americus has supplanted that of Columbus, and mankind are left to regret an act of injustice, which, having been sanctioned by time, they can never redress.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION of AMERICA.

Boundaries and Extent.] THE Continent of America, of the discovery of which a succinct account has just been given, extends from Cape Horn, the southern extremity of the Continent in latitude 56 d. south, to the north pole; and spreads between the 40th degree east, and the 140th degree west longitude from Philadelphia. It is nearly ten thousand miles in length from north to south; its mean breadth has never been ascertained. This extensive continent lies between the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Atlantick on the east. It is said to contain upwards of 14,000,000 square miles.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] In regard to each of these, America has all the varieties which the earth affords. It stretches through almost the whole width of the five zones, and feels the heat and cold of two summer

summers and two winters in every year. Most of the animal and vegetable productions which the eastern continent affords, are found here; and many that are peculiar to America.

Rivers.] This continent is watered by some of the largest rivers in the world. The principal of these, are Rio de la Plata, the Amazon and Oronoke in South America.—The Missisippi and St. Lawrence in North America.

Gulfs.] The Gulf or Bay of *Mexico*, lying in the form of a bason between North and South America, and opening to the east, is conjectured by some, to have been formerly land; and that the constant attrition of the waters of the Gulf Stream, has worn it to its present form. The water in the Gulf of Mexico, is said to be many yards higher, than on the western side of the continent in the Pacifick Ocean.

Gulf Stream.] The *Gulf Stream* is a remarkable current in the Ocean, of a circular form, beginning on the coast of Africa, in the climates where the trade winds blow westerly, thence running across the Atlantick, and between the islands of Cuba and South America into the Bay of Mexico, from which it finds a passage between Cape Florida and the Bahama Islands, and runs north easterly along the American coast to Newfoundland; thence to the European coast, and along the coast southerly till it meets the trade winds. It is about 75 miles from the shores of the southern states. The distance increases as you proceed northward. The width of the stream is about 40 or 50 miles, widening toward the north, and its common rapidity three miles an hour.—A north-east wind narrows the stream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coast; northwest and west winds have a contrary effect.

Mountains.] The *Andes* in South America, stretch along the Pacifick Ocean from the Isthmus of Darien, to the Straits of Magellan, 4300 miles. The height of Chimborazo, the most elevated point in this vast chain of mountains, is 20,280 feet; above 5000 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world.

North America, though an uneven country, has no remarkably high mountains. The most considerable, are those known under the general name of the *Alleghany Mountains:* These stretch along in many broken ridges under different names, from Hudson's River to Georgia. The *Andes* and the *Alleghany Mountains* are probably the same range, interrupted by the Gulf of Mexico. It has been conjectured that the West India islands were formerly united with each other, and formed a part of the continent, connecting North and South America. Their present disjointed situation is supposed to have been occasioned by the trade winds. It is well known that they produce a strong and continual current from east to west, which by beating against the continent for a long course of years, must produce surprizing alterations, and may have produced such an effect as has been supposed.

Number of Inhabitants.] It has been supposed that there are 160 millions of inhabitants in America. It is believed, however, that this account is exaggerated at least one half. This number is composed of Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes, and some of almost every nation in Europe, besides the Anglo Americans who inhabit the United States.

Aborigines.] The characteristical features of the Indians of America are, a very small forehead covered with hair from the extremities to the middle of the eyebrows. They have little black eyes, a thick nose, small and bending towards the upper lip. The countenance broad; the features coarse; the ears large and far from the face; their hair very black, lank and coarse. Their limbs small but well turned; the body tall, strait, of a copper colour, and well proportioned; strong and active, but not fitted for much labour. Their faces smooth and free from beard, owing to a custom among them of pulling it out by the roots. Their countenances, at first view, appear mild and innocent, but upon a critical inspection, they discover something wild, distrustful and sullen. They are dextrous with their bows and arrows; fond of adorning themselves with strings of beads and shells

about

dent their necks, and plates in their ears and noses. In summer they go almost naked; but in winter they cover themselves with the skins of beasts, hunting, which is their principal employment. They sometimes torture their prisoners in the most shocking and cruel manner; generally scalp them, and sometimes broil and eat them. A great part of the Aborigines of America are gross idolaters, and worship the sun, moon and stars. It is the opinion of many learned men, supported by several well established facts, that the Indians of America are the remains of the ten tribes of Israel, and that they came to this continent in the manner hereafter mentioned.

Society among savages is extremely rude. The improvement of the talents which nature has given them, is of course, proportionably small. It is the genius of a savage to act from the impulse of present passion. They have neither foresight nor disposition to form complicated arrangements with respect to their future conduct. This, however, is not to be ascribed to any defect in their natural genius, but to their state of society, which affords few objects for the display either of their literary or political abilities. In all their warlike enterprizes they are led by persuasion. Their society allows of no compulsion. While civilised nations enforce upon their subjects by compulsory measures, they effect by their eloquence; hence the foundation of those masterly strokes of oratory, which have been exhibited at their treaties; some of which equal the most finished pieces that have been produced by the most eminent ancient or modern orators.

On their bravery and address in war they have given us multiplied proofs. No people in the world have higher notions of military honour than the Indians. The fortitude, the calmness, and even exultation which they manifest while under the extremest torture, is in part owing to their savage insensibility, but more to their exalted ideas of military glory, and their crude notions of future happiness, which they believe they shall forfeit by the least manifestation of fear, or

uneasiness, under their sufferings. They are sincere in their friendships, but bitter and determined in their resentments, and often pursue their enemies several hundred miles through the woods, surmounting every difficulty, in order to be revenged. In their public councils they observe the greatest decorum. In the foremost rank sit the old men, who are the counsellors, then the warriours, and next the women and children. As they keep no records, it is the business of the women to notice every thing that passes, to imprint it on their memories, and tell it to their children. They are, in short, the records of the council; and with surprising exactness, preserve the stipulations of treaties entered into a hundred years back. Their kindness and hospitality is scarcely equalled by any civilized nation. Their politeness in conversation is even carried to excess, since it does not allow them to contradict any thing that is asserted in their presence. In short there appears to be much truth in Dr. Franklin's observation, "We call them savages, because their manners differ from ours, which we think the perfection of civility; they think the same of theirs."

The first peopling of America.] It has long been a question among the curious, how America was first peopled. Various have been the theories and speculations of ingenious men upon this subject. Dr. Robertson* has recapitulated and canvassed the most probable of these theories, and the result is,

I. That America was not peopled by any nation from the ancient continent which had made any considerable progress in civilization; because when America was first discovered, its inhabitants were unacquainted with the necessary arts of life, which are the first essays of the human mind toward improvement; and if they had ever been acquainted with them, for instance, with the plough, the loom, and the forge, their utility would have been so great and obvious, that it is impossible they should have been lost. Therefore the ancestors of the first settlers in America were uncivilized and unacquainted with the necessary arts of life.

II.

* Hist. America. vol. i. p. 22.

II. America could not have been peopled by a colony from those southern nations of the ancient continent, [illegible] of the rude tribes of those parts possessed [illegible], ingenuity, or power, sufficient to undertake such a distant voyage; but more especially, because that in all America there is not one animal, tame or wild, which properly belongs to the warmer temperate countries of the eastern continent. The [illegible] care of the Spaniards, when they settled in America, was to stock it with all the domestick animals of Europe. The first settlers of Virginia and New England, brought ewes with them, horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Hence it is obvious that the people who first settled in America, did not originate from those countries where these animals abound, otherwise, having been accustomed to their aid, they would have supposed them necessary to the improvement and even support of civil society.

III. Since the animals in the northern regions of America, correspond with those found in Europe in the same latitudes, while those in the tropical regions are indigenous, and widely different from those which inhabit the corresponding regions on the eastern continent, it is more than probable that all the original American animals were of those kinds which inhabit northern regions only, and that the two continents towards the northern extremity were so nearly united as that those animals might pass from one to the other.

IV. This having been established beyond a doubt, by the discoveries of Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, that near *Kamchatka*, in about latitude 66° north, the continents of Asia and America are seperated by a strait only 18 miles wide, and that the inhabitants on each continent are similar, and frequently pass and repass in canoes from one continent to the other; from these and other circumstances it is rendered highly probable that America was first peopled from the northeast parts of Asia. But since the Esquimaux Indians are manifestly a separate species of men, distinct from all the nations of the American Continent, in language, in disposition, and in habits of life, and in all these respects

respects bear a near resemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Esquimaux Indians emigrated from the northwest parts of Europe. Several circumstances confirm this belief. As early as the ninth century, the Norwegians discovered Greenland, and planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after long interruption, was renewed in the last century. Some Lutherans and Moravian missionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the Christian faith, have ventured to settle in this frozen region. From them we learn, that the northwest coast of Greenland is separated from America, but by a very narrow strait, if separated at all; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of [illegible] and probably language. By these decisive [illegible] not only the consanguinity of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders is established, but the possibility of peopling America from the northwest parts of Europe. On the whole it appears rational to conclude, that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the southern limits of Labrador, from the similarity of their aspect, colour, &c. migrated from the northeast parts of Asia; and that the nations that inhabit Labrador, Esquimaux, and the parts adjacent, from their unlikeness to the rest of the American nations, and their resemblance to the northern Europeans, came over from the northwest parts of Europe.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT *of the progressive* SETTLEMENT *of* NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA was discovered in the reign of Henry VII. a period when the Arts and Sciences had made very considerable progress in Europe. Many of the first adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preserve authentick records of such of their proceedings as would be interesting to posterity. These records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no [illegible] on the globe can trace the history of their ori[illegible]

and progress with so much precision, as the inhabitants of North America; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

The order in which the settlements were made is as follows:

Names of places.	When settled.	By whom.
Quebeck,	1608	By the French.
Virginia, June 10,	1609	By Lord De La War.
Newfoundland, June,	1610	By Governour John Guy.
New York, New Jersey,	about 1614	By the Dutch.
Plymouth,	1620	By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
New Hampshire,	1623	By a small English colony near the mouth of Piscataqua river.
Delaware, Pennsylvania,	1627	By the Swedes and Dutch.
Massachusetts Bay,	1628	By Capt. John Endicot and company.
Maryland,	1633	By Lord Baltimore, with a colony of Roman Catholicks.
Connecticut,	1635	By Mr. Fenwick, at Saybrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river.
Rhode Island,	1635	By Mr. Roger Williams and his persecuted brethren.
New Jersey,	1664	Granted to the Duke of York by Charles II. and made a distinct government, and settled some time before this by the English.
South Carolina,	1669	By Governour Sayle.
Pennsylvania,	1682	By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
North Carolina,	about 1728	Erected into a separate government, settled before by the English.
Georgia,		By


Gulph of
St Laurence
Cape Sable
Cape Cod
A
MAP
of the
UNITED
STATES
of
AMERICA

DIVISION of NORTH AMERICA

Names of States and Colonies.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire,	[illegible]	60	43,5	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portsmouth.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts,	300	164	42,25	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	787
Rhode Island,	68	40	41,30	[illegible]	E.	Newport.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut,	81	57	41,10	7,[illegible]	E.	New [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York,	350	300	40,40	[illegible]	E.	New York.	[illegible]	[illegible]	897	[illegible]
New Jersey,	160	52	40,15	[illegible]	E.	Trenton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],435	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	288	136	39,[illegible]	[illegible],00		Philadelphia.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware,	92	16	38,10	[illegible],35	W.	Dover.	72	E. S. W.	[illegible]	1787
Maryland,	134	110	39,2	[illegible],37	W.	Annapolis.	[illegible]	E. W.	253,[illegible]30	1782
Virginia,	750	224	37,40	2,42	W.	Richmond.	[illegible]	E. W.	567,674	[illegible]
North Carolina,	758	110	36,0[illegible]	1,52	W.	Edenton.	[illegible]	S. S. W.	270,000	[illegible]
South Carolina,	200	125	32,39	[illegible],00	W.	Charleston.	[illegible]	E. S. W.	180,000	[illegible]
Georgia.	600	250	33,39	[illegible],00	W.	[illegible]	934	E. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont,	155	60	42,42	[illegible],48	E.	Bennington.	[illegible]	E. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Territory,	1000	450	39,34	6,30	W.	Marietta.	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky.	Included in Vir.		38,25	10,00	W.	Lexington.	947	by water. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]50	200	46,55	4,50	E.	Quebec.	[illegible]	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	300	250	44,56	14,29	E.	Halifax.	[illegible]	E. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Florida.	600	130	29,51	6,30	W.	Augustine.	[illegible]	E. S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	indefinite.		29,57	14,40	W.	New Orleans.	[illegible]	E. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico,	indefinite.		36,45	3,32	W.	St. Fee.	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
California,	[illegible]	200	26,5	39	W.	St. Juan.	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]700	250	20,0	26	W.	Mexico.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. [illegible] the column containing the number of inhabitants, the numbers marked [illegible] [illegible] Indians, [illegible] [illegible] the Negroes [illegible] [illegible] the Negro [illegible]


No IV.
Longitude West
James Bay
HURONS
QUTAW
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
EAST FLORIDA
Port Royal
SAVANNAH
R. St Mary
St AUGUSTIN
Bahama I.
GULPH OF MEXICO
C. Florida
A Scale of 3 Degrees to 180 Miles to a Deg.
15
10
5


A MAP of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulph of St Laurence
Quebec
QUTAWAIS
Boston Bay
Cape Cod
Martins Vineyard
Nantucket Island
Long Island
Cape May
Delaware Bay
CHESAPEAK BAY
Albemarle Sound
Lang Bay
CHARLES TOWN
Port Royal
SAVANNAH
St Mary
ST AUGUSTINE
Bahama Is
Meridian of Philadelphia

THE UNITED STATES.

SITUATION and EXTENT.

	miles.		
Length	1250	between	31° & 46° North Latitude.
Breadth	1040		8° E. & 24° W. Long. from Philadel.

BOUNDED North, by Canada and the Lakes; West, by the river Missisippi; South, by East and West Florida; Southeast and East, by the Atlantick Ocean and Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the river St. Croix.

The territory of the United States contains about a million of square miles, in which are

	640,000,000 of acres.
Deduct for water,	51,000,000
Acres of land in the United States	589,000,000

Of this extensive tract, two hundred and twenty millions of acres have been transferred to the federal government by several of the original states, and pledged as a fund for sinking the continental debt.

Lakes and Rivers.] It may in truth be said, that no part of the world is so well watered with springs, rivulets, rivers, and lakes, as the territory of the United States. By means of these various streams and collections of water, the whole country is checkered into islands and peninsulas. The United States, and indeed all parts of North America, seem to have been formed by nature for the most intimate union. For two hundred thousand guineas, North America might be converted into a cluster of large and fertile islands, communicating with each other with ease and little expense, and in many instances without the necessity or danger of the sea.

There is nothing in other parts of the [illegible] which [illegible] the prodigious chain of lakes [illegible] the world. They may properly be termed [illegible] of fresh water; and even those of the [illegible]

class in magnitude, are of larger circuit than the greatest lake in the eastern continent.

The principal lakes in the United States, are the *Lake of the Woods*, in the northwest corner of the United States, 70 miles long, and 40 wide. As you travel east you come next to *Long Lake*, 100 miles long and about 18 or 20 wide.—Thence you pass through several small lakes into *Lake Superiour*, the largest lake in the world; being 1600 miles in circumference. There are two large islands in this lake, each of which has land enough, if suitable for tillage, to form a considerable province. The Indians suppose the *Great Spirit* resides in these islands. This lake abounds with fish. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantick Ocean: The waves run as high; and the navigation is as dangerous. It discharges its waters from the southeast corner, through the straits of St. Marie into *Lake Huron*, which is next in magnitude to Lake Superiour, being about 1000 miles in circumference. This lake, at its northeast corner, communicates with *Lake Michigan*, which is 900 miles in circumference, by the straits of Mikkilimakkinak. *Lake St. Claire* lies about half way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It communicates with Lake Erie, by the river Detroit. *Lake Erie* is nearly 200 miles long, from east to west, and about 40 in the broadest part. The islands and shores of this lake are greatly infested with snakes, many of which are of the venomous kind. This lake, at its northeast end, communicates with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara, 30 miles long. In this river are those remarkable falls which are reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters which supply the river Niagara rise near two thousand miles to the northwest, and passing through the lakes Superiour, Michigan, Huron and Erie, receiving in their course, constant accumulations, at length, with astonishing grandeur, rush down a stupendous precipice of one hundred and forty feet perpendicular, and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of eight or nine

miles

miles below, fall near as much more; the river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. The noise of these falls, (called the *Niagara Falls*) in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between forty and fifty miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it bounds to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when he shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

Lake Ontario is of an oval form about 600 miles in circumference. It discharges its waters by the river Iroquois, which, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence river, and passing by Quebeck, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lake Champlain* forms a part of the boundary between New York and Vermont, and is about 80 miles long, and 14 broad. *Lake George* lies south of lake Champlain, and is about 35 miles long, and narrow.

The principal river in the United States is the *Mississippi*, which forms the western boundary of the United States. It receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois and their numerous branches, from the east; and the Missouri and other large rivers from the west. These mighty streams united, are borne down, with increasing majesty, through vast forests and meadows, into the Gulf of Mexico. This river is supposed to be about 3000 miles long, and is navigable to the Falls of St. Anthony, in lat. 44 d. 30 m. These falls are 30 feet perpendicular height. The whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls the above distance, and forms a most pleasing cataract. This river resembles the Nile, in that it annually overflows and leaves a rich slime on its banks; and in the number of its mouths, opening in a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean.

The Indians say that four of the largest rivers in North America, viz. St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Bourbon, Oregon, or the river of the west, have their sources within about 30 miles of each other. If this be fact, it proves that the lands at the heads of these rivers are the highest in North America. All these rivers run different courses and empty into different oceans,

oceans, at the distance of more than 2000 miles from their sources. For in their passage from this spot to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east; to Hudson's bay, north; to the bay of Annican, west, where the river Oregon is supposed to empty; and to the Gulf of Mexico, south, each of them traverses upwards of 2000 miles.

The *Ohio* is the most beautiful river on earth. Its gentle current is unbroken by rocks or rapids, except in one place. It is a mile wide at its entrance into the Mississippi; and a quarter of a mile at Fort Pitt, which is 1188 miles from its mouth. At Fort Pitt the Ohio loses its name, and branches into the *Monongahela* and *Allegany* rivers. The Monongahela, 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, receives *Yohogany* river.

The country watered by the Mississippi and its eastern branches, constitutes five eighths of the United States; two of which ⅜ are occupied by the Ohio and its branches; the residuary streams which run into the Gulph of Mexico, the Atlantick, and the St. Lawrence, water the remaining three eighths. The other considerable rivers in the United States will be mentioned in their proper places.

Bays.] The coast of the United States is indented with numerous bays, some of which are equal in size to any in the known world. Beginning at the northeasterly part of the continent, and proceeding southwesterly, you first find the bay or gulf of St. Lawrence, which receives the waters of the river of the same name. Next is Chebukto Bay, in Nova Scotia, distinguished by the loss of a French fleet in a former war between France and Great Britain. The Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New England, is remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and flow so rapidly as to overtake animals which feed upon the shores. Penobscot, Broad and Casco Bays, lie along the coast of the Province of Main. Massachusetts Bay spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the south. Passing by Narragansett.

raganset and other bays in the state of Rhode Island, you enter Long Island sound, between Montauk point and the Main. This *Sound*, is a kind of inland sea, from three to twenty five miles broad, and about one hundred and forty miles long, extending the whole length of the island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long Island, and affords a very safe and convenient inland navigation.

The celebrated strait, called *Hell Gate*, is near the west end of this sound, about eight miles eastward of New York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of tide. These whirlpools are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the pass, and a bed of rocks which extend quite across it.

Delaware Bay is sixty miles long, from the Cape to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay hook; and so wide in some parts, as that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantick northwest and southeast, between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. These Capes are eighteen miles apart.

The Chesapeek is one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, twelve miles wide, and it extends two hundred and seventy miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from seven to eighteen miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Patomak, Rappahannok, York and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Face of the Country.] The tract of country belonging to the United States, is happily variegated with plains and mountains, hills and vallies. Some parts are rocky, particularly New England, the north parts of New York and New Jersey, and a broad space, including the several ridges of the long range of mountains which run southwestward through Pennsylvania,

nia, Virginia, North Carolina, and part of Georgia, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantick, from those which fall into the Missisippi. In the parts east of the Allegany mountains in the southern states, the country for several hundred miles in length, and sixty or seventy, and sometimes more, in breadth, is level and entirely free of stone.

Mountains.] In all parts of the world, and particularly on this western continent, it is observable, that as you depart from the ocean, or from a river, the land gradually rises; and the height of land, in common, is about equally distant from the water on either side. The *Andes* in South America form the height of land between the Atlantick and Pacifick Oceans.

That range of mountains, of which the Shining mountains are a part, begins at Mexico, and continuing northward on the east of California, separates the waters of those numerous rivers that fall into the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Thence continuing their course still northward, between the sources of the Missisippi and the rivers that run into the South Sea, they appear to end in about 47 or 48 degrees of north latitude; where a number of rivers rise, and empty themselves either into the South Sea, into Hudson's Bay, or into the waters that communicate between these two seas.

The Highlands between the Province of Main and the Province of Quebeck, divide the rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence north, and into the Atlantick south. The Green Mountains, in Vermont, divide the waters which flow easterly into Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into Lake Champlain and Hudson's River.

Between the Atlantick, the Missisippi, and the Lakes, runs a long range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges. These mountains extend northeasterly and southwesterly, nearly parallel with the sea coast, about nine hundred miles in length, and from sixty to one hundred and fifty, and two hundred miles in breadth. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different

ridges

ridges which compose this immense range of mountains, have different names in different states.

The principal ridge is the Allegany, which has been descriptively called the *back bone* of the United States. The general name for these mountains, taken collectively, is the *Allegany Mountains*, so called from the principal ridge of the range. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as you proceed south, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Soil and Productions.] The soil of the United States, is equal to that of any country in the world. Its productions will be mentioned in the account of the particular states.

Animals.] According to M. de Buffon there are 200 species of animals only existing on the earth. One hundred of these are aboriginal of America.

The following is a catalogue of the animals common to North America.

Mammoth	Monax	Marten
Buffalo	Grey Squirrel	Minx
Panther	Grey Fox-Squirrel	Beaver
Carcajou	Black Squirrel	Musquash
Wild Cat	Red Squirrel	Otter
Bear	Ground Squirrel	Fisher
Elk	Flying Squirrel	Water Rat
White Bear	Black Fox	Musk Rat
Wolf	Red Fox	House Mouse
Moose Deer	Grey Fox	Field Mouse
Stag	Racoon	Moles
Carrabou	Woodchuck	Quickhatch
Fallow Deer	Skunk	Morse
Greenland Deer	Opossum	Porcupine
Rabbit	Pole Cat	Seal.
Bahama Coney	Weasle	

These are divided into three classes;

1. Beasts of different *genus* from any known in the old world; of which are the Opossum, the Racoon, the Quickhatch, &c.

2. Beasts

2. Beasts of the same genus, but of different species from the eastern continent, of which are

The Panther	Fallow Deer	Ground Squirrel
Wild Cat	Grey Fox	Flying Squirrel
Buffalo	Grey Squirrel	Pole Cat
Moose Deer	Grey Fox Squirrel	Porcupine, &c.
Stag	Black Squirrel	

3. Beasts which are the same on both continents, viz.

The Bear	Otter	Field Mouse
White Bear	Water Rat	Mole
Wolf	House Rat	Morse
Weasle	Musk Rat	Seal, &c.
Beaver	House Mouse	

The MAMMOTH is not found in the civilized parts of America. It is conjectured, however, that he was carniverous, and that he still exists on the north of the Lakes. Their tusks, grinders, and skeletons of uncommon magnitude, have been found at the salt licks, on the Ohio, in New Jersey, and other places. The Indians have a tradition handed down from their fathers respecting these animals, 'That in ancient times a herd of them came to the Bigbone licks, and began an universal destruction of the bears, deer, elks, buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the use of the Indians: That the Great Man above, looking down and seeing this, was so enraged that he seized his lightning, descended to the earth, seated himself upon a neighbouring mountain, on a rock, on which his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were slaughtered, except the big bull, who presenting his forehead to the shafts, shook them off as they fell; but at length missing one, it wounded him in the side; whereon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes where he is living at this day.'

The OPOSSUM is an animal of a distinct genus, and therefore has little resemblance to any other creature. It is about the size of a common cat, which it resembles in some degree as to its body; its legs are short, the feet are formed like those of a rat, as are its ears; the snout and head are long like the hog's; the teeth like those of a dog; its body is covered thinly with long

long briſtly whitiſh hair; its tail is long, ſhaped like that of a rat without hair. But what is moſt remarkable in this creature, and which diſtinguiſhes it from all others, is its falſe belly, which is formed by a ſkin or membrane, (incloſing the dugs) which it opens and cloſes at will. In this falſe belly, the young are concealed in time of danger. Though contrary to the laws of nature, it is believed by many, that theſe animals are bred at the teats of their dams. It is a fact, that the young ones have been many times ſeen, not larger than the head of a large pin, faſt fixed and hanging to the teats in the falſe belly. In this ſtate, their members are diſtinctly viſible; they appear like an embryo clinging to the teats. By conſtant obſervation, they have been found to grow into a perfect fœtus; and in proper time they drop off into the falſe belly, where they remain ſecure, till they are capable of providing for themſelves. From theſe circumſtances, it ſeems that the Opoſſum is produced, in a manner, out of the common courſe of nature. But it appears from the diſſection of one of them by Dr. Tyſon, that their ſtructure is ſuch as is fitted for generation, like that of other animals; and of courſe he ſuppoſes that they muſt neceſſarily be bred and excluded in the ſame way as other quadrupeds. But by what method the dam, after excluſion, fixes them on her teats, if this be the manner of production, is a ſecret yet unknown.

The Buffalo is larger than an ox; high on the ſhoulders; and deep through the breaſt. The fleſh of this animal is equal in goodneſs to beef; its ſkin makes good leather, and its hair, which is of a woolly kind, is manufactured into a tolerable good cloth.

The Tyger of America reſembles, in ſhape, thoſe of Aſia and Africa, but is conſiderably ſmaller; nor does it appear to be ſo fierce and ravenous as they are. The colour of it is a darkiſh yellow, and is entirely free from ſpots.

The Cat of the Mountain reſembles a common cat, but is of a much larger ſize. Its hair is of a reddiſh or orange colour, interſperſed with ſpots of black. This animal is exceedingly fierce, though it will ſeldom attack a man.

The

The Elk is shaped like a deer, but is considerably larger, being equal in bulk to a horse. The horns of this creature grow to a prodigious size, extending so wide, that two or three persons might sit between them at the same time. But what is still more remarkable is, that these horns are shed every year, in the month of February, and by August, the new ones are nearly at their full growth.

The Moose is about the size of the elk, and its horns almost as large. Like the elk, it sheds its horns annually. Though this creature is of the deer kind, it never herds as do deer in general. Its flesh is exceedingly good food, easy of digestion, and very nourishing. Its skin, as well as that of the elk, is valuable, making when dressed, good leather.

The Carrabou is something like the moose in shape, though not nearly so tall. Its flesh is exceedingly good, its tongue in particular is in high esteem. Its skin, being smooth and free from veins, is valuable.

The Carcajou is a creature of the cat kind, and is a terrible enemy to the elk, and to the carrabou, as well as to the deer. He either comes upon them unperceived from some concealment; or climbs up into a tree, and taking his station on some of the branches, waits till one of them takes shelter under it; when he fastens upon his neck, and opening the jugular vein, soon brings his prey to the ground. The only way of escape is flying immediately to the water, for as the carcajou has a great dislike to that element, he will leave his prey rather than enter it.

The Skunk is the most extraordinary animal the American woods produce. It is of the same species with the pole cat, for which, though different from it in many respects, and particularly in being of a less size, it is frequently mistaken. Its hair is long and shining, of a dirty white, mixed in some places with black. Its tail is long and bushy like that of the fox. It lives chiefly in woods and hedges; and is possessed of extraordinary powers, which however are exerted only when it is pursued. On such an occasion, it ejects from behind a small stream of water, of so subtle-

ble a nature, and so powerful a smell, that the air is tainted with it to a surprising distance. On this account the animal is called by the French *Enfant du Diable*, the Child of the Devil, or *Bête Puante*, the Stinking Beast. The water which this creature emits in its defence, is generally supposed by naturalists to be its urine; but Mr. Carver, who shot and dissected many of them, declares that he found, near the urinal vessels, a small receptacle of water, totally distinct from the bladder, from which, he was satisfied, the horrid stench proceeded. The fat of the skunk, when externally applied, is a powerful emollient, and its flesh, when dressed without being tainted by its fœtid water, is sweet and good.

The Porcupine or Hedge Hog is about the size of a small dog, though it is neither so long nor so tall. Its shape resembles that of a fox, excepting its head, which is something like the head of a rabbit. Its body is covered with quills of about four inches in length, most of which are, excepting at the point, of the thickness of a straw. These quills the porcupine darts at his enemy, and if they pierce the flesh in the least degree, they will sink quite through it, and are not to be extracted without incision. The Indians use these quills for boring their ears and noses to insert their jewels, and also by way of ornament to their stockings, hair, &c.

The Wood Chuck is a ground animal of the fur kind, about fifteen inches long; its body is round, and its legs short; its fore paws are broad, and constructed for the purpose of digging holes in the ground, in which it burrows; its flesh is tolerable food.

The Racoon is an animal of a genus different from any known on the eastern continent. Its head is much like a fox's, only its ears are shorter, more round, and more naked. It also resembles that animal in its hair, which is thick, long and soft; and in its body and legs, excepting that the former is larger, and the latter both larger and shorter. Across its face runs a broad stripe including its eyes, which are large. Its snout is black, and roundish at the end like that of a

dog;

dog; its teeth alſo are ſimilar to thoſe of the dog, both in number and ſhape; the tail is long and round, with annular ſtripes on it; the feet have five long ſlender toes, armed with ſharp claws, by which it is enabled to climb trees, and run to the extremities of the boughs. Its fore feet ſerve it inſtead of hands, like thoſe of the monkey.

The laſt quadruped which ſhall be particularly deſcribed, is the BEAVER. This is an amphibious animal, which cannot live for any long time in the water, and it is ſaid can exiſt without it, provided it has the convenience of ſometimes bathing itſelf. The largeſt beavers are nearly four feet in length, about fourteen or fifteen inches in breadth over the haunches, and weigh fifty or ſixty pounds. The head of this animal is large; its ſnout long; its eyes ſmall; its ears ſhort, round, hairy on the outſide, and ſmooth within; of its teeth, which are long, broad, ſtrong and ſharp, the under ones ſtand out of its mouth about the breadth of three fingers, and the upper about half a finger. Beſides theſe teeth, which are called *inciſors*, beavers have ſixteen grinders, eight on each ſide, four above and four below, directly oppoſite to each other. With the former they are able to cut down trees of a conſiderable ſize, with the latter to break the hardeſt ſubſtances. Their legs are ſhort, particularly the fore legs, which are only four or five inches long. The toes of the fore feet are ſeparate; thoſe of the hind feet have membranes between them. In conſequence of this they can walk, though but ſlowly, while they ſwim as eaſily as any aquatick animals. Their tails ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of fiſh, and theſe, and their hind feet, are the only parts in which they do not reſemble land animals. Their colour is different according to the different climates which they inhabit. In the moſt northern parts, they are generally quite black; in more temperate, brown; their colour becoming lighter and lighter as they approach towards the ſouth. Their fur is of two ſorts all over their bodies. That which is longeſt is generally about an inch long; though on the back it ſometimes extends to

two inches, gradually shortening towards the head and tail. This part is coarse and of little use. The other part of it consists of a very thick and fine down, of about three quarters of an inch long, so soft that it feels like silk, and is that which is commonly manufactured. Castor, so used in medicine, is produced from the body of the beaver. It was formerly believed to be his testicles, but late discoveries have shewn that it is contained in four bags in the lower belly.

The ingenuity of the beavers in building their cabins, and in providing themselves subsistence, is truly wonderful. When they are about to choose a habitation, they assemble in companies, sometimes of two or three hundred, and after mature deliberation, fix on a place where plenty of provisions, and all necessaries are to be found. Their houses are always situated in the water, and when they can find neither lake nor pond convenient, they supply the defect by stopping the current of some brook or small river. For this purpose they select a number of trees, carefully taking those above the place where they intend to build, that they may swim down with the current, and placing themselves by threes or fours round each tree, soon fell them. By a continuation of the same labour, they cut the trees into proper lengths, and rolling them into the water, navigate them to the place where they are to be used. After this they construct a dam with as much solidity and regularity as the most experienced workman could do. The formation of their cabins is no less remarkable. These cabins are built either on piles in the middle of the pond they have formed, on the bank of a river, or at the extremity of some point of land projecting into a lake. The figure of them is round or oval. Two thirds of each of them rises above the water, and this part is large enough to contain eight or ten inhabitants. They are contiguous to each other, so as to allow an easy communication. Each beaver has his place assigned him, the floor of which he curiously strews with leaves, rendering it clean and comfortable. The winter never surprizes these animals before their business is co[illegible] for [illegible]ir

their houses are generally finiſhed by the laſt of September, and their ſtock of proviſions laid in, which conſiſts of ſmall pieces of wood, diſpoſed in ſuch manner as to preſerve its moiſture.

Upwards of one hundred and thirty American *birds* have been enumerated, and many of them deſcribed by Cateſby, Jefferſon, and Carver. The following catalogue is inſerted to gratify the curious, to inform the inquiſitive, and to ſhew the aſtoniſhing variety in this beautiful part of creation.

The Blackbird	Spoonbill do.	Crow Blackbird
Razorbilled do.	Summer do.	King bird
Baltimore bird	Black head do.	Kingfiſher
Baſtard Baltimore	Blue winged Shoveler	Loon
Blue bird	Little brown duck	Lark
Buzzard	Sprigtail	Large Lark
Blue Jay	Whitefaced Teal	Blue Linnet
Blue Groſbeak	Blue winged Teal	Mock bird
Brown Bittern	Pied bill Dobchick	Mow bird
Creſted Bittern	Eagle	Purple Martin
Small Bittern	Bald Eagle	Nightingale
Booby	Flamingo	Noddy
Great Booby	Fieldfare of Carolina	Nuthatch
Blue Peter	or Robin	Oyſter catcher
Bulfinch	Purple Finch	Owl
Bald Coot	Bahama Finch	Scretch Owl
Cut Water	American Goldfinch	American Partridge
White Curlew	Painted Finch	or Quail
Cat bird	Creſted Flycatcher	Pheaſant or Moun-
Cuckow	Black cap do.	tain Partridge
Crow	Little brown do.	Water Pheaſant
Cowpen bird	Red eyed do.	Pelican
Chattering Plover	Finch creeper	Water Pelican
or Kildee	Storm Finch	Pigeon of paſſage
Crane or blue	Goat Sucker of Ca-	White crowned pigeon
Heron	rolina	Parrot of Paradiſe
Yellow breaſted	Gull	Paroquet of Carolina
Chat	Laughing Gull	Raven
Cormorant	Gooſe	Rice bird
Hooping Crane	Canada Gooſe	Red bird
Pine Creeper	Hawk	Summer Red bird
Yellow throated	Fiſhing Hawk	Swan
Creeper	Pigeon Hawk	Soree
Dove	Night Hawk	Snipe
Ground Dove	Swallow tailed do.	Red Start
Duck	Hangbird	Red winged Starling
Ilathera Duck	Heron	Swallow
Round creſted do.	Little white Heron	Chimney do.
[illegible]ch or	Heath cock	Snow bird
[illegible]t do.	Humming bird	Little Sparrow
[illegible]ead do.	Purple Jackdaw or	Bahama do.

The

The Stork	Red Thrush	Large whitebilled woodpecker
Turkey	Fox coloured Thrush	Large red crested do.
Wild Turkey	Little Thrush	Gold winged do.
Tyrant	Tropick bird	Red bellied do.
Crested Titmouse	Turtle of Carolina	Hairy do.
Yellow do.	Water wagtail	Red headed do.
Bahama Titmouse	Water hen	Yellow bellied do.
Hooded do.	Water witch	Smallest spotted do.
Yellow rump	Wakon bird	Wren
Towhe bird	Whetsaw	

Catesby observes, that the birds of America generally exceed those of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are much inferiour to them in the melody of their notes.

The WATER PELICAN inhabits the Mississippi. Its pouch holds a peck.

The LARK is a lofty bird, and soars as high as any of the inhabitants of the airy region: Hence the old proverb, 'When the sky falls we shall catch larks.'

The WHIP POOR WILL, is remarkable for the plaintive melody of its notes. It acquires its name from the noise it makes, which to the people of the states sounds Whip poor will, to the Indians Muck a wiss. A striking proof how differently the same sounds impress different persons!

The LOON is a water fowl, of the same species of the Dobchick. It is an exceedingly nimble bird, and so expert at diving, that it is with great difficulty killed.

The PARTRIDGE. In some parts of the country there are three or four different kinds of Partridges, all of them larger than the Partridges of Europe. What is called the Quail in New England is denominated Partridge in the southern states, where the true Partridge is not to be found.

The WAKON BIRD, which probably is of the same species with the bird of Paradise, receives its name from the ideas the Indians have of its superiour excellence; the Wakon bird being in their language the bird of the Great Spirit. It is nearly the size of the swallow, of a brown colour, shaded about the neck with a bright green. The wings are of a darker brown than the body. Its tail is composed of four or

five

five feathers, which are three times as long as its body, and which are beautifully shaded with green and purple. It carries this fine length of plumage in the same manner as the peacock does his, but it is not known whether like him it ever raises it to an erect position.

The WHETSAW is of the cuckow kind, being like that a solitary bird, and scarcely ever seen. In the summer months it is heard in the groves, where it makes a noise like the filing of a saw, from which circumstance it has received its name.

The HUMMING BIRD is the smallest of all the feathered inhabitants of the air. Its plumage surpasses description. On its head is a small tuft of jetty black; its breast is red; its belly white; its back, wings and tail of the finest pale green; small specks of gold are scattered over it with inexpressible grace; and to crown the whole, an almost imperceptible down softens the several colours, and produces the most pleasing shades.

Of the Snakes which infest the United States, are the following, viz.

The Rattle Snake	Corn do.
Small Rattle Snake	Hognose do.
Yellow Rattle Snake	House do.
Water Viper	Green do.
Black Viper	Wampum do.
Brown Viper	Glass do.
Copper bellied Snake	Bead do.
Bluish green Snake	Wall or House Adder
Black Snake	Striped or Garter Snake
Ribbon do.	Water Snake
Spotted Ribbon do.	Hissing do.
Chain do.	Thorn tailed do.
Joint do.	Speckled do.
Green spotted do.	Ring do.
Coachwhip do.	Two headed do.

The THORN TAIL SNAKE is of a middle size, and of a very venomous nature. It receives its name from a thorn, like a dart, in its tail, with which it inflicts its wounds.

The JOINT SNAKE is a great curiosity. Its skin is as hard as parchment, and as smooth as glass. It is beautifully streaked with black and white. It is so stiff, that has so few joints, and those so unyielding,

that it can hardly bend itself into the form of a hoop. When it is struck, it breaks like a pipe stem; and you may, with a whip, break it from the tail to the bowels into pieces not an inch long, and not produce the least tincture of blood. It is not venomous.

The TWO HEADED SNAKE. Whether this be a distinct species of snakes intended to propagate its kind, or whether it be a monstrous production, is uncertain. The only ones I have known or heard of in this country, are, one taken near Champlain in 1762, and one preserved in the Museum of Yale College, in New Haven.

The snakes are not so numerous nor so venomous in the northern as in the southern states. In the latter, however, the inhabitants are furnished with a much greater variety of plants and herbs, which afford immediate relief to persons bitten by these venomous creatures. It is an observation worthy of perpetual and grateful remembrance, that wherever venomous animals are found, the GOD of Nature has kindly provided sufficient antidotes against their poison.

Of the astonishing variety of Insects found in America, we will mention,

The Glow Worm	Gnat	Fire Fly or Bug
Earth Worm	Sheep Tick	Butter Fly
Leg or Guinea do.	Louse	Moth
Naked Snail	Wood Louse	Ant
Shell Snail	Forty Legs or Centipes	Bee
Tobacco Worm	Caterpillar	Humble Bee
Wood Worm	Adder bolt	Black Wasp
Silk Worm	Cicada or Locust	Yellow Wasp
Wall Louse or Bug	Man gazer	Hornet
Sow Bug	Cock Roche	Fly
Horn Bug	Cricket	Sand Fly
Flea	Beetle	Musketo
		Spider

To these may be added the insect, which of late years has proved so destructive to the wheat in many parts of the middle and New England States, commonly, but erroneously, called the Hessian Fly.

The ALLIGATOR is a species of the crocodile, and in appearance one of the ugliest creatures in the world.

They

They are amphibious, and live in and about creeks, ſwamps and ponds of ſtagnant water. They are very fond of the fleſh of dogs and hogs, which they voraciouſly devour when they have opportunity. They are alſo very fond of fiſh, and devour vaſt quantities of them. When tired with fiſhing, they leave the water to baſk themſelves in the ſun, and then appear more like logs of half rotton wood thrown aſhore by the current, than living creatures; but upon perceiving any veſſel or perſon near them, they immediately throw themſelves into the water. Some are of ſo monſtrous a ſize as to exceed five yards in length. During the time they lie baſking on the ſhore, they keep their huge mouths wide open, till filled with muſketoes, flies, and other inſects, when they ſuddenly ſhut their jaws and ſwallow their prey.

The alligator is an oviparous creature. The female makes a large hole in the ſand near the brink of a river, and there depoſits her eggs, which are as white as thoſe of a hen, but much larger and more ſolid. She generally lays about an hundred, continuing in the ſame place till they are all depoſited, which is a day or two. She then covers them with the ſand, and the better to conceal them, rolls herſelf not only over her precious *depoſitum*, but to a conſiderable diſtance. After this precaution, ſhe returns to the water and tarries until natural inſtinct informs her that it is time to deliver her young from their confinement; ſhe then goes to the ſpot, attended by the male, and tearing up the ſand, begins to break the eggs; but ſo carefully that ſcarce a ſingle one is injured, and a whole ſwarm of little alligators is ſeen crawling about. The female then takes them on her neck and back, in order to remove them into the water; but the watchful birds of prey make uſe of this opportunity to deprive her of ſome, and even the male alligator, who indeed comes for no other end, devours what he can, till the female has reached the water with the few remaining; for all thoſe which either fall from her back, or do not ſwim, ſhe herſelf eats; ſo that of ſuch a formidable brood, happily not more than four or five eſcape.

Theſe

These alligators are the great destroyers of the fish in the rivers and creeks, it being their most safe and general food; nor are they wanting in address to satisfy their desires. Eight or ten, as it were by compact, draw up at the mouth of a river or creek, where they lie with their mouths open, whilst others go a considerable distance up the river, and chace the fish downward, by which means none of any bigness escape them. The alligators being unable to eat under water, on seizing a fish, raise their heads above the surface, and by degrees draw the fish from their jaws, and chew it for deglutition.

Before the setting in of winter, it is said, not without evidence to support the assertion, that they swallow a large number of pine knots, and then creep into their dens, in the bank of some creek or pond, where they lie in a torpid state through the winter, without any other sustenance than the pine knots.

The GUANA, the GREEN LIZARD of Carolina, the BLUE TAILED LIZARD, and the LION LIZARD, are found in the southern states, and are thought to be species of the same genus with the crocodile and alligator.

In the little brooks and swamps in the back parts of North Carolina, is caught a small amphibious lobster, in the head of which is found the eye stone.

Population.] From the best accounts that can at present be obtained, there are, within the limits of the United States, three millions, eighty three thousand, and six hundred souls. This number, which is rapidly increasing both by emigrations from Europe, and by natural population, is composed of people of almost all nations, languages, characters and religions. The greater part, however, are descended from the English; and, for the sake of distinction, are called Anglo Americans.

Government.] Until the 4th of July, 1776, the present Thirteen States were British Colonies. On that memorable day the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled made a solemn declaration, in which they assigned their reasons for withdrawing

drawing their allegiance from Great Britain. At the ſame time they publiſhed articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States, in which they took the ſtyle of *The United States of America*, and agreed that each ſtate ſhould retain its ſovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juriſdiction and right not expreſsly delegated to Congreſs by the confederation.

Theſe articles of confederation, after eleven years experience, being found inadequate to the purpoſes of a federal government, delegates were choſen in each of the United States, to meet and fix upon the neceſſary amendments. They accordingly met at Philadelphia, in the ſummer of 1787, and agreed to propoſe the preſent conſtitution of the United States for the conſideration of their conſtituents. It was adopted by all the States except North Carolina and Rhode Iſland; and it is expected they will ſhortly join the union. It is expected alſo that Vermont and Kentucky will ſoon be received into the confederation. The Weſtern Territory is a diſtinct government, under the Conſtitution of the United States.

Manufactures.] Among the articles manufactured in the United States are, meal of all kinds, ſhips and boats, malt and diſtilled liquors, potaſh, gunpowder, cordage, loaf ſugar, paſteboard, cards and paper of every kind, books in various languages, ſnuff, tobacco, ſtarch, cannon, muſkets, anchors, nails, and very many other articles of iron, bricks, tiles, potters' ware, mill ſtones, and other ſtone work, cabinet work, trunks and Windſor chairs, carriages and harneſs of all kinds, corn fans, ploughs, and many other implements of huſbandry, ſaddlery and whips, ſhoes and boots, leather of various kinds, hoſiery, hats and gloves, wearing apparel, coarſe linens and woolens and ſome cotton goods, linſeed and fiſh oil, wares of gold, ſilver, tin, pewter, lead, braſs and copper, bells, clocks and watches, wool and cotton cards, printing types, glaſs and ſtone ware, candles, ſoap, and ſeveral other valuable articles. Theſe are tending to greater perfection, and will ſoon be ſold ſo cheap as to [illegible]

foreign

foreign goods of the ſame kind entirely out of the market.

Under this head I cannot omit to obſerve the impolicy, and I may add, the immorality of importing and conſuming ſuch amazing quantities of ſpirituous liquors. They impair the eſtates, debilitate the bodies, and occaſion the ruin of the morals of thouſands of the citizens of America. They kill more people than any one diſeaſe, perhaps than all diſeaſes beſides. It cannot be then but that they are ruinous to our country.

It appears from the beſt calculations that can be obtained, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLIONS of dollars were expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt India ſpirituous liquors; and perhaps nearly half that ſum for ſpirits diſtilled at home.

The expenditure of this immenſe ſum, a ſum which would well nigh cancel our whole national debt, ſo far from benefiting us, has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, wretchedneſs and debt, on thouſands, who might otherwiſe have been healthy, independent in their circumſtances and happy.

Experience has proved that ſpirituous liquors, except for certain medicinal uſes, are altogether unneceſſary. In the moderate uſe of wine, which is a generous and cheering liquor, and may be plentifully produced in our own country; of beer, which ſtrengthens the arm of the labourer without debauching him; of cider, which is wholeſome and palatable; and of molaſſes and water, which has become a faſhionable drink; in the uſe of theſe liquors, labourers, and other people who have made the experiment, have been found to enjoy more health and better ſpirits than thoſe who have made only a moderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. The reaſon of this is made obvious by a careful calculation lately made, from which it appears that malt liquors, and ſeveral of the imported wines, are much more nouriſhing and cheaper than ſpirits. In a pint of beer, or half a pint of Malaga or Teneriffe wine, there is more ſtrength than in a quart of

rum.

rum. The beer and the wine abound with nourishment, whereas the rum has no more nourishment in it than a pound of air. These considerations point out the utility, may I not add, the necessity of confining ourselves to the use of our own home made liquors, that in this way we might encourage our own manufactures, promote industry, preserve the morals and lives of our citizens, and save our country from the enormous annual expense of four millions of dollars.

Military strength.] The following estimate may serve until a better one can be made. Suppose the number of inhabitants in the United States to be 3,083,000. Deduct from this 560,000, the supposed number of negroes; the remainder will be 2,523,000, the number of whites. Suppose one sixth part of these capable of bearing arms, it will be found that the number of fencible men in the United States are 420,000. This, it is conceived, is but a moderate estimate.

History.] America was originally peopled by uncivilized nations, which lived mostly by hunting and fishing. The Europeans, who first visited these shores, treating the natives as wild beasts of the forest, which have no property in the woods where they roam, planted the standard of their respective masters where they first landed, and in their names claimed the country by *right of discovery.** Prior to any settlement in North America numerous titles of this kind were acquired by the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch navigators, who came hither for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives. Slight as such titles were, they were afterwards the causes of contention between the European nations. The subjects of different princes often laid claim to the same tract of country, because both had discovered the same river or promontory; or because the extent of their respective claims was indeterminate.

In proportion to the progress of population, and the growth of the American trade, the jealousies of the nations,

* As well may the New Zealanders, who have not yet discovered Europe, fit out a ship, land on the coast of England or France, and, finding no inhabitants but poor fishermen and peasants, claim the whole country by *right of discovery*.

nations, which had made early discoveries and settlements on this coast, were alarmed; ancient claims were revived; and each power took measures to extend and secure its own possessions at the expense of a rival.

These measures proved the occasion of open wars between the contending nations.—In 1739, war was proclaimed between England and Spain, which was terminated by the treaty of peace, signed at Aix la Chapelle, by which restitution was made, on both sides, of all places taken during the war.

Peace however was of short duration. In 1756, a war commenced between the French and English, in which the Anglo Americans were deeply concerned. This war was concluded by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763.

From this period, peace continued till the 19th of April, 1775, when hostilities began between Great Britain and America. At *Lexington* was spilt the *first blood* in this memorable war; a war that severed America from the British Empire.

Here opened the first scene in the great drama, which, in its progress, exhibited the most illustrious characters and events, and closed with a revolution, equally glorious for the actors, and important in its consequences to mankind. George Washington, Esq; a native of Virginia, was appointed by the Continental Congress to command the American army. He had been a distinguished and successful officer in the preceding war with the French, and seemed destined by heaven to be the saviour of his country. He accepted the appointment with a diffidence which was a proof of his prudence and his greatness. He refused any pay for eight years laborious service; and by his matchless skill, fortitude and perseverance, was instrumental, under Providence, of conducting America, through indescribable difficulties, to independence and peace. While true merit is esteemed, or virtue honoured, mankind will never cease to revere the memory of this Hero; and while gratitude remains in the human breast, the praises of WASHINGTON will dwell on every American tongue. In

In 1778 a treaty of alliance was entered into between France and America, by which we obtained a powerful and generous ally; who greatly assisted in establishing the Independence of the United States of America.

On the 30th of November, 1782, the provisional articles of peace were signed at Paris, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America; and these articles, the following year, were ratified by a definitive treaty.

Thus ended a long, cruel and arduous civil war, in which Great Britain expended near an hundred millions of money, with an hundred thousand lives, and won nothing. America endured every cruelty and hardship from her inveterate enemies—lost many lives and much treasure; but gloriously delivered herself from a foreign dominion, and gained a rank among the nations of the earth.

From the conclusion of the war to the establishment of the New Constitution of Government in 1788, the inhabitants of the United States suffered many embarrassments from the extravagant importation of foreign luxuries—from paper money, and particularly from the weakness and other defects of the general government. Since the operation of the present Constitution, great and increasing attention has been paid to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the mechanical arts, to the interests of literature, to useful inventions and various other improvements; and every thing seems to wear the pleasing aspect of permanent tranquillity and happiness.

NEW ENGLAND.

UNDER this general name, we include the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont.

New England lies in the form of a quarter of a circle. Its west line, beginning at the mouth of Byram river, which empties into Long Island Sound at the south-

weſt corner of Connecticut, lat. 41°, runs a little eaſt of north till it ſtrikes the 45th degree of latitude, and then curves to the eaſtward almoſt to the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its length and breadth, for want of correct maps, cannot be accurately aſcertained. From the lengths and breadths of the ſeveral States which compoſe it, we venture the following as near the truth—

	miles.		
Length	600	between	41° and 46° N. Latitude.
Breadth	200		1° 30′ and 8° E. Longitude.

Bounded north, by Canada; eaſt, by Nova Scotia and the Atlantick ocean; ſouth, by the Atlantick and Long Iſland Sound; weſt, by the State of New York.

Face of the country.] New England is a high, hilly, and in ſome parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans.—The mountains are comparatively ſmall, running nearly north and ſouth in ridges parallel to each other. Between theſe ridges, flow the great rivers in majeſtick meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger ſtreams which proceed from the mountains on each ſide. To a ſpectator on the top of a neighbouring mountain, the vales between the ridges, while in a ſtate of nature, exhibit a romantick appearance. They ſeem an ocean of woods, ſwelled and depreſſed in its ſurface like that of the great ocean itſelf.

There are four principal ranges of mountains, paſſing nearly from northeaſt to ſouthweſt, through New England. Theſe conſiſt of a multitude of parallel ridges, each having many ſpurs, deviating from the courſe of the general range; which ſpurs are again broken into irregular, hilly land.

Theſe ranges of mountains are full of lakes, ponds and ſprings of water, that give riſe to numberleſs ſtreams of various ſizes, which, interlocking each other in every direction, and falling over the rocks in romantick caſcades, flow meandering into the rivers below. No country on the globe is better watered than New England.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] Connecticut river is the largeſt in New England. It riſes in the highlands that ſeparate the United States from Canada. It falls into Long Iſland Sound between Saybrook and Lyme. Its length, in a ſtrait line, is nearly 300 miles. Its courſe, ſeveral degrees weſt of South. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide 130 miles from its mouth. Its banks are very fertile and well ſettled. It is navigable 50 miles, to Hartford; and the produce of the country for 200 miles above is brought thither in boats. From this river are employed three brigs of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 ſail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the Weſt India trade; beſides a few fiſhermen and 40 or 50 coaſting veſſels.

Population, Military Strength, Manners, Cuſtoms and Diverſions.] New England is the moſt populous part of the United States. It contains at leaſt 823,000 ſouls. One fifth of theſe are ſencible men. New England then, ſhould any ſudden emergency require it, could furniſh an army of 164,600 men. The great body of theſe are landholders and cultivators of the ſoil. The former attaches them to their country; the latter, by making them ſtrong and healthy, enables them to defend it. The boys are early taught the uſe of arms, and make the beſt of ſoldiers. Few countries on earth, of equal extent and population, can furniſh a more formidable army than this part of the union.

New England may, with propriety, be called a nurſery of men, whence are annually tranſplanted, into other parts of the United States, thouſands of its natives. Vaſt numbers of the New Englanders, ſince the war, have emigrated into the northern parts of New York, into Kentucky and the Weſtern Territory, and into Georgia; and ſome are ſcattered into every State, and every town of note in the union.

The inhabitants of New England are almoſt univerſally of Engliſh deſcent; and it is owing to this circumſtance, and to the great and general attention that has been paid to education, that the Engliſh language has been preſerved among them ſo free of corruption.

The

The New Englanders are generally tall, ſtout, and well built. They glory, and perhaps with juſtice, in poſſeſſing that ſpirit of freedom, which induced their anceſtors to leave their native country, and to brave the dangers of the ocean and the hardſhips of ſettling a wilderneſs. Their education, laws and ſituation, ſerve to inſpire them with high notions of liberty. Their jealouſy is awakened at the firſt motion toward an invaſion of their rights. They are indeed often jealous to exceſs; a circumſtance which is a fruitful ſource of imaginary grievances, and of innumerable groundleſs ſuſpicions, and unjuſt complaints againſt government. But theſe ebullitions of jealouſy, though cenſurable, and productive of ſome political evils, ſhew that the eſſence of true liberty exiſts in New England; for jealouſy is the guardian of liberty, and a characteriſtick of free republicans. A law, reſpecting the deſcent of eſtates, which are generally held in fee ſimple, which for ſubſtance is the ſame in all the New England States, is the chief foundation and protection of this liberty. By this law, the poſſeſſions of the father are to be equally divided among all the children, excepting the eldeſt ſon, who has a double portion. In this way is preſerved that happy mediocrity among the people, which, by inducing economy and induſtry, removes from them temptations to luxury, and forms them to habits of ſobriety and temperance. At the ſame time, their induſtry and frugality exempt them from want, and from the neceſſity of ſubmitting to any encroachment on their liberties.

In New England, learning is more generally diffuſed among all ranks of people than in any other part of the globe; ariſing from the excellent eſtabliſhment of ſchools in every townſhip.

Another very valuable ſource of information to the people is the Newſpapers, of which not leſs than thirty thouſand are printed every week in New England, and circulated in almoſt every town and village in the country.

A perſon of mature age, who cannot both read and write, is rarely to be found. By means of this general

eſtabliſhment

eſtabliſhment of ſchools, the extenſive circulation of Newſpapers, and the conſequent ſpread of learning, every townſhip throughout the country, is furniſhed with men capable of conducting the affairs of their town with judgment and diſcretion. Theſe men are the channels of political information to the lower claſs of people; if ſuch a claſs may be ſaid to exiſt in New England, where every man thinks himſelf at leaſt as good as his neighbour, and believes that all mankind are, or ought to be equal. The people from their childhood form habits of canvaſſing publick affairs, and commence politicians. This naturally leads them to be very inquiſitive. It is with knowledge as with riches, the more a man has, the more he wiſhes to obtain; his deſire has no bound. This deſire after knowledge, in a greater or leſs degree, prevails throughout all claſſes of people in New England; and from their various modes of expreſſing it, ſome of which are blunt and familiar, bordering on impertinence, ſtrangers have been induced to mention *impertinent inquiſitiveneſs* as a diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick of New England people.

A very conſiderable part of the people have either too little, or too much learning to make peaceable ſubjects. They know enough, however, to think they know a great deal, when in fact they know but little. "A little learning is a dangerous thing." Each man has his independent ſyſtem of politicks; and each aſſumes a dictatorial office. Hence originates that reſtleſs, litigious, complaining ſpirit, which forms a dark ſhade in the character of New England men.

This litigious temper is the genuine fruit of republicaniſm—but it denotes a corruption of virtue, which is one of its eſſential principles. Where a people have a great ſhare of freedom, an equal ſhare of virtue is neceſſary to the peaceable enjoyment of it. Freedom, without virtue or honour, is licentiouſneſs.

Before the late war, which introduced into New England a flood of corruptions, with many improvements, the ſabbath was obſerved with great ſtrictneſs; no unneceſſary travelling, no ſecular buſineſs, no

visiting, no diversions were permitted on that sacred day. They considered it as consecrated to divine worship, and were generally punctual and serious in their attendance upon it. Their laws were strict in guarding the sabbath against every innovation. The supposed severity with which these laws were composed and executed, together with some other traits in their religious character, have acquired, for the New Englanders, the name of a superstitious, bigotted people. But superstition and bigotry are so indefinite in their significations, and so variously applied by persons of different principles and educations, that it is not easy to determine whether they ever deserved that character. Leaving every person to enjoy his own opinion in regard to this matter, we will only observe, that, since the war, a catholick tolerant spirit, occasioned by a more enlarged intercourse with mankind, has greatly increased, and is becoming universal; and if they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion, of which there is much danger, they will counteract that strong propensity in human nature, which leads men to vibrate from one extreme to its opposite.

There is one distinguishing characteristick in the religious character of this people, which we must not omit to mention; and that is, the custom of annually celebrating Fasts and Thanksgivings. In the spring the several Governours issue their proclamations, appointing a day to be religiously observed in fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout their respective states, in which the predominating vices, that particularly call for humiliation, are enumerated. In autumn, after harvest, that glandsome era in the husbandman's life, the Governours again issue their proclamations appointing a day of publick thanksgiving, enumerating the publick blessings received in the course of the foregoing year.

This pious custom originated with their venerable ancestors, the first settlers of New England; and has been handed down as sacred, through the successive generations of their posterity. A custom so rational, and so happily calculated to cherish in the minds of the people

people a ſenſe of their dependence on the GREAT BENEFACTOR of the world for all their bleſſings, it is hoped will ever be ſacredly preſerved.

There is a claſs of people in New England of the baſer ſort, who, averſe to honeſt induſtry, have recourſe to knavery for ſubſiſtence. Skilled in all the arts of diſhoneſty, with the aſſumed face and frankneſs of integrity, they go about, like wolves in ſheep's clothing, with a deſign to defraud. Theſe people, enterprizing from neceſſity, have not confined their knaviſh tricks to New England. Other ſtates have felt the effects of their villany. Hence they have characterized the New Englanders, as a knaviſh, artful, and diſhoneſt people. But that conduct which diſtinguiſhes only a ſmall claſs of people in any nation or ſtate, ought not to be indiſcriminately aſcribed to all, or be ſuffered to ſtamp their national character. In New England, there is as great a proportion of honeſt and induſtrious citizens, as in any of the United States.

The people of New England, generally obtain their eſtates by hard and perſevering labour: They of conſequence know their value, and ſpend with frugality. Yet in no country do the indigent and unfortunate fare better. Their laws oblige every town to provide a competent maintenance for their poor; and the neceſſitous ſtranger is protected, and relieved from their humane inſtitutions. It may in truth be ſaid, that in no part of the world are the people happier, better ſupplied with the neceſſaries and conveniences of life, or more independent than the farmers in New England. As the great body of the people are hardy, independent freeholders, their manners are, as they ought to be, congenial to their employment, plain, ſimple, and unpoliſhed. Strangers are received and entertained among them with a great deal of artleſs ſincerity, and friendly, unformal hoſpitality. Their children, thoſe imitative creatures, to whoſe education particular attention is paid, early imbibe the manners and habits of thoſe around them; and the ſtranger, with pleaſure, notices the honeſt and decent reſpect

that

that is paid him by the children as he passes through the country.

As the people, by representation, make their own laws and appoint their own officers, they cannot be oppressed; and living under governments, which have few lucrative places, they have few motives to bribery, corrupt canvassings or intrigue. Real abilities and a moral character unblemished, are the qualifications requisite in the view of most people, for officers of publick trust. The expression of a wish to be promoted, is the direct way to be disappointed.

The inhabitants of New England, are generally fond of the arts and sciences, and have cultivated them with great success. Their colleges have flourished beyond any others in the United States. The illustrious characters they have produced, who have distinguished themselves in politicks, law, divinity, the mathematicks and philosophy, natural and civil history, and in the fine arts, particularly in poetry, evince the truth of these observations.

Many of the women in New England are handsome. They generally have fair, fresh and healthful countenances, mingled with much female softness and delicacy. Those who have had the advantages of a good education (and they are considerably numerous) are genteel, easy, and agreeable in their manners, and sprightly and sensible in conversation. They are usually taught to manage domestick concerns with neatness and economy. Ladies of the first rank and fortune make it a part of their daily business to superintend the affairs of the family. Employment at the needle, in cookery, and at the spinning wheel, with them is honourable. Idleness, even in those of independent fortunes, is universally disreputable. The women in the country manufacture the greatest part of the clothing of their families. Their linen and woollen cloths are strong and decent. Their butter and cheese is not inferiour to any in the world.

In the winter season, while the ground is covered with snow, which is commonly two or three months, sleighing is the general diversion. A great part of the

the families throughout the country are furnished with horses and sleighs. The young people collect in parties, and, with a great deal of sociability, resort to a place of rendezvous, where they regale themselves for a few hours, with dancing and a social supper, and then retire. These diversions, as well as all others, are many times carried to excess. To these excesses, and a sudden exposure to extreme cold after the exercise of dancing, physicians have ascribed the consumptions, which are so frequent among the young people in New England.

History.] New England owes its first settlement to religious persecution. Soon after the commencement of the reformation* in England, which was not until the year 1584, the Protestants were divided into two parties, one the followers of Luther, and the other of Calvin. The former had chosen gradually, and almost imperceptibly, to recede from the church of Rome; while the latter, more zealous, and convinced of the importance of a thorough reformation, and at the

* The reformation was begun by *Martin Luther*, a native of *Saxony*, born in the year 1483. He was educated in the Roman Catholick religion, and was an Augustin Friar, when, in 1517, having written ninety five Theses against the Pope's indulgencies, he exhibited them to publick view on the church door at *Wirtenberg*, in *Saxony*, and thus began the reformation in *Germany*. In [illegible], the reformed religion was introduced into *Switzerland* by *Zwinglius*, *Oecolampadius*, and others.

The year following, the *Diet* of the *German Empire* assembled at *Spira*, and issued a decree against the reformation. Against this decree, the *Elector* of *Saxony*, *George*, *Marquis* of *Brandenburg*, *Ernest* and *Francis*, *Duke* of *Lunenburg*, the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*, and the *Count* of *Anhalt*, who were joined by several of the cities, publickly read their PROTEST, and in this way, acquired for themselves and their successors down to the present time, the name of PROTESTANTS.

CALVIN, another celebrated reformer, was born at *Noyon*, in *France*, in the year 1509. He improved upon *Luther's* plan—expunged many of the Romish ceremonies which he had indulged—entertained different ideas concerning some of the great doctrines of Christianity, and set the Protestant at a greater remove from the Roman Catholick religion. The followers of *Luther* have been distinguished by the name of LUTHERANS; and the followers of *Calvin* by the name of CALVINISTS.

Such was the rapid growth of the Protestant interest, that in 1563, only 46 years after the commencement of the reformation by *Luther*, there were in France 2150 assemblies of Protestants.

the ſame time poſſeſſing much firmneſs and high notions of religious liberty, were for effecting a thorough change at once. Their conſequent endeavours to expunge from the church all the inventions which had been brought into it ſince the days of the Apoſtles, and to introduce the 'Scripture purity,' derived for them the name of PURITANS. From theſe the inhabitants of New England deſcended.

During the ſucceſſive reigns of Henry VIII, Mary, Elizabeth, and James the firſt, the Proteſtants, and eſpecially the Puritans, were the objects of bloody perſecution; and thouſands of them were either inhumanly burnt, or left more cruelly to periſh in priſons and dungeons.

In 1602, a number of religious people from the north of England, removed into Holland, to avoid perſecution. Here they remained under the care of the learned and pious Mr. Robinſon, till 1620, when a part of them came to America, and landed at a place, which, in grateful commemoration of Plymouth in England, the town which they laſt left in their native land, they called PLYMOUTH. This town was the firſt that was ſettled by the Engliſh in New England.

The whole company that landed conſiſted of but 101 ſouls. Their ſituation was diſtreſſing, and their proſpects truly diſmal and diſcouraging. Their neareſt neighbours, except the natives, were a French ſettlement at Port Royal, and one of the Engliſh at Virginia. The neareſt of theſe was 500 miles from them, and utterly incapable of affording them relief in a time of famine or danger. Whereever they turned their eyes, diſtreſs was before them. Perſecuted for their religion in their native land; grieved for the profanation of the holy ſabbath, and other licentiouſneſs in Holland; fatigued by their long and boiſterous voyage; diſappointed, through the treachery of their commander, of their expected country; forced on a dangerous and unknown ſhore, in the advance of a cold winter; ſurrounded with hoſtile barbarians, without any hope of human ſuccour; denied the aid or favour of the court of England; without a patent;

without

without a publick promise of the peaceable enjoyment of their religious liberties; worn out with toil and sufferings; without convenient shelter from the rigours of the weather—Such were the prospects, and such the situation of these pious, solitary christians. To add to their distresses, a general and very mortal sickness prevailed among them, which swept off forty six of their number before the opening of the next spring. To support them under these trials, they had need of all the aids and comforts which christianity affords; and these were sufficient. The free and unmolested enjoyment of their religion, reconciled them to their humble and lonely situation; they bore their hardships with unexampled patience, and persevered in their pilgrimage of almost unparalleled trials, with such resignation and calmness, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

The first *duel* in New England, was fought with sword and dagger between two servants. Neither of them was killed, but both were wounded. For this disgraceful offence, they were formally tried before the whole company, and sentenced to have "their heads and feet tied together, and so to be twenty four hours without meat or drink." Such, however, was the painfulness of their situation, and their piteous intreaties to be released, that, upon promise of better behaviour in future, they were soon released by the Governour. Such was the origin, and such, I may almost venture to add, was the termination of the odious practice of duelling in New England, for there have been very few duels fought there since. The true method of preventing crimes is to render them disgraceful. Upon this principle, can there be invented a punishment better calculated to exterminate this criminal practice, than the one already mentioned?

Such was the vast increase of inhabitants in New England by natural population, and particularly by emigrations from Great Britain, that in a few years, besides the settlements in Plymouth and Massachusetts, very flourishing colonies were planted in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Haven, and New Hampshire.

The

The dangers to which these colonies were exposed from the surrounding Indians, as well as from the Dutch, who, although very friendly to the infant colony at Plymouth, were now likely to prove troublesome neighbours, first induced them to think of an alliance and confederacy for their mutual defence. Accordingly in 1643, the four colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven, agreed upon articles of confederation, whereby a Congress was formed, consisting of two commissioners from each colony, who were chosen annually, and when met were considered as the representatives of "The United Colonies of New England." The powers delegated to the commissioners, were much the same as those vested in Congress by the articles of confederation, agreed upon by the United States in 1778. The colony of Rhode Island would gladly have joined in this confederacy, but Massachusetts, for particular reasons, refused to admit their commissioners. This union subsisted, with some few alterations, until the year 1686, when all the charters, except that of Connecticut, were in effect vacated by a commission from James the II.

Three years before the arrival of the Plymouth colony, a very mortal sickness, supposed to have been the plague, raged with great violence among the Indians in the eastern parts of New England. Whole towns were depopulated. The living were not able to bury the dead; and their bones were found lying above ground, many years after. The Massachusetts Indians are said to have been reduced from 30,000 to 300 fighting men. In 1633, the small pox swept off great numbers of the Indians in Massachusetts.

In 1763, on the island of Nantucket, in the space of four months, the Indians were reduced by a mortal sickness, from 320 to 85 souls. The hand of Providence is noticeable in these surprising instances of mortality, among the Indians, to make room for the English. Comparatively few have perished by wars. They waste and moulder away; they, in a manner unaccountable, disappear.

When

When the Engliſh firſt arrived in America, the Indians had no times nor places ſet apart for religious worſhip. The firſt ſettlers in New England were at great pains to introduce among them the habits of civilized life, and to inſtruct them in the chriſtian religion. A few years intercourſe with the Indians, induced them to eſtabliſh ſeveral good and natural regulations. They ordained that if a man be idle a week, or at moſt a fortnight, he ſhall pay five ſhillings. Every young man, not a ſervant, ſhall be obliged to ſet up a wigwam, and plant for himſelf. If an unmarried man ſhall lie with an unmarried woman, he ſhall pay twenty ſhillings. If any woman ſhall not have her hair tied up, ſhe ſhall pay five ſhillings, &c.

Concerning the religion of the untaught natives of America, Mr. Brainard, who was well acquainted with it, informs us that after the coming of the white people, the Indians in New Jerſey, who once held a plurality of Deities, ſuppoſed there were only three, becauſe they ſaw people of three kinds of complexions, viz. Engliſh, Negroes, and themſelves.

It was a notion pretty generally prevailing among them, that it was not the ſame God made them who made us; but that they were created after the white people. And it is probable they ſuppoſe their God gained ſome ſpecial ſkill by ſeeing the white people made, and ſo made them better; for it is certain they look upon themſelves, and their methods of living, which they ſay their God expreſsly preſcribed for them, vaſtly preferable to the white people, and their methods.

With regard to a future ſtate of exiſtence, many of them imagine that the *chichung*, *i.e.* the ſhadow, or what ſurvives the body, will, at death, go ſouthward, and in an unknown but curious place, will enjoy ſome kind of happineſs, ſuch as hunting, feaſting, dancing, and the like. And what they ſuppoſe will contribute much to their happineſs in the next ſtate, is, that they ſhall never be weary of thoſe entertainments.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	miles.		
Length	180	between	2° 40′ and 4° 20′ East Longitude.
Breadth	60		42° 50′ and 45° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by Quebeck; Northeaſt, by the Province of Main; Southeaſt, by the Atlantick ocean; South, by Maſſachuſetts; Weſt and Northweſt by Connecticut river, which divides it from Vermont. The ſhape of New Hampſhire, reſembles an open fan; Connecticut river being the curve, the ſouthern line the ſhorteſt, and the eaſtern line the longeſt ſide.

Civil Diviſions.] New Hampſhire is divided into five counties, viz.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Rockingham,	Portſmouth and Exeter,
Stafford,	Dover and Durham,
Hillſborough,	Amherſt,
Cheſhire,	Keene and Charleſtown,
Grafton,	Haveril and Plymouth.

In 1776, there were 165 ſettled townſhips in this ſtate. Since that time the number has been greatly increaſed.

Chief Towns.] Portſmouth is much the largeſt town in this ſtate. It ſtands on the ſoutheaſt ſide of Piſcataqua river, about two miles from the ſea, and contains about 600 houſes, and 4400 inhabitants. The town is handſomely built, and pleaſantly ſituated. Its publick buildings are, a court houſe, two churches for Congregationaliſts, one for Epiſcopalians, and one other houſe for publick worſhip.

Its harbour is one of the fineſt on the continent, having a ſufficient depth of water for veſſels of any burthen. It is defended againſt ſtorms by the adjacent land, in ſuch a manner, as that ſhips may ſecurely ride there in any ſeaſon of the year. Beſides, the harbour is ſo well fortified by nature, that very little art will be neceſſary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the ſea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A light houſe, with a ſingle light, ſtands at the entrance of the harbour.

Exeter

Exeter is a pretty town, fifteen miles ſouthweſterly from Portſmouth, on the ſouth ſide of Exeter river.

Concord, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Merrimak river, is a pleaſant flouriſhing town, and will probably, on account of its central ſituation, ſoon be the permanent ſeat of government.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.] The Piſcataqua river has four branches, Berwick, Cochechy, Exeter and Durham, which are all navigable for ſmall veſſels and boats, ſome fifteen, others twenty miles from the ſea. Theſe rivers unite about eight miles from the mouth of the harbour, and form one broad, deep, rapid ſtream, navigable for ſhips of the largeſt burden. This river forms the only port of New Hampſhire.

The Merrimak bears that name from its mouth to the confluence of Pemigewaſſet and Winniſipiokee rivers; the latter has its ſource in the lake of the ſame name. In its courſe, it receives numberleſs ſmall ſtreams iſſuing from ponds and ſwamps in the vallies. It tumbles over two conſiderable falls, Amaſkäëg, and Pantucket great falls. From Haveril the river runs winding along, through a pleaſant rich vale of meadow, and paſſing between Newbury Port and Saliſbury, empties into the ocean.

Great Bay, ſpreading out from Piſcataqua river, between Portſmouth and Exeter, is the only one that deſerves mentioning.

There are ſeveral remarkable ponds or lakes in this ſtate. *Umbagog* is a large lake, quite in the northeaſt corner of the ſtate. *Winniſipiokee* lake is nearly in the center of the ſtate, and is about twenty miles long, and from three to eight broad.

Face of the Country.] The land next to the ſea is generally low, but as you advance into the country, the land riſes into hills. Some parts of the ſtate are mountainous.

Mountains.] The *White mountains* are the higheſt part of a ridge, which extends northeaſt and ſouthweſt, to a length not yet aſcertained. The whole circuit of them is not leſs than fifty miles. The height of theſe mountains above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned

reckoned to be about 5500 feet, and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſnow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the *White mountains*. From this ſummit, in clear weather, is exhibited a noble view, extending ſixty or ſeventy miles in every direction. Although they are more than ſeventy miles within land, they are ſeen many leagues off at ſea, and appear like an exceeding bright cloud in the horizon. Theſe immenſe heights, being copiouſly repleniſhed with water, afford a variety of beautiful caſcades. Three of the largeſt rivers in New England, receive a great part of their waters from theſe mountains. Amanooſuck and Iſrael rivers, two principal branches of Connecticut, fall from their weſtern ſide. Peabody river, a branch of the Amariſcogen, falls from the northeaſt ſide, and almoſt the whole of the Saco, deſcends from the ſouthern ſide. The higheſt ſummit of theſe mountains, is in about latitude 44°.

The *Monadnik* is a very high mountain, in Cheſhire county, in the ſouthweſtern part of the ſtate.

Climate.] The air in New Hampſhire is ſerene and healthful. The weather is not ſo ſubject to change as in more ſouthern climates. This ſtate, emboſoming a number of very high mountains, and lying in the neighbourhood of others, whoſe towering ſummits are covered with ſnow and ice three quarters of the year, is intenſely cold in the winter ſeaſon. The heat of ſummer is great, but of ſhort duration. The cold braces the conſtitution, and renders the labouring people healthful and robuſt.

Soil and Productions.] On the ſea coaſt, and many places inland, the ſoil is ſandy, but affords good paſturage. The intervals at the foot of the mountains are greatly enriched by the freſhets, which bring down the ſoil upon them, forming a fine mould, and producing corn, grain and herbage, in the moſt luxuriant plenty. The back lands, which have been cultivated, are generally very fertile, and produce the various kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables, which are common

mon to the other parts of New England. The uncultivated lands are covered with extenſive foreſts of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, &c. This ſtate affords all the materials neceſſary for ſhip building.

Population and Character.] No actual cenſus of the inhabitants has been lately made. In the Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787, they were reckoned at 102,000.

There is no characteriſtical difference between the inhabitants of this and the other New England States. The ancient inhabitants of New Hampſhire were emigrants from England. Their poſterity, mixed with emigrants from Maſſachuſetts, fill the lower and middle towns. Emigrants from Connecticut compoſe the largeſt part of the inhabitants of the weſtern towns, adjoining Connecticut river. Slaves there are none. Negroes, who were never numerous in New Hampſhire, are all free by the firſt article of the bill of rights.

Government.] Nearly the ſame as Maſſachuſetts.

College and Schools.] In the townſhip of Hanover, in the weſtern part of this ſtate, is Dartmouth College, ſituated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile eaſt of Connecticut river, in latitude 43° 33′. It was named after the Right Honourable William Earl of Dartmouth, who was one of its principal benefactors. It was founded in 1769, for the education and inſtruction of youth, of the Indian tribes, in reading, writing, and all parts of learning which ſhould appear neceſſary and expedient for civilizing and chriſtianizing the children of Pagans, as well as in all liberal arts and ſciences, and alſo of Engliſh youths and any others. Its ſituation, in a frontier country, expoſed it during the late war, to many inconveniences which prevented its rapid progreſs. It flouriſhed, however, amidſt all its embarraſſments, and is now one of the moſt growing ſeminaries in the United States. It has, in the four claſſes, about 130 ſtudents, under the direction of a Preſident, two Profeſſors, and two Tutors. It has twelve Truſtees, who are a body corporate, inveſted with the powers neceſſary for ſuch a body. The library is elegant, containing a large collection of the

moſt valuable books. Its apparatus conſiſts of a competent number of uſeful inſtruments, for making mathematical and philoſophical experiments. There are three buildings for the uſe of the ſtudents. Such is the ſalubrity of the air, that no inſtance of mortality has happened among the ſtudents, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the College.

At Exeter there is an Academy, at Portſmouth a Grammar School. All the towns are bound by law to ſupport ſchools; but the grand jurors, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee that theſe laws are executed, are not ſo careful as they ought to be in preſenting ſins of *omiſſion*.

Religion.] The inhabitants of New Hampſhire are chiefly congregationaliſts. The other denominations are Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and Epiſcopalians.

Hiſtory.] The firſt diſcovery made by the Engliſh of any part of New Hampſhire, was in 1614, by Capt. John Smith, who ranged the ſhore from Penobſcot to Cape Cod; and in this route, diſcovered the river Piſcataqua. On his return to England, he publiſhed a deſcription of the country, with a map of the coaſt, which he preſented to Prince Charles, who gave it the name of NEW ENGLAND. The firſt ſettlement was made in 1623.

New Hampſhire was for many years under the juriſdiction of the Governour of Maſſachuſetts, yet they had a ſeparate legiſlature. They ever bore a proportionable ſhare of the expenſes and levies in all enterpriſes, expeditions and military exertions, whether planned by the colony or the crown. In every ſtage of the oppoſition that was made to the encroachments of the Britiſh parliament, the people, who ever had a high ſenſe of liberty, cheerfully bore their part. At the commencement of hoſtilities, indeed, while their council was appointed by royal *mandamus*, their patriotick ardour was checked by theſe crown officers. But when freed from this reſtraint, they flew eagerly to the American ſtandard, when the voice of their country declared for war, and their troops had a large ſhare of the hazard and fatigue, as well as of the glory of accompliſhing the late revolution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	miles.		
Length	150	between	41° 20′ and 42° 50′ North Latitude.
Breadth	60		2° and 5° 30′ East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by New Hampshire and Vermont; West, by New York; South, by Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Atlantick; East, by the Atlantick and the Bay of Massachusetts.

Rivers.] Merrimak river before described, runs through the northeastern part of this state. Besides this, are Charles, Taunton, Concord, Mystick and Ipswich rivers, in the eastern part of the state; and Chicabee, Westfield, and Deerfield rivers, all emptying into Connecticut river, in the western parts of the state.

Capes.] The only Capes of note on the coast of Massachusetts are Cape Ann on the north side of Boston Bay, and Cape Cod on the south. The latter is the terminating hook of a promontory, which extends far into the sea; and is remarkable for having been the first land which was made by the first settlers of Plymouth on the American coast, in 1620.

Islands.] Among other islands which border upon this coast, are Kappawak, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Kappawak, now Dukes county, is twenty miles in length, and about four in breadth. It contains seven parishes. Edgarton is the shire town. This county is full of inhabitants, who subsist principally by fishing.

Nantucket lies south of Cape Cod, and is considerably less than Dukes county. It formerly had the most considerable whale fishery on the coast; but the war almost ruined them. They are now beginning to revive their former business. Most of the inhabitants are whalers and fishermen. The island of itself constitutes one county by the name of Nantucket. It has but one town, called Sherburne.

Religion.] The religion of this commonwealth is established, by their excellent constitution, on a most liberal and tolerant plan. All persons, of whatever religious profession or sentiments, may worship God agreeably

greeably to the dictates of their own consciences, unmolested, provided they do not disturb the publick peace.

The following statement, shews what are the several religious denominations in this state, and their proportional numbers.

Denominations.	Number of Congregations.	Supposed number of each denomination.
Congregationalists,	400	277,600
Baptists,	84	58,296
Episcopalians,	16	11,104
Friends or Quakers,	10	6,940
Presbyterians,	4	2,776
Universalists,	1	694
Total	515	357,410

In this statement, it is supposed that all the inhabitants in the state, consider themselves as belonging to one or the other of the religious denominations mentioned; and that each religious society, of every denomination, is composed of an equal number of souls; that is, each is supposed to contain 694, which, if we reckon the number of inhabitants in the state at 357,511, will be the proportion for each congregation.

Although this may not be an exact apportionment of the different sects, yet it is perhaps as accurate as the nature of the subject will allow, and sufficient to give a general idea of the proportion which the several denominations bear to each other.

The number of congregational churches in 1749 was 250.

In 1760, the number of inhabitants in this state, was about 268,850. The proportion of the sects then was nearly as follows, viz.

Sects.	Congregations.	Supposed number of souls of each sect.
Congregationalists,	306	225,426
Friends meetings,	22	16,192
Baptists,	20	14,723
Episcopalians,	13	9,568
Presbyterians,	4	2,944
Total	365	268,850

Civil

Civil Divisions.] The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is divided into fourteen counties, and subdivided into 355 townships. The following TABLE exhibits a comparative view of the population of the several counties in this state.

COUNTIES.	Number of inhabitants.	Acres of improved land.	Ditto unimproved.	No. Towns.	Towns where the courts are held.
Suffolk,	36,783	105,635	77,556	23	Boston.
Essex,	48,723	171,893	47,801	22	Salem, Ipswich and Newbury Port.
Middlesex,	34,823	163,834	199,548	40	Cambridge and Concord.
Hampshire,	43,143	142,375	671,344	60	Springfield and Northampton.
Plymouth,	25,016	92,513	129,191	14	Plymouth.
Barnstable,	13,353	39,[illegible]02	45,72[illegible]	10	Barnstable.
Dukes (island)	3,110	18,198	12,172	3	Edgart. Tisbury.
Nantucket (an island)	4,269	16,092	1,431	1	Sherburne.
Bristol,	25,640	97,360	130,767	1[illegible]	Taunton.
York,	20,509	66,142	264,931	21	York, Biddef'd.
Worcester,	47,614	207,430	510,236	49	Worcester.
Cumberland,	14,714	53,865	260,693	20	Portland.
* Lincoln,	15,270	45,803	799,970	53	Pownalborough, Waldoborough and Hallowell.
Berkshire,	24,544	87,028	224,[illegible]07	25	Lenox.
Total	357,511	1,087,370	3,185,857	355	

Literary and Humane Societies.] The literary, humane and charitable institutions in Massachusetts, exhibit a fair trait in the character of the inhabitants. Among the first literary institutions in this state, is the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, incorporated May 4th, 1780. The design of the institution, is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities of America, and of the natural history of the country; to promote and encourage medical discoveries,

* This county has lately been divided into three, viz. Lincoln, Washington, and Hancock.

discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments, astronomical, meteorological and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufacture, commerce, and the cultivation of every science that may tend to advance a free, independent, and virtuous people.

Besides this, are the *Massachusetts Charitable Society*, the *Boston Episcopal Charitable Society*, the *Massachusetts Medical Society*, the *Humane Society*, and the *Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians.*

Next to Pennsylvania, this state has the greatest number of societies for the promotion of useful knowledge and human happiness; and as they are founded on the broad basis of *benevolence* and *charity*, they cannot fail to prosper. These institutions, which are fast increasing in almost every state in the union, are so many evidences of the advanced and advancing state of civilization and improvement in this country. They prove likewise that a free, republican government, like ours, is, of all others, the most happily calculated to promote a general diffusion of useful knowledge, and the most favourable to the benevolent and humane feelings of the human heart.

Literature, Colleges, Academies, &c.] According to the laws of this commonwealth, every town having fifty householders or upwards, is to be constantly provided with a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write; and where any town has 100 families, there is also to be a grammar school.

Next in importance to the grammar schools, are the academies, of which there are the following, viz.

Dummer Academy, at Newbury, which was founded many years since, and incorporated in 1782. Phillips's Academy, at Andover, incorporated October 4, 1780. Leicester Academy, in the township of Leicester, incorporated in 1784. At Williamstown, in Berkshire county, is another Academy, which is yet in its infancy.

These Academies have very handsome funds, and are flourishing. The designs of the trustees are, to disseminate virtue and true piety, to promote the education

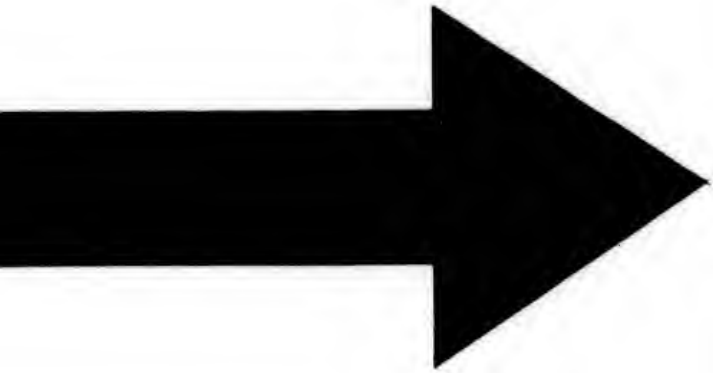
ucation of youth in the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, to encourage their instruction in writing, arithmetick, oratory, geography, practical geometry, logick, philosophy, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as may be thought expedient.

HARVARD COLLEGE takes its date from the year 1638. Two years before, the general court gave four hundred pounds for the support of a publick school at Newtown, which has since been called Cambridge. This year (1638) the Rev. Mr. John Harvard, a worthy minister residing in Charlestown, died, and left a donation of £779 for the use of the forementioned publick school. In honour to the memory of so liberal a benefactor, the general court the same year, ordered that the school should take the name of HARVARD COLLEGE.

Cambridge, in which the college is situated, is a pleasant village, four miles westward from Boston, containing a number of gentlemen's seats which are neat and well built. The university consists of four elegant brick edifices, handsomely enclosed. They stand on a beautiful green which spreads to the north-west, and exhibit a pleasing view.

The names of the several buildings are, Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Harvard Hall is divided into six apartments; one of which is appropiated for the library, one for the museum, two for the philosophical apparatus, one is used for a chapel, and the other for a dining hall. The library, in 1787, consisted of 12,000 volumes; and will be continually increasing from the interest of permanent funds, as well as from casual benefactions. The philosophical apparatus belonging to this university, cost between 1400 and £1500 lawful money, and is the most elegant and complete of any in America.

Agreeably to the present constitution of Massachusetts, his Excellency the Governour, Lieutenant Governour, the council and senate, the president of the university, and the ministers of the congregational churches



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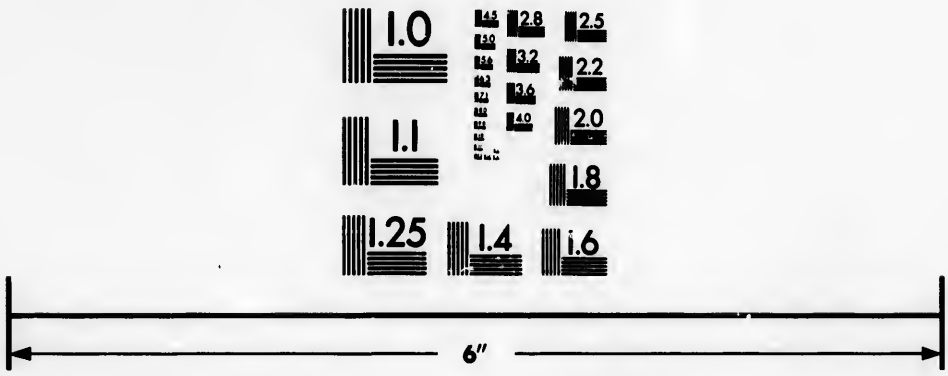

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churches in the towns of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Roxbury, and Dorchester, are, *ex officiis*, overseers of the University.

The corporation is a distinct body, consisting of seven members, in whom is vested the property of the university.

The instructors in the university, are a president, Hollisian professor of divinity, Hollisian professor of the mathematicks and natural philosophy, Hancock professor of oriental languages, professor of anatomy and surgery, professor of the theory and practice of physick, professor of chymistry and materia medica, and four tutors.

This university as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary institution on this continent. Since its first establishment, 3146 students have received honourary degrees from its successive officers, 1002 of whom have been ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. It has generally from 120 to 150 students.

Chief towns.] BOSTON is the capital, not only of Massachusetts, but of New England. It is built on a Peninsula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay. The neck or isthmus which joins the Peninsula to the continent, is at the south end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town, including the neck, is about three miles; the town itself is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various. At the entrance from Roxbury, it is narrow. The greatest breadth is one mile and 139 yards. The buildings in the town cover about 1000 acres. It contains about 2000 dwelling houses, and 15,000 inhabitants.

The principal wharf extends 600 yards into the sea, and is covered on the north side with large and convenient stores. It far exceeds any other wharf in the United States.

In Boston are sixteen houses for publick worship; of which nine are for congregationalists, three for episcopalians, two for baptists, one for the friends, and one for the universalists, or independents.

The

The town is irregularly built, but, as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a very handsome view as you approach it from the sea. On the west side of the town is the mall, a very beautiful publick walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the common, which is always open to refreshing breezes. Beacon hill, which overlooks the town from the west, affords a fine, variegated prospect.

The harbour of Boston is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, in a good depth of water; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is diversified with many islands, which afford rich pasturing, hay and grain. About three miles from the town is the Castle, which commands the entrance of the harbour. Here are mounted about forty pieces of heavy artillery, besides a large number of a smaller size. The fort is garrisoned by a company of about fifty soldiers, who also guard the convicts that are sentenced, and sent here to labour. These are chiefly employed in the nail manufactory.

The town next to Boston, in point of numbers and commercial importance, is SALEM. It is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth. In 1776, it contained 646 dwelling houses, and 6700 inhabitants. In this town are five churches for congregationalists, one for episcopalians, and a meeting house for the friends. Salem is fifteen miles northeastward of Boston, and is considered as the metropolis of the county of Essex.

NEWBURY PORT, forty five miles eastward from Boston, is situated on the southwest side of Merrimak river, about two miles from the sea. The town is about a mile in length, and a fourth of a mile in breadth, and contains 450 dwelling houses, and 4113 natural inhabitants. It has one episcopal, one presbyterian, and two congregational churches. The business of ship building is largely carried on here. These towns, with *Marblehead*, *Gloucester* or *Cape Ann*, and *Beverly*, carry on the fishery, which furnishes the principal article of exportation from Massachusetts.

WORCESTER is one of the largeſt inland towns in New England. It is the ſhire town of Worceſter county, and is about forty ſeven miles weſtward of Boſton.

On Connecticut river, in the county of Hampſhire, are a number of very pleaſant towns. Of theſe Springfield is the oldeſt and largeſt.

Northampton, Hatfield, and Deerfield, are all pleaſant, flouriſhing towns, ſucceeding each other as you travel northerly on the weſt ſide of the river.

Conſtitution.] The conſtitution of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts eſtabliſhed in 1780, contains a declaration of rights and a frame of government. By the frame of government, the power of legiſlation is lodged in a general court, conſiſting of two branches, viz. a ſenate and a houſe of repreſentatives, each having a negative upon the other. They meet annually on the laſt Tueſday in May. No act can be paſſed without the approbation of the Governour, unleſs two thirds of both branches are in favour of it. Senators are choſen by diſtricts, of which there cannot be leſs than thirteen. The number of counſellors and ſenators, for the whole commonwealth, is forty; the number of each diſtrict is in proportion to their publick taxes; but no diſtrict ſhall be ſo large as to have more than ſix. Sixteen ſenators make a quorum. The repreſentatives are choſen by the ſeveral towns, according to their number of rateable polls. For 150 polls one is elected; and for every addition of 225, an additional one. The ſupreme executive authority is veſted in a Governour, who is elected annually by the people, and has a council conſiſting of the Lieutenant Governour, and nine gentlemen choſen out of the forty, who are returned for counſellors and ſenators.

Official qualifications are as follows: For a voter, twenty one years age, one year's reſidence, a freehold of three pounds annual value, or ſixty pounds of any other eſtate; for a repreſentative, £.100 freehold or £.200 other eſtate, and one year's reſidence in the town; for a ſenator, £.300 freehold, or £.600 other eſtate in the commonwealth, and five years reſidence

in

in the district; for Governour or Lieutenant Governour, £.1000 freehold, and seven years residence. Every Governour, Lieutenant Governour, counsellor, senator, or representative, must declare that he believes the Christian religion, and has the legal qualifications. In 1795, if two thirds of the qualified voters desire it, a convention shall be called to revise the constitution.

Bridges.] The principal bridge in this state, or in any of the United States, is that which was built over Charles river, between Boston and Charlestown, in 1786, 1503 feet in length.

This bridge was completed in thirteen months; and while it exhibits the greatest effect of private enterprize within the United States, is a most pleasing proof how certainly objects of magnitude may be attained by spirited exertions.

Another bridge, of a similar construction, has been erected over Mystick river, between Charlestown and Malden; and another at Beverly, which connects that flourishing little town with Salem. These are works of much enterprize, ingenuity, and publick spirit; and serve to shew that architecture, in this state, has arisen to a high pitch of improvement. It is a consideration not unworthy of being here noticed, that while many other nations are wasting the brilliant efforts of genius, in monuments of ingenious folly, to perpetuate their pride; the Americans, according to the true spirit of republicanism, are employed almost entirely in works of publick and private utility.

Trade, Manufactures and Agriculture.] In the year 1787, the exports from this state exceeded their imports. The exports from the port of Boston, in the year 1788, consisting of fish, oil, New England rum, lumber of various kinds, pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, furs, pork, beef, corn, flour, butter, cheese, beans, peas, bar iron, hollow ware, bricks, whale bone, tallow and spermaceti candles, soap, loaf sugar, wool cards, leather, shoes, naval stores, ginseng, tobacco, bolts duck, hemp, cordage, nails, &c. amounted to upwards of £. 345,000 lawful money. New England

land rum, pot ash, lumber, fish, and the produce of the fishery, are the principal articles of export.

History.] On the 19th of March, 1627, the Plymouth council sealed a patent to Sir Henry Roswell, and five others, of all that part of New England, included between a line drawn three miles south of Charles river, and another three miles north of Merrimak river, from the Atlantick to the South Sea. This tract of country was called MASSACHUSETTS BAY. The Massachusetts tribe of Indians, lived around, and gave their name to the large bay at the bottom of this tract, hence the name Massachusetts Bay. The Indian word is *Mais Tchusaeg*, signifying the country this side the hills.

In 1630, seventeen ships from different ports in England, arrived in Massachusetts, with more than 1500 passengers, among whom were many persons of distinction. Incredible were the hardships they endured. Exposed to the relentless cruelties of the Indians, who, a few months before, had entered into a general conspiracy to extirpate the English; reduced to a scanty pittance of provisions, and that of a kind to which they had not been accustomed, and destitute of necessary accommodations, numbers sickened and died; so that before the end of the year, they lost 200 of their number. About this time, settlements were made at Charlestown, Boston, Dorchester, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Medford. The first General Court of Massachusetts was held on the 19th of October, 1631, not by representation, but by the freemen of the corporation at large.

In the years 1632 and 1633, great additions were made to the colony.

The year 1637, was distinguished by the Pequot wars, in which were slain five or six hundred Indians, and the tribe almost wholly destroyed. This struck such terrour into the Indians, that for forty years succeeding, they never openly commenced hostilities with the English.

The year 1638, was rendered memorable by a very great earthquake throughout New England.

In

In 1640, the importation of settlers ceased. The motives for emigrating to New England were removed by a change in the affairs of England. They who then professed to give the best account, say that in 298 ships, which were the whole number from the beginning of the colony, there arrived 21,200 passengers, men, women and children; perhaps about 4000 families. Since then more persons have removed from New England to other parts of the world, than have arrived from thence hither. The present inhabitants therefore of New England, are justly to be estimated a natural increase, by the blessing of Heaven, from the first 21,000 that arrived by the year 1640. It was judged that they had, at this time, 12,000 neat cattle, and 3000 sheep. The charge of transporting the families and their substance, was computed at £.192,000 sterling.

In 1648, we have the first instance of the credulity and infatuation respecting witchcraft, which, for some time, prevailed in this colony.

Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was accused of having so malignant a quality, as to cause vomiting, deafness, and violent pains by her touch. She was accordingly tried, condemned and executed. Happy would it have been, if this had been the only instance of this infatuation. But why shall we wonder at the magistrates of New England, when we find the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Hale, and others of high rank, in Old England, shortly after chargeable with as great delusion. The truth is, it was the spirit of the times; and the odium of the witchcraft and other infatuations, ought never to have been mentioned as peculiar to New England, or ascribed to their singular bigotry and superstition, as has been injuriously done by many European historians. The same spirit prevailed at this time in England, and was very probably brought from thence, as were most of the laws and customs of the first settlers in America. The same infatuation sprang up in Pennsylvania soon after its settlement.

The ſcrupulouſneſs of the people appears to have ariſen to its height in 1649, and was indeed ridiculous. The cuſtom of wearing long hair, 'after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians,' as they termed it, was deemed contrary to the word of God, 'which ſays it is a ſhame for a man to wear long hair.' This expreſſion of the Apoſtle Paul, induced theſe pious people to think this cuſtom criminal in all ages and nations. In a clergyman it was peculiarly offenſive, as they were required in an eſpecial manner to go *patentibus auribus*, with open ears.

The uſe of tobacco was prohibited under a penalty; and the ſmoke of it, in ſome manuſcripts, is compared to the ſmoke of the bottomleſs pit. The ſickneſs frequently produced by ſmoking tobacco was conſidered as a ſpecies of drunkenneſs, and hence what we now term ſmoking, was then often called 'drinking tobacco.' At length ſome of the clergy fell into the practice of ſmoking, and tobacco, by an act of government, 'was ſet at liberty.'

In 1656 began what has been generally called the perſecution of the Quakers. The firſt who openly profeſſed the principles of this ſect in this colony, were Mary Fisher and Ann Auſtin, who came from Barbadoes in July of this year. A few weeks after, nine others arrived in the ſhip Speedwell from London. On the 8th of September they were brought before the court of Aſſiſtants. It ſeems they had before affirmed that they were ſent by God to reprove the people for their ſins; they were accordingly queſtioned how they could make it appear that God ſent them? After pauſing, they anſwered that they had the ſame call that Abraham had to go out of his country. To other queſtions they gave rude and contemptuous anſwers, which is the reaſon aſſigned for committing them to priſon. A great number of their books, which they had brought over with intent to ſcatter them about the country, were ſeized and reſerved for the fire.

Severe laws were enacted againſt the Quakers, among which were the following:—Any Quaker, after the

the first conviction, if a man, was to lose one ear, and for the second offence, the other—a woman to be each time severely whipped—and the third time, whether man or woman, to have their tongues bored through with a red hot iron.

The persecution of any religious sect ever has been and ever will have a tendency to increase their number. Mankind are compassionate beings; and from a principle of pity they will often advocate a cause which their judgment disowns. Thus it was in the case of the Quakers; the spectators compassionated their sufferings, and then adopted their sentiments. Their growing numbers induced the legislature, in their October session, to pass a law to punish with death all Quakers who should return into the jurisdiction after banishment. Under this impolitick as well as unjust law, four persons only suffered death, and these had, in the face of prudence as well as of law, returned after having been banished. That some provision was necessary against these people so far as they were disturbers of civil peace and order, every one will allow; but such sanguinary laws against particular doctrines or tenets in religion are not to be defended.

The most that can be said for our ancestors is that they tried gentler means at first, which they found utterly ineffectual, and that they followed the examples of the authorities in most other states and in most ages of the world, who with the like absurdity have supposed every person could and ought to think as they did, and with the like cruelty have punished such as appeared to differ from them. We may add that it was with reluctance that these unnatural laws were carried into execution.

The laws in England at this time were very severe against the Quakers; and though none were actually put to death by publick execution, yet many were confined in prison, where they died in consequence of the rigour of the law. King Charles the second also, in a letter to the colony of Massachusetts, approved of their severity. The conduct of the Quakers, at

several

everal times, was ſuch as rendered them proper ſubjects of a mad houſe, or a houſe of correction; and it is to be lamented that ever any greater ſeverities were uſed. I will mention one or two inſtances of their conduct, which clearly manifeſt a ſpecies of madneſs. Thomas Newhouſe went into the meeting houſe at Salem with a couple of glaſs bottles, and broke them before the congregation, and threatened, *Thus will the Lord break you in pieces.* Another time M. Brewſter came in with her face ſmeared as black as a coal. Deborah Wilſon went through the ſtreets of Salem, naked as ſhe was born.' While we condemn the ſeverity with which the Quakers were treated on the one part, we cannot, at the ſame time, avoid cenſuring their imprudent, indelicate and infatuated conduct on the other.

In 1692, the ſpirit of infatuation reſpecting witchcraft was again revived in New England, and raged with uncommon violence. Several hundreds were accuſed, many were condemned, and ſome executed. Various have been the opinions reſpecting the deluſion which occaſioned this tragedy. Some pious people have believed there was ſomething ſupernatural in it, and that it was not all the effect of fraud and impoſture. Many are willing to ſuppoſe the accuſers to have been under bodily diſorders which affected their imaginations. This is kind and charitable, but ſcarcely probable. It is very poſſible that the whole was a ſcene of fraud and impoſture, began by young girls, who at firſt perhaps thought of nothing more than exciting pity and indulgence, and continued by adult perſons, who were afraid of being accuſed themſelves. The one and the other, rather than confeſs their fraud, ſuffered the lives of ſo many innocents to be taken away, through the credulity of judges and juries.

That the odium of this tragick conduct might not reſt upon the New Englanders alone, it ought here to be obſerved, that the ſame infatuation was at this time current in England. The law by which witches were condemned, was a copy of the ſtatute in England;

land; and the practice of the courts was regulated by precedents there afforded. Some late instances prove that England is not entirely cured of that delusion.

In 1721, the small pox made great havock in Boston and the adjacent towns. Of 5889 who took it in Boston, 844 died. Inoculation was introduced on this occasion, contrary however to the minds of the inhabitants in general. Dr. C. Mather, one of the principal ministers of Boston, had observed, in the philosophical transactions, a letter from Timonious from Constantinople, giving a favourable account of the operation. He recommended it to the physicians of Boston to make the experiment, but all declined but Dr. Boylston. To shew his confidence of success, he began with his own children and servants. Many pious people were struck with horrour at the idea, and were of opinion that if any of his patients should die, he ought to be treated as a murderer.

All orders of men in a greater or less degree, condemned a practice which is now universally approved, and to which thousands owe the preservation of their lives.

PROVINCE OF MAIN,

Including the lands which lie east, as far as Nova Scotia.

(Belonging to *Massachusetts.*)

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	miles.		
Length	300	between	43° and 46° North Latitude.
Breadth	104		4° and 8° East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by the Province of Quebeck; East, by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to the high lands, which divides this territory from Nova Scotia; Southeast, by the Atlantick ocean; West, by New Hampshire.

Civil division.] The whole Province of Main, and the territory to the east of it as far as the western boundary of Nova Scotia, were formerly in one county, by the name of Yorkshire. In 1761, this extensive county was divided into three counties. The easternmost,

easternmost, called LINCOLN,* contains all lands east of Sagadahok, and some part of Main.

A great part of this county is yet in a state of nature. It is however rapidly settling. The frontier inhabitants on each side of the Canada line, are but a few miles apart.

Next to Lincoln is CUMBERLAND county, of which Portland is the county town, and capital of the whole territory. This county contains nearly half the Old Province of Main. The rest of the Province of Main is included in YORK county. These three counties are subdivided into ninety four townships, of which Lincoln contains fifty three, Cumberland twenty, and York twenty one. These counties in 1778, had six regiments of militia.

Rivers.] St. Croix, Kennebeck, Sagadahok or Amerascoggin, and Saco, besides smaller rivers.

Bays and Capes.] The sea coast is indented with innumerable bays. Those worth noticing are Penobscot bay, at the mouth of Penobscot river, which is long and capacious. Casco Bay is between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is twenty five miles wide, and about fourteen in length. It is a most beautiful bay, interspersed with small islands, and forms the entrance into Sagadahok. It has a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. Wells bay lies between Cape Neddik, and Cape Porpoise.

Chief Town.] PORTLAND, which stands on a peninsula, and was formerly part of Falmouth. In July, 1786, the compact part of the town, and the port, were incorporated by the name of Portland. It has an excellent, safe and capacious harbour, but incapable of defence, except by a navy, and carries on a foreign trade, and the fishery, and builds some ships. The town is growing, and capable of great improvements. The old town of Falmouth, which included Portland, contained more than 700 families, in flourishing circumstances, when the British troops burnt it in 1775. It is now chiefly rebuilt.

Climate.]

* This county, as has before been observed, has lately been divided into Lincoln, Washington and Hancock counties.

Climate.] The heat in ſummer is intenſe, and the cold in winter equally extreme. All freſh water lakes, ponds and rivers are uſually paſſable on ice, from Chriſtmas, until the middle of March. The longeſt day is fifteen hours and ſixteen minutes, and the ſhortest eight hours and forty four minutes. The climate is very healthful. Many of the inhabitants live ninety years.

Face of the Country, Soil and Produce.] The face of the country, in regard to evenneſs or roughneſs, is ſimilar to the reſt of the New England States. Throughout this country, there is a greater proportion of dead ſwamps than in any other part of New England. The ſea coaſt is generally barren. In many towns the land is good for grazing. Wells and Scarborough have large tracts of ſalt marſh. The inland parts of Main are fertile, but newly and thinly ſettled. The low ſwamps are uſeleſs.

The grain raiſed here is principally Indian corn—little or no wheat—ſome rye, barley, oats and peas. The inhabitants raiſe excellent potatoes, in large quantities, which are frequently uſed inſtead of bread. Their butter has the preference to any in New England, owing to the goodneſs of the graſs, which is very ſweet and juicy. Apples, pears, plumbs, peaches and cherries grow here very well. Plenty of cyder, and ſome perry, is made in the ſouthern and weſtern parts of Main. The perry is made from choak pears, and is an agreeable liquor, having ſomething of the harſhneſs of claret wine, joined with the ſweetneſs of metheglin.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.] From the firſt ſettlement of Main until the year 1774 or 1775, the inhabitants generally followed the lumber trade to the neglect of agriculture. This afforded an immediate profit. Large quantities of corn and other grain were annually imported from Boſton and other places, without which it was ſuppoſed the inhabitants could not have ſubſiſted. But the late war, by rendering theſe reſources precarious, put the inhabitants upon their true intereſt, i. e. the cultivation of their lands, which, at a little

little diſtance from the ſea, are well adapted for raiſing grain. The inhabitants now raiſe a ſufficient quantity for their own conſumption; though too many are ſtill more fond of the axe than of the plough.

Exports.] This country abounds with lumber of various kinds, ſuch as maſts, which of late, however, have become ſcarce, white pine boards, ſhip timber, and every ſpecies of ſplit lumber manufactured from pine and oak; theſe are exported from Quamphegon in Berwick, Saco falls in Biddeford and Pepperilborough, Preſumſcut falls in Falmouth, and Ameraſcoggin falls in Brunſwick. The rivers abound with ſalmon in the Spring ſeaſon. On the ſea coaſt fiſh of various kinds are caught in plenty. Of theſe the cod fiſh are the principal. Dried fiſh furniſhes a capital article of export.

Character and Religion.] The inhabitants are a hardy, robuſt ſet of people. The males are early taught the uſe of the muſket, and from their frequent uſe of it in fowling, are expert markſmen. The people in general are humane and benevolent. The common people ought, by law, to have the advantage of a ſchool education; but there is here, as in other parts of New-England, too viſible a neglect.

As to religion, the people are moderate Calviniſts. Notwithſtanding Epiſcopacy was eſtabliſhed by their former charter, the churches are principally on the Congregational plan; but are candid, catholick and tolerant towards thoſe of other perſuaſions. In 1785, they had ſeventy two religious aſſemblies, to ſupply which were thirty four miniſters.

History.] The firſt attempt to ſetttle this country was made in 1607, on the weſt ſide of Sagadahok, near the ſea. No permanent ſettlement however was at this time effected. It does not appear that any further attempts were made until between the years 1620 and 1630.

In 1635, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a grant from the council at Plymouth, of the tract of country between the rivers Piſcataqua and Sagadahok, which is the mouth of Kennebeck; and up Kennebeck ſo far

far as to form a square of 120 miles. It is supposed that Sir Ferdinand first instituted government in this Province.

In 1639, Gorges obtained from the crown a charter of the soil and jurisdiction, containing as ample powers perhaps as the King of England ever granted to any subject.

Government was administered in this form until 1652, when the inhabitants submitted to the Massachusetts, who, by a new construction of their charter which was given to Rosswell and others, in 1628, claimed the soil and jurisdiction of the Province of Main as far as the middle of Casco Bay. Main then first took the name of Yorkshire; and county courts were held in the manner they were in Massachusetts, and the towns had liberty to send their deputies to the general court at Boston.

This country, from its first settlement, has been greatly harrassed by the Indians. In 1675, all the settlements were in a manner broken up and destroyed. From about 1692 until about 1702, was one continued scene of killing, burning and destroying. The inhabitants suffered much for several years preceding and following the year 1724. And so late as 1744 and 1748, persons were killed and captivated by the Indians in many of the towns next the sea. Since this period, the inhabitants have lived in peace, and have increased to upwards of 50,000 souls.

RHODE ISLAND.

	miles.		
Length	68	between	3° and 4° East Longitude.
Breadth	40		41° and 42° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North and East, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; South, by the Atlantick; West, by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Civil Divisions and Population. This state is divided into five counties. which are subdivided into thirty townships, as follows:

Counties.	Townships.	No. of inhabit.
Newport,	Newport,	5530
	Portsmouth,	1350
	Jamestown,	345
	Middletown,	674
	Tiverton,	1959
	Little Compton,	1341
	New Shoreham, or Block island.	
Washington,	Westerly,	1720
	North Kingston,	2328
	South Kingston,	2675
	Charlestown,	1523
	Exeter,	2058
	Richmond,	1094
	Hopkinton.	1735
Kent,	Warwick,	2112
	E. Greenwich,	1609
	W. Greenwich,	1698
	Coventry.	2107
Providence,	Providence,	4310
	Smithfield,	2217
	Scituate,	1628
	Gloucester,	2791
	Cumberland,	1548
	Cranston,	1589
	Johnston,	996
	N. Providence,	698
	Foster.	1763
Bristol,	Bristol,	1032
	Warren,	905
	Barrington.	534
Total, five.	Thirty.	51,896

A census of the inhabitants was made in 1774, when they amounted to 59,103. The diminution of inhabitants in the state in nine years, 7623. In Newport, 3679, almost half the whole number. Some towns have gained 389. The number of inhabitants in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was, in the year

1730	15,302 Whites. 2,633 Blacks.	1748	29,755 Whites. 4,373 Blacks.	1761	35,939 Whites. 4,697 Blacks.	1774	54,435 Whites. 5,243 Blacks.
				1783	48,558 Whites. 3,361 Blacks.		

The

The inhabitants are chiefly of English extraction. The original settlers migrated from Massachusetts.

Bays and Islands.] Narraganset Bay makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east and west. It embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Conannicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's and Hog islands.

Rhode Island is thirteen miles long from north to south, and four miles wide, and is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. It is a noted resort for invalids from southern climates. The island is exceedingly pleasant and healthful; and is celebrated for its fine women. Travellers, with propriety, call it the *Eden* of America. It suffered much by the late war. Some of its most ornamental country seats were destroyed, and their fine groves, orchards, and fruit trees, wantonly cut down. The soil is of a superiour quality.

Rivers.] Providence and Taunton rivers both fall into Narraganset Bay; the former is navigable as far as Providence, thirty miles from the sea; the latter is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.

Climate.] Rhode Island is as healthful a country as any part of North America. The winters, in the maritime parts of the state, are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode Island, where the extreme heats, which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea.

Soil and Productions.] This state, generally speaking, is a country for pasture, and not for grain. It however produces corn, rye, barley, oats and flax, and culinary plants and roots in great variety and abundance. Its natural growth is the same as in the other New England states. The western and northwestern parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are barren and rocky. In the Narraganset country the land is fine for grazing. The people are generally farmers, and raise great numbers of the finest and largest neat cattle.

cattle in America; some of them weighing from 16 to 1800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Narraganset is famed for an excellent breed of pacing horses. They are strong, and remarkable for their speed, and for their excellency in enduring the fatigues of a long journey.

Trade.] Before the war, the merchants in Rhode Island imported from Great Britain, dry goods; from Holland, money; from Africa, slaves; from the West Indies, sugars, coffee and molasses; and from the neighbouring colonies, lumber and provisions.

The present exports from the state, are flax seed, lumber, horses, cattle, fish, poultry, onions, cheese and barley. The imports, consisting of European and West India goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras, exceed the exports. About 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this state.

Chief Towns.] Newport and Providence are the two principal towns in the state. Newport lies in lat. 41° 35′. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it and ride in perfect security. The town lies north and south upon a gradual ascent as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie westward upon the Main. Newport contains about 1000 houses, built chiefly of wood, and 5530 inhabitants. It has nine houses for publick worship: Three for the Baptists, two for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and a synagogue for the Jews. The other publick buildings are, a state house, and an edifice for the publick library. The situation, form and architecture of the state house, give it the preference to most publick buildings in America. It stands sufficiently elevated, and a long wharf and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour.

Providence is situated on Providence river, about thirty miles northwest of Newport, in latitude 41° 51′ north.

north. It is at present by far the most flourishing town in the state. It contains 700 houses, and upwards of 4300 inhabitants. Its publick buildings are, a college, an elegant church for Baptists, two for Congregationalists, besides others for other denominations. This town carries on a large foreign trade, and an extensive and gainful traffick with the surrounding country. The town is situated on both sides of the river, and is connected by a commodious bridge.

Fishes.] In the rivers and bays are plenty of fish, to the amount of more than seventy different kinds, so that in the seasons of fish, the markets are alive with them. Travellers are agreed that Newport furnishes the best fish market in the world.

Religion.] The constitution of the state admits of no religious establishments, any further than depends upon the voluntary choice of individuals. All men professing one Supreme Being, are equally protected by the laws, and no particular sect can claim preeminence. This unlimited liberty in religion, is one principal cause why there is such a variety of religious sects in Rhode Island. The baptists are the most numerous of any denomination in the state. They, as well as the other baptists in New England, are chiefly upon the Calvinistick plan as to doctrines, and independents in regard to church government. The baptists in general refuse to communicate with other denominations; for they hold that immersion is necessary to baptism, and that baptism is necessary to communion. Therefore they suppose it inconsistent for them to admit unbaptised persons (as others are in their view) to join with them in this ordinance. The number of their congregations in New England, in 1784, was 155. Of these, seventy one were in Massachusetts; twenty five in New Hampshire; thirty in Rhode Island, and twenty nine in Connecticut.

The other religious denominations in Rhode Island are congregationalists, friends or quakers, episcopalians, moravians, and jews. Besides these, there is a considerable number of the people who can be reduced

ed to no particular denomination, and are, as to religion, strictly *Nothingarians*.

Literature.] The literature of this state is confined principally to the towns of Newport and Providence. There are men of learning and abilities scattered through other towns, but they are rare. The bulk of the inhabitants in other parts of the state, are involved in greater ignorance perhaps than in any other part of New England. An impartial history of their transactions since the peace, would evince the truth of the above observations.

At Providence, is Rhode Island college. The charter for founding this Seminary of Learning, was granted by the general assembly of the state, in 1764. This institution was first founded at Warren, in 1769. And in the year 1770, the college was removed to Providence, where a large, elegant building was erected for its accommodation, by the generous donations of individuals, mostly from the town of Providence. It is situated on a hill to the east of the town; and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, by commanding an extensive, variegated prospect, it furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide, with a projection of ten feet each side. It has an entry lengthwise, with rooms on each side. There are forty eight rooms for the accommodation of students, and eight larger ones for publick uses. The roof is covered with slate.

This institution is under the instruction of a president, a professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor of mathematicks and astronomy, a professor of natural history, and three tutors. The several classes are instructed in the learned languages, and the various arts and sciences. The institution has a library of between two and three thousand volumes, containing a valuable collection of ancient and modern authors. Also a small, but valuable philosophical apparatus. Nearly all the funds of the college are at interest in the treasury of the state, and amount to almost two thousand pounds.

Curiosities.]

Curiosities.] In Pawtucket river, four miles from Providence, is a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built, which divides the commonwealth of Massachusetts from the state of Rhode Island. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of fifty feet. The water passes through several chasms in a rock which runs diametrically across the bed of the stream, and serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene; which would otherwise have been indescribably charming and romantick.

Constitution.] The constitution of this state is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in the fourteenth year of his reign; and the frame of government was not essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the state consists of two branches; a senate or upper house, composed of ten members, called in the charter *assistants*; and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday of May, and the last Wednesday in October.

History.] This State was first settled from Massachusetts. Motives of the same kind with those which are well known to have occasioned the settlement of most of the other United States, gave birth to this. The emigrants from England who came to Massachusetts, though they did not perfectly agree in religious sentiments, had been tolerably united by their common zeal against the ceremonies of the church of England. But as soon as they were removed from ecclesiastical courts, and possessed of a patent allowing liberty of conscience, they fell into disputes and contentions among themselves. And notwithstanding all their sufferings and complaints in England, excited by the principle of uniformity (such is human nature) the majority here were as fond of this

principle,

principle, as those from whose persecution they had fled.

The true grounds of religious liberty were not embraced or understood at this time by any sect. While all disclaimed persecution for the sake of conscience, a regard for the publick peace, and for the preservation of the church of Christ from infection, together with the obstinacy of the hereticks, was urged in justification of that, which, stripped of all its disguises, the light of nature and the laws of Christ, in the most solemn manner condemn.

Mr. Roger Williams, a minister, who came over to Salem in 1630, was charged with holding a variety of errours, and was at length banished from the then colony of Massachusetts, and afterwards from Plymouth, *as a disturber of the peace of the Church and Commonwealth*; and, as he says, 'a bull of excommunication was sent after him.' He had several treaties with Myantonomo and Canonicus, the Narraganset Sachems, in 1634 and 1635; who assured him he should not want for land. And in 1634-5 he and twenty others, his followers, who were voluntary exiles, came to a place called by the Indians Mooshausuck, and by him *Providence*. Here they settled, and though secured from the Indians by the terrour of the English, they for a considerable time greatly suffered through fatigue and want.

As the original inhabitants of this State were persecuted, at least in their own opinion, for the sake of conscience, a most liberal and free toleration was established by them. So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that, as has been already hinted, no contract between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious institutions, have been more neglected in this, than in any other of the New England States. Mr. Williams is said to have become a Baptist in a few years after his settling at Providence, and to have formed a church of that persuasion.

Through

Through the whole of the late unnatural war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this State have manifested a patriotick spirit; their troops have behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the second general in the field.*

* General Greene.

CONNECTICUT.

Length 82 miles.	between	41° and 42° 2′	North Latitude.
Breadth 57		1° 50′ and 3° 20′	East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Massachusetts; East, by Rhode Island; South, by the sound, which divides it from Long Island; West, by the state of New York.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this state are Connecticut, Housatonik, the Thames, and their branches. The Housatonick* passes through a number of pleasant towns, and empties into the sound between Stratford and Milford. It is navigable twelve miles, to Derby. In this river, between Salisbury and Canaan, is a cataract, where the water of the whole river, which is 150 yards wide, falls about sixty feet perpendicularly, in a perfectly white sheet. A copious mist arises, in which floating rainbows are seen in various places at the same time, exhibiting a scene exceedingly grand and beautiful.

The Thames empties into Long Island sound at New London. It is navigable fourteen miles, to Norwich Landing. Here it loses its name, and branches into Shetucket, on the east, and Norwich or Little river, on the west. The city of Norwich stands on the tongue of land between these rivers. Little river, about a mile from its mouth, has a remarkable and very romantick cataract. A rock ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, extends quite across the channel of the river. Over this the whole river pitches, in one entire sheet upon a bed of rocks below. Here the river is compressed into a very narrow channel between

* An Indian name, signifying *Over the Mountain.*

tween two craggy cliffs, one of which towers to a considerable height. The channel descends gradually, is very crooked and covered with pointed rocks. Upon these the water swiftly tumbles, foaming with the most violent agitation, fifteen or twenty rods, into a broad bason which spreads before it. At the bottom of the perpendicular falls, the rocks are curiously excavated by the constant pouring of the water. Some of the cavities, which are all of a circular form, are five or six feet deep. The smoothness of the water above its descent—the regularity and beauty of the perpendicular fall—the tremendous roughness of the other, and the craggy, towering cliff which impends the whole, present to the view of the spectator a scene indescribably delightful and majestick. On this river are some of the finest mill seats in New England.

Harbours.] The two principal harbours are at New London and New Haven. The former opens to the south. From the light house, which stands at the mouth of the harbour, to the town, is about three miles; the breadth is three quarters of a mile, and in some places more. The harbour has from five to six fathoms water—a clear bottom—tough ooze, and as far as one mile above the town is entirely secure, and commodious for large ships.

New Haven harbour is greatly inferiour to that of New London. It is a bay which sets up northerly from the sound, about four miles. Its entrance is about half a mile wide. It has very good anchorage, and two and an half fathoms at low water, and three fathoms and four feet at common tides.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. As many as one in forty six of the inhabitants of Connecticut, who were living in 1774, were upwards of seventy years old. From accurate calculation it is found that about one in eight live to the age of seventy years and upwards, one in thirteen, to the age of eighty years, and one in about thirty to the age of ninety.

Connecticut

Connecticut is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies; and is exceedingly well watered. Some ſmall parts of it are thin and barren. It lies in the fifth and ſixth northern climates, and has a ſtrong, fertile ſoil. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the ſtate, oats and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late buck wheat—flax in large quantities—ſome hemp, potatoes of ſeveral kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. fruits of all kinds, which are common to the climate. The ſoil is very well calculated for paſture and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horſes. The beef, pork, butter and cheeſe of Connecticut, are equal to any in the world.

Trade.] The trade of Connecticut is principally with the Weſt India Iſlands, and is carried on in veſſels from ſixty to one hundred and forty tons. The exports conſiſt of horſes, mules, oxen, oak ſtaves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fiſh, beef, pork, &c. Horſes, live cattle and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, Daniſh and French ports. Beef and fiſh are liable to ſuch heavy duties in the French iſlands, as that little profit ariſes to the merchant who ſends them to their ports. Pork and flour are prohibited.

Connecticut has a large number of coaſting veſſels employed in carrying the produce of the ſtate to other ſtates. To Rhode Iſland, Maſſachuſetts and New Hampſhire they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye.—To North and South Carolinas and Georgia, butter, cheeſe, ſalted beef, cyder, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return rice, indigo and money. But as New York is nearer, and the ſtate of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, eſpecially of the weſtern parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl aſhes, flax ſeed, beef, pork, cheeſe and butter, in large quantities. Moſt of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the ſame market.

Manufactures.]

Manufactures.] The farmers in Connecticut and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, decent homespun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger texture, and much more durable than those imported from France and Great Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handsome. A variety of manufactories have been established in different parts of Connecticut, which are flourishing and productive.

Civil Divisions and Population.] Connecticut is divided into eight counties, viz. Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland. These counties are subdivided into 79 townships, each of which is a corporation.

The following TABLE exhibits a view of the population, &c. of this state in 1782. Since this time the counties of Middlesex and Tolland have been constituted, and a number of new townships have impoliticky been incorporated.

Counties.	Towns where the Courts are held.	Number of Townships.	Males between 16 and 50.	Total whites.	Tot. Blacks Ind. & Neg.	Number of Females in the state, 103,735. Population for every square mile about 45.
Hartford.	Hartford, Middletown,* Tolland.*	21	10,815	55,647	1320	
New Haven.	New Haven.	9	4,776	25,092	885	
New London.	New London, Norwich.	8	5,884	31,131	1920	
Fairfield.	Fairfield, Danbury.	10	5,755	29,722	1134	
Windham.	Windham.	12	5,361	28,185	485	
Litchfield.	Litchfield.	19	6,797	33,127	529	
	Total.	79	39,388	202,877	6273	

Connecticut

* Middletown and Tolland are [illegible] shire towns of Middlesex and Tolland counties. [illegible] are also held at Haddam, which is the half shire town of Middlesex county.

Connecticut is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the thirteen states. It is laid out in small farms from fifty to three or four hundred acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee simple. The whole state resembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry that is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniencies of life in great plenty.

Character, Manners, &c.] In addition to what has been already said on these particulars, under New England, it may be observed, that the people of Connecticut are remarkably fond of having all their disputes, even those of the most trivial kind, settled *according to law*. The prevalence of this litigious spirit, affords employment and support for a numerous body of lawyers. The number of actions entered annually upon the several dockets in the state, justifies the above observations. That party spirit, however, which is the bane of political happiness, has not raged with such violence in this state as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Publick proceedings have been conducted, generally, and especially of late, with much calmness and candour. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to secure them. The state was never in greater political tranquillity than at present.

Religion.] The best in the world, perhaps, for a republican government. As to the mode of exercising church government and discipline, it might not improperly be called a republican religion. Each church is a separate jurisdiction, and claims authority to choose their own minister, to exercise government, and enjoy gospel ordinances within itself. The churches, however, are not independent of each other; they are associated for mutual benefit and convenience. The associations have power to license candidates for the ministry, to consult for the general welfare, and to recommend measures to be adopted by the churches, but have no authority to enforce them. When disputes arise in churches, councils are called by the parties, to settle them; but their power is only advisory.

There are as many associations in the state as there are counties; and they meet twice in a year. These are all combined in one general association, who meet annually.

All religions that are consistent with the peace of society, are tolerated in Connecticut. There are very few religious sects in this state. The bulk of the people are congregationalists. Besides these, there are episcopalians and baptists. The episcopalian churches are respectable, and are under the superintendence of a Bishop. There were twenty nine congregations of the baptists, in 1784. These congregations, with those in the neighbouring states, meet in associations, by delegation, annually. These associations consist of messengers chosen and sent by the churches. Some of their principles are, "The imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity; the inability of man to recover himself; effectual calling by sovereign grace; justification by imputed righteousness; immersion for baptism, and that on profession of faith and repentance; congregational churches, and their independency; reception into them upon evidence of sound conversion." The baptists, during the late war, were active friends to their country; and by their early approbation of the new form of government, have manifested the continuance of their patriotick sentiments.

Chief Towns.] There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maratime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five incorporated towns or cities, viz. Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Middletown. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are the capitals of the state. The general assembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually.

HARTFORD is situated at the head of navigation on the west side of Connecticut river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the sound. Its buildings are, a state house; two churches for congregationalists; a distillery, besides upwards of 300 dwelling houses, a number of which are handsomely built with brick. Hartford is advantageously situated for trade, has a

very

very fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich flourishing commercial town.

New Haven lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north from the sound. It covers part of a large plain, which is circumscribed on three sides by high hills or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. The town was originally laid out in squares of sixty rods. Many of these squares have been divided by cross streets. Four streets run northwest and southeast, these are crossed by others at right angles. Near the center of the city is the publick square; on and around which are the publick buildings, which are a state house, college and chapel, three churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. These are all handsome and commodious buildings. The college, chapel, state house, and one of the churches, are of brick. The publick square is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful.

There are about 500 dwelling houses in the city, and between 3 and 4000 souls. About one in seventy die annually; this proves the healthfulness of its climate. Indeed as to pleasantness of situation and salubrity of air, New Haven is not exceeded by any city in America. It carries on a considerable trade with New York and the West India islands.

New London stands on the west side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the sound. It has two places for publick worship, one for episcopalians and one for congregationalists, and about 300 dwelling houses. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut. A considerable part of the town was burnt by the infamous Benedict Arnold, in 1781. It has since been rebuilt.

Norwich stands at the head of Thames river, 12 or 14 miles north from New London. It is a commercial city, has a rich and extensive back country, and avails itself of its natural advantages at the head of navigation. Its situation upon a river which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills and water machines of all kinds, renders it very eligible in

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a manufactural view. The inhabitants are not neglectful of the advantages which nature has so liberally given them. They manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthern ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The city contains about 450 dwelling houses, a court house, and two churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians.

MIDDLETOWN is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut river, fifteen miles south of Hartford. It is the principal town in Middlesex county—has about 300 houses—a court house—one church for congregationalists—one for episcopalians—a naval office—and carries on a large and increasing trade.

Four miles south of Hartford is WETHERSFIELD, a very pleasant town, of between two and three hundred houses, situated on a fine soil, with an elegant brick church for congregationalists. This town is noted for raising onions.

Literature and College.] In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. The several townships in the state are divided into districts, and in each district, a school is kept a greater or less part of every year.—More than one third of the monies raised by a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of schools. Grammar schools are kept in various parts of the state. At Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, and Windham, academies have been instituted; and some of them are flourishing and respectable.

The only college in this state is YALE COLLEGE, at New Haven, founded in the year 1700. It was named after Governour Yale, who was one of its principal benefactors. The buildings are, Connecticut Hall, 100 feet long and 40 wide, with 32 convenient rooms, a Chapel, in which are the Library and Museum, and a large and convenient dining hall, all built of brick. The college library consists of 2500 volumes. The philosophical apparatus consists of the principal machines necessary for exhibiting most of the experiments

in

in the whole course of experimental philosophy. An addition of £.300 worth is shortly to be added to it. The regulation of the college is committed, by charter, to eleven ministers of the gospel, who are a corporate body, and hold estates, appoint officers, confer degrees, &c. The present officers of the college are, a President, who is also a Professor of Ecclesiastical History; a Professor of Divinity, and three Tutors. Upwards of 2000 have received the honours of this university; of whom about 640 have been ordained to the work of the ministry. As many as five sixths of those who have been educated at this college, were natives of Connecticut.

Government.] This state has no other constitution than what originated from the charter of Charles II. granted in 1662. Agreeably to this charter, the legislative authority is vested in a Governour, Deputy Governour, twelve counsellors, and the representatives of the people, (not exceeding two from each town) styled the *General Assembly.* This assembly is divided into two branches, called the *upper* and *lower* houses; the former is composed of the Governours and counsellors, who are chosen annually in May; the latter of the representatives, who are chosen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions on the second Thursdays of May and October. The qualifications of freemen, who elect all the members of the General Assembly, are maturity of years, quiet and peaceable behaviour, a civil conversation, and forty shillings freehold, or forty pounds personal estate.

History.] The first English settlements in Connecticut, were made in the fall of 1635, by emigrants from Newtown, Dorchester, and Watertown, in Massachusetts. The first court held in Connecticut, was at Hartford, April 26th, 1636.

About the year 1644, a war broke out between the Mohegan and Narraganset Indians. A personal quarrel between Myantonomo, sachem of the Narragansets, and Uncas sachem of the Mohegans, was the foundation of the war.

Myantonomo raised an army of 900 warriours, and marched towards the Mohegan country. Uncas, by his spies, received timely notice of their approach. His seat of residence was in some part of Norwich. He quickly collected 600 of his bravest warriours, and told them, "The Narragansets must not come into our town, we must meet them." They accordingly marched about three miles to a large plain, where the two armies met, and halted within bow shot of each other. A parley was proposed by Uncas, and agreed to by Myantonomo. The sachems met, and Uncas addressed his enemy as follows: "You have a great many brave men—so have I; you and I have quarrelled, but these warriours, what have they done? Shall they die to avenge a private quarrel between us? No. Come like a brave man, as you pretend to be, and let us fight. If you kill me, my men shall be yours, if I kill you, your men shall be mine." Myantonomo replied, "My men came to fight, and they shall fight." Uncas, like an experienced warriour, aware of the result of the conference from the superiour force of his enemy, had previously signified to his men, that if Myantonomo refused to fight him in single combat, he would immediately fall, which was to be the signal for them to begin the attack. As soon therefore as Myantonomo had finished his laconick speech, Uncas dropped, his men instantly obeyed the signal, and poured in a shower of arrows upon the unsuspecting Narragansets, and rushing on with their horrid yells and savage fierceness, put them to flight. Many were killed on the spot; the rest were closely pursued, and some were precipitately driven down craggy precipices, and dashed in pieces. At a place called, from this event, Sachem's Plain, Uncas overtook and seized Myantonomo by the shoulder. They sat down together; and Uncas, with a hoop, called in his men, and the battle ceased. Doubtful what to do with the royal prisoner, Uncas and his warriours, in council, determined to carry him to the Governour and council at Hartford, and be advised by them. Thither he was accordingly conducted. The Governour having advised with his

council

council, told Uncas, that the English were not then at war with the Narragansets, and of course, that it was not proper for them to intermeddle in the matter. Uncas was left to do with him as he pleased. Myantonomo was conducted back to the plain where he was taken, and put to death by Uncas himself. The tragick scene did not end with his death. Uncas, after the manner of the Indians, with his tomahawk, cut off a large piece of flesh from the shoulder of his slaughtered enemy, broiled and ate it, saying, with an air of savage triumph, "It is the sweetest meat I ever ate; it makes me have a stout heart." His body was afterwards buried, and a pillar erected over it, the remains of which are visible to this day.

The history of Connecticut is marked with traces of the same spirit, which has been mentioned as characteristick of the Massachusetts, in different stages of their history. Indeed, as Massachusetts was the stock whence Connecticut proceeded, this is to be expected.

The colony of Connecticut expressed their disapprobation of the use of tobacco, in an act of their general assembly at Hartford, in 1647, wherein it was ordered, "That no person under the age of twenty years, nor any other that hath already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco, until he shall have brought a certificate from under the hand of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in physick, that it is useful for him; and also that he hath received a license from the court for the same. All others who had addicted themselves to the use of tobacco, were, by the same court, prohibited taking it in any company, or at their labours, or on their travels, unless they were ten miles at least from any house, or more than once a day, though not in company, on pain of a fine of *six pence* for each time; to be proved by one substantial evidence. The constable in each town to make presentment of such transgressions to the particular court, and upon conviction, the fine to be paid without gainsaying.

Nor were the Connecticut settlers behind their brethren in Massachusetts in regard to their severity

against

against the Quakers; and they have the same apology.* The general court of New Haven, 1658, passed a severe law against the Quakers. They introduced their law with this preamble:

"Whereas there is a cursed sect of heriticks lately sprung up in the world, commonly called Quakers, who take upon them that they are immediately sent from God, and infallibly assisted by the spirit, who yet speak and write blasphemous opinions, despise government, and the order of God in church and commonwealth, speaking evil of dignities, &c.

"Ordered, That whosoever shall bring, or cause to be brought, any known Quaker or Quakers, or other blasphemous hereticks, shall forfeit the sum of £50." Also, if a Quaker come into this jurisdiction on civil business, the time of his stay shall be limited by the civil authority, and he shall not use any means to corrupt or seduce others. On his first arrival, he shall appear before the magistrate, and from him have license to pass on his business. And (for the better prevention of hurt to the people) have one or more to attend upon him at his charge, &c. The penalties in case of disobedience, were whipping, imprisonment, labour, and a deprivation of all converse with any person. For the second offence, the person was to be branded in the hand with the letter H; to suffer imprisonment, and be put to labour. For the third, to be branded in the other hand, imprisoned, &c. as before. For the fourth, the offender was to have his tongue bored through with a red hot iron, imprisoned, and kept to labour, until sent away at their own charge. Any person who should attempt to defend the sentiments of the Quakers, was, for the third offence, to be sentenced to banishment.

Had the pious framers of these laws paid a due attention to the excellent advice of that sagacious doctor of the law, Gamaliel, they would, perhaps, have been prevented from the adoption of such severe and unjustifiable measures. This wise man, when his countrymen were about to be outrageous in persecuting the apostles, addressed them in the following words, which

* See Hist. Massachusetts, p. 91.

merit

merit to be engraved in letters of gold: "REFRAIN FROM THESE MEN, AND LET THEM ALONE: FOR IF THIS COUNSEL OR THIS WORK BE OF MEN, IT WILL COME TO NOUGHT: BUT IF IT BE OF GOD, YE CANNOT OVERTHROW IT; LEST HAPLY YE BE FOUND EVEN TO FIGHT AGAINST GOD. This divine maxim was but little attended to in times of persecution. Our ancestors seem to have left it to posterity to make the important discovery, that persecution is the direct method to multiply its objects.

But these people, who have been so much censured and ridiculed, had perhaps as many virtues as their posterity; and had they an advocate to defend their cause, he no doubt might find as broad a field for ridicule, and as just a foundation for censure, in the survey of modern manners, as has been afforded in any period since the settlement of America. It would be wise then in the moderns, who stand elevated upon the shoulders of their ancestors, with the book of *their* experience spread before them, to improve their virtues and veil their faults.

In 1672, the laws of the colony were revised, and the general court ordered them to be printed; and also, that "every family should buy one of the law books. Such as pay in silver, to have a book for twelve pence; such as pay in wheat, to pay a peck and a half a book; and such as pay in pease, to pay two shillings a book, the pease at three shillings the bushel." Perhaps it is owing to this early and universal spread of law books, that the people of Connecticut are, to this day, so fond of the law.

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There has been more emigrations from this, than from any of the other states, and yet it is at present full of inhabitants. This increase, under the divine benediction, may be ascribed to several causes. The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious, sagacious husbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessaries, most of the conveniencies, and but few of the luxuries of life. They of course must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can subsist with as much independence

independence as is consistent with happiness. The subsistence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions. There is no necessity of serving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers, who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, induces the husbandman to marry young. The cultivations of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day; eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladsome heart; at night, devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily blessings, retires to rest, and his sleep is sweet. Such circumstances as these have greatly contributed to the amazing increase of inhabitants in this state.

Besides, the people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown estates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and must continue to be so, as long as estates descend as they now do. No person is prohibited from voting, or from being elected into office, on account of his poverty. He who has the most merit, not he who has the most money, is generally chosen into publick office. As instances of this, it is to be observed, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have arisen to the first offices in the state, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That base business of electioneering, which is so directly calculated to introduce wicked and designing men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wishes to be chosen into office, acts wisely, for that end, when he keeps his desires to himself.

The revolution, which so essentially affected the governments of most of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, they

they elected their own Governour, and all subordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the same manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republick, and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republick as has ever existed. While other states, more monarchical in their government and manners, have been under a necessity of undertaking the difficult task of altering their old, or forming new, constitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by these means, has avoided those convulsions which have rent other states into violent parties.

NEW YORK.

	miles.		
Length	350	between	40° 40′ and 45° North Latitude.
Breadth	300		5°, West and 1° 30′ East Longitude.

BOUNDED Southeastwardly, by the Atlantick ocean; East, by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont; North, by the 45th degree of latitude, which divides it from Canada; Northwestwardly, by the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; Southwest and South, by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The whole state contains about 44,000 square miles, equal to 28,160.000 acres.

Rivers.] *Hudson's* river is one of the largest and finest rivers in the United States. It rises in the mountainous country between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. Its length is about 250 miles. The course of the river from Lake George to New York, where it empties into York bay, is very uniformly south, 12 or 15° west. From Albany to Lake George is sixty five miles. This distance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occasioned by falls, of half a mile each.

The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for sloops

sloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. About 60 miles above New York, the water becomes fresh.

The river St. Lawrence divides this state from Canada. It rises in Lake Ontario, runs northeastward, embosoms Montreal, which stands upon an island, passes by Quebeck, and empties by a broad mouth into the bay of St. Lawrence.

Onondago river rises in the lake of the same name, runs westwardly into Lake Ontario at Oswego.

Mohawks river rises to the northward of Fort Stanwix, and runs southwardly to the fort, then eastward 110 miles, into the Hudson. The Cohoez, in this river, are a great curiosity. They are about two miles from its entrance into the Hudson. The river is about 100 yards wide; the rock over which it pours, as over a mill dam, extends almost in a line from one side of the river to the other, and is about thirty feet perpendicular height. Including the descent above, the fall is as much as sixty or seventy feet. The rocks below, in some places, are worn many feet deep by the constant friction of the water. The view of this tremendous cataract is diminished by the height of the banks on each side of the river.

Tyoga river rises in the Allegany mountains, runs eastwardly, and empties in the Susquehannah at Tyoga point. It is boatable about fifty miles.

Seneca river rises in the Seneca country, and empties into the Onondago river, a little above the falls. It is boatable from the lakes downwards.

Cheneffee river rises near the source of the Tyoga, and runs northwardly by the Cheneffee castle and flats, and empties into Lake Ontario, eighty miles east of Niagara fort.

The settlements already made in this state, are chiefly upon two narrow oblongs, extending from the city of New York, east and north. The one east, is Long Island, which is 140 miles long, and narrow, and surrounded by the sea. The one extending north is about forty miles in breadth, and bisected by the Hudson. And such is the intersection of the whole state,

by

by the branches of the Hudſon, the Delaware, the Suſquehannah, and other rivers which have been mentioned, that there are few places throughout its whole extent, that are more than fifteen or twenty miles from ſome boatable or navigable ſtream.

Bays and Lakes.] York bay, which is nine miles long and four broad, ſpreads to the ſouthward before the city of New York. It is formed by the confluence of the Eaſt and Hudſon's rivers, and emboſoms ſeveral ſmall iſlands, of which Governour's iſland is the principal. It communicates with the ocean through the *Narrows*, between Staten and Long iſlands, which are ſcarcely two miles wide. The paſſage up to New York, from Sandy Hook, the point of land that extends fartheſt into the ſea, is ſafe, and not above twenty miles in length. The common navigation is between the eaſt and weſt banks, in about twenty two feet water. There is a light houſe at Sandy Hook, on Jerſey ſhore.

South bay is the ſouthern branch or head of Lake Champlain. It commences at the falls of a creek, which is navigable ſeveral miles into the country, and forms moſt excellent meadows. From the falls to Ticonderoga, is thirty miles. The bay is generally half a mile wide near the head, but in ſeveral places below, a mile. Its banks are ſteep hills or cliffs of rocks, generally inacceſſible. At Ticonderoga, this bay unites with Lake George, which comes from the ſouthweſt, towards the Hudſon, and is about thirty five miles long, and one mile broad. After their union, they are contracted to a ſmall breadth, between Ticonderoga, on the weſt, and Mount Independence, on the eaſt. They then open into Lake Champlain before deſcribed.

Oneida Lake lies about twenty miles weſt of Fort Stanwix, and extends weſtward about 25 miles.

Salt Lake is ſmall, and empties into Seneca river, ſoon after its junction with the Onondago river. This lake is ſtrongly impregnated with ſaline particles, which circumſtance gave riſe to its name. The Indians make their ſalt from it.

Lake Otſego, at the head of Suſquehannah river, is about nine miles long, and narrow.

Caniaderago Lake is nearly as large as Lake Otſego, and ſix miles weſt of it. A ſtream, by the name of Oaks Creek, iſſues from it, and falls into the Suſquehannah river, about five miles below Otſego. The beſt cheeſe in the ſtate of New York is made upon this creek.

Chatoque Lake is the ſource of Conawongo river, which empties into the Allegany. From the northweſt part of this lake to Lake Erie, is nine miles, and was once a communication uſed by the French.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The ſtate, to ſpeak generally, is interſected by ridges of mountains running in a northeaſt and ſouthweſt direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is a dead level, of a fine, rich ſoil, covered in its natural ſtate, with maple, beach, birch, cherry, black walnut, locuſt, hickory, and ſome mulberry trees. On the banks of Lake Erie, are a few cheſnut and oak ridges. Hemlock ſwamps are interſperſed thinly thro' the country. All the creeks that empty into Lake Erie, have falls, which afford many excellent mill ſeats.

Eaſt of the Allegany mountains, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared, afford fine paſture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peaſe, graſs, oats, Indian corn.

Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed, and exported. Indian corn and peaſe are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption.

The beſt lands in this ſtate, lie along the Mohawks river, and weſt of the Allegany mountains, and are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled.

Civil Diviſions, Population, &c.] This ſtate, agreeably to an act of their legiſlature, paſſed in March 1788, is divided into ſixteen counties; which, by another act paſſed at the ſame time, were divided into townſhips, as in the following TABLE.

COUNTIES.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Total No. of Inhabit'ts.	Blacks.	Apportionment of a tax of £.24,000	No. of Towns.
New York,	New York, City,	23,614	2103	£.6100	‡
Albany,	Albany,	72,360	4690	2950	15
Suffolk,	East Hampton, Huntington,	13,793	1068	2000	8
Queens,	Jamaica,	13,084	2183	2000	6
Kings,	Flatbush, Brooklyn,	3,986	1317	900	6
Richmond,	Richmond,	3,152	693	450	4
West Chester,	Bedford, Whiteplains,	20,554	1250	1700	21
Orange,	Goshen, Orange,	14,062	858	1200	6
Ulster,	Kingston,	22,143	2662	1700	13
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	32,630	1645	2550	12
Columbia,*	Hudson, Kinderhook,			1250	7
Washington,	Salem,	4,456	15	400	9
Clinton,*	Plattsburgh,				4
Montgomery,	Johnstown,	15,057	405	800	9
Cumberland‖					
Gloucester,‖					
Total sixteen.		238,897	18,889	£.24,000	124

The

* These two counties were not constituted in 1786, when the above enumeration was made, and were included in some of the other counties.

‖ These counties are claimed by New York, but are within the limits and under the jurisdiction of Vermont.

‡ Not mentioned in the act.

The number of inhabitants in this ſtate, in 1786, was 238,897; of which 18,889 were negroes.

The population for every ſquare mile, including the whole ſtate, is only five, ſo that this ſtate is but a ninth part as populous as Connecticut. But it is to be conſidered that Connecticut has no waſte lands, and not half the ſtate of New York is ſettled.

The unhappy ſpirit of diſaffection and jealouſy, which formerly ſubſiſted, in a high degree, between the province of New York and the New England colonies, has, ſince the revolution, in a great meaſure ſubſided, and would perhaps have now been extinct, had it not been unfortunately revived, of late, by ſome political and commercial differences. But the growing liberality of both parties, and a wiſe and harmonizing government, will, it is hoped, ſoon riſe ſuperiour to all local prejudices, compoſe all differences, whether they are of a political, commercial or national kind, and form the whole into one band of affectionate BROTHERS.

The Engliſh language is generally ſpoken throughout the ſtate, but is not a little corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is ſtill ſpoken in ſome counties. But as Dutch ſchools are almoſt, if not wholly diſcontinued, that language, in a few generations, will probably ceaſe to be uſed at all. And the increaſe of Engliſh ſchools has already had a perceptible effect in the improvement of the Engliſh language.

The manners and character of the inhabitants of every colony or ſtate, will take their colouring, in a greater or leſs degree, from the peculiar manners of the firſt ſettlers. It is much more natural for immigrants to a ſettlement to adopt the cuſtoms of the original inhabitants, than the contrary, even though the immigrants ſhould, in a length of time, become the moſt numerous. Hence it is that the neatneſs, parſimony and induſtry of the Dutch were early imitated by the firſt Engliſh ſettlers in this province, and, until the revolution, formed a diſtinguiſhing trait in their provincial character. It is ſtill diſcernible, though in a much leſs degree, and will probably continue viſible many years to come.

Beſides

Besides the Dutch and English already mentioned, there are in this state many immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and some from France.* The principal part of these are settled in the city of New York; and retain the manners, the religion, and some of them, the language of their respective countries.

Chief Towns.] There are three incorporated cities in this state; New York, Albany and Hudson. *New York* is the capital of the state, and stands on the south-west point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the east side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on East River is about two miles; but falls much short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth on an average, is nearly three fourths of a mile; and its circumference may be four miles. The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled.

The publick buildings are *Federal Hall*, which is a rennovation of the old city hall, fitted up for the accommodation of Congress, under the direction of the ingenious Mons. L'Enfant.—It is the most elegant building in the United States. The other publick buildings are churches, belonging to the following denominations, viz.

Dutch,	3	Baptists,	2	Methodists,	1
Presbyterians,	4	Roman Catholick,	1	Jews Synagogue,	1
Episcopalians,	3	Quaker,	1	French Protestant (out of repair)	1
German, Lutheran and Calvinists,	2	Moravians,	1		

The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.

This

* The immigrants from France, who were Protestants, came over after the unjust revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685. It is remarkable that among the descendants of these French Protestants, there have been three Presidents of Congress, viz. the Honourable Henry Laurens, Elias Boudinot and John Jay, Esquires. Mr. Laurens and Mr. Jay have been Ambassadours at foreign courts—Mr. Jay is now Chief Justice of the United States, and Mr. Boudinot a Representative in Congress.

This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half New Jersey, most of that of Connecticut, and part of that of Massachusetts; besides the whole fertile interiour country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in America. This city imports most of the goods consumed between a line of thirty miles east of Connecticut river, and twenty miles west of the Hudson, which is 130 miles, and between the ocean and confines of Canada, about 250 miles; a considerable portion of which is the best peopled of any part of the United States, and the whole territory contains at least half a million people, or one sixth of the inhabitants of the union.

A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens; there being few wells of good water in the city. Most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water, conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Queen street.

New York is the gayest place in America. The ladies, in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not equalled in any city in the United States. They, however, are not solely employed in attentions to dress. There are many who are studious to add to their brilliant external accomplishments, the more brilliant and lasting accomplishments of the mind. Nor have they been unsuccessful; for New York can boast of great numbers of refined taste, whose minds are highly improved, and whose conversation is as inviting as their personal charms. Tinctured with a Dutch education, they manage their families with good economy and singular neatness.

An inquirer, who would wish to acquaint himself with the true state of the people of New York, their manners and government, would naturally ask the citizens for their societies for the encouragement of sciences, arts, manufactures, &c.? For their publick libraries? For the patrons of literature? Their well regulated academies? For their female academy for instructing young ladies in geography, history, belles lettres, &c.? Such inquiries might be made with propriety,

priety, but could not, at present, be answered satisfactorily. New York contained, in 1786, 334[illegible]uses, and about 23,000 inhabitants.

The city of *Albany* is situated upon the west side of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York. It contains about 600 houses, built in the Old Dutch Gothick stile, with the gable end to the street, which custom the first settlers brought with them from Holland. The city contains about 4000 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. As great a variety of languages are spoken in Albany, as in any town in the United States. Adventurers, in pursuit of wealth, are led here by the advantages for trade which this place affords. Situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation, surrounded with a rich and extensive back country, and the store house of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes, it must flourish, and the inhabitants cannot but grow rich. Hudson, however, is their rival. Other rivals may spring up.

The city of *Hudson* has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore, in Maryland. It is situated on the east side of Hudson's river, 130 miles north of New York, and thirty miles south of Albany. It is surrounded by an extensive and fertile back country, and in proportion to its size and population, carries on a large trade.

Trade.] The situation of New York, with respect to foreign markets, has decidedly the preference to any of the states. It has at all seasons of the year, a short and easy access to the ocean. We have already mentioned that it commands the trade of a great proportion of the best settled, and best cultivated parts of the United States.

Their exports to the West Indies are, biscuit, pease, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, pickled oysters, beef and pork. But wheat is the staple commodity of the state, of which no less than 677,700 bushels were exported in the year 1775, besides 2,555 tons of bread, and 2,828 tons of flour. Inspectors of flour are appointed to

prevent

prevent impositions, and to see that none is exported but that which is deemed by them merchantable. Besides the above mentioned articles, are exported flax seed, cotton wool, sarsaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig iron, bar iron, pot ash, pearl ash, furs, deer skins, log wood, fustick, mahogany, bees wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale fins, fish, sugars, molasses, salt, tobacco, lard, &c. but most of these articles are imported for re-exportation. In the year 1774, there were employed, in the trade of this state, 1075 vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 40,812.

Medicinal Springs.] The most noted springs in this state are those of Saratoga. They are eight or nine in number, situated in the margin of a marsh, formed by a branch of Kayadarossora Creek, about twelve miles west from the confluence of Fish Creek and Hudson's River. They are surrounded by a rock of a peculiar kind and nature, formed by the petrefaction of the water. One of them rises above the surface of the earth five or six feet, in the form of a pyramid.

The effects which the water produces upon the human body are various; the natural operation of it, when taken, is cathartick, in some instances an emetick. As it is drank, it produces an agreeable sensation in passing over the organs of taste, but as soon as it is swallowed, there succeeds an unpleasant taste, and the eructations which take place afterwards cause a pungency very similar to that produced by a draught of cider or beer, in a state of fermentation.

The following curious experiments made on these waters, were extracted from Dr. Mitchell's Journal.

'A young turkey held a few inches above the water in the crater of the lower spring, was thrown into convulsions in less than half a minute, and, gasping, shewed signs of approaching death; but on removal from that place, and exposure to the fresh air, revived, and became lively. On immersion again for a minute in the gas, the bird was taken out languid and motionless.

'A small dog put into the same cavity, and made to breathe the contained air, was, in less than one minute,

ute, thrown into convulsive motions—made to pant for breath, and lastly to lose entirely the power to cry or move; when taken out, he was too weak to stand, but soon, in the common air, acquired strength enough to rise and stagger away.

'A trout, recently caught, and briskly swimming in a pail of brook water, was carefully put into a vessel just filled from the spring; the fish was instantly agitated with violent convulsions, gradually lost the capacity to move and poise itself, grew stupid and insensible, and in a few minutes was dead.

'A candle repeatedly lighted and let down near the surface of the water, was suddenly extinguished, and not a vestige of light or fire remained on the wick.'

Literature.] Since the revolution the literature of the state has engaged the attention of the legislature. In one of their late sessions an act passed constituting twenty one gentlemen (of whom the governour and lieutenant governour, for the time being, are members *ex officiis*) a body corporate and politick, by the name and stile of 'The regents of the university of the state of New York.' They are entrusted with the care of literature in general in the state, and have power to grant charters of incorporation for erecting colleges and academies throughout the state—are to visit these institutions as often as they shall think proper, and report their state to the legislature once a year. All degrees above that of master of arts are to be conferred by the regents.

Kings college, which was founded in 1754, is now called COLUMBIA COLLEGE. This college, by an act of the legislature passed in the spring of 1787, was put under the care of twenty four gentlemen, who are a body corporate, by the name and stile of 'The trustees of Columbia college, in the city of New York.' This body possesses all the powers vested in the governours of Kings college, before the revolution, or in the regents of the university since the revolution, so far as their power respect this institution.

The library and museum were destroyed during the war. The philosophical apparatus cost about 300 guineas.

guineas. Until the revolution the college did not flourish. The plan upon which it was originally founded, was contracted, and its situation unfavourable. The former objection is removed, but the latter must remain. It has between thirty and forty students, in four classes. The number for several years has been increasing. The officers of instruction and immediate government are, a president, professor of languages, professor of mathematicks, professor of logick and rhetorick, professor of natural philosophy, professor of geography, and a professor of moral philosophy. There are many other professors belonging to the university, but their professorships are merely honourary.

There are several academies in the state. One is at Flatbush, a pleasant, healthy village, in Kings county on Long Island, called *Erasmus Hall*. Another at East Hampton, on the east end of Long Island, by the name of CLINTON ACADEMY. There are other academies, or more properly grammar schools, in different parts of the state.

Religion.] The various religious denominations in this state, with the number of their respective congregations are as follows.

Denominations.	No. Cong.	Denominations.	No. Cong.
English Presbyterian,	87	German Lutheran,	12
Dutch Reformed, (Including six of the German language.)	66	Moravians,	2
Baptists,	30	Methodists,	1
Episcopalians,	26	Roman Catholick,	1
Friends or Quakers,	20	Jews,	1
		Shakers, unknown.	

Constitution.] The supreme legislative powers of the state are vested in two branches, a *Senate* and *Assembly*. The members of the senate are elected by the freeholders of the state, who possess freehold estates to the value of £.100, clear of debts. For the purpose of electing senators, the state is divided into four great districts, each of which chooses a certain number.

The assembly of the state is composed of representatives from the several counties, chosen annually in May.

Every

Every male inhabitant of full age, who has resided in the state six months preceding the day of election, and possessing a freehold to the value of twenty pounds, in the county where he is to give his vote; or has rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of forty shillings, and has been rated and actually paid taxes, is entitled to vote for representatives in assembly. The number of representatives is limited to three hundred. The present number is sixty five.

The supreme executive power of the state is vested in a governour, chosen once in three years by the freemen of the state. The lieutenant governour is, by his office, president of the senate; and, upon an equal division of voices, has a casting vote; but has no voice on other occasions. The governour has not a seat in the legislature; but as a member of the council of revision and council of appointment, he has a vast influence in the state. The council of revision is composed of the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court or any of them, and the governour.

There are three ISLANDS of note belonging to this state; viz. *York Island*, which has already been described, *Long Island* and *Staten Island*.

Long Island extends from the city of New York east, 140 miles, and terminates with Montauk point. It is not more than ten miles in breadth, on a medium, and is separated from Connecticut by Long Island sound. The island is divided into three counties: *King's*, *Queen's* and *Suffolk*.

The south side of the island is flat land, of a light sandy soil, bordered on the sea coast with large tracts of salt meadow, extending from the west point of the island to Southampton. This soil, however, is well calculated for raising grain, especially Indian corn. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay and fruit. A ridge of hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. Large herds of cattle feed upon Hampstead plain, and on the salt marshes upon the south side of the island. Hampstead plain, in Queen's county, is a curiosity. It is sixteen miles in length, east and west, and seven

or

or eight miles wide. The ſoil is black, and to appearance rich, and yet it was never known to have any natural growth, but a kind of wild graſs, and a few ſhrubs. It is frequented by vaſt numbers of plover. Rye grows tolerably well on ſome parts of the plain. The moſt of it lies common for cattle, horſes and ſheep. As there is nothing to impede the proſpect in the whole length of this plain, it has a curious but tireſome effect upon the eye, not unlike that of the ocean. The iſland contains 30,863 inhabitants.

Staten Iſland lies nine miles ſouthweſt of the city of New York, and forms Richmond county. It is about eighteen miles in length, and, at a medium, ſix or ſeven in breadth, and contains 3152 inhabitants. On the ſouth ſide is a conſiderable tract of level, good land; but the iſland in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note on the iſland, and that is a poor, inconſiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French.

Hiſtory.] Hudſon's river was firſt diſcovered in 1608, by Henry Hudſon, an Engliſhman, who ſold his claim to the Dutch.

In 1614, the States General granted a patent to ſeveral merchants, for an excluſive trade on the river Hudſon. The ſame year this company built a fort on the weſt ſide of the river, near Albany, and named it Fort Orange.

In 1614, Captain Argall, under Sir Thomas Dale, Governour of Virginia, viſited the Dutch on Hudſon's river, who being unable to reſiſt him, prudently ſubmitted for the preſent, to the King of England, and under him to the Governour of Virginia. Determined upon the ſettlement of a colony, the States General, in 1621, granted the country to the Weſt India company; and in the year 1629, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at Fort Amſterdam, now New York, and took upon himſelf the government.

In Auguſt 27, 1664, Governour Stuyveſant ſurrendered the colony to Colonel Nicolls, who had arrived in the bay a few days before, with three or four ſhips and about 300 ſoldiers, having a commiſſion from

King

King Charles the II. to reduce the place, which then was called New Amſterdam, but was changed to New York, as was Fort Orange to Albany, in honour of his Royal Highneſs James Duke of York and Albany. Very few of the inhabitants thought proper to remove out of the country; and their numerous deſcendants are ſtill in many parts of this ſtate, and New Jerſey.

In 1667, at the peace of Breda, New York was confirmed to the Engliſh, who in exchange, ceded Surinam to the Dutch.

The Engliſh kept peaceable poſſeſſion of the country until the year 1673, when it was taken by the Dutch, but was reſtored to the Engliſh the following year.

The French, in 1689, in order to detach the ſix nations from the Britiſh intereſt, ſent out ſeveral parties againſt the Engliſh colonies. One of the parties, conſiſting of about 200 French, and ſome of the Caghnuaga Indians, commanded by D'Ailldebout, De Mantel and Le Moyne, was intended for New York. But by the advice of the Indians, they determined firſt to attack Skeneſtady. For this place they accordingly directed their courſe, and after twenty days march, in the depth of winter, through the ſnow, carrying their proviſions on their backs, they arrived in the neighbourhood of Skeneſtady, on the 8th of February, 1690. Such was the extreme diſtreſs to which they were reduced, that they had thoughts of ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war. But their ſcouts, who were a day or two in the village entirely unſuſpected, returned with ſuch encouraging accounts of the abſolute ſecurity of the people, that the enemy determined on the attack. They entered on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, at the gates, which were found unſhut; and that every houſe might be inveſted at the ſame time, divided into ſmall parties of ſix or ſeven men. The inhabitants were in a profound ſleep, and unalarmed, until their doors were broke open. Never were people in a more wretched conſternation. Before they were riſen from their beds, the enemy entered their houſes, and began the perpetration of the moſt

inhuman barbarities. No tongue can expreſs the cruelties that were committed. The whole village was inſtantly in a blaze. Women with child ripped open, and their infants caſt into the flames, or daſhed againſt the poſts of the doors. Sixty perſons periſhed in the maſſacre, and twenty ſeven were carried into captivity. The reſt fled naked towards Albany, through a deep ſnow which fell that very night in a terrible ſtorm; and twenty five of the fugitives loſt their limbs in the flight, through the ſeverity of the froſt. The news of this dreadful tragedy reached Albany about break of day, and univerſal dread ſeized the inhabitants of that city, the enemy being reported to be one thouſand four hundred ſtrong. A party of horſe was immediately diſpatched to Skenectady; and a few Mohawks, then in town, fearful of being intercepted, were with difficulty ſent to apprize their own caſtles.

The Mohawks were unacquainted with this bloody ſcene, until two days after it happened, our meſſengers being ſcarcely able to travel through the great depth of the ſnow. The enemy, in the mean time, pillaged the town of Skenectady until noon the next day; and then went off with their plunder, and about forty of their beſt horſes. The reſt, with all the cattle they could find, lay ſlaughtered in the ſtreets.

NEW JERSEY.

Length 160 miles, Breadth 52 } between { 39° and 41° 24′ North Latitude. The body of the ſtate lies between the meridian of Philadelphia, and 1° Eaſt Long.

BOUNDED Eaſt, by Hudſon's river and the ſea; South, by the ſea; Weſt, by Delaware bay and river, which divides it from the ſtates of Delaware and Pennſylvania; North, by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak river, in latitude 41° 24′, to a point on Hudſon's river, in latitude 41°. Containing about 8320 ſquare miles, equal to 5,324,800 acres.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] New Jersey is washed, on the east and southeast, by Hudson's river and the ocean; and on the west, by the river Delaware.

The rivers in this state, though not large, are numerous. A traveller, in passing the common road from New York to Philadelphia, crosses three considerable rivers, viz. the *Hakkensak* and *Posaik* between Bergen and Newark, and the *Raritan* by Brunswick.

The cataract in *Posaik* river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the state. The river is about forty yards wide, and moves in a slow gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock, which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above seventy feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet. One end of the cleft, which was evidently made by some violent convulsion in nature, is closed; at the other, the water rushes out with incredible swiftness, forming an acute angle with its former direction, and is received into a large bason, whence it takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads into a broad, smooth stream. The cleft is from four to twelve feet broad. The falling of the water occasions a cloud of vapour to arise, which, by floating amidst the sun beams, presents to the view rainbows, that add beauty to the tremendous scene. The western bank of this river, between Newark and the falls, affords one of the pleasantest roads for a party of pleasure in New Jersey. The bank being high, gives the traveller an elevated and extensive view of the opposite shore, which is low and fertile, forming a landscape picturesque and beautiful. Many handsome country seats adorn the sides of this river; and there are elegant situations for more. Gentlemen of fortune might here display their taste to advantage. The fish of various kinds with which this river abounds, while they would furnish the table with an agreeable repast, would afford the sportsman an innocent and manly amusement.

Civil Divisions, Population, &c.] New Jersey is divided into 13 counties, which are subdivided into 24 townships or precincts, as in the following TABLE.

COUNTIES.

	Counties.	Principal towns.	Acres of improved land.	Do. unimproved.	No. Townships.	No. dwelling houses.
These seven counties lie from S. to N. on Delaware river. Cape May and Gloucester extend across to the sea.	Cape May,	None.	36,160	28,023	3	420
	Cumberland,	Bridgetown.	84,582	74,543	7	1200
	Salem,	Salem.	119,297	36,522	9	
	Gloucester,	Woodbury and Gloucester.	156,979	134,049	9	
	Burlington,	Burlington and Bordentown.	194,600	55,425	11	2600
	Hunterdon,	Trenton.	267,192	16,116	10	
	Sussex,	Newtown.	240,055	29,628	12	
These four counties lie from N. to S. on the eastern side of the state.	Bergen,	Hakkensak.	130,848	14,398	6	
	Essex,	Newark and Elizabethtown.	109,617	9,418	3	
	Middlesex,	Amboy and Brunswick.	166,145	10,792	7	
	Monmouth,	Shrewsbury and Freehold.	197,065	42,868	6	
Inland.	Somerset,	Boundbrook.	173,224	2,765	6	
	Morris,	Morristown.	156,800	30,420	5	
		Total	2,032,587	484,954	94	

In 1784, a census of the inhabitants was made by order of the legislature, when they amounted to 240,435, of which 10,501 were blacks. Of these blacks, 1939 only were slaves; so that the proportion of slaves to the whole of the inhabitants in the state, is as one to seventy six. The population for every square mile is eighteen.

In 1738, the number of inhabitants in New Jersey was 47,369; of which 3981 were slaves. In 1745, there were 61,403 inhabitants in the colony, of which 4606 were slaves. The average annual increase of inhabitants

habitants in New Jerſey ſince the year 1738, has been 2219, excluſive of emigrations.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The counties of Suſſex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous. As much as five eighths of moſt of the ſouthern counties, or one fourth of the whole ſtate, is a ſandy barren, unfit for cultivation. The land on the ſea coaſt in this, like that in the more ſouthern ſtates, has every appearance of *made ground.* The ſoil is generally a light ſand; and by digging, on an average, about fifty feet below the ſurface, (which can be done, even at the diſtance of twenty or thirty miles from the ſea, without any impediment from rocks or ſtones) you come to ſalt marſh. This ſtate has all the varieties of ſoil from the worſt to the beſt kind. It has a greater proportion of *barrens* than any of the ſtates. The *barrens* produce little elſe but ſhrub oaks and white and yellow pines. In the hilly and mountainous parts of the ſtate, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the ſoil is of a ſtronger kind, and covered in its natural ſtate with ſtately oaks, hickories, cheſnuts, &c. &c. and when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and the farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets; and many of them keep large dairies.

The orchards in many parts of the ſtate equal any in the United States, and their cyder is ſaid, and not without reaſon, to be the beſt in the world.

The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive a very conſiderable proportion of their ſupplies from the contiguous parts of New Jerſey. And it is worthy of remark that theſe contiguous parts are exceedingly well calculated, as to the nature and fertility of their ſoils, to afford theſe ſupplies; and the intervention of a great number of navigable rivers and creeks renders it very convenient to market their produce. Theſe ſupplies conſiſt of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pairs, peaches, plumbs, ſtrawberries, cherries,

and other fruits; cyder in large quantities and of the beſt quality, butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, mutton, and the leſſer meats.

Trade.] The trade of this ſtate is carried on almoſt ſolely with and from thoſe two great commercial cities, New York on one ſide, and Philadelphia on the other; though it wants not good ports of its own.

The articles exported, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are wheat, flour, horſes, live cattle, hams, which are celebrated as being the beſt in the world, lumber, flax ſeed, leather, iron, in great quantities, in pigs and bars, and formerly copper ore was reckoned among their moſt valuable exports; but the mines have not been worked ſince the commencement of the late war.

Manufactures.] Moſt of the families in the country, and many in the populous towns, are clothed in ſtrong, decent homeſpun; and it is a happy circumſtance for our country, that this plain AMERICAN dreſs is every day growing more faſhionable, not only in this, but in all the eaſtern and middle ſtates.

The iron manufacture is the greateſt ſource of wealth to the ſtate. Iron works are erected in Glouceſter, Burlington, Morris and other counties. The mountains in the county of Morris, give riſe to a number of ſtreams neceſſary and convenient for theſe works, and at the ſame time furniſh a copious ſupply of wood and ore of a ſuperior quality. In this county alone are no leſs than ſever rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore ſufficient to ſupply the United States; and to work it into iron are two furnaces, two rolling and ſlitting mills, and about thirty forges, containing from two to four fires each. Theſe works produce annually about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, beſides large quantities of hollow ware, ſheet iron, and nail rods. In the whole ſtate, it is ſuppoſed there is yearly made about 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 do. of pigs, 80 do. of nail rods, excluſive of hollow ware, and various other caſtings, of which vaſt quantities are made.

Although

Although the bulk of the inhabitants in this ſtate are farmers, yet agriculture has not been improved (a few inſtances excepted) to that degree which from long experience, we might rationally expect, and which the fertility of the ſoil in many places, ſeems to encourage. A great part of the inhabitants are Dutch, who, although they are in general neat and induſtrious farmers, have very little enterprize, and ſeldom adopt any new improvements in huſbandry, becauſe, thro' habits and want of education to expand and liberalize their minds, they think their old modes of tilling the beſt. Indeed this is the caſe with the great body of the common people, and proves almoſt an inſurmountable obſtacle to agricultural improvements.

Mines.] This ſtate emboſoms vaſt quantities of iron and copper ore.

Caves.] In the townſhip of Shrewſbury, in Monmouth county, on the ſide of a branch of Naveſink river, is a remarkable cave, in which there are three rooms. The cave is about thirty feet long, and fifteen feet broad. Each of the rooms is arched. The center of the arch is about five feet from the bottom of the cave; the ſides not more than two and an half. The mouth of the cave is ſmall; the bottom is a looſe ſand; and the arch is formed in a ſoft rock, through the pores of which the moiſture is ſlowly exudated, and falls in drops on the ſand below.

Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] Many circumſtances concur to render theſe various in different parts of the ſtate. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and New Englanders, or their deſcendants. National attachment and mutual convenience have generally induced theſe ſeveral kinds of people to ſettle together in a body; and in this way their peculiar national manners, cuſtoms, and character, are ſtill preſerved, eſpecially among the lower claſs of people, who have little intercourſe with any but thoſe of their own nation. Religion, although its tendency is to unite people in thoſe things that are eſſential to happineſs, occaſions wide differences as to manners, cuſtoms, and even

character,

character. The Presbyterian, the Quaker, the Episcopalian, the Baptist, the German and Low Dutch Calvinist, the Methodist, and the Moravian, have each their distinguishing characteristicks, either in their worship, their discipline, or their dress. There is still another very perceptible characteristical difference, distinct from either of the others, which arises from the intercourse of the inhabitants with different states. The people in West Jersey trade to Philadelphia, and of course imitate their fashions, and imbibe their manners. The inhabitants of East Jersey trade to New York, and regulate their fashions and manners according to those of New York. So that the difference in regard to fashions and manners between East and West Jersey, is nearly as great as between New York and Philadelphia. The people of New Jersey are generally industrious, frugal and hospitable. There are, comparatively, but few men of learning in the state, nor can it be said that the people in general have a taste for the sciences. The lower class, in which may be included three fifths of the inhabitants of the whole state, are ignorant, and are criminally neglectful in the education of their children. There are, however, a number of gentlemen of the first rank in abilities and learning in the civil offices of the state, and in the several learned professions.

It is not the business of a geographer to compliment the ladies; nor would we be thought to do it when we say, that there is at least as great a number of industrious, discreet, amiable, genteel, and handsome women in New Jersey, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, as in any of the thirteen states. Whether an adequate degree of solid mental improvement, answering to the personal and other useful qualities we have mentioned, is to be found among the fair of this state, is a more weighty concern. Perhaps it may be said with justice, that in general, though there is not the same universal taste for knowledge, discernable among the ladies here, as in some other of the states, owing in a great measure to the state of society, and the means of improvement; there are, however, many

signal

ſignal inſtances of improved talents among them, not ſurpaſſed by thoſe of their ſiſters in any of the other ſtates.

Religion.] There are, in this ſtate, about 50 Preſbyterian congregations, ſubject to the care of three Preſbyteries, viz. that of New York, of New Brunſwick, and Philadelphia; 40 congregations of the Friends; 30 of the Baptiſts; 25 of Epiſcopalians; 28 of the Dutch, beſides a few Moravians and Methodiſts.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] There are two colleges in New Jerſey; one at Princeton, called *Naſſau Hall*; the other at Brunſwick, called *Queens college*. The college at Princeton was firſt founded about the year 1738, and enlarged by Governour Belcher in 1747. It has an annual income of about £.900 currency; of which £.200 ariſes from funded publick ſecurities and lands, and the reſt from the fees of the ſtudents. The preſident of the college is alſo profeſſor of eloquence, criticiſm, and chronology. The vice preſident is alſo profeſſor of divinity and moral philoſophy. There is alſo a profeſſor of mathematicks and natural philoſophy, and two maſters of languages. The four claſſes in college contain about ſeventy ſtudents. There is a grammar ſchool of about thirty ſcholars, connected with the college, under the ſuperintendence of the preſident, and taught by two maſters.

Before the war this college was furniſhed with a philoſophical apparatus, worth £.500, which (except the elegant Orrery conſtructed by Mr. Rittenhouſe) was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Britiſh army in the late war, as was alſo the library, which now conſiſts of between 2 and 3000 volumes.

The college edifice is handſomely built with ſtone, and is 180 feet in length, 54 in breadth, and 4 ſtories high; and is divided into forty two convenient chambers for the accommodation of the ſtudents, beſides a dining hall, chapel room, and a room for the library. Its ſituation is exceedingly pleaſant and healthful. The view from the college balcony is extenſive and charming.

This.

This college has been under the care of a succession of Presidents eminent for piety and learning; and has furnished a number of civilians, divines, and physicians of the first rank in America. It is remarkable, that all the Presidents of this college, except Dr. Witherspoon, who is now President, were removed by death very soon after their election into office.*

The charter for Queens college, at Brunswick, was granted just before the war, in consequence of an application from a body of the Dutch church. Its funds, raised wholly by free donations, amounted, soon after its establishment, to four thousand pounds; but they were considerably diminished by the war. The students are under the care of a President. This college has lately increased both in numbers and reputation.

There are a number of flourishing academies in this state. One at Trenton, another in Hakkensak, others at Orangedale, Freehold, Elizabethtown, Burlington, Newark, Springfield, Morristown, Bordentown, and Amboy. There are no regular establishments for common schools in the state. The usual mode of education is for the inhabitants of a village or neighbourhood to join in affording a temporary support for a schoolmaster, upon such terms as is mutually agreeable. But the encouragement which these occasional teachers meet with, is generally such, as that no person of abilities adequate to the business, will undertake it; and of course, little advantage is derived from these schools. The improvement in these common schools is generally in proportion to the wages of the teacher.

Chief Towns.] There are a number of towns in this state, nearly of equal size and importance, and none that has more than two hundred houses, compactly built. TRENTON is the largest town in New Jersey. This town, with Lamberton, which joins it on the south,

* *Accessus.*	*Presidents.*	*Exitus.*
1746,	Rev. Jonathan Dickinson,	1747.
1748,	Rev. Aaron Burr,	1757,
1758,	Rev. Jonathan Edwards,	1758,
1758,	Rev. Samuel Davies,	1760,
1761,	Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D.	1766.
1767,	Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D.	

ſouth, contains two hundred houſes, and about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Here the legiſlature meets, the ſupreme court ſits, and the publick offices are all kept, except the ſecretary's, which is at Burlington. On theſe accounts it is conſidered as the capital of the ſtate.

BURLINGTON *(city)* ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware, twenty miles above Philadelphia by water, and ſeventeen by land. The iſland, which is the moſt populous part of the city, is a mile and a quarter in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. On the iſland are 160 houſes, 900 white and 100 black inhabitants. There are two houſes for publick worſhip in the town, one for the Friends or Quakers, who are the moſt numerous, and one for Epiſcopalians. The other publick buildings are two market houſes, a court houſe, and the beſt gaol in the ſtate. Beſides theſe, there is an academy, a free ſchool, a nail manufactory, and an excellent diſtillery, if that can be called excellent, which produces a poiſon both of health and morals.

PERTH AMBOY *(city)* ſtands on a neck of land included between Raritan river and Arthur Kull ſound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the beſt harbours on the continent. Veſſels from ſea may enter it in one tide, in almoſt any weather.

BRUNSWICK *(city)* was incorporated in 1784, and is ſituated on the ſouthweſt ſide of Raritan river, twelve miles above Amboy. It contains about two hundred houſes, and ſixteen hundred inhabitants, one half of which are Dutch. Its ſituation is low and unpleaſant, being on the bank of the river, and under a high hill which riſes back of the town.

PRINCETON is a pleaſant, healthy village, of about eighty houſes, fifty two miles from New York, and forty three from Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN and NEWARK are pleaſant towns; the former is fifteen, and the latter nine miles from New York. Newark is famed for its good cyder.

Conſtitution.] The government of this ſtate is veſted in a Governour, legiſlative council, and general aſſembly. The Governour is choſen annually by the council

council and assembly jointly. The legislative council is composed of one member from each county, chosen annually by the people. The general assembly is composed of three members from each county, chosen by the freemen.

The council chuse one of their members to be Vice President, who, when the governour is absent from the state, possesses the supreme executive power. The council may originate any bills, excepting preparing and altering any money bill, which is the sole prerogative of the assembly.

History.] The first settlers of New Jersey were a number of Dutch emigrants from New York, who came over between the years 1614 and 1620, and settled in the county of Bergen. Next after these, in 1627, came over a colony of Swedes and Finns, and settled on the river Delaware. The Dutch and Swedes, though not in harmony with each other, kept possession of the country many years.

In March, 1634, Charles II. granted all the territory called by the Dutch New Netherlands, to his brother the Duke of York. And in June, 1664, the Duke granted that part now called New Jersey, to Lord Berkley of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, jointly; who, in 1665, agreed upon certain concessions with the people for the government of the province, and appointed Philip Carteret, Esq. their Governour.

The Dutch reduced the country in 1672; but it was restored by the peace of Westminster, February 9th, 1674.

This state was the seat of war for several years, during the bloody contest between Great Britain and America. Her losses, both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the state, was greater than of any other of the thirteen states. When General Washington was retreating through the Jerses, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and for a considerable length of time, composed the strength of his army. There is hardly a town in the state that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered

signal

signal by some enterprize or exploit. At Trenton the enemy received a check, which may be said with justice to have turned the tide of the war. At Princeton, the seat of the muses, they received another, which, united, obliged them to retire with precipitation, and to take refuge in disgraceful winter quarters. But whatever honour this state might derive from the relation, it is not our business to give a particular description of battles or sieges; we leave this to the pen of the historian, and only observe in general, that the many military atchievements performed by the Jersey soldiers, give this state one of the first ranks among her sisters in a military view, and entitle her to a share of praise that bears no proportion to her size, in the accomplishment of the late glorious revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	miles.		
Length	288	between	39° 43′ and 42° North Latitude.
Breadth	156		0° 20′ East, and 5° West Longitude.

BOUNDED East, by Delaware river; North, by the parallel of 42° north latitude, which divides it from the state of New York; South, by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; West, by a part of Virginia and the Western Territory (so called) and from a tract of land twenty miles square, which was confirmed to Connecticut by Congress. The northwest corner of Pennsylvania extends about one mile and an half into Lake Erie, and is about twenty miles west of the old French fort at Presque Isle. The state lies in the form of a parallelogram, and contains about 44,900 square miles, equal to about 28,800,000 acres.

Civil Divisions.] Pennsylvania is divided into twenty counties, which, with their county towns, situation, &c. are mentioned in the following TABLE.

Counties.	County Towns.	Situation.	Mines, &c.
Philadelph. (city)	Philadelphia,	On Delaware R.	
Chester,	West Chester,	On Susqueh. R.	Iron ore,
Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	On Delaware R.	
Bucks,	Newton,	On Delaware R.	Iron ore,
Montgomery,	Norriston,	On Schuylk. R.	Iron ore,
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	On Susqueh. R.	Iron ore,
Dauphin,	Louisburg,	On Susqueh. R.	
Berks,	Reading,	On Schuylk. R.	Coal m. &c.
Northampton,	Easton,	On Delaware R.	Iron ore,
Luzerne,	Wilksborough,	On Susqueh. R.	Coal mines,
York,	York,	On Susqueh. R.	Iron ore,
Cumberland,	Carlisle,	On Susqueh. R.	Lead m. &c
Northumberland,	Sunbury,	On w. branch S.	
Franklin,	Chamberstown,	On Susqueh. R.	
Bedford,	Bedford,	On Juniatta R.	Iron m. &c.
Huntingdon,	Huntingdon,	On Juniatta R.	Coal mines,
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	On Allegany R.	Coal mines,
Fayette,	Union,	On Monongahe.	
Washington,	Washington,	S. W. cor. state,	
Allegany.	P[illegible]sburg.	On Allegany R.	

Rivers.] There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state; viz. the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Yohogany, Monongahela, and Allegany. From the mouth of Delaware bay, where Delaware river empties into the ocean, to Philadelphia, is reckoned 118 miles. So far there is a sufficient depth of water for seventy four gun ships. From Philadelphia to Trenton

ton Falls is thirty five miles. This is the head of sloop navigation. The river is navigable for boats that carry eight or nine tons, forty miles further, and for Indian canoes, except several small falls or portages, one hundred and fifty miles.

The *Schuylkill* rises northwest of the Kittatinny mountains, through which it passes, into a fine champaign country, and runs, from its source, upwards of one hundred and twenty miles in a south east direction, and falls into the Delaware three miles below Philadelphia.

The *Susquehannah* river rises in lake Otsego, in the state of New York, and runs in such a winding course as to cross the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania three times. It falls into the head of Chesapeek bay, just below Havre de Grace. It is about a mile wide at its mouth, and is navigable for sea vessels but about twenty miles, on account of its rapids. The banks of this river are very romantick, particularly where it passes through the mountains. This passage has every appearance of having been forced through by the pressure of the water, or of having been burst open by some convulsion in nature. The Yohogany, Monongahela, and Allegany rivers, are west of the Allegany mountains, and are all branches of the Ohio.

Mountains, Face of the Country, Soil and Productions. As much as nearly one third of this state may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Bucks and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs, which collectively form what we chuse to call, for the sake of clearness, the GREAT RANGE OF ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS.

There is a remarkable difference between the country on the east and west side of the range of mountains we have just been describing. Between these mountains and the lower falls of the rivers which run into the Atlantick, not only in this, but in all the southern states, are several ranges of stones, sand, earths and minerals, which lie in the utmost confusion. Beds of

of ſtone, of vaſt extent, particularly of lime ſtone, have their ſeveral layers broken in pieces, and the fragments thrown confuſedly in every direction. Between theſe lower falls and the ocean, is a very extenſive collection of ſand, clay, mud and ſhells, partly thrown up by the waves of the ſea, partly brought down by floods from the upper county, and partly produced by the decay of vegetable ſubſtances. The country weſtward of the Allegany mountains, in theſe reſpects, is totally different. It is very irregular, broken and variegated, but there are no mountains; and when viewed from the moſt weſtern ridge of the Allegany, it appears to be a vaſt extended plain. All the various ſtrata of ſtone appear to have lain undiſturbed in the ſituation wherein they were firſt formed. The layers of clay, ſand and coal, are nearly horizontal. Scarcely a ſingle inſtance is to be found to the contrary. Every appearance, in ſhort, tends to confirm the opinion, that the original cruſt, in which the ſtone was formed, has never been broken up on the weſt ſide of the mountains, as it evidently has been eaſtward of them.

The ſoil is of the various kinds; in ſome parts it is barren; a great proportion of the ſtate is good land; and no inconſiderable part is very good. Perhaps the proportion of firſt rate land is not greater in any of the thirteen ſtates. The richeſt part of the ſtate that is ſettled is Lancaſter county. The richeſt that is unſettled, is between Allegany river and Lake Erie, in the northweſt corner of the ſtate.

The produce from culture conſiſts of wheat, which is the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate, ſome rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, oats, ſpletz, barley, which is now raiſed in greater quantities than formerly, occaſioned by the vaſt conſumption of it by the breweries in Philadelphia, hemp, flax and vegetables of all the various kinds common to the climate. Pennſylvania is a good grazing country, and great numbers of cattle are fed, and large dairies are kept, but their beef, pork and cheeſe, are not reckoned ſo good as thoſe of Connecticut and the other parts of New England; but their butter has been ſuppoſed ſuperiour.

Climate,

Climate, Longevity, &c.] Nothing different from that of Connecticut; except, that on the weſt ſide of the mountains, the weather is much more regular. The inhabitants never feel thoſe quick tranſitions from cold to heat, by a change of the wind from north to ſouth, as thoſe ſo frequently experience, who live eaſtward of the mountains, and near the ſea. The hot ſouthwardly winds get chilled by paſſing over the long chain of Allegany mountains.

This ſtate, having been ſettled but little more than a hundred years, is not ſufficiently old to determine from facts the ſtate of longevity. Among the people called Quakers, who are the oldeſt ſettlers, there are inſtances of longevity, occaſioned by their living in the old, cultivated counties, and the temperance impoſed on them by their religion. There are fewer long lived people among the Germans, than among other nations, occaſioned by their exceſs of labour and low diet. They live chiefly upon vegetables and watery food, that affords too little nouriſhment to repair the waſte of their ſtrength by hard labour.

Nearly one half of the children born in Philadelphia, die under two years of age, and chiefly with a diſeaſe in the ſtomach and bowels. Very few die at this age in the country.

Population, Character, Manners, &c.] In 1787, the inhabitants in Pennſylvania, were reckoned at 360,000. It is probable they are now more numerous; perhaps 400,000. If we fix them at this, the population for every ſquare mile will be only nine; by which it appears that Pennſylvania is only one fifth as populous as Connecticut. But Connecticut was ſettled nearly half a century before Pennſylvania; ſo that in order to do juſtice to Pennſylvania in the compariſon, we muſt anticipate her probable population fifty years hence.

The inhabitants of Pennſylvania conſiſt of migrants from England, Ireland, Germany and Scotland. The Friends and Epiſcopalians are chiefly of Engliſh extraction, and compoſe about one third of the inhabitants. They live principally in the city of Philadel-

phia, and in the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians. Their ancestors came from the north of Ireland, which was originally settled from Scotland; hence they have sometimes been called Scotch Irish, to denote their double descent. But they are commonly and more properly called Irish, or the descendants of people from the north of Ireland. They inhabit the western and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compose one quarter at least, if not a third of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They inhabit the north parts of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York and Northampton; mostly in the four last. They consist of Lutherans (who are the most numerous sect) Calvinists, Moravians, Mennonists, Tunkers (corruptly called Dunkers) and Swengfelters, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry and economy. The Germans have usually fifteen of sixty nine members in the assembly; and some of them have arisen to the first honours in the state, and now fill a number of the higher offices. Yet the lower class are very ignorant and superstitious. It is not uncommon to see them going to market with a little bag of salt tied to their horses manes, for the purpose, they say, of keeping off the witches.

The Baptists (except the Mennonist and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans) are chiefly the descendents of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, customs, religions and political sentiments of all these, will form the Pennsylvanian character. As the leading traits in this character, thus constituted, we may venture to mention industry, frugality, bordering in some instances on parsimony, enterprize, a taste and ability for improvements in mechanicks, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce and in the liberal sciences; temperance, plainness and simplicity in dress and manners; pride and humility in their extremes; inoffensiveness and intrigue; in regard to religion, variety and harmony; liberality and its opposites,

sites, superstition and bigotry; and in politicks an unhappy jargon. Such appear to be the distinguishing traits in the collective Pennsylvanian character.

Religion.] Of the great variety of religious denominations in Pennsylvania, the FRIENDS or QUAKERS are the most numerous. They were the first settlers of Pennsylvania in 1682, under William Penn, and have ever since flourished in the free enjoyment of their religion. They neither give titles, nor use compliments in their conversation or writings, believing that *whatsoever is more than yea, yea, and nay, nay, cometh of evil.* They conscientiously avoid, as unlawful, kneeling, bowing, or uncovering the head to any person. They discard all superfluities in dress or equipage; all games, sports and plays, as unbecoming the christian. 'Swear not at all,' is an article of their creed, literally observed in its utmost extent. They believe it unlawful to fight in any case whatever; and think that if their enemy *smite them on the one cheek, they ought to turn to him the other also.* They are generally honest, punctual, and even punctilious in their dealings; provident for the necessities of their poor; friends to humanity, and of course enemies to slavery; strict in their discipline; careful in the observance even of the punctilios in dress, speech and manners, which their religion enjoins; faithful in the education of their children; industrious in their several occupations. In short, whatever peculiarities and mistakes those of other denominations have supposed they have fallen into, in point of religious doctrines, they have proved themselves to be good citizens.

Next to the Quakers, the PRESBYTERIANS are the most numerous.

There are upwards of sixty ministers of the LUTHERAN and CALVINIST religion, who are of German extraction, now in this state; all of whom have one or more congregations under their care; and many of them preach in splendid and expensive churches; and yet the first Lutheran minister, who arrived in Pennsylvania about forty years ago, was alive in 1787, and probably is still, as was also the second Calvinistical minister.

minister. The Lutherans do not differ, in any thing essential, from the Episcopalians; nor do the Calvinists from the Presbyterians.

The MORAVIANS are of German extraction. Of this religion there are about 1300 souls in Pennsylvania, viz. between 500 and 600 in Bethlehem, 450 in Nazareth, and upwards of 300 at Litiz, in Lancaster county. They call themselves the 'United Brethren of the Protestant Episcopal church.' They are called Moravians, because the first settlers in the English dominions were chiefly migrants from Moravia. As to their doctrinal tenets, and the practical inferences thence deduced, they appear to be *essentially* right, and such as will not be excepted against by any candid and liberal person who has made himself acquainted with them. They profess to live in strict obedience to the ordinances of Christ, such as the observation of the sabbath, infant baptism, and the Lord's Supper; and in addition to these, they practice 'The Foot washing, the Kiss of Love, and the use of the Lot;' for which their reasons, if not conclusive, are yet plausible.

They were introduced into America by Count Zinzendorf, and settled at Bethlehem, which is their principal settlement in America, as early as 1741.

The TUNKERS are so called in derision, from the word *tunken, to put a morsel in sauce.* The English word that conveys the proper meaning of Tunkers is *Sops* or *Dippers.* They are also called Tumblers, from the manner in which they perform baptism, which is by putting the person, while kneeling, head first under water, so as to resemble the motion of the body in the action of tumbling. The Germans sound the letters *t* and *b* like *d* and *p*; hence the words Tunkers and Tumblers have been corruptly written Dunkers and Dumplers. The first appearing of these people in America, was in the fall of the year 1719, when about twenty families landed in Philadelphia, and dispersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. They use great plainness of dress and language, and will neither swear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend. They commonly

wear

wear their beards—keep the first day Sabbath, except one congregation—have the Lord's Supper with its ancient attendants of Love feasts, with washing of feet, kiss of charity, and right hand of fellowship. They anoint the sick with oil for their recovery, and use the trine immersion, with laying on of hands and prayer, even while the person baptised is in the water. On the whole, notwithstanding their peculiarities, they appear to be humble, well meaning christians, and have acquired the character of the *harmless* Tunkers. Their principal settlement is at Ephrata, sometimes called Tunkers town, in Lancaster county, sixty miles westward of Philadelphia. The brethren have adopted the White Friar's dress, with some alterations; the sisters, that of the nuns; and both, like them, have taken the vow of celibacy. All however, do not keep the vow. When they marry, they leave their cells and go among the married people.

The MENNONISTS derive their name from Menno Simon, a native of Witmars in Germany, a man of learning, born in the year 1505, in the time of the reformation by Luther and Calvin. He was a famous Roman Catholick preacher till about the year 1531, when he became a Baptist. Some of his followers came into Pennsylvania from New York, and settled at Germantown, as early as 1692. This is at present their principal congregation, and the mother of the rest. They in most respects resemble the Tunkers. They call themselves the Harmless christians, Revengeless christians, and Weaponless christians.

Literary, Humane, and other useful Societies.] These are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania than in any of the Thirteen States. The names of these improving institutions follow.

1. *The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge.* 2. *The Society for promoting political enquiries.* 3. *The College of Physicians.* 4. *The Union Library Company of Philadelphia.* 5. *The Pennsylvania Hospital.* 6. *The Philadelphia Dispensary, for the medical relief of the poor.* 7. *The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the*

the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage. 8. *The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathens.* 9. *The Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts.* 10. *The Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons.* 11. *The Humane Society, for recovering and restoring to life the bodies of drowned persons*; besides several others.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] In Philadelphia is a UNIVERSITY, founded during the war. Its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college of Philadelphia. A medical school, which was founded in 1765, is attached to the university; and has professors in all the branches of medicine, who prepare the students (whose number, yearly, is 50 or 60) for degrees in that science.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, at Carlisle, 120 miles westward of Philadelphia, was founded in 1783, and has a principal—three professors—a philosophical apparatus—a library consisting of nearly 3000 volumes—four thousand pounds in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land; the last the donation of the state. In 1787, there were eighty students belonging to this college. This number is annually increasing. It was named after his excellency John Dickinson, formerly president of this state.

In 1787, a college was founded at Lancaster, 66 miles from Philadelphia, and honoured with the name of FRANKLIN COLLEGE, after Dr. Franklin. This college is for the Germans, and as it concenters the whole German interest, and has ample funds to support professors in every branch of science, has flattering prospects of growing importance and extensive utility.

In Philadelphia, besides the university and medical school already mentioned, there is the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, a very flourishing institution—THE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Another for the Friends or Quakers, and one for the Germans; besides five free schools.

The schools for young men and women in Bethlehem and Nazareth, under the direction of the people called Moravians, have already been mentioned, and are

are decidedly upon the beſt eſtabliſhment of any ſchools in America. Beſides theſe, there are private ſchools in different parts of the ſtate; and to promote the education of poor children, the ſtate have appropriated a large tract of land for the eſtabliſhment of free ſchools. A great proportion of the labouring people among the Germans and Iriſh, are, however, extremely ignorant.

Chief Towns.] Philadelphia is the capital, not only of this, but of the United States. It is ſituated on the weſt bank of the river Delaware, on an extenſive plain, about 118 miles (ſome ſay more) from the ſea. The length of the city eaſt and weſt, that is from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan of Mr. Penn, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, north and ſouth, is 4837 feet. Not two fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themſelves within the original limits of the city, but have built north and ſouth along the Delaware, two miles in length. The longeſt ſtreet is Second ſtreet, about 700 feet from Delaware river, and parallel to it. The circumference of that part of the city which is built, if we include Kenſington on the north, and Southwark on the ſouth, may be about five miles.

Market ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle, it is interſected at right angles by Broad ſtreet 113 feet wide, running nearly north and ſouth, quite acroſs the city.

Between Delaware river and Broad ſtreet are 14 ſtreets, nearly equidiſtant, running parallel with Broad ſtreet, acroſs the city; and between Broad ſtreet and the Schuylkill, there are nine ſtreets equidiſtant from each other. Parallel to Market ſtreet, are eight other ſtreets, running eaſt and weſt from river to river, and interſect the croſs ſtreets at right angles; all theſe ſtreets are 50 feet wide, except Arch ſtreet, which is 65 feet wide. All the ſtreets which run north and ſouth, except Broad ſtreet mentioned above, are 50 feet wide. There were four ſquares of eight acres each,

each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for publick and common uses. And in the center of the city, where Broad street and Market street intersect each other, is a square of ten acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for publick walks.

Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, who, in October, 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town with city privileges.

Philadelphia now contains about 5000 houses; in general, handsomely built of brick; and 40,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nations and religions. Their places for religious worship are as follows.

The Friends or Quakers, have	5	The Swedish Lutherans,	1
The Presbyterians,	6	The Moravians,	1
The Episcopalians,	3	The Baptists,	1
The German Lutherans,	2	The Universal Baptists,	1
The German Calvinists,	1	The Methodists,	1
The Catholicks,	3	The Jews,	1

The other publick buildings in the city, besides the university, academies, &c. already mentioned, are the following, viz.

A state house and offices,	A house of correction,
A city court house,	A publick factory of linen, cotton and woolen,
A county court house,	A publick observatory,
A carpenter's hall,	Three brick market houses,
A philosophical society's hall,	A fish market,
A dispensary,	A publick gaol.
A hospital and offices,	
An alms house,	

In Market street, between Front and Fourth streets, is the principal market, built of brick, and is 1500 feet in length. This market, in respect to the quantity, the variety and neatness of the provisions, is not equalled in America, and perhaps not exceeded in the world.

The Philadelphians are not so social, nor perhaps so hospitable as the people in Boston, Charleston and New York. Various causes have contributed to this difference, among which the most operative has been the prevalence of party spirit, which has been and is carried to greater lengths in this city than in any other

in America; yet no city can boast of so many useful improvements in manufactures, in the mechanical arts, in the art of healing, and particularly in the science of humanity. In short, whether we consider the convenient local situation, the size, the beauty, the variety and utility of the improvements, in mechanicks, in agriculture and manufactures, or the industry, the enterprize, the humanity and the abilities, of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, it merits to be viewed as the capital of the flourishing EMPIRE OF UNITED AMERICA.

LANCASTER is the largest inland town in America. It is 66 miles west from Philadelphia. It contains about 900 houses, besides a most elegant court house, a number of handsome churches and other publick buildings, and about 4,500 souls.

CARLISLE is the seat of justice in Cumberland county, and is 120 miles westward of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 1500 inhabitants, who live in near 300 stone houses, and worship in three churches. They have also a court house and a college. Thirty four years ago, this spot was a wilderness, and inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. A like instance of the rapid progress of the arts of civilized life is scarcely to be found in history.

PITTSBURGH, on the western side of the Allegany mountains, is 320 miles westward of Philadelphia, is beautifully situated on a point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of a mile above their confluence, in lat. 40° 26′ north. It contained in 1787, 140 houses, and 700 inhabitants, who are Presbyterians and Episcopalians. The surrounding country is very hilly but fertile, and well stored with excellent coal.

This town is laid out on Penn's plan, and is a thoroughfare for the incredible number of travellers from the eastern and middle states, to the settlements on the Ohio, and increases with astonishing rapidity.

Curious Springs.] In the neighbourhood of Reading, is a spring about fourteen feet deep, and about 100 feet square. A full mill stream issues from it.

The waters are clear and full of fishes. From appearances it is probable that this spring is the opening or outlet of a very considerable river, which, a mile and an half or two miles above this place, sinks into the earth, and is conveyed to this outlet in a subterranean channel.

In the northern parts of Pennsylvania there is a creek called Oil creek, which empties into the Allegany river. It issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar; and from which one man may gather several gallons in a day. The troops sent to guard the western posts, halted at this spring, collected some of the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatick complaints with which they were affected. The waters, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle purge.

Remarkable Caves.] There are three remarkable grottos or caves in this state; one near Carlisle, in Cumberland county; one in the township of Durham, in Buck's county, and the other at Swetara, in Lancaster county. Of the two former I have received no particular descriptions. The latter is on the east bank of Swetara river, about two miles above its confluence with the Susquehannah. Its entrance is spacious, and descends so much as that the surface of the river is rather higher than the bottom of the cave. The vault of this cave is of solid lime stone rock, perhaps twenty feet thick. It contains several apartments, some of them very high and spacious. The water is incessantly percolating through the roof, and falls in drops to the bottom of the cave. These drops petrify as they fall, and have gradually formed solid pillars, which appear as supports to the roof. Thirty years ago there were ten such pillars, each six inches in diameter, and six feet high; all so ranged that the place they enclosed resembled a sanctuary in a Roman church. No royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur than this *lusus naturæ*. The resemblances of several monuments are found indented in the walls on the sides of the cave, which appear like the tombs of

departed

eparted heroes. Suſpended from the roof is 'the bell,' (which is nothing more than a ſtone projected in an unuſual form) ſo called from the ſound that it occaſions when ſtruck, which is ſimilar to that of a bell.

Some of the ſtalactites are of a colour like ſugar candy, and others reſemble loaf ſugar; but their beauty is much defaced by the country people. The water, which percolates through the roof, ſo much of it as is not petrified in its courſe, runs down the declivity, and is both pleaſant and wholeſome to drink. There are ſeveral holes in the bottom of the cave, deſcending perpendicularly, perhaps into an abyſs below, which renders it dangerous to walk without a light. At the end of the cave is a pretty brook, which, after a ſhort courſe, loſes itſelf among the rocks. Beyond this brook is an outlet from the cave by a very narrow aperture. Through this the vapours continually paſs outwards with a ſtrong current of air, and aſcend, reſembling, at night, the ſmoke of a furnace. Part of theſe vapours and fogs appear, on aſcending, to be condenſed at the head of this great alembick, and the more volatile parts to be carried off, through the aperture communicating with the exteriour air before mentioned, by the force of the air in its paſſage.

Conſtitution.] By the preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which was eſtabliſhed in September, 1776, all legiſlative powers are lodged in a ſingle body of men, which is ſtiled 'The general aſſembly of repreſentatives of the freemen of Pennſylvania.' The qualification required to render a perſon eligible to this aſſembly, is, two years reſidence in the city or county for which he is choſen. The qualifications of the electors, are, full age, and one year's reſidence in the ſtate, with payment of publick taxes during that time. But the ſons of freeholders are entitled to vote for repreſentatives, without any qualification, except full age. No man can be elected as a member of the aſſembly more than *four* years in *ſeven*.

The repreſentatives are choſen annually on the ſecond Tueſday in October, and they meet on the fourth Monday of the ſame month.

The

The ſupreme executive power is lodged in a preſident, and a council conſiſting of a member from each county. The preſident is elected annually by the joint ballot of the aſſembly and council, and from the members of council. A vice preſident is choſen at the ſame time.

The counſellors are choſen by the freemen, every third year, and having ſerved three years, they are ineligible for the four ſucceeding years. The appointments of one third only of the members expire every year, by which rotation no more than one third can be new members.

New Inventions.] Theſe have been numerous and uſeful. Among others are the following: A new model of the planetary worlds, by Mr. Rittenhouſe, commonly, but improperly called an orrery—a quadrant, by Mr. Godfrey, called by the plagiary name of Hadley's quadrant—a ſteam boat, ſo conſtructed, as that by the aſſiſtance of ſteam, operating on certain machinery within the boat, it moves with conſiderable rapidity againſt the ſtream, without the aid of hands. Meſſieurs Fitch and Rumſay contend with each other for the honour of this invention. A new printing preſs, lately invented and conſtructed in Philadelphia, worked by one perſon alone, who performs three fourths as much work in a day as two perſons at a common preſs. Beſides theſe there have been invented many manufacturing machines, for carding, ſpinning, winnowing, &c. which perform an immenſe deal of work with very little manual aſſiſtance.

Hiſtory.] Pennſylvania was granted by King Charles II. to Mr. William Penn, ſon of the famous admiral Penn, in conſideration of his father's ſervices to the crown. Mr. Penn's petition for the grant was preſented to the King in 1680; and after conſiderable delays, occaſioned by Lord Baltimore's agent, who apprehended it might interfere with the Maryland patent, the charter of Pennſylvania received the royal ſignature on the 4th of March, 1681.

By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to ſettlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations,

denominations, the population of the province was extremely rapid. Notwithstanding the attempts of the proprietary or his governours to extend his own power, and accumulate property by procuring grants from the people, and exempting his lands from taxation, the government was generally mild, and the burdens of the people by no means oppressive. The selfish designs of the proprietaries were vigorously and constantly opposed by the assembly, whose firmness preserved the charter rights of the province.

At the revolution, the government was abolished. The proprietaries were absent, and the people by their representatives formed a new constitution on republican principles. The proprietaries were excluded from all share in the government, and the legislature offered them one hundred and thirty thousand pounds in lieu of all quit rents, which was finally accepted. The proprietaries, however, still possess in Pennsylvania many large tracts of excellent land.

DELAWARE.

	miles.		
Length	92	between	38° 30′ and 40° North Latitude.
Breadth	16		0° and 1° 45′ West Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Pennsylvania; East, by Delaware River and Bay; South, by a due east and west line, from Cape Henlopen, in lat. 38° 30′ to the middle of the peninsula, which line divides the state from Worcester county in Maryland; West, by Maryland.

Civil Divisions.] The Delaware state is divided into three counties, viz.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Newcastle,	Wilmington and Newcastle.
Kent,	DOVER.
Sussex,	Milford and Lewistown.

Rivers.] Choptank, Nanticok and Pocomoke, all have their sources in this state, and are navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons, 20 or 30 miles into the country.

try. They all run a weſtwardly courſe into Cheſapeek Bay. The eaſtern ſide of the ſtate, along Delaware bay and river, is indented with a great number of ſmall creeks, but none conſiderable enough to merit a deſcription.

Soil and Productions.] The ſouth part of the ſtate is a low, flat country, and a conſiderable portion of it lies in foreſt. What is under cultivation is chiefly barren, except in Indian corn, of which it produces fine crops. In ſome places rye and flax may be raiſed, but wheat is a foreigner in theſe parts. Where nature is deficient in one reſource, ſhe is generally bountiful in another. This is verified in the tall, thick foreſts of pines which are manufactured into boards, and exported in large quantities into every ſeaport in the three adjoining ſtates. As you proceed north, the ſoil is more fertile, and produces wheat in large quantities, which is the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate. They raiſe all the other kinds of grain common to Pennſylvania.

Chief Towns.] DOVER, in the county of Kent, is the ſeat of government. It ſtands on Jones' creek, a few miles from Delaware river, and conſiſts of about 100 houſes, principally of brick. Four ſtreets interſect each other at right angles, in the center of the town, whoſe incidencies form a ſpacious parade, on the eaſt ſide of which is an elegant ſtate houſe of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. The landing is five or ſix miles from the town of Dover.

NEWCASTLE is 25 miles below Philadelphia, on the weſt bank of Delaware river. It was firſt ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called by its preſent name. It contains about 60 houſes, which have the aſpect of decay, and was formerly the ſeat of government.—This is the firſt town that was ſettled on Delaware river.

WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON is ſituated a mile and a half weſt of Delaware river, on Chriſtiana creek, 28 miles ſouthward from Philadelphia. It is much the largeſt and pleaſanteſt town in the ſtate, containing about 400 houſes, which are handſomely built upon a gentle aſcent of an eminence, and ſhow to great advantage as you ſail up the Delaware.

Beſides other publick buildings, there is a flouriſhing academy of about 40 or 50 ſcholars, who are taught the languages, and ſome of the ſciences, by an able inſtructor. This academy, in proper time, is intended to be erected into a college. There is another academy at Newark, in this county, which was incorporated in 1769, and then had 14 truſtees.

MILFORD, the little emporium of Suſſex county, is ſituated at the ſource of a ſmall river, 15 miles from Delaware bay, and 150 ſouthward of Philadelphia. This town, which contains about 80 houſes, has been built, except one houſe, ſince the revolution. It is laid out with much taſte, and is by no means diſagreeable. The inhabitants are Epiſcopalians, Quakers and Methodiſts.

DUCK CREEK, is 12 miles northweſt from Dover, and has about 60 houſes, which ſtand on one ſtreet. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia, and certainly merits a more pompous name. A mile ſouth from this is ſituated Governour Collins' plantation. His houſe, which is large and elegant, ſtands a quarter of a mile from the road, and has a pleaſing effect upon the eye of the traveller.

Trade.] The trade of this ſtate, which is inconſiderable, is carried on principally with Philadelphia, in boats and ſhallops. The articles exported are principally wheat, corn, lumber and hay.

Religion.] There are, in this ſtate, 21 Preſbyterian congregations, belonging to the Synod of Philadelphia; ſeven Epiſcopal churches; ſix congregations of Baptiſts, containing about 218 ſouls; four congregations of the people called Quakers; beſides a Swediſh church at Wilmington, which is one of the oldeſt churches in the United States; and a number of Methodiſts. *All*

theſe

these denominations have free toleration by the constitution, and live together in harmony.

Population and Character.] In the convention held at Philadelphia, in the summer of 1787, the inhabitants of this state were reckoned at 37,000, which is about 26 for every square mile. There is no obvious characteristical difference between the inhabitants of this state and the Pennsylvanians.

Constitution.] At the revolution, the three lower counties on Delaware became independent by the name of *The Delaware State.* Under their present constitution, which was established in September, 1776, the legislature is divided into two distinct branches, which together are stiled *The General Assembly of Delaware.* One branch, called the *House of Assembly*, consists of seven representatives from each of the three counties, chosen annually by the freeholders. The other branch, called the *Council*, consists of nine members, three for a county, who must be more than twenty five years of age, chosen likewise by the freeholders. A rotation of members is established by displacing one member for a county at the end of every year.

A president or chief magistrate is chosen by the joint ballot of both houses, and continues in office three years; at the expiration of which period, he is ineligible the three succeeding years. A privy council, consisting of four members, two from each house, chosen by ballot, is constituted to assist the chief magistrate in the administration of the government.

The three justices of the supreme court, a judge of admiralty, and four justices of the common pleas and orphans courts are appointed by the joint ballot of the president and general assembly, and commissioned by the president—to hold their offices during good behaviour. The president and privy council appoint the secretary, the attorney general, registers for the probate of wills, registers in chancery, clerks of the common pleas and orphans courts, and clerks of the peace, who hold their offices during five years, unless sooner removed for malconduct.

The

The *Court of Appeals* consists of seven persons—the president, who is a member, and presides by virtue of his office, and six others, three to be chosen by the legislative council, and three by the house of assembly. To this court appeals lie from the supreme court, in all matters of law and equity.

In 1674, Charles II. granted to his brother, Duke of York, all that country called by the Dutch *New Netherlands* of which the three counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex were a part.

In 1683, the Duke of York, by deed, dated August 24th, sold to William Penn the town of Newcastle, with the district of 12 miles round the same; and by another deed, of the same date, granted to him the remainder of the territory, which, till the revolution, was called the *Three Lower Counties*, and has since been called the Delaware State. Till 1776, these three counties were considered as a part of Pennsylvania in matters of government. The same Governour presided over both, but the assembly and courts of judicature were different; different as to their constituent members, but in form nearly the same.

MARYLAND.

	miles.		
Length	134	between	37° 56′ and 39° 44′ North Latitude.
Breadth	120		0° and 4° 30′ West Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Pennsylvania; East, by the Delaware state; Southeast and South, by the Atlantick Ocean, and a line drawn from the ocean over the peninsula (dividing it from Accomack county in Virginia) to the mouth of Patomak river; thence up the Patomak to its first fountain; thence by a due north line till it intersects the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, in lat 39° 43′ 18″, so that it has Virginia on the south, southwest and west. It contains about 14,000 square miles, of which about one sixth is water.

Civil Divisions.] Maryland is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and 8 on the eastern shore of Chesapeek Bay. These, with their population in 1782, are as follows: COUNTIES.

Counties.	Free males above 16 years of age.	Number of white inhabitants.	Number of Negroes in the State of Maryland, taken by the several assessors, in March, 1782.	
St. Mary's,	1,173	8,459	Negroes under 8 years of age,	27,626
Somerset,*	1,598	7,787	Do. Males and Females, from 8 to 14 years of age,	13,399
Calvert,	894	4,012	Do. Males from 14 to 45 years of age,	16,246
Montgomery,	2,160	10,011	Do. Females from 14 to 36 years of age,	13,832
Washington,	2,579	11,488	Do. Males above 45 years of age, }	12,259
Queen Ann's,*	1,742	7,767	Do. Females above 36 years of age. }	
Caroline,*	1,293	6,230		
Kent,*	1,394	6,165		
Charles,	2,115	9,804		
Talbot,*	1,478	6,744		
Dorchester,*	1,628	8,927		
Baltimore,	3,165	17,878		
Ann Arundel,	2,220	9,370		
Worcester,*	733	8,561		
Harford,	2,243	9,377		
Cæcil,*	2,000	7,749		
Frederick,	3,785	20,495		
Prince George's.	2,259	9,864		
Total	35,268	170,688		Total 83,362

N. B. Those counties marked (*) are on the east, the rest are on the west side of the Chesapeek Bay.

Each of the counties sends four representatives to the House of Delegates, besides which the city of Annapolis, and town of Baltimore send each two, making in the whole 76 members.

Climate.] Generally mild and agreeable, suited to agricultural productions, and a great variety of fruit trees. In the interiour hilly country the inhabitants are healthy; but in the flat country, in the neighbourhood of the marshes and stagnant waters, they are, as in the other southern states, subject to intermittents.

Bays and Rivers.] Chesapeek Bay, as we have already hinted, divides this state into the eastern and western divisions. This Bay, which is the largest in the United States, was particularly described, page 42. It affords several good fisheries; and, in a commercial view, is of immense advantage to the state. It receives a number of the largest rivers in the United States.

States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Choptank, Chester and Elk rivers. From the north the rapid Susquehannah; and from the west Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patomak, these are small rivers.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] East of the blue ridge of mountains, which stretches across the western part of this state, the land, like that in all the southern states, is generally level and free of stones. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of Maryland. In the interiour country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

Population and Character.] The population of this state is exhibited in the foregoing table. By that it appears that the number of inhabitants in the state including the negroes, is 254,050; which is 18 for every square mile. The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern states, which are thickly populated, they appear to live very retired and unsocial lives. The effects of this comparative solitude are visible in the countenances as well as in the manners and dress of the country people. You observe very little of that cheerful sprightliness of look and action which is the invariable and genuine offspring of social intercourse. Nor do you find that attention paid to dress, which is common, and which decency and propriety have rendered necessary, among people who are liable to receive company almost every day. Unaccustomed, in a great measure, to those frequent and friendly visits, they often suffer a negligence in their dress which borders on slovenliness. There is apparently a disconsolate wildness in their countenances, and an indolence and inactivity in their whole behaviour, which are evidently the effects of solitude and slavery. As the negroes perform all the manual labour, their masters are left to saunter away life in sloth, and too often in ignorance. These observations,

ſervants, however, muſt in juſtice be limited to the people in the country, and to thoſe particularly, whoſe poverty or parſimony prevents their ſpending a part of their time in populous towns, or otherwiſe mingling with the world. And with theſe limitations they will equally apply to all the ſouthern ſtates. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and thoſe from the country who have intetcourſe with them, are in their manners and cuſtoms like the people of the other ſtates in like ſituations.

That pride which grows on ſlavery and is habitual to thoſe, who, from their infancy, are taught to believe and to feel their ſuperiority, is a viſible characteriſtick of the inhabitants of Maryland. But with this characteriſtick we muſt not fail to connect that of hoſpitality to ſtrangers, which is equally univerſal and obvious, and is, perhaps, in part the offſpring of it. The inhabitants are made up of various nations of many different religious ſentiments.

Chief Towns.] ANNAPOLIS *(city)* is the capital of Maryland, and the wealthieſt town of its ſize in America. It is ſituated juſt at the mouth of Severn river, 30 miles ſouth of Baltimore. It is a place of little note in the commercial world. The houſes, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The Stadt Houſe is the nobleſt building of the kind in America.

BALTIMORE has had the moſt rapid growth of any town on the continent, and is the fourth in ſize and the fifth in trade in the United States. It lies in lat. 39° 21′, on the north ſide of Patapſco river, around what is called the Baſon. The ſituation of the town is low. The houſes were numbered in 1787, and found to be 1955; about 1200 of which were in the town, and the reſt at Fell's point. The number of ſtores was 152, and of churches nine; which belong to German Calviniſts and Lutherans, Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, Roman Catholicks, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, Quakers, Nicolites, or New Quakers. The number of inhabitants is between 10 and 11,000. There are many very reſpectable families in Baltimore, who

live

live genteely, are hospitable to strangers, and maintain a friendly and improving intercourse with each other; but the bulk of the inhabitants, recently collected from almost all quarters of the world, bent on the pursuit of wealth, varying in their habits, their manners and their religions, if they have any, are unsocial, unimproved and inhospitable.

North and east of the town the land rises, and affords a fine prospect of the town and bay. Belvidera, the seat of Colonel Howard, exhibits one of the finest landscapes in nature. The town, the point, the shipping, both in the bason and at Fell's point, the bay as far as the eye can reach, rising ground on the right and left of the harbour, a grove of trees on the declivity at the right, a stream of water breaking over the rocks at the foot of the hill on the left, all conspire to complete the beauty and grandeur of the prospect.

Trade.] The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, with the West Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually, about 30,000 hogsheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork and flax seed in smaller quantities; and receive in return, clothing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars, and other West India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

Religion.] The Roman Catholicks, who were the first settlers in Maryland, are the most numerous religious sect. Besides these there are Protestant Episcopalians, English, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, of whom there are about twenty congregations, Methodists, Mennonists, Nicolites, or New Quakers.

Colleges.] The colleges in this state have all been founded since the year 1782, and are yet in their infancy. The names of the several seminaries are, *Washington College*, at Cherstertown, instituted in 1782. *St. Johns College*, at Annapolis, founded in 1784. *Cokesbury College*, at Abingdon, instituted by the Meth-

odists in 1795. And a college founded by the Roman Catholicks at Georgetown.

There are a few other literary institutions, of inferiour note, in different parts of the state, and provision is made for free schools in most of the counties; though some are entirely neglected, and very few carried on with any success; so that a great proportion of the lower class of people are ignorant; and there are not a few who cannot write their names. But the revolution, among other happy effects, has roused the spirit of education, which is fast spreading its salutary influences over this and the other southern states.

Constitution.] The legislature is composed of two distinct branches, a Senate and House of Delegates, and stiled *The General Assembly of Maryland.* The Senate consists of 15 members, chosen every five years. Nine of these must be residents on the western shore, and six on the eastern; they must be more than twenty-five years of age; must have resided in the state more than three years next preceding the election, and have real and personal property above the value of a thousand pounds. The house of delegates is composed of four members for each county, chosen annually on the first Monday in October. The city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore send each two delegates. The qualifications of a delegate, are, full age, one year's residence in the county where he is chosen, and real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds.

The qualifications of a freeman, are, full age, a freehold estate of fifty acres of land, and actual residence *in the county where he offers to vote*—property to the value of thirty pounds *in any part of the state*—and a year's residence in the county where he offers to vote.

On the second Monday in November, annually, a Governour is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The Governour cannot continue in office longer than three years successively, nor be elected until the expiration of four years after he has been out of office. The qualifications for the chief magistracy, are, twenty five years of age, five years residence

in

in the ſtate, next preceding the election, and real and perſonal eſtate above the value of five thouſand pounds, one thouſand of which muſt be freehold eſtate.

This conſtitution was eſtabliſhed by a convention of delegates, at Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1776.

Hiſtory.] Maryland was granted by King Charles I. to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province, was, by charter, veſted in the proprietary; but it appears that he either never exerciſed theſe powers alone, or but for a ſhort time.

The Hon. Leonard Calvert, Eſq. Lord Baltimore's brother, was the firſt Governour, or Lieutenant General. In 1638, a law was paſſed, conſtituting the firſt regular *Houſe of Aſſembly*, which was to conſiſt of ſuch repreſentatives, called *Burgeſſes*, as ſhould be elected purſuant to writs iſſued by the Governour. Theſe burgeſſes poſſeſſed *all the powers of the perſons electing them;* but by any other freemen, who did not aſſent to the election, might take their ſeats in perſon.—*Twelve* burgeſſes or freemen, with the Lieutenant General and ſecretary, conſtituted the aſſembly or legiſlature. This aſſembly ſat at St. Mary's, one of the ſouthern counties, which was the firſt ſettled part of Maryland.

In 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of Lord Baltimore by the grand convention of England. Mr. Copley was appointed Governour by commiſſion from William and Mary, in 1692, when the *Proteſtant* religion was eſtabliſhed by law.

In 1716, the government of this province was reſtored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands till the late revolution; when, being an abſentee, his property in the lands was confiſcated, and the government aſſumed by the freemen of the province, who formed the conſtitution now exiſting. At the cloſe of the war, Henry Harford, Eſq. the natural ſon and heir of Lord Baltimore, petitioned the legiſlature of Maryland for his eſtate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford eſtimated his loſs of quit rents, valued at 20 years purchaſe, and including arrears, at

£.259,488;

£.259,488 : 5 : 0—dollars at 7/6; and the value of his manors and reserved lands at £.327,441 of the same money.

VIRGINIA.

	miles.		
Length	758	between	36° 30′ and 40° North Latitude.
Breadth	224		The Meridian of Philadelphia, and 14° West Longitude.

BOUNDED East, by the Atlantick ocean; North, by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio; West, by the Mississippi; South, by North Carolina.

These boundaries include an area somewhat triangular, of 121,525 miles, whereof 79,650 lie westward of the Allegany mountains, and 57,034 westward of the meridian of the mouth of the Great Kanhaway. This state is therefore one third larger than the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, which are reckoned at 88,357 square miles.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in Virginia, are, *Roanoke*, *James river*, which receives the Rivanna, Appamattox, Chickahominy, Nansemond and Elizabeth rivers, *York river*, which is formed by the junction of Pamunky and Mattapony rivers, *Rappahannok*, and *Patomak*. Of these rivers the Patomak demands a particular description, not only because of its size and importance to navigation, but especially on account of the noble and expensive works that are carrying on upon it under the particular direction and patronage of the illustrious President of the United States.

The distance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river is above 300 miles; and navigable for ships of the greatest burthen, nearly to that place. From thence this river, obstructed by four considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its source. These falls are, 1st, the *Little Falls*, three miles above tidewater, in which distance there is a fall of 36 feet; 2d, the *Great Falls*, six miles higher, where is a fall of 76 feet in one mile and a quarter; 3d, the *Seneca Falls*, six

ſix miles above the former, which form ſhort, irregular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet; and 4th, the *Shenandoah Falls*, 60 miles from the *Seneca*, where is a fall of about 30 feet in three miles: From which laſt, *Fort Cumberland* is about 120 miles diſtant. The obſtructions, which are oppoſed to the navigation above and between theſe falls, are of little conſequence.

Early in the year 1785, the legi.latures of Virginia and Maryland paſſed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. It was eſtimated that the expenſe of the works would amount to £.50,000 ſterling, and ten years were allowed for their completion. At preſent the preſident and directors of the incorporated company ſuppoſe that £.45,000 will be adequate to the operation, and that it will be accompliſhed in a ſhorter period than was ſtipulated. Their calculations are founded on the progreſs already made, and the ſummary mode lately eſtabliſhed for enforcing the collection of the dividends, as the money may become neceſſary. On each ſhare of £.100, the payment of only £.40 has yet been demanded.

According to the opinion of the preſident and directors, *lochs* will be neceſſary at no more than two places, the *Great* and the *Little Falls*; ſix at the former, and three at the latter. At the latter nothing has yet been attempted. At the *Great Falls*, where the difficulties were judged by many to be inſurmountable, the work is nearly completed, except ſinking the loch ſeats and inſerting the frames. At the *Seneca Falls* the laborious part of the buſinc.s is entirely accompliſhed, by removing the obſtacles and graduating the deſcent; ſo that nothing remains but to finiſh the channel for this gentle current in a workmanlike manner. At the *Shenandoah*, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge, though a prodigious quantity of labour has been beſtowed, yet much is ſtill to be done before the paſſage will be perfected. Such proficiency has been made, however, that it was expected, if the ſummer had not proved uncommonly rainy, and the river uncommonly high, an avenue for a partial navigation would have been opened by the firſt of January, 1789,

from Fort Cumberland to the Great Falls, which are within nine miles of a ſhipping port. As it has happened, it may require a conſiderable part of this year for its accompliſhment.

As ſoon as the proprietors ſhall begin to receive toll, they will doubtleſs find an ample compenſation for their pecuniary advances. By an eſtimate made many years ago, it was calculated that the amount, in the commencement, would be at the rate of £.11,875, Virginia currency, per annum. The toll muſt every year become more productive; as the quantity of articles for exportation will be augmented in a rapid ratio, with the increaſe of population and the extention of ſettlements. In the mean time the effect will be immediately ſeen in the agriculture of the interiour country; for the multitude of horſes now employed in carrying produce to market, will then be uſed altogether for the purpoſes of tillage. But, in order to form juſt conceptions of the utility of this inland navigation, it would be requiſite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Patomak, and even to take a ſurvey of the geographical poſition of the *Weſtern Waters.*

The *Shenandoah*, which diſembogues juſt above the Blue Mountains, may, according to report, be made navigable, at a trifling expenſe, more than 150 miles from its confluence with the Patomak; and will receive and bear the produce of the richeſt part of the ſtate. The South Branch, ſtill higher, is navigable in its actual condition nearly or quite 100 miles, through exceedingly fertile lands. Between theſe, on the Virginia ſide, are ſeveral ſmaller rivers, that may with facility be improved, ſo as to afford a paſſage for boats. On the *Maryland* ſide are the Monocaſy, Antietam, and Conegocheague, ſome of which paſs through the ſtate of Maryland, and have their ſources in Pennſylvania.

From Fort Cumberland (or Wills' creek) one or two good waggon roads may be had (where the diſtance is ſaid by ſome to be 35 and by others 40 miles) to the Yohogany, a large and navigable branch of the Monongahela; which laſt forms a junction with the Allegany at Fort Pitt; from whence the river takes the

name

name of *Ohio*, until it looſes its current and name in the *Miſſiſippi*.

But, by paſſing farther up the Patomak than Fort Cumberland, which may very eaſily be done, a portage by a good waggon road to the Cheat river, another large branch of the Monongahela, can be obtained through a ſpace which ſome ſay is 20, others 22, others 25, and none more than 30 miles.

When we have arrived at either of theſe weſtern waters, the navigation through that immenſe region is opened in a thouſand directions, and to the lakes in ſeveral places by portages of leſs than ten miles; and by one portage, it is aſſerted, of not more than a ſingle mile.

Notwithſtanding it was ſneeringly ſaid by ſome foreigners, at the beginning of this undertaking, that the Americans were fond of engaging in ſplendid projects which they could never accompliſh; yet it is hoped the ſucceſs of this firſt eſſay towards improving their inland navigation, will, in ſome degree, reſcue them from the reproach intended to have been fixed upon their national character, by the unmerited imputation.

The *Great Kanhaway* is a river of conſiderable note for the fertility of its lands, and ſtill more, as leading towards the head waters of James river.

The *Little Kanhaway* is 150 yards wide at the mouth. It yields a navigation of 10 miles only. Perhaps its northern branch, called Junius' creek, which interlocks with the weſtern waters of Monongahela, may one day admit a ſhorter paſſage from the latter into the Ohio.

Mountains.] It is worthy notice, that the mountains are not ſolitary and ſcattered confuſedly over the face of the country; but that they commence at about 150 miles from the ſea coaſt, are diſpoſed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the ſea coaſt, though rather approaching it as they advance northeaſtwardly. To the ſouthweſt, as the tract of country between the ſea coaſt and the Miſſiſippi becomes narrower, the mountains converge into a ſingle ridge, which, as it approaches the Gulph of Mexico,

ſubſides

ſubſides into plain country, and gives riſe to ſome of the waters of that Gulph, and particularly to a river called the Apalachicola, probably from the Apalachies, an Indian nation formerly reſiding on it. In the ſame direction generally are the veins of lime ſtone, coal and other minerals hitherto diſcovered; and ſo range the falls of the great rivers. But the courſes of the great rivers are at right angles with theſe. James and Patomak penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eaſtward of the Allegany; that is broken by no water courſe. It is in fact the ſpine of the country between the Atlantick on one ſide, and the Miſſiſippi and St. Lawrence on the other. The paſſage of the Patomak through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the moſt ſtupendous ſcenes in nature. You ſtand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain an hundred miles to ſeek a vent. On your left approaches the Patomak, in queſt of a paſſage alſo. In the moment of their junction they ruſh together againſt the mountain, rend it aſunder, and paſs off to the ſea. The firſt glance of this ſcene hurries our ſenſes into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed firſt, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to riſe they have at length broken over at this ſpot, and have torn the mountain down from its ſummit to its baſe. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their diſruption and avulſion from their beds by the moſt powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impreſſion. But the diſtant finiſhing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contraſt to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful, as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven aſunder, it preſents to your eye, through the cleft, a ſmall catch of ſmooth blue horizon, at an infinite diſtance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were,

were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Patomak above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Frederick town and the fine country round that. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantick. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the natural bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its center.

Cascades and Caverns.] The only remarkable cascade in this country, is that of the Falling Spring, in Augusta. It is a water of James river, where it is called Jackson's river, rising in the warm spring mountains about 20 miles southwest of the warm spring, and flowing into that valley. About three quarters of a mile from its source, it falls over a rock 200 feet into the valley below. The sheet of water is broken in its breadth by the rock in two or three places, but not at all in its height. Between the sheet and rock, at the bottom, you may walk across dry. This cataract will bear no comparison with that of Niagara, as to the quantity of water composing it; the sheet being only 12 or 15 feet wide above, and somewhat more spread below; but it is half as high again, the latter being only 156 feet.

In the lime stone country, there are many caverns of very considerable extent. The most noted is called Madison's cave, and is on the north side of the Blue Ridge, near the intersection of the Rockingham and Augusta line with the south fork of the southern river of Shenandoah. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the ascent of which, on one side, is so steep, that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. The entrance of the cave is, in this side, about two thirds of

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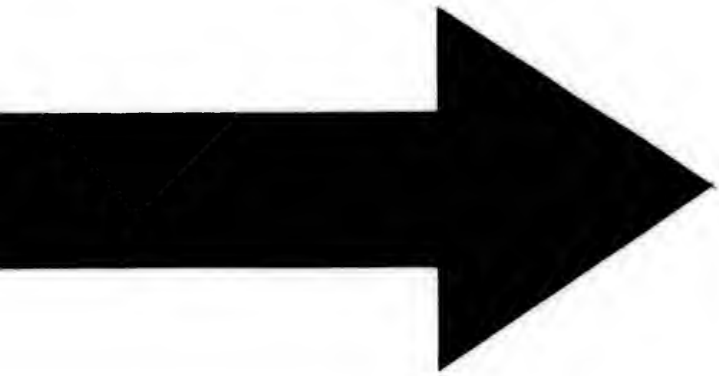

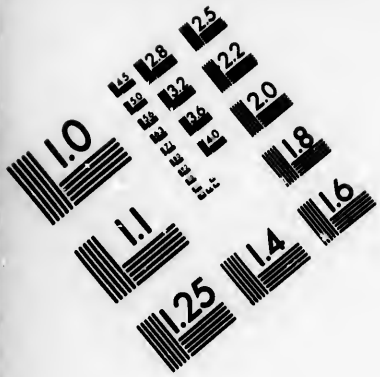

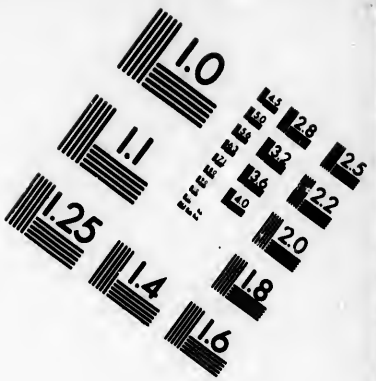

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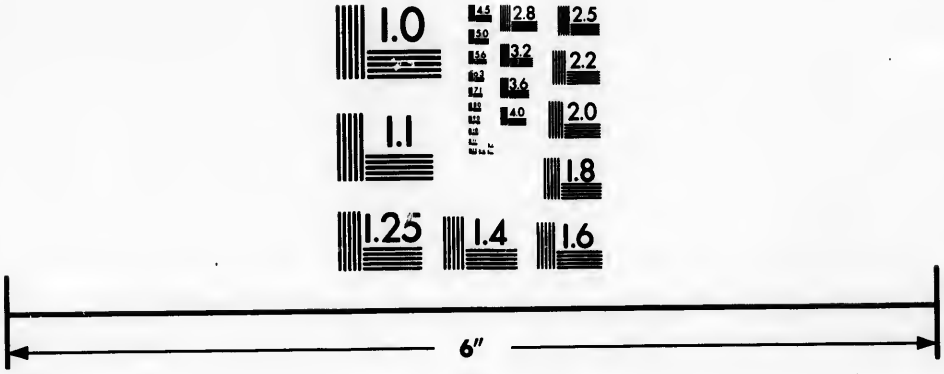

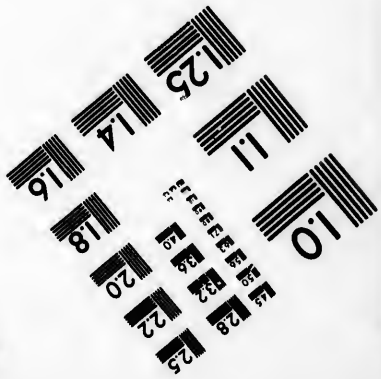

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the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into subordinate caverns, sometimes ascending a little, but more generally descending, and at length terminates, in two different places, at basons of water of unknown extent. The vault of this cave is of solid lime stone, from 20 to 40 or 50 feet high, through which water is continually percolating. This, trickling down the sides of the cave, has incrusted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault generates on that, and on the base below, stalactites of a conical form, some of which have met and formed massive columns.

Another of these caves is near the North Mountain, in the county of Frederick, on the lands of Mr. Zanet The entrance into this is on the top of an extensive ridge. You descend 30 or 40 feet, as into a well, from whence the cave then extends, nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from 5 to 12 feet.

At the Panther gap, in the ridge which divides the waters of the Cow and the Calf pasture, is what is called the *Blowing Cave*. It is in the side of a hill, is of about 100 feet diameter, and emits constantly a current of air of such force, as to keep the weeds prostrate to the distance of twenty yards before it. This current is strongest in dry frosty weather, and in long spells of rain weakest.

There is another blowing cave in the Cumberland mountain, about a mile from where it crosses the Carolina line. All we know of this is, that it is not constant, and that a fountain of water issues from it.

The *Natural Bridge*, the most sublime of nature's works, though not comprehended under the present head, must not be pretermitted. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is, by some admeasurements, 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but

but more at the ends, and the thickneſs of the maſs at the ſummit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickneſs is conſtituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The reſidue, with the hill on both ſides, is one ſolid rock of lime ſtone. The arch approaches the ſemieliptical form; but the larger axis of the ellipſis, which would be the cord of the arch, is many times longer than the tranſverſe. Tho' the ſides of this bridge are provided in ſome parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have reſolution to walk to them and look over into the abyſs. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet and peep over it. Looking down from this height about a minute, gave me a violent head ach. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impoſſible for the emotions ariſing from the ſublime, to be felt beyond what they are here; ſo beautiful an arch, ſo elevated, ſo light, and ſpringing as it were up to Heaven, the rapture of the ſpectator is really indeſcribable! The fiſſure continuing narrow, deep, and ſtraight for a conſiderable diſtance above and below the bridge, opens a ſhort but very pleaſing view of the North Mountain on one ſide, and Blue Ridge on the other, at the diſtance each of them of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name, and affords a publick and commodious paſſage over a valley, which cannot be croſſed elſewhere for a conſiderable diſtance. The ſtream paſſing under it is called Cedar creek. It is a water of James river, and ſufficient in the drieſt ſeaſons to turn a griſt mill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above. There is a natural bridge, ſimilar to the one above deſcribed, over Stock creek, a branch of Peleſon river, in Waſhington county.

Medicinal Springs.] There are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, ſome of which are indubitably efficacious, while others ſeem to owe their reputation as much to fancy, and change of air and regimen, as to their real virtues. The moſt efficacious of theſe are two ſprings in Augusta, near the firſt ſources of James river. The

one

one is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The Warm Spring iſſues with a very bold ſtream, ſufficient to work a griſt mill, and to keep the waters of its baſon, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Farenheit's thermometer. The matter with which theſe waters is allied is very volatile; its ſmell indicates it to be ſulphureous, as alſo does the circumſtance of turning ſilver black. They relieve rheumatiſms. Other complaints alſo of very different natures have been removed or leſſened by them. It rains here four or five days in every week.

The *Hot Spring* is about ſix miles from the Warm, is much ſmaller, and has been ſo hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its degree of heat to be leſſened. It raiſes the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It ſometimes relieves where the Warm Spring fails. A fountain of common water, iſſuing within a few inches of its margin, gives it a ſingular appearance. Theſe ſprings are very much reſorted to in ſpite of a total want of accommodation for the ſick. Their waters are ſtrongeſt in the hotteſt months, which occaſions their being viſited in July and Auguſt principally.

The ſweet ſprings are in the county of Botetourt, at the eaſtern foot of the Allegany, about 42 miles from the warm ſprings. They are ſtill leſs known. [illegible]ving been found to relieve caſes in which the othe[illegible] had been ineffectually tried, it is probable their compoſition is different. They are different alſo in their temperature, being as cold as common water.

In the low grounds of the Great Kanhaway, 7 miles above the mouth of Elk River, and 67 above that of the Kanhaway itſelf, is a hole in the earth of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which iſſues conſtantly a bituminous vapour in ſo ſtrong a current, as to give to the ſand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling ſpring. On preſenting a lighted candle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of 18 inches diameter, and four or five feet in height, which ſometimes burns out within 20 minutes,

minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days, and then has been left still burning. The flame is unsteady, of the density of that of burning spirits, and smells like burning pit coal. Water sometimes collects in the bason, which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapour issuing through it. If the vapour be fired in that state, the water soon becomes so warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a short time. This, with the circumjacent lands, is the property of his Excellency President Washington and of General Lewis.

There is a similar one on Sanday river, the flame of which is a column of about 12 inches diameter, and 3 feet high. General Clarke kindled the vapour, staid about an hour, and left it burning.

Climate.] In an extensive country, it will be expected that the climate is not the same in all its parts. It is remarkable that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Allegany, which is the highest land between the ocean and the Mississippi. From thence, descending in the same latitude to the Mississippi, the change reverses; and, if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the same latitude on the sea side. Their testimony is strengthened by the vegetables and animals which subsist and multiply there naturally, and do not on our sea coast. Thus catalpas grow spontaneously on the Mississippi, as far as the latitude of 37°, and reeds as far as 38°. Perroquets even winter on the Sioto, in the 39th degree of latitude. In the summer of 1779, when the thermometer was at 90° at Monticello, and 96° at Williamsburg, it was 110° at Kaskaskia. Perhaps the mountain, which overhangs this village on the north side, may, by its reflection, have contributed somewhat to produce this heat.

Population and Militia.] The number of free inhabitants in this state in 1782 was 296,852—slaves

270,762. The number of free inhabitants were to the number of slaves nearly as 11 to 10. The following is a state of the militia, taken from returns of 1780 and 1781, except in those counties marked with an asterisk, the returns of which are somewhat older.

Situation.	Counties.	Militia.
Westward of the Allegany. 2455.	Lincoln	600
	Jefferson	300
	Fayette	156
	Ohio	
	Monongalia	*1000
	Washington	*829
	Montgomery	1071
	Green Briar	502
Between the Allegany & Blue Ridge. 7673.	Hampshire	930
	Berkley	*1100
	Frederick	1142
	Shenando	*925
	Rockingham	875
	Augusta	1375
	Rockbridge	*625
	Botetourt	*700
Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Waters. 18,228.	Loudoun	1746
	Fauquier	1078
	Culpepper	1513
	Spotsylvania	486
	Orange	*600
	Louisa	607
	Goochland	*550
	Fluvanna	*296
	Albemarle	873
	Amherst	896
	Buckingham	*625
	Bedford	1300
	Henry	1004
	Pittsylvania	*725
	Halifax	*1135
	Charlotte	612
	Prin. Edward	589
	Cumberland	408
	Powhatan	330
	Amelia	*1125
	Lunenburg	677
	Mecklenburg	1100
	Brunswick	550

Situation.		Counties.	Militia.
On the Tide Waters, and in that Parallel. 19,012.	Between James river and Carolina. 6059.	Greenesville	500
		Dinwiddie	*750
		Chesterfield	655
		Prince George	382
		Surry	380
		Sussex	*700
		Southampton	874
		Isle of Wight	*600
		Nansemond	*644
		Norfolk	*880
		Princess Anne	*594
	Between James & York rivers. 3000.	Henrico	619
		Hanover	796
		New Kent	*418
		Charles City	286
		James City	235
		Williamsburg	129
		York	*244
		Warwick	*100
		Elizabeth City	182
	Between York & Rappahannock. 3260.	Caroline	805
		King William	436
		King & Queen	500
		Essex	468
		Middlesex	*210
		Gloucester	850
	Between Rappahannock & Potomak. 4127.	Fairfax	652
		Prin. William	614
		Stafford	*500
		King George	483
		Richmond	412
		Westmoreland	544
		Northumber.	630
		Lancaster	302
	East shore 1628	Accomack	*1208
		Northampton	*430
		Total Militia	49,971

Civil Divisions.] The counties have already been enumerated. They are 74 in number, of very unequal

equal size and population. Of these 35 are on the Tide Waters, or in that parallel; 23 are in the Midlands, between the Tide Waters and Blue Ridge of mountains; 8 between the Blue Ridge and Allegany; and 8 westward of the Allegany.

The state, by another division, is formed into parishes, many of which are commensurate with the counties; but sometimes a county comprehends more than one parish, and sometimes a parish more than one county. This division had relation to the religion of the state, a parson of the Angilcan church, with a fixed salary, having been heretofore established in each parish. The care of the poor was another object of the parochial division.

There are no townships in the state, nor any towns of consequence. Williamsburg, which, till the year 1780, was the seat of our government, never contained above 1800 inhabitants; and Norfolk, the most populous town we ever had, contained but 6000. Our towns, but more properly our villages or hamlets, are as follows.

On *James River* and its waters, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, Williamsburg, Petersburg, Richmond the seat of government, Manchester, Charlottesville, New London.

On *York River* and its waters, York, Newcastle, Hanover.

On *Rappahannock*, Urbanna, Port Royal, Fredericksburg, Falmouth.

On *Patomak* and its waters, Dumfries, Colchester, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton.

There are other places at which, like some of the foregoing, the *laws* have said there shall be towns; but *nature* has said there shall not, and they remain unworthy of enumeration. *Norfolk* will probably be the emporium for all the trade of the Chesapeek Bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles will bring it to all that of Albemarle sound and its waters. Secondary to this place, are the towns at the head of the Tide Waters, to wit, Petersburg on Appamattox, Richmond on James River, Newcastle on York River,

Alexandria

Alexandria on Patomak, and Baltimore on the Patapsco. From these the distribution will be to subordinate situations of the country. Accidental circumstances however may control the indications of nature, and in no instances do they do it more frequently than in the rise and fall of towns.

To the foregoing general account, we add the following more particular descriptions.

ALEXANDRIA stands on the south bank of Patomak river. Its situation is elevated and pleasant. The soil is clay; and the water so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to send nearly a mile for that which is drinkable. The original settlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the streets upon the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 300 houses, many of which are handsomely built. This town, upon the opening of the navigation of Patomak river, will probably be one of the most thriving commercial places on the continent.

MOUNT VERNON, the celebrated seat of General WASHINGTON, is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of the river Patomak, where it is nearly two miles wide, and is about 280 miles from the sea. It is 9 miles below Alexandria, and 4 above the beautiful seat of the late Col. Fairfax, called Bellevoir. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the surface of the river, and, after furnishing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the same in rear of the buildings, falls off rather abruptly on those two quarters. On the north end it subsides gradually into extensive pasture grounds; while on the south it slopes more steeply, in a shorter distance, and terminates with the coach house, stables, vineyard and nurseries. On either wing is a thick grove of different, flowering forest trees. Parallel with them, on the land side, are two spacious gardens, into which one is led by two serpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and shady shrubs. The *Mansion House* itself (though much embellished by, yet not perfectly satisfactory to the chaste taste of the present possessor) appears venerable and convenient. The superb banqueting room has been finished

finiſhed ſince he returned home from the army. A loſty portico, 96 feet in length, ſupported by eight pillars, has a pleaſing effect when viewed from the water; and the *tout enſemble* the whole aſſemblage, of the green houſe, ſchool houſe, offices and ſervants halls, when ſeen from the land ſide, bears a reſemblance to a rural village—eſpecially as the lands in that ſide are laid out ſomewhat in the form of Engliſh gardens, in meadows and graſs grounds, ornamented with little copſes, circular clumps and ſingle trees. A ſmall park on the margin of the river, where the Engliſh fallow deer, and the American wild deer are ſeen through the thickets, alternately with the veſſels as they are ſailing along, add a romantick and pictureſque appearance to the whole ſcenery. On the oppoſite ſide of a ſmall creek to the northward, an extenſive plain, exhibiting cornfields and cattle grazing, affords in ſummer a luxuriant landſcape to the eye; while the blended verdure of woodlands and cultivated declivities on the Maryland ſhore variegates the proſpect in a charming manner. Such are the philoſophick ſhades to which the late Commander in Chief of the American Armies has retired from the tumultuous ſcenes of a buſy world.

FREDERICKSBURG is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth: and contains about 200 houſes, principally on one ſtreet, which runs nearly parallel with the river.

RICHMOND, the preſent ſeat of government, ſtands on the north ſide of James river, juſt at the foot of the falls, and contains about 300 houſes; part of which are built upon the margin of the river, convenient for buſineſs; the reſt are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the river and adjacent country. The new houſes are well built. A large and elegant ſtate houſe or capitol, has lately been erected on the hill. The lower part of the town is divided by a creek, over which is a bridge, that, for Virginia, is elegant. A handſome and expenſive bridge, between 3 and 400 yards in length, conſtructed on boats, has lately been

thrown across James river, at the foot of the falls, by Col. John Mayo, a wealthy and respectable planter, whose seat is about a mile from Richmond. This bridge connects Richmond with Manchester; and as the passengers pay toll, it produces a handsome revenue to Col. Mayo, who is the sole proprietor.

The falls, above the bridge, are 7 miles in length. A canal is cutting on the north side of the river, by a company, who have calculated the expense at 30,000 pounds, Virginia money.

Petersburg, 25 miles southward of Richmond, stands on the south side of Appamattox river, and contains nearly 300 houses, in two divisions; one is upon a clay, cold soil and is very dirty—the other upon a plain of sand or loam. There is no regularity, and very little elegance in Petersburg. It is merely a place of business. It is very unhealthy. About 2200 hogsheads of tobacco are inspected here annually. The celebrated Indian Queen, Pocahonta, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly resided at this place.

Williamsburg is 60 miles eastward of Richmond, situated between two creeks; one falling into James, the other into York river. It consists of about 200 houses, going fast to decay, and not more than 900 or 1000 souls. It is regularly laid out in parallel streets, with a square in the center, through which runs the principal street, E. and W. about a mile in length, and more than 100 feet wide. At the ends of this street are two publick buildings, the college and capitol. Besides these there is an Episcopal church, a prison, a hospital for lunaticks, and the palace; all of them extremely indifferent. In the capitol is a large marble statue, in the likeness of Narbone Berkley, Lord Botetourt, a man distinguished for his love of piety, literature and good government, and formerly Governour of Virginia. It was erected at the expense of the state, since the year 1771. The capitol is little better than in ruins, and this elegant statue is exposed to the rudeness of negroes and boys, and is shamefully defaced.

Every

Every thing in Williamsburg appears dull, forsaken and melancholy—no trade—no amusements, but the infamous one of gaming—no industry, and very little appearance of religion. The unprosperous state of the college, but principally the removal of the seat of government, have contributed much to the decline of this city.

YORKTOWN, 13 miles eastward from Williamsburg, is a place of about 100 houses, situated on the south side of York river. It was rendered famous by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October, 1781, by the united forces of France and America.

Colleges, Academies, &c.] The college of William and Mary is the only publick seminary of learning in this state. It was founded in the time of King William and Queen Mary, who granted to it 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound duty on certain tobaccoes exported from Virginia and Maryland. The assembly also gave it, by temporary laws, a duty on liquours imported, and skins and furs exported. From these resources it received upwards of £.3000 *communibus annis.* The buildings are of brick, sufficient for an indifferent accommodation of perhaps 100 students. By its charter it was to be under the government of 20 visitors, who were to be its legislators, and to have a president and six professorships, which at present stand thus:—A Professorship for Law and Police—Anatomy and Medicine—Natural Philosophy and Mathematicks—Moral Philosophy, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Fine Arts—Modern Languages—For the Brafferton.

The college edifice is a huge, misshapen pile, 'which, but that it has a roof, would be taken for a brick kiln.' In 1787, there were about 30 young gentlemen members of this college, a large proportion of which were law students.

There are a number of flourishing academies in Virginia—one in Prince Edward county—one at Alexandria—one at Norfolk—one at Hanover, and others in other places.

Religion.]

Religion.] The first settlers in this country were emigrants from England, of the English church, just at a point of time when it was flushed with complete victory over the religions of all other persuasions. Possessed, as they became, of the powers of making, administering, and executing the laws, they shewed equal intolerance in this country with their Presbyterian brethren, who had emigrated to the northern government. The poor Quakers were flying from persecution in England. They cast their eyes on these new countries, as asylums of civil and religious freedom; but they found them free only for the reigning sect. Several acts of the Virginia assembly of 1659, 1662, and 1693, had made it penal in parents to refuse to have their children baptized; had prohibited the unlawful assembling of Quakers; had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the state; had ordered those already here, and such as should come thereafter, to be imprisoned till they should abjure the country; provided a milder punishment for their first and second return, but death for their third; had inhibited all persons from suffering their meetings in or near their houses, entertaining them individually, or disposing of books which supported their tenets. If no capital execution took place here, as did in New England, it was not owing to the moderation of the church, or spirit of the legislature, as may be inferred from the law itself; but to historical circumstances which have not been handed down to us. The Anglicans retained full possession of the country about a century. Other opinions began then to creep in, and the great care of the government to support their own church, having begotten an equal degree of indolence in its clergy, two thirds of the people had become dissenters at the commencement of the present revolution. The laws indeed were still oppressive on them, but the spirit of the one party had subsided into moderation, and of the other had risen to a degree of determination which commanded respect.

The

The present denominations of Christians in Virginia are, Presbyterians, who are the most numerous, and inhabit the western parts of the state; Episcopalians, who are the most ancient settlers, and occupy the eastern and first settled parts of the state. Intermingled with these are great numbers of Baptists and Methodists. The bulk of these last mentioned religious sects are of the poorer sort of people, and many of them are very ignorant, (as is indeed the case with the other denominations) but they are generally a moral, well meaning set of people. They exhibit much zeal in their worship, which appears to be composed of the mingled effusions of piety, enthusiasm and superstition.

Character, Manners and Customs.] Virginia has produced some of the most distinguished and influential men that have been active in effecting the two late grand and important revolutions in America. Her political and military character will rank among the first in the page of history. But it is to be observed that this character has been obtained for the Virginians by a few eminent men, who have taken the lead in all their publick transactions, and who, in short, govern Virginia; for the great body of the people do not concern themselves with politicks—so that their government, though nominally republican, is in fact, oligarchal or aristocratical.

The Virginians, who are rich, are in general sensible, polite and hospitable, and of an independent spirit. The poor are ignorant and abject—and all are of an inquisitive turn, and in many other respects, very much resemble the people in the eastern states. They differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, swearing, horse racing, cock fighting, and most kinds of dissipation. There is a much greater disparity between the rich and the poor, in Virginia, than in any of the northern states.

A spirit for literary inquiries, if not altogether confined to a few, is, among the body of the people, evidently subordinate to a spirit of gaming and barbarous sports.

ſports. At almoſt every tavern or ordinary, on the publick road, there is a billiard table, a back gammon table, cards and other implements for various games. To theſe publick houſes the gambling gentry in the neighbourhood reſort to *kill time*, which hangs heavily upon them; and at this buſineſs they are extremely expert, having been accuſtomed to it from their earlieſt youth. The paſſion for cock fighting, a diverſion not only inhumanly barbarous, but infinitely beneath the dignity of a man of ſenſe, is ſo predominant that they even advertiſe their matches in the publick newſpapers. This diſſipation of manners is the fruit of indolence and luxury, which are the fruit of the African ſlavery.

Conſtitution, Courts and Laws.] The executive powers are lodged in the hands of a Governour, choſen annually, and incapable of acting more than three years in ſeven. He is aſſiſted by a council of eight members. The judiciary powers are divided among ſeveral courts, as will be hereafter explained. Legiſlation is exerciſed by two houſes of aſſembly, the one called the Houſe of Delegates, compoſed of two members from each county, choſen annually by the citizens poſſeſſing an eſtate for life in 100 acres of uninhabited land, or 25 acres with a houſe on it, or in a houſe or lot in ſome town: The other called the Senate, conſiſting of 24 members, choſen quadrennially by the ſame electors, who for this purpoſe are diſtributed into 24 diſtricts. The concurrence of both houſes is neceſſary to the paſſage of a law. They have the appointment of the Governour and council, the judges of the ſuperiour courts, auditors, attorney general, treaſurer, regiſter of the land office, and delegates to Congreſs.

In October, 1786, an act was paſſed by the aſſembly prohibiting the importation of ſlaves into the commonwealth, upon penalty of the forfeiture of the ſum of £.1000 for every ſlave. And every ſlave imported contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, becomes free.

Commerce.]

Commerce.] Before the present war was exported from this state, *communibus annis*, nearly as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.
Tobacco,	55,000 hhds. of 1000lb.
Wheat,	800,000 bushels.
Indian corn,	600,000 bushels.
Shipping.	
Masts, planks, skantling, shingles, staves,	
Tar, pitch, turpentine,	30,000 barrels.
Peltry, viz. skins of deer, beavers, otters, muskrats, racoons, foxes,	180 hhds. of 600lb.
Pork,	4,000 barrels.
Flax seed, hemp, cotton,	
Pit coal, pig iron,	
Pease,	5,000 bushels.
Beef,	1,000 barrels.
Sturgeon, white shad, herring,	
Brandy from peaches & apples, whisky,	
Horses,	

The amount of the above articles is £.850,000, Virginia money, or 607,142 guineas.

History.] In the year 1584, two patents were granted by Queen Elizabeth, one to Adrain Gilbert, (Feb. 6) the other to Sir Walter Raleigh, for lands not possessed by any Christian Prince. By the direction of Sir Walter, two ships were fitted and sent out, under the command of Philip Amidas, and Arthur Barlow. In July they arrived on the coast, and anchored in a harbour seven leagues west of the Roanoke. On the 13th of July, they, in a formal manner, took possession of the country, and, in honour of their virgin Queen Elizabeth, they called it *Virginia*. Till this time the country was known by the general name of *Florida*. After this VIRGINIA became the common name for all North America.

In the year 1587, *Manteo* was baptized in Virginia. He was the first native Indian who received that ordinance in that part of America. On the 18th of August, Mrs. Dare was delivered of a daughter, whom she called VIRGINIA. She was the first English child that was born in North America.

In the spring of the year 1606, James I. by patent, divided Virginia into two colonies. The *southern* included

cluded all lands between the 34th and 41st degrees of north latitude. This was stiled the *first colony*, under the name of South Virginia, and was granted to the London Company. The *northern*, called the second colony, and known by the general name of North Virginia, included all lands between the 38th and 45th degrees north latitude, and was granted to the Plymouth Company. Each of these colonies had a council of thirteen men to govern them. To prevent disputes about territory, the colonies were prohibited to plant within an hundred miles of each other. There appears to be an inconsistency in these grants, as the lands lying between the 38th and 41st degrees, are covered by both patents.

Both the London and Plymouth companies enterprized settlements within the limits of their respective grants, but with ill success, for no effectual settlements were made by the former till 1610, and by the latter not till 1620. Lord Delaware, in 1610, came over to Virginia with a fresh supply of settlers and provisions, which revived the drooping spirits of the former company, and gave permanency and respectability to the settlement.

In April 1613, Mr. John Rolfe, a worthy young gentleman, was married to *Pocahontas*, the daughter of *Powhatan*, the famous Indian chief. This connexion, which was very agreeable both to the English and Indians, was the foundation of a friendly and advantageous commerce between them.

In 1616, Mr. Rolfe, with his wife Pocahontas, visited England, where she was treated with that attention and respect which she had merited by her important services to the colony in Virginia. She died the year following at Gravesend, in the 22d year of her age, just as she was about to embark for America. She had embraced the Christian religion; and in her life and death evidenced the sincerity of her profession. She left a little son, who, having received his education in England, came over to Virginia, where he lived and died in affluence and honour, leaving behind

him

him an only daughter. Her descendants are among the most respectable families in Virginia.

Tomocomo, a sensible Indian, brother in law to Pocahontas, accompanied her to England; and was directed by Powhatan to bring him an exact account of the numbers and strength of the English. For this purpose, when he arrived at Plymouth, he took a long stick, intending to cut a notch in it for every person he should see. This he soon found impracticable and threw away his stick. On his return, being asked by Powhatan, how many people there were, he is said to have replied, "Count the stars in the sky, the leaves on the trees, and the sands on the sea shore; for such is the number of the people in England."

In 1650, the parliament, considering itself as standing in the place of their deposed King, and as having succeeded to all its powers, without as well as within the realm, began to assume a right over the colonies, passing an act for exhibiting their trade with foreign nations. This succession to the exercise of the kingly authority gave the first colour for parliamentary interference with the colonies, and produced that fatal precedent which they continued to follow after they had retired, in other respects, within their proper functions. When this colony, therefore, which still maintained its opposition to Cromwell and the parliament, was induced, in 1651, to lay down their arms, they previously secured their most essential rights, by a solemn convention.

This convention entered into with arms in their hands, they supposed had secured the ancient limits of their country, its free trade, its exemption from taxation, but by their own assembly, and exclusion of military force from among them. Yet in every of these points was this convention violated by subsequent Kings and parliaments, and other infractions of their constitution, equally dangerous, committed. Their general assembly, which was composed of the council of state and burgesses, sitting together and deciding by plurality of voices, was split into two houses, by which

the council obtained a ſeparate negative on their laws. Appeals from their ſupreme court, which had been fixed by law in their general aſſembly, were arbitrarily revoked to England, to be there heard before the King and council. Inſtead of 400 miles on the ſea coaſt, they were reduced, in the ſpace of 30 years, to about 100 miles. Their trade with foreigners was totally ſuppreſſed, and when carried to Great Britain, was there loaded with impoſts. It is unneceſſary, however, to glean up the ſeveral inſtances of injury, as ſcattered through American and Britiſh hiſtory, and the more eſpecially, as, by paſſing on to the acceſſion of the preſent King, we ſhall find ſpecimens of them all, aggravated, multiplied and crouded within a ſmall compaſs of time, ſo as to evince a fixed deſign of conſidering our rights natural, conventional and chartered as mere nullities. The following is an epitome of the firſt fifteen years of his reign. The colonies were taxed internally and externally; their eſſential intereſts ſacrificed to individuals in Great Britain; their legiſlatures ſuſpended; charters annulled; trials by juries taken away; their perſons ſubjected to tranſportation acroſs the Atlantick, and to trial before foreign judicatories; their ſupplications for redreſs thought beneath anſwer; themſelves publiſhed as cowards in the councils of their mother country and courts of Europe; armed troops ſent among them to enforce ſubmiſſion to theſe violences; and actual hoſtilities commenced againſt them. No alternative was preſented but reſiſtance, or unconditional ſubmiſſion. Between theſe could be no heſitation. They cloſed in the appeal to arms. They declared themſelves independent ſtates. They confederated together into one great republick; thus ſecuring to every ſtate the benefit of an union of their whole force. They fought—they conquered—and obtained a glorious PEACE.

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

(Belonging, at present, to the State of *Virginia.*)

	miles.		
Length	250	between	36° 30′ and 39° 30′ North Latitude.
Breadth	200		8° and 15° West Longitude.

BOUNDED Northwest, by the river Ohio; West, by Cumberland river; South, by North Carolina; East, by Sandy river, and a line drawn due south from its source, till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina.

Civil Division.] Kentucky was originally divided into two counties, Lincoln and Jefferson. It has since been subdivided into seven, which follow:

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Jefferson,	LOUISVILLE,
Fayette,	LEXINGTON,
Bourbon,	
Mercer,	Harrodstown,
Nelson,	Bardstown.
Maddison,	
Lincoln.	

Rivers.] The river Ohio washes the northwestern side of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches, which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green and Cumberland rivers. These again branch in various directions, into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts.

Springs.] There are five noted salt springs or licks in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue Springs, on Licking river, from some of which, it is said, issue streams of brinish water; the Big Bone lick, Drennon's licks; and Bullet's lick, at Saltsburg. The last of these licks, though in low order, has supplied this country and Cumberland with salt, at 20 shillings the bushel, Virginia currency; and some is exported to the Illinois country. The method of procuring

curing water from these licks, is by sinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep. The water drawn from these wells is more strongly impregnated with salt than the water from the sea.

Face of the Country, Soil and Produce.] This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the vallies, where the soil is much thiner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending at no great distances.

No country will admit of being thicker settled with farmers, who confine themselves to agriculture, than this. But large stocks of cattle, except in the neighbourhood of barrens, cannot be raised.

This country in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the sugar, coffee, papaw, and cucumber trees. The two last are a soft wood, and bear a fruit of the shape and size of a cucumber. The coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloses good coffee. Besides these there is the honey locust, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large size, buckeye, an exceedingly soft wood, the magnolia, which bears a beautiful blossom of a rich and exquisite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in this country, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom.

The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country, have, in some instances, exceeded belief; and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances, it is affirmed, 100 bushels of good corn, an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds

common

common in this climate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known, will yield more and better tobacco.

Climate.] Healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Chief Town.] LEXINGTON, which stands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is reckoned the capital of Kentucky. Here the courts are held, and business regularly conducted. In 1786, it contained about 109 houses, and several stores, with a good assortment of dry goods. It must have greatly increased since.

Population and Character.] It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the present number of inhabitants; owing to the numerous accessions which are made almost every month. In 1783, in the county of Lincoln only, there were, on the militia rolls, 3570 men, chiefly emigrants from the lower parts of Virginia. In 1784, the number of inhabitants were reckoned at upwards of 30,000. From the accounts of their astonishing increase since, we may now safely estimate them at 100,000. It is asserted that at least 20,000 migrated here in the year 1787. These people, collected from different states, of different manners, customs, religions, and political sentiments, have not been long enough together to form a uniform and distinguishing character. Among the settlers there are many gentlemen of abilities, and many genteel families, from several of the states, who give dignity and respectability to the settlement. They are in general more orderly, perhaps, than any people who have settled a new country.

Religion.] The Baptists are the most numerous religious sect in Kentucky. In 1787 they had 16 churches established, besides several congregations

where churches were not constituted. These were supplied with upwards of 30 ministers or teachers. There are several large congregations of Presbyterians, and some few of other denominations.

Government.] The same as Virginia. But they expect soon to be admitted into the union as an independent state.

Literature and Improvements.] The legislature of Virginia have made provision for a college in Kentucky, and have endowed it with very considerable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd has given a very handsome library for its use. Schools are established in the several towns, and, in general, regularly and handsomely supported. They have a printing office, and publish a weekly Gazette. They have erected a paper mill, an oil mill, fulling mills, saw mills, and a great number of valuable grist mills. Their salt works are more than sufficient to supply all the inhabitants, at a low price. They make considerable quantities of sugar from the sugar trees. Labourers, particularly tradesmen, are exceedingly wanted here.

Curiosities.] The banks, or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's rivers, are to be reckoned among the natural curiosities of this country. Here the astonished eye beholds 3 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular rock, in some parts of the lime stone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiously checkered with strata of astonishing regularity. These rivers have the appearance of deep, artificial canals. Their banks are level and covered with red cedar groves.

History.] The first white man who discovered this province, was one James M'Bride, in the year 1754. From this period it remained unexplored till about the year 1767, when one John Finley and some others, trading with the Indians, fortunately travelled over the fertile region, now called Kentucky, then but known to the Indians, by the name of the Dark and Bloody Grounds, and sometimes the Middle Ground. This country greatly engaged Mr. Finley's attention, and he communicated his discovery to Colonel Daniel Boon, and a few more, who, conceiving it to be an

interesting

interesting object, agreed, in the year 1769, to undertake a journey in order to explore it. After a long fatiguing march, over a mountainous wilderness, in a westward direction, they at length arrived upon its borders; and from the top of an eminence, with joy and wonder, descried the beautiful landscape of Kentucky. Here they encamped, and some went to hunt provisions, which were readily procured, there being plenty of game, while Colonel Boon and John Finley made a tour through the country, which they found far exceeding their expectations, and returning to camp, informed their companions of their discoveries. But in spite of this promising beginning, this company, meeting with nothing but hardships and adversity, grew exceedingly disheartened, and was plundered, dispersed and killed by the Indians, except Colonel Boon, who continued an inhabitant of the wilderness until the year 1771, when he returned home.

Colonel Henderson, of North Carolina, being informed of this country by Colonel Boon, he, and some other gentlemen, held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, at Wataga, in March, 1775, and then purchased from them the lands lying on the south side of Kentucky river, for goods, at valuable rates, to the amount of £.6000 specie.

Soon after this purchase, the state of Virginia took the alarm, agreed to pay the money Colonel Donaldson had contracted for, and then disputed Colonel Henderson's right of purchase, as a private gentleman of another state, in behalf of himself. However, for his eminent services to this country, and for having been instrumental in making so valuable an acquisition to Virginia, that state was pleased to reward him with a tract of land, at the mouth of Green river, to the amount of 200,000 acres; and the state of North Carolina gave him the like quantity in Powel's Valley. This region was formerly claimed by various tribes of Indians; whose title, if they had any, originated in such a manner, as to render it doubtful which ought to possess it. Hence this fertile spot became an object of contention, a theater of war, from which it was

properly

properly denominated the Bloody Grounds. Their contentions not being likely to decide the right to any particular tribe, as soon as Mr. Henderson and his friends proposed to purchase, the Indians agreed to sell; and notwithstanding the valuable consideration they received, have continued ever since troublesome neighbours to the new settlers.

The progress in improvements and cultivation which has been made in this country, almost exceeds belief. Eleven years ago Kentucky lay in forest, almost uninhabited, but by wild beasts. Now, notwithstanding the united opposition of all the western Indians, she exhibits an extensive settlement, divided into seven large and populous counties, in which are a number of flourishing little towns; containing more inhabitants than are in Georgia, Delaware or Rhode Island states; and nearly or quite as many as in New Hampshire. An instance of the like kind, where a settlement has had so large and so rapid a growth, can scarcely be produced in history.

NORTH CAROLINA.

	miles.		
Length	758	between	34° and 36° 30' North Latitude.
Breadth	110		1° and 16° West Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Virginia; East, by the Atlantick ocean; South, by South Carolina and Georgia. West, by the Mississippi.

Rivers.] *Chowan* river is formed by the confluence of three rivers, viz. the Meherrin, Nottaway and Black rivers; all of which rise in Virginia. It falls into the northwest corner of Albemarle sound.

Roanoke is a long rapid river, formed by two principal branches, Staunton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river which rises in North Carolina. It empties, by several mouths, into the southwest end of Albemarle sound.

Pamlico or *Tar* river opens into Pamlico sound.

Neus river empties into Pamlico sound below Newbern.

Trent

Trent river, from the ſouthweſt, falls into the Neus at Newbern.

All the rivers in North Carolina, and, it may be added, in South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, which empty into the Atlantick ocean, are navigable by any veſſel that can paſs the bar at their mouths. While the water courſes continue broad enough for veſſels to turn round, there is generally a ſufficient depth of water for them to proceed.

Cape Fear river opens into the ſea at Cape Fear. As you aſcend it, you paſs Brunſwick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. The river then divides into *northeaſt* and *northweſt* branches, as they are called. This river affords the beſt navigation in North Carolina.

Peliſon, *Holſtein*, *Noley*, *Chuckey*, and *Frank* rivers, are all branches of the broad *Tenneſſee*, which falls into the Ohio.

Sounds, *Capes*, *Swamps*, *&c.*] *Pamlico Sound* is a kind of lake or inland ſea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. It is ſeparated from the ſea, in its whole length, by a beach of ſand hardly a mile wide, generally covered with ſmall trees or buſhes. North of Pamlico ſound, and communicating with it, is *Albemarle ſound*, 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. *Core Sound* lies ſouth of Pamlico, and communicates with it. Theſe ſounds are ſo large, when compared with their inlets from the ſea, that no tide can be perceived in any of the rivers which empty into them; nor is the water ſalt even in the mouths of theſe rivers.

Cape Hatteras is in lat. 35° 15′. This cape has been dreaded by mariners ſailing ſouthward when they have been in large veſſels; for if they come within 20 miles of the land at the cape, it is in ſome places too ſhoal for them; if they ſtand further off, they are in danger of falling into the Gulf Stream, which would ſet them 3 or 4 miles an hour northward. It is obſervable that violent ſtorms of rain and guſts of wind, are uncommonly frequent around this cape.

Cape Lookout is ſouth of Cape Hatteras, oppoſite Core ſound, and has had an excellent harbour entirely filled up with land ſince the year 1777. *Cape*

Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal called, from its form, the *Frying pan*.

Dismal Swamp spreads over the whole tract of country which lies between Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and needs no other description than is conveyed by its name. There is another large swamp north of Edenton, which lies partly in this state and partly in Virginia. This swamp is owned by two companies; the Virginia company, of which General Washington is a member, hold 100,000 acres; and the North Carolina company, who hold about 40,000 acres. It is in contemplation to cut a canal through this swamp, from the head of Pasquetank to the head of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, 12 or 14 miles in length.

Civil Divisions.] This state is divided into 8 districts, which are subdivided into 58 counties, as follows:

Districts.	*Counties.*
Edenton, 9 counties.	Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Pasquetank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Tyrrel.
Wilmington, 8 counties.	New Hanover, Brunswick, Cumberland, Robinson, Duplin, Beaden, Wayne, Moore.
Newbern, 8 counties.	Craven, Beaufort, Carteret, Pitt, Dobbs, Hyde, Jones, Onslow.
The above three districts are on the sea coast, extending from the Virginia line southwestward to South Carolina.	
Davidson, 2 counties.	Davidson, Summer.
Halifax, 7 counties.	Hallfax, Northampton, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, Nash.
Hillsborough, 9 counties.	Orange, Chatan, Granville, Johnston, Caswell, Sampson, Wake, Guilford, Randolph.
Salisbury, 8 counties.	Rowan, Mecklenburg, Rockingham, Surry, Montgomery, Anson, Wilkes, Richmond.
Morgan, 7 counties.	Burk, Green, Rutherford, Washington, Sullivan, Lincoln, Hawkins.

These

These five diſtricts, beginning on the Virginia line, cover the whole ſtate weſt of the three maritime diſtricts before mentioned; and the greater part of them extend quite acroſs the ſtate from north to ſouth.

Principal Towns.] Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillſborough and Fayetteville, each in their turns have been conſidered as the capital of the ſtate. At preſent they have no capital. The convention which met to conſider the new conſtitution, fixed on a place in Wake county to be the ſeat of government, but the town is not yet built.

NEWBERN is the largeſt town in the ſtate. It ſtands on a flat, ſandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the north, and Trent on the ſouth. The town contains about 480 houſes, all built of wood, excepting the palace, the church, the goal and two dwelling houſes, which are of brick.

EDENTON is ſituated on the north ſide of Albemarle ſound; and has about 150 indifferent wood houſes, and a few handſome buildings. It has a brick church for Epiſcopalians, which for many years has been much neglected, and ſerves only to ſhew that the people once had a regard, at leaſt, for the *externals* of religion. Its local ſituation is advantageous for trade, but not for health.

WILMINGTON is a town of about 180 houſes, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the eaſtern branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the ſea.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] North Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the ſea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in foreſt, and is barren. On the banks of ſome of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interſperſed through the other parts, are glades of rich ſwamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile ſoil. Sixty and 80 miles from the ſea, the country riſes into hills and mountains, as deſcribed in South Carolina and Georgia.

That part of North Carolina which lies weſt of the mountains, a tract about 500 miles in length, eaſt and weſt, and upwards of 100 in breadth, (except the

Cumberland

Cumberland barrens, and ſome broken lands) is a fine fertile country, watered by the broad Tenneſſee, and abounds with oaks, locuſt trees of ſeveral kinds, walnut, elm, linn and cherry trees, ſome of which are three feet in diameter. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulſe of all kinds in all parts. Cotton is alſo conſiderably cultivated here, and might be raiſed in much greater plenty. It is planted yearly: The ſtalk dies with the froſt.

Trade.] The ſouthern interiour counties carry their produce to Charleſton; and the northern to Peterſburg in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the ſtate are, tar, pitch, turpentine, roſin, Indian corn, lumber, furs, tobacco, pork, &c. Their trade is chiefly with the Weſt Indies, and the northern ſtates.

Climate, Diſeaſes, &c.] In the flat country near the ſea coaſt, the inhabitants, during the ſummer and autumn, are ſubject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as billious or nervous ſymptoms prevail. The inhabitants have very little of the bloom and freſhneſs of the people in the northern ſtates.

The weſtern hilly parts of the ſtate are as healthy as any of the United States. That country is fertile, full of ſprings and rivulets of pure water. The air there is ſerene a great part of the year, and the inhabitants live to old age, which cannot be ſaid of the inhabitants of the flat country. The winters are ſo mild in ſome years, that autumn may be ſaid to continue till ſpring.

Religion.] The weſtern parts of this ſtate, which have been ſettled within the laſt 35 years, are chiefly inhabited by Preſbyterians from Pennſylvania, the deſcendants of people from the North of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, diſcipline and uſages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular induſtrious people. Almoſt all the inhabitants between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, are of this denomination, and they are in general well ſupplied with a ſenſible and learned miniſtry. There are interſperſed ſome ſettlements of Germans, both Luther-

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ans and Calviniſts, but they have very few miniſters. The Moravians have ſeveral flouriſhing ſettlements in this ſtate.

The Friends or Quakers have a ſettlement in New Garden, in Guilford county, and ſeveral congregations at Perquimins and Paſquetank. The Methodiſts and Baptiſts are numerous and increaſing. Beſides the denominations already mentioned, there is a very numerous body of people, in this, and in all the ſouthern ſtates, who cannot properly be claſſed with any ſect of Chriſtians, having never made any profeſſion of chriſtianity, and are literally, as to religion, NOTHINGARIANS.

Colleges and Academies.] There is no univerſity or college in the ſtate. In the original conſtitution it is declared that "There ſhall be one more or ſeminaries of learning maintained at the publick expenſe." But the legiſlature, hitherto, have not conſidered that clauſe as binding. Probably they do not like it. Academies are eſtabliſhed at Newbern, Saliſbury and Hillſborough.

Population, Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] The inhabitants of this ſtate are reckoned at 270,000, of which 60,000 are negroes. The North Carolinians are moſtly planters, and live from half a mile to 3 and 4 miles from each other, on their plantations. They have a plentiful country—no ready market for their produce—little intercourſe with ſtrangers, and a natural fondneſs for ſociety, which induce them to be hoſpitable to travellers. In the lower diſtricts the inhabitants have very few places for publick and weekly worſhip of any kind; and theſe few, being deſtitute of miniſters, are ſuffered to ſtand neglected. The ſabbath of courſe, which, in moſt civilized countries, is at leaſt profeſſionally and externally regarded as holy time, and which, conſidered merely in a civil view, is an excellent eſtabliſhment for the promotion of cleanlineſs, friendſhip, harmony and all the ſocial virtues, is here generally diſregarded, or diſtinguiſhed by the convivial viſitings of the white inhabitants, and the noiſy diverſions of the negroes. The women,

 except

except in some of the populous towns, have very little intercourse with each other, and are almost entirely destitute of the bloom and vivacity of the north.

The general topicks of conversation among the men, when cards, the bottle, and occurrences of the day do not intervene, are negroes, the prices of indigo, rice, tobacco, &c. They appear to have as little taste for the sciences as for religion. Political inquiries, and philosophical disquisitions, are attended to but by a few men of genius and industry, and are too laborious for the indolent minds of the people at large. Less attention and respect are paid to the women here, than in those parts of the United States where the inhabitants have made greater progress in the arts of civilized life. Indeed, it is a truth, confirmed by observation, that in proportion to the advancement of civilization, in the same proportion will respect for the women be increased; so that the progress of civilization in countries, in states, in towns and in families, may be marked by the degree of attention which is paid by husbands to their wives, and by the young men to the young women.

The citizens of North Carolina, who are not better employed, spend their time in drinking, or gaming at cards or dice, in cock fighting or horse racing. Many of the interludes are filled up with a boxing match; and these matches frequently become memorable by feats of *gouging*.*

In a country that pretends to any degree of civilization, one would hardly expect to find a prevailing custom of putting out the eyes of each other. Yet this more than barbarous custom is prevalent in both the Carolinas, and in Georgia, among the lower class of people. Of the origin of this custom we are not informed.

* The *delicate* and *entertaining diversion*, with propriety called *gouging*, is thus performed. When two *boxers* are worried with fighting and bruising each other, they come, as it is called, to *close quarters*, and each endeavours to twist his forefingers in the ear locks of his antagonist. When these are fast clinched, the thumbs are extended each way to the nose, and the eyes *gently* turned out of their sockets. The victor, for his expertness, receives shouts of applause from the sportive throng, while his poor, *eyeless* antagonist is laughed at for his misfortune.

informed. We presume there are few competitors for the honour of having originated it; and equally as few who are envious of the *pleasure* of those who have the *honour* to continue it.

Constitution.] By the constitution of this state, which was ratified in December, 1776, all legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, dependent on the people, viz. A *Senate* and *House of Commons*, which, when convened for business, are stiled the *General Assembly*.

The Senate is composed of representatives, one for each county, chosen annually by ballot.

The House of Commons consists of representatives chosen in the same way, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough and Halifax.

The Senate and House of Commons, when convened, jointly, by ballot at their first meeting after each annual election, choose a Governour for one year, who is not eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years; and who must possess a freehold of more than £.1000, and have been an inhabitant of the state above five years. They, in the same manner and at the same time, elect seven persons to be a council of state for one year, to advise the Governour in the execution of his office.

The constitution allows of no religious establishment.

History.] The history of North Carolina is less known than that of any of the other states. From the best accounts that history affords, the first permanent settlement in North Carolina was made about the year 1710, by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumstances of great indigence, by a calamitous war. The proprietors of Carolina, knowing that the value of their lands depended on the strength of their settlements, determined to give every possible encouragement to such emigrants. Ships were accordingly provided for their transportation; and, upon their arrival, Governour Tynte granted them a tract of land in North Carolina, since called

Albemarle

Albemarle and Bath precincts, where they settled, and flattered themselves with having found, in the hideous wilderness, a happy retreat from the desolations of a war which then raged in Europe.

In the year 1712, a dangerous conspiracy was formed by the Coree and Tuscorora tribes of Indians, to murder and expel this infant colony. Their horrid purposes were in part effected; and the colony would have been entirely cut off, had they not received a timely relief from Governour Craven, of South Carolina. In this expedition it was computed that near a thousand Tuscororas were killed, wounded and taken. The remainder of the tribe soon after abandoned their country, and joined the Five Nations, with whom they have ever since remained. After this the infant colony remained in peace, and continued to flourish under the general government of South Carolina, till about the year 1729, when seven of the proprietors, for a valuable consideration, vested their property and jurisdiction in the crown, and the colony was erected into a separate province, by the name of North Carolina, and its present limits established by an order of George II.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Length 200 miles. Breadth 125	between	32° and 35° North Latitude. 4° and 9° West Longitude.

BOUNDED East, by the Atlantick ocean; North, by North Carolina; Southwest and South, by Savannah river, which divides it from Georgia. The western boundary has not yet, with accuracy, been ascertained.

Climate.] The climate is different in different parts of the state. Along the sea coast, bilious diseases and fevers of all kinds are prevalent between July and October. The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year.

One

One cause of these diseases, is, a low marshy country, which is overflowed for the sake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from these stagnated waters—from the rivers—and from the neighbouring ocean—and the profuse perspiration of vegetables of all kinds, which cover the ground, fill the air with moisture. This moisture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual observation it was found that the average annual fall of rain for ten years was 42 inches; without regarding the moisture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolness of the evening invites to an exposure to these heavy dews. But a second, and probably a more operative cause in producing diseases, is the indolence of the inhabitants. On this, physicians say, more than on any unavoidably injurious qualities in the air, are chargeable the diseases so common in this country. The upper country, situated in the medium, between heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States.

Rivers.] This state is watered by four large, navigable rivers, besides a great number of smaller ones, which are passable in boats. The river *Savannah* washes it in its whole length from northwest to southeast. The *Edisto* rises in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interiour part of the state. These branches unite a little below Orangeburgh, which stands on the North Fork, and form Edisto river, which, having passed Jacksonsburgh, branches and embraces Edisto island.

Santee is the largest and longest river in this state. It empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little south of Georgetown. About 120 miles, in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the *Congaree* and *Wateree*; the latter or northern branch passes the Catabaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of the *Catabaw* river from this settlement to its source. The *Congaree* branches into *Saluda* and *Broad* rivers. Broad river again branches into *Enoree*, *Tyger* and *Pacolet* rivers; on the latter of which are the celebrated Pacolet Springs. Just below the junction of Saluda and

Broad rivers, on the Congaree, ſtands the town of COLUMBIA, which is intended to be the future ſeat of government in this ſtate.

Pedee river riſes in North Carolina, where it is called *Yadkin* river. In this ſtate, however, it takes the name of Pedee, and receiving Lynche's creek and Waccamaw river, paſſes by Georgetown, which it leaves on the eaſt, and 12 miles below it empties into the ocean. All the forementioned rivers, except Ediſto, riſe from various ſources in that ridge of mountains which divides the waters which flow into the Atlantich ocean from thoſe which fall into the Miſſiſippi.

Mountains.] The Tryon and Hogback mountains are 220 miles northweſt from Charleſton. The elevation of theſe mountains above their baſe is 3840 feet; and above the ſea coaſt 4640. And as no object intervenes to obſtruct the view, a man with *teleſcopick* eyes might diſcern veſſels at ſea.

Iſlands.] The ſea coaſt is bordered with a chain of fine ſea iſlands, around which the ſea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation for the conveyance of produce to market.

The principal of theſe are, James Iſland, John's Iſland, Ediſto, St. Helena, Ladies Iſland, Paris Iſland, the Hunting Iſlands, and Hilton Head Iſland.

The ſoil and natural growth of theſe iſlands are not noticeably different from the adjacent main land. They are in general favourable for the culture of indigo.

Civil Diviſions.] The proprietors who firſt ſent ſettlers to Carolina, divided it into counties and pariſhes. The counties were generally named after the proprietors. No county courts, however, were eſtabliſhed, and this diviſion, though for a long time kept up in the province, became in a great meaſure obſolete, previous to the revolution. Since the revolution, county courts have been eſtabliſhed, and the ſtate is now divided into diſtricts and counties—and the counties are ſubdivided, in the lower country, into pariſhes—and in the upper country, into ſmaller or voting diſtricts.

Counties.

	Counties.
BEAUFORT DISTRICT, on the sea coast, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. Chief town, BEAUFORT.	Hilton, Lincoln, Granville, Shrewsbury.
CHARLESTON DISTRICT, between Santee and Combahee rivers. Chief town, CHARLESTON.	Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkeley, Colleton, Bartholomew.
GEORGETOWN DISTRICT, between Santee river and North Carolina. Chief town, GEORGETOWN.	Winyah, Williamsburg, Kingston, Liberty.
CHERAWS DISTRICT, west of Georgetown district. Chief town,	Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington.

	Counties.
ORANGE DISTRICT, west of Beaufort district. Chief town, ORANGEBURGH.	Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, Winton.
CAMDEN DISTRICT, west of Georgetown district. Chief town, CAMDEN.	Clarendon, Richland, Fairfield, Cleremont, Lancaster, York, Chester.
NINETY SIX DISTRICT, comprehends all other parts of the state, not included in the other districts. Chief town, CAMBRIDGE.	Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, Union, Laurens, Spartanburgh, Greenville.

Chief

Chief Towns.] CHARLESTON is the only considerable town in South Carolina. It is situated on the tongue of land which is formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers, which are large and navigable. These rivers mingle their waters immediately below the town, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean at Sullivan's island, seven miles southeast of the town. Charleston is more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the West India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the *sickly months*, as they are called, in quest of health and of the social enjoyments which the city affords. And in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than in Charleston. Unaffected hospitality, affability, ease in manners and address, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristicks of the respectable people in Charleston.

The land on which the town is built is flat and low, and the water brackish and unwholesome. The inhabitants are obliged to raise banks of earth as barriers to defend themselves against the higher floods of the sea. The streets from east to west extend from river to river, and running in a straight line, not only open beautiful prospects each way, but afford excellent opportunities, by means of subterranean drains, for removing all nuisances and keeping the city clean and healthy. These streets are intersected by others, nearly at right angles, and throw the town into a number of squares, with dwelling houses in front, and office houses and little gardens behind. The houses, which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. Some of the buildings in Charleston are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy and well furnished. The publick buildings are, an exchange, state house, armoury, poor house, two large churches for Episcopalians, two for Congregationalists or Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, two for the Baptists,

ists, one for the German Lutherans, one for the Methodists, one for French Protestants, besides a meeting house for Quakers, and two Jewish synagogues, one for the Portuguese, the other for the German Jews. There are upwards of a thousand Roman Catholicks in Charleston, but they have no publick building for worship.

In 1787, there were 1600 houses in this city, and 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes; and what evinces the healthiness of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age.

Beaufort, on Port Royal island, is a pleasant, thriving little town, of about 50 or 60 houses, and 200 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness.

Georgetown stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad stream, by the name of Pedee, fall into the ocean 12 miles below the town.

General Face of the Country.] The whole state, to the distance of 80 miles from the sea, is level, and almost without a stone. In this distance, by a gradual ascent from the sea coast, the land rises about 190 feet. Here commences a curiously uneven country. The traveller is constantly ascending or descending little sand hills, which nature seems to have disunited in a frolick. If a pretty high sea were suddenly arrested, and transformed into sand hills, in the very form the waves existed at the moment of transformation, it would present the eye with just such a view as is here to be seen. Some little herbage, and a few small pines, grow even on this soil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a scanty subsistence on corn and sweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues for 60 miles, till you arrive at a place called *The Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleston. This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance northwest from its summit. It is a fine high, healthy belt of land, well watered and of a good soil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad river, in about 6°

30'

30′ weſt longitude from Philadelphia. Beyond this ridge, commences a country exactly reſembling the northern ſtates. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, preſent themſelves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has beſtowed its bleſſings with a moſt bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful, than nearer to the ſea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the ſoil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of diſtinction, is called the upper country, where are different modes and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language, have a different tone. The land ſtill riſes by a gradual aſcent; each ſucceeding hill overlooks that which immediately proceeds it, till, having advanced 220 miles in a northweſt direction from Charleſton, the elevation of the land above the ſea coaſt is found, by menſuration, to be about 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues riſing to the weſtern terminating point of this ſtate.

Soil and Productions.] The ſoil may be divided into four kinds, firſt, the *Pine Barren*, which is valuable only for its timber. Interſperſed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and of every kind of growth but that of graſs. Theſe tracts are called *Savannas*, conſtituting a ſecond kind of ſoil, good for grazing. The third kind is that of the *ſwamps* and *low grounds* on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypreſs, bays, &c. In theſe ſwamps rice is cultivated, which conſtitutes the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate. The *high lands*, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, conſtitute the fourth kind of ſoil. The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine and locuſt. On theſe lands, in the low country, Indian corn is cultivated principally; and in the back country, they raiſe tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton and ſilk.

It

It is curious to obſerve the gradations from the ſea coaſt to the upper country, with reſpect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the iſlands upon the ſea coaſt, and for 40 or 50 miles back, (and on the rivers much farther) the cultivators are all ſlaves. No white man, to ſpeak generally, ever thinks of ſettling a farm, and improving it for himſelf, without negroes. If he has no negroes, he hires himſelf as overſeer, to ſome rich planter, (who has more than he can or will attend to) till he can purchaſe for himſelf. The articles cultivated, are corn and potatoes, which are food for the negroes; rice and indigo for exportation. The ſoil is cultivated almoſt wholly by manual labour. The plough, till ſince the peace, was ſcarcely uſed, and prejudices ſtill exiſt againſt it. In the middle ſettlements negroes are not ſo numerous. The maſter attends perſonally to his own buſineſs, and is glad to uſe the plough to aſſiſt his negroes, or himſelf when he has no negroes. The ſoil is not rich enough for rice. It produces moderately good indigo weed; no tobacco is raiſed for exportation. The farmer is contented to raiſe corn, potatoes, oats, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, many men have a few negroes, and a few have many; but generally ſpeaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern ſtates, upon the labour of themſelves and families, for ſubſiſtence. The plough is uſed almoſt wholly. Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. are raiſed for food, and large quantities of tobacco, and ſome wheat and indigo for exportation.

Conſtitution.] By the conſtitution of this ſtate, the legiſlative authority is veſted in a general aſſembly, to conſiſt of two diſtinct bodies, a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives. Theſe two bodies, jointly, by ballot, at their every firſt meeting, chooſe a Governour and Lieutenant Governour, both to continue for two years, and a privy council, (to conſiſt of the Lieutenant Governour and eight other perſons) all of the proteſtant religion.

The Governour and Lieutenant Governour muſt have been reſidents in the ſtate, for ten years, and the

members

members of the privy council five years, preceding their election, and possess a freehold in the state of the value of at least ten thousand pounds currency, clear of debt.

The Governour is eligible but two years in six years, and is vested with the executive authority of the state.

The senate are chosen by ballot, biennially, on the last Monday in November; thirteen make a quorum. A senator must be of the protestant religion; must have attained the age of 30 years; must have been a resident in the state at least five years; and must possess a freehold in the parish or district for which he is elected, of at least two thousand pounds currency, clear of debt.

The last Monday in November, biennially, two hundred and two persons are to be chosen in different parts of the state, (equally proportioned) to represent the freemen of the state in the general assembly, who are to meet with the senate, annually, at the seat of government, on the first Monday in January.

All free white men of 21 years of age, of one year's residence in the state, and possessing freeholds of 50 acres of land each, or what shall be deemed equal thereto, are qualified to elect representatives.

Every fourteen years the representation of the whole state is to be proportioned in the most equal and just manner, according to the particular and comparative strength and taxable property of the different parts of the same.

State of Literature.] Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, sent their sons to Europe for education. During the war and since, they have generally sent them to the middle and northern states. Those who have been at this expense in educating their sons, have been but comparatively few in number, so that the literature of the state is at a low ebb. Since the peace, however, it has begun to flourish. There are several flourishing academies in Charleston—one at Beaufort, on Port Royal island—and several others in different parts of the state. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law—one at Charleston, which is mere-

ly

ly nominal—one at Winnſborough, in the diſtrict of Camden—the other at Cambridge, in the diſtrict of Ninety Six. The publick and private donations for the ſupport of theſe three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and ſupporting of one reſpectable college. The diviſion of theſe donations has fruſtrated this deſign. The Mount Sion college, at Winnſborough, is ſupported by a reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This inſtitution flouriſhes, and bids fair for uſefulneſs. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar ſchool. That the literature of this ſtate might be put upon a reſpectable footing, nothing is wanting but a ſpirit of enterprize among its wealthy inhabitants.

Indians.] The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this ſtate. They have but one town, called Catabaw, ſituated on Catabaw river, on the boundary line between North and South Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men.

Religion.] Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no diſputes between different religious ſocieties. They all agree to differ.

The upper parts of this ſtate are ſettled chiefly by Preſbyterians, Baptiſts and Methodiſts. From the moſt probable calculations, it is ſuppoſed that the religious denominations of this ſtate, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Preſbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, &c.

Population and Character.] The beſt eſtimate of the inhabitants in this ſtate which has been made, fixes their number at 80,000 white people, and as many negroes; ſome ſay there is 120,000 negroes in this ſtate; but no actual cenſus has lately been made. On the ſea coaſt there are many more ſlaves than freemen. The bulk of the white population is in the weſtern parts of the ſtate. There is no peculiarity in the manners of the inhabitants of this ſtate, except what ariſes

 from

from the mischievous influence of slavery; and in this, indeed, they do not differ from the inhabitants of the other southern states. Slavery, by exempting great numbers from the necessities of labour, leads to luxury, dissipation and extravagance. The absolute authority which is exercised over their slaves, too much favours a haughty supercilious behaviour. A disposition to obey the Christian precept, "To do to others as we would that others should do unto us," is not cherished by a daily exhibition of many made for one. The Carolinians sooner arrive at maturity, both in their bodies and minds, than the natives of colder climates. They possess a natural quickness and vivacity of genius, superiour to the inhabitants of the north; but too generally want that enterprize and perseverance, which are necessary for the highest attainments in the arts and sciences. They have, indeed, few motives to enterprize. Inhabiting a fertile country, which by the labour of the slaves, produces plentifully, and creates affluence; in a climate which favours indulgence, ease, and a disposition for convivial pleasures, they too generally rest contented with barely knowledge enough to transact the common affairs of life. There are not a few instances, however, in this state, in which genius has been united with application, and the effects of their union have been happily experienced, not only by this state, but by the United States.

The wealth produced by the labour of the slaves, furnishes their proprietors with the means of hospitality; and no people in the world use these means with more liberality. Many of the inhabitants spare no pains nor expense in giving the highest polish of education to their children, by enabling them to travel, and by other means unattainable by those who have but moderate fortunes.

The Carolinians are generally affable and easy in their manners, and polite and attentive to strangers. The ladies want the bloom of the north, but have an engaging softness and delicacy in their appearance and manners, and many of them possess the polite and elegant accomplishments. *Commerce.*]

Commerce.] The little attention that is paid to manufactures, occasions a vast consumption of foreign imported articles; but the quantities and value of their exports, generally leave a balance in favour of the state, except when there are large importations of negroes.

The amount of the exports in sterling money, has been estimated at £.505,279 : 19 : 5. In the most successful seasons there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo, exported in one year.

History.] No successful attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England. Mention is, however, made of Sir Robert Heath's having obtained a grant of Carolina, from Charles I. in 1630; but no settlements were made in consequence of this grant.

In 1662, after the restoration of Charles II. Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and seven others, obtained a grant of all lands lying between the 31st and 36th degrees of north latitude.

A second charter, given two years after, enlarged their boundaries, and comprehended all that province, territory, &c. extending eastward as far as the north end of Currotuck inlet, upon a straight line westerly to Wyonoke creek, which lies within or about latitude 36° 30′; and so west, in a direct line as far as the South sea; and south and westward as far as 29° north latitude, inclusive, and so west in direct lines to the South sea. Of this large territory, the King constituted these eight persons absolute Lords Proprietors—investing them with all necessary powers to settle and govern the same.

Nothing was successfully done towards the settlement of this country till 1669. At this time, the proprietors, in virtue of their powers, engaged the famous Mr. Locke to frame, for them, a constitution and body of laws. This constitution, consisting of 120 articles, was aristocratical, and though ingenious in theory, could never be successfully reduced to practice.

Three

Three classes of nobility were to be established, viz. barons, cassiques and landgraves. The first to possess twelve—the second twenty four—the third forty eight thousand acres of land, which was to be unalienable.

During the continuance of the proprietary government, a period of 50 years (reckoning from 1669 to 1719) the colony was involved in perpetual quarrels. Oftentimes they were harrassed by the Indians; sometimes infested with pirates; frequently invaded by the French and Spanish fleets; constantly uneasy under their injudicious government; and quarrelling with their Governours.—But their most bitter dissensions were respecting religion. The episcopalians, being more numerous than the dissenters, attempted to exclude the latter from a seat in the legislature. These attempts were so far succeeded, as that the church of England, by a majority of votes, was established by law. This illiberal act threw the colony into the utmost confusion, and was followed by a train of evil consequences, which proved to be the principal cause of the revolution. Notwithstanding the act establishing the church of England was repealed, tranquillity was not restored to the colony. A change of government was generally desired by the colonists. They found that they were not sufficiently protected by their proprietory constitution, and effected a revolution about the year 1719, and the government became regal.

In 1728, the proprietors accepted £.22,500 sterling from the crown, for the property and jurisdiction, except Lord Granville, who reserved his 8th of the property, which had never yet been formally given up. At this time the constitution was new modelled, and the territory, limited by the original charter, was divided into North and South Carolinas.

From this period the colony began to flourish. It was protected by a government, formed on the plan of the English constitution. Under the fostering care of the mother country, its growth was astonishingly rapid. Between the years 1763 and 1775, the number of inhabitants was more than doubled. No one

indulged

indulged a wish for a change in their political constitution, till the memorable stamp act, passed in 1765.

During the vigorous contest for independence, this state was a great sufferer. For three years it was the seat of the war. It feels and laments the loss of many of its noble citizens. Since the peace, it has been emerging from that melancholy confusion and poverty, in which it was generally involved by the devastations of a relentless enemy. The inhabitants are fast multiplying by immigrations from other states; the agricultural interests of the state are reviving; commerce is flourishing; economy is becoming more fashionable; and science begins to spread her salutary influences among the citizens.—And should the political difficulties, which have for several years past, unhappily divided the inhabitants, subside, as is hoped, upon the operation of the new government, this state, from her natural commercial and agricultural advantages, and the abilities of her leading characters, promises to become one of the richest in the union.

GEORGIA.

miles.			
Length 600	between	31° and 35°	North Latitude.
Breadth 250		5° and 16°	West Longitude.

BOUNDED East, by the Atlantick ocean; South, by East and West Floridas; West, by the river Missisippi; North, by North Carolina; Northeast, by South Carolina.

Civil Divisions.] That part of the state which has been laid out in counties, is divided as follows:

Counties.	*Principal Towns.*
Chatham,	SAVANNAH, lat. 32° 5′.
Effingham,	Ebenezer.
Burke.	Waynesborough and Louisville.
Richmond,	AUGUSTA.
Wilkes,	Washington.
Liberty,	Sunbury.
Glynn,	Brunswick.
Camden,	St. Patrick's.
Washington,	Golphinton.
Greene,	Greensburg.
Franklin,	———.

Chief Towns.] The present seat of government in this state is AUGUSTA. It is situated on the southwest bank of Savannah river, about 134 miles from the sea, and 117 northwest of Savannah. The town, which contains not far from 200 houses, is on a fine large plain; and as it enjoys the best soil, and the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower counties, is rising fast into importance.

SAVANNAH, the former capital of Georgia, stands on a high sandy bluff, on the south side of the river of the same name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallellogram, and, including its suburbs, contains 227 dwelling houses, one Episcopal church, a German Lutheran church, a Presbyterian church, a Synagogue and Court house. The number of its inhabitants, exclusive of the blacks, amount to about 830, seventy of whom are Jews.

In Savannah, and within a circumference of about 10 miles from it, there were, in the summer of 1787, about 2300 inhabitants. Of these 192 were above 60 years of age, and all in good health. The ages of a lady and her six children, then living in the town, amounted to 385 years. This computation, which was actually made, serves to shew that Savannah is not really so unhealthy as has been commonly represented.

SUNBURY is a sea port town, favoured with a safe and very convenient harbour. It is a very pleasant, healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. It was burnt by the British in the late war, but is now recovering its former populousness and importance.

The town of LOUISVILLE, which is designed as the future seat of government in this state, has lately been laid out on the bank of Ogeechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth, but is not yet built.

Rivers.] *Savannah* river forms a part of the divisional line, which separates this state from South Carolina. It is formed principally of two branches, by the

the names of Tugulo and Keowee, which ſpring from the mountains.

Ogeechee river, about 18 miles ſouth of the Savannah, is a ſmaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its courſe.

Alatamaha, about 60 miles ſouth of Savannah river, is formed by the junction of the Okonee and Okemulgee branches. It is a noble river, but of difficult entrance. Like the Nile it diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral mouths into the ſea.

Beſides theſe there is *Turtle river*, *Little Sitilla*, *Great Sitilla*, *Crooked river*, and *St. Mary's*, which form a part of the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

The rivers in the middle and weſtern parts of this ſtate are, Apalachiola, which is formed by the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers, Mobile, Paſcagoula and Pearl rivers. All theſe running ſouthwardly, empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate, Diſeaſes, &c.] The ſame as in South Carolina.

Face of the Country.] Like that of South Carolina.

Soil and Productions.] Similar to thoſe in the ſtate laſt deſcribed.

Remarkable Springs.] In the county of Wilkes, within a mile and an half of the town of Waſhington, is a medicinal ſpring, which riſes from a hollow tree, four or five feet in length. The inſide of the tree is covered with a coat of nitre an inch thick, and the leaves around the ſpring are incruſted with a ſubſtance as white as ſnow. It is ſaid to be a ſovereign remedy for the ſcurvy, ſcrofulous diſorders, conſumptions, gouts, and every other diſeaſe ariſing from humours in the blood. A perſon, who had a ſevere rheumatiſm in his right arm, having, in the ſpace of ten minutes, drank two quarts of the water, experienced a momentary chill, and was then thrown into a perſpiration, which, in a few hours, left him entirely free from pain, and in perfect health.

This ſpring, ſituated in a fine, healthy part of the ſtate, in the neighbourhood of Waſhington, where are excellent accommodations, will no doubt prove a

pleaſant

pleasant and salutary place of resort for invalids from the maritime and unhealthy parts of this and the neighbouring states.

Curiosities.] About 90 miles from the sea, as you advance towards the mountains, is a very remarkable bank of oyster shells, of an uncommon size. They run in a direction nearly parallel with the sea coast, in three distinct ridges near each other, which together occupy a space of seven miles in breadth. The ridges commence at Savannah river, and have been traced to the northern branches of the Altamaha. These shells are an inexhaustible source of wealth and convenience to the neighbouring inhabitants, as from them they make their lime for building, and for the making of indigo, in which it is indispensibly necessary.

Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture.] The chief articles of export from this state are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle, bees wax, corn, live stock, &c. The value of the exports from this state in 1772, was £.121,677 sterling. The number of vessels employed this year, was 217, whose tonnage was 11,246.

Population, Character, Manners, &c.] In the grand convention at Philadelphia, in 1787, the inhabitants of this state were reckoned at 90,000, including three fifths of 20,000 negroes. But from the number of the militia, which has been ascertained with a considerable degree of accuracy, there cannot be at most, more than half that number.

No general character will apply to the inhabitants at large. Collected from different parts of the world, as interest, necessity or inclination led them, their character and manners must of course partake of all the varieties which distinguish the several states and kingdoms from whence they came. There is so little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace any governing principles among them. An aversion to labour is too predominant, owing in part to the relaxing heat of the climate, and partly to the want of necessity to excite industry. An open and friendly hospitality, particularly

larly to ſtrangers, is an ornamental characteriſtick of a great part of this people.

Religion.] In regard to religion, politicks and literature, this ſtate is yet in its infancy. In Savannah is an Epiſcopal church, a Preſbyterian church, a Synagogue, and a German Lutheran church, ſupplied occaſionally by a German miniſter from Ebenezer, where there is a large convenient ſtone church, and a ſettlement of ſober induſtrious Germans of the Lutheran religion. In Auguſta they have an Epiſcopal church. In Midway is a ſociety of Chriſtians, eſtabliſhed on the congregational plan. Their anceſtors emigrated in a colony from Dorcheſter, near Boſton, about the year 1700, and ſettled at a place named Dorcheſter, about 20 miles ſouthweſt of Charleſton, South Carolina. In 1752, for the ſake of a better climate, and more land, almoſt the whole ſociety removed and ſettled at Midway. They, as a people, retain, in a great meaſure that ſimplicity of manners, that unaffected piety and brotherly love, which characterized their anceſtors, the firſt ſettlers of New England. The upper counties are ſupplied, pretty generally, by Baptiſt and Methodiſt miniſters; but the greater part of the ſtate is not ſupplied by miniſters of any denomination.

Conſtitution.] The numerous defects in the late conſtitution of this ſtate, induced the citizens, pretty univerſally, to petition for a reviſion of it. It was accordingly reviſed, or rather a new one was formed, in the courſe of the laſt year, nearly upon the plan of the conſtitution of the United States, which has lately been adopted by the ſtate.

The State of Literature.] The literature of this ſtate, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the moſt flattering proſpects. The charter containing their preſent ſyſtem of education, was paſſed in the year 1785. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is inſtituted in Louiſville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the center of the ſtate. There is alſo proviſion made for the inſtitution of an academy, in each county in the ſtate,

to

to be supported from the same funds, and considered as parts and members of the same institution, under the general superintendence and direction of a president and board of trustees, appointed, for their literary accomplishments, from the differents parts of the state, and invested with the customary powers of corporations. The institution thus composed, is denominated "The University of Georgia."

The funds for the support of their institution, are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to about fifty thousand acres, a great part of which is of the best quality, and at present very valuable. There are also nearly six thousand pounds sterling in bonds, houses and town lots in the town of Augusta. Other publick property to the amount of £.1000, in each county, has been set apart for the purposes of building and furnishing the respective academies. The funds originally designed for the support of the orphan house, are chiefly in rice plantations and negroes. As the Countess of Huntingdon has not, since the revolution, expressed her intention concerning them, they lie at present in a very unproductive situation.

Rivers.] The whole coast is bordered with islands, with few interruptions, an inland navigation from the river Savannah to St. Mary's. The principal islands are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharines, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland and Amelia.

Indians.] The MUSKOGEE or CREEK Indians inhabit the middle parts of this state, and are the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. Their whole number is 17,280, of which 5,860, are fighting men. Their principal towns lie in latitude 32° and longitude 11° 20′ from Philadelphia. They are settled in a hilly but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians.*

The SEMINOLAS, a division of the creek nation, inhabit a level, flat country on the Apalachicola and Flint rivers, fertile and well watered.

The

The CHACTAWS, or flat heads, inhabit a very fine and extenſive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Miſſiſippi rivers, in the weſtern part of this ſtate. This nation have 43 towns and villages, in three diviſions, containing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4041 are fighting men.

The CHICASAWS are ſettled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the northweſt corner of the ſtate. Their country is an extenſive plain, tolerably well watered from ſprings, and of a pretty good ſoil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in latitude 34° 23′, and longitude 14° 30′ weſt. The number of ſouls in this nation have been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men.

Hiſtory.] The ſettlement of this colony between the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha was meditated in England in 1732, for the accommodation of poor people in Great Britain and Ireland, and for the further ſecurity of Carolina. Private compaſſion and publick ſpirit conſpired to promote the benevolent deſign. Humane and opulent men ſuggeſted a plan of tranſporting a number of indigent families, to this part of America, free of expenſe. For this purpoſe they applied to the King, George the II. and obtained from him letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had generouſly projected. They called the new province GEORGIA, in honour of the King, who encouraged the plan. A corporation, conſiſting of 21 perſons, was conſtituted by the name of the Truſtees, for ſettling and eſtabliſhing the colony of Georgia.

In November 1732, 116 ſettlers embarked for Georgia, to be conveyed thither free of expenſe, furniſhed with every thing requiſite for building and for cultivating the ſoil. James Oglethorpe, one of the truſtees, and an active promoter of the ſettlement, embarked as the head and director of theſe ſettlers. They arrived at Charleſtown early in the next year. Mr. Oglethorpe, accompanied by William Bull, ſoon after his arrival, viſited Georgia, and after re-

connoitering

connoitering the country, marked the spot on which Savannah now stands, as the fittest to begin their settlement. Here they accordingly began and built a small fort; a number of small huts for their defence and accommodation. Such of the settlers as were able to bear arms, were embodied, and well appointed with officers, arms and ammunition. A treaty of friendship was concluded between the settlers and their neighbours and the Creek Indians, and every thing wore the aspect of peace and future prosperity.

But the fundamental regulations established by the trustees of Georgia were illy adapted to the circumstances and situation of the poor settlers, and of pernicious consequence to the prosperity of the province. Yet, although the trustees were greatly mistaken, with respect to their plan of settlement, it must be acknowledged their views were generous. Like other distant legislators, who frame their regulations upon principles of speculation, they were liable to many errours and mistakes, and however good their design, their rules were found improper and impracticable.

These injudicious regulations and restrictions—the wars in which they were involved with the Spaniards and Indians—and the frequent insurrections among themselves, threw the colony into a state of confusion and wretchedness too great for human nature long to endure. Their oppressed situation was represented to the trustees by repeated complaints; till at length, finding that the province languished under their care, and weary with the complaints of the people, they, in the year 1752, surrendered their charter to the King, and it was made a royal government.

In the year 1740, the Rev. George Whitefield founded an orphan house academy in Georgia, about 12 miles from Savannah. Mr. Whitefield died at Newbury Port, in New England, in October, 1770, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried under the Presbyterian church in that place.

From the time Georgia became a royal government, in 1752, till the peace of Paris, in 1763, she struggled under many difficulties arising from the want of credit, from

from friends, and the frequent moleſtations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were ſenſibly felt in the province of Georgia. From this time it began to flouriſh, under the fatherly care of Governour Wright. To form a judgment of the rapid growth of the colony, we need only attend to its exports.

In the year 1763, the exports of Georgia conſiſted of 7500 barrels of rice, 9633 pounds of indigo, 1250 buſhels of Indian corn, which, together with deer and beaver ſkins, naval ſtores, proviſions, timber, &c. amounted to no more than £.27,021 ſterling. Ten years afterwards, in 1773, it exported commodities to the value of £.121,677 ſterling.

During the late war, Georgia was over run by the Britiſh troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring ſtates for ſafety. The ſufferings and loſſes of her citizens, were great, in proportion to their numbers and wealth, as in any of the ſtates. Since the peace, the progreſs of the population of this ſtate has been aſtoniſhingly rapid. Its growth in improvement and population, has been checked by the hoſtile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent, and very diſtreſſing to the frontier inhabitants for theſe 3 years paſt. This formidable nation of Indians, headed by one M'Gillivray, an inhabitant of Georgia, who ſided with the Britiſh in the late war, ſtill continue to harraſs the frontiers of this ſtate. Treaties have been held, and a ceſſation of hoſtilities agreed to between the parties; but all have hiterto proved ineffectual to the accompliſhment of a peace. Much was expected from the late treaty held by the Commiſſioners from Congreſs on the one part, and the Indians on the other; but the extravagant demands of the Indians prevented the deſired pacifick iſſue; and it is feared the conſequence will be an open war.

THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

UNDER this name is comprehended all that part of the United States which lies northweſt of the Ohio. Bounded Weſt, by the Miſſiſippi river; North,

by the Lakes; East, by Pennsylvania; Southeast and South, by the Ohio river. Containing, according to Mr. Hutchins, 411,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 acres for water, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt; except a narrow strip of land, bordering on the south of Lake Erie, and stretching 120 miles west of the western limit of Pennsylvania, which belongs to Connecticut.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this extensive country, are, Muskingum, Hokhoking, Sioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, and the Wabash rivers, which fall into the Ohio from the north; and the rivers A Vase, Kaskaskias, and Illinois, which fall into the Mississippi from the east.

Population.] It is impossible to tell the exact population of this country. They have been estimated at about 6000 souls, exclusive of Indians. This number is made up of French, English emigrants from the original states, and negroes.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The undistinguished terms of admiration, that are commonly used in speaking of the natural fertility of the country on the western waters of the United States, would render it difficult, without accurate attention in the surveys, to ascribe a preference to any particular part; or to give a just description of the territory under consideration, without the hazard of being suspected of exaggeration. But in *this* we have the united opinion of the geographer, the surveyors, and every traveller that has been intimately acquainted with the country, and marked every natural object with the most scrupulous exactness, that no part of the federal territory unites so many advantages, in point of health, fertility, variety of production, and foreign intercourse, as that tract which stretches from the Muskingum to the Sioto and the Great Miami rivers.

The country on the Ohio is every where pleasant, with large level spots of rich land; and remarkably

healthy.

healthy. One general remark of this nature will serve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the western skirts of the Allegany mountains; thence running southwestwardly to the distance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then crossing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themselves into the Ohio; thence east along the ridge that separates the lakes and Ohio's streams, to French creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the most healthy, the most pleasant, the most commodious and most fertile spot of earth, known to the Anglo Americans.

It is a happy circumstance, that the *Ohio Company* are about to commence the settlement of this country in so regular and judicious a manner. It will serve as a wise model for the future settlement of all the federal lands; at the same time, that, by beginning so near the western limit of Pennsylvania, it will be a continuation of the old settlements, leaving vacant no lands exposed to be seized by such lawless banditti as usually infest the frontiers of countries distant from the seat of government.

The design of Congress and of the settlers, is, that the settlements shall proceed regularly down the Ohio; and northward to Lake Erie. And it is probable that not many years will elapse, before the whole country above Miami will be brought to that degree of cultivation, which will exhibit all its latent beauties, and justify those descriptions of travellers which have so often made it the garden of the world, the seat of wealth, and the center of a great empire.

Animals, &c.] No country is better stocked with wild game of every kind. Innumerable herds of deer, elk, buffalo, and bear, are sheltered in the groves, and fed in the extensive bottoms that every where abound; an unquestionable proof of the great fertility of the soil. Turkies, geese, ducks, swans, teal, pheasants, partridges, &c. are, from observation, believed to be in greater plenty here, than the tame poultry are in any part of the old settlements in America.

Government.]

Government, &c.] By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into one district, subject, however, to a division, when circumstances shall make it expedient.

In the same ordinance it is provided, that Congress shall appoint a Governour, Secretary, and three Judges.

The Governour and Judges are authorized to adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, and if approved, they shall continue in force, till the organization of the general assembly of the district, who shall have authority to alter them.

So soon as there shall be 5000 free male inhabitants of full age, in the district, they shall receive authority to elect representatives, one for every 500 free male inhabitants, to represent them in the general assembly; the representation to increase progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, till there be 25 representatives; after which the number and proportion of the representatives shall be regulated by the legislature.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the Governour, legislative council, and house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress.

In the ordinance of Congress, for the government of this territory, it is provided, that after the said territory acquires a certain degree of population, it shall be divided into states. The eastern state, that is thus provided to be made, is bounded on the Great Miami on the west, and by the Pennsylvania line on the east. The center of this state will fall between the Sioto and the Hokhoking. At the mouth of one of these rivers will probably be the seat of government for this state. And, if we may indulge the sublime contemplation of beholding the whole territory of the United States settled by an enlightened people, and continued under one extended government; on the river Ohio, and

not

not far from this ſpot, will be the ſeat of empire for the whole dominion. This is central to the whole; it will beſt accommodate every part; it is the moſt pleaſant, and probably the moſt healthful.

In this connection we muſt not omit to add, that a ſettlement is commencing, with advantageous proſpects, on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, oppoſite the mouth of the Ohio. The ſpot on which the city is to be built, is called NEW MADRID, after the capital of Spain. This ſettlement, which is without the limits of the United States, in the Spaniſh dominions, is conducting by Colonel Morgan, under the patronage of the Spaniſh King.

The ſettlers are to form their own conſtitution, make their own laws, (provided they do not counteract the laws of Spain) choose their own magiſtrates and civil officers, and are to enjoy free toleration in religion. They are, however, to be ſubjects of the King of Spain. As an encouragement to ſettlers, they are to be indulged with ſome peculiar commercial privileges.

New Madrid, from its local ſituation and adventitious privileges, is in proſpect of being the great emporium of the weſtern country, unleſs the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi ſhould be opened to the United States. And even ſhould this deſired event take place, which probably will not without a rupture with Spain, this muſt be a place of great trade. For here will naturally center, the immenſe quantities of produce that will be borne down the Illinois, the Miſſiſippi, the Ohio, and their various branches; and if the carriers can find as good a market for their cargoes here, as at New Orleans or the Weſt Indies, and can procure the articles they deſire, they will gladly ſave themſelves the difficulties and dangers of navigating the long Miſſiſippi.

It has been ſuppoſed by ſome that all ſettlers who go beyond the Miſſiſippi, will be forever loſt to the United States. There is, I believe, little danger of this, provided they are not provoked to withdraw their friendſhip. The emigrants will be made up of citizens of the United States. They will carry along

with them their manners and customs, their habits of government, religion and education; and as they are to be indulged with religious freedom, and with the privilege of making their own laws, and of conducting education upon their own plans, these *American* habits will undoubtedly be cherished. If so, they will be Americans in fact, though nominally the subjects of Spain.

It is true Spain will draw a revenue from them, but in return they will enjoy peculiar commercial advantages, the benefit of which will be experienced by the United States, and perhaps be an ample compensation for the loss of so many citizens as may migrate thither. In short, this settlement, if conducted with judgment and prudence, may be mutually serviceable both to Spain and the United States. It may prevent jealousies, lessen national prejudices, promote religious toleration, preserve harmony, and be a medium of trade reciprocally advantageous.

Besides, it is well known, that empire has been travelling from east to west. Probably her last and broadest seat will be America. Here the sciences and the arts of civilized life are to receive their highest improvement. Here civil and religious liberty are to flourish, unchecked by the cruel hand of civil or ecclesiastical tyranny. Here genius, aided by all the improvements of former ages, is to be exerted in humanizing mankind, in expanding and enriching their minds with religious and philosophical knowledge, and in planning and executing a form of government, which shall involve all the excellencies of former governments, with as few of their defects as is consistent with the imperfection of human affairs, and which shall be calculated to protect and unite, in a manner consistent with the natural rights of mankind, the largest empire that ever existed. Elevated with these prospects, which are not merely the visions of fancy, we cannot but anticipate the period, as not far distant, when the AMERICAN EMPIRE will comprehend millions of souls, west of the Mississippi. Judging upon probable grounds, the Mississippi was never designed as

the

the western boundary of the American empire. The God of nature never intended that some of the best part of his earth should be inhabited by the subjects of a monarch, 4000 miles from them. And may we not venture to predict, that, when the rights of mankind shall be more fully known, and the knowledge of them is fast increasing both in Europe and America, the power of European potentates will be confined to Europe, and their present American dominions, become, like the United States, free, sovereign and independent empires.

VERMONT.

	miles.		
Length	155	between	42° 50′ and 45° North Latitude.
Breadth	60		1° 30′ and 3° East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Canada; East by Connecticut river, which divides it from New Hampshire; South, by Massachusetts; West, by New York.

Civil Divisions.] Vermont is divided into the seven following counties:

Counties.	Chief Town.
Bennington,	BENNINGTON.
Rutland.	
Addison.	
Windham.	
Chittendon.	
Orange.	
Windsor.	

These counties are divided into townships, which are generally six miles square.

Rivers.] This state, on the east side of the mountain, is watered by Paupanhoosak, Quechey, Welds, White, Black, and West rivers, which run from west to east into Connecticut river; and west of the mountains, by the river Lamoil, over which is a natural stone bridge, seven or eight rods in length, by Onion river and Otter creek, which empty by one mouth into Lake Champlain, 20 or 30 miles south of St. John's. Otter creek is navigable for boats 50 miles. The lands adjacent are of an excellent quality, and are annually enriched

enriched by the overflowing of the water, occasioned by the melting of the snow on the Green Mountains.

Mountains.] A chain of high mountains, running north and south, divides this state nearly in the center between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of *Ver Mons, Green Mountain.* On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, and affords the best of pasturage for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth of timber, which is common throughout the state, evince the strength and fertility of the soil.

Climate.] None in the world more healthy. Snow begins to fall commonly in the beginning of November, and is generally gone by the middle of April. During this season, the inhabitants generally enjoy a serene sky, and a keen cold air.

Militia, Population and Character.] There are upwards of 17,000 men upon the militia rolls of this state. These consist of two divisions, one on the west, the other on the east side of the mountain. In these two divisions are seven brigades, which are made up of 21 regiments. From the number of militia, reckoning five for one, we may estimate the number of inhabitants in the state at 85,000. Others, who reckon six for one, estimate them at 100,000. The bulk of the inhabitants are emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and their descendants. There is one settlement of Scotch people, which are almost the only foreigners in the state. As to the character, the manners, the customs, the laws, the policy, and the religion of the people in Vermont, it is sufficient to say they are New England men.

Curiosities.]

Curiosities.] In the township of Tinmouth, on the side of a small hill, is a very curious cave. The chasm, at its entrance, is about four feet in circumference. Entering this, you descend 104 feet, and then opens a spacious room 20 feet in breadth, and 100 feet in length. The angle of descent is about 45 degrees. The roof of this cavern is of rock, through which the water is continually percolating. The stalactites which hang from the roof appear like icicles on the eves of houses, and are continually increasing in number and magnitude. The bottom and sides are daily incrusting with spar and other mineral substances. On the sides of this subterraneous hall, are tables, chairs, benches, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved. This richly ornamented room, when illuminated with the candles of the guides, has an enchanting effect upon the eye of the spectator. If we might be indulged in assigning the general cause of these astonishing appearances, we should conclude from the various circumstances accompanying them, that they arise from water filtrating slowly through the incumbent *strata*; and taking up in its passage a variety of mineral substances, and becoming thus saturated with metallick particles, gradually exsuding on the surface of the caverns and fissures, in a quiescent state, the aqueous particles evaporate, and leave the mineral substances to unite according to their affinities.

At the end of this cave is a circular hole, 15 feet deep, apparently hewn out, in a conical form, enlarging gradually as you descend, in the form of a sugar loaf. At the bottom is a spring of fresh water, in continual motion, like the boiling of a pot. Its depth has never been sounded.

Constitution.] The inhabitants of Vermont, by their representatives in convention, at Windsor, on the 2[illegible]th of December, 1777, declared that the territory called Vermont, was, and of right ought to be a free and independent state; and for the purpose of maintaining regular government in the same, they made a solemn declaration of their rights, and ratified a constitution.

By

By the frame of government, the supreme legislative power is vested in a house of representatives of the freemen of the state of Vermont, to be chosen annually by the freemen on the first Tuesday in September, and to meet the second Thursday of the succeeding October; this body is vested with all the powers necessary for the legislature of a free state; two thirds of the whole number of representatives elected, make a quorum.

Each inhabited town throughout the state, has a right to send one representative to the assembly.

The supreme executive power is vested in a Governour, Lieutenant Governour, and twelve counsellors, to be chosen annually in the same manner, and vested with the same powers as in Connecticut.

Chief Town.] BENNINGTON is the principal town in Vermont. It is situated in the southwest corner of the state, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its publick buildings are a church for congregationalists, a court house and gaol. It has a number of elegant houses, and is a flourishing town. Near the center of the town is *Mount Anthony*, which rises very high in the form of a sugar loaf. The assembly commonly hold their sessions at Windsor.

History.] The history of Vermont is involved in too much controversy to admit of being given with that conciseness which a work of this kind requires: We therefore leave it to the professed historian.

BRITISH AMERICA.

NEW BRITAIN.

UNDER this name is comprehended all the tract of country, which lies north of Canada, commonly called the Eskimaux country, including Labrador, now North and South Wales; said to be 850 miles long, and 750 broad.

To speak generally, this is a mountainous, frozen, barren country, abounding with lakes, rivers and bays,

bays, that furnish a plenty of fish. The fur of the various animals is close, soft and warm. The fishery and the fur trade are the only things which render this country valuable. This trade is in the hands of a company of nine or ten persons, who received a charter in 1670, and whose profits are not inconsiderable. One year they carried from Great Britain articles to the amount of £.16,660; and in return, carried furs and fish to the amount of £.29,380.

The country is very thinly inhabited, by a people resembling the Laplanders, and the other nations in the northwestern parts of Europe, from whence their ancestors probably migrated.

C A N A D A.

Length 600 miles, Breadth 200 miles	between	61° and 81° West Long. from Lond. / 45° and 52° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by New Britain; East, by the Bay of St. Lawrence; South, by Nova Scotia and the United States; West, by unknown lands.

Rivers.] The principal are, the Outtauais, St. John's, Seguina, Desprairies and Trois rivieres, which are large, bold and deep, and are all swallowed up by the river St. Lawrence, which falls into the ocean at Cape Rosieres, by a mouth 90 miles broad.

Chief Towns.] QUEBECK is the capital of Canada. It is built on the bank of St. Lawrence river, on a rock, in two divisions, 320 miles from the sea, and contained in 1784, 6,472 inhabitants. One hundred and seventy miles from Quebeck, as you ascend the St. Lawrence, stands MONTREAL, on a beautiful island in the river. It is nearly as large as Quebeck.

Population.] In 1784, a census of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebeck was taken, by order of General Haldimand, when they amounted to 113,012 English and French, exclusive of the Loyalists, who have lately settled in the upper parts of the province, to the number, it is said, of 10,000.

Constitution.] The constitution of the province is founded on the 14th of George the III. called the

Quebeck

Quebeck bill. By this bill the legislative power is vested in the Governour and legislative council. The council is composed of the Lieutenant Governour, chief justice and secretary for the time being, and twenty other members, nearly one half of whom are French. They are appointed by the crown.

Trade.] The amount of the exports from the province of Quebeck in the year 1786, was £.343,262 19s. 6d. The amount of imports in the same year was £.325,116. The exports consisted of wheat, flour, biscuit, flax seed, lumber of various kinds, fish, potash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of £.285,977. The imports consisted of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

History.] This country was discovered by the English, as early as about 1497, and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1763, when, after a long and bloody war, it fell into the hands of the British, to whom it has ever since belonged.

NOVA SCOTIA.

miles.
Length 350 } between { 43° and 49° North Latitude,
Breadth 250 } { 60° and 67° West Long. from London.

BOUNDED West, by the eastern boundary of the United States; north, by the river St. Lawrence; East and South, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantick ocean. It has about 90 leagues of sea coast, on the Atlantick ocean. In 1784, this province was divided into two governments. One of the governments is called *New Brunswick*, and lies bordering on the United States; the other retains the name of *Nova Scotia*.

Rivers and Bays.] The rivers Risgouche and Nipisiguit run from west to east, and fall into the Bay of St. Lawrence. St. John's, Passamaquodi, and St. Croix, run from north to south into the Bay of Fundy, or the sea. Nova Scotia is indented with numerous bays, which afford many commodious, bold harbours.

harbours. The Bay of Fundy is the largeſt of the bays, and extends 50 leagues into the country. Here the ebb and flow of the tide is from 45 to 60 feet.

Climate, Soil, Productions and Trade.] During a great part of the year the atmoſphere is clouded with thick fog, which renders it unhealthy for the inhabitants; and four or five months it is intenſely cold. A great part of this country lies in foreſt, and the ſoil, in moſt parts, is thin and barren. On the banks of the rivers, and ſome other parts, the ſoil is good; many of the bays, and ſalt water rivers, and ſome parts of the ſea coaſt, are bordered with tracts of ſalt marſh. The inhabitants do not raiſe proviſion enough for home conſumption. They ſubſiſt principally by the lumber trade, which is ſupplied by their foreſts; and by the fiſhery, which is very profitable.

Chief Towns.] HALIFAX is the capital of Nova Scotia, and ſtands on Chebucto Bay. It has a good harbour, ſufficiently large and ſafe to ſhelter a ſquadron of ſhips through the winter. ANNAPOLIS ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Bay of Fundy, and has one of the fineſt harbours in the world. ST. JOHN'S is a new ſettlement at the mouth of the river of the ſame name. Since the concluſion of the war, there have been large emigrations of the refugees from the United States to this province. They have built ſeveral new towns, the largeſt of which is SHELBURNE, which is ſaid to contain 9000 inhabitants.

Hiſtory and Government.] Notwithſtanding the forbidding aſpect of this country, it was here that ſome of the firſt European ſettlements were made. The firſt grant of land in it, was made by James I. to his ſecretary William Alexander, who named it Nova Scotia, or New Scotland.—Since that time it has frequently changed from one private proprietor to another, and repeatedly from the French to the Engliſh. At the peace of Utrecht it was confirmed to the Engliſh, under whoſe government it has ever ſince continued.

SPANISH AMERICA.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

Length	600 miles	between	25° and 31° North Latitude.
Breadth	130		5° and 17° West Long. from Phila.

BOUNDED North, by Georgia; East, by the Atlantick ocean; South, by the Gulph of Mexico; West, by the Missisippi; lying in the form of an L.

Rivers.] St. John's and Indian rivers, which empty into the Atlantick ocean; Seguana, Apalachicola, Chatahatchi, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers, all of which rise in Georgia, and run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate.] Very little different from that of Georgia.

Soil and Productions.] There are, in this country, a great variety of soils. The eastern part of it, near and about St. Augustine, is far the most unfruitful; yet even here two crops of Indian corn a year are produced. The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas, and the parts contiguous, are of a superiour quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the more interiour country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly part of this country are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously the fruits and vegetables that are common to Georgia and the Carolinas. But this country is rendered valuable in a peculiar manner, by the extensive ranges for cattle.

Chief Towns.] ST. AUGUSTINE, the capital of East Florida, is situated on the sea coast—is of an oblong figure, and intersected by four streets, which cut each other at right angles.

The principal town in West Florida is PENSACOLA. It lies along the beach, and, like St. Augustine, is of an oblong form.—The water approach to the town, except for small vessels, is obstructed by a low and

sandy

sandy shore. The bay, however, on which the town stands, forms a very commodious harbour, and vessels may ride here secure from every wind.

History.] The Floridas have experienced the vicissitudes of war, and frequently changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. It was ceded by the latter to the English at the peace of 1763. During the last war it was again reduced by the arms of his Catholick Majesty, and was guaranteed to the crown of Spain by the late definitive treaty. Its first discoverer was Sebastian Cabot, in 1497.

LOUISIANA.

BOUNDED by the Mississippi East, by the Gulf of Mexico South; by New Mexico West; and runs indefinitely North.

Rivers.] It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, which empties into the Mississippi at Point Coupee, and the Adayes or Mexicano river, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Capital.] NEW ORLEANS. It stands on the east side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth, in lat. 30° 2′ north. In the beginning of the last year it contained about 1100 houses, seven eights of which were consumed by fire, in the space of five hours, on the 19th of March, 1788. It is now fast rebuilding. Its advantages for trade are very great. Situated on a noble river, in a fertile and healthy country, within two weeks sail of Mexico by sea, and still nearer to the British, French and Spanish West India islands, with a moral certainty of its becoming the general receptacle for the produce of that extensive and valuable country on the Mississippi and Ohio, are sufficient to ensure its future growth and commercial importance.

Religion, &c.] The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. They are governed by a viceroy from Spain, and their number is unknown.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] Louisiana is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold. Its climate

climate varies as it extends towards the north. The southern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes from the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitudes in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those of Europe under the same parallels, with a wholesome serene air. To judge of the produce to be expected from the soil of Louisiana, let us turn our eyes to Egypt, Arabia Felix, Persia, India, China and Japan, all lying in corresponding latitudes. Of these China alone has a tolerable government; and yet it must be acknowledged they all are, or have been, famous for their riches and fertility. From the favourableness of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the soil, with little cultivation, would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. Their timber is as fine as any in the world, and the quantities of live oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; the soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. In a word, whatever is rich and rare in the most desirable climates in Europe, seems to be the spontaneous production of this delightful country.

History.] The Mississippi, on which the fine country of Louisiana is situated, was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. Monsieur de la Salle was the first who traversed it. He, in the year 1682, having passed down to the mouth of the Mississippi, and surveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from whence he took passage to France.

From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the consequential advantages that would accrue from settling a colony in those parts, Louis XIV. was induced to establish a company for the purpose. Accordingly a squadron of four vessels, amply provided with men and provisions, under the command of Monsieur de la Salle, embarked, with an

an intention to settle near the mouths of the Mississippi. But he unintentionally sailed 100 leagues to the westward of it, where he attempted to establish a colony; but through the unfavourableness of the climate, most of his men miserably perished, and he himself was villanously murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monsieur Ibberville succeeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two successful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat succeeded him; and in 1712, the King gave him Louisiana. This grant continued but a short time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763 Louisiana was ceded to the King of Spain, to whom it now belongs.

NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

	miles.		
Length	2000	between	94° and 126° West Long. from London.
Breadth	1600		23° and 43° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by unknown lands; East, by Louisiana; South, by Old Mexico and the Pacifick Ocean; West, by the same ocean.

Divisions.	*Subdivisions.*	*Chief Towns.*
Northeast division,	New Mexico Proper,	SANTA FE, W. Lon. 104°. N. Lat. 36°.
Southeast division,	Apacheira,	St. Antonio.
South division,	Sonora,	Tuape.
West division,	Califor. a peninsula,	St. Juan.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The climate of this country, if we may judge from its situation, must be very agreeable. Towards the close of the last century, the Jesuits, who had great merit in exploring the neglected province of California, and in civilizing its rude inhabitants, seem studiously to have depreciated this country, for political reasons, by representing the climate as so disagreeable and unwholesome, and the soil as so barren, that nothing but their zealous endeavours to convert the natives, could have induced them to settle there. The falsehood of this representation, however, has since been detected, and a very favourable account has been given of the climate and soil. A valuable pearl fishery has been found on its coasts,

and mines of gold have been discovered of a very promising appearance. In California, there falls in the morning a great quantity of dew, which, settling on the rose leaves, candies, and becomes hard like manna, having all the sweetness of refined sugar, without its whiteness. There is also another very singular natural production. In the heart of the country there are plains of salt, quite firm and clear as crystal, which, considering the vast quantities of fish found on its coasts, might render it an invaluable acquisition to an industrious nation.

History.] Cortes, the great conqueror of Mexico, discovered the extensive peninsula of California in the year 1536, after enduring incredible hardships, and encountering dangers of almost every species. During a long period it continued to be so little frequented, that even its form was unknown, and in most maps it was represented as an island. Sir Francis Drake was the first who took possession of it in 1578, and his right was confirmed by the principal king or chief in the whole country.

OLD MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

	miles.		
Length	2000	between	83° and 110° West Long. from London.
Breadth	600		8° and 30° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by New Mexico; Northeast, by the Gulf of Mexico; Southeast, by Terra Firma; Southwest, by the Pacifick ocean; divided into the three following audiences, viz.

Audiences.	*Chief Towns.*
Galicia or Guadalajarra,	Guadalajarra.
Mexico Proper,	Mexico, N. lat. 19° 54′. Acapulco, Vera Cruz,
Guatimala,	Guatimala.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] Mexico, lying principally in the torrid zone, is excessively hot. This country is mountainous in the interiour parts, but along the eastern shore, it is flat and marshy, and is overflowed in the rainy seasons, which renders it very unhealthy.

unhealthy. The trees are cloathed with perpetual verdure, and blossom and bear almost the whole year round. The cotton and cedar trees, and those which bear the cocoa, of which chocolate is made, abound here. Mexico, like all the tropical countries, is rather more abundant in fruits than in grain. Pine apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, &c. are here in great plenty and perfection.

The chief mines of gold are in Veragua and New Grenada, bordering upon Darien and Terra Firma. Those of silver, which are much more rich, as well as numerous, are found in several parts, particularly in the province of Mexico.

The mines of both kinds are always found in the most barren and mountainous parts of the country; nature making amends in one respect for defects in another.

Of the gold and silver which the mines of Mexico afford, great things have been said. Those who have inquired most into this subject compute the revenues at twenty four millions of money; and this account is probably just, since it is well known that this, with the other Spanish provinces in South America, supply the whole world with silver.

The Spanish commerce in the article of cocoa is immense. It grows on a tree of a middling size, which bears a pod about the size of a cucumber, containing the cocoa. It is said that a small garden of cocoa, produces to the owner twenty thousand crowns a year.

Inhabitants, Character and Government.] The present inhabitants of Mexico, may be divided into whites, Indians and negroes. The whites are born in Old Spain, or they are creoles, that is, natives of Spanish America. The former are chiefly employed in government and trade, and have nearly the same character with the Spaniards in Europe; only a larger share of pride; for they consider themselves as entitled to every high distinction as natives of Europe, and look on the other inhabitants as many degrees beneath them. The creoles have all the bad qualities of the Spaniards, from whom they are descended, without that courage,

firmness

firmness and patience, which make the praiseworthy part of the Spanish character. Naturally weak and effeminate, they dedicate the greatest part of their lives to loitering and inactive pleasures. Luxurious without variety or elegance, and expensive with great parade, and little convenience, their character is nothing more than grave, specious insignificance. From idleness and constitution, their whole business is amour and intrigue; their ladies, of consequence, are not distinguished for their chastity or domestick virtues.

The Indians, who, notwithstanding the devastations of the first invaders, remain in great numbers, are become, by continual oppression and indignity, a dejected, timorous and miserable race of mortals.

The blacks here, like those in other parts of the world, are stubborn, robust and hardy, and as well adapted for the gross and inhuman slavery they endure, as any human beings. This may serve for the general character, not only of the Mexicans, but for the greater part of the Spanish colonies in South America.

The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals, called audiences. In these courts the Viceroy of the King of Spain presides. His employment is the greatest trust and power his Catholick Majesty has at his disposal, and is perhaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world. The Viceroy continues in office but three years.

The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The priests, monks and nuns of all orders, make a fifth part of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spanish America.

Chief Towns.] MEXICO, the capital of this place, is situated on a large plain, environed by mountains of such height, that, though within the torrid zone, the temperature of its climate is mild and healthful.

All the buildings are convenient; and the publick edifices, especially the churches, are magnificent. The revenue of the grand cathedral amounts to near £.80,000 sterling a year, of which the archbishop has £.15,000, besides vast sums arising from perquisites.

The inhabitants are reckoned at 150,000, who draw annually from the mines above ten millions of money, exclusive of the vast sums secreted, and applied to private uses; yet with these almost incredible treasures, the people may be reckoned poor, as most of them live beyond their fortunes, and commonly terminate a life of profusion, in extreme indigence.

Acapulco stands on a bay of the South Sea, about 210 miles southeast of Mexico. In this harbour, which is very commodious, the Manilla galleon takes in at least ten millions of dollars, in return for the goods she brings thither, and for the payment of the Spanish garrisons in the Phillippine isles.

History.] The empire of Mexico was subdued by Cortes in the year 1521. Montezuma was at that time Emperour of Mexico. In the course of the war, he was treacherously taken by Cortes, and held as a prisoner. During the imprisonment of Montezuma, Cortes and his army had made repeated attacks on his subjects, but without success. Cortes was now determined, as his last resource, to try what effect the interposition of Montezuma might have to soothe or overawe his subjects. This unfortunate Prince, at the mercy of the treacherous Spaniards, and reduced to the sad necessity of becoming the instrument of his own disgrace, and of the slavery of his subjects, advanced to the battlements in his royal robes, with all the pomp in which he used to appear on solemn occasions. At sight of their sovereign, whom they had long been accustomed to honour, and almost to revere as a God, the weapons dropped from their hands, every tongue was silent, all bowed their heads, and many prostrated themselves on the ground. Montezuma addressed them with every argument that could mitigate their rage, or persuade them to cease from hostilities. When he ended his discourse, a sullen murmur of disapprobation ran through the crowd; to this succeeded reproaches and threats; and their fury rising in a moment, they violently poured in whole flights of arrows, and vollies of stones, upon their unhappy monarch; two of the arrows struck him in the body,

body, which, with the blow of a stone on his temple, put an end to his life. Guatimozin succeeded Montezuma, and maintained a vigorous opposition against the assaults of Cortes. But he, like his predecessor, after a noble defence, was forced to submit. Previous to this, being aware of his impending fate, he had ordered that all his treasures should be thrown into the lake. While a prisoner, on suspicion of his having concealed his treasure, he was put to the torture, which was done by laying him on burning coals; but he bore whatever the refined cruelty of his tormentors could inflict, with the invincible fortitude of an American warrior. One of his chief favourites, his fellow sufferer, being overcome by the violence of the anguish, turned a dejected eye towards his master, which seemed to implore his permission to reveal all that he knew. But the high spirited Prince, darted on him a look of authority, mingled with scorn, and checked his weakness by asking, "Am I now reposing on a bed of flowers?" Overawed by the reproach, he persevered in dutiful silence, and expired. Cortes, ashamed of a scene so horrid, rescued the royal victim from the hands of his torturers, and prolonged a life for new indignities and sufferings. Cortes died in Spain, in the year 1547, in the 62d year of his age. Envied by his contemporaries, and ill requited by the court which he served, he has been admired and celebrated by succeeding ages. By his own desire he was carried to Mexico, and buried there.

SOUTH AMERICA,

IS a peninsula, joined to North America by the Isthmus of Darien, and divided as follows:

Countries.	Chief Towns.	Belonging to
Terra Firma,	Panama,	Spain,
Peru,	Lima,	Spain,
Amazonia,	St. Pedro,	Spain,
Guiana,	Surinam,	Dutch,
Brazil,	St. Sebastian,	Portugal,
Paragua, or La Plata,	Buenos Ayres,	Spain,
Chili,	St. Jago,	Spain,
Patagonia.	———.	The natives.

TERRA


TERRA
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GUIANA
ATLANTIC
AMA-
ZONIA
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PARA-
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TERRA FIRMA, OR CASTILE DEL ORO.

Length 1400 miles, Breadth 700	between	60° and 82° West Longitude. The Equator, and 12° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by the Atlantick ocean; East, by the same ocean and Surinam; South, by Amazonia and Peru; West, by the Pacifick ocean.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The climate here, especially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain and tempests; the clouds precipitating the rains with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is of consequence almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholesome. The soil of this country is very different, the inland parts being exceedingly rich and fertile, and the coasts sandy and barren. It is impossible to view without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriancy of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, sugar, tobacco and fruits of all kinds; the most remarkable is that of the manzanillo tree. It bears a fruit resembling an apple, but which, under this specious appearance, contains the most subtile poison. The bean of Carthagena is the fruit of a species of willow about the bigness of a bean, and is an excellent and never failing remedy for the bite of the most venomous serpents, which are very frequent all over this country. Among the natural merchandize of Terra Firma, the pearls found on the coast, particularly in the bay of Panama, are not the least considerable. An immense number of negro slaves are employed in fishing for these, and have arrived at a wonderful dexterity in this occupation. They are sometimes, however, devoured by sharks, while

while they dive to the bottom, or are crushed against the shelves of the rocks.

Chief Towns.] PANAMA is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and is situated upon a capacious bay to which it gives its name. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize, from all parts of Peru and Chili. Here they are lodged in store houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe.

PORTO BELLO is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain which surrounds the whole harbour. The convenience and safety of this harbour is such, that Columbus, who first discovered it, gave it the name of Porto Bello, or the Fine Harbour.

History.] This part of South America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered; all the lands discovered previous to this being islands.

P E R U.

Length 1800 miles.	between	60° and 81° West Longitude.
Breadth 500		The Equator and 25° S. Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by Terra Firma; East, by the Andes; South, by Chili; West, by the Pacifick ocean.

Rivers.] A prodigious number of rivers rise in the Andes, and run through this country, among which are the Grenada or Cagdalena, Orinoco and Amazon. The last has its source in Peru, and after running eastward upwards of three thousand miles, falls into the Atlantick ocean. This river, like all other tropical rivers, annually overflows its banks.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] Though Peru lies within the torrid zone, yet, having the Pacifick ocean on the west, and the Andes on the east, the air is not so sultry, as is usual in tropical countries. The sky is generally

generally cloudy, so that the inhabitants are shielded from the direct rays of the sun; but what is extremely singular, it never rains in Peru. This defect, however, is sufficiently supplied by a soft and gentle dew, which falls every night on the ground, and so refreshes the plants and grass, as to produce in many places the greatest fertility. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the rivers, the soil is generally very fertile, but along the sea coast it is a barren sand. The productions of this country are, Indian corn, wheat, balsam, sugar, wine, cotton, cattle, deer, poultry, parrots, wild fowls, lions, bears, monkeys, &c. Their sheep are large, and work as beasts of burden. Another extraordinary animal here is the vicunna, or Indian goat, in which is found the bezoar stone, celebrated for expelling poisons. The province of Quito abounds with cedar, cocoa, palm trees, and the kinguenna, which affords the Peruvian or Jesuit's bark; also the storax, guiacum, and several other gums and drugs. Gold and silver mines are found in every province, but those of Potosi are the richest. The mountain of Potosi alone, is said to have yielded to the Spaniards the first forty years they were in possession of it, two thousand millions of pieces of eight.

Government.] Peru is governed by a viceroy, who is absolute; but it being impossible for him to superintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the several audiences and courts, established at different places throughout his dominions.

Chief Towns.] LIMA, the capital of Peru, and residence of the Viceroy, is large, magnificent and populous; and for the splendour of its inhabitants, the grandeur of its publick festivals, the extent of its commerce, and the delightfulness of its climate, is superiour to all cities in South America. These eminent advantages are, however, considerably overbalanced by the dreadful earthquakes which frequently happen here. In the year 1747 a most tremendous earthquake laid three fourths of this city level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao, the port town

belonging to it. Never was any deſtruction more complete or terrible; but one, of 3000 inhabitants, being left to record this dreadful calamity, and he by a providence the moſt ſingular and extraordinary imaginable.

Lima contains 60,000 inhabitants, of whom the whites amount to a ſixth part.

All travellers ſpeak with amazement of the decoration of the churches with gold, ſilver and precious ſtones, which load and ornament even the walls. Quito is next to Lima in populouſneſs.

Hiſtory.] The Spaniards firſt viſited Peru in 1526. Pizarro, with an army of about 160 men, after a ſeries of treacherous and cruel acts, made a conqueſt of the whole country, for the King of Spain, in 1538, to whom it has ever ſince been ſubject. The natives have frequently attempted to regain their liberty, but have hitherto been unſucceſsful. Some late inſurrections have happened, but the conſequences are not yet particularly known.

C H I L I.

	miles.		
Length	1200	between	25° and 45° South Latitude.
Breadth	500		65° and 85° Weſt Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Peru; Eaſt, by La Plata; South, by Patagonia; Weſt, by the Pacifick ocean.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The air of Chili, though in a hot climate, is remarkably temperate, occaſioned by the refreſhing breezes from the ſea, and the cool winds from the top of the Andes, which are continually covered with ſnow. This country is free from lightning, and although thunder is frequently heard, it is far up in the mountain. Spring begins here about the middle of Auguſt, and continues till November. It is ſummer from November till February, Autumn continues till May; and winter till Auguſt. It rarely ſnows in the vallies, though the mountains are always covered. This country is entirely free from all kinds of ravenous beaſts, poiſonous

animals

animals and vermin; not even so much as a fly is to be found here. The soil is extremely fertile, being watered with numberless little rivulets from the mountains. It produces, in the greatest abundance, apples, pears, plumbs, peaches, quinces, apricots, almonds, olives, grapes, cocoa nuts, figs, &c. It abounds in gold, silver and lead mines, and the rivers themselves roll on golden sands. But their staple commodity is cattle; they have them in such abundance, as frequently to cast the flesh into the rivers, reserving the hides, tallow and tongues for exportation.

History, Inhabitants, &c.] The Spaniards made several attempts to reduce this country, but with no great success till the year 1541, when they built the capital St. Jago, now the residence of the Spanish Governour, and a Bishop's see; and afterwards Coquimbo, Conception, and Baldivia. The natives are remarkable for wit, fortitude and patience; and the Spaniards to this day have never been able to subdue them; they continue still masters of part of the inland country. There have lately been some formidable insurrections against the Spaniards by the natives, which have greatly alarmed the Spanish court.

PARAGUA OR LA PLATA.

	miles.			
Length	1500	between	12° and 37°	South Latitude.
Breadth	1000		50° and 75°	West Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Amazonia; East, by Brazil; South, by Patagonia; West, by Peru and Chili.

Rivers and Mountains.] This country, besides an infinite number of small rivers, is watered by three principal ones, which united near the sea, form the famous Rio de la Plata, or Plate river, and which annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave them enriched with a slime, that produces great plenty of whatever is committed to it. This river, where it unites with the ocean, is 150 miles broad. At 100 miles from its mouth, a ship in the middle of the channel,

nel, cannot be ſeen from either ſhore; and at Buenos Ayres, 100 miles ſtill further back, one cannot diſcern the oppoſite ſhore. There are no mountains of conſequence here, excepting that remarkable chain which divides South America, called the Andes.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] This country conſiſts of extenſive plains, 300 leagues over, except on the eaſt, where it is ſeparated by high mountains from Brazil. La Plata is a moſt deſirable climate, and one of the moſt fruitful countries in the world. The cotton and tobacco produced here, with the herb called Paragua, which is peculiar to this country, would alone be ſufficient to form a flouriſhing commerce. There are here alſo ſeveral gold and ſilver mines.

Chief Towns.] BUENOS AYRES, the capital of La Plata, is the moſt conſiderable ſea port town in South America. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river La Plata, 200 miles from the mouth of it. The river is upwards of 20 miles broad at this place. From this town a great part of the treaſure of Chili and Peru is exported to Old Spain. The natives of Tacuman are ſaid to have wooden houſes built on wheels, which they draw from place to place as occaſion requires.

Hiſtory and Religion.] The Spaniards firſt diſcovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Moſt of the country is ſtill inhabitated by the native Americans. The Jeſuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with ſurprizing ſucceſs. It is ſaid that above 340,000 families, ſeveral years ago, were ſubject to the Jeſuits, living in obedience and an awe, bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or conſtraint. In 1767, the Jeſuits were ſent out of America, by royal authority, and their ſubjects were put upon the ſame footing with the reſt of the country.

PORTUGUESE

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

	miles.		
Length	2500	between	35° and 60° West Longitude.
Breadth	700		The Equator, and 35° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by the mouth of the river Amazon and the Atlantick ocean; East, by the same ocean; South, by the mouth of the river La Plata; West, by a chain of mountains, which divides it from Paragua, and the country of the Amazons.

Air, Soil and Produce.] The air of this country is hot, but healthy, and the soil exceedingly fertile in maize, millet, rice, fruits, saffron, balsam of capivi, ginger, indigo, amber, rosin, train oil, cotton, the best of tobacco, fine sugar, brazil wood, &c. Here also are mines of gold, silver and diamonds, and a great quantity of excellent crystal and jasper. This country also abounds in cattle, apes, parrots, and beautiful birds. The rivers and lakes are stored with fish, and there is a whale fishery on the coast.

Inhabitants, Religion, &c.] The coast of this large country is only known; the natives still possess the inland parts; whereof those towards the north are called Tapayers, and those in the south Tupinamboys. These natives seem to have little religion, and no temple or place for publick worship; but yet are said to believe a future state, and have some notion of rewards and punishments after this life.

History, &c.] The Portuguese discovered this country in the year 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took possession of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvador, which is now the residence of the Viceroy and Archbishop. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and subdued the northern provinces; but the Portuguese agreed, in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold, to relinquish their interest in this country, which was accepted, and the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of all

Brazil till about the end of 1762, when the Spanish Governour of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's siege, the Portuguese frontier fortress, called St. Sacrament; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

GUIANA,

(Belonging to the *French* and *Dutch*)

IS divided into Cayenne, which belongs to the French, and into Surinam, which is a Dutch province.

Cayenne extends 240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and near 300 within land. It is bounded North, by Surinam; East, by the Atlantick; South, by Amazonia; West, by Guiana. All the coast is very low, but within land there are fine hills, very proper for settlements. The commodities are similar to those of the West India Islands.

Surinam is one of the richest and most valuable colonies belonging to the United Provinces. The chief trade of Surinam consists in sugar, cotton, coffee of an excellent kind, tobacco, flax, skins, and some valuable dying drugs. They trade with the United States, of whom they receive horses, live cattle, and provisions, and give in exchange large quantities of molasses. The Torporifick Eel is found in the rivers of Guiana, which, when touched either by the hand, or by a rod of iron, gold, copper, or by a stick of some particular kinds of heavy wood, communicates a shock perfectly like that of electricity. There is an immense number and variety of snakes in this country, which form one of its principal inconveniences.

AMAZONIA.

Length 1200——Breadth 560 miles.

BOUNDED North, by Terra Firma and Guiana; East, by the Atlantick ocean and Brazil; South, by La Plata; and West, by Peru.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] The Amazon, which is one of the largeſt rivers in the world, runs a courſe from weſt to eaſt of about 3000 miles, and receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a courſe of 5 or 600 leagues, and ſome of them not inferiour to the Hudſon and the Delaware. The breadth of this river at its mouth, where it diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral channels into the ocean, almoſt under the equator, is 150 miles; and 1500 miles from its mouth it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. In the rainy ſeaſon it overflows its banks, and waters and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The fair ſeaſon here is about the time of the ſolſtices, and the wet or rainy ſeaſon, at the time of the equinoxes. The trees, fields and plants, are verdant all the year round. The ſoil is extremely rich, producing corn, grain, and fruits of all kinds, tobacco, ſugar canes, cotton, caſſavi root, potatoes, yams, ſarſaparilla, gums, raiſins, balſams of various kinds, pine apples, guavas, bonanas, &c. The foreſts are ſtored with wild honey, deer, wild fowls and parrots. The rivers and lakes abound with fiſh of all ſorts; but are much infeſted with crocodiles, alligators and water ſerpents.

Inhabitants.] The Indian nations inhabiting this wide country are very numerous; the banks of almoſt every river are inhabited by a different people, who are governed by petty ſovereigns, called Caciques, who are diſtinguiſhed from their ſubjects by coronets of beautiful feathers. They are idolaters, and worſhip the images of their ancient heroes. In their expeditions they carry their gods along with them.

Hiſtory.] The firſt diſcovery of this country was made by Franciſco Orellana, about the year 1580, who coming from Peru, ſailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantick ocean. He obſerved on the banks of the river, companies of women in arms, and from thence called the country Amazonia, or the land of the Amazons; and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which formerly had been called Maragon. The Spaniards made ſeveral attempts to plant this country, but always met with ſo many difficulties and diſaſters as

rendered

rendered all their designs abortive. The Portuguese have some small settlements on that part of the coast which lies betwixt Cape North and the mouth of the river Amazon; but this excepted, the natives are in the sole possession of all the country.

PATAGONIA,

IS a tract of country, 7 or 800 miles long, and 2 or 300 broad, at the southern extremity of the American continent.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] This country is full of high mountains, which are covered with snow most of the year. The storms of wind, rain and snow here are terrible. The soil is very barren, and has never been cultivated.

Inhabitants, Character, &c.] The natives live in thatched huts, and wear no clothes, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate. They live chiefly on fish and game, and what the earth spontaneously produces. They are of a tawny complexion, have black hair, and are a gigantick, brave, hardy, active race. Their arms are bows and arrows headed with flints. We know nothing of their government or religion.

History.] Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, first discovered this country; at least he was the first that sailed through the straits called by his name. Magellan passed these straits in the year 1519. The continent is often called Terra Magellanica; and the largest of the neighbouring isles, from a volcano in it, is called Terra del Fuego, the most southerly point of which is called Cape Horn.

Upon the first discovery of the Straits of Magellan, the Spaniards built forts and sent some colonies thither; but most of the people perished with cold and hunger; since which time no settlements have been attempted here by any Europeans.

WEST

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

(These belong to *Great Britain, Spain, France, Holland,* and *Denmark.*)

TO GREAT BRITAIN belong, Bermudas, the Bahama islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Grenada, and the Grenadines, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Dominica, St. Vincent, Anguilla; to which we may add their northern islands, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's. Jamaica, the largest of the West India islands, is computed to produce annually 70,000 tons of sugar, upwards of 4,000,000 gallons of rum, besides coffee, cocoa, indigo and pepper.

TO SPAIN belong, the island of Cuba, one half of St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margaretta, Tortuga, Virgin islands, to which we may add the island of Juan Fernandes, which lies 900 miles west of Chili, in the Pacifick Ocean, famous for having given rise to the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe. The story is this: One Alex. Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left ashore in this solitary place, where he lived several years, till he was taken up by Capt. Rogers, 1709; he had almost forgotten his native language, seeming to speak his words by halves. During his residence on the island, he had killed 500 goats by running them down, and he had marked as many more on the ear which he had let go. Upon his return to England he was advised to publish an account of his life and adventures, in his little kingdom. For this purpose he gave his papers into the hands of one Defoe, to prepare them for publication. But the writer, by the help of these papers, transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinson Crusoe.

TO the FRENCH belong, the largest part of the island of St. Domingo, the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Maria Galante, Tobago, St. Bartholomew

tholomew and Deseada, and the North American islands St. Pierre and Miquelon. These, with their African and Asiatick possessions, and their settlements at Guiana and Cayenne, contain, according to Mr. Necker, 600,000 inhabitants.

To HOLLAND belong, the islands of St. Eustatia, Saba and Curracoa.

To DENMARK belong, the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. In these islands the Moravians have useful establishments.

E U R O P E.

	miles.		
Length	3000	between	10° W. and 66° E. Long. from Lond.
Breadth	2500		36° and 72° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by the Frozen ocean; East, by Asia; South, by the Mediterranean sea, which divides it from Africa; West, by the Atlantick ocean, which separates it from America. Containing 2,627,574 square miles.

Divisions, Population, &c.] The following TABLE exhibits the latest and most accurate account of the grand divisions of Europe, of their extent, and real and comparative population, of any extant.

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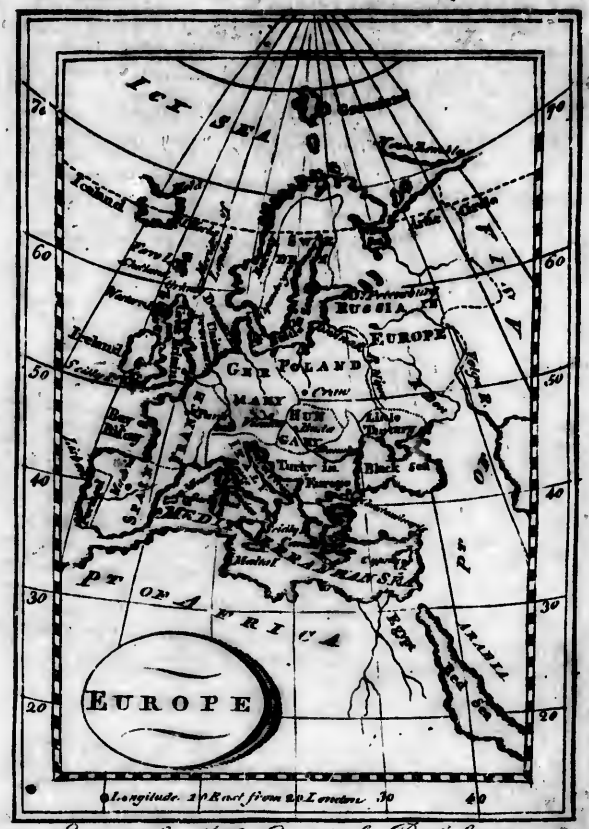


Engraved for Morse's Geography by Doolittle N. Haven

Grand divisions of Europe.	Area of these states in square miles.	Population.	No. inhabitants in each square mile.	Publick Revenue in sterling money.
Russia, (Euro.)	1,104,976	20,000,000	20	£.5,800,000
Sweden,	209,392	3,000,000	14	1,300,000
Denmark,	182,400	2,200,000	12	1,000,000
Poland and Lithuania,	160,800	8,500,000	53	
Germany,	192,000	26,000,000	135	
The kingdom of Prussia alone,	22,144	1,500,000	67	3,600,000
France,	163,200	24,800,000	152	18,000,000
Holland,	10,000	2,360,000	236	4,000,000
Great Britain & Ireland,	100,928	11,000,000	109	*14,500,000
Switzerland,	15,296	1,500,000	117	
Gallizia & Lodomiria,	20,480	2,800,000	136	
Italy,	90,000	16,000,000	180	
Portugal,	27,376	2,000,000	65	1,800,000
Hungary and Transylvania,	92,112	5,170,000	56	
Spain,	188,448	10,000,006	68	†5,000,000
Turkey,	182,562	7,000,000	38	5,000,000
Total	2,712,114	144,130,000	140	

* Exclusive of Ireland. † Of Old Spain alone.

Military and Marine Strength.] The land forces of the European states, in the year 1783, were as follows:

France	300,000	Prussia	224,000
Austria	282,000	Turkey, (210,000 in all) in Europe	170,000
Russia (450,000 in all) in Europe	290,000	Spain (incl. milit.)	60,900

Denmark

Denmark	72,000	Electo. of Bavaria and the Palatinate	24,000
Great Britain (including militia)	58,000	Hesse Cassel	15,000
Sweden	50,000	Hanover	20,000
Sardinia	40,000	Poland	15,000
Holland	37,000	Venice	8,000
Naples and Sicily	30,000	Wurtemburg	6,000
Electo. of Saxony	26,000	The Ecclesiast. state	5,000
Portugal	20,000	Tuscany	3,000

Including the parts of Europe omitted in this calculation, the armies of all the countries of Europe, amount to two millions of men; so that supposing one hundred and forty millions of inhabitants in Europe, no more than $\frac{1}{70}$ of the whole population are soldiers.

Number of Ships of the Line, Frigates, Cutters, Sloops, &c.

England	465	Turkey	50
France	266	Russia	63
Spain	130	Sardinia	32
Holland	95	Venice	30
Sweden	85	Sicily	25
Denmark	60	Portugal	24
		Total	1325

Religion.] The religions of Europe are the Christian, the Jewish, and the Mahometan. The two first are spread all over Europe; the first and last are the only established ones, the Jewish being merely tolerated. The chief divisions of the Christian, are the Greek, the Roman Catholick, and the Protestant. The Greek religion is established only in Russia, and tolerated in some parts of the Austrian dominions, in Poland, and chiefly in Turkey; subdivisions of the Greek church, are the Armenien and Nestorian church. Of the Roman Catholick church, Jansenism is a subdivision. The Protestant religion is subdivided into the Lutheran and Calvinist, or reformed religion; of the former the Episcopal church of England and Ireland is a branch; of the latter the Presbyterian church of Scotland. There are, besides, many sects adapted to the different degrees of theological knowledge,

edge, or to the different warmth of imagination of those that adhere to them. The principal of these sects are Arminians, Mennonists, Socinians, Unitarians, Moravian Brethren, Quakers and Methodists. The portion of the surface of the countries, in which the Protestant religion is established, to those in which the Roman Catholick religion prevails, is nearly as three to four. The number of Roman Catholicks, according to the best calculations, is about 90,000,000; the number of Protestants only 24,000,000, which is a proportion of nearly 4 to 1.

PORTUGAL.

	miles.		
Length	300	between	37° and 42° North Latitude.
Breadth	100		7° and 10° West Longitude.

BOUNDED North and East, by Spain; South and West, by the Atlantick ocean. Containing 19 towns, 527 villages, 3343 parishes.

Rivers.] Every brook in Portugal is called a river. Its rivers rise in Spain and run west through Portugal, into the Atlantick. The most noted is the Tagus.

Capital.] LISBON, at the mouth of the Tagus, containing about 150,000 inhabitants. In 1755, it was laid level with the ground by a tremendous earthquake, which was succeeded by a general conflagration, in which catastrophe upwards of 10,000 people lost their lives.

Climate, Productions and Commerce.] Portugal, situated in a genial climate, abounds in excellent natural productions, and is well watered. It possesses very rich provinces in, and upon the coast of Asia, Africa and America. It is, however, not proportionably powerful; its inhabitants are indigent, and the balance of trade is against it. It is even obliged to import the necessaries of life, chiefly corn, from other countries. Portugal produces wine, wool, oil, silk, honey, aniseed, sumac, a variety of fine fruits, some corn, flax

and cork. In 1785, the goods imported from Great Britain and Ireland into Portugal, consisting of woolens, corn, fish, wood and hard ware, amounted to upwards of £.960,000 sterling. The English took in return, of the produce of Portugal and Brazil, to the amount of £.728,000 sterling. Only 15 millions of livres are supposed to circulate in a country which draws annually upwards of £.1,500,000 sterling, or 36 millions of livres, from the mines of Peru. Since the discovery of these mines, that is, within 60 years, Portugal has brought from Brazil about 2400,000,000 of livres, or £.100,000,000 sterling.

Government and Religion.] Since the *council* of the three estates, viz. the clergy, the nobility, and the cities, the members of which are nominated by the King, was substituted in the room of diets or meetings of the states (which event took place the latter end of the last century) the government of the kingdom of Portugal has been absolutely monarchical. The proceedings of the courts of justice are slow and arbitrary, and the number of lawyers and law officers is exceedingly great.

The state of religion in Portugal is the same as in Spain. The Portuguese clergy consist of one Patriarch, a dignity granted to the church of Portugal in the year 1716, of 3 Archbishops and 15 Bishops. The whole number of Ecclesiasticks is 200,000: 80,000 of which, and some say 60,000 are monks and nuns. The number of convents is 745. The number of clerical persons to that of the laymen is as 1 to 11.

History.] Portugal was anciently called Lusitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering people, till it became subject to the Carthaginians and Phœnicians, who were dispossessed by the Romans 250 years before Christ. In the fifth century it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themselves masters of the greatest part of Spain, in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Lusitania; there they established Governours,

emours, who made themselves Kings. It became subject to Spain in 1580; but in 1640, the people rebelled, shook off the Spanish yoke, and elected for their King the Duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whose family it has ever since remained independent of Spain. Her present Majesty's name is Mary Frances Isabella, who acceded to the throne in the year 1777.

SPAIN.

	miles.		
Length	700	between	36° and 44° North Latitude.
Breadth	500		3° and 10° East Longitude.

BOUNDED West, by Portugal and the Atlantick; North, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France; East and South, by the Mediterranean sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

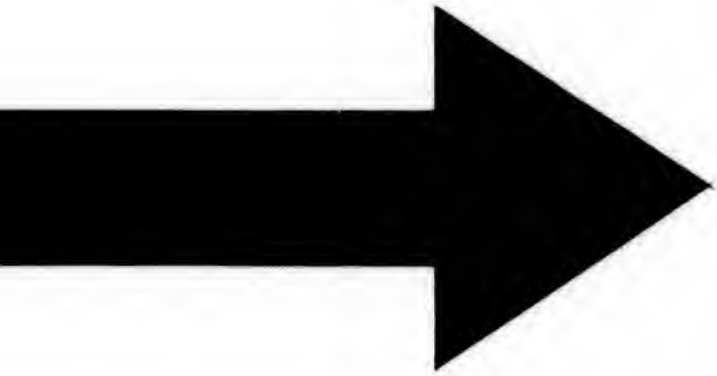
Spain is divided into 14 districts, in which are 139 towns, and 21,083 villages and boroughs.

Rivers.] The Deuro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, all which fall into the Atlantick ocean, and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, which falls into the Mediterranean.

Capital.] MADRID, situated on a branch of the river Tagus, containing 140,000 inhabitants. CADIZ, situated on the Atlantick, a little to the northward of the Straits of Gibraltar, is the great emporium of Spain, and contains 80,000 inhabitants.

Wealth and Commerce.] The advantages of Spain, as to climate, soil, natural productions, rivers, navigation and foreign possessions, which are immensely rich, ought to raise this monarchy high above all other powers of Europe. Yet the reverse is the case: Spain is but thinly peopled—has but little commerce—few manufactures—and what commerce it has, is almost entirely in the hands of strangers, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in their way by the government.

Spain



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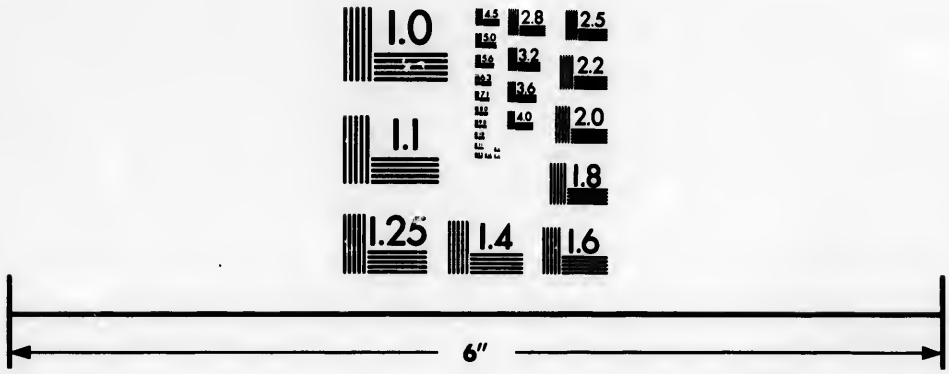

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2.8
2.5
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2.2
3.6
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4.0
1.8
1.1
1.0

Spain produces excellent oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, grapes, pomegranates, dates, piſtachios, capers, cheſnuts, tobacco, ſoda, ſaffron, honey, ſalt, ſaltpetre, wines of a rich and delicious flavour, cotton, rice, corn, oil, wool, ſilk, hemp, flax, &c. which, with proper induſtry, might be exported to an amazing amount. And yet all the exports of Spain, moſt articles of which no other country can ſupply, are eſtimated at only £.3,333,333 ſterling. Spain does not produce corn enough for its own conſumption, and is under the neceſſity of importing large quantities.

Government.] Spain is an abſolute monarchy. The provinces of Navarre, Biſcay and Arragon, have preſerved ſome of their ancient privileges. The King's edicts muſt be regiſtered in the court of Carliſle, before they acquire the force of laws. The crown is hereditary both in the male and female line. By a law made in 1715, female heirs cannot ſucceed till after the whole male line is extinct.

Religion.] The Roman Catholick religion, to the excluſion of all others, is the religion of the Spaniſh monarchy; and it is, in theſe countries, of the moſt bigotted, ſuperſtitious and tyrannical character. All other denominations of Chriſtians, as well as Jews, are expoſed to all the ſeverities of perſecution. The power of the court of Inquiſition, eſtabliſhed in Spain in 1578, has been diminiſhed, in ſome reſpects, by the interference of the civil power. It is ſuppoſed that the clergy of this kingdom amount to 200,000, half of whom are monks and nuns, diſtributed in 3000 convents. The revenue of the Archbiſhop of Toledo is 300,000 ducats. There are in the kingdom of Spain 7 Archbiſhops, 46 Biſhops; in America 6 Archbiſhops and 28 Biſhops; in the Phillippine iſles, 1 Archbiſhop and 3 Biſhops. All theſe dignities are in the gift of the King. Fifty two inferiour eccleſiaſtical dignities and offices are in the gift of the Pope.

Hiſtory.] The firſt inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them the Phœnicians poſſeſſed themſelves of the moſt ſouthern parts of the country, and may well be ſuppoſed to have been the

firſt

first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians; then the Carthaginians, on whose departure, sixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans and Sillingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it, and divided it amongst themselves; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it under their King ALARICK I. who founded the Spanish monarchy. After a regular succession of monarchs, we come to the late King CHARLES III. who ascended the throne upon the death of his half brother FERDINAND VI. in the year 1759.

FRANCE.

	miles.		
Length	600	between	45° and 51° North Latitude.
Breadth	500		5° and 8° East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by the English channel and the Netherlands; East, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; South, by the Mediterranean and Spain; West, by the Bay of Biscay. Containing 400 cities, 1500 smaller towns, 48,000 parishes, 100,000 villages.

Climate, Soil, Rivers, Commerce, &c.] France is situated in a very mild climate. Its soil in most parts is very fertile; it is bounded by high ridges of mountains, the lower branches of which cross the greater part of the kingdom; it consequently abounds with large rivers, such as the Rhone, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, &c. to the amount of 200 which are navigable; and it is contiguous to two oceans. These united advantages render this kingdom one of the richest countries of Europe, both with respect to natural productions and commerce. Wine is the staple commodity of France. One million six hundred thousand acres of ground are laid out in vineyards; and the net profit from each acre is estimated at from 4 to 7 pounds sterling. France annually exports

wines to the amount of 24 millions of livres. The fruits and other productions of France, do not much differ from those of Spain, but are raised in much greater plenty. France has very important fisheries, both on her own, and on the American coast.

In 1773, there were in France 1500 silk mills, 21,000 looms for silk stuffs, 12,000 for ribbands and lace, 20,000 for silk stockings, and the different silk manufactures employed 2,000,000 of people.

In point of commerce, France may be ranked next to England and Holland. The French have the greatest share of the Levant trade—they enjoy some valuable commercial privileges in Turkey; but their West India possessions, which are admirably cultivated and governed, are the richest. Before the late American war, the balance of commerce in favour of France was estimated at 70,000,000 livres, and has not since been diminished.

Government.] Unsettled. A most important and glorious revolution in favour of civil and religious liberty is now accomplishing in France.

In France there are 18 Archbishops, 111 Bishops, 166,000 clergymen, 5400 convents, containing 200,000 persons devoted to monastick life.

Learning.] The sciences have arisen to a very great height in this kingdom, and this nation [illegible] boast of having produced great master pieces in almost every branch of scientifick knowledge and elegant literature. There are 20 universities in France. The royal academies of sciences, of the French language, and of inscriptions and antiquities at Paris, are justly celebrated.

History.] France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans twenty five years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III.

III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. In 1420 an entire conquest was made by Henry V. who was appointed regent, during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

The present King of this potent empire, is Lewis XVI. the friend of America, and the protector of the rights of mankind, who was born August 23, 1754; married Mary Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770; acceded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather Lewis XV. May 10, 1774; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775.

ITALY.

Length 600 miles, Breadth 400 miles	between	38° and 47° North Latitude. 7° and 19° East Longitude.

ITALY is a large peninsula, shaped like a boot and spur; and is bounded North, by the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland; East, by the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatick Sea; South and West, by the Mediterranean Sea.

The whole of the Italian dominions comprehending Corsica and Sardinia, are divided as follows:

To the kingdom of Sardinia belong	Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, Alessandrine, Oneglia, Sardinia isl.	To their respective Princes,	Tuscany, Massa, Parma, Modena, Piombino, Monaco.
To the kingdom of Naples,	Naples, Sicily island.	Republicks,	Lucca, St. Marino, Genoa.
To the Emper.	Milan, Mantua, Mirandola.	To France,	Corsica isl.
Popes dominions.		To the republick of Venice,	Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, Isles of Dalma.
		Islands in the Venetian domin.	

Air, Soil and Productions. Italy is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat

seat of the Roman empire, and is at present of the Pope. The country is so fine and fruitful, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, excepting the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges and all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all kinds of game. On the mountains are fine pastures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Inhabitants.] Italy contains between 12 and 13 millions of inhabitants. The Italians excel in complaisant, obliging behaviour to each other, and affability to foreigners. Musick, poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture are their favourite studies, and there are no people who have brought them to greater perfection.

Religion.] The Italians are zealous professors of the doctrine of the church of Rome. The Jews are here tolerated in the publick exercise of their religion. The natives, either in reverence to the Pope, or by being industriously kept in ignorance of the protestant doctrines, entertain monstrous notions of all the dissenters from the church of Rome. The inquisition here is little more than a sound. In Naples there are 20 Archbishops, 107 Bishops; In Sicily 3 Archbishops, and 8 Bishops. In the year 1782 there were in Naples alone, 45,525 priests, 24,694 monks, 20,793 nuns. In 1783, government resolved to dissolve 466 convents of nuns.

Chief City.] ROME, once the capital of the world, is now the chief city in Italy. It contained, in the year 1714, 143,000 inhabitants, and is situated upon the river Tyber. It was founded by Romulus 750 years before Christ, and was formerly three times as large as at present; and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe.

Mountains.] Mount Vesuvius, in the kingdom of Naples, and Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for their fiery eruptions, which frequently bury whole cities in ruins.

Government.]

Government.] The government of Venice is aristocratical, under a chief magistrate called a Doge, who is said to be a King as to robes, a senator in the council house, a prisoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

There are many different sovereignties in Italy. It is divided into little republicks, principalities and dukedoms, which, in spiritual matters, are subject to the Pope, who, like the ghost of the deceased Roman empire, sits crowned upon its grave.

History.] The era of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, 753 years before the birth of Christ. Authors generally assign the honour to Romulus its first King, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wise, courageous and politick prince.

St. Peter is placed at the head of the Popes or Bishops of Rome, in the 33d year of the common era. The present Pope is Pius VI. elected February 15, 1775.

SWITZERLAND.

	miles.		
Length	260	between	6° and 11° East Longitude.
Breadth	100		45° and 48° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by Germany; East, by Tirol, Trent and Lake Constance; South, by Italy; West, by France.

Cities.] BERN, on the river Aar, is the most considerable city in Switzerland. BASIL, on the banks of the Rhine, contains 220 streets, and by some is reckoned the capital of all Switzerland.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Rhine and Rhone, both of which rise in the Alps.

Air, Soil and Productions.] This country is full of mountains; on the tops of some of them the snow remains the year round; the air of consequence is keen, and the frosts severe. In the summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side of the mountains, called the Alps, the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are

sowing

ſowing on the other. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful and well cultivated. The water of Switzerland is excellent, deſcending from the mountains in beautiful cataracts, which have a moſt pleaſing and delightful effect. Its productions are, ſheep, cattle, wine, flax, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, cherries, cheſnuts and plumbs.

Population and Character.] For the number of inhabitants, ſee table of Europe.

The Swiſs are a brave, hardy, induſtrious people, remarkable for their fidelity and their zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. A general ſimplicity of manners, an open, unaffected frankneſs, together with an invincible ſpirit of freedom, are the moſt diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks of the inhabitants of Switzerland. On the firſt entrance into this country, travellers cannot but obſerve the air of content and ſatisfaction, which appears in the countenances of the inhabitants. A taſte for literature is prevalent among them, from the higheſt to the loweſt rank. Theſe are the happy conſequences of a mild republican government.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religions are calviniſm and popery; though, in ſome doctrinal points, they differ much from Calvin. Their ſentiments on religious toleration are much leſs liberal, than upon civil government.

Government.] Switzerland comprehends thirteen cantons, that is, ſo many different republicks, all united in one confederacy, for their mutual preſervation. The government is partly ariſtocratical, and partly democratical. Every canton is abſolute in its own juriſdiction. But whether the government be ariſtocratical, democratical or mixed, a general ſpirit of liberty pervades and actuates the ſeveral conſtitutions. The real intereſts of the people appear to be attended to, and they enjoy a degree of happineſs, not to be expected in deſpotick governments.

Hiſtory.] The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Cæſar, 57 years before Chriſt, and the territory remained ſubject

ject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alcmans, German emigrants, A. D. 395; who were expelled by Clovis, King of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032, it was given, by the last King of Burgundy, to Conrad II. Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very singular revolt delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke. Grisler, Governour of these provinces for the Emperour Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustrious Swiss patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple, placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant perceiving that he had another arrow under his cloak, asked him for what purpose he intended it? he boldly replied, "To have shot you to the heart, if I'd had the misfortune to kill my son." The enraged Governour ordered him to be hanged, but his fellow citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Grisler, who was shot dead by Tell, and the independency of the several states of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government, took place immediately; which was made perpetual by a league among themselves, in the year 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these cantons are Roman Catholicks, and six Protestants.

TURKEY, in EUROPE.

	miles.		
Length	1600	between	17° and 40° East Longitude.
Breadth	900		36° and 49° North Latitude.

BOUNDED North, by Russia, Poland and Sclavonia; East, by Circassia, the Black sea, the Propontis, Hellespont and Archipelago; South, by the Mediterranean sea; West, by the same sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories.

Soil,

Soil, Air and Productions.] Nature has been lavish of her blessings upon the inhabitants of Turkey in these particulars. The soil, though unimproved, through the indolence of the Turks, is luxuriant beyond description. The air is salubrious and friendly to the imagination, unless corrupted by the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanliness of its inhabitants. The seasons here are regular and pleasant, and have been celebrated from the remotest times of antiquity. The Turks are invited to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholesomeness of the water, in every part of their dominions. Raw silk, cotton, oil, leather, tobacco, cake soap, honey, wax, manna, and various fruits and drugs, are here produced in plenty.

Chief Cities.] CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of this empire, stands on the west side of the Bosphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the Emperour Constantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the seat of the Roman government; upon his death it obtained the name of Constantinople. It is of a triangular shape, washed by the sea on two sides, and rising gradually from the shore, in the form of an amphitheater. The view of it from the harbour is confessedly the finest in the world. The city is surrounded by a wall about twelve miles in circumference, and the suburbs are very extensive. It contains 1,000,000 souls, of which 200,000 are Greeks, 40,000 Armenians, and 60,000 Jews.

Religion.] The established religion in this empire is the Mahometan, of the sect the Sunnites. All other religions are tolerated on paying a certain capitation. Among the Christians residing in Turkey, those of the orthodox Greeks are the most numerous, and they enjoy, among other privileges, that of being advanced to dignities and posts of trust and profit. The Turkish clergy are numerous, being composed of all the learned in the empire, and are the only teachers of the law, and must be consulted in all important cases.

Government.] The Turkish Emperour, who is usually called the Grand Seignior, has an unlimited power over the lives and fortunes of his subjects. But

this

this he exercises chiefly towards his ministers and officers of state. Their laws in general are equitable, if duly executed, but justice is frequently bought and sold.

History.] The *Ottoman* empire, or sovereignty of the Turkish empire, was founded at Constantinople by Othman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks in the year 1300, who was succeeded by a race of the most warlike Princes that are recorded in history. The Turkish throne is hereditary in the family of Osman. The present Ottoman, or Turkish Emperour, is ABDUL HAMET or ABDAMET III. who had been in confinement forty four years. He succeeded his brother Mustapha III. January 21, 1774.

HUNGARY,

(Belonging to the House of *Austria.*)

miles.			Sq. miles.
Length 300	between	17° and 23° East Longitude.	36,000.
Breadth 200		45° and 49° North Latitude.	

BOUNDED North, by Poland; East, by Transylvania and Walachia; South, by Sclavonia; West, by Austria and Moravia. Divided into *Upper Hungary*, north of the Danube; and *Lower Hungary*, south of the Danube.

Population.] See table of Europe.

Air, Soil and Produce.] The air in the southern parts of Hungary is very unhealthy, owing to stagnated waters in lakes and marshes. The air in the northern parts is more serene and healthy. The soil in some parts is very fertile, and produces almost every kind of fruits. They have a fine breed of mouse coloured horses, much esteemed by military officers.

Religion.] The established religion in Hungary is the Roman Catholick, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Protestants or Greeks; and they now enjoy the full exercise of their religious liberties.

Government.] By the constitution of Hungary, the crown is still held to be elective. This point is not

 disputed,

disputed. All that is insisted on is, that the heir of the house of Austria shall be elected as often as a vacancy happens.

The regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of St. Stephen, the first King, are deposited in Presburg. These are carefully secured by seven locks, the keys of which are kept by the same number of Hungarian noblemen. No prince is held by the populace as legally their sovereign, till he be crowned with the diadem of King Stephen; and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown's remaining in their possession; it has therefore been always removed in times of danger, to places of the greatest safety.

Chief Towns.] PRESBURG, in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom. It is well built on the Danube, and, like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral church the sovereign is crowned.

History.] This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius subdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376, it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemange, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the seat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an assemblage of different states, and Stephen was the first who assumed the title of King, in the year 997. He was distinguished with the appellation of SAINT, because he first introduced christianity into this country. The present sovereign is MARIA THERESA, who succeeded her father CHARLES VI. February 22, 1736. She married Francis Stephen, Grand Duke of Loraine, chosen Emperour September 1745; who died in August, 1765, by whom she had the present Emperour Joseph II.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

	miles.		
Length	600	between	45° 4' and 44° 40' North Latitude.
Breadth	520		5° and 19° East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltick; East, by Poland and Hungary; South, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Italy; West, by the dominions of France and the Low Countries, from which it is separated by the Rhine, Moselle, and the Meuse.

Divisions.] The German empire is divided into ten circles, viz.

Circles.	*Population.*	*Circles.*	*Population.*
Upper Saxony	3,700,000	Burgundy	1,880,000
Lower Saxony	2,100,000	Franconia	1,000,000
Westphalia	2,300,000	Swabia	1,800,000
Upper Rhine	1,000,000	Bavaria	1,600,000
Lower Rhine	1,100,000	Austria	4,180,000

Besides these ten circles there belong also to the German empire,

	Population.
The kingdom of Bohemia, divided into 16 circles,	2,266,000
The Marquisate of Moravia, in 5 circles,	1,137,000
The Marquisate of Lusatia, (belonging to the Elector of Saxony)	400,000
Silesia, (belonging to the Roman empire)	1,800,000.

Productions and Commerce.] From the advantageous situation and the great extent of Germany, from the various appearance of the soil, the number of its mountains, forests and large rivers, we should be led to expect, what we actually find, a great variety and plenty of useful productions. The northern, and chiefly the northeastern parts, furnish many sorts of peltry, as skins of foxes, bears, wolves, squirrels, lynxes, wild cats, boars, &c. The southern parts produce excellent wines and fruits; and the middle provinces great plenty of corn, cattle and minerals. Salt is found in Germany in greater abundance and purity than in most other countries.

Government.] The German empire, which till the year 843, was connected with France, now forms a state

state by itself, or may be considered as a combination of upwards of 300 sovereignties, independent of each other, but composing one political body under an elective head, called the Emperour of Germany, or the Roman Emperour. All other sovereigns allow him the first rank among the European monarchs. Eight Princes of the empire, called Electors, have the right of electing the Emperour. The electors are divided into ecclesiastical and temporal.

Ecclesiastical.	Temporal.
The Archbishop of Mentz,	The King or Elector of Bohemia,
The Archbishop of Treves,	The Elector of the Palatine of Bavaria,
The Archbishop of Cologne.	The Elector of Saxony,
	The Elector of Brandenburg,
	The Elector of Brunswick, (Hanover.)

Religion.] Since the year 1555, the Roman Catholick, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist, generally called the Reformed Religion, have been the established religions of Germany. The first prevails in the south of Germany, the Lutheran in the north, and the Reformed near the Rhine.

Capital.] VIENNA, on the Danube, is the capital of Austria, and of the whole German empire; and is the residence of the Emperour.

Improvements.] The Germans can boast of a greater number of useful discoveries and inventions in arts and sciences than any other European nation. They have the honour of inventing the Art of Printing, about the year 1450.

History, &c.] Charlemange, or Charles the Great, King of France, was the founder of the German empire, in 800. Joseph II. the present Emperour, was born March 13, 1741, and crowned King of the Romans, 1764. In 1765, he was elected Emperour, upon the death of his father Francis I.

The German empire, when considered as one single power or state, with the Emperour at its head, is of no great political consequence in Europe, because, from the inequality and weak connexion of its parts, and the different nature of their government, from the insignificancy

significancy of its ill composed army, and above all from the different views and interests of its masters, it is next to impossible its force should be united, compact and uniform.

THE NETHERLANDS, OR FLANDERS.

	miles.		
Length	220	between	49° and 52° North Latitude.
Breadth	200		2° and 7° East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by Holland; East, by Germany; South and West, by France and the English sea.

Divisions.] This country is divided into ten provinces, viz.

Provinces.	*Chief Towns.*
Brabant, belonging to the Dutch and Austrians,	Breda, Brussels.
Antwerp, Mechlin, subject to the house of Austria,	Antwerp.
Limburg, belonging to the Dutch and Austrians,	Limburg.
Luxemburg, Austrian and French,	Luxemburg.
Namur, middle parts belonging to Austria,	Namur.
Hainault, Austrian and French,	Mons.
Cambresis, subject to France,	Cambray.
Artois, subject to France,	Arras.
Flanders, belonging to the Dutch, Austrians and French,	Ghent, Ostend.

Inhabitants and Religion.] The Netherlands are inhabited by about 1,500,000 souls. The Roman Catholick is the established religion, but Protestants and Jews are not molested.

Manufactures.] Their principal manufactures are, fine lawns, cambricks, lace and tapestry, with which they carry on a very advantagbous traffick, especially with England, from whence, it is computed, they receive a balance of half a million annually in time of peace.

Chief Towns. BRUSSELS is the chief town of Brabant and the capital of Flanders. Here the best camblets are made, and most of the fine laces, which are worn in every part of the world.

History.] Flanders, originally the country of the ancient Belgæ, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, forty seven years before Christ; passed into the hands of France A. D. 412; and was governed by its Earls, subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage it then came into the house of Austria; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Shook off the Spanish yoke 1572, and in the year 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire.

HOLLAND, OR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

miles.			sq. miles.
Length 180 Breadth 145	between	51° 20′ and 53° 30′ N. Lat. 2° and 7° East Longitude.	10,000

BOUNDED East, by Germany; South, by the Austrian and French Netherlands; West and North by the German ocean. Containing 118 towns, 1400 villages.

Divided into seven provinces:

Provinces.	*Chief Towns.*	*Inhab.*
Gelder,	Nimweguen,	12,000
Holland,	Amsterdam,	212,000
Utrecht,	Utrecht,	30,000
Zeeland,	Middleburg,	24,000
Friesland,	Leuwarden.	
Overyssel,	Deventer.	
Groenigen,	Groenigen.	

Country of Drenthe, under the protection of the United Provinces.

Lands of the Generality, commonly called Dutch Brabant.

Wealth and Commerce.] The seven United Provinces afford a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are bad; the soil naturally produces scarcely any thing but turf; and the possession of this soil, poor as it is, is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, can only be prevented by

strong

strong and expensive dykes, from overflowing a spot which seems to be stolen from its natural domains. Notwithstanding these difficulties, which might seem insurmountable to a less industrious people, the persevering labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered this small, and seemingly insignificant territory, one of the richest spots in Europe, both with respect to population and property. In other countries, which are possessed of a variety of natural productions, we are not surprised to find manufactures employed in multiplying the riches which the bounty of the soil bestows; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woolen manufactures, where there are scarcely any flocks; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is no mine; thousands of saw mills, where there is scarcely any forest; an immense quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not agriculture enough to support one half of its inhabitants, must strike every observer with admiration. Among the most valuable productions of this country may be reckoned their excellent cattle. They export large quantities of madder, a vegetable much used in dying. Their fisheries yield a clear profit of many millions of florins. The trade of Holland extends to almost every part of the world, to the exclusion, in some branches, of all their European competitors.

Capital.] AMSTERDAM, which is built on piles of wood, and is one of the most commercial cities in the world. It has more than one half the trade of Holland; and, in this celebrated center of an immense commerce, a bank is established of that species, called a Giro Bank, of very great wealth and greater credit.

Government.] Since the great confederation of Utrecht, made in the year 1579, the seven United Provinces must be looked upon as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole, of which each single province is governed by its own laws, and exercises most of the rights of a sovereign state. In consequence of the union, the seven provinces guarantee each other's rights, they make war and peace, they levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal

ternal government, each province is independent of the other provinces, and of the supreme power of the republick. The provinces rank in the order they are mentioned. They send deputies, chosen out of the provincial states, to the general assembly, called the *States General*, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. Each province may send as many members as it pleases, but it has only one voice in the assembly of the states. According to the latest regulations, that assembly is composed of 58 deputies. At the head of this republican government, is the Prince Stadtholder, or Governour, who exercises a very considerable part of the executive power of the state.

Religion.] The Calvinist or Reformed religion is established in Holland; but others are tolerated.

None but Calvinists can hold any employment of trust or profit. The church is governed by Presbyteries and Synods. Of the latter there are nine for single provinces, and one national Synod, subject, however, to the control of the States General. The French and Walloon Calvinists have Synods of their own. In the seven provinces are 1579 ministers of the established church, 90 of the Walloon church, 800 Roman Catholick, 53 Lutheran, 43 Arminian, and 312 Baptist ministers. In the East Indies there are 46, and in the West Indies 9 ministers of the established church.

History.] These provinces were originally an assemblage of several Lordships, dependent upon the Kings of Spain; from whose yoke they withdrew themselves during the reign of Philip II. in the year 1579, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange, and formed the republick now called the seven United Provinces, or Holland, that being the most remarkable province. The office of Stadtholder, or Captain General of the United Provinces, was made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.

POLAND

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

	Miles.		
Length	700	between	16° and 34° East Longitude.
Breadth	680		46° and 57° North Latitude.

BEFORE the extraordinary partition of this country by the King of Prussia, aided by the Emperour and Empress Queen, and the Empress of Russia, which event happened since the year 1771, the kingdom of Poland, with the dutchy of Lithuania annexed, was bounded North, by Livonia, Muscovy and the Baltick; East, by Muscovy; South, by Hungary, Turkey and Little Tartary; West, by Germany. Containing 230 towns.

In Poland, are villages 2377, convents of nuns 46, noblemen's estates 22,092, abbeys 87, convents of monks 579, houses in general 2,674,328, peasants 1,248,000, Jews 500,000.

Divisions.] The kingdom of Poland contains 265 towns, and is divided into, 1. Great Poland, which is subdivided into 12 districts, called woidwodships. 2. Little Poland, three woidwodships. 3. Polachia, three counties. 4. Chelm, remaining part of Red Russia. 5. Podolia and Bratzaw. 6. Kow. 7. Volhynia. 8. The great dutchy of Lithuania, which includes White Russia, Black Russia, Polesia, and the dutchy of Szamaite.

Wealth and Commerce.] Poland is one of the weakest states in Europe, owing to the oppression of the trades people in the towns, and the slavery of the peasantry. If the skill of the natives in agriculture bore any proportion to the fertility of the soil, Poland might be one of the richest countries in the world; for tho' a large part of it lies uncultivated, it exports no inconsiderable quantity of corn. Want of industry and of freedom, are the chief reasons that the balance of trade is so much against Poland. The exports are corn, hemp,

hemp, flax, horſes, cattle, (about 100,000 oxen every year) peltry, timber, metals, manna, wax, honey, &c. the value of them in the year 1777, amounted to nearly 30 millions of dollars. The imports, conſiſting chiefly in wine, cloth, ſilk, hard ware, gold, ſilver, Eaſt and Weſt India goods, were ſuppoſed to amount to no leſs than 47 millions of dollars.

Government.] Since the late revolution, the government of Poland is ariſtocratical. Its nominal head is an elective King, ſo limited, that in publick acts he is often called only the firſt order of the republick. On being elected he is obliged immediately to ſign the *Pacta Conventa* of Poland. The ſovereign power is veſted in the hands of the three orders of the ſtate, the King, the ſenate and the nobility.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholick. Proteſtants, to whom the name of diffidents is now confined, are tolerated. The power of the pope and of the prieſts is very great.

Capital.] WARSAW, ſituated on the river Viſtula, in the center of Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Hiſtory.] Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a dutchy, of which Lechus was the firſt Duke, A. D. 694. In his time the uſe of gold and ſilver was unknown to his ſubjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. Emperour of Germany, conferring the title of King on Boleſlaus I. Red Ruſſia was added to this kingdom by Boleſlaus II. who married the heireſs of that country, A. D. 1059. Diſmembered by the Emperour of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, who, by a partition treaty, ſeized the moſt valuable territories, 1772.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

THE countries belonging to this monarchy, are scattered, and without any natural connexion. The kingdom of Prussia is bounded North, by part of Samogitia; South, by Poland Proper and Masovia; East, by part of Lithuania; West, by Polish Prussia and the Baltick; 160 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. Its capital is KONINGSBERG, containing 54,000 inhabitants. Prussia extends to 55° north latitude, and is divided into

	Population.	Capital.	Towns.
The countries which are independent of the German empire,	6,000,000	BERLIN, 145,136 inhabit.	570
The countries which are dependent	6,400,000		

Wealth and Commerce.] The different provinces of the Prussian monarchy are by no means equal to one another, with respect to fertility and the articles of their produce. The kingdom of Prussia, being the most northern part of the monarchy, is rich in corn, timber, manna grass, flax and peltry of all sorts, and exports these articles. Amber is exported annually, to the value of 20,000 dollars. Prussia wants salt, and has no metals but iron. The profits of its fisheries are considerable. Other parts of the monarchy produce various metallick ores, minerals and precious stones. The sum accruing to the King from the mines, amounts to 800,000 dollars, and the profits of private proprietors, to 500,000 dollars. Five thousand hands are employed in the silk manufactures. Prussia annually exports linen to the value of 6 millions of dollars. Their manufactures of iron, cloth, silk, linen, leather, cotton, porcelaine, hard ware, glass, paper and their other principal manufactures, employ upwards of 165,000 hands, and the produce of their industry is estimated at upwards of 30 millions of dollars.

Government and Religion.] The Prussian monarchy resembles a very complicated machine, which, by its ingenious and admirable construction, produces the greatest effects with the greatest ease, but in which the

yielding

yielding of a wheel, or the relaxation of a spring, will stop the motion of the whole. The united effects of flourishing finances, of prudent economy, of accuracy and dispatch in every branch of administration, and of a formidable military strength, have given such consequence to the Prussian monarchy, that the tranquillity and security, not only of Germany, but of all Europe, depend in a great measure on the politicks of its cabinet. The administration of justice is likewise admirably simplified, and executed with unparalleled quickness.

Under the reign of the late King, Frederick the Great, all professions of faith lived peaceably together, because the established religion, which is the reformed, had no power to oppress those of a different persuasion. Roman Catholicks and Jews are very numerous in the Prussian dominions; they enjoy the most perfect freedom in the exercise of their religion.

History.] Prussia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged Conrad, Duke of Masovia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, to call to his assistance the Knights of the Teutonick order, who were just returned from the holy land. These Knights chose a Grand Master, attacked those people with success, and after a bloody war of fifty years reduced them to obedience, and obliged them to embrace christianity. They maintained their conquest till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Blandenburg, their last Grand Master, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the King of Poland, and was acknowledged Duke of the eastern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The Elector, Frederick William, surnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Prussia to him and his heirs, free from vassalage, and in 1663 he was declared independent and sovereign Duke. With these titles, and as Grand Master of the Teutonicks, they continued till 1701, when Frederick, son of Frederick William the Great, and grandfather

of the late King, raised the dutchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and on January 18, 1701, in a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands upon his head; soon after which he was acknowledged as King of Prussia by all the other European powers. Frederick III. died August 17, 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William, who was born 1744.

RUSSIA.

	miles.			Sq. miles.
Length — Breadth —	between	44° 40′ and 72° North Lat. / 23° and 62° East Longitude.		4,880,000

THIS is the largest empire in the world, extending from the Baltick and Sweden on the West; to Kamtschatka, and the eastern ocean; and on the North, from the frozen ocean to the 44th degree of latitude.

Divisions.] Russia is at present divided into 42 governments, which are comprehended again under 19 general governments, viz.

	Governments.	*Inhab.*	*Capitals.*
European part of Russia,	30	20 millions.	Petersburg,
Asiatick Russia,	12	4 do.	Casan.

The superiority of the European part over the vast but uncultivated provinces of Asia is striking. The provinces acquired by the division of Poland, are highly valuable to Russia, to which the acquisition of Crimea is by no means comparable in value.

This immense empire comprehends upwards of 50 different nations, and the number of languages is supposed not to be less than the number of nations.

Wealth and Commerce.] In so vast a tract of country as the empire of Russia, spreading under many degrees of latitude, watered by more than 8 rivers, which run through the space of 2000 miles, and crossed by an extensive chain of mountains, we may expect to find an infinite number of natural productions, though we must make some allowances for the great deserts of Siberia and the many parts, not yet thoroughly investigated by natural historians. The species of

 plants

plants peculiar to this part of the globe, which have already been discovered, amount to many thousands. The soil contains almost all minerals, tin, platina and some semi metals excepted. Russia abounds with animals of almost all the various kinds, and has many that have never been described. It has the greatest variety of the finest furs. In 1781, there were exported from Petersburg alone, 428,877 skins of hares, 36,904 of grey squirrels, 1,354 of bears, 2,018 of ermine, 5,689 of foxes, 300 of wild cats, besides those of wolves and of the *suslick* (a beautiful animal of the rat kind) exclusive of the exportation of the same articles from Archangel, Riga and the Caspian sea. In one year there were exported from Archangel 783,000 pud of tallow (a pud is equal to 40 lb.) 8,602 pud of candles, and 102 pud of butter. In 1781 from Petersburg, 148,099 pud of red leather, 10,885 pud of leather for soles, 530,646 pud of candles, 50,000 pud of soap, 27,416 pud of ox bones, 990 calve skins. The fisheries belonging to Russia are very productive. The forests of fir trees are immensely valuable. Oaks and beeches do not grow to a useful size beyond the 60th degree of north latitude. They export timber, pitch, tar and potash to a vast amount. Rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, sail cloth, linseed oil, flax seed, iron, silver, copper, salt, jasper, marble, granit, &c. are among the productions of Russia. The whole of the exports of Russia amounted in 1783 to near 13 millions of rubles or dollars; the imports did not much exceed the sum of 12 millions. The imports consist chiefly of wine, spices, fruits, fine cloth and other manufactured commodities and articles of luxury. There are at present no more than 434 manufacturers in the whole empire.

Government.] The Emperour or Autocrator of Russia, (the present Empress styles herself Autocratrix) is absolute. He must be of the Greek church by the ancient custom of the empire. The only written fundamental law existing is that of Peter the first, by which the right of succession to the throne depends entirely on the choice of the reigning monarch, who

has

has unlimited authority over the lives and property of all his subjects. The management of publick affairs is entrusted to several departments. At the head of all those concerned in the regulation of internal affairs (the ecclesiastical Synod excepted) is the senate, under the presidency of a Chancellor and Vice Chancellor. The sovereign nominates the members of this supreme court, which is divided into 6 chambers, 4 at Petersburg and 2 at Moscow. The provinces are ruled by Governours appointed by the sovereign.

Religion.] The religion established in the Russian empire is the Greek. The most essential point in which their profession of faith differs from that of the Latin church, is the doctrine, that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father only. Their worship is as much overloaded with ceremonies as the Roman Catholick. Saints are held in veneration, and painted images of them, but no statues, are suffered in the churches. The church has been governed, since the time of Peter the Great, by a national council called the Holy Synod. Marriage is forbidden to the Archbishops and Bishops, but is allowed to the inferiour clergy. There are 479 convents for men, 74 for women, in which are about 70,000 persons. Above 900,000 peasants belong to the estates in possession of the clergy.

History.] The earliest authentick account we have of Russia is A. D. 862, when Rurick was Grand Duke of Novogorod in this country. In the year 981, Wolidimer was the first Christian King. The Poles conquered it about 1058, but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200 of the Mungls Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. It became an empire 1721, when Peter I. assumed the title of Emperour of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe to be observed in future negociations with the court of Petersburg.

The

The reign of Elizabeth, in the course of the present century, is remarkable, on account of her abolishing the use of torture, and governing her subjects for twenty years without inflicting a single capital punishment.

The present Empress is actually employed in founding a number of schools, for the education of the lower classes of her subjects, throughout the best inhabited parts of the empire; an institution of the most beneficial tendency, which, if rightly executed, will entitle the great Catharine, more than any of her predecessors, to the gratitude of the Russian nation.

SWEDEN.

	miles.		
Length	1300	between	50° and 70° North Latitude.
Breadth	600		10° and 30° East Longitude.

BOUNDED North, by the Frozen Ocean; East, by Russia; South, by Denmark and the Baltick; West, by Norway. The whole kingdom of Sweden contains 104 towns, 80,250 villages, and 1200 estates of the nobility.

Divisions.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Populat.*	*Cap. Towns.*
1 Sweden Proper,	64,000	2,100,000	Stockholm. 80,000 inhabitants.
2 Gothland,			
3 Nordland,	95,472	150,000	Lund.
4 Lapland,			
5 Finland,	48,780	624,000	Abo.
6 Swedish Pomeran.	1,440	100,550	Bergen.

7 In the West Indies, Sweden obtained from France, in the year 1785, the island of Barthelemi.

Climate, Exports and Imports.] Sweden has an inhospitable climate, and the greater part of the soil is barren; upwards of 110,000 square miles lie uncultivated. Yet the industry of the inhabitants in arts and agriculture, has raised it to the rank of a secondary European power. Sweden imports 300,000 tons of corn, and 4,535 hogsheads of spirituous liquors, besides hemp, flax, salt, wine, beef, silk, paper, leather, and East and West India goods. The exports of Sweden consist chiefly of wood, pitch, tar, fish, furs, copper, iron, some gold and silver, and other minerals,

to

to the amount, in the year 1768, of upwards of 13 millions of dollars; and their imports in the same year amounted to little more than 10 millions of dollars. The Swedes trade to all parts of Europe, to the Levante, the East and West Indies, to Africa and China.

Government.] Since the memorable revolution in 1772, Sweden may be called a monarchy. The senate still claim some share in the administration, but its members are chosen by the King. The King has the absolute disposal of the army, and has the power of calling and of dissolving the assembly of the states; but he cannot impose any new tax, without consulting the diet. The senate is the highest court or council in the kingdom, and is composed of 17 senators, or supreme counsellors. The provinces are under Governours, called provincial Captains.

Religion.] The religion established in Sweden is the Lutheran, which the sovereign must profess, and is engaged to maintain in the kingdom. Calvinists, Roman Catholicks and Jews are tolerated. The superiour clergy of Sweden have preserved the dignities of the Roman Catholick church; it is composed of the Archbishop of Upsal, of 14 Bishops, and of 192 presidents. The jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters is in the hands of 19 consistories. The number of the inferiour clergy, comprehending the ministers of parishes, &c. amounts only to 1387.

History.] We have no account of this country till the reign of Bornio III. A. D. 714. Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced resignation of Albert, their King, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and ever since it has remained independent; but was made an absolute monarchy by the present King in 1772.

POSSESSIONS of DENMARK in EUROPE.

All the Danish provinces contain 182,400 square miles, and, including the colonies, 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Divisions.	*Sq. miles.*	*Populat.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Inhab.*
1 Denmark Proper, on the Baltick sea,	13,000	1,125,000	COPENHAGEN,	87,000
2 Dutchy of Holstein in Germany,	2,800	310,000	Glukstadt,	2,483
3 Norway, which has the Atlantick west,	112,000	723,141	Bergen,	18,000
4 Faroe islands,	——	5,000	——	——
5 Iceland,	46,400	46,201	Skalholt.	——

The whole of Denmark contains 68 towns, 22 boroughs, 15 earldoms, 16 baronies, 932 estates of the inferiour nobility, 7000 villages.

Norway contains only 18 towns, two earldoms, and 27 estates of the other nobility.

The Danes have settlements at Coromandel in Asia, on the coast of Guinea and other places in Africa, and in Greenland, in America. Greenland is divided into East and West Greenland, a very extensive country, but thinly inhabited. *Crantz* reckons only 957 stated, and 7000 wandering inhabitants in West Greenland. The Danes are the only nation who have settlements in West Greenland; where, under their protection, the Moravian brethren have missionaries, and very useful establishments.

Wealth and Commerce.] If the cold and barren kingdom of Norway did not require large supplies of corn from Denmark, the latter could export a considerable quantity of it. Slesvick, Jutland, Seeland and Lolland, are very rich corn countries, and abound in black cattle. The chief produce of Norway is wood, timber, and a great variety of peltry. The mines of Norway are very valuable, as well as its fisheries.

Only

Only one fourteenth part of it is fit for agriculture. The balance of trade is in favour of Norway, and against Denmark. The whole of the exports of Denmark and Holstein, amounted, in 1768, to 1,382,681 rix dollars; the imports to 1,976,800. The exports of Norway to 1,711,869, and the imports to 1,238,284 dollars. Manufactures do not thrive in Denmark.

Religion.] The same as in Sweden.

Government.] Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner; but the Danish Kings are legal sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal sovereigns in the world; for the senators, nobility, clergy and commons, divested themselves of their right, as well as power in the year 1661, and made a formal surrender of their liberties to the then King Frederick III.

History.] Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, was little known till the year 714 when Gormo was King. Christian VII. is the present sovereign; he visited England in 1768. His Queen, the youngest sister of George III. King of Great Britain, was suddenly seized, confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The Counts Struensee and Brandt (the first prime minister, and the Queen's physician) were seized at the same time, January 1772, and beheaded the same year.

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Tico Brache, the famous astronomer, were natives of this country.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Lie between 49° and 58° 50' North Latitude, and 2° East and 6° 20' West Longitude.

Divisions.	*sq. mil.*	*population.*	*capital.*	*inhabit.*
ENGLAND & Wales	54,112	7,000,000	LONDON,	800,000
Scotland,	25,600	1,300,900	Edinburgh,	80,000
Ireland,	21,216	2,161,514	Dublin,	160,000

	Counties.		*Counties.*
England is divided into	40	Scotland	31 and 2 stewardships.
Wales	12	Ireland	32 in 4 provinces.

The

The English possess the fortress of Gibraltar, and valuable settlements in Asia, Africa and America.

Wealth and Commerce.] The two divisions of Great Britain, England, and Scotland, differ widely with respect to their natural fertility, and to the wealth of their inhabitants. South Britain, or England, abounds with all the useful productions of those countries of Europe, which are in parallel latitudes, wine, silk, and some wild animals excepted. Agriculture, gardening, the cultivation of all those plants which are most useful for feeding cattle, and breeding horses and sheep, are carried on in England to an astonishing height. Of about 42,000,000 acres, which England contains, only 8,500,000 produce corn; the rest is either covered with wood, or laid out in meadows, gardens, parks, &c. and a considerable part is still waste land. Yet out of the crops obtained from the fifth part of the lands, there have been exported, during the space of five years, from 1743 to 1750, quantities of corn to the value of £.7,600,000 sterling. The net produce of the English corn land is estimated at £.9,000,000 sterling. The rents of pasture ground, meadows, &c. at £.7,000,000. The number of people engaged in, and maintained by farming, is supposed to be 2,800,000. England abounds in excellent cattle and sheep. In the beginning of the present century, there were supposed to be 12,000,000 of sheep, and their number has since been increasing. In the years 1769, 1770 and 1771, the value of the woolens, exported from England, including those of Yorkshire, amounted to upwards of £.13,500,000 sterling.

Copper, tin, lead and iron are found in great abundance in Great Britain, where there is made every year 50—60,000 tons of pig iron, and 20—30,000 tons of bar iron.

England possesses a great treasure in its inexhaustible coal mines, which are worked chiefly in the northern counties, whence the coal is conveyed by sea, and by the inland canals to every part of the kingdom. The mines of Northumberland alone, send every year upwards of 600,000 chaldens of coals to London, and

1500

1500 veſſels are employed in carrying them along the eaſtern coaſt of England.

SCOTLAND's natural productions are greatly inferiour to thoſe of England, both with reſpect to plenty and variety. It produces chiefly, flax, hemp, coals, ſome iron and much lead. The trade of this country conſiſts chiefly in linen, thread and coals; they have lately begun to manufacture cloth, carpets, ſugar, &c.

IRELAND is, in moſt of its provinces, not inferiour in fertility to England, but very far behind it in point of civilization and induſtry. This inferiority muſt be partly attributed to the idleneſs, ignorance and oppreſſion of its inhabitants; and partly to the commercial jealouſy of the Britiſh legiſlation, from which Ireland has at length been emancipated. The chief articles of its produce are cattle, ſheep, hogs and flax; large quantities of excellent ſalted pork, beef and butter, are annually exported.

The Iriſh wool is very fine. The principal manufacture of Ireland is that of linen, which, at preſent, is a very valuable article of exportation. Fifteen hundred perſons are employed in the ſilk manufactures at Dublin.

With the increaſe of liberty and induſtry, this kingdom will ſoon riſe to the commercial conſequence to which it is intitled by its fertility and ſituation.

The total value of the exports from Ireland to Great Britain, in 1779 and 1780, at an average, was £.2,300,000. The balance is greatly in favour of Ireland.

The manufactures in England are confeſſedly, with very few exceptions, ſuperiour to thoſe of other countries. For this ſuperiority they are nearly equally indebted to national character, to the ſituation of their country, and to their excellent conſtitution.

The Engliſh government, favourable to liberty and to every exertion of genius, has provided, by wiſe and equitable laws, for the ſecure enjoyment of property acquired by ingenuity and labour, and has removed obſtacles to induſtry, by prohibiting the importation

of

of such articles from abroad which could be manufactured at home.

The British islands, among other advantages for navigation, have coasts, the sea line of which, including both Great Britain and Ireland, extends nearly 3800 miles, whereas the sea coast of France has but 1000 miles. The commerce of Great Britain is immense, and increasing. In the years 1783 and 1784, the ships cleared outwards, amounting to 950,000 tons, exceeded the number of tons of the ships employed in 1760, (24 years before) by upwards of 400,000 tons. The value of the cargoes exported in 1784, amounted to upwards of £.15,000,000 sterling; and the net customs paid for them into the exchequer were upwards of £.3,000,000 sterling; and even this sum was exceeded the following year, 1785, by upwards of £.1,000,000 sterling. The balance of trade in favour of England is estimated at £.3,000,000. The inland trade is valued at £.42,000,000 sterling. The fisheries of Great Britain are numerous and very productive. The privileged trading companies, of which the East India Company, chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the principal, carry on the most important foreign commerce.

Government.] The government of Great Britain may be called a limited monarchy. It is a happy combination of a monarchical and popular government. The King has only the executive power; the legislative is shared by him and the parliament, or more properly by the people. The crown is hereditary; both male and female descendents are capable of succession. The King must profess the Protestant religion.

Religion.] The established religion in that part of Great Britain, called England, is the Episcopal church of England, of which the King, without any spiritual power, is the head. The revenues of the church of England are supposed to be about £.3,000,000 sterling. All other denominations of Christians, called Dissenters, and Jews, are tolerated. Four fifths of the people of Ireland are Roman Catholicks, and are

consequently

consequently excluded from all places of trust and profit. Their clergy are numerous. The Scotch are Presbyterians, and are strictly Calvinists in doctrine and form of ecclesiastical government. The other most considerable religious sects in England are Unitarians, Baptists, Quakers (60,000), Methodists, Roman Catholicks (60,000), 12,000 families of Jews, and French and German Lutherans and Calvinists.

History.] Britain was first inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty two years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæsar subjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained masters of Britain 500 years, till they were called home in defence of their native country against the invasions of the Goths and Vandals. The Picts, Scots and Saxons then took possession of the island. In 1066, William Duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold King of England, which is called the Norman Conquest. *Magna Charta* was signed by John, 1216. This is called the bulwark of English liberty. In 1485, the houses of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VII. after a long and bloody contest. The usurpation of Cromwell took place in 1647. The revolution (so called on account of James the second's abdicating the throne, to whom William and Mary succeeded) happened 1688. Queen Anne succeeded William and Mary in 1702, in whom ended the Protestant line of Charles I. George I. of the house of Hanover, ascended the throne in 1714, and the succession has since been regular in this line. George the III. is the present King.

ISLANDS, SEAS, MOUNTAINS, &c. OF EUROPE.

THE principal islands of Europe, are, Great Britain and Ireland in the north. In the Mediterranean sea, are, Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, subject to Spain. Corsica, subject to the French. Sardinia is

is subject to its own King; and Sicily is governed by a Viceroy under the King of Naples, to whom the island belongs. The islands of the Baltick, the Adriatick and Ionian seas are not worthy of notice.

The principal seas, gulfs, and bays in Europe, are the Adriatick sea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltick sea, between Denmark, Poland and Sweden; the bay of Biscay, between France and Spain; the English channel, between England and France; the Euxine or Black sea, between Europe and Asia; the German ocean, between Germany and Britain; and the Mediterranean sea, between Europe and Africa.

The chief mountains in Europe, are the Alps, between France and Italy; the Apennine hills in Italy; the Pyrenean hills, that divide France from Spain; the Carpathian mountains, in the south of Poland; the Peak in Derbyshire; the Plinlimmon in Wales; besides the terrible volcanos, or burning mountains, of Vesuvius and Stromboli, in Naples; Etna in Sicily, and Ecla in the cold island of Iceland.

A S I A.

THIS immense tract of country stretches into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in fur, are drawn in sledges over the snow; to the sultry regions of India and Siam, where, seated on the huge elephants, the people shelter themselves from the scorching sun by the spreading umbrella.

This is the principal quarter of the globe; for in Asia the All Wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were formed, from whom the whole human race have derived their existence. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendents of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here our Saviour was born, and accomplished


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NORTHERN OCEAN
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RUSSIA IN ASIA
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CHINESE TARTARY
PERSIA
TIBET
CHINA
Tropic of Cancer
Philippines I.
Ceylon I.
Celebes
Java
Sumatra
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complished the great and merciful work of our redemption, and it was hence, that the light of his glorious gospel was carried, with amazing rapidity, into all the surrounding nations by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theater of almost every action recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

This vast tract of land was, in the earliest ages, governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians and Greeks. Upon the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or as they are usually called Saracens, spread their devastations over this continent, destroying all its ancient splendour, and rendering the most populous and fertile spots of Asia, wild and uncultivated deserts.

Among the highest mountains of Asia are Ararat, near the Caspian sea, on which the ark of Noah rested, when the waters of the deluge subsided; and Horeb and Sinai in Arabia.

Asia is bounded North, by the Frozen ocean; West, by Europe and the Mediterranean and Red seas; South, by the Indian ocean; East, by the Pacifick ocean; and is reckoned to be 4800 miles in length, and 4900 in breadth; comprehending, besides islands,

	Chief Towns.	Sq. miles.
The Empire of China,	Pekin,	1,105,000
The several nations of Tartary,	Tobolski, Tibet,	4,479,000
Persia,	Ispahan,	800,000
India, or the Mogul Empire,	Delhi,	1,867,300
Turkey, in Asia, Arabia,	Jerusalem, Mecca,	1,112,500

TARTARY.

BOUNDED North, by the Frozen ocean; East, by the Pacifick; South, by China, India, Persia, and the Caspian sea; West, by Russia; 3000 miles long, 2400 broad.

The northern parts are excessively cold and barren, but the southern more temperate and fertile. The

country abounds with unwholesome lakes and marshes, mountains and sandy deserts. Their commodities are chiefly skins of foxes, sables, ermine, lynxes and other furs; also, flax, musk, rhubarb and cinnamon.

The Tartars are chiefly Pagans, Mahometans or Christians; the first are most numerous.

Muscovite Tartary is subject to the Empress of Russia; Chinese Tartary to the Emperour of China; other parts of Tartary have their own Princes, or *Chans*, and some are subject to Persia and the great Mogul.

The Tartars are in general strong made, stout men; some are honest and hospitable, others barbarous and live by plundering. The beauty of the Circassian women is a kind of staple commodity in that country; for parents there make no scruple of selling their daughters, to recruit the seraglio's of the great men of Turkey and Persia. They avoid all labour as the greatest slavery. Their only employment is tending their flocks, hunting and managing their horses. If they are angry with a person, the worst they wish him is, that he may live in one fixed place and work like a Russian.

The first acknowledged sovereign of these dismal territories, was the famous Jenghis Khan, A. D. 1206. His descendants possessed it till 1682, when Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent state about 1400, and so remain.

CHINA.

CHINA is bounded on the North, by part of Tartary; East, by the Pacifick ocean; South, by part of the Indian ocean; West, by India, without the Ganges; 1440 miles long, 1260 broad.

The principal rivers are, the Yamour, Argun, Yellow river and the Tay; besides a prodigious number of navigable canals, which are very convenient. Great numbers of the Chinese live constantly on the waters in these canals.

This

This empire is said to contain 4400 walled cities; the chief of which are, Pekin, the capital, Nankin and Canton. Pekin is reckoned to contain 2,000,000 inhabitants. The city is entered by seven iron gates, within side of each is a guard house.

The Emperour of China is absolute. He is, however, obliged, by a maxim of state, to consider his subjects as children, and they regard him no longer than while he behaves like a parent. The Emperour is stiled, *Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Governour of the Earth, Great Father of his People.* The present Emperour is descended from a Tartarian family; for about 150 years ago the Tartars overran and conquered this fine country. However, Tartary may now rather be said to be subject to China, than China to Tartary, since all the wealth of the United Empire centers in China, and Tartary is no small addition to its strength.

Natural religion, as explained by their celebrated philosopher Confucius, is the established religion of China. But the greater part of the people are gross idolators, and the most numerous sect are those who worship the idol Fohi, which was brought from Tibet, soon after the death of our Saviour. The Mahometans have been tolerated in China for 6 or 700 years, and the Jews much longer. Christianity had gained considerable footing in this empire, by the labours of the Jesuits; but in the year 1726, those missionaries being suspected of designs against the government, and teaching doctrines destructive of it, were quite expelled, and the Christian churches demolished.

It is said that China contains 138 millions of inhabitants, between 20 and 60 years of age, who pay an annual tax. The Chinese in their persons are middle sized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, and their noses rather short. It is thought good policy to forbid women from all trade and commerce, which they can only benefit by letting them alone. The women have little eyes, plump, ruby lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate though florid complexion; the smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted

ted when they are young, to give them that accomplishment; so that when they grow up, they may be said to totter rather than to walk.

The air of China is generally temperate and good, though sometimes very hot in the southern provinces, and very cold in the northern. It is one of the most fruitful countries in the world; the mountains themselves being cultivated to the top. The principal productions of China are silks, cotton, precious stones, porcelain or China ware, quicksilver, tea, which is peculiar to this country, ginger, camphire, japanned works, gold, silver, copper, &c.

One of the greatest curiosities of China, and perhaps in the world, is that stupendous wall, separating China from Tartary, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars. It is supposed to extend 1500 miles, and is carried over mountains and vallies, from 20 to 25 feet high, and broad enough at the top for six horsemen to travel abreast with ease. The Chinese have upwards of 20,000 letters or characters in their language.

This empire is reported to have been founded by Fohi, who is said to have been the Noah mentioned in the Bible, about 2240 years before Christ. It is now governed by the Emperours of the Dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it, A. D. 1645.

INDIA IN GENERAL.

BOUNDED North, by Tartary; East, by China and the Chinese sea; South, by the Indian ocean; West, by the same ocean and Persia; length 4000 miles, breadth 2500.

The capital cities of the Mogul's empire, are Agra and Delhi.

In the northern parts of India the air is temperate; but very hot in the southern. The heats, however, are moderated by refreshing breezes from the sea, and from the rains that fall continually from the end of June to the end of October. Some parts of India, especially the northern provinces of the Mogul's empire, are sandy,

sandy, mountainous and barren; but in general the soil is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and the finest fruits. It is well watered with rivers, the chief are the Ganges and the Indus. Their commodities are silks, cottons, callicoes, muslins, sattins, taffeties, carpets, gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, porcelain, rice, ginger, amber, pepper, cinnamon and a great variety of medicinal drugs.

The Great Mogul is an absolute monarch; but there are some Princes in his dominions, called Rajahs, who maintain their independency. The other Kings and Princes of India are likewise absolute, but some of them tributary, the weaker to the more powerful.

The Moors or Moguls, who are a mixture of Tartars, Persians, Arabs, &c. are Mahometans; but the natives of India, who are by far the most numerous, are chiefly Pagans, worshipping idols of various shapes; many Christians are settled on the coast.

In general the Indians are ingenious in arts, civil to strangers, and pretty just in their dealings; some are of a swarthy complexion, others are black as jet. They marry very young, the males before 14, females at 10 or 11. A man is in the decline of life at 30, and the beauty of the women is on the decay at 18; at 25 they have all the marks of old age.

The first conqueror of the whole of this country was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Beki, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The Dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi; and since that event many of the Rajahs and Nabobs, have made themselves independent.

PERSIA.

BOUNDED North, by the Caspian sea; East, by India; South, by the Persian gulf and Indian ocean; West, by Asiatick Turkey. Its length 1450 miles; its breadth 1250.

The chief city and residence of the sovereign is Ispahan, a fine spacious town.

The north and east parts of Persia are mountainous and cold; the provinces to the southeast are sandy and desart; those on the south and west are very fertile. The air in the south is extremely hot in summer, and very unwholesome. There is scarcely any country that has more mountains and fewer rivers. The productions of Persia are similar to those of India.

The Persians are a brave, polite and ingenius people; honest in their dealings and civil to strangers. Their great foible seems to be ostentation in their equipages.

The Persians in general, are strict followers of Mahomet's doctrine, but differ considerably from the Turks. There are many Christians in Persia, and a sect who worship fire, the followers of Zoroaster.

Persia is governed by an absolute monarch, called Shah or King, and frequently Sophi. The crown is hereditary, but females are excluded.

The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, 536 years before Christ. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great, 331 years before Christ. A new empire, stiled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, 250 years before Christ; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Thomas Kouli Khan, once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. He was assassinated in 1747.

ARABIA.

ARABIA.

BOUNDED North, by Turkey; East, by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus; South, by the Straits of Babelmandel and the Indian ocean; West, by the Red sea. Length 1300, breadth 1200.

In that part of Arabia called the Holy Land, the inhabitants enjoy a pure and healthful air, and a fertile soil. The middle, called Arabia Deserta, is overspread with barren mountains, rocks and sandy deserts. But the southern parts, deservedly called the Happy, although the air is hot and unwholesome, is blessed with an excellent, and very fertile soil, producing balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, cassia, aloes, frankincense, spikenard and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, oranges, lemons, &c. The Arabians, like most of the Asiaticks, are of a middling stature, thin, and of a swarthy complexion, with black hair and black eyes. They are much addicted to thieving. In 1750, a body of 50,000 Arabians, attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims, returning from Mecca, killed 60,000 persons, and plundered them of every thing valuable, though escorted by a Turkish army. The Arabians in general are Mahometans, though there are some Pagans. They have many Princes, some tributary to the Turks, others independent. The Arabs are descended from Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible, and *have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against them.* The famous impostor Mahomet was born at Mecca in the 6th century. He fled to Medina, A. D. 622. This is called the Hegira or Flight, from whence the Mahometans compute their time. He died 629, having propagated his doctrines through Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia, leaving two branches of his race, both esteemed divine by their subjects.

TURKEY

TURKEY in ASIA.

BOUNDED North, by the Black Sea and Circassia; East, by Persia; South, by Arabia and the Levant sea; West, by the Archipelago, the Hellespont and Propontis. Length 1000 miles, breadth 800.

The air is naturally delightful, serene and salubrious, yet the inhabitants are frequently visited with the plague. The soil is calculated to produce all the necessaries, agreeables, and even luxuries of life. The Grand Seignior is absolute sovereign of the Turkish empire, who appoints Bashaws or Beglerbegs to govern the several provinces—Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turkish dominions. The Turks, when young, are well made and robust. Their eyes and hair are black. The women look old at 30.—Turkey in Asia contains many large provinces, particularly Syria, Judea, or Palestine, Phœnicia, &c. which are subject to the Turks. In Palestine, or the Holy Land, and the countries adjacent, were Babylon, Damascus, Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon, Samaria, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem the capital, which was taken, pillaged, burnt, and entirely razed to the ground by Titus the Roman General, under Domitian, in the year 70, and is now a very inconsiderable place, and only famous for what it has been; for there Jesus Christ preached the Christian religion, and was crucified by the Jews upon Mount Calvary. Ephesus is in the lesser Asia, famous for the temple of Diana, which Erostratus burnt, in order to immortalize his memory. Near Jerusalem is the lake *Asphaltites*, or the *Dead Sea*, being the place where Sodom and Gomorrah stood. In Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris, is supposed to have been the Garden of Eden. There are now no remains of the tower of Babel, or the city of Babylon, nor is the place where they stood exactly known. Owls now dwell there, and wild beasts and dragons in their pleasant places (*Isaiah* xiii. 20, *&c.*) Nineveh too, once the capital of the Assyrian empire, is now known only by its ruins.

ASIATICK

ASIATICK ISLES.

THE Japan Islands, forming an empire governed by a most despotick King, lie about 150 miles east of China. The soil and productions of these islands are much the same as those of China. The Japanese are the grossest idolaters, and irreconcileable to Christianity. They are of a yellow complexion, narrow eyes, short noses, black hair. A sameness of dress prevails through the whole empire, from the Emperour to the peasant. The first compliment offered to a stranger in their houses, is a dish of tea, and a pipe of tobacco. Obedience to parents, and respect to superiours, characterize the nation. Their penal laws are very severe, but punishment is seldom inflicted. The inhabitants have made great progress in commerce and agriculture.

Formosa, is a fine island east of China, abounding in all the necessaries of life.

The Philippines, 1100 in number, lying 400 miles southeast of China, belonging to Spain, are fruitful in all the necessaries of life, and beautiful to the eye. They are however subject to earthquakes, thunder and lightning, venomous beasts and noxious herbs, whose poison kills instantaneously. They are subject to the Spanish government. The Sultan of Mindanao is a Mahometan.

Borneo, 800 miles long, and 700 broad, is thought to be the largest island in the world. It lies on the equator, and is famous for being the native country of the Ourang Outang, which, of all irrational animals, resembles a man the most.

Sumatra, west of Borneo, produces so much gold, that it is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures.

Ceylon belongs to the Dutch, and is said to be by nature the richest and finest island in the world. The natives call it, with some shew of reason, the terrestrial paradise. They are a sober, inoffensive people; but idolaters. This island is noted for the cinnamon tree.

AFRICA.

A F R I C A.

AFRICA is situated south of Europe, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow neck of land about 60 miles over, called the Isthmus of Suez, which joins it to Asia at the north end of the Red sea. Africa is about 4300 miles in length, and 3000 in breadth; and lies chiefly in the torrid zone, the equator running through the middle of it. Here once dwelt the Queen of Sheba, who, on paying a visit to the magnificent King Solomon, stood amazed at his wisdom and the glory of his court. Here we find a race of people quite black, supposed to be descendants of Ham.

Africa will be considered under the seven following divisions:

1 Egypt,	5 Guinea,
2 Barbary,	6 Ethiopia,
3 Zaara or the Desert,	7 The African Islands.
4 Negroland,	

E G Y P T.

BOUNDED East, by the Red sea and the Isthmus of Suez; West, by Barca; North, by the Mediterranean; South, by Nubia and Abyssinia; 600 miles in length, and 350 in breadth, including the Deserts.

Grand Cairo, the capital, is one of the most populous cities in the world, and a place of great trade and riches.

The air of Egypt is for the most part very hot and unwholesome; but the soil is exceedingly fruitful, occasioned by the annual overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening slime behind it. Those parts not overflowed by the Nile are uncultivated, sandy and barren. Egypt produces corn, rice, sugar, flax, linen, salt, sal ammoniack, balsam, and various sorts of fruits and drugs.

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Egypt is governed by a Bashaw sent from Constantinople, being a province of the Turkish empire. The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans. Mahometanism is the established religion of Egypt; but, there are many Christians called Copts; and the Jews are very numerous.

Egypt is famous for its pyramids, those stupendous works of folly. The Egyptians were the only people who were acquainted with the art of embalming or preserving dead bodies from putrefaction. Here is the river Nile, celebrated for its fertilizing inundations, and for the subtle, voracious crocodiles which inhabit its shores. This was the theater of those remarkable transactions, which make up the beautiful and affecting history of Joseph. Here Pharaoh exhibited scenes of cruelty, tyranny and oppression towards the Israelites in the course of their 400 years bondage to the Egyptians. Here too Moses was born, and was preserved in the little ark, among the flags on the banks of the Nile. Here, through the instrumentality of this great man, the Egyptians were afflicted with many grievous plagues, which induced them at last to *let Israel go*. Here Moses, with his rod, divided the Red sea, and Israel passed it on dry land; which the Egyptians attempting to do, were overwhelmed by the returning of the waters. To this scene, succeeded the Israelites memorable 40 years march through the desarts of Arabia, before they reached the land of Canaan.

BARBARY.

BARBARY (including Bildulgerid) is bounded South, by Zaara; East, by Egypt; North, by the Mediterranean; West, by the Atlantick ocean. Length 2800 miles, breadth 700.

These states, under the the Roman empire, were justly denominated the garden of the world. The air is temperate and generally healthful. The soil is rich, producing plenty of corn, fruits and pasture. But some

some parts are sandy and barren, and others are overrun with woods and mountains.

The Moors, who are the original inhabitants of Barbary, dwell chiefly in Morocco, and are said to be a covetous, inhospitable, treacherous people. The Arabs, who are dispersed all over this country, follow their common trade of robbing travellers.

The women of Tunis are excessively handsome and very delicate. They improve the beauty of their eyes, by the use of the powder of lead ore, supposed to be the same pigment that Jezebel made use of (II. Kings, ix. 30.) to paint her face; the words in the original signifying, that she set off her eyes with the powder of lead ore.

Mahometanism, in its worst form, prevails throughout the states of Barbary. The Emperour of Morocco is an arbitrary Prince. Algiers is governed by a Prince, called the Dey, elected by the army. The sovereigns of Tunis and Tripoli, called Beys, are not so independent as the former. These three states may be looked upon as republicks of soldiers under the protection of the Grand Seignior. Algiers belongs to the Spaniards, and is a nest of pirates. On this coast stood the famous city of Carthage, which was destroyed by the Romans. Among the great men Africa has produced, are Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius and St. Austin, all Bishops of the church. The warriours of note are Hamilcar, Hannibal and Asdrubal. Among the poets, are Terence and Apuleius.

ZAARA, OR THE DESERT.

IT has Barbary North; Egypt and Nubia East; Negroland and Guinea South; and the Atlantick West;—2600 miles long, and 900 broad.

The air of this country is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren, insomuch that the Caravans crossing this country, to and from Negroland, are often reduced to great extremities. The inhabitants of this country are wild

and

and ignorant. They have a number of petty Princes, but for the moſt part have few ſigns of any government at all. The Mahometan religion is profeſſed throughout the country.

NEGROLAND.

THIS country lies ſouth of Zaara; 2300 miles long, and 700 broad. The air is very hot, but wholeſome. The ſoil is fertile, eſpecially near the river Niger, which runs through the country from eaſt to weſt, and overflows at a certain time of the year, like the Nile. The commodities of this country are gold, ſlaves, elephants' teeth, bees wax, and ſome drugs. There is a well here, whoſe water is as ſweet as ordinary ſugar. The Negroes are an uncivilized, ignorant, crafty, robuſt people. Their colour is deep black, their hair ſhort, like wool, flat noſes, thick lips, and white, even teeth. The Negroes are governed by a number of abſolute Princes. The inhabitants are moſtly Pagans and Idolaters.

GUINEA lies ſouth of Negroland, 1800 miles long, 600 broad. The ſoil is preferable to that of Negroland. The inhabitants are more courteous and ſenſible; in other reſpects the difference is immaterial. The greater part of the poor Negroes in the Weſt Indies and the ſouthern ſtates, were brought from theſe two countries.

ETHIOPIA.

UNDER the general name of Ethiopia is included all the remaining part of Africa; containing an extent of 3600 miles from north to ſouth, and 2000 from eaſt to weſt. The air of this country is generally exceſſively hot, and the ſoil barren, though on the banks of the rivers it is fertile and produces rice, citrons, lemons, ſugar canes, &c. The Ethiopians are an ignorant, uncivilized, ſuperſtitious people. Their

government is absolute, lodged in the hands of a great number of Princes, the small ones are tributary to the greater. The Mahometan and Pagan religions prevail in Ethiopia.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

AT the mouth of the Red Sea, is the island that sailors now call Socata, famous for its aloes, which are esteemed the best in the world.

Sailing down, southward, we come to the island Madagascar, or Lawrence, abounding in cattle and corn, and most of the necessaries of life, but no sufficient merchandize to induce Europeans to settle colonies; it has several petty savage Kings of its own, both Arabs and Negroes, who making war on each other, sell their prisoners for slaves to the shipping which call here, taking cloths, utensils and other necessaries in return.

Near it are the four Comora isles, whose petty Kings are tributary to the Portuguese; and near these lies the French island Bourbon; and a little higher Maurice, so called by the Dutch, who first touched here in 1598. It is now in possession of the French.

Quitting the eastern world and the Indies, and sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, into the wide Atlantick ocean, the first island is the small but pleasant St. Helena, at which place all the English East India ships stop to get water and fresh provisions in their way home. Near this are the Guinea islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas and others, not far from the Coast under the Equinoctial line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors, who first touched them on St. Helena's, St. Thomas's and St. Matthew's festivals.

Thence northward, are the Cape Verd Islands, so called from their verdure. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished from thence with salt and goats flesh.

Farther

Farther north are the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came Canary wine, and the beautiful singing birds, called Canary Birds. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten, or twelve in number, the chief are Teneriffe, Gomera, Ferro and Great Canary. The fertile islands of Madeira lie still higher north, and are famous for the best stomachick wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

GENERAL REMARKS.

"THE varieties among the human race, says Dr. Percival, enumerated by Linnæus and Buffon, are six. The first is found under the polar regions, and comprehends the Laplanders, the Esquimaux Indians, the Samoeid Tartars, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Greenlanders, and the people of Kamschatka. The visage of men, in these countries, is large and broad; the nose flat and thick; the eyes of a yellowish brown, inclining to blackness; the cheek bones extremely high; the mouth large; the lips thick, and turning outwards; the voice harsh and squeaking; and the skin a dark grey colour. The people are short in stature, the generality being about four feet high, and the tallest not more than five. Ignorance, stupidity and superstition, are the mental characteristicks of the inhabitants of these rigorous climates. For here:

> Dose the grosa race. Nor sprightly jest nor sage,
> Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life;
> Beyond the kindred beam that feeds without.

The Tartar race, comprehending the Chinese, and the Japanese, forms the second variety in the human species. Their countenances are broad and wrinkled, even in youth; their noses short and flat, their eyes little, sunk in the sockets, and several inches asunder; their cheek bones are high; their teeth of a large size and

and separate from each other; their complexions are olive, and their hair black. The nations, in general, have no religion, no fixed notions of morality, and no decency of behaviour. They are chiefly robbers; their wealth consists in horses, and their skill in the management of them.

The third variety of mankind is that of the southern Asiaticks, or the inhabitants of India. These are of a slender shape, have long straight black hair, and generally Roman noses. These people are slothful, luxurious, submissive, cowardly and effeminate.

——— The parent Sun himself
Seems o'er this world of slaves to tyrannize;
And, with oppressive ray, the roseate bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And features gross: or worse, to ruthless deeds,
Mad jealousy, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid spirit fires. Love dwells not there,
The soft regards, the tenderness of life,
The heart shed tear, th' ineffable delight
Of sweet humanity: these court the beam
Of milder climes; in selfish fierce desire,
And the wild fury of voluptuous sense,
There lost. The very brute creation there
This rage partakes, and burns with horrid fire.

The Negroes of Africa constitute the fourth striking variety in the human species: But they differ widely from each other; those of Guinea, for instance, are extremely ugly, and have an insupportably offensive scent; while those of Mosambique are reckoned beautiful, and are untainted with any disagreeable smell. The Negroes are, in general, of a black colour; and the downy softness of hair, which grows upon the skin, gives a smoothness to it, resembling that of velvet. The hair of their heads is woolly, short and black; but their beards often turn grey, and sometimes white. Their noses are flat and short, their lips thick and tumid, and their teeth of an ivory whiteness.

The

The intellectual and moral powers of these wretched people are uncultivated; and they are subject to the most barbarous despotism. The savage tyrants, who rule over them, make war upon each other for *human plunder!* and the wretched victims, bartered for spirituous liquors, are torn from their families, their friends, and their native land, and consigned for life to misery, toil and bondage. But how am I shocked to inform you, that this infernal commerce is carried on by the humane, the polished, the Christian inhabitants of Europe; nay even by Englishmen, whose ancestors have bled in the cause of liberty, and whose breasts still glow with the same generous flame! I cannot give you a more striking proof of the ideas of horrour, which the captive Negroes entertain of the state of servitude they are to undergo, than by relating the following incident from Dr. Goldsmith.

'A Guinea Captain was, by distress of weather, driven into a certain harbour, with a lading of sickly slaves, who took every opportunity to throw themselves over board, when brought upon deck for the benefit of fresh air. The Captain perceiving, among others, a female slave attempting to drown herself, pitched upon her as a proper example for the rest. As he supposed that they did not know the terrours attending death, he ordered the woman to be tied with a rope under the arm pits, and let down into the water. When the poor creature was thus plunged in, and about half way down, she was heard to give a terrible shriek, which at first was ascribed to her fears of drowning; but soon after, the water appeared red around her, she was drawn up, and it was found that a shark, which had followed the ship, had bitten her off from the middle.'

The native inhabitants of America make a fifth race of men. They are of a copper colour, have black, thick, straight hair, flat noses, high cheek bones, and small eyes. They paint the body and face of various colours, and eradicate the hair of their beards and other parts, as a deformity. Their limbs are not so large and robust, as those of the Europeans. They endure hun-

ger, thirst, and pain with astonishing firmness and patience; and, though cruel to their enemies, they are kind and just to each other.

The Europeans may be considered as the last variety of the human kind. They enjoy singular advantages from the fairness of their complexions. The face of the African black, or of the olive coloured Asiatick, is a very imperfect index of the mind, and preserves the same settled shade in joy and sorrow, confidence and shame, anger and despair, sickness and health. The English are said to be of the fairest of the Europeans; and we may therefore presume, that their countenances best express the variations of the passions and vicissitudes of disease. But the intellectual and moral characteristicks of the different nations, which compose this quarter of the globe, are of more importance to be known. These, however, become gradually less discernible, as fashion, learning, and commerce prevail more universally.

RATIFICATION

RATIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

			majority.
DELAWARE,	Dec. 3, 1787,	unanimously.	
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 13,	46 to 23	23
New Jersey,	Dec. 19,	unanimously.	
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788,	unanimously.	
Connecticut,	Jan. 9,	128 to 40	88
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6,	187 to 168	19
Maryland,	April 28,	63 to 12	51
South Carolina,	May 23,	149 to 73	76
New Hampshire,	June 21,	57 to 46	11
Virginia,	June 25,	89 to 79	10
New York,	July 26,	30 to 25	5
North Carolina,	Nov. 27, 1789,	193 to 75	118

FEDERAL MONEY.

IN New England a dollar is 6s.
New York, 8s.
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, } 7/6
Virginia, 6s.
North Carolina, 8s.
South Carolina, Georgia, } 4/8

In 1786, Congress resolved that the money of account in the United States should proceed in a decimal ratio, as follows:

10 Mills, 10 Cents, 10 Dimes, 10 Dollars } make one { Cent, Dime, Dollar, Eagle.

So that instead of reckoning in farthings, pence, shillings and pounds, as we now do, we shall, when the above mentioned resolution is carried into effect, reckon in mills, cents, dimes, dollars and eagles.

NUMBER *of* HOUSES *and* INHABITANTS *in the principal* TOWNS *on the* CONTINENT.

THE following sketch of the number of houses and inhabitants in the principal towns in the United States, is as correct as can at present be obtained, and will give the reader an idea of their comparative populousness.* Where the number of inhabitants has not been accurately known, we have reckoned at the rate of seven in a house—which, from actual enumeration, is found to be nearly the average number:

	Towns.	Houses.	Inhabit.
N. Ham.	Portsmouth,	600	4,400
Massa.	Newburyport,	450	4,200
	Salem,	646	6,700
	Boston,	2000	15,000
R. Island.	Newport,	1000	5,600
	Providence,	700	4,800
Connecticut.	New Haven,	500	3,400
	Hartford,	350	2,450
	Norwich,	450	3,150
	New London,	300	2,100
	Middletown,	300	2,100
	Weatherefield,	250	1,750
N. York.	New York,	3340	23,000
	Albany,	600	4,000
	Hudson,	150	1,050
N. Jers.	Brunswick,	200	1,600
	Trenton,	200	1,600
	Burlington,	160	1,000
Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia,	5000	40,000
	Lancaster,	900	6,500
	Carlisle,	300	2,500
	Pittsburg,	140	700
	Bethlehem,	60	550
Delaware.			

* The Author will be much obliged to any gentleman who will communicate lists from actual enumeration.

	Towns.	Houses.		Inhab.
Delaware.	Wilmington,	400		2,800
	Dover,	100		700
	New Castle,	60		420
	Milford,	80		560
Maryl.	Annapolis,	260		1,800
	Baltimore,	1955		13,000
	Fredericksfown,	400		2,800
Virginia.	Alexandria,	300		2,100
	Richmond,	300		2,100
	Fredericksburg,	200		1,400
	Williamsburg,	200		1,000
	Petersburg	300		2,100
	Norfolk, (before the war)	800		6,000
	Yorktown,	100		700
N. Carolina.	Newbern,	400		2,800
	Wilmington,	180		1,260
	Edenton,	150		1,000
	Hillsborough,	60		420
S. Caro.	Charleston,	1600	9,600 Whites 5,400 Negroes	15,000
	Beaufort,	60		200
Georgia.	Savannah,	127		830
	Augusta,	200		800
	Sunbury,	60		300

Interesting CALCULATIONS *upon the* POPULATION *of the* UNITED STATES, *and of the* WORLD.

ADMITTING the present population of the United States to be four millions, which, considering the immigrations since the peace, the general health that has prevailed, and the imperfection of our estimates, is probably not far from the truth, and calculating our progressive increase to continue doubling once in 20 years, as has hitherto been the case, at the end of 160

years

years there will be 128 millions of souls in United America; which is almost as many as there are at present in all Europe. And when we consider the probable acquisition of people by foreign immigrations, and that the interior and unsettled parts of America are amply sufficient to provide for this number, the presumption is strong that this estimate will not differ materially from the event.

It is computed that there are, at present, in the four quarters of the globe, 950 millions of inhabitants, viz.

In America,	150
Europe,	150
Asia,	500
Africa,	150
Total,	950 millions.

If then we reckon that a generation lasts thirty years, in that space 950 millions of people will be born and die; consequently about 31 millions die annually; 86,000 every day; 3,600 every hour; 60 every minute, and one in every second.