

A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE CONTIGUOUS

BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS,

INTENDED AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO

MELISH'S MAP

OF THESE COUNTRIES.

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**BY JOHN MELISH.**  
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SECOND EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA,
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

T. H. Palmer, printer.

—
1816.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of July, in the forty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1816, John Melish, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

“ A Geographical Description of the United States, with the contiguous British and Spanish Possessions, intended as an accompaniment to Melish’s Map of these countries. By John Melish.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.”—And also to the Act, entitled, “ An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, ‘ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

WITH THE CONTIGUOUS

BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

THE author of this work, having now so far completed his labours in this delightful field of enquiry, as to be able to place before him a finished specimen of the Map, he sits down with real pleasure to compose the accompanying Description.

In the original prospectus, drawn up while the subject was yet in embryo, high expectations were formed as to the utility and general appearance of the map; and it may be of importance to introduce an extract, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging how far these expectations have been realized.

“ In the course of his geographical studies, he (the author) was frequently led to regret, that there was no map in existence presenting an *entire view* of the United States territory; and having occasion to consult a great variety of documents in constructing his maps relative to the late war, he formed an opinion that A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSES-

“**S**IONS, constructed with special reference to the events of the war, would be a great desideratum in geographical science.

“In pursuance of this opinion, an outline of such a map was drawn, and he was delighted to find that the object could be accomplished on a scale sufficiently large for general information, without swelling the subject to an inconvenient size; while the form and general features of the map would present a very beautiful picture.”

When this extract was written, it was intended to carry the map no farther west than the ridge dividing the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico, from those falling into the Pacific Ocean. A subsequent view of the subject pointed out the propriety of adding the two western sheets, so as to carry it to the Pacific Ocean. For this part excellent materials were procured. Part of this territory unquestionably belongs to the United States. To present a picture of it was desirable in every point of view. The map so constructed, shows at a glance the whole extent of the United States territory from sea to sea; and, in tracing the probable expansion of the human race from east to west, the mind finds an agreeable resting-place on its western limits. The view is complete, and leaves nothing to be wished for. It also adds to the beauty and symmetry of the map; which will, it is confidently believed, be found one of the most useful and ornamental works ever executed in this country.

Having said this much, the author shall leave his numerous subscribers to judge for themselves; but he cannot do justice to his feelings without stating, that

in the execution of the work he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The extent of the information acquired, and the excellence of the workmanship developed in the topographical representation; particularly in shading the mountains and waters, is indeed a convincing proof of the rapid progress of geographical science, and of the fine arts in the United States. But it is the view presented in other forms that affords the most pleasing sensations. The vast extent of the United States territory—the fertility of the soil—the salubrity of the climate—the magnitude of the rivers and lakes; and their usefulness as applied to navigation and the mechanic arts:—and the view of the whole as being the habitation of men among whom self-government has for the first time had a fair chance of successful experiment. It is this view of the subject that is calculated to lead to the most refined sensations, and to afford at every glance ground for thankfulness to Divine Providence, that here at last mankind have found an Asylum, where all the efforts of tyrant man to shackle his fellow will be in vain; and where every man may sit under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and none to make him afraid.

Having made these general reflections, we shall now submit a more particular view of the subject on the following plan :

1st. A brief description of the general form and features of the map; with an account of the materials from which it was constructed.

2dly. A general view of the United States; with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

3dly. A particular view of the United States, geographically arranged into states and territories; with topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population; and a complete list of the post offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and of the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.

I.

A brief description of the general form and features of the Map; with an account of the Materials from which it was constructed.

The map extends from north latitude $22^{\circ} 50'$ to $53^{\circ} 10'$, embracing $30^{\circ} 20'$ of latitude, or 2105 miles from north to south; and at the middle part, from the 17th degree of longitude east, to the 47th degree of longitude west of Washington; being 64° of longitude, which is nearly 3500 miles. The northern part presents a view of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Isle St. John's or Prince Edward's, Antiscosti, Labrador, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and an extensive range of country on the west thereof to the Pacific Ocean. Beginning at the north-east corner we see the straits of Belleisle on the north, and the South Entrance on the south of Newfoundland, leading into the spacious Gulf of St. Lawrence; and pursuing the river of that name to the westward, we successively arrive at the great lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. To the northward we have a view of the southern point of Hudson's Bay, and of lake Winnipeg; with a great many lakes of less note, and the rivers flowing into them, particularly the Albany River, the Assiniboin and its branches, and the Saskashawan. To the westward we perceive the continuation of those high mountains, that form the dividing ridge between the waters falling into the eastern and western oceans; and part of the noble Columbia River, and Gulf of Georgia. In the middle of the map we have a view of the United

States, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the great lakes already noticed on the north; the Gulf of Mexico on the south; and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The map was extended southward so as to include part of the Island of Cuba, that it might present a view of the connection by water between the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico; and to render it more useful, the supposed limits of the gulf stream are laid down, and the velocity of the stream in different parts is described. The chains of mountains that form the dividing ridges between the eastern and western waters, are a pretty prominent feature on the eastern part of the United States; the great Mississippi, with its numerous branches, holds majestic sway in the middle; and the eye is gratified by the bold features on the western part, where the numerous branches of the Columbia's waters interlock with those of the Missouri, among lofty chains of cloud-capped mountains, many of them covered with perpetual snow.

To the south-west are the Spanish internal provinces, with California, and part of the vice-royalty of Mexico. The Rio Grand del Norte, calculated by nature to form so fine a boundary between this country and the United States, is worthy of particular notice; as is also the Rio Colorado of the west, the Gulf of California, and the supposed course of a large river which falls into the Bay of St. Francisco on the west.

The peninsula of East Florida, the Bahama Islands, and the port of Havanna, are important in every point of view, as connected with the United States. The map extends so far east as to present a view of the Bermuda Islands, and that the subject may be every

way complete, a view of the West Indies, on a reduced scale, is presented on the south-east corner. A statistical table, showing at a glance the magnitude and population of the several countries exhibited on the map, is placed in the vacant space occupied by the Gulf of Mexico; and a title highly creditable to the artists by whom it was designed and executed, occupies the other vacant space in the Atlantic Ocean.

In colouring the map, attention has been paid to a scientific arrangement. The representation of the United States is the most prominent feature, and the *predominant* colour selected for it was *green*. It was necessary to use *variegated* colours to give a good representation of the several states and territories; but no green is used in colouring the British or Spanish possessions. The *predominant* colour for the British possessions is *red*; and the boundary between them and the United States, is wholly shaded with that colour. The *predominant* colour in the Spanish possessions is *yellow*, which, in like manner, is wholly used in shading the boundaries between them and the United States.

In the West Indies, the islands are coloured so as to designate their several possessors.—The British parts are shaded *red*—the Spanish *yellow*—the Haytian *sienna*—the French *green*, and the Danes and Swedes *blue*.

In constructing the map, recourse was had to the following materials:

For the United States.—The various state maps, from actual survey, so far as these surveys have extended; aided by much useful information as to the

roads and distances, from Bradley's very excellent general map; and as to the delineation of the mountains, and style of the work, from Arrowsmith's. Information regarding the territories was principally procured from the land office at Washington. The Mississippi river and the higher parts of the La Platte, Osage, Arkansas, and Red rivers, with the adjacent countries, are delineated from Pike's Travels. It is a tribute of respect, justly due to the memory of that enterprising traveller, and brave officer, to say, that the information furnished by him has been of great value to this map; and the memorial of his adventures has accordingly been perpetuated by the delineation of his route upon its surface, not only through Louisiana, but also through the Spanish internal provinces.

The Missouri river, and its various branches, together with the Columbia and its numerous streams, and the Rocky mountains, are laid down principally from the information communicated to the world by Lewis and Clark, who performed one of the greatest and most important overland journeys ever undertaken by man. The light which their researches have shed upon the geographical science of North America, cannot be too highly appreciated. Their routes are also delineated on the map. The name of Lewis is consecrated to everlasting remembrance among the friends of geographical science; and Clark has lived to receive the reward of his intrepidity, by the gratitude of his country, in being appointed governor of the territory that he so perseveringly explored.

Before closing this part of the subject, it may be proper to notice several important alterations and ad-

ditions, that were made upon the map while it was in progress, because this will have the double effect of showing the great pains that were taken to render the subject complete, and of bringing into view the works of several very meritorious labourers in the vineyard of geography. After the plan-work was wholly finished, Mr. William Darby, and Mr. Lewis Bringier, arrived in Philadelphia, with MS. maps of Louisiana, of great value and importance. Mr. Darby's map embraced the whole of the *state* of Louisiana, principally from actual survey; and more accurate materials than had been produced heretofore of the country east of it to Pensacola, and the country west nearly to the Rio Bravo del Norte. Mr. Bringier's map embraced the whole of that part of the Missouri territory, known by the name of *Upper Louisiana*, from the northern boundary of the state of Louisiana, to above St. Louis; and from the Mississippi to the 23d degree of west longitude. An arrangement was immediately formed with these gentlemen, by which the result of their information was incorporated into this map. The old work was accordingly erased from the plates, and the new substituted at great labour and expense. We may add here, that Darby's map, with a descriptive volume of new and interesting matter, has been published. Bringier's MS. map is in the hands of the author, and, being a work of great value, particularly as regards the mountains and mineralogy of the country it delineates, it will probably be published at no distant period.

A new and accurate MS. map of Georgia, compiled from the records of actual survey, by Mr. Daniel

Sturgis, and of which Mr. Eleazer Early, of Savannah, is proprietor, was placed in the hands of the author of the map of the United States for publication; and he was authorized to make use of it for correcting this map, which was accordingly done—not only in the Georgia part, but also of that part of the Mississippi territory which was the theatre of the memorable campaigns of the brave general Jackson and his compatriots, in quelling the flagrant outrages of the Creek nation of Indians. The materials for this part of the subject were principally furnished to Mr. Early by Mr. Warren.

It would be too tedious to proceed further in detail in giving an historical account of the progress of the other parts of the map. It is sufficient to say, that the author has been most generously supplied with information from every quarter; and he has used every exertion to avail himself of it, so as to produce a view of the country, which he hopes will be as valuable to his fellow-citizens as it is gratifying to himself.

A few remarks that suggest themselves as to the scale of the map, will be more appropriate at the close of this article; and a list of geographical works, at the end of the volume, will convey to the reader the necessary information on that subject.

The *British possessions* are delineated from the latest and best materials which the author could obtain. Smith's and Fadyon's maps of Upper Canada, and Holland's map of Lower Canada, were used as the basis of information in those countries; and Arrow-smith's general maps, and M'Kenzie's travels, furnished the remaining part; the whole being corrected.

and much improved, by various military MS. maps. and by a very excellent four sheet map, embracing the whole country to the north and east of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, lately published by Laurie and Whittle, in London, under the title of Cabotia.

For the *Spanish part*, Humboldt's very excellent map was selected as the basis, use being made of Pike's Travels, for filling up some of the details. The valuable charts of Vancouver furnished the materials for delineating the Western Coast and California; and G. H. Von Longsdorff's account of the Russian Voyage of Krutzenstern, furnished some of the details, particularly about the bay of St. Francisco.

The *statistical table* is the result of an entire new admeasurement of the several countries exhibited on the map, compared with all the most approved statistical tables extant. To bring geographical details into a focus, as it were, by a table of this kind, is a work of great labour; but the utility is self-evident, and it is confidently hoped and believed, that this will give satisfaction.

We may now glance at the scale of the map; because it has been sometimes remarked that it was too small. But let it be observed, that the object of this map was not to give *geographical details*; but to present an interesting picture of *a great whole*. The scale selected was sixty miles to an inch, which is sufficiently ample in the construction of a general map. No material information could have been added, unless the scale had been sufficiently large to admit the counties. The least that could have been used for that purpose, would have been thirty miles to an inch; and had this

been adopted, it would have rendered the map *four times* its present size ; an extent which would have quite defeated the end of the publication. It is much easier to delineate a subject of this kind on a large scale than on a small one. The pains that were taken to combine and to arrange the various subjects, so as to produce a lively and intelligent picture of the country, was great beyond all description ; and after this explanation, and a perusal of the work, it is believed that the public will be perfectly satisfied on this point.

In truth it is absolutely impossible to make a general map of such an extended country as this answer a particular purpose. The object of this map was to serve as a subject for general reference, and as a key map to the local maps of the several states and territories from actual survey. It is believed that it will be found well calculated to answer this purpose, because its geographical accuracy can be depended upon. The maps of the several states and territories, quoted at the close of this work, will furnish all the details ; and for more general information on the *thickly settled* part of the United States, Bradley's map is worthy of attention. Besides the maps from actual survey, and Bradley's map, another kind of maps will be found very useful, particularly to travellers. These are *sheet maps* of the several states and territories ; and as they will answer remarkably well as accompaniments to the present general map, a series of them will be brought forward as quickly as good materials can be collected.

II.

A general view of the United States, with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

A land more fair and happy never sun
View'd in his wide career ! A lovely spot
For all that life can ask ! salubrious ! mild !
Its hills are green ! its woods and prospects fair !
Its meadows fertile ! and, to crown the whole
In one delightful word—it is our home—
THE SEAT OF LIBERTY and all its sweets.

THE UNITED STATES is the only portion of the western world that has been consolidated into an independent government ; and is the only country on earth where the *people* enjoy in the fullest extent the sovereign power : a blessing which is consolidated by their manners and habits ; and guaranteed by an extent of country, which affords “ room for their descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation.” Such was the expression of one of her wisest men before the acquisition of Louisiana. The importance of this acquisition will be self-evident, by glancing the eye to the westward over the map, where will be viewed the representation of one of the most elegant countries in the whole world—a country secured to the free men of America, by the wisdom and sagacity of her councils ; whom generations yet unborn will bless.

In constructing this article, it is not the intention of the author to enter into detail, but simply to state a few of the most striking features of the country, which may be perused with advantage while viewing the

map. The subject naturally arranges itself in the following order :

Situation and extent, boundaries, face of the country, mountains, rivers and lakes, minerals, soil, produce, climate, settlement and progress, government, laws, and education, to conclude with a general statistical table.

Situation and extent. The United States is situated between $25^{\circ} 50'$ and $49^{\circ} 37'$ north latitude; and between 10° east, and $48^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude from Washington. The most northern part is bounded by a line running due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods, and the southern extremity is the outlet of the Rio del Norte. The eastern extremity is the great Menan Island, on the Coast of Maine, and the western is Cape Flattery, north of Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean. The greatest extent of the country from north to south is 1650 miles, and from east to west 2700. The area is about 2,379,350 square miles, or 1,522,784,000 acres. The population by the last census was 7,239,903; being less than 3 to each square mile of territory, and to every inhabitant there is nearly 200 acres of land. What a field is here presented for contemplation! A square mile of territory is capable of sustaining upwards of 300 human beings; but, allowing only 100 to the square mile, the United States territory could sustain nearly 240 millions; and then the population would not be more condensed than it now is in many places along the Atlantic coast. To enable the reader, at a glance, to draw a comparison between this country and some others, on

this important branch of political economy, the following table is subjoined :

America.	Inhab. per sqr. mile.	Europe.	Inhab. per sqr. mile.
Connecticut,	60	Italy,	222
Massachusetts,	54	England,	181
New-York,	18	France,	174
Pennsylvania,	16	Ireland,	156
Virginia,	14	Spain,	72
Louisiana, under	2	Scotland,	63

Supposing the whole territory of the United States only as thickly settled as Pennsylvania (the medium between New-York and Virginia), it would contain upwards 38 millions ; with a population equal to Connecticut, it would contain upwards of 142 millions. Equal to England, it would contain nearly 260 millions ; and equal to Italy, it would contain upwards of 528 millions of human beings.

Supposing the population to increase in the same ratio as it has done for 100 years, the result would be nearly as follows :

	Population.
In 1816	8,816,769
1820,	10,098,177
1830,	13,769,726
1840,	18,769,567
1850,	25,582,919
1860,	34,869,520
1870,	47,527,165
1880,	64,779,525
1890,	88,294,394
1900,	120,345,394
1910,	164,030,772
1916,	199,756,733

So that according to this ratio, the whole country would be equally populous with Pennsylvania, about the year 1863. About the year 1905, it would equal Connecticut; and about the year 1926, it would be equally populous with England.

Boundaries. The United States is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and the British province of New Brunswick. On the North by the British possessions of Lower and Upper Canada, and the large unsettled country to the westward of those provinces. On the West by the Pacific Ocean; on the south-west by the Spanish internal provinces and the Rio del Norte: and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The boundaries are distinctly marked upon the map, and have been run according to the best information which the author could procure; but as this is a subject which involves a considerable difference of opinion, he shall state a few of the reasons for this decision, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

In the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Britain, executed at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1783, the northern and eastern boundaries are described as follows, viz.: "From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia; viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western-most head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the

river Iroquois or Cataraquy : thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, though the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie ; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron ; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron ; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior ; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake ; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods ; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence *on a due west course to the river Mississippi*. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence ; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean ; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.”

So far then as the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods, there can be but one opinion on the subject of the northern boundary. The boundary as exhibited on the map, is expressly in the terms of the treaty. When the line comes to be accurately run by the commissioners, there may be some deviations from the view here given, but the principle will remain unchanged.

As to the country west of the Lake of the Woods, it is evident that the commissioners were of opinion, that it should be part of the territory of the United States, as high as a line to be run due west from the north-west corner of that lake until it reached as far west as the Mississippi; which was at that period the western boundary of the United States. Subsequent events have annexed the whole of Louisiana to the country, so that the northern boundary of it behoves to be ascertained, as it was possessed by France; but the country never having been settled, the boundary has not been accurately defined. The best course as regards this map, has appeared to be to run the boundary line *due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods* to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence along that gulf, and the Straits of Juan de Fuco, to the Pacific Ocean. In colouring the map, however, we have deviated a little from that line. From the view of the head waters of the Missouri, as exhibited on the map, which is the result of all the information we have been able to procure, it appears that they extend beyond this line, and so does the head waters of Clark's River. It is presumed, by some, that both ought to belong to the

United States, and the map is coloured accordingly, that both views of the subject may be seen.

In regard to the boundary between the United States and Spain, we have procured very excellent data, whereby to delineate it on the map. From the various documents that have been consulted, there appears to be no doubt, that the French were the first actual settlers in Louisiana. It is, however, foreign to our purpose, to give a history of the settlement of that country: we shall, therefore, select those circumstances that determined its limits as a French colony.

In the year 1684, La Salle sailed from France, with a small squadron, for the purpose of establishing a colony on the Mississippi; but missing the mouth of that river, he reached the bay of St. Louis, called by the Spaniards, and marked on the map, the Bay of St. Joseph. Here three of his vessels were cast away. The greatest part of the men and goods were saved; but he himself was taken ill. Upon his recovery, he took regular possession of the country, formed a settlement, and built a fort, which is now known by the name of *Fort Matagorda*. At this time there were no other settlements in that part of the country, so that the right of France became unquestionable; and all the subsequent settlements of Spain to the East of the Rio del Norte, were regarded as usurpations. So much for the western limits. On the east side, in the year 1699, the French, under M. de Bienville, landed on the shore of the Bitoxi Bay, opposite to the pass between Cat and Ship islands, and formed an establishment in that part of Louisiana; and by an order from his government, he removed to Dauphin Island, at the outlet

of Mobile Bay. Pensacola was then in the possession of the Spaniards, and the Perdido river being the only entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, between Mobile and Pensacola bays, it became the line of separation, between the French colony of Louisiana, and the Spanish colony of Florida.

The French title, thus established, was recognized throughout Europe, and maps and descriptions of the country, so bounded, formed a part of the systems of geography and atlases of that-day.

In the year 1721, a very elaborate geographical work was published in London, entitled, "A New GENERAL ATLAS, containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms, and other dominions of the world; with the maps laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royal Society, and the French Royal Academy of Sciences." In this atlas, there is a map, entitled, "A Map of Louisiana and the river Mississippi," inscribed to William Law, of Lawreston, Esq. This map furnishes evidence as to the western limits of Louisiana of the highest authority, and fixes the boundary line on the west side of the Rio del Norte, to the Rio Solado, answering to the Rio Puerco on the modern maps. It is continued along that river to near its source. From thence it passes to the east of Santa Fé, to between the 37th and 38th degrees of N. latitude, where it crosses the Rio del Norte, and is so continued to the margin of the map, which is about half a degree west of that river.

Upon these data, the western boundary of Louisiana is constructed. It takes the Rio del Norte to the river

Puerco, then along that river to the chain of mountains which forms the dividing ridge between it and the Rio Colorado; then along that ridge to beyond Santa Fe, where it bends towards the Rio del Norte, near the latitude of 38° N.; then along the Rio del Norte to its source, where a note is inserted, expressing that the limits of Louisiana on that quarter are undefined.

Towards the Pacific Ocean, we have no very correct data for forming an opinion as to the boundaries. The following view of the subject is the result of the best information that has been obtained.

The Missouri and its waters are unquestionably part of the United States territory, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana; and it is presumed, that the title is equally unquestionable as to the Columbia and its waters, to a line drawn due west from the N. W. corner of the Lake of the Woods. This includes the Multnomah on the south, but leaves the question undetermined in the unexplored country between that river and the bay of St. Francisco. From the latest accounts, it appears that the Spaniards have no settlements above that bay, and probably will have none, so that the country may be considered virtually a part of the United States territory, provided they should consider it of importance to take possession and settle it.

A settlement on the west coast would unquestionably be a matter of vast importance to the United States; and that question being intimately connected with the boundaries in this quarter, it is considered a matter of some importance to introduce a view of the most recent information regarding that country, procured in an authentic form, from the account of the Russian voyage

of Krutzenstern, by G. H. Von Longsdorff; which has been already referred to.

It is well known, that the Spanish government is extremely jealous of its foreign possessions, in consequence of which, it was under peculiar circumstances that the Russian vessel was admitted. They had the good fortune, however, not only to be admitted into the harbour of St. Francisco, but to obtain a great deal of very minute and interesting information, the result of which will be best communicated by a few extracts. The entrance into the harbour is thus described: "We now steered directly towards the harbour, and had the pleasure of finding Vancouver's charts and views so accurate, that they left nothing to be wished for." They anchored abreast of the fort, and afterwards discovered another fort, of which they give the following account: "A fort, concealed by a point of land, so as not to be visible from the anchoring place, an enemy's ship attempting to run into the harbour, deeming itself quite safe, by steering out of the reach of the fort at the entrance, might be very much surprized, by being saluted with a discharge of artillery, at the moment when least expected. On the contrary, a vessel keeping to the northern shore, and north-east part of this spacious bay, is secure from all danger." He again remarks on this point—"In the neighbourhood, and north of the island of Los Angelos, and Ponta de St. Antonio, an enemy's ship may be perfectly secure against all attacks from the Spaniards. Directly east of the St. Joseph, about seven leagues, is an arm of a great river, which first winds towards the north, and then taking a westerly direction, empties itself into the

“ north-east part of the bay of St. Francisco. To the
 “ north and north-east, another broad bay extends for
 “ several miles, over which are scattered a number of
 “ islands. Into this flow four or five large rivers, that
 “ come from the east. They are probably several mouths
 “ belonging to one large river. The Spaniards have
 “ many times followed the southern, or left bank of this
 “ river, on horseback, *but, for want of boats, have never*
 “ *been able to examine the right bank.* Between 80 and
 “ 90 leagues inland, the stream has from 4 to 5 fathoms
 “ water, and is so broad that a ball from a musket would
 “ scarcely reach the opposite shore.” “ From want of
 “ vessels and boats in the harbour, the Spaniards *are se-*
 “ *parated entirely from the opposite shore* of the bay,
 “ distant an Italian mile, (nearly 1 1-5th English.)
 “ This precludes their having any intercourse with the
 “ more northerly tribes of Indians.”

From hence it appears that the Spaniards have no intention to extend their settlements beyond the bay and river St. Francisco, and the whole country between that and the outlet of Columbia, probably lies open to the enterprize of the citizens of the United States. The river St. Francisco presents itself as a convenient boundary between the United States and Spanish settlements, and it will probably afford a fine passage from the interior of the country to the Pacific Ocean.

The face of the country in the United States, presents every variety. The north-eastern part on the coast is broken and hilly; and is remarkably indented with numerous bays and inlets. Towards the south and along the Gulf of Mexico, the land is level

and sandy, interspersed with many swamps, and numerous islands and inlets. At the outlets of many of the rivers, there is a large portion of alluvial land, which is particularly the case along the Mississippi. Beyond the head of tide waters, there is a tolerably rich and agreeably uneven country, which extends to the mountains. The mountainous district, on the Atlantic side of the country, is about 150 miles in breadth, and 1200 miles in length; extending in large ridges from north-east to south-west. These ridges are generally known by the name of the Alleghany Mountains, and are of various elevations, from 2000 to 4000 feet. The highest point seems to be the White Hills in New Hampshire, which rises to the elevation of nearly 9000 feet. Beyond the mountains we have a view of the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, presenting a body of the finest land in the world, and possessing great natural advantages. To the westward of this valley are the mountains of Louisiana, presenting features singularly bold and grand. The Rocky mountains, in particular, are very majestic; and the vast variety produced by the great mass of waters forming the tributary streams of the Missouri and Columbia, must render the scenery in that region singularly interesting. Beyond these the principal feature is the great confluence of waters at the outlet of the Columbia river, and the bold shores of the Pacific Ocean.

RIVERS AND LAKES. The greater number of the rivers will be noticed in the statistical view of the several states and territories, to which they respectively belong; but it will be more appropriate in this place to

treat of the larger waters ; because some of them form the boundaries between the United States and other countries ; and all of them are most important features to be noticed in describing the face of the country. The rivers to be noticed here are the *St. Lawrence and its waters ; the Columbia and its waters ; the St. Francisco ; the Rio del Norte ; and the Missouri and Mississippi, and waters flowing into them.*

River St. Lawrence. The head waters of this grand river are situated round Lake Superior, as exhibited on the map, and that noble expanse of water forms a great inland sea, 350 miles long and 130 broad ; being probably the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It is navigable throughout its whole extent, and the water being uncommonly pure, it will be an object of great importance, when that part of the country is settled.

From this lake the water issues into Lake Huron through the straits of St. Mary. Lake Huron is, next to Lake Superior, the largest lake on the continent, being 200 miles long by about 100 broad ; but it is very irregular. Like Lake Superior, it has pure water and good navigation ; and is interspersed with many islands. To the west of this we enter through the straits of Michillimackinack into Lake Michigan, also a great expanse of water 330 miles long and 60 broad. This lake is wholly in the United States, and having a fine navigation, will become an object of the greatest importance. It may be remarked in this place, that the southern extremity of this lake has not been correctly ascertained, although it is of great importance that it should be so, because the northern boundary of the

state of Ohio is to be determined by a line to be drawn from this point to Lake Erie. The view on the map, being the result of all the knowledge extant upon the subject, is probably not far from the truth. The act of congress for erecting the Indiana Territory into a state, extends the northern boundary upon the lake 10 miles, so as to give the inhabitants a port of entry.— Fort Chicago is situated on the south-west side of the lake, and the interesting fort of Michillimackinack is in the straits of that name, between this lake and Lake Huron.

Returning to Lake Huron, we see the river issuing from it, by the straits of that name, about 40 miles long, when it again expands itself into a pretty lake called Lake St. Clair. This sheet of water is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and receives from the Canada side the river Thames.

The river issues from this lake into Lake Erie through the straits of Detroit; a very important and beautiful passage of about 30 miles long, which will become the seat of great settlements. Detroit is elegantly situated on the west bank, about 6 miles below Lake St. Clair; and Malden, or Amherstberg, is situated a little above its entrance into Lake Erie.

Lake Erie is a beautiful sheet of water, about 240 miles long and 60 broad. The water is pure, and not very deep, but the lake is navigable for large vessels. It receives the waters of many rivers, the most important of which is the Miami of the lakes, at the west end; near the outlet of which are a great number of islands, some of them of considerable extent and importance.

At the east end of this lake, beautifully situated, stands Buffalo, on the one side, and Fort Erie on the other; and between them the water issues from the lake as clear as crystal, and by a rapid course runs towards lake Ontario, through the passage called the Niagara river. About five miles below lake Erie, the stream is divided by a very interesting island, called Grand Island, below which is Navy Island, where the river expands to a considerable breadth, immediately above the falls of Niagara. This is probably the greatest cataract in the world, and well worth the attention of the curious. Below the falls, the river runs with a very rapid course for nine miles, through a deep chasm. The land on each side falls to a little above the level of the river at Queenstown and Lewistown. From this point it is navigable to lake Ontario, distant 7 miles.

Lake Ontario is about 180 miles long and 40 broad, and receives a considerable number of streams; the chief of which are the Genessee river, Seneca river, and Black river, on the side of the United States; and the river Trent from Canada.

The river issues from lake Ontario through a great number of islands, situated between Kingston and Sackett's Harbour. It now assumes the name of St. Lawrence, though it is frequently known, from the lake to Montreal, by the name of Cadaraqui. In its progress it expands into a considerable lake called St. Francis, and reaches the important British settlement of Montreal, where it receives the Utawas, or Grand river, which forms the boundary between the two Canadas.—Below Montreal, it receives the Richelieu, or Sorel river, from lake Champlain, and successively the St.

Francis, St. Maurice, and Chaudiere. A short distance below the last mentioned river stands the important city of Quebec, below which the river is divided into two branches, by the island of Orleans. Beyond this island it gradually expands into the spacious bay and gulf of St. Lawrence, from whence there is a communication to the ocean by the straits of Belleisle, and what is called the South Entrance.

Columbia River is supposed to take its rise about 300 miles to the north-east of where it first make its appearance on the map, where it interlocks with the head waters of the Unjigah, or Peace river. M'Kenzie, the enterprising British traveller, first discovered it in north latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$ —west longitude from London $120^{\circ} 25'$, from which point he descended it about 150 miles, when, leaving it, he crossed over to the ocean, by the route described on the map. From the point where M'Kenzie left it, the course is unknown, until we approach Clark's river, where it is a stream of great magnitude. The whole of the interesting waters forming Clark's river can be distinctly traced on the map; and they are a powerful auxiliary to the Columbia. About 70 miles below Clark's river, after receiving some tributary streams, the Columbia forms a junction with Lewis' river, a stream composed of numerous branches, rising in the Rocky mountains, where, like Clark's river, they interlock with the head waters of the Missouri. Below Lewis' river, the Columbia makes a bend to the south and east, and then passes through the mountains; and about 300 miles below are the great falls. About 20 miles below the falls, the river makes a considerable bend, and passes

through another chain of mountains; below which, about 60 miles, it receives from the south-east the large and important river called the Multnomah.

The Multnomah is supposed to rise near the head waters of the Rio del Norte, and is laid down on the map according to the best information we have been able to procure. Viewing it in its connection with the head waters of the Missouri, the La Platte, the Arkansas, and the Rio del Norte, it deserves particular notice, as it will probably be, at no very distant period, the route of an overland communication, through the interior of Louisiana, to the settlements at the mouth of Columbia river.

From the Multnomah to the ocean is about 90 miles, and it is tide water all the way; the land being good, with many settlement of Indians. The waters of the Columbia are clear, and abound with fish of every variety.

St. Francisco Bay and River, was noticed in discussing the article of the boundary lines, page 23; but it may be mentioned in this place, that when this part of the map was constructed, the supposition that there was a large river flowing to the westward, through the interior of the country into the bay of St. Francisco, arose from inference only. The account of the Russian voyage, quoted in regard to it, proves incontestibly the existence of such a river, and that it is a very large stream 270 miles in the interior of the country. There is little doubt, therefore, but that the Rio Buenaventura, and its waters, which interlock with the waters of the Rio del Norte, and La Platte, form a part of it. Should this be the case, it may, in

process of time, form an admirable communication with the settlements on the west coast of America.

Rio del Norte. This river rises among the mountains between north latitude 41° and 42° , and west longitude 33° and 34° . Its head waters interlock with those of the Missouri, Columbia, La Platte, Arkansas, Multnomah, and Francisco; and the waters of the Rio Colorado of the west, which falls into the gulf of California, approach near it. After tracing it in its progress about 300 miles, we reach that point where Pike and his party first encamped on it, and for all this distance it is presumed to be the south-west boundary of Louisiana. About 100 miles below this is Santa Fé, one of the most interesting of the Spanish settlements. Below Santa Fé the river runs about 450 miles in a direction east of south, without receiving any material augmentation, when the Rio Conchos falls into it from the south-west. Below this it makes a remarkable bend of about 100 miles, and receives the Rio Puerco from the north. It may be remarked here, that all the Louisiana rivers south of the La Platte, make a bend somewhat similar to the one just noticed in this river; a circumstance owing no doubt to the configuration of the surface of the earth in this quarter. At the river Puerco, the Rio del Norte again becomes the south-west boundary of Louisiana. Below this it runs an east course of between 50 and 60 miles, when it receives a considerable stream from the north, which is not named on the maps; and from hence, without receiving any material augmentation, it holds a course nearly south-east, about 400 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having discussed the rivers forming the out-skirts, as it were, of the United States territory, we shall now take a view of the MISSOURI and MISSISSIPPI, with their numerous branches which water the interior.

On tracing the Missouri to its highest source, we find it on Jefferson's river, a little above the 44th degree of latitude, and near the 35th degree of west longitude, where Lewis and Clark's canoes stopped, 3000 miles from the Mississippi. Tracing the river downward from this point, we successively arrive at Philanthropy river, Wisdom river, Philosophy river, Madison's river, Gallatin's river, Ordway river, Dearborn's river, and Smith's river, and then reach the falls of the Missouri. Here the river falls no less than 365 feet in the course of 18 miles, the falls being partly perpendicular pitches, and partly rapids. The highest pitch is 87 feet, the next 47, and the next 26. Leaving the falls, we arrive at Portage river, Snow river, Maria's river, Stone-Wall creek, Slaughter river, Big Horn river, Judith river, Turtle creek, Windsor creek, North Mountain creek, and passing others of less note, Bralton's creek, Milk creek, Porcupine creek, and Martha's creek, and then arrive at the Yellow Stone river, flowing in from the south-west.—The Yellow Stone is a very large river, the main branch of which rises in lake Eustus, and after receiving numerous tributary streams, the Big Horn, a river nearly equal to it in size, which rises in *Lake Biddle*, falls in from the southward; and the streams thus united, and further augmented by others of considerable importance, particularly the Tongue river, form a confluence with the Missouri, as before described, in

north latitude 48° , west longitude 27° . A little beyond this, the Missouri reaches its northern extremity, which is in north latitude $48^{\circ} 22'$, where it receives the White-Earth river; passing which we arrive at the remarkable spot where the head waters of the Moose river approach within one mile of the main stream of the Missouri. Below this the river is augmented by the Little Missouri, and after passing the Knife river, we arrive at fort Mandan, and the wintering place of Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1805. Between 43° and 44° , we perceive the great bend in the river, a most singular curiosity. Below it the river receives a number of pretty large streams, before we reach the La Platte, a little above north latitude 41° . The La Platte is a very large stream, which extends through several ridges of the Rocky mountains, having its head waters higher than either the Arkansas or Rio del Norte; and has been recently rendered memorable as being the route through which Mr. Stewart and the Astoria settlers reached the Missouri, after being driven from their settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, by the savages of the Wakash nation.

Passing the La Platte, the river receives a number of tributary streams before it reaches the Kanzas, a large river, which falls in from the west, a little above the 39th degree of north latitude. Below this it receives some pretty important streams from the north, when we reach the settlement of the celebrated Daniel Boone, Esq. so well known for his courage and enterprise in penetrating into the western parts of the continent. Below this the beautiful Osage river falls in from the southwest. It was this river that Pike and his party ascend-

ed to the Osage village, and thence continued his adventurous journey through Louisiana and the Spanish internal provinces. Below this river, about 120 miles, the Missouri forms a junction with the Mississippi, above St. Louis; from whence the united streams flow with majestic rapidity to the ocean. Before following it thither, we will now take a view of the Mississippi.

This river rises in Turtle Lake, north latitude $47^{\circ} 47'$, and after receiving a number of tributary streams, reaches the falls of St. Anthony in north latitude 44° . These falls are 16 feet perpendicular, with a rapid below of 58 feet. Immediately below the falls, St. Peter's river forms a junction with the Mississippi from the west, and a little below St. Croix river falls in from the east. About 15 miles below this, the river spreads out into a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Pepin; at the lower end of which it receives the waters of the Chippeway river.

The country at this place, on the east side of the river, is remarkable, as being a grant from the Nadowissie Indians to Captain Carver, who travelled into the country while the sovereignty was in the hands of the British government. The limits of the grant are marked out on the map, and Carver's successors are disposing of the land.

About 90 miles below the Chippeway river, the Ouisconsin falls in from the eastward. This river is remarkable, as it approaches within one mile and three quarters of the Fox river, which falls into Lake Michigan. At the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, is Prairie du Chien, where the United States have lately formed a military establishment, which will no doubt be of

great importance to the settlements of this part of the country.

After passing the Ouisconsin river, the Mississippi makes a considerable bend to the eastward, at the extremity of which it meets the northern boundary of the Illinois territory, and then receding westward about 30 miles, receives the waters of Stony river. About 80 or 90 miles below this, the Riviere des Moines falls in from the westward; there is no other river of great note till we reach the Illinois, which falls in from the eastward, a little above the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri.

The Illinois is a large river, of which the head waters interlock so closely with those falling into Lake Michigan, that it is said canoes have sometimes, in the wet season, passed from the one to the other. It forms a most important feature in the territory to which it gives name; and, at no distant period, there will be extensive and elegant settlements on its banks.

Leaving the Illinois, we descend about 12 miles, and arrive at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, where we shall stop to take a view of the very important situation around it; previous to which we may just glance at the relative importance of these great rivers.

It was a piece of geographical injustice much to be regretted, which placed the Mississippi before the Missouri, in point of importance; but the case has occurred, and we must make the best of it.

When we view the two rivers on the map, we see at a glance, that the Missouri is the MAIN STREAM, and that the Mississippi is only a tributary branch, equalled

in importance by some, and surpassed by others, flowing into it.

To illustrate this more completely, recourse was had to the following process. By taking 100 miles from the scale of the map on a pair of dividers, and applying it to the respective rivers under review, the result was as follows :

Missouri,	1670
Arkansas,	1100
Red River,	1000
La Platte,	760
Mississippi,	730
Ohio,	700
Kansas,	610
Tennessee,	550
Yellow-stone,	500
White River,	400
Wachitta,	400
Osage River,	360
Cumberland,	300

So then the Missouri, in point of mere length, is double the Mississippi, and receives, before the junction with that river, the waters of a great many tributary streams, one of which, the La Platte, is actually longer than the Mississippi. The Arkansas and Red rivers are both much longer than the Mississippi; and the Ohio, making allowance for its great bends, is also longer: and, taken in connection with the Cumberland and Tennessee, is a river of much greater importance. What then must be the aggregate effect of the whole of these waters? It is mighty beyond conception to those who have not beheld it.

From what has been remarked, on these rivers, taken in connection with other circumstances, we may

draw an inference as to the great importance of St. Louis, and the adjacent country. When we view the central situation; the great confluence of the waters; the extent of the prairies; the salubrity of the climate; and the advantages that will result from the mines in its neighbourhood; the mind instinctively looks forward to this place as one of the first consequence in the United States; probably as the future capital of the greatest country that ever the world saw.

Leaving St. Louis, we pass along the Mississippi about 80 miles to Kaskaskia, where the Kaskaskia river, a considerable stream from the eastward, falls in; and below this about 90 miles more, the elegant Ohio river, augmented by its numerous branches, forms a junction with the Mississippi. Here again the mind is arrested by the view of this great confluence of waters; but it is to be observed, that the ground in the neighbourhood is low, and liable to be inundated by the great periodical swell of these rivers.

About 350 miles below the Ohio, the White river falls in from the westward, and this is represented as a most beautiful stream. Its sources and meanders can be traced upon the map; but it may be worthy of notice, in this place to state, on the authority of Mr. Bringier, before referred to, that in the upper part of it, through Devallier's Grant, and to the eastward, it runs for 300 miles through beds of marble, of all the variegated colours in nature; and the adjacent country is indescribably beautiful.

Fourteen miles below the White river, the Arkansas falls in from the westward. This is a very large and important river, having its sources in the mountains

above Santa Fé. In exploring the country, Pike reached its banks about the longitude of 23° west, and ascended to its highest sources; while Lieutenant Wilkinson descended to the Mississippi. The river, as exhibited on this map, is more correct than any view of it heretofore given; and from thence its relative importance will at once be seen.

Below the Arkansas river, 190 miles, the Yazoo river falls in from the eastward, and the lands, which formed the subject of the Yazoo speculation, are pointed out on the map. The Big Black river also flows through these lands, and falls into the Mississippi, 63 miles by water, though only 30 in a direct line by land, below the Yazoo. The river now flows through a most interesting country, which will become the seat of great and important settlements, having Natches for a central point; and below it is Loftus Heights and Fort Adams.

A few miles below this, we pass the 31st degree of north latitude, which forms the boundary between the State of Louisiana and the Mississippi Territory; after which the river makes a remarkable bend to the westward, and receives the waters of Red river.

The Red river rises in the mountains, to the eastward of Santa Fé, between north latitude 37° and 38°, and pursuing a general south-east course, makes several remarkable bends, as exhibited on the map; but it receives no very considerable streams until it forms a junction with the Wachitta, and its great mass of waters, a few miles before it reaches the Mississippi.

The junction of this river with the Mississippi is very singular. It would appear that they had been ori-

ginally separate and distinct waters: the Mississippi passing to the sea by New Orleans; and the Red river through the Atchafalaya. But in one of these numerous bends which the Mississippi has formed, it appears to have broken into the bed of the Red river, they have formed a temporary junction—they again recede, and resume their original course towards the great reservoir of waters—the ocean.

As the river receives no streams of importance after passing the Atchafalaya, it may be considered as having reached its maximum; and we may view it in its progress from hence to the ocean, as being an average breadth of 800 yards; the depth being about 120 feet, and the velocity about one mile per hour. So constituted, it runs on with majestic sway past St. Francisville, Baton-Rouge, Donaldsonville, Manchac, and, 250 miles below the Atchafalaya, reaches New Orleans, where it makes a considerable bend to the south and east.

NEW ORLEANS is most admirably situated on the north bank of the Mississippi; and now is, and will continue to be, the great depot for the river under review.

The English Turn is a remarkable bend in the river, 16 miles below New Orleans, after passing which, we meet with nothing remarkable till we reach Fort St. Philip, or Plaquemines, distant 54 miles. Nineteen miles below this, the river separates itself into three grand divisions, as represented on the map, viz. the South-east, or Main Pass; the South Pass; and the South-west Pass. Four miles below the forks, on the Main Pass, a stream issues to the north-east, called Pass

a la Loutre, and the Main Pass is divided into two parts at the outlet, the one called the North, and the other the South-east Pass. The South-west Pass is also divided into two parts at the outlet; the western one being called the West Pass. On all these passes there are bars at the outlet, with the water comparatively shallow. The Main Pass has about 13 feet, the South-west Pass 12, the West Pass 9, and the South Pass 8. The course of the river can be traced a considerable way from the shore, when it is finally lost in the mass of waters forming the Gulf of Mexico.

In Mr. Darby's valuable work on Louisiana, before referred to, a calculation is made of the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi; which, being from more accurate data than any heretofore made, we shall transcribe.

In one foot longitudinal section of the river, it is estimated that there is 141,372 cubic feet of water; and the mean velocity being one mile per hour; and there being 5280 feet in a mile, of course the river will discharge 5280 times 141,372, or 746,444,160 cubic feet of water every hour. This being reduced to gallons, makes 4,573,938,000, being upwards of 76 millions of gallons in a minute, and of 1270 thousand gallons in every second of time!

But as it is difficult for the mind to form a correct estimate by figures, where the quantity is very great, we may use another mode. Suppose a trough one mile square and 60 feet deep, the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi would fill it in an hour. In twenty-four hours it would cover six miles square, or a township, to the depth of 60 feet; and in one year it would

cover, to the depth of 60 feet, a space larger than New Jersey!

Having now traversed this great river from its highest source to its outlet, we may take a survey of its magnitude and importance in another point of view.

The *eastern extremity* of the waters of this river is the head waters of the *Alleghany*, which are situated in Pennsylvania, about 190 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

The *western extremity* is the head waters of Jefferson's river, about 540 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The *distance* between these two extremities in a direct line, is about 1700 miles.

The *northern extremity* is a branch of the Missouri, in north latitude $50^{\circ} 42'$; 550 miles west by north of the Lake of the Woods.

The *southern extremity* is the South Pass into the Gulf of Mexico; north latitude 29° ; 90 miles below New Orleans.

The distance between these two extremities, in a direct line, is 1680 miles.

The river and its branches spread over nearly fifteen hundred thousand square miles, viz.:

Missouri Territory, $\frac{2}{3}$,	1,060,000
North-west Territory, $\frac{1}{3}$,	73,500
Illinois Territory, the whole,	50,000
Indiana, $\frac{1}{20}$,	32,300
Ohio, $\frac{4}{5}$	31,200
Pennsylvania, $\frac{1}{3}$,	14,200
New York, $\frac{1}{100}$,	460
	<hr/>
	1,261,660

	1,261,660
Maryland, $\frac{1}{100}$,	110
Virginia, $\frac{2}{3}$,	25,600
North Carolina, $\frac{1}{30}$,	900
South Carolina, $\frac{1}{30}$,	190
Georgia, $\frac{1}{100}$,	580
Kentucky, the whole,	39,000
Tennessee, the whole,	40,000
Mississippi Territory, $\frac{1}{3}$,	29,660
Louisiana, $\frac{2}{3}$,	32,000
	<hr/>
	1,429,700
	<hr/>

So that the Mississippi and its branches water considerably above 2-3ds of the whole United States territory; a great portion of it being unsettled, and probably the finest land in the world.

Minerals. Of these there are a great variety and profusion. Iron, limestone, and freestone, abound throughout all the country. Coal is very abundant in the western country; and is found in several districts in the Atlantic states. Lead abounds in the district near St. Louis, where the mines are exceedingly valuable; and probably of great extent. Copper mines exist in several places throughout the country; and it is believed that gold and silver exist in great profusion in Upper Louisiana. Marble is a most abundant article, particularly in Upper Louisiana, where it forms the bed of the White river, already noticed, for 300 miles. The benefit derived from the marble quarries in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, is well known, and the article is abundant in many other places. Quicksilver, zinc, salt-petre, and sulphur, ex-

ist in considerable quantities. In Upper Louisiana, Mr. Bringier discovered vast quantities of antimony, which may hereafter be an article of great value, and the whole western country abounds with salt springs*.

Soil. The soil in such a great extent of country must be very various. On the Atlantic coast, to the north and east, it is stony, and towards the south, sandy; but in both cases it is interspersed with a great deal of alluvial land. Towards the mountains the soil improves, and there are many situations extremely fertile. On the mountains the soil is light and thin, but rich in the valleys. Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, there are vast tracts of land uncommonly rich and fertile. Towards the south-western parts of the Missouri Territory, the soil is light, thin, and sandy. The mountainous region to the north-west is pretty similar to the Alleghany Mountains, but the hills are much more lofty, and the soil more variable. Beyond these mountains, there is much good soil all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

* On this subject we will probably soon be supplied with much valuable information. Mr. William M'Clure, well known for his attachment to geological science, has recently returned from a tour to the western country; and it is to be hoped the result of his researches will be published. In many counties of England, the surveys are as complete below the ground as above it; and in some of them the mines are more valuable than the farms. That there is a hidden store of treasure of immense value within the United States territory, there is no doubt; and a systematic plan for exploring the country, and bringing it into view, would probably be attended with the most beneficial result.

Produce. The produce consists of every variety in the world, wheat, maize (or Indian corn), oats, barley, and other grain; with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, and other fruit; and a vast variety of vegetables are produced all over the country. Lemons, oranges, and some tropical fruits are raised in Louisiana and some of the other southern countries. Hops, flax, and hemp, are very abundant. Tobacco is an article of extensive cultivation in Virginia, Maryland, and other places. Cotton is a staple commodity in the southern states. Indigo is produced in Louisiana, and sugar has become an article of extensive cultivation in that country, and in some places along the Atlantic coast.

The northern and eastern states, and the mountains in the interior, are fine grazing countries, producing vast quantities of cattle and sheep, and butter and cheese in abundance. Sheep are multiplying very fast all over the country; and the Merino breed having been introduced, thrive as well as they do in Spain.

The horses for draught and for the saddle, are very abundant, and generally excellent; particularly in Pennsylvania. Other domestic animals are very plenty, as asses, goats, hogs, and dogs.

Of tame fowl, there are turkeys, geese, ducks, common poultry, pigeons, peacocks, and guinea fowls.

The wild animals are numerous. The mammoth, the largest of all the four-footed tribe, formerly an inhabitant of this country, is now extinct, though many specimens of its remains are to be found in the United States*. Among those in existence at present may be

* An entire skeleton of the mammoth, well worth the attention of the curious, is to be seen in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

enumerated the bison, or wild ox, moose, deer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, panther, weasel, ermine, martin, mink, otter, opossum, hare, squirrel, mouse, bat, rat, beaver, seal, &c. The game and wild fowl peculiar to the country are turkeys, pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, pigeons, teal, plovers, widgeons, rail, &c. The other birds are eagles, hawks, vultures, turkey-buzzards, starlings, blue birds, red birds, humming birds, &c.*

Of fishes, there are the whale, dolphin, porpoise, grampus, skate, shark, sturgeon, cod, flounder, perch, whiting, salmon, trout, roach, shad, drum, black fish, and a great variety of others, with which the seas and interior lakes and rivers abound.

There is such a profusion of natural timber all over the United States, that the bare enumeration of the various kinds of trees would swell this work beyond its limits; a few of the most useful kinds may be noticed: elm, cherry, locust, oak, beech, pine, cedar, cypress, willow, hickory, ash, walnut, chesnut, birch, maple, &c.

Climate. In such an extensive country as this, the climate must be very various. In the north-east the winters are very cold and the summers hot, varying as you proceed to the southward. In the south-east, and along the Gulf of Mexico, the summers are very hot, and the winters mild and pleasant. Among the mountains it is cold towards the north, and temperate in the south.

* A most elegant description of the birds of the United States, with representations coloured from the life, is to be found in the American Ornithology, by the late ingenious Alexander Wilson.

Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, the country enjoys generally a temperate and delightful climate, until we approach the Rocky Mountains, when it becomes subject to great extremes, the winters being generally very cold; and many of the mountains constantly covered with snow. To the westward of these mountains there is a great change on the climate, until we reach the shores of the Pacific, where it is pretty similar to the western parts of Europe. The prevailing winds are from the westward, and blowing over a great expanse of water, they fan and cool the air in summer, and in winter, being loaded with vapour, they deluge the country with frequent rain.

Settlement and Progress of Society. The first settlement of the United States took place in 1610, from which time they continued as British colonies until 1776, when they were declared to be INDEPENDENT STATES; at which period the states amounted to thirteen, containing about three millions of inhabitants. Since that time they have increased in an astonishing degree, and now amount to nineteen states, and five territories, containing, by the census of 1810, 7,239,903 inhabitants. About 253,400 may be added as the annual increase since.

The progress of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, is even more remarkable than that of the population. At the period of the revolution, the settlements were almost wholly confined to the eastward of the mountains, and principally along the sea board, depending on Britain for manufactures, and many of the necessaries of life. The settlements now extend across the Mississippi, the interior being studded with towns,

villages, and farm-houses; and abounding with saw and grist mills, fulling mills, carding and roving machines, paper-mills, cotton-mills, iron founderies and forges, tan works, glass works, in such profusion, and increasing so rapidly, that the internal manufactures will soon be equal, not only to a supply of the demand at home, but it is probable that vast quantities of cotton yarn and cloth, and of hemp manufactures, will be exported. The estimated amount of manufactures in 1810, was 120,000,000 dollars. The increase since that time has been so great, that they may be now estimated at upwards of 200,000,000. The United States has heretofore exported flour, ashes, cotton, timber, fish, tar, turpentine, &c. In 1812, the amount was 45,294,043 dollars. They have imported dry goods, groceries, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, &c. In 1812 the amount of the imports was nearly equal to the exports. The state of commerce is rapidly changing from external to internal trade.

Government and Laws. The government of the United States is a federal republic. Each state has a constitution for the management of its internal affairs; and they are all formed into one bond of union by the **FEDERAL CONSTITUTION**. By it the legislative power is vested in a congress of delegates from the several states, divided into two distinct bodies, styled the *Senate and House of Representatives*. The members of the house of representatives are elected every two years by the people, and the senators are elected every six years by the state legislatures. The executive power is vested in a *President*, chosen every four years, by a number of delegates in each state, appointed in such manner as the state legislatures may direct, and equal to the number

of members which they respectively send to both branches of congress.

Freedom of speech, and of the press, is for ever guaranteed by the constitution.

All the inhabitants are equal in the eye of the law. They must all bear arms, or pay an equivalent, and all are equally interested in the defence of the country.

Trial by jury is to be preserved inviolate.

A republican form of government is guaranteed to all the states, and hereditary titles and distinctions prohibited.

Religion. No law shall ever be passed to establish any particular form of religion, or to prevent the free exercise of religion ; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

Education, and the improvement of the mind, are generally well attended to, throughout the United States.

The several states and territories are exhibited on the map ; and the following table shows the area, extent, population, chief towns, and other essential particulars.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

States and Territories.	Medium.		Area Square Miles.	Popula- tion last Census.	Seat of Government.	Members to Congress.
	Length N. & S.	Breadth E. & W.				
Maine	216	162	31,750	228,705	Portland	20
Massachusetts	70	140	8,500	472,040	Boston	
New Hampshire	160	70	8,500	214,460	Concord	6
Vermont	152	60	8,700	217,895	Montpelier	6
Rhode Island	48	42	1,500	76,931	Providence	2
Connecticut	50	80	4,000	261,942	Hartford	7
New York	198	256	46,000	959,049	Albany	27
New Jersey	138	50	6,000	245,562	Trenton	6
Pennsylvania	153	273	42,500	810,091	Harrisburg	23
Delaware	90	25	1,700	72,674	Dover	2
Maryland	108	198	10,800	380,546	Annapolis	9
Virginia	220	370	64,000	974,622	Richmond	23
Ohio	204	210	39,000	230,760	Columbus	6
Kentucky	138	300	39,000	406,511	Frankfort	10
Tennessee	102	420	40,000	261,727	Nashville	6
North Carolina	120	345	45,000	555,500	Raleigh	13
South Carolina	162	216	28,700	415,115	Columbia	9
Georgia	300	240	58,000	252,433	Milledgeville	6
Louisiana	240	210	48,000	76,556	New Orleans	1
Indiana	240	138	34,000	24,520	Corydon*	0
District of Columbia	10	10	100	24,023	WASHINGTON	0
Mississippi Territory	312	324	89,000	40,352	Washington	0
Illinois Territory	306	210	50,000	12,282	Kaskaskia	0
Michigan Territory	234	138	27,000	4,762	Detroit	0
North-west Territory	360	456	147,000			
Missouri Territory	1380	1680	1,580,000	20,845	St. Louis	0
			2,459,350	7,239,903		182
Each State sends two Senators						36
Total legislature						218

* Indiana being constituted into a state, will send two senators and one representative.

HAVING now taken a general view of the United States territory; which, being perused in connection with the map, will, it is hoped, enable the reader to form a correct opinion as to the extent and importance of the country; we shall close this article by a view of the Public Lands of the United States, and of the plan that has been devised for the disposal of them.

The Public Lands of the United States originally consisted, with some exceptions to be noticed hereafter, of the whole of the country north and west of the Ohio, to the Mississippi; and of a considerable portion south of Tennessee and west of Georgia, to that river. These countries are now subdivided into states and territories, as exhibited on the map, and consist of the states of Ohio and Indiana; and the Michigan, Illinois, North-west, and Mississippi territories.

The purchase of Louisiana has added an amazing extent of territory to the general fund.

To enable the reader the more easily to trace the subject, we shall take a short view of the present state of the public lands, in the several states and territories. It is a matter of great public interest, not only to the present citizens of the United States, but to the world at large, for all the inhabitants of the world may avail themselves of whatever advantages may result from it. By the benevolent policy of the United States, the right hand of fellowship is held out to all mankind.—Whoever arrives in the country for permanent settlement, can become a citizen within five years after his arrival*, and be entitled to partake in all the blessings

* As many persons have been disappointed in their expectations of becoming citizens, at the time they wished, it may not be

that this chosen country and its excellent institutions can afford.

improper in this place to give an abstract of the law upon the subject. The act was passed on the 14th April, 1802, and will be found at large in Vol. 6, p. 74, of the Laws of the United States; or Graydon's Abridgment, Vol. 1, p. 309, under the head *Naturalization*.

The first step necessary to be taken in virtue of this act, is to make a registry of *the intention* to become a citizen, and obtain a certificate thereof. This can be done in the District Court, where the person arrives, and the Clerk of the Court is entitled to charge fifty cents for the Register, and fifty cents more for the Certificate.

This preliminary step is absolutely necessary, for it is expressly declared, that "such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, *as evidence of the time of his arrival in the United States.*" As it is obvious from hence, that in terms of this, no person can be admitted a citizen sooner than five years after making this report, those who wish to avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of becoming a citizen of the United States, should not delay the report a single day.

The next step necessary, is to make oath or affirmation, that it is *bona fide* the intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to every foreign power. This oath or affirmation can be made before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court, of some one of the states, or the territorial districts of the United States; or a circuit or district court of the United States; and must be done *three years at least* before the person can be admitted. The best plan is, for the person making application, to make the oath or affirmation at the same time that he makes the declaration of his intention; and in this way no time will be lost.

The foregoing steps being taken, the person is entitled, at the end of *five years* from the date of the registry of his intention,

In the State of Ohio, the United States hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of the *Connecticut Reservation*, on Lake Erie; the *Virginia Military Lands*, between the Scioto and Little Miami, and the *North-west Section*, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, and of which the United States hold the pre-emption right*.

In Indiana, the United States hold all the unsold lands below the Indian boundary line, exhibited on the map; and they hold the *pre-emption right* of all above it.

In the Illinois Territory, they hold all the unsold lands beyond the Indian boundaries, as exhibited on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

In the Michigan Territory, they hold all the unsold lands within the Indian boundary line, marked on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

(having taken the oath within the time prescribed by law) to claim the right of citizenship. This is obtained from any of the courts aforesaid; but before it is granted, the court must be satisfied that the person has resided *five years at least* in the United States (and mark well, that in addition to other proofs, it is necessary to produce the record of registry aforesaid), and one year at least, in the state or territory where such court is held. They must also be satisfied, "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, that he is *attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States*; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." He must also declare on oath or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and that he renounces allegiance to every foreign power.

* The pre-emption right is the exclusive right to purchase from the Indians.

In the North-West Territory, they hold all the unsold lands ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians; and the pre-emption right of all the rest, except that space marked *Carver's Grant*; which is claimed by Captain Carver's successors.

In the Mississippi Territory, they hold all the lands within the Indian boundary line in the south, and a considerable portion in the northern part; and they hold the pre-emption right to all the remainder.

In the State of Louisiana, they hold a very considerable portion of lands; and in the Missouri territory they hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of those grants made by the Court of Spain, before they obtained the sovereignty. These are marked on the map, so far as information has been obtained, and consist of Devallier's Grant, Bastrop's Claim, Maisonrouge's Grant, and Bringier's Grant.

It may be remarked here, that the Court of Spain never recognized the Indian claims to any part of the country, and in truth this decision seems to be dictated, at least in part, by justice and sound policy. The Indians are certainly entitled to their fair proportion of the country, according to their numbers; but let it be remembered, that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and that it is the duty of man to "subdue it," and to "be fruitful and multiply and replenish it." From the policy heretofore pursued by the United States, we may be very certain that the Indian rights will be duly regarded; but it certainly never was intended by Providence, that two or three hundred men should claim and hold waste a space capable of supporting millions. The right which man

has to appropriate any portion of the earth to his exclusive use, arises entirely from his having expended labour in its improvement. As population and power overspread the land, the Indians must of necessity betake themselves to agriculture and virtuous industry. It is the interest of both the white and red children that it should be so, and this doctrine cannot be too frequently or too strongly enforced.

In estimating the resources of the country in 1808, with a view to the execution of a plan for its internal improvement, it was stated in the report of the then secretary of the treasury, that, “ Exclusively of Louisiana, the general government possessed in trust for the people of the United States, about 100 millions of acres fit for cultivation, north of the river Ohio, and near 50 millions south of the state of Tennessee.” Although considerable sales have been made since that time, yet there has also been considerable acquisitions by purchase from the Indians, so that the aggregate quantity is not diminished. There is at least one hundred and fifty millions of acres of excellent land belonging to the public, east of the Mississippi; and, without carrying our speculations far forward, we may reckon that as much more will soon be surveyed, and ready for sale and settlement, beyond the Mississippi. Here then, to say nothing of the more remote part of the country—here is three hundred millions of acres of land, fit for cultivation, the property of the government, in trust for the people of the United States; in one of the finest climates—watered by the noblest rivers, and possessing natural advantages second to no country in the world.

In animadverting on this subject, the secretary of the treasury, in his report before quoted, states, “ *For the disposition of these lands, a plan has been adopted, calculated to enable every industrious citizen to become a freeholder, to secure indisputable titles to the purchasers, to obtain a national revenue, AND ABOVE ALL TO SUPPRESS MONOPOLY.*” The plan is this: Before the lands are sold, they are all surveyed, and subdivided into *townships* and *sections*. Each township is six miles square, and it is subdivided into sections of one mile square. Each section therefore contains 640 acres; and a township being 36 square miles, contains 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36; and number 16 being near the centre, is uniformly destined for the support of a school, for the use of the township; and the three adjacent sections are reserved for the use of the United States, to be sold at a future period, as congress may determine.

A convenient number of townships, between two parallel lines, running north and south, is called a range, and a convenient number of ranges is erected into a district, where an office, called a “Land Office,” is situated for the disposal of the public lands in the district.

In this office are deposited the surveys of the lands, together with the field notes, which designate their quality, &c. and these are open to the inspection of the public. The smallest quantity that can be sold in these offices is a quarter of a section, 160 acres; and the price is limited to two dollars per acre, payable one-fourth in cash; and the remainder by instalments in

the course of four years. If the whole is paid in cash, the price is one dollar sixty-four cents per acre.

These land offices are distributed as follows; viz. : In Ohio, at *Wooster*, *Steubenville*, *Marietta*, *Zanesville*, *Chillicothe*, and *Cincinnati*. In Indiana, at *Jeffersonville* and *Vincennes*. In the Michigan Territory, at *Detroit*. In the Illinois Territory, at *Shawnee Town*, *Kaskaskias*, and *Edwardsville*. In the Missouri Territory, at *St. Louis*. In Louisiana, at *New Orleans* and *Opelousas*. In the Mississippi Territory, at *Washington*, near Natches, *St. Stephens*, east of Pearl river, and *Huntsville*, Madison county.

Each office is under the direction of a Register, and the payments are made to another officer, entitled the Receiver; the whole is under the directions of the Surveyor General, who makes periodical returns to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington.

In the land office at Washington, all the surveys and records of the public lands are deposited—all titles are issued from thence, and are signed by the President of the United States.

Such is the system!—Now mark its effects.—Every industrious citizen of the United States has the power to become a freeholder, on paying the small sum of eighty dollars, being the first instalment on the purchase of a quarter of a section of land; and though he should not have another shilling in the world, he can easily clear as much from the land, as will pay the remaining instalments before they become due. This is merely taking the result of the system on the smallest scale for illustration. A farmer with an industrious family may become the proprietor of a whole section,

or more; and the land being *purely his own*, there is no setting limits to his prosperity. No proud tyrant can lord it over him.—He has no rent to pay—no game laws—nor timber laws—nor fishing laws to dread. He has no taxes to pay, except his *equal share* for the support of the civil government of the country, which is but a trifle.—He has no excise laws to oppress and harass him.—He can neither be gauged nor supervised.—He has no poor rates to pay; for he dwells in a country where government interposes not its greedy hand, to snatch the cup of industry from the lips of the feeble.—He has no tithes to pay, for there are no hireling priests in the community of which he is a member.

Such are the blessings enjoyed by the American farmer. It might look invidious to compare it with the same class of society elsewhere.—It is sufficient to say, that here this class,—one of the most valuable in every community,—are prosperous and happy—and from a view of the whole subject, we are inclined to believe, that this is secured for ages to come. May the Almighty Father of the human race, pour down his choicest blessings upon the heads of those who planned, and carried into effect, such a benevolent system.

SECTION III.

View of the United States, Geographically arranged into States and Territories; with Topographical Tables of the Counties, Townships, and Population; and a complete list of the Post-Offices in the several districts.

☞ It may be proper here to remark that the object of this work is not to give Geographical details; but to present a view of the subject as an accompaniment to the map. We have treated as amply of the United States, in general, as the limits prescribed for the work would admit of, so as this chapter might be condensed into the bare outlines of the geographical features of the particular sections of the country; which with the Statistical Tables will render it peculiarly useful as a general book of reference, not only as an accompaniment to this map, but for all maps of the United States, or any part of them.

MAINE.

Situation. Between $43^{\circ} 5'$ and $47^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $5^{\circ} 55'$ and 10° E. long.

Boundaries. On the north and north west Lower Canada. South east, Atlantic Ocean. East, New Brunswick. West, New Hampshire.

Extent. From north to south about 216 miles. From east to west, 162.

Area. About 31,750 square miles, 19,720,000 acres.

Face of the country. Hilly, but not mountainous. The coast indented with bays, and abounding with excellent harbours.

Rivers. St. John's, St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, &c.

Minerals. Iron, copperas, sulphur, and ochres.

Soil. On the sea coast, stony and barren. In the interior, pretty fertile.

Produce. Grain, grass, &c.

Climate. Summers short, but agreeable. Autumns, clear and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Spring, hardly any.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Cumberland	24	42,831	PORTLAND 7,169
Hancock	76	30,031	Castine 1,036
Kennebeck	33	32,564	Hallowell 2,068
Lincoln	36	42,992	Wiscasset 2,083
Oxford	37	17,630	Paris
Somerset	37	12,910	Norridgewock 880
Washington	24	7,870	Machias 1,570
York	21	41,877	York 3,046
8	288	228,705	

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Albany, Oxford	Camden, Lincoln 676
Alfred, York 565	Canaan, Kennebeck 672
Alna, Lincoln 639	Castine, Hancock 730
Anson, Somerset 691	Chandlerville, see Jonesboro', Washington 803
Augusta, Kennebeck 638	Chesterville, Kennebeck 664
Baldwin, Cumberland 609	Clinton, Kennebeck 663
Ballston, see Whitfield	Colledgetown, see Dixmont
Bangor, Hancock 731	Columbia, Washington 793
Bath, Lincoln 615	Cornish, York 586
Belfast, Hancock 695	Davistown see Montville
Berwick, York 544	Denneysville, Washington 841
Bethel, Oxford	Dixmont or Colledgetown, Hancock 693
Biddeford, see Saco	Doughty's Falls, York 551
Blue Hill, Hancock 730	Dresden, Lincoln 639
Booth Bay, Lincoln 639	Duck Trap, see Lincolnville, Han- cock 684
Bowdoin, Lincoln 617	East Falls of Machias, Washing- ton 815
Bowdoinham, Lincoln 619	Eastport, Washington 859
Brewer, Hancock 722	Eddington, Hancock 367
Bridgeton, Cumberland 625	Edgecombe, Lincoln 633
Bristol, Lincoln 651	Ellsworth, Hancock 745
Brownfield, York 620	Fairfax, Kennebeck 573
Brunswick, Cumberland 608	Fairfield, Kennebeck 660
Buckfield, Oxford 651	Farmington, Kennebeck 676
Buckstown, Hancock 713	
Buxton, York 585	
Calais or Scodic Falls, Washington 869	

- Fayette
 Frankfort, Hancock 719
 Freeport, Cumberland 598
 Friendship, Lincoln 673
 Fryeburg, Oxford 627
 Gardner, Kennebeck 632
 Georgetown, Lincoln 621
 Gorham, Cumberland 590
 Gouldsboro', Hancock 784
 Gray, Cumberland 597
 Greene, Kennebeck 620
 Hallowell, Kennebeck 636
 Hampden, Hancock 725
 Harlem, Kennebeck 660
 Hartford, Oxford 665
 Hebron, Cumberland 628
 Hiram, York 615
 Hollis or Phillipsburg, York 583
 Jackson, Hancock
 Jay, Oxford
 Jefferson, Kennebeck 646
 Jonesboro' or Chandlersville, Wash-
 ington 803
 Kennebeck, York 555
 Kittery, York 530
 Lebanon, York 560
 Lewistown, Lincoln 614
 Limerick, York 596
 Limington, York 588
 Lincoln, Hancock
 Lincolnville or Duck Trap, Han-
 cock 684
 Litchfield, Lincoln 628
 Livermore, Oxford 671
 Lovel, York 630
 Machias, Washington 812
 Minot or Poland, Cumberland 613
 Monmouth, Kennebeck 630
 Montville or Davistown, Lincoln
 670
 Mount Vernon, Kennebeck 655
 Narraguagus, Washington 775
 New Casco, Cumberland 667
 New Castle, Lincoln 640
 Newfield, York 574
 New Gloucester, Cumberland 604
 New Milford, see Alna, Lincoln 639
 New Sharon, Kennebeck 669
 Norridgewock, Kennebeck 679
 Northport, Hancock 690
 North Yarmouth, Cumberland 592
 Norway, Cumberland 638
 Orrington, Hancock 725
 Palermo, Lincoln 661
 Paris, Oxford 643
 Parsonsfield, York 582
 Pejeproot, Cumberland
 Penobscot, Hancock
 Phillipsburg, see Hollis
 Pittston, Kennebeck 647
 Poland, see Minot
 Poland, Cumberland 613
 Portland, Cumberland 580
 Prospect, Hancock 701
 Raymond, Cumberland 606
 Readfield, Kennebeck 652
 Robbinstown, Washington 857
 Rumford, Oxford
 Sacarappa, Cumberland 587
 Saco or Biddeford, York 565
 Sandford, York 559
 Scarborough, Cumberland 571
 Scodic Falls, see Calais
 Sedgewick, Hancock
 Shapleigh, York 568
 Sheepscot, Lincoln 602
 Sidney, Kennebeck 647
 Skouhegan Falls, see Canaan
 Standish, Cumberland 597
 Steuben, Washington 773
 Sullivan, Hancock 761
 Sumner, Oxford 659
 Surry, Hancock 739
 Thomaston, Lincoln 666
 Trenton, Hancock 751
 Turner, Oxford 625
 Union, Lincoln 633
 Unity, Kennebeck 683
 Vassalboro', Kennebeck 652
 Vienna, Kennebeck 661
 Waldoboro', Lincoln 652
 Warren, Lincoln 660
 Waterboro', York 576
 Waterford, York 633
 Waterville or Winslow, Kennebeck
 656
 Wayne, Kennebeck 658
 Wells, York 545
 Whitefield or Balltown, Lincoln 649
 Wilton, Kennebeck
 Windham, Cumberland 598
 Winslow, Kennebeck 658
 Winthrop, Kennebeck 636
 Wiscasset, Lincoln 629
 Woolwich, Lincoln 620
 York, York 535

MASSACHUSETTS.

Situation. Between 41° 13' and 42° 52' N. lat. and 3° 20' and 6° 55' E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, New Hampshire and Vermont. South, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Atlantic Ocean. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, New York.

Extent. From north to south 70 miles. From east to west 140 miles.

Area. 8,500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Strikingly diversified. The coast indented with bays, and studded with islands. Middle, agreeably uneven. On the west, mountainous.

Rivers. Connecticut, Merrimack, &c.

Soil. Various. On the coast sandy and rocky, improving in the interior. Among the mountains, adapted to grazing.

Produce. Corn, rye, barley, oats, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and some wheat.

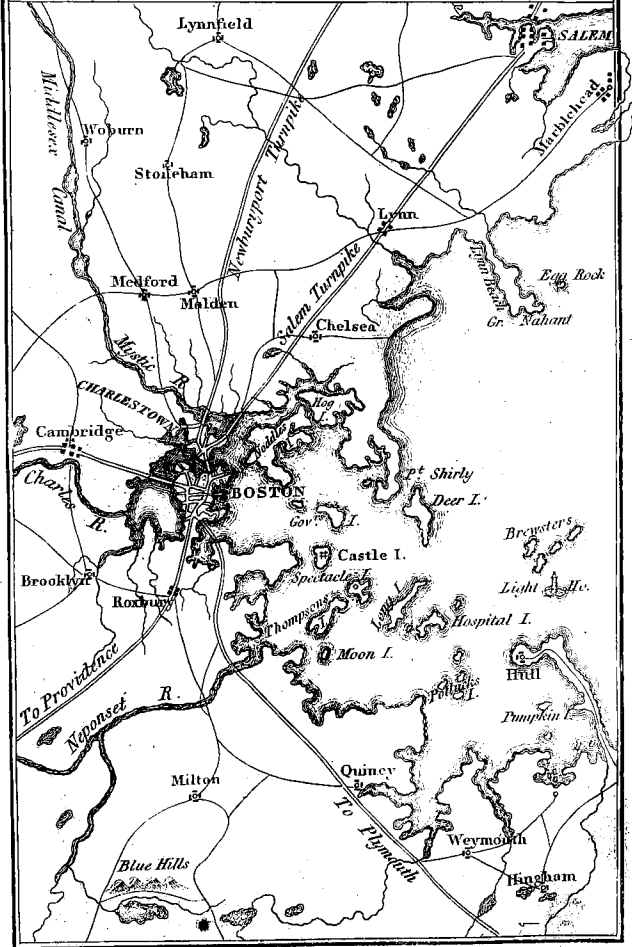
Climate. Salubrious and healthy. Winters long and severe. Springs, short. Summer and autumn, delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Barnstable	14	22,211	Barnstable
Berkshire	32	35,907	Stockbridge 1,261
Bristol	16	37,168	Taunton
Duke's	3	3,290	Edgartown 1,365
Essex	23	71,888	{ Salem 12,612 { Newburyport 1,634
* Franklin			
* Hampden			
Hampshire	64	76,275	Springfield 2,767
Middlesex	44	52,789	Concord 1,633
Nantucket	1	6,807	Sherburne
Norfolk	22	31,245	Dedham 2,172
Plymouth	18	35,169	Plymouth 4,228
Suffolk	2	34,381	Boston 33,250
Worcester	51	64,910	Worcester 2,577
14	290	472,040	

Laid out since last Census.

BOSTON
and
ADJACENT COUNTRY.



LIST OF POST OFFICES.

NOTE.--The first name in the following list is the name of the Post Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Abington, Plymouth 474	Dudley, Worcester 390
Acton, Middlesex 458	Duxbury, Plymouth 500
Adams, Berkshire 403	Eastham, Barnstable 538
Agawam, Hampden	Easton, No. 1, Bristol 460
Amherst, Hampshire 397	Easton, No. 2, Bristol 461
Andover, Essex 490	East Sudbury, Middlesex 446
Ashburnham, Worcester 462	Edgarton, Dukes 528
Ashby, Middlesex 484	Factory, Hampden
Ashfield, Franklin	Falmouth, Barnstable 509
Assonet Bristol 449	Feedinghills, Hampshire 364
Athol, Worcester 456	Fitchburg, Worcester 450
Attleborough, Plymouth 431	Foxboro', Norfolk 437
Barnardstown, Franklin 416	Framingham, Middlesex 425
Barnstable, Barnstable 503	Freetown, Bristol 471
Barre, Worcester 440	Gerry, Worcester
Becket, Berkshire 387	Gloucester, Essex 493
Belchertown, Hampshire 404	Crafton, Worcester 409
Berkley, Plymouth 480	Granville, Hampshire 370
Bethlehem, see Otis	Great Barrington, Berkshire 362
Beverly, Essex 479	Greenfield, Hampshire 409
Bellerica, Middlesex 479	Greenwich, Hampshire 410
Blandford, Hampshire 381	Groton, Middlesex 481
Bolton, Worcester 449	Hadley, Hampshire 391
Boston, Suffolk 461	Halifax, Plymouth
Boylestown, Worcester 425	Hamilton, Essex 486
Boxford, Essex 490	Hancock, Berkshire
Bradford, Essex 495	Hanover, Plymouth 477
Brewster, Barnstable 517	Hardwick, Worcester 416
Bridgewater, Plymouth 468	Harvard, Worcester 443
Brimfield, Hampshire 375	Harwich, Barnstable 522
Brookfield, Worcester 399	Hatfield, Hampshire 393
Burlington, Middlesex 477	Haverhill, Essex 500
Cambridge, Middlesex 514	Hingham, Plymouth 477
Canton, Norfolk 470	Hinsdale, Berkshire 408
Carver, Plymouth 460	Holden, Worcester 425
Charlemont, Hampshire 425	Holmes' Hole, Dukes 519
Charleston, Worcester 463	Hubbardstown, Worcester 438
Charlton, Worcester 390	Ipswich, Essex 490
Chatham, Barnstable 527	Kingston, Plymouth 487
Chelmsford, Middlesex 485	Lamb's Tavern
Cheshire, Berkshire 404	Lancaster, Worcester 438
Chester, Hampshire 392	Lanesboro', Berkshire 388
Chesterfield, Hampshire	Lee, Berkshire 381
Cohasset, Norfolk 483	Leicester, Worcester 412
Coleraine, Franklin 423	Lenot, Berkshire 376
Concord, Middlesex 465	Leominster, Worcester 446
Conway, Franklin	Lexington, Middlesex 472
Dalton, Berkshire 289	Littleton, Middlesex 474
Dartmouth, Bristol 451	Long Meadow, Hampshire 364
Dedham, Norfolk 451	Lunenburg, Worcester 452
Deerfield, Hampshire 406	Lynn, Essex 471
Dennis, Barnstable 511	Manchester, Essex 486
Deighton, Bristol 445	Marblehead, Essex 481
Douglass, Worcester	Marlboro', Middlesex 435
Dracut, Middlesex 489	Marshfield, Plymouth 485

- Medfield, Norfolk 434
 Medford, Middlesex 465
 Medway, Norfolk 426
 Mendon, Worcester
 Methuen, Essex 484
 Middleboro, Plymouth 454
 Middlefield, Hampshire 409
 Middle Granville, Hampshire 363
 Milford, Worcester
 Milton, Norfolk 468
 Monson, Hampden
 Montague, Franklin
 Nantucket, Nantucket 547
 New-Bedford, Bristol 461
 Newburyport Essex 501
 New Marlboro, Berkshire 404
 New Salem, Franklin 452
 Newtown Lower Falls, Middlesex
 North Adams, Berkshire 408
 Northampton, Hampshire 388
 Northboro, Worcester 429
 Northfield, Hampshire 417
 Oakham, Worcester 425
 Orleans, Barnstable 535
 Otis or Bethlehem, Berkshire 382
 Oxford, Worcester 396
 Palmer, Hampshire 385
 Patucket Bridge, Middlesex 486
 Pelham, Hampshire 406
 Petersham, Worcester 448
 Pittsfield, Berkshire 383
 Plymouth, Plymouth 467
 Plympton, Plymouth 459
 Princeton, Worcester 433
 Provincetown, Barnstable, 562
 Quincy, Norfolk 469
 Randolph, Norfolk 475
 Reading, Middlesex 471
 Rehoboth, Bristol 433
 Richmond, Berkshire 395
 Rochester, Plymouth 471
 Rowley, Essex 494
 Royalton, Worcester, 428
 Rutland, Worcester 430
 Salem, Essex 477
 Salisbury, Essex 504
 Sandisfield, Berkshire 370
 Sandwich, Barnstable 491
 Scituate, Plymouth 488
 Sheffield, Berkshire 356
 Shirley, Middlesex 480
 Shrewsbury, Worcester 424
 Somerset, Bristol 441
 Southboro', Worcester 420
 South Brimfield
 South Hadley, Hampshire 382
 Southwick, Hampshire 395
 Spencer, Worcester 406
 Springfield, Hampshire 369
 Sterling, Worcester 430
 Stockbridge, Berkshire 370
 Stoughton, Norfolk
 Stow, Middlesex 456
 Sturbridge, Worcester 380
 Sunderland, Franklin
 Sutton, Worcester 403
 Swanzey, Bristol 436
 Telley's X Roads, Hampshire 387
 Taunton, Bristol 452
 Templeton, Worcester 445
 Tewksbury, Middlesex 483
 Tolland or West Granville, Hampshire 380
 Topsfield, Essex 485
 Townsend, Middlesex 489
 Troy, Bristol 463
 Truro, Barnstable 554
 Tyngsboro, Middlesex 491
 Uxbridge, Worcester 404
 Walpole, Norfolk 443
 Wareham, Plymouth 478
 Warwick, Hampshire 469
 Watertown, Middlesex 456
 Wellfleet, Barnstable 546
 Wenham, Essex 484
 Westboro, Worcester 415
 West Boilestown, Worcester 425
 West Bridgewater, Plymouth 464
 West Brookfield, Worcester 397
 West Cambridge, Middlesex, 468
 Western, Worcester 392
 Westfield, Hampshire 370
 Westford, Middlesex 477
 Westminster, Worcester 455
 Weston, Middlesex 449
 West Port, Plymouth 448
 West Port, Bristol 446
 West Springfield, Hampshire 364
 West Stockbridge, Berkshire 366
 Weymouth, Norfolk 471
 Whatley, Franklin
 Williamstown, Berkshire 403
 Winchendon, Worcester 452
 Woburn, Middlesex 471
 Worcester, Worcester 418
 Worthington, Hampshire 398
 Wrentham, Norfolk 420
 Yarmouth, Barnstable 507

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation. Between 42° 42' and 45° 13' north lat. and 4° 23' and 6° 10' east long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, District of Maine and Atlantic Ocean. West, Vermont.

Extent. From north to south, 160 miles; from east to west, 70 miles.

Area. 8500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country. On the sea coast, level; in the interior and northern part, mountainous. The White Mountains in this state, computed at from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest land in the United States.

Rivers. Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, and Androscoggin.

Minerals. Iron, ochres, talc, rock crystal, sulphur, free-stone, lead, black-lead, and copper.

Soil. Towards the sea coast, sandy; mountains poor, but rich valleys among them.

Produce. Grain, grass, and fruit.

Climate. Healthy. Winters long and severe. Summers, sometimes very warm.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Cheshire	35	40,988	Keene tp. 1646
Coos	24	3,991	Lancaster tp. 717
Grafton	35	28,462	Haverhill tp. 1,105
Hillsborough	42	49,249	Amherst tp. 1,554
Rockingham	46	50,175	CONCORD tp. 2,393
			Portsmouth 6,934
			Exeter tp. 1,759
			Dover tp. 2,288
Strafford	31	41,595	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
6	213	214,460	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Ackworth, Cheshire 469	Hopkinton, Hillsboro 505
Alstead, Cheshire 460	Isle-Hookett-Falls, Hillsboro 504
Amherst, Hillsboro, 488	Jaffray, Cheshire 463
Andover, Hillsboro 528	Jefferson, Coos 582
Antrim, Hillsboro 472	Keene, Cheshire 488
Atkinson, Rockingham 506	Kingston, Rockingham 512
Barnstead, Strafford 563	Lancaster, Coos 572
Barrington, Strafford 543	Landaff, Grafton 535
Bartlett, Coos 610	Lebanon, Grafton 503
Bath, Grafton 538	Leinster, Cheshire 475
Boscowan, Hillsboro 521	Litchfield, Hillsboro 496
Bradford, Hillsboro 522	Littleton, Grafton 556
Brentwood, Rockingham	Londonderry, Rockingham 506
Canaan, Grafton 516	Loudon, Rockingham 523
Candia, Rockingham	Lower Gilmanton, Strafford
Canterbury, Rockingham 522	Lyman, Grafton 543
Centre Harbour, Strafford 602	Lyme, Grafton 410
Charleston, Cheshire 462	Meredith, Strafford 539
Chester, Rockingham 514	Moltonboro, Strafford 597
Chesterfield, Cheshire 438	New Chester, Grafton 531
Claremont, Cheshire 466	New Hampton, Strafford 550
Cockburn, Grafton 586	New Ipswich, Hillsboro 475
Columbia, Coos	New Market, Rockingham 520
Concord, Rockingham 513	Newport, Cheshire 536
Conway, Strafford 622	Northfield, Rockingham 530
Cornish, Cheshire 548	North Wood, Rockingham 540
Dalton, Coos 564	Nottingham, Rockingham 537
Dearing, Hillsboro 482	Orford, Grafton 515
Deerfield, Rockingham 543	Ossipee, Strafford 503
Dover, Strafford 532	Pelham, Rockingham 495
Dunstable, Hillsboro 504	Pembroke, Rockingham 522
Durham, Strafford 527	Petersboro, Hillsboro 468
Eaton, Strafford 616	Peirmont, Grafton
Enfield, Grafton 510	Plymouth, Grafton 542
Epping, Rockingham 523	Poplin, Rockingham
Epsom, Rockingham 549	Portsmouth, Rockingham 526
Exeter, Rockingham 515	Raymond, Rockingham
Farmington, Strafford	Richmond, Cheshire 476
Farnworth, Strafford 583	Rindge, Cheshire
Fitzwilliam, Cheshire 461	Rochester, Strafford 548
Francistown, Hillsboro 505	Salem, Rockingham 507
Franconia, Rafton 547	Salisbury, Hillsboro 536
Gilmanton, Strafford 531	Sandbornton, Strafford 539
Goffstown, Hillsboro 499	Sandwich, Strafford 572
Hampstead, Rockingham 510	Scataquay village, Hillsboro
Hampton, Rockingham 513	Stewart town, Grafton 604
Hampton Falls, Rockingham 515	Strafford, Coos 555
Hancock, Hillsboro 468	Swansey, Cheshire
Hanover, Grafton 498	Temple, Hillsboro 501
Haverhill, Grafton 525	Waldoboro, Lincoln 652
Hebron, Grafton 529	Wakefield, Strafford 559
Henicar, Hillsboro 498	Walpole, Cheshire 450
Hillsboro, Hillsboro 490	Warner, Hillsboro 513
Hinsdale, Chester	Washington, Cheshire 481
Holderness, Strafford 564	Weare, Hillsboro 490

Wentworth, Grafton 505
Westmoreland, Cheshire 422
Winchester, Cheshire 445

Windham, Rockingham 489
Wolboro, Strafford

VERMONT.

Situation. Between $40^{\circ} 42'$ and 45° north lat. and $3^{\circ} 35'$ and $5^{\circ} 27'$ east long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, New Hampshire. West, New York.

Extent. From north to south, 152 miles; breadth from east to west, 60 miles.

Area. 8,700 square miles, or 5,568,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Mostly hilly. An extensive chain of mountains runs through the middle, nearly south and north, and abounds with rich valleys and elegant scenery.

Rivers. Connecticut, Missisquoi, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copperas, flint, marble, and vitriol.

Soil. A great part of it good, some very fertile.

Produce. Nearly the same as New Hampshire, but more abundant, the state being more fertile.

Climate. Similar to New Hampshire.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Addison	24	19,993	Middlebury 715
Bennington	16	15,893	Bennington 611
Caledonia	23	18,730	Danville 771
Chittenden	24	18,120	Burlington 804
Essex	14	3,087	Guildhall 685
Franklin	19	16,427	St. Albans 729
Grand Isle	5	3,445	North Hero 82
*Jefferson			MONTPELIER

* Laid out since the Census was taken.

Orange	20	25,247	Chelsea 745
Orleans	23	5,830	Craftsbury 832
Rutland	27	29,486	Rutland 658
Windham	24	26,760	Brattleborough 786
Windsor	23	34,879	Windsor 898
	<hr/>		
13	242	217,895	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington,

Addison, Addison 488	Glover, Orleans 580
Arlington, Bennington 432	Grand Isle, Franklin 555
Bakersfield, Franklin 563	Greensboro, Orleans 572
Barnard, Windsor 501	Guildhall, Essex 579
Barnet, Caledonia 547	Hancock, Addison 521
Barre, Orange 539	Hardwick, Caledonia 570
Barton, Orleans 585	Hartford, Windsor 493
Bason Harbour, Addison 603	Hartland, Windsor 486
Bellowsfalls, Windham 454	High Gate, Franklin 558
Bennington, Bennington 416	Hinesburg, Chittenden 526
Benson, Rutland 461	Hubbertstown, Rutland 464
Berkshire, Franklin 578	Huntsburg, Franklin 578
Billymede, Caledonia 581	Hyde Park, Orleans 570
Bolton, Chittenden 559	Ira, Rutland 482
Bradford, Orange 522	Jericho, Chittenden 537
Brandon, Rutland 486	Johnston, Franklin 563
Brattleboro, Windham 430	Ludlow, Windsor 479
Bridport, Addison 486	Lunenburg, Essex 579
Bristol, Addison 519	Lynden, Caledonia 569
Brownington, Orleans 587	Manchester, Bennington 440
Burke, Caledonia 586	Marlboro, Windham 446
Burlington, Chittenden 517	Marshfield, Caledonia 553
Cabot, Caledonia 551	Middlebury, Addison 504
Cambridge, Franklin 551	Middle Hero, Franklin 550
Canaan, Essex 606	Middletown, Rutland 444
Castleton, Rutland 456	Milton, Chittenden 531
Cavendish, Windsor 471	Minehead, Essex 598
Charlotte, Chittenden 506	Monkton, Addison 518
Chelsea, Orange 523	Montgomery, Franklin 572
Chester, Windsor 467	Montpelier, Jefferson 541
Colchester, Chittenden 524	Mountholly, Rutland 484
Concord, Essex 566	Newbury, Orange 530
Corinth, Orange 538	Newfane, Windham 435
Craftsbury, Orleans 581	Newhaven, Addison 512
Danby, Rutland 454	Norwich, Windsor 499
Downville, Caledonia 555	Orwell, Rutland 468
Derby, Orleans 608	Pawlet, Rutland 453
Dorset, Bennington 446	Peacham, Caledonia 549
Dummerston, Windsor	Peru
Enosburg, Franklin 569	Pittsford, Rutland 481
Fairfax, Franklin 553	Plainfield, Caledonia 580
Fairfield, Franklin 563	Plymouth, Windsor 501
Fairhaven, Rutland 451	Poultney, Rutland 449
Fairlee, Orange 516	Pownel, Bennington 409
Fletcher, Franklin 558	Putney, Windham 440
Georgia, Franklin 538	Randolph, Orange 518

Richford, Franklin 573
 Richmond, Chittenden 536
 Rockingham, Windham 459
 Royalton, Windsor 508
 Rutland, Rutland 473
 Ryegate, Caledonia 537
 Salem, Orleans 591
 Salisbury, Addison 494
 Shaftsbury, Bennington 424
 Sharon, Windsor 507
 Sheffield, Caledonia 576
 Shelburn, Chittenden
 Sheldon, Franklin 596
 Shoreham, Addison 472
 Shrewsbury, Rutland 478
 South Hero, Grand Isle 541
 Stockbridge, Windsor 430
 St. Albans, Franklin 545
 St. Johnsbury, Caledonia 561
 Sudbury, Rutland 471
 Sutton, see Bellemead
 Swanton, Franklin 553
 Thetford, Orange 508

Townshend, Windham
 Tunbridge, Orange 516
 Vergennes, Addison 597
 Walden, Caledonia 565
 Wallingford, Rutland 463
 Wardsboro, Windham 443
 Waterbury, Chittenden 553
 Waterford or Littleton, Caledonia
 561
 Weathersfield, Windsor 481
 Westford, Essex 548
 Westford, Chittenden
 Westhaven, Rutland 455
 Westminster, Windham 448
 Wheelock, Caledonia 566
 Whiting, Addison 476
 Whitney
 Williamston, Orange 530
 Williston, Chittenden 534
 Wilmington, Windham 439
 Windsor, Windsor 480
 Woodstock, Windsor 494
 Woolcott, Orleans 557

RHODE ISLAND.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 22'$ and 42° N. lat. and 5° and $5^{\circ} 50'$ E. long.

Boundaries. On the North, Massachusetts. South, Atlantic ocean. East, Massachusetts. West, Connecticut.

Extent. From north to South 48 miles; from east to west 42.

Area. 1500 square miles, or 960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Agreeably uneven, some places hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers. Providence, Taunton, Patuxet.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, marble, coal, some copper, and loadstone.

Soil. Various, a great proportion rocky.

Produce. Same as Massachusetts.

Climate. Very healthy. Nearly the same as Massachusetts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns and Populations.
Bristol	3	5,972	Bristol 2,692
Kent	4	9,834	Warwick
Newport	7	16,294	NEWPORT 7,907
Providence	10	30,769	PROVIDENCE 10,071
Washington	7	14,962	S. Kingston
5	31	76,931	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Barrington, Bristol 425	Pawtuxet, Kent 423
Bristol, Bristol 435	Portsmouth, Newport 431
Charleston, Washington 388	Providence, Providence 420
Chepacket, Providence 449	Richmond, Washington 506
East Greenwich, Kent 425	Scituate, Providence 410
Fosters, Providence	Smithfield, Providence 429
Fulling Mills, Kent 410	South Kingston or Tower Hill,
Hopkinton, Washington 387	Washington 409
Little Compton, Newport 442	Tiverton, Newport 433
Little Rest, Washington 405	Warren, Bristol 431
Newport, Newport 421	Westerly, Washington 380
Pawtucket Falls, Providence 426	Wickford, Washington 417

CONNECTICUT.

Situation. Between 41° and 42° N. lat. and 3° 20' and 5° E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Massachusetts. South, Long Island Sound. East, Rhode Island. West, New York.

Extent. From north to south 50 miles; from east to west 80.

Area. 4000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres.

Face of the country. Agreeably uneven, and beautifully diversified. Towards the north-west, hilly.

Rivers. Connecticut, Thames, and Housotonic.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copper, zinc, and some pit-coal.

Soil. Various, a considerable portion of it good.

Produce. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, hemp, &c.

Climate. Subject to sudden changes from heat to cold, but healthy and agreeable.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Fairfield	17	40,950	Fairfield
Hartford	18	44,733	HARTFORD 3,995
Litchfield	22	41,375	Litchfield
Middlesex	7	20,723	Middletown 2014
New Haven	17	37,064	NEW HAVEN 5,772
New London	13	34,737	New London 3,238
Tolland	10	13,779	Tolland 1,638
Windham	15	28,611	Windham 500
8	119	261,942	

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Andover, Tolland 358	Farmington, Hartford 337
Ashford, Windham 371	Franklin, New London
Barkhamstead, Litchfield 368	Glastenbury, Hartford 345
Berlin, Hartford 330	Goshen, Litchfield 341
Bethlehem, Litchfield 341	Granby, Hartford 362
Bolton, Tolland 355	Greenwich, Fairfield 262
Bradleysville, Litchfield 331	Groton, New London 374
Brandford, Newhaven 314	Guildford, New Haven 322
Bridgeport, Fairfield 288	Haddam, Middlesex 353
Bristol, Hartford 335	Hartford, Hartford 340
Brookfield, Fairfield 307	Harwinton, Litchfield 342
Brooklyn, Windham 394	Hebron, Tolland 358
Burlington, Hartford 343	Humphreysville, New Haven 315
Canaan, Litchfield 356	Huntington, Fairfield 304
Canterbury, Windham 380	Jewetts city, New London 381
Canton or West Simsbury, Hartford 353	Kent, Litchfield 327
Chelsea Landing, New London 373	Killingby, Windham 390
Cheshire, New-Haven 321	Killingsworth, Middlesex 332
Chester, Middlesex 350	Lebanon, Windham 368
Colchester, New London 373	Litchfield, Litchfield 335
Colebrook, Litchfield 376	Lyme, New London 344
Cornwall, Litchfield 435	Mansfield, Windham 363
Coventry, Tolland 356	Marlboro, Hartford 355
Danbury, Fairfield 295	Meridan, New Haven 324
Derby, New Haven 314	Middleburg, New Haven
Durham, New Haven 327	Middle Haddam, Middlesex 340
East Haddam, Middlesex 347	Middletown, Middlesex 333
East Hartford, Hartford 341	Middletown Upper Houses, Middlesex 335
East Hartford five miles, see Oxford.	Milford, New Haven 297
East Windsor, Hartford 350	Mystic River, New London 382
Ellsworth, Litchfield 325	New Hartford, Litchfield 360
Enfield, Hartford 358	New Haven, New Haven 307
Fairfield, Fairfield 284	New London, New London 360
	New Milford, Litchfield 315

Newtown, Fairfield 305
 Norfolk, Litchfield 362
 Northford, New Haven 317
 Northington, Hartford 345
 North Stonington, New London 380
 Norwalk, Fairfield 275
 Norwich, New London 375
 Orford (Parish) or East Hartford
 Five Mile, Hartford 350
 Oxford, New Haven 322
 Plainfield, Windham 384
 Plymouth 329
 Pomfret, Windham 380
 Preston, New London 378
 Reading, Fairfield 287
 Reading town house, Fairfield
 Ridgefield, Fairfield 286
 Ripton (Parish), Fairfield 300
 River Head, New London 353
 Rocky Hill, Hartford 341
 Salisbury, Litchfield 347
 Saugatuck, Fairfield 279
 Saybrook, Middlesex 340
 Sharon, Litchfield 331
 Simsbury, Hartford 354
 Southbury, Litchfield 310
 South Canaan, Litchfield 350
 Southington, Hartford 328
 Stafford Springs, Tolland 366
 Stamford, Fairfield 267
 Sterling, Windham 393
 Stonington, New London 375
 Stratford, Fairfield 293
 Suffield, Hartford 358
 Thomson, Windham 388
 Tolland, Tolland 358
 Torrington, Litchfield 347
 Trumbull, Fairfield 293
 Vernon, Tolland 347
 Wallingford, New Haven 317
 Warehouse Point, Hartford 343
 Warren, Litchfield 330
 Washington, Litchfield 323
 Waterbury, New Haven 328
 Watertown, Litchfield 323
 West Simsbury see Canton
 Weathersfield, Hartford 344
 Willtown (parish), Fairfield 281
 Winchester, Litchfield 367
 Windham, Windham 370
 Windsor, Hartford 348
 Woodbury, Litchfield 316
 Woodstock, Windham 382

NEW YORK.

Situation. Between $40^{\circ} 33'$ and 45° N. lat. and $3^{\circ} 43'$ E. and $2^{\circ} 43'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lake Ontario and Canada. South, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic ocean. East, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. West, Upper Canada, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Extent. From north to south, 198 miles; from east to west 256.

Area. 46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Exhibits a great variety. To the south-east, the surface is agreeably uneven. In the middle mountainous. To the north-west, undulating. Flat towards the lakes, and hilly towards the southern extremity.

NEW YORK
and
ADJACENT COUNTRY



Rivers. Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, and Genesee. The great river St. Lawrence is on the north, and the head waters of the Susquehannah, Delaware, and Alleghany rivers, are in the south.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, freestone, limestone, slate, plaster of Paris, talc, sulphur, and some coal and silver.

Soil. Very various, a great proportion of it good, particularly in the western part of the state.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, fruit, &c.

Climate. In the south-east, very changeable. Among the mountains, the winters are long and severe. To the westward more temperate and agreeable.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Albany	8	34,661	ALBANY 9,356
Alleghany	5	1,942	Angelica tp. 439
Broome	6	8,130	Chenango tp. 225
*Cattaraugus	1		Olean tp. 458
Cayuga	10	29,843	Auburn tp. 500
*Chatauque	2		Chatauque tp. 1,039
Chenango	14	21,704	Norwich 225
Clinton	5	8,002	Plattsburg tp. 3,112
Columbia	11	32,390	Hudson 4,048
Cortlandt	6	8,869	Homer 350
Delaware	14	20,303	Delhi tp. 2,396
Duchess	16	51,363	Poughkeepsie 1,800
Essex	11	9,477	Elizabethtown tp. 1,362
Franklin	4	2,617	Ezraville 767
Genesee	10	12,588	Batavia 200
Greene	7	19,536	Catskill 1000
Herkimer	10	22,046	Herkimer tp. 475
Jefferson	12	15,140	Watertown 250
Kings	6	8,303	Flatbush tp. 1,159
Lewis	7	6,433	Martinsburg 150
Madison	11	25,144	Cazenovia 500
Montgomery	15	41,214	Johnstown 605
New York	1	96,373	New York 96,373
Niagara	4	8,971	Buffalo 500
*Putnam			
Oneida	26	33,792	Utica 1,500
Onondaga	13	25,987	Onondaga 525

Ontario	24	42,032	Canandaigua	685
Orange	11	34,374	Newburg	2,000
Ostego	21	38,802	Ostego	550
Queens	6	19,336	Northempstead tp.	2,750
Rensselaer	13	36,309	Troy	2,640
Richmond	4	5,347	Richmond	100
Rockland	4	7,758	Clarkstown tp.	1,996
Saratoga	14	33,147	Saratoga	
Schenectady	4	10,201	Schenectady	2,000
Schoharie	8	18,945	Schoharie	125
Seneca	7	16,609	Ovid tp.	4,535
Steuben	9	7,246	Bath	250
St. Lawrence	12	7,885	Ogdensburg	350
Suffolk	9	21,113	Riverhead tp.	1,711
Sullivan	7	6,108	Thomson tp.	1,300
Tioga	9	7,899	Spencer tp.	3,128
Ulster	13	26,576	Kingston	750
*Warren				
Washington	21	44,289	Salem	280
West Chester	21	30,272	Bedford tp.	2,374
47	452	959,049		

*Laid out since the Census was taken.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Adams, Jefferson 463	Bettsburg, Chenango 333
Albany, Albany 377	Big Flat, Tioga 299
Amenia, Dutchess 323	Blenheim, Schoharie 382
Amsterdam, Montgomery 408	Bloomfield, see East Bloomfield
Angelica, Steuben 338	Blooming Grove, Orange 258
Argyle, Washington 414	Bloomingsburg, Sullivan 292
Arkport, Steuben 334	Bloomville, see West Bloomfield
Athens, Greene 363	Boonville, Oneida 421
Attica, Genessee	Boyle, Ontario 396
Attlebury, Dutchess	Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer 409
Avon, Ontario 374	Bridgethampston, Suffolk 340
Augusta, Oneida 409	Bridgewater, Oneida 410
Aurelius, Cayuga 413	Bristol, see Broome
Aurora, Cayuga 391	Broadalbin, Montgomery 458
Baldwinsville or Lysaneum, Onondaga	Brookbun, Schoharie
Ballston, Saratoga 406	Brookfield, Madison 348
Ballston Springs, Saratoga 409	Brookfield (Essex), Essex 525
Bangor, Franklin 612	Brookhaven, Suffolk 311
Batavia, Genessee 399	Brooklyn, Kings 233
Bath, Steuben 309	Broom or Bristol, Schoharie 383
Beckmansville, Schoharie	Brownsville, Jefferson 489
Bedford, West Chester 276	Brutus, Cayuga
Bengal, Oneida 423	Buffaloe, Niagara 439
Benjaminville, Dutchess	Burlington, Otsego 357
Berkshire or Westville, Broome 341	Buskins Bridge or Cambridge, Washington
Bern, Albany	Butternuts, Otsego 343
Bethlehem, Albany 381	Cairo, or Canton, Greene 362

- Caledonia, Genesee 386
 Cambay or Gouverneur, St. Lawrence 510
 Cambridge, Washington 411
 Camden, Oneida 427
 Camillus, Onondaga 447
 Camillus 2d, Chenango
 Campbell Town, Steuben 288
 Canadaway, Niagara 459
 Canajoharie Bridge, Montgomery 418
 Canandaigua, Ontario 376
 Candor, Tioga
 Canisteo, Steuben 329
 Canton, see Cairo, Greene
 Canton, St. Lawrence 534
 Carlisle, Schoharie 378
 Carmansboro', Suffolk
 Carmel or Putnam, Putnam
 Carthage
 Castletown, Richmond
 Cataragus, Chataouque 469
 Catchouge, Suffolk
 Catherinestown, Tioga 343
 Catskill, Greene 358
 Caughnewaga, Montgomery 420
 Cayuga, Cayuga 404
 Cazenovia, Madison 389
 Champion, Jefferson 473
 Champlain, Clinton 567
 Charlestown, Montgomery 412
 Charlotte, Genesee 406
 Charlton, Saratoga 401
 Chataughque, Niagara 439
 Chateaugay, Clinton 586
 Chatham, Columbia 354
 Chaumont, Jefferson 497
 Chazy, Clinton 560
 Chemung, Tioga 314
 Chenango Point or Binghampton, Broome 298
 Cherry Valley, Otsego 380
 Chester, Washington 455
 Chesterfield, Essex 528
 Chesterfield, St. Lawrence 602
 Cincinnatus, Courtland 354
 Clarence or Willink, Niagara 420
 Clarkeston, Rockland 242
 Clermont, Columbia 332
 Clinton, Oneida 400
 Cobleskill, Schoharie
 Coeyman's, Albany 377
 Colchester, Delaware
 Colesville, Broome 325
 Columbia, St. Lawrence 572
 Columbus, Chenango 359
 Constable, Franklin 605
 Constantia or Rotterdam, Oneida 439
 Cooper's town or Otsego, Otsego 307
 Cortland Village, Cortland
 Coshecton, Sullivan 326
 Coventry, Chenango
 Coxsackie, Greene 369
 Cross River, West Chester 281
 Crown Point, see Scaroon Lake
 Danville, Steuben 346
 Dekalb, St. Lawrence 524
 Delhi, Delaware 380
 Delphi, Onondaga
 Denmark or Harrisburg, Lewis 465
 Deposit, Delaware 300
 Deruyter, Madison 372
 Dixhills, Suffolk 282
 Dover, Dutchess 323
 Drown Meadow or Satucket, Suffolk 303
 Dryden, Cayuga 377
 Duanesburg, Schenectady 397
 Dunningstreet, Saratoga
 Durham or Freehold, Greene 374
 Durlock, see Sharon
 East Bloomfield, Ontario 384
 Easton, Washington 405
 Eaton, Madison 365
 Elizabeth c. h., Essex 507
 Elizabethtown, Essex 504
 Elmira or Newtown, Tioga 324
 Elysian Fields, Amite
 Enon, Big Springs, or Caledonia, Genesee 390
 Essex, Essex 513
 Exeter, Otsego 395
 Fabius see Truxton
 Fairfield, Herkimer 423
 Fair Vale or North Granville, Washington 433
 Fireplace, Suffolk 302
 Fishkill, Dutchess 288
 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess 292
 Flatbush, Kings
 Florida, Orange 258
 Florida, Montgomery 407
 Fort Ann, Washington, 437
 Fort Edward, Washington 425
 Fort George, Washington 436
 Fort Miller, Washington 415
 Fort Schlosser, see Manchester
 Franklin, Delaware 340
 Freehold, see Durham
 French Mills, Clinton 575
 Galen, Ontario 419
 Galway, Saratoga 410
 Garrettsville, Otsego 351
 Genesee c. h., see Batavia
 Genesee, Ontario 364

- Geneva, Ontario 360
 Genoa or Salmon Creek, Cayuga 375
 German, Chenango 350
 Glennville, Washington 428
 Gorham, Ontario 366
 Goshen, Orange 264
 Granville, Washington 440
 Great Sodus, Ontario 435
 Greenbush, Rensselaer 376
 Greene, Chenango 317
 Greenfield, Saratoga 418
 Greensburg, West Chester 263
 Greenville, Greene 349
 Greenwich or Whipple City, Wash-
 ington 412
 Groveland, Ontario
 Guiderland, Albany
 Hadley, Saratoga 428
 Hamburg, Niagara
 Hamburg, Otsego 342
 Hamburg, on Lake, Niagara
 Hamilton, Madison 361
 Hampton, Oneida 403
 Hancock, Delaware
 Harlem, New York 236
 Harpersfield, Delaware 370
 Harrisburg, see Denmark
 Harrison, see Malone
 Hartford, Washington 426
 Hartwick, Otsego 375
 Haverstraw, West Chester
 Havre's Trace, Rockland 257
 Head of Cow Neck, Queens 256
 Hebron, Washington 431
 Hector, Seneca 353
 Hampstead, Queens 255
 Herkimer, Herkimer 409
 Hillsdale, Columbia 363
 Hollow, Dutchess 313
 Homer, Courtland 390
 Honeoye, Ontario 363
 Hoosick, Rensselaer 407
 Hopkinton, St. Lawrence 595
 Hudson, Columbia 346
 Huntington, Suffolk 275
 Huntington (South), Suffolk 273
 Hyde Park, Dutchess 307
 Ingersoll's Store, Seneca
 Islip, Suffolk 280
 Ithica, Seneca 365
 Jamaica, Queens 245
 Jamesville, Onondaga 403
 Jay, Essex 527
 Jericho, Queens 261
 Jericho Toll Bridge, Chenango 344
 Jerusalem, Ontario 340
 Johnstown, Montgomery 424
 Junius, Seneca 409
 Kakiat, Rockland 247
 Kelloggsville, Cayuga 396
 Kilkenney, St. Lawrence
 Kinderhook, Columbia 360
 Kingsbury, Washington 432
 King's Ferry (Milton), Cayuga 384
 Kingston, Ulster 323
 Knappsburg, Chenango 333
 Kortwright, Delaware 363
 Lancaster, Seneca 370
 Lansingburg, Rensselaer 386
 Lassellsville, Montgomery
 Leicester, Genesee 368
 Lenox, Madison 434
 Le Raysville, Jefferson 505
 Le Roy, see Caledonia
 Lewistown, Niagara 469
 Lexington, Greene
 Leyden, Lewis 430
 Lima or Charleston, Ontario 393
 Lindsletown, Steuben 278
 Lisburn, St. Lawrence 551
 Lisle, Broome 309
 Litchfield, Herkimer 404
 Little Falls, Herkimer 416
 Liverpool, Onondaga 445
 Livingston, Columbia 337
 Livonia, Ontario 356
 Livingstonville, Schoharie
 Locke, Cayuga 389
 Loonenburg, see Athens
 Lorraine, or Malta, or Rodman, Jef-
 ferson 439
 Louisville, St. Lawrence 568
 Lowville, Lewis 449
 Luzerne, Warren
 Lyons, Ontario 362
 M'Call's Store, Seneca
 Madison, Madison 371
 Madrid, St. Lawrence 563
 Malone or Harrison, Franklin 598
 Mamaroneck, West Chester 253
 Manchester, Niagara 462
 Manchester, Ontario 382
 Manheim, Montgomery 423
 Manlius, Onondaga 397
 Marcellus, Onondaga 426
 Martinsburg, Lewis 422
 Masonsville, Delaware 294
 Massena, St. Lawrence 573
 Mattituck, Suffolk 338
 Mayville, Chatauque 447
 Mechanicsville, Saratoga
 Meredith, Delaware 354
 Mendon, Ontario
 Mexico, Oneida 457
 Middleburg, Schoharie
 Middlefield, Otsego
 Middlesex, Ontario 359

- Middletown, Delaware 368
 Milford, Otsego 366
 Minden, Montgomery 440
 Moira, Franklin 610
 Monroe Works, Orange 249
 Monticello, Sullivan 306
 Moreau, Saratoga
 Moriche's, Suffolk 306
 Morris's Flatts, Madison 378
 Mott's Store, Saratoga
 Mount Pleasant, West Chester 270
 Mount Upton
 Munroe or Southfield, Orange 251
 Murray, Genesee 399
 Nanticoke, Broome 301
 Naples, Jefferson 473
 Naples Village, Ontario
 Nassau, Rensselaer 395
 Nelson, Madison 373
 New Baltimore, Albany 375
 New Berlin, Chenango 355
 Newburg, Orange 268
 New Hartford, Oneida 390
 New Hurley, Ulster 316
 New Lebanon, Columbia 403
 New Lisbon or Pittsfield, Otsego 346
 New Paltz, Ulster 318
 Newport, Herkimer 430
 New Rochelle, West Chester 250
 New Windsor, Orange 267
 New York City, New York 232
 Niagara, Niagara 476
 North America, Dutchess 330
 Northampton, Montgomery 441
 North Castle, West Chester 269
 North East, Dutchess 341
 North Hampstead or Queens c. h., Queens 256
 North Norwich, Chenango 349
 Northumberland, Saratoga 413
 Norway, Herkimer 434
 Norwich, Chenango 340
 Nunda, Allegany
 Oak Hill, Greene
 Oaksville, Otsego
 Oblong Society, Schoharie 395
 Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence 543
 Onondaga, Onondaga 435
 Oppenheim, Montgomery 427
 Oquago, Broome 327
 Orange, Rockland
 Orville, Onondaga
 Oswego, Onondaga 475
 Oswego Falls, Oneida 463
 Otsego, Otsego 358
 Otisco, Onondaga
 Otsego, see Cooperstown
 Owasco, Cayuga 412
 Owego, Broome 327
 Oxbow, Jefferson 496
 Oxford, Chenango 331
 Oyster Bay, Queens 267
 Painted Post, Steuben 291
 Palatine, Montgomery 430
 Palatine Bridge, Montgomery
 Palmerstown, Saratoga
 Palmyra, Ontario 388
 Paris, Oneida, 385
 Paris Furnace, Oneida 416
 Parisville, St. Lawrence 628
 Parma, Genesee 402
 Patchogue, Suffolk 293
 Patterson, Dutchess 307
 Pauling, Dutchess 313
 Peekskill, West Chester 280
 Pembroke Genesee 408
 Penfield, Ontario 391
 Perry, Genesee
 Peru, Clinton 534
 Petersboro', Madison 399
 Pharsalia, Chenango 347
 Phelps, Ontario 354
 Phillipstown, see Union Village (see Nassau)
 Pittsfield, see New Lisbon
 Pittstown, Rensselaer 401
 Plainfield, Otsego 402
 Plattsburg, Clinton 546
 Pleasant Valley, Dutchess 314
 Plymouth, Chenango 415
 Pomfret, Chatauque 456
 Pompey, Onondaga 433
 Portland, Chatauque
 Port Watson, Cayuga 385
 Potsdam, St. Lawrence 582
 Poughkeepsie, Dutchess 301
 Preble, Cortland
 Princeton, Schenectady
 Pultney, Steuben 332
 Pultneyville, Ontario 404
 Queens c. h., see Northamstead
 Rampo Works, Rockland 241
 Randolph, Broome
 Redfield, Oneida 442
 Redhook, Dutchess 324
 Ramsen, Oneida 413
 Rensselaerville, Albany 380
 Rhinebeck, Dutchess 318
 Richfield, Otsego 396
 Ridgeway, Genesee
 Riga, Genesee 400
 Rochester, Genesee 396
 Rogers Mills, Saratoga
 Rome, Oneida 409
 Romulus, Seneca 374
 Roosevelt, Delaware 385

- Roscommon, Steuben 323
 Rossie Iron Works, St. Lawrence
 Roxbury, Delaware 400
 Russel, St. Lawrence 588
 Russia, Herkimer 437
 Rutland, Jefferson 480
 Rye, West Chester 257
 Sackett's Harbour, Jefferson 475
 Sag Harbour, Suffolk 345
 Salem, Washington 423
 Salina, Onondaga 441
 Salisbury, Montgomery 449
 Salisbury, Orange 274
 Salmon Creek see Genoa
 Sandy Hill, Washington 427
 Sand Lake, Rensselaer
 Sangerfield, Oneida 378
 Saratoga, Saratoga 407
 Saratoga Springs, Saratoga 413
 Satucket, Suffolk 301
 Satucket see Drown Meadow
 Saugertus, Ulster 346
 Scaroon Lake or Crown Point,
 Washington 492
 Schaghticoke, Rensselaer 396
 Schenectady, Schenectady 393
 Schoharie Bridge, Schoharie 397
 Schoharie c. h. Schoharie 405
 Scipio, Cayuga 396
 Scriba, Oneida 453
 Sempronius, Cayuga 406
 Seneca, c. h., Seneca
 Sharon or Durlock, Schoharie 390
 Shawngunk, Ulster 308
 Sheldon, Genesee 346
 Sherburn, Madison 350
 Sidney, Delaware 351
 Skeneatless, Onondaga 420
 Smithfield, Madison 456
 Smithsboro', Tioga 315
 Smithtown, Suffolk 290
 Smyrna, Chenango 354
 Solon, Cortland 372
 Somers, West Chester 308
 Southampton see Caledonia
 Southampton, Suffolk 334
 South East, Dutchess 298
 Southfield see Munroe
 Southhold, Suffolk 346
 South Oyster Bay, Queens
 South Salem, West Chester 291
 Sparta, Ontario 355
 Speedsville, Tioga 353
 Spencer, Tioga 359
 Spencertown, Columbia 367
 Springfield, Otsego 386
 Staatsburg, Dutchess 306
 Stamford, Delaware 377
 Stephentown, Rensselaer
 Stillwater, Saratoga 399
 Stockholm, St. Lawrence 595
 Stony Brook see Satucket
 Suffolk c. h., Suffolk 318
 Sullivan, Madison 425
 Tappan, Rockland 268
 Thurman, Washington 445
 Tomhannock, Rensselaer 396
 Tompkins, Delaware 356
 Trenton, Oneida 407
 Troupville, Ontario 393
 Troy, Rensselaer 383
 Trumansburg, Seneca 380
 Truxton or Fabius, Cortland 380
 Tully, Onondaga
 Turin, Lewis 436
 Ulysses, Tioga 376
 Unadilla, Otsego 331
 Union, Broome 296
 Union Society see Oblong Society
 Union Springs, Cayuga 411
 Utica, Oneida 394
 Vernon, Oneida 411
 Verona, Oneida 487
 Victor, Ontario
 Virgil, Cortland 361
 Walkkill, Orange 268
 Walton, Delaware 365
 Wapponger's Creek, Dutchess 315
 Ward's Bridge, Orange 280
 Warren, Herkimer 425
 Warsaw, Genesee 425
 Waterville, Delaware
 Warwick, Orange 253
 Washington, Dutchess 330
 Waterford, Saratoga 387
 Watertown, Jefferson 485
 West Bloomfield, Ontario 390
 West Farms, West Chester 251
 Westhampton, Suffolk 318
 West Mexico, Oneida 462
 West North-East, Dutchess 346
 West Point, West Chester
 West River, Ontario 363
 Westville see Berkshire
 Whipple city see Greenwich
 White Hall, Washington 442
 White Lake, Sullivan 314
 White Plains, West Chester 260
 Whitestown, Oneida 398
 Williamston, Oneida 470
 Williamsville, Niagara 450
 Willink see Clarence
 Willsboro', Essex 518
 Wilna, Jefferson
 Windham, Greene 375
 Woodstock, Ulster
 Younker's, West Chester 252
 Youngstown, Niagara

NEW JERSEY.

Situation. Between 38° 56' and 41° 20' N. lat. and 1° 33' and 3° 5' E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, New York. South, Delaware Bay. East, New York, and the Atlantic ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Extent. 138 miles long, and 50 miles broad.

Area. 660 square miles, or 4,224,000 acres.

Face of the Country. On the sea coast sandy and level. In the interior agreeably uneven. To the north-west high lands approaching to mountains.

Rivers. Delaware, Rariton, Passaic, Hackensac.

Minerals. Iron, lead, copper, gypsum, coal, and slate.

Soil. About one fourth sandy and barren. There is much good land in the interior, and among the mountains there are fertile valleys.

Produce. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, fruit, &c.

Climate. To the north, the weather is clear and settled, but the winters very cold. To the south and east, it is very changeable, and the summers are hot and sultry.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Bergen	7	16,603	Hackensac tp. 1,958
Burlington	12	24,979	Burlington tp. 2,419
Cape May	3	3,632	C. H.
Cumberland	8	12,670	Bridgetown
Essex	10	25,984	Newark tp. 8008
Gloucester	10	19,744	Gloucester tp. 1,726
Hunterdon	10	24,553	TRENTON tp. 3002
Middlesex	8	20,381	New Brunswick tp. 6312
Monmouth	7	22,150	Freehold tp. 4,784

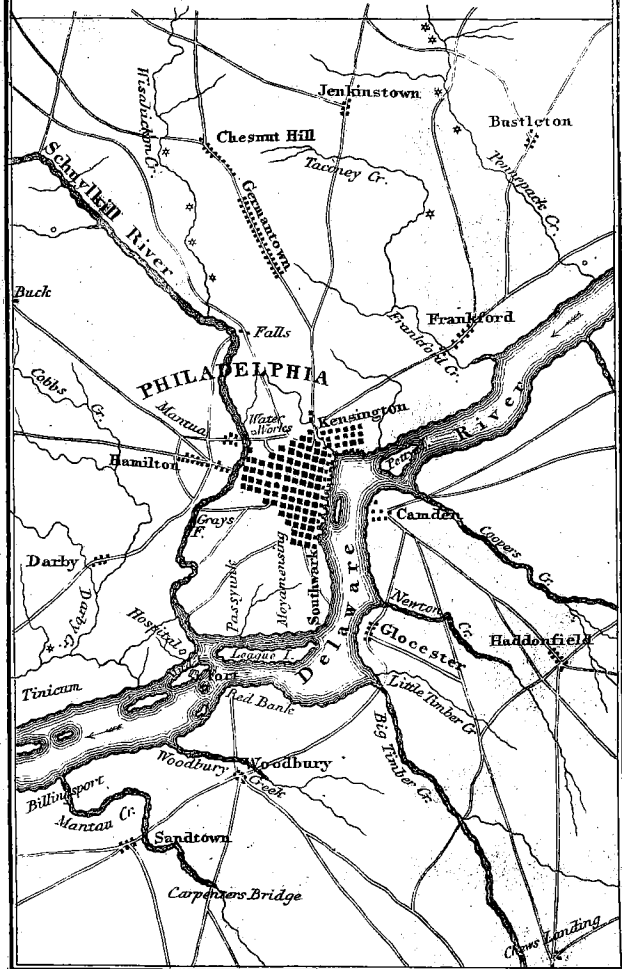
Morris	10	21,828	Morristown tp. 3,753
Salem	9	12,761	Salem 929
Somerset	7	14,728	Boundbrook
Sussex	15	25,549	Newtown tp. 2,082
	13	116	
		245,562	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Absecombe, Gloucester 212	Johnsburg, Sussex 226
Allentown, Monmouth 181	Juliestown, Burlington 170
Amboy, Middlesex 201	Knowlston's Mills, Sussex 225
Acquackanock, Essex 226	Lebanon, Hunterdon
Asbury, Sussex 211	Libertycorner, Somerset 215
Atsion, Burlington 169	Long-a-coming, Gloucester 157
Augusta, Sussex 246	Lower Somers Point, Gloucester
Bargaintown, Gloucester 198	202
Baskenridge, Somerset 219	Mansfield, Sussex 206
Belleville, Essex 227	May's Landing, Gloucester 185
Belvidere, Sussex 210	Mendham, Morris 219
Black Horse, Burlington 176	Middletown, Monmouth 246
Bordentown, Burlington 181	Middletown Point, Monmouth 239
Bottle Hill, Morris 228	Millstone, Somerset 210
Boundbrook, Somerset 203	Millville, Cumberland 193
Brick House or Montague, Sussex	Moorestown, Burlington 154
Bridgetown, Cumberland 183	Morristown, Morris 232
Burlington, Burlington 162	Mount Holly, Burlington 162
Cape May c. h., Cape May 223	Mullico Hill, Gloucester 150
Cedarville, Cumberland 191	Newark, Essex 221
Chatham, Morris 225	Newberry, Burlington 186
Chester, Morris 261	New Brunswick, Middlesex 197
Coldspring, Cape May 233	New Egypt, Monmouth 186
Coopers Ferry, Gloucester 141	New Germantown, Hunterdon 221
Cranberry, Middlesex 193	New Hampton, Hunterdon 215
Deerfield street, Cumberland 176	New Mills, Burlington 168
Dennis's Creek, Cape May 213	New Prospect, Bergen 225
Dividing Creek, Cumberland 200	New Providence, Essex 239
Elizabethtown, Essex 214	Newtown, Sussex 236
Evesham, Burlington 153	New Vernon, Morris 223
Fairtown, Cumberland 187	Old Bridge, Middlesex 211
Flemington, Hunterdon 192	Orange, Essex 227
Fosters Ferry, Sussex	Oxford Furnace, Sussex 218
Freehold, Monmouth 211	Patterson, Essex 254
Greenwich, Cumberland 190	Pittsgrove, Salem 181
Hackensack, Bergen 244	Pittston, Hunterdon 200
Hacketts Town, Sussex 208	Plainfield, Essex 229
Haddonfield, Gloucester 148	Pluckemin, Somerset 214
Hamburg, Sussex 249	Pompton, Morris 262
Hancock, Salem 180	Port Elizabeth, Cumberland 201
Hanover, Morris 233	Princeton, Middlesex 181
Harmony, Sussex 203	Rahway, Essex 209
Hope, Sussex 220	Ringa's, Hunterdon 187
Jersey City, Bergen 229	Roadstown, Cumberland 187

PHILADELPHIA
and
ADJACENT COUNTRY.



Rockaway, Morris 241
 Salem, Salem 175
 Schooly Mount, Morris 211
 Scotch Plains, Essex 226
 Sharptown, Salem 166
 Shrewsbury, Monmouth 225
 Somerset c. h., Somerset 193
 Sparta, Sussex 244
 Springfield, Essex 221
 Stanhope, Morris 225
 Stockholm, Morris
 Suckasunny, Morris 256

Sweedsboro', Gloucester 158
 Trenton, Hunterdon 170
 Tuckerton, Burlington 195
 Van Sycle's, Hunterdon 175
 Vernon, Sussex 256
 Washington, Morris 210
 Westfield, Essex 223
 Weymouth Furnace, Gloucester
 181
 Woodbridge, Middlesex 205
 Woodbury, Gloucester 154
 Woodstown, Salem 164

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation. Between 39° 43' and 42° N. lat. and 2° 20' E. and 3° 30' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, New York and Lake Erie. South, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. East, New York and New Jersey, West Ohio and Virginia.

Extent. From north to south, 153 miles; from east to west 273 miles.

Area. 24,500 square miles, or 27,200,000 acres.

Face of the Country. South-east part, undulating, swelling sometimes to considerable hills. Middle, mountainous. To the north and west, is an elevated country, abounding in hills, valleys, and rich scenery.

Rivers. Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniata, Alleghany, Monongahela, Youghiogheny, and Ohio.

Minerals. Iron, coal, marble, free-stone, limestone, and some copper and lead.

Soil. To the east of the mountains generally good, among the mountains rough, and much of it poor. To the west of the mountains, generally excellent.

Produce. Grain, grass, vegetables, and fruit in great profusion.

Climate. To the east of the mountains, changeable. Among the mountains, clear and settled, with cold winters. To the westward temperate.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adams	18	15,152	Gettysburg
Alleghany	15	25,317	Pittsburg 4,768
Armstrong	7	6,143	Kitaning 309
Beaver	12	12,168	Beaver 426
Bedford	15	15,746	Bedford 547
Berks	33	43,146	Reading tp. 3,462
*Bradford			
Bucks	29	32,371	Newtown 790
Butler	13	7,346	Butler tp. 458
Cambria	3	2,117	Ebensburg 75
Centre	11	10,681	Bellefont 303
Chester	40	39,596	West Chester 471
Clearfield	1	875	Clearfield tp. 875
*Columbia			
Crawford	14	6,178	Meadville 457
Cumberland	18	26,757	Carlisle 2,491
Dauphin	15	31,883	HARRISBURG tp. 2,287
Delaware	21	14,734	Chester 1,056
Erie	14	3,758	Erie 394
Fayette	19	24,714	Union 999
Franklin	14	23,083	Chambersburg 2,000
Greene	10	12,544	Greene tp. 1,708
Huntingdon	18	14,778	Huntingdon 676
Indiana	7	6,214	Indiana 200
Jefferson	1	161	Jefferson tp. 161
Lancaster	25	53,927	Lancaster 5,405
*Lebanon			
*Lehigh			
Luzerne	29	18,109	Wilkesbarre 1,225
Lycoming	18	11,006	Williamsport 344
M'Kean	1	142	Smethport
Mercer	16	8,277	Mercer
Mifflin	9	12,132	Lewistown 474
Montgomery	30	29,703	Norristown 1,336
Northampton	32	38,145	Easton
Northumber- land	26	36,327	Northumberland tp. 627
Philadelphia	18	111,200	{ Philadelphia City 92,866
Potter	1	29	{ Do. County 18,344
*Pike	1		Cowdersport
*Schuylkill			Milford 83
Somerset	15	11,284	Somerset 489
*Susquehanna			
Tioga	2	1,687	Wellsborough
*Union			
Venango	8	3,060	Franklin 159

Warren	2	827	Warren
Washington	23	36,289	Washington 1,301
Wayne	12	4,125	Bethany
Westmoreland	14	26,392	Greensburg 685
York	22	31,958	York 2,847
	50	651	
		810,091	

* Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.--The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Aaronsburg, Centre 202	Canoe Camp, Tioga 258
Abbottstown, Adams 89	Cannonsburg, Washington 272
Abington, Luzerne 243	Carlisle, Cumberland 210
Alexandria, Huntingdon 162	Catawissa, Columbia 183
Amity, Washington 274	Centre Furnace, Centre 179
Anville, Lebanon 130	Chambersburg, Franklin 93
Annstead or Stoddartsville, Lu- zerne	Charleston, Chester 164
Armagh, Indiana 225	Chatham, Chester 121
Asylum, Bradford 283	Chesnut Hill, Northampton
Athens, Bradford 304	Chester, Delaware 124
Attleborough, Bucks 163	Churchtown, Lancaster 143
Bath, Northampton	Clarks Ferry, Cumberland 135
Beach Grove, Luzerne 294	Clarksville, Greene
Bear Gap, Northumberland 177	Clifford, Susquehanna 263
Beaverdam, Union	Coatsville, Chester 144
Beavertown, Beaver 282	Cochranville, Chester 137
Bedford, Bedford 150	Columbia, Lancaster 114
Beelers Ferry, Cumberland	Concord, Franklin 171
Bellefont, Centre 189	Connellsville, Fayette 216
Belleville, Mifflin 139	Conyngham, Luzerne 210
Berlin, Adams 92	Coolbaughs, see Middleborough
Berlin, Somerset 178	Cootstown, Berks 177
Berlinsville, Northampton 210	Cowanesky, Tioga 280
Berwick, Columbia 178	Crooked Creek Bridge, Armstrong 254
Bethany, Wayne 280	Danville, Columbia 175
Bethlehem, Northampton 192	Darby, Delaware 132
Black Lick, Indiana 255	Delmar, Lycoming 236
Bloody-run, Bedford 142	Dillsburgh, York
Bloomsburg, Columbia 186	Dingmans Ferry, Pike 272
Braintrem, Luzerne 265	Douglas's Mills, Cumberland 126
Bricelands X Roads, Washington 278	Dover, York
Bridgewater, Luzerne	Downingstown, Chester 148
Bridgeway, Centre	Doylestown, Bucks 166
Bristol, Bucks 159	Dunnsburg, Lycoming 214
Brownsville, Mifflin 161	Durham, Bucks 192
Brownsville, Fayette 259	Dutotsburg, Northampton 220
Buckingham, Bucks 173	Easton, Northampton 198
Burgettstown, Washington 282	Ebensburg, Cambria 205
Butler, Butler 283	Elizabethtown, Lancaster 142
Black Horse Tavern, Chester 153	Ellisville, Cumberland 141
Canaan, Somerset	Emaus, Northampton 196
	Erie or Presque Isle, Erie 409

- Erwinna, Bucks 185
 Exeter, Luzerne 236
 Fairfield, or Millers, Adams 83
 Fair View, Erie 422
 Fannetsburg, Franklin 109
 Freeport, Armstrong 249
 Flower Town or White Marsh,
 Montgomery 152
 Frankford, Philadelphia 145
 Franklin, Venango 342
 Fredericktown, Washington 261
 Fruitstown, Lycoming 190
 Gap, Lancaster 140
 Gapton, see Windgap
 Georgetown, Beaver 284
 Germantown, Philadelphia 146
 Gettysburg, Adams 75
 Gibharts, Somerset
 Gibson, Susquehanna
 Grancastle, Franklin 82
 Greensburg, Westmoreland 221
 Greensburg, Greene 236
 Greenvillage, Franklin 110
 Griersburg, Beaver 292
 Guthriesford, Lancaster 139
 Hackett's Mills, Cumberland 116
 Halifax, Dauphin 138
 Halingsboro, Armstrong
 Hamburg, Berks 174
 Hancocks, Union
 Hanover, York 83
 Harmony, Butler 286
 Harrisburg, Dauphin 120
 Hartford, Susquehanna, 267
 Hartleton, Union
 Hatboro, Montgomery 157
 Hickory, Washington
 Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon 182
 Holmesburg, Philadelphia 149
 Hop Bottom, Susquehanna 259
 Horseham Meeting House, Mont-
 gomery 161
 Hulmville, Bucks 185
 Hummelstown, Dauphin 129
 Huntingdon, Huntingdon 154
 Indiana, Indiana 242
 Jefferson, Greene 254
 Jenkintown, Montgomery 150
 Jenner, Somerset 203
 Jersey Shore, Lycoming 227
 Jerseytown, Columbia 216
 Johnston, Cambria 200
 Jonestown, Lebanon 151
 Keelers Ferry, Luzerne 245
 Kennets Square, Chester 129
 Kernsville, Northampton
 Kingston, Luzerne 227
 Kirksmills, Lancaster 124
 Kittanning, Armstrong 264
 Kreidersville, Northampton 202
 Lackawack, Wayne 309
 Lackawaxen
 Lancaster, Lancaster 124
 Landisburg, Cumberland 114
 Laughlinton, Westmoreland 211
 Lausanne, Northampton
 Lawsville, Susquehanna
 Leacock, Lancaster 131
 Lebanon, Lebanon 144
 Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland 205
 Lehigh Gap, Northampton 212
 Lehighton, Northampton 222
 Leverings, Philadelphia 156
 Lewisburg
 Lewisburg, Union 172
 Lewiston, Mifflin 155
 Lisburn, Cumberland
 Litiz, Lancaster 132
 Liverpool, Cumberland 147
 London, Franklin
 Londonderry, Chester 128
 Londongrove, Chester 125
 Lower Chanceford, York
 Lower Smithfield, Pike 258
 M'Veytown, Mifflin 154
 M'Allisterstown, Mifflin 190
 M'Connellsburg, Bedford 113
 Mahantango, Northumberland 198
 Manheim, Lancaster
 Marietta, Lancaster 110
 Marshalls, Allegheny 240
 Marshalls Mills, Huntingdon 170
 Marshalton, Chester 127
 Martins Creeks, Northampton 232
 Mary Ann Forge, Somerset 193
 Meadville, Crawford 367
 Mechanicsburg, Cumberland
 Mercer's, Mercer 315
 Mercersburg, Franklin 195
 Merrittstown, Fayette 243
 Mexico, Mifflin
 Middleboro or Coolbaughs, Wayne
 255
 Middleburg, Union
 Middletown, Dauphin 128
 Mifflinburg, Union 181
 Mifflintown, Mifflin 143
 Milesburg, Mifflin 192
 Milford, Pike 280
 Millerstown, Cumberland 129
 Mill Hall, Centre 200
 Milton, Northumberland 175
 Montgomery, Montgomery 161
 Morgantown, Berks 147
 Morrisons Forge, Cambria 207
 Morrisville, Bucks 169

- Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland 209
 Mount Pleasant, Wayne 268
 Muncey, Lycoming 190
 Murrays Mills, Westmoreland 245
 Myers Town, Lebanon 151
 Narrows of Lackawaxen, Wayne 300
 Nazareth, Northampton 213
 Nescopeck, Luzerne 199
 New Alexandria, Westmoreland 230
 New Berlin, Union
 New Castle, Mercer 306
 New Garden, Chester 125
 New Geneva, Fayette 230
 New Holland, Lancaster 136
 New Hope, Bucks 181
 New London, Chester 116
 New Milford, Susquehanna
 Newport, Indiana 253
 Newtown, Bucks 167
 Newville, Cumberland 142
 Nicholson or Thornbottom, Luzerne 269
 Norristown, Montgomery 176
 Northampton, Lehigh 200
 North East, Erie 413
 Northumberland, Northumberland 163
 Octorara, Lancaster 134
 Okison's, Mifflin 151
 Old Sheshequin, Lycoming 305
 Orwell, Bradford
 Orwigsburg, Schuylkill 176
 Ottsville, Bucks 183
 Oxford, Chester 110
 Painters Cross Roads, Delaware
 Palmyra, Lebanon 135
 Paradise, Lancaster 133
 Parkinson's Ferry, Washington 230
 Peach Bottom, York
 Penns Square, Montgomery 158
 Penns Valley, Centre
 Pennsville, Bucks 179
 Petersburg, Adams 77
 Philadelphia, Philadelphia 139
 Phillipsburg, Clearfield 217
 Pine Grove Mills, Centre 174
 Pitt
 Pittsburg, Allegany 253
 Pittston, Luzerne 233
 Plumstead, Bucks 172
 Plymouth, Luzerne 214
 Potters Mills, Centre 176
 Potts Grove, Montgomery 178
 Presque Isle, see Erie
 Providence, Luzerne 233
 Pughtown, Chester 158
 Putnams, Tioga 288
 Quakertown, Bucks 177
 Reading, Berks 159
 Readsboro, Clearfield 235
 Reamstown, Lancaster 144
 Richmond, Northampton 220
 Robbstown, Westmoreland 222
 Rosstown
 Russels Tavern, Chester 125
 Salem, Wayne 316
 Salem Cross Roads, Westmoreland 238
 Salsbury, Lancaster 138
 Salisbury, Somerset 178
 Schellsburg, Bedford 160
 Selinsgrove, Union 156
 Shade Furnace, Somerset 201
 Shehola, Wayne 294
 Sheshequin, Bradford 297
 Shippensburg, Cumberland 103
 Shirleysburg, Huntingdon 134
 Shower's Mills, Cumberland 118
 Silver Lake, Susquehanna 348
 Siller's Tavern, Bucks
 Smithfield, Fayette
 Smyths Stand, Somerset 193
 Somerset, Somerset 183
 Somerset Forge, Somerset 191
 Spread Eagle, Delaware 146
 Springtown, Montgomery 152
 Springville, Susquehanna
 Stoyestown, Somerset 193
 Strasburg, Franklin 103
 Strasburg, Lancaster 132
 Stroudsburg, Northampton 246
 Stuartsburg, Westmoreland 235
 Sulphur Springs, Adams 99
 Sunneystown, Montgomery
 Sunbury, Northumberland 161
 Swamp Churches, Montgomery
 Thompsettown, Mifflin 134
 Tioga, Bradford 273
 Towandee, Bradford 320
 Trap, Montgomery 167
 Tunckhannock, Luzerne 251
 Turkeyfoot, Somerset
 Tuscarora Valley, Mifflin 152
 Unicorn, Lancaster 124
 Union Town, Fayette 227
 Waggoners Gap, Cumberland
 Warren, Susquehanna
 Washington, Washington 264
 Washington, Northumberland 185
 Waterford or Le Bœuf, Erie 400
 Waterford, Mifflin 161
 Waynesborough, Greene 262
 Waynesburg, Franklin 99
 Webster's Store, Lancaster 115

Wellsboro, Tioga 256	Willow Grove, Montgomery
West Alexandria, Washington 291	Wilson's, Westmoreland 253
West Chester, Chester 141	Windgap or Gapton, Northampton
West Middleton, Washington 276	204
Wheat Plains, Wayne 220	Winsor, York
Whitehorse Tavern, Lancaster 123	Womelsdorf, Berks 158
Whiteland, Chester	Wyalusing, Luzerne 275
White Marsh, see Flowertown	Wysax, Luzerne 289
Wilkesbarre, Luzerne 224	Yellow Springs, Huntingdon 177
Williamsburg, Huntingdon 172	York, York 102
Williamsport, Lycoming 203	York Haven, York 110
Williamstown, Lancaster	Youngstown 216
Willingboro, Susquehanna 280	Zelienople or Harmony, Butler 287

DELAWARE.

Situation. Between 38° 29' and 39° 48' N. lat. and 1° 18' and 1° 58' E. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Maryland. East, Delaware bay and Atlantic ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Extent. From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west, 25 miles.

Area. About 1,700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Lower part, level and swampy. To the north, more elevated, and at the extremity, hilly.

Rivers. Delaware, Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Gravelly Creek, and Indian River.

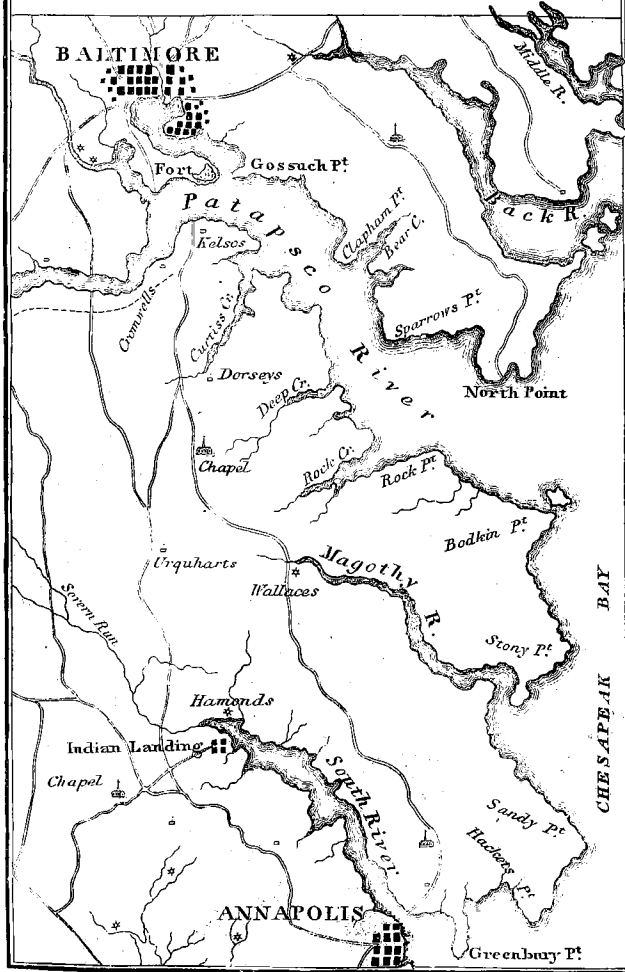
Minerals. Iron.

Soil. In the south, sandy, in the north clay and loam.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit.

Climate. In the south, warm and humid. North, agreeable and healthy.

BALTIMORE ANNAPOLIS
and
ADJACENT COUNTRY.



TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Kent	5	20,495	DOVER 800
New Castle	9	24,429	Wilmington 4,406
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown 400
3	25	72,674	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Bridge Branch or Bridgeville, Sussex 135	Lewistown, Sussex
Broad Kill, see Milton	Marcus Hook, New Castle 121
Canterbury, Kent 167	Middletown, New Castle 139
Cantwell's Bridge, New Castle 136	Milford, Kent 143
Christiana, New Castle 102	Millsboro, Sussex 159
Camden, Kent 162	Milton, or Broad Kill, Sussex 173
Concord, Sussex 152	New Castle, New Castle 118
Dagsboro, Sussex 164	New Ark, New Castle
Dover, Kent 156	Newport, New Castle 108
Duck Creek, see Smyrna	Pigeon Run, New Castle 112
Frederica, Kent 129	Smyrna, or Duck Creek, Kent 150
Georgetown, Sussex 165	St. George's, New Castle 129
Laurel, Sussex 146	Whiteleysburg, Kent 117
Lewis, Sussex 175	Wilmington, New Castle 112

MARYLAND.

Situation. Between 38° and 39° 43' N. lat. and 2° E. and 2° 30' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Virginia. East, Delaware and Atlantic ocean. West, Virginia.

Extent. From north to south 90 miles; from east to west 198.

Area. 10,800 square miles, or 6,912,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Remarkably variegated. East-

ern shore, low, level, and sandy. Middle, hilly. Western part, mountainous.

Rivers. Susquehanna and Chesapeake, Potomac, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

Minerals. Iron ore, some coal.

Soil. Various. On the east, low and sandy, but interspersed with rich meadows. Among the mountains, similar to the mountainous district of Pennsylvania.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit, tobacco, and some cotton.

Climate. On the eastern shore, warm and humid, improving towards the interior. Among the mountains delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Alleghany	6,909	Cumberland
Ann Arundel	26,668	ANNAPOLIS 2,000
Baltimore	29,255	
Do. City	35,583	
E. precincts of do.	4,050	Baltimore 46,556
W. do.	6,922	
Cecil	13,066	Elkton
Calvert	8,005	St. Leonards
Caroline	9,458	Denton
Charles	20,245	Port Tobacco
Dorchester	18,108	Cambridge
Frederick	34,437	Fredericktown 4,500
Harford	21,258	Harford
Kent	11,450	Chester
Montgomery	17,980	Unity
Prince George	20,589	Marlborough
Queen Ann's	16,648	Centreville
St. Mary's	12,794	Leonard T.
Somerset	17,195	Princess Ann
Talbot	14,230	Easton
Washington	18,730	Elizabeth-town
Worcester	16,971	Snow Hill
19	380,546	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aquasco, Prince George's 38 | Hillsboro, Caroline 100 |
| Allensfresh, Charles 43 | Hilltop, Charles 44 |
| Annapolis, Ann Arundel 40 | Huntingtown, Calvert 64 |
| Baltimore, Baltimore 41 | Hyattstown, Montgomery 32 |
| Beaversdam, Queen Ann's 126 | Jonasville, Alleghany 171 |
| Bel-Air, Harford 68 | Joppa Cross Roads, Harford 56 |
| Benedict, Charles 48 | Kingston, Somerset 163 |
| Big Springs, Washington 86 | Leonard town, St. Mary's 65 |
| Bladensburg, Prince George's 6 | Liberty town, Frederick 55 |
| Boonsboro, Washington 60 | Lisbon, Ann Arundel |
| Brick Meeting House, Cecil 104 | Loveton, Baltimore 58 |
| Bridgetown, Kent 126 | Lower Marlboro, Calvert 58 |
| Broad Creek, Queen Ann's 49 | Manchester, Baltimore 71 |
| Brookville, Montgomery 20 | Mechanics Town, Frederick |
| Cambridge, Dorchester 101 | Middlebrook Mills, Montgomery 22 |
| Carolsville, Montgomery | Middleburg, Frederick |
| Cave Town, Washington | Middletown, Frederick 52 |
| Centreville, Queen Ann's 92 | Montgomery c. h., Montgomery 15 |
| Chaptico, St. Mary's 53 | Nanjamoy, Charles 56 |
| Charlesburg, Montgomery 26 | New Market, Frederick 55 |
| Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's 56 | New Market, Dorchester 103 |
| Chester Town, Kent 83 | New Port, Charles 45 |
| Church Hill, Queen Ann's 101 | Newtown (Trap), Frederick 55 |
| Clarksburg, Montgomery 28 | Newtown (W), Worcester 167 |
| Cresapsburg, Alleghany 145 | Nine Bridges, Queen Ann's 121 |
| Crugerstown, Frederick 55 | North East, Cecil 83 |
| Cumberland, Alleghany 156 | Nottingham, Prince George 28 |
| Darnes, Montgomery 25 | Oldtown, Alleghany 141 |
| Denton, Caroline 104 | Petersville, Frederick 60 |
| Dublin, Harford | Pjg Point, Ann Arundel 36 |
| Easton, Talbot 86 | Piscataway, Prince George 18 |
| Elizabethtown, see Hagarstown | Poole's Store, Montgomery 22 |
| Elk Ridge, Ann Arundel | Poplar Springs, Ann Arundel 60 |
| Elkton, Cecil 92 | Poplar Town or Trap, Worcester |
| Ellicott's, Baltimore 39 | 159 |
| Emittsburg, Frederick 66 | Port Tobacco, Charles 34 |
| Fredericktown, Frederick 43 | Princess Ann, Somerset 153 |
| Friendship, Ann Arundel 50 | Queen Ann, Prince George 27 |
| Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent 122 | Queenstown, Queen Ann's 65 |
| Gracetown, Frederick 49 | Quantico Mills, Somerset 135 |
| Graham, Frederick | Reistertown, Baltimore 57 |
| Great Mills, St. Mary's 77 | Ridge, St. Mary's 92 |
| Greensboro, Caroline 114 | Rising Sun, Cecil 108 |
| Hagerstown, Washington 70 | Rock Hall, Kent 71 |
| Halls Cross Roads, Harford 69 | Salisbury, Somerset 137 |
| Hancock, Washington 103 • | Savinton, Cecil |
| Harford, Harford 64 | Seneca, see Middlebrook Mills |
| Havre de Grace, Harford 76 | Sharpsburg, Washington 75 |
| Head of Chester, Kent 139 | Snowhill, Worcester 173 |
| Head of Sassafras, Kent 127 | Spurriers, Ann Arundel |
| Head of St. Clement's Bay, St. Ma- | St. Inigoe's, St. Mary's 87 |
| ry's 59 | St. Leonard's, Calvert 82 |

St. Martins, Worcester 157	Vienna, Dorchester 120
St. Michaels, Talbot 74	Warburton, Prince George 18
Sudler's Cross Roads, Queen Ann's 133	Warwick, Cecil
Taneyton, Frederick 67	Watkinsville, Ann Arundel 37
Tomlinsons, Alleghany 171	Welby, Prince George
Tracey's Landing, Ann Arundel 44	Western Port, Alleghany 149
Trap, see Poplar Town	Westminster, Frederick 75
Trappe, Talbot 95	West River, Ulster
Triadelphia, Montgomery 24	White Haven, Somerset 143
Union Mills, Frederick 75	Wicomico, Somerset 134
Union Town, Frederick	Williamsport, Washington 78
Vansville, Prince George 14	Woodsboro, Frederick 56
Upper Marlboro, Prince George 18	Wye Mills, Talbot
	Yoxglades, Alleghany 175

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Note.—The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, by the states of Maryland and Virginia; and in the year 1800 it became the seat of the general government. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Potomac River, and abounds with elegant prospects. The great leading feature in the face of the country is the Potomac River, and the high lands to the westward. The district abounds with small streams and springs of water, which are very useful for watering the city and for machinery. The CAPITOL is elegantly situated upon an eminence of seventy-eight feet, and commands a delightful prospect. West from this, about a mile, is the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, a stately mansion, commanding a fine view of the river and adjacent country. On the one side of the President's House is the Treasury Office, and on the other side a similar building which accommodates the Offices of State, the War department, and the Naval department. These elegant buildings

were burnt in the late war; but the last mentioned offices have been re-built, and the Capitol and President's House are repairing, and will be more splendid than ever. The Post-Office holds a commanding situation on a rising ground between the President's House and Capitol. The Barracks are situated about a mile east of the Capitol, and the Navy yard is on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Georgetown is handsomely situated to the west of the city, and Alexandria is on the west bank of the river, in the lower part of the district. The city is laid out on an elegant plan; but a small portion of it only is built. The removal of the seat of government was an experiment, in the success of which confidence for a considerable period was not reposed; but the late *fiery trial* brought the question to issue. There now remains no doubt but the seat of government is firmly fixed here, and the chance is that the district will rapidly improve.

Situation. Between $38^{\circ} 48'$ and $38^{\circ} 59'$ N. lat. and $7^{\circ} E.$ and $7' W.$ long. The Capitol is about $77^{\circ} 0' 22''$ West from London.

Boundaries. On the north-east, south-east, and partly north-west, Maryland. On the south-west and partly north-west, Virginia.

Extent. 10 miles square.

Area. 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Elegantly variegated; abounding with beautiful prospects.

Rivers. Potomac, Tiber Creek, Reedy Creek, Rock Creek, and Four Mile Run.

Soil. Thin and sandy, but susceptible of great improvement.

Climate. Spring variable, summer pretty warm, autumn agreeable, winter variable, often very cold.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties:</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Washington City - - - - -	8,208
Georgetown - - - - -	4,948
Washington County, exclusive of the City and Georgetown } - - - - -	2,315
Alexandria - - - - -	7,227
Alexandria County, exclusive of the Town - - - - -	1,325

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Alexandria, Alexandria 7
Georgetown, Washington 2

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is situated in Washington City.

It may be useful to introduce here THE RATES OF POSTAGE throughout the United States.

Single Letters.

Any distance not exceeding 30 Miles	6 Cents.
Over 30 and not exceeding 80	10
Over 80 and not exceeding 150	12½
Over 150 and not exceeding 400	18½
Over 400	25 cents.

Double, Triple, and Quadruple Letters, are charged at *double, triple, and quadruple* those rates.

Packets composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, are charged with single postage, for every quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

Newspapers not exceeding 100 Miles 1 Cent.

above 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$

But if carried to any Post

Office in the state in which

it is printed, whatever be

the distance, the charge is 1 Cent.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

Per sheet, not exceeding 50 Miles 1 Cent.

Over 50 and not exceeding 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$

Above 100 2

VIRGINIA.

Situation. Between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 40'$ E. and $6^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. South, North Carolina and Tennessee. East, Maryland and Atlantic ocean. West, Kentucky and Ohio.

Extent. From north to south, 220 miles ; from east to west, 370 miles.

Area. About 64,000 square miles, or 40,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. On the eastern shore, level, interspersed with swamps and meadows. In the middle, mountainous, with many rich valleys. On the west side, hilly.

Rivers. Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Matapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivannah, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Ohio, Sandy, Great Kanhaway, Little Kanhaway, Monongahela and Cheat.

Minerals. Iron, coal, limestone, and some copper, black lead, and gold.

Soil. In the low part of the state, sandy, but rich on the banks of rivers. Between the head of tide waters and the mountains pretty good. The mountains poor, but many fertile valleys. West of the mountains, generally good.

Produce. Wheat and tobacco are the staples ; corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hemp, flax, roots, grass, fruit, indigo, and some silk.

Climate. In the low country, summers hot, and winters mild. In the upper country, and among the mountains, the air is pure and the weather pleasant. To the westward, temperate.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Accomack	15,743	Drummond
Albemarle	18,268	Charlottesville
Amelia	10,594	
Amherst	10,548	New Glasgow
Augusta	14,308	Staunton
Bath	4,837	Warm Springs
Bedford	16,148	Liberty
Berkley	11,479	Martinsburg
Botetourt	13,301	Fincastle 700
Brooke	5,843	Charlestown
Brunswick	15,411	
Buckingham	20,059	New Canton
Campbell	11,001	Lynchburg
Caroline	17,544	Port Royal 1,500
Charles City	5,186	
Charlotte	13,161	Marysville
Chesterfield	9,979	Manchester
Cumberland	9,992	Cartersville
Culpeper	18,967	Fairfax
Cabell	2,717	
Dinwiddie	12,524	Petersburg 5,668
Elizabeth City	3,608	Hampton
Essex	9,376	Tappahannock 600
Faquier	22,689	Warrentown
Fairfax	13,111	Centreville
Fluvanna	4,775	Columbia
Frederick	22,574	Winchester 2,500
Franklin	10,724	Rocky Mount
Gloucester	10,427	
Goochland	10,203	
Grayson	4,941	Greensville
Greenbriar	5,914	Lewisburg
Greensville	6,858	Hicksford
Giles	3,745	
Halifax	22,133	South Boston
Hampshire	9,784	Romney
Hanover	15,082	Hanover
Hardy	5,525	Moorfields
Harrison	9,958	Clarksburg
Henrico	9,945	RICHMOND 9,735
Henry	5,611	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	9,186	Smithfield
James City	9,094	Williamsburg 1,500
Jefferson	11,851	Charles Town

Kanhaway	3,866	Charles Town
King and Queen	10,988	Dunkirk
King George	6,454	Delaware
King William	9,285	Kilmarnock
Lancaster	5,592	Jonesville
Lee	4,694	Leesburg 400
Loudon	21,338	Hungary
Louisa	11,900	Madison
Lunenburg	12,265	St. Tammany
Madison	8,381	Urbanna
Matthews	4,227	Morgan Town
Mecklinburg	18,453	Union Town
Middlesex	4,414	Christiansburg
Monongalia	12,793	Point Pleasant
Monroe	5,444	Suffolk 350
Montgomery	8,409	Cumberland
Mason	1,991	Norfolk 9,193
Nansemond	10,324	Bridge Town
New Kent	6,478	Wheeling
Norfolk County	13,679	Stannardsville
Northampton	7,474	Franklin
Northumberland	8,308	Danville
Nottaway	9,278	James Town
Nelson	9,684	Kempsville
Ohio	8,175	Haymarket
Orange	12,323	Beverly
Patrick	4,695	Lexington 400
Pendleton	4,239	Franklin
Pittsylvania	17,172	Woodstock
Powhatan	8,073	Jerusalem
Prince Edward	12,409	Fredericksburg 1,500
Princess Anne	9,498	Falmouth
Prince William	11,311	Cobham
Prince George	8,050	Jeffersonville
Randolph	2,854	Abingdon
Richmond	6,214	Leeds
Rockbridge	10,318	Newport
Rockingham	12,753	Evansham
Russell	6,316	York 700
Shenandoah	13,646	
Southampton	13,497	
Spotsylvania	13,296	
Stafford	9,830	
Surry	6,855	
Sussex	11,362	
Tazewell	3,007	
*Tyler		
Warwick	1,885	
Washington	12,136	
Westmoreland	8,102	
Wood	3,036	
Wythe	8,356	
York	5,187	
City of Richmond	9,735	
Norfolk Borough	9,193	
Petersburg	5,668	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

- Abingdon, Washington 404
 Accomac C. H. or Drummond town, Accomac 215
 Aldie, Loudon 49
 Amelia c. h., Amelia 182
 Amherst c. h. Amherst 200
 Amherst Sp., Amherst 211
 Amissville, Culpeper 86
 Annsville, Dinwiddie 178
 Aquia, Stafford 43
 Aquia Run Mills, Stafford 48
 Arnold's Old Place, Fauquier 56
 Ashe's Store, see Oakhill
 Austinville, Wythe 358
 Aylett's, K. William 121
 Bacon Castle, Surry 197
 Baird's Tavern, Buckingham 202
 Ballsville, Powhatan 190
 Barber's, Fauquier 57
 Barboursville, Orange 113
 Barnet's Tavern, Fauquier
 Barn Tavern, Southampton 175
 Barrens, Prince Wm.
 Bath c. h., or Warm Springs, Bath 222
 Battletown, Frederick 72
 Belleville, Wood
 Bent Creek, Buckingham 232
 Bentlysville, Halifax
 Berkley Springs, Berkley 110
 Bethlehem X Roads, Southampton 231
 Beverly or Randolph c. h., Randolph
 Bibb's Store, Louisa 125 [246
 Big Lock, Botetourt 262
 Big Meadows, Greenbrier
 Billup's, Dinwiddie 156
 Blacks and Whites, Nottoway 198
 Black Walnut, Halifax
 Bloomsburg, Halifax 286
 Bold Fountain, Charlotte
 Bowler's, Essex 129
 Bowling Green, Caroline 80
 Bowyer's Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier 261
 Braydon's store, Loudon
 Brick Church, King and Queen 14
 Bridgeport, Harrison
 Broadfield, Westmoreland 90
 Brooke c. h. Brooke 286
 Brownsburg, Rockbridge 193
 Brown's Store, Franklin 281
 Brown's Turnpike, Albemarle 168
 Brydie's Store, Lunenburg 225
 Buckhannan, Harrison 239
 Buckingham c. h., Buckingham 212
 Buckland, Prince William 40
 Buffalo, Mason 389
 Burtonsville, Orange 108
 Cabell c. h. Cabell 423
 Cabelsburg or New Glasgow, Amherst 195
 Cabin Point, Surry 172
 Ca Ira, Cumberland 186
 Callaghan's, Bath 247
 Campbell c. h., Campbell 274
 Cartersville, Cumberland 172
 Centreville, Fairfax 21
 Chalk Level, Pittsylvania 266
 Champ's Race Ground, Prince Wm. 33
 Charles City c. h., Charles City 154
 Charleston, Jefferson 63
 Charlotte c. h., Charlotte 236
 Charlottesville, Albemarle 144
 Chesterfield c. h., Chesterfield 139
 Chilesburg, Caroline 80
 Christianville, Mecklenburg 246
 City Point, Prince Geo. 159
 Clarksburg, Harrison 236
 Clement Town, Amelia 189
 Clover Dale, Botetourt 204
 Coal Mines, Chesterfield 140
 Cold Stream Mills, Hampshire 100
 Colesville, Chesterfield 155
 Collin's Tavern or Whiteplains, Orange
 Columbia, Fluvanna 172
 Compton's Store, see Nineveh
 Concord, Campbell 188
 Crab Bottom, Pendleton 210
 Crab Orchard, Washington 366
 Crieghton's Store, Brunswick
 Crewsville, Hanover 109
 Cross-Keys, Southampton 210
 Cuckoo-ville, Louisa 123
 Culpeper c. h., Culpeper 76
 Cumberland c. h., Cumberland 180
 Danielsville, Spottsylvania 78
 Danville, Pittsylvania 311
 Davis's, Mecklenburg 218
 Davis's Tavern, Sussex 191
 Deatonville, Amelia
 Dennis, Amelia

- Dinwiddie c. h., Dinwiddie 165
 Dixville, Henry 332
 Double Bridge, Lunenburg 233
 Dover Mills, Goochland
 Drummondtown, see Accomac c. h.
 Dumfries, Prince Wm. 34
 Dunkirk, King and Queen 118
 Edmondsburg, Caroline 100
 Elk Marsh, Fauquier 63
 Elk Run Church, Fauquier 79
 Evirrett's Bridge, Nansemond 219
 Fairfax c. h., Fairfax 15
 Fairfield, Rockbridge 191
 Falling's Waters, Berkley
 Falmouth, Stafford 56
 Farley Mills, King and Queen 148
 Farmville, Prince Edward 204
 Farnham, Richmond 146
 Fauquier c. h., Fauquier 42
 Felixville, Cumberland 182
 Ferry Hill, Mecklenburg 267
 Field's Mills, Brunswick 190
 Fincastle, Botetourt 246
 Fishing Creek, Tyler
 Fitzpatrick's Store, Nelson
 Flood's, Buckingham 218
 Fotheringale, Montgomery
 Frankfort, Hampshire 137
 Frayser's Tavern, New Kent 141
 Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania 58
 Freeport, Harrison
 Frenchton, Dinwiddie 167
 Front Royal, Frederic 92
 Gaines X Roads, Culpeper 96
 Gandaysville, Monongalia 205
 Garden's, Orange 115
 Garysville, Prince George
 Germantown, Fauquier 59
 Gholsonville, Brunswick 201
 Gibson's Store, Fauquier 77
 Giles' c. h., Giles 326
 Glenn's, Gloucester 159
 Gloucester, Gloucester 171
 Gloydsboro', Hampshire
 Goochland c. h., Goochland 132
 Gordonville, Orange
 Goshen, Loudon 35
 Granville Mills, Charles City 142
 Grasty's Store, Pittsylvania 261
 Grave Creek, Ohio
 Grayson c. h., Grayson 378
 Great Bridge, Norfolk 249
 Greenbrier c. h. or Lewisburg,
 Greenbrier 270
 Green Hill, Campbell 249
 Greenland, Pittsylvania 268
 Green Valley, Bath
 Greenville, Augusta 185
 Grimsby's, Fauquier
 Gum Springs, see Orange Springs
 Hadensville, Goochland 144
 Haley's Bridge, Greenville 205
 Haleysburg, Lunenburg 242
 Halifax c. h., Halifax 271
 Hampton, Elizabeth City 211
 Hanover c. h., Hanover 103
 Hanovertown, Hanover 134
 Harper's Ferry, Jefferson 65
 Harrisonburg or Rockingham c. h.,
 Rockingham 148
 Harrisville, Brunswick 180
 Hart's Store, Albemarle 159
 Haste River Mills, Culpeper 86
 Hay Market, Prince William 36
 Henderson's Store, Northumber-
 land 140
 Hendersonville, Nottoway 204
 Hendrick's Store, Bedford 269
 Henry c. h. see Martinsville
 Hermitage, Prince Edward 210
 Hick's Ford, Greenville 192
 Hillsboro', Loudon 51
 Hillsboro', Culpeper 104
 Holcomb's, Amelia
 Holiday Cove, Brooke
 Hollinsworth's Ferry, Mason
 Hoods, Buckingham 224
 Hooe's Ferry, King Geo.
 Hopkinsonville, Powhatan
 Horntown, Accomac 189
 Hot Springs, Bath 228
 Howell's Ferry, Charlotte 254
 Hughes, Cumberland
 Hughesville, Patrick 347
 Humbough's 100
 Hungrytown, Lunenburg 216
 Huttonsville, Randolph 233
 Inglesville, Montgomery 307
 Isabella Furnace, Shenandoah 138
 Jackson, Louisa
 Jackson's Mills, Harrison 256
 Jacksonville, Wood
 James' City, Madison 89
 Jamestown, Prince Edward 214
 Jeffersonton, Culpeper 61
 Jemappe, Caroline 70
 Jenetoe Bridge, Powhatan 167
 Jerusalem, Southampton 200
 Kanhawa c. h., Kanhawa 361
 Kelley's Store, Campbell 240
 Kelso's Store, Campbell 220
 Kenhawa Saline, Kenhawa
 Kennedy's, Brunswick
 Key's Mills, see Yancey's Mills
 Key's Tavern, Charlotte
 Kilmarnock, Lancaster 175

- King George c. h., King George 80
 King's Ferry, Monongalia
 King Wm. c. h., King Wm. 132
 King Wm. Mills, King Wm. 130
 Kingwood, Monongalia 197
 King and Queen c. h., King & Queen
 140
 Kinsale, Westmoreland 136
 Kite's Mill, Rockingham 145
 Lancaster c. h., Lancaster 168
 Lanesville, King Wm. 146
 Langhorne's Tavern, Cumberland
 Laniersville, see Gholsonville
 Layton's, Essex 98
 Lec c. h., Lee 450
 Leedstown, Westmoreland 98
 Leesburg, Loudon 35
 Lewellin Mills, Culpeper 71
 Lewisburg, see Greenbrier
 Lewis's Store, Spottsylvania 90
 Lewisville, Brunswick 410
 Lexington, Rockbridge 206
 Liberty, Bedford 254
 Lilley Point, King William 140
 Lindsay's Store, Albemarle 119
 Little Cape Casson, Hampshire
 Little Plymouth, King and Queen
 Lloyd's, Essex 389
 Lombardy Grove, see Terryville
 Loretto or Pitsville, Essex 91
 Louisa c. h., Louisa 116
 Lovington, Nelson 181
 Lucketts's, Orange
 Lunenburg c. h., Lunenburg 226
 Lynchburg, Campbell 216
 M'Farlands, Lunenburg 212
 M'Gahey'stown, Rockingham 152
 M'Wharton's Mills, Harrison
 Madison c. h., Morgan 98
 Manchester, Chesterfield 125
 Marshallsville, Mecklinburg 259
 Martinsburg, Berkeley 84
 Martin's Store, Nelson 181
 Martinsville or Henry c. h., Henry
 327
 Marysville, Campbell 249
 Matthews c. h., Matthews 194
 Mecklinburg c. h., Mecklinburg 260
 Merry Oaks, Buckingham 205
 Middlebrook, Augusta 182
 Middleburg, Loudon 44
 Middletown, Frederick 83
 Middleway, Jefferson 85
 Millboro', Bath
 Mill Creek, Berkley 93
 Miller's Tavern, Essex 127
 Mill Farm or Turner's Mill, Caro-
 line 95
 Mill Rose, Amherst 193
 Millville, King George 90
 Millwood, Frederick 64
 Milton, Albemarle 137
 Mockinson Gap, Washington
 Monongahela Glades, Monongalia
 Monroe c. h. or Union, Monroe 292
 Montague, Essex 133
 Montgomery c. h., Montgomery 298
 Moorfields, Hardy 150
 Morgansville, Nottoway 193
 Morgantown, Monongalia 219
 Morrisville, Fauquier 71
 Mount Hope, Shenandoah 97
 Mount Horeb, Nelson 170
 Mount Laurel, Halifax 256
 Mount Pleasant, Shenandoah
 Mouth of Cow Pasture, Botetourt
 Mundellsville, Shenandoah 131
 Natural Bridge, Rockbridge 221
 New Baltimore, Fauquier 44
 Newbern, Montgomery 324
 Newby's Cross Roads, Culpeper
 New Canton, Buckingham 188
 New Found Mills, Hanover 98
 New Kent c. h., New Kent 158
 New London, Campbell 238
 New Market, Shenandoah 128
 New Market, Prince William 27
 New Salem, Harrison 250
 New Store, Buckingham 219
 Newtown, King and Queen 105
 Newtown, Frederick 86
 New York, Albemarle 164
 Nineveh or Compton's Store, Frede-
 rick 84
 Nolands Ferry, Loudon
 Norfolk, Norfolk 229
 Northampton c. h., Northampton 255
 North End, Matthews 184
 Northumberland c. h., Northum-
 berland 156
 North W. R. Bridge, Norfolk 261
 Oak Grove, Lunenburg 210
 Oak Hill or Ashe's Store, Fauquier
 67
 Oaks, Hanover
 Occoquan, Prince William 24
 Offut's, Hampshire
 Orange c. h. Orange 108
 Orange Springs or Gum Springs,
 Orange 94
 Otter Bridge, Bedford 245
 Overalls, Shenandoah
 Owen's Tavern, Middlesex
 Oxford, Caroline 93
 Paddytown, Hampshire 143
 Paineville, Amelia 200

- Parham's Store, Sussex 175
 Paris, Fauquier 56
 Parkersburg or Wood c. h., Wood 329
 Patrick c. h., Patrick 363
 Pattonsburg, Botetourt 234
 Pedlar's Mills, Amherst 228
 Pendleton c. h. or Franklin, Pendleton 190
 Penn's Store, Patrick 342
 Percival's, Brunswick 191
 Perkinsonville, Amelia 192
 Petersburg, Dinwiddie 147
 Piney Grove, Southampton 215
 Pittsville or Loretto
 Pittsylvania c. h., Pittsylvania 281
 Pittsylvania old c. h. or Calland's Store, Pittsylvania 319
 Pleasant Grove, Lunenburg 236
 Pleasant Valley, Fairfax 35
 Plough and Harrow, Augusta 164
 Point Pleasant, Mason 422
 Port Republic, Rockingham 146
 Port Royal, Caroline 80
 Portsmouth, Norfolk 232
 Pottiesville, Louisa 98
 Powhatan c. h. or Scottsville, Powhatan 156
 Price's Mills, Louisa 122
 Prince Edward c. h., Prince Edward 209
 Prospect, Prince Edward 229
 Prospect Hill, Fairfax 15
 Prunty Town, Harrison 254
 Pughtown, Frederick 87
 Quarrelsville, Brunswick 195
 Raine's Tavern, Cumberland 199
 Randolph c. h., see Beverly
 Rappahannock Academy, Caroline
 Reid's Store, Campbell 258
 Richardson's, Brunswick 248
 Richmond, Henrico 124
 Richmond c. h., Richmond 122
 Rising Sun, see Timberlake's Store
 Roberts' Store, Halifax 278
 Rock Hill Mills, Fayette
 Rockingham c. h., see Harrisonburg
 Rocky Mills, Lunenburg
 Rocky Mount, Franklin 302
 Romney, Hampshire 123
 Rose Mills, Amherst
 Rough Creek Church, Charlotte 245
 Rumford Academy, King William 125
 Russel c. h., Russel 405
 Salem, Botetourt 269
 Salem, Fauquier 63
 Sandy Fork, Mecklinburg 275
 Sandy Hook, Culpeper
 Scottsburg, Halifax 268
 Scott's Ferry, Albemarle
 Scott's Cross Roads, Fairfax 12
 Shackelford's, King and Queen 161
 Sheltonboro', Pittsylvania 296
 Shelton's Store, Goochland 228
 Sheppardstown, Jefferson 74
 Sherrard's Store or Blooming Mills, Hampshire
 Short Creek, Brooke 294
 Shoulder's Hill, Nansemond
 Shrewsburg, Kenhawa
 Simonsburg, Southampton 220
 Slate Mills, Culpeper 91
 Smithfield, Isle of Wight 207
 Smith's Store, Greenville 208
 Smith's Store, Fauquier 75
 Snicker's Ferry, Frederick
 Snicker's Gap, Loudon 61
 Somerville, Fauquier
 Southerland's, Dinwiddie
 South Hill, Mecklinburg
 South Quay, Nansemond 213
 Spanish Grove, Mecklinburg 254
 Speed and Wilsons Store, Halifax 260
 Spottsylvania c. h., Spottsylvania 73
 Springfield, Loudon 31
 Springfield, Hampshire 131
 Spring Hill, Chesterfield 149
 Springhill, Fauquier
 Stafford c. h., Stafford 47
 Stafford, or Spotted Tavern, Stafford 68
 Stannardsville, Orange 118
 Staunton, Augusta 171
 Stevensburg, Culpeper 83
 Stony Point, Albemarle 173
 Strasburg, Shenandoah 96
 St. Tammany's, Mecklinburg 241
 Suffolk, Nansemond 229
 Surry c. h., Surry 187
 Sussex c. h., Sussex 175
 Sweet Springs, Monroe 267
 Tappahannock, Essex 117
 Tazewell c. h., Tazewell 365
 Teaze's Valley, Kenhawa 370
 Terryville, Mecklinburg 233
 Thompson's Store, Hanover
 Thornburg, Spottsylvania 72
 Thornton's Gap
 Thrasher's Store, Loudon 55
 Timberlake's Store, or Rising Sun, Fluvanna 160
 Tinsleyville, Goochland 173
 Traveller's Repose, Greenbrier 219
 Turners Mill, see Mill Farm

- Union, see Monroe c. h.
 Union, Loudon 58
 Union Mills, Fluvanna 168
 Upperville, Loudon 52
 Urbanna, Middlesex 149
 Variety, Nelson 179
 Vielleboro', Caroline 71
 Village Hill, Nottoway 188
 Vineyard, Mecklinburg 221
 Walkerton, King and Queen 128
 Ward's, Cabell 420
 Warminster, Amherst 168
 Warm Springs, see Bath c. h.
 Warren, Albemarle 156
 Washington, Culpeper 106
 Waterford, Loudon 42
 Wattsboro', Lunenburg 220
 Waynesboro', Augusta 171
 West Liberty, Ohio 294
 Westmoreland c. h., Westmoreland 110
 Westward Mills, Brunswick 198
 Wheeling, Ohio 302
 Wheeler's Springs, Prince Edward 232
 White Chimnies, Caroline 94
 White Post, Frederick 87
 White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier 253
 Wilderness, Orange 88
 Williamsburg, James City 155
 Wilmington, Fluvanna 182
 Winchester, Frederick 78
 Wocomico Church, Northumberland 165
 Wood c. h., Newport, see Parkersburg
 Woodrooff's, Amherst 214
 Woodstock, Shenandoah 108
 Woodville, Culpeper 97
 Wyliesburg, Charlotte 254
 Wythe c. h., Wythe 340
 Yancey's Mills, or Key's Mills
 Yanceyville, Louisa 133
 Yorktown, York 187

OHIO.

Situation. Between 38° 30' and 42° N. lat. and 3° 32' and 7° 40' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Lake Erie and Michigan Territory. South and south-east, Kentucky and Virginia. East, Pennsylvania. West, Indiana.

Extent. From north to south, 204 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area. About 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. On the north, nearly level, sloping towards Lake Erie. Middle agreeably uneven, abounding with plains. South and south-east elevated. In some places hi y.

Minerals. Iron, coal, limestone, freestone, very abundant.

Rivers. Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Miami of the lakes, St. Mary's, Au Glaize, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cayahoga, Chagrine, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneought, and Beaver.

Soil. Generally excellent, particularly in the southwest part of the state.

Produce. Wheat is the staple. Other grains, grasses, roots, and fruit in great profusion, hemp, flax, and some cotton.

Climate. Temperate and healthy. Heat of summer, moderate. Winters, mild. Spring and fall, delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adams	9	9,434	West Union 224
*Ashtabula			Jefferson
Athens	4	2,791	Athens tp. 840
Belmont	11	11,097	St. Clairsville
Butler	9	11,150	Hamilton
Cayahoga	4	1,459	Cleveland tp. 547
Champaign	9	6,303	Urbanna
*Clark			Greenville
Clermont	8	9,965	Williamsburg tp. 1,251
Clinton	3	2,674	Wilmington
Columbiana	17	10,878	New Lisbon
*Coshocton			Coshocton
*Dark			
Delaware	7	2,000	Delaware
*Erie			
Fairfield	15	11,361	New Lancaster
Fayette	4	1,854	Washington
Franklin	8	3,486	{ Franklinton tp. 916 { COLUMBUS 448
Gallia	12	4,181	Gallipolis
Geauga	8	2,917	Chardon
Guernsey	9	3,051	Cambridge
Green	6	5,870	Zenia tp. 1,429
Hamilton	11	15,258	Cincinnati tp. 2,540
*Harrison			
Highland	7	5,766	Hillsborough
*Huron			
Jefferson	15	17,260	Steubenville tp. 1,617

*Johnson			
Knox	5	2 149	Mount Vernon
Licking	7	3,852	Newark tp. 539
Madison	6	1,603	New London
*Medina			
Miami	6	3,941	Troy
*Monroe			
Montgomery	7	7,722	Dayton tp. 1,746
Muskingum	11	10 036	Zanesville tp. 2,154
Pickaway	10	7,124	Circleville
Portage	9	2,995	Ravenna
Preble	7	3,304	Eaton
*Richland			Mansfield
Ross	16	15,514	Chillicothe tp. 1,369
Scioto	9	3,399	Portsmouth
Stark	7	2,734	Canton tp. 846
Trumbull	19	8,671	Warren tp. 875
Tuscarawa		3,045	New Philadelphia
Warren	5	9,925	Lebanon
Washington	12	5,991	Marietta tp. 1,463
*Wayne			Wooster
	43	320	230,760

* Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Achor, Jefferson	Capitina Creek, Belmont
Adelphi, Ross 372	Cartwright, Fairfield
Ashtabula, Ashtabula 387	Cats Creek Mills, Washington
Athens, Athens 357	Centreville, Montgomery
Aurora, Portage 356	Chagrin River, Cayahoga 406
Austin, Ashtabula	Chardon, Geauga
Austinburg, Ashtabula 380	Charleston or Round Bottom Mills,
Bainbridge, Ross 435	Hamilton 513
Barnesville, Belmont 323	Chillicothe, Ross 417
Belpre, Washington 328	Cincinnati, Hamilton 512
Berkshire, Delaware 458	Circleville, Pickaway 435
Bethel, Clermont	Cleveland, Cayahoga 391
Big Bay Settlement, Johnson	Clinton, Knox 484
Bloomfield, Pickaway	Columbia, Hamilton 507
Boardman, Trumbull 316	Columbiana, Columbiana 321
Boat Run, Clermont 525	Columbus, Franklin 460
Bradshaw's, Belmont	Conkling's
Brookfield, Trumbull 344	Conneaut, Ashtabula 413
Brown's X Roads, Ross 444	Coshocton, Muskingum 410
Burton, Geauga 364	Crosby, Hamilton 583
Cadiz, Jefferson 315	Dayton, Montgomery 581
Cambridge, Muskingum 355	Deer Creek, Franklin 443
Canfield, Trumbull 310	Deerfield, Portage 338
Canton, Starke 472	Delaware, Delaware 449

- Denmark, Ashtabula 379
 Derby Creek, Madison 448
 Dover, Cayahoga 406
 Eaton, Preble 568
 Euclid, Cayahoga 399
 Fairfield, Columbiana 322
 Faucett's town, Columbiana 317
 Feestown, Clermont 462
 Ferguson's Ferry, Johnson
 Forks of the Muskingum, Coshoc-
 ton 411
 Fort Stephens, see Lower Sandus-
 ky Garrison
 Franklin, Warren 563
 Franklinton, Franklin 461
 Fredericktown, Knox 490
 Frithstown, Columbiana
 Gallipolis, Gallia 426
 Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawa 437
 Granville, Licking 407
 Greenfield, Highland 441
 Greenville, Dark
 Grissel's, Columbiana
 Hamilton, Butler 543
 Harpersfield, Ashtabula 385
 Hartford, Trumbull 349
 Hillsboro', Highland 452
 Hoover's Mills, Montgomery
 Hudson, Portage 368
 Huron, Huron 438
 Jefferson, Ashtabula 374
 Jefferson, see Pickaway Plains,
 Ross
 Kindall, Stark 480
 Kinsman, Trumbull 358
 Lebanon, Warren 544
 Lexington, Preble 599
 Liberty, Trumbull
 Little Beaver, Columbiana
 London, Madison
 Longbottom, Athens
 Lower Sandusky Garrison 468
 M'Cutchensville, Pickaway 428
 Madison, Geauga 380
 Madison, Hamilton
 Manchester, Adams 483
 Mansfield, Richland 493
 Mantua, Portage 349
 Marietta, Washington 317
 Mesopotamia, Trumbull 349
 Miami, Erie 500
 Middletown, Butler 557
 Milford, Clermont 517
 Milford, Hamilton 513
 Mill Creek, Cayahoga 385
 Milton, Miami 596
 Montgomery, Hamilton 528
 Morgan, Ashtabula 373
 Morristown, Belmont 323
 Mosser's, Tuscarawa 459
 Mount Pleasant, Jefferson 336
 Mount Vernon, Knox 482
 Mouth of Black River, Cayahoga
 Musquito Creek, Trumbull 340
 Musser's Mills, Columbiana 303
 Nelson, Trumbull
 Nelson, Portage
 Newark, Licking 400
 New Boston, Champaign 594
 New Haven, Huron 490
 New Lancaster, Fairfield 416
 New Lisbon, Columbiana 310
 New Market, Highland 460
 New Philadelphia, Tuscarawa 447
 Newport, Washington
 New Salem, Jefferson
 Newton, Licking
 North Bend, Hamilton 528
 Painesville, Geauga 364
 Palmyra, Portage 343
 Parkman, Geauga 341
 Pickaway Plains or Jefferson, Ross
 433
 Piquatown, Miami 607
 Pleasant, Franklin
 Point Harmer, Washington 320
 Poland, Trumbull 311
 Portsmouth, Scioto 461
 Ravenna, Portage 351
 Richmond, Ross
 Ridgeville, Warren
 Ripley, Huron 472
 Round Bottom, see Charleston
 Rutland, Gallia 395
 Salem, Columbiana 316
 Salt Creek, Muskingum
 Sandy Store, Columbiana
 Sciota Salt Springs, Ross 447
 Sharon, Ashtabula
 Smithfield, see Vernon
 Smithfield, Jefferson
 Somerset, Fairfield 398
 Springfield, Muskingum 381
 Springfield, Hamilton
 Springfield, Champaign 586
 Staunton or Troy, Miami 603
 Stedmansville, Athens
 Steubenville, Jefferson 290
 Stow, Portage 363
 St. Clairsville, Belmont 313
 Tarlton, Fairfield 431
 Thompson's Salt Works, Jefferson
 Upper Sandusky, Indian
 Urbanna, Champaign 474
 Vermillion, Huron

Vernon, or Smithfield, Trumbull 362	Williamsburg, Clermont 479
Vienna, Trumbull 339	Williamsfield, Ashtabula 364
Warren, Trumbull 331	Wilmington, Clinton
Warrentown, Jefferson 299	Wilmington, Licking
Washington, Guernsey 345	Windsor, Trumbull 356
Washington, Fayette 449	Woodsfield, Monroe
Waterford, Washington 334	Wooster, Wayne 378
Wayne	Worthington, Franklin 434
Waynesville, Warren 554	Xenia, Greene 568
West Union, Adams 475	Yellow Springs, Greene 601
Wheatsboro', Huron	Youngstown, Trumbull 317
White Eyes Plains, or Oxford, Cos- hocton	Zanesville, Muskingum 375

KENTUCKY.

Situation. Between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 5' N.$ lat. and $4^{\circ} 48'$ and $12^{\circ} 20' W.$ long.

Boundaries. On the north, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois territory. South, Virginia and Tennessee. East, Virginia. West, Illinois and Missouri territories.

Extent. From north to south, 138 miles; from east to west 300 miles.

Area. 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Generally uneven; some of it rough and hilly; towards the east spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

Rivers. Ohio, Mississippi, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

Minerals. Iron, coal, limestone, lead, copperas, alum, and salt.

Soil. Every kind, from the best to the worst. A great proportion is good, and a considerable part excellent.

Produce. Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, fruit, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton.

Climate. Agreeable. The thermometer seldom rises above 80 in summer, or falls below 25 in winter.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adair	6,011	Columbia 175
Barren	11,286	Glasgow 244
* Bath		
Boone	3,608	
Bracken	3,451	Augusta 255
Breckenridge	3,430	
Bourbon	18,009	Paris 838
Butler	2,181	
Bullett	4,311	
Clarke	11,519	Winchester 538
Casey	3,285	Liberty 33
Campbell	3,060	Newport 413
Christian	11,020	Hopkinsonville 131
Cumberland	6,191	Burkesville 106
Clay	2,398	
Caldwell	4,268	
Estill	2,082	
Fayette	21,370	Lexington 4,326
Franklin	8,013	FRANKFORT 1,099
Fleming	8,947	
Floyd	3,485	Prestonville 32
Gallatin	3,307	Port William 120
Greenup	2,369	
Green	6,735	Greensburg 132
Grayson	2,301	
Garrard	9,186	Lancaster 260
Henry	6,777	Newcastle 125
Harrison	7,752	Cynthiana 369
Henderson	4,703	Henderson 159
Harden	7,531	Elizabeth Town 181
Hopkins	2,964	Madisonville 37
Jessamine	8,377	Nicholasville 158
Jefferson	13,399	Louisville 1,357
Knox	5,875	Barboursville 55
* Lexington		
Livingston	3,674	Smithland 99
Lewis	2,357	
Lincoln	8,676	
Logan	12,123	Russelville 532
Mason	12,459	Washington 815
Mercer	12,630	Danville 432
Madison	15,540	Richmond 366
Muhlenburg	4,181	Greenville 75
Montgomery	12,975	Mountsterling 325
Nicholas	4,898	
Nelson	14,078	Beardstown 821
Ohio	3,682	Hartford 110
Pulaski	6,897	

Pendleton	3,061	Falmouth 121
Rockcastle	1,731	
Scott	12,419	Georgetown 529
Shelby	14,837	Shelbyville 424
* Union		
Wayne	5,430	Monticello 37
Washington	13,248	Springfield 249
Warren	11,937	Bowling-green 154
Woodford	9,659	Versailles 488
57	406,511	

* Laid out since the Census was taken.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.--The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Adair c. h., Adair 680	Ewingville, Christian 792
Allen c. h.	Falmouth or Pendleton c. h., Pendleton 551
Arnold's, Pendleton 551	Flagg Springs, Cumberland 680
Augusta, Bracken 514	Fleming c. h., Fleming 518
Bairdstown, Nelson 637	Flinn's Fork, Caldwell 796
Barbourville, Knox 561	Frankfort, Franklin 587
Bath c. h., Bath	Gaines, Boone
Berry's Lick, Logan 786	Georgetown, Scott 570
Boone c. h., Boone 514	Glasgow, Barren 694
Boone Station, Fayette 580	Grangerville, Harden 726
Bourbonton, see Paris	Great Crossings, Scott 575
Bowling Green, Warren 724	Greensburg or Green c. h., Green 664
Brackenridge c. h., see Hardenburg	Greenup c. h., Greenup 456
Bridgefield, Shelby 612	Greenville, Muhlenburg 761
Bullettsburg, Boone 517	Hardenburg or Brackenridge c. h., Brackenridge 700
Burkesville, Cumberland 708	Harden c. h. or Elizabethtown, Harden 662
Butler, Butler 428	Harrodsburg, Mercer 590
Campbell c. h., see Newport	Hartford, Ohio 737
Cassedy's Creek, Nicholas 533	Hazlepatch or Rice's, Knox 586
Catlettsburg, Greenup 435	Henderson, Henderson 776
Centreville, Livingston 834	Henry c. h., see New Castle
Christian c. h. or Hopkinsville 784	Hopkins c. h., see Madisonville
Cinthiana, Harrison 573	Isbellsville, 767
Clay c. h. or Manchester, Clay 666	Lancaster, Garrard 614
Covington, Campbell	Langford or Rock Castle, Rock Castle 640
Cumberland c. h. or Burkesville, Cumberland	Lewisburg, Muhlenburg 752
Danville, Mercer 600	Lewis c. h., Lewis 489
Dripping Springs, Warren 708	Lexington, Fayette 559
Eddy Grove, Caldwell 806 *	Litchfield, Grayson 620
Eddyville, Caldwell 816	Little Sandy Salt Works, Greenup 470
Elizabethtown, see Harden c. h.	
Ellisville or Lower Blue Lick, Nicholas 519	
Estill c. h., Estill 567	
Everett's House, Lewis	

Long Creek, Caldwell 815
 Long Reach, Caldwell
 Louisville, Jefferson 639
 Lower Blue Lick, see Ellisville
 Madisonville or Hopkins c. h., Hopkins 781
 Manchester, see Clay c. h.
 Martinsburg, Hopkins 791
 May's Lick, Mason 507
 Maysville, Mason 495
 Middleburg, Nelson 626
 Middletown, Jefferson 627
 Millersburg, Bourbon 532
 Minerva, Mason 506
 Morganfield, Union
 Morgan's, Muhlenburg 773
 Mount Sterling, or Montgomery c. h., Montgomery 555
 Mont Vernon, see Langford
 Mount Zion, Henderson 809
 Newcastle or Henry c. h., Henry 617
 Newport, Campbell 513
 Nicholasville, Jessamine 571
 Olympian Springs, Bath 508
 Paint Lick, Garrard 604
 Paris or Bourbontown, Bourbon 540
 Patesville, Brackenridge 715
 Portwilliam, Gallatin 578
 Pulaski, Pulaski 656
 Ramsay's Ferry, Lexington
 Richmond, Madison 592
 Rocky Ridge, Christian 796
 Russelville, Logan 749
 Salem, Livingston 838
 Shelby, Bath
 Shelbyville, Shelby 609
 Shelburne Mills, Bath
 Shepherdsville, Bullitt 659
 Slate Creek Iron Works, Montgomery 499
 Smalley's or Minerva, Bracken 508
 Smithland, Livingston 854
 Smith's Ferry, Ohio 756
 Somerset, Pulaski
 Springfield, Washington 628
 Stanford, Lincoln 632
 Stockden's Valley, Cumberland 569
 Stonesboro', Greene 649
 Thomas's, Christian 808
 Upper Blue Lick, Fleming 522
 Vanceburg, Lewis
 Versailles, Woodford 571
 Washington, Mason 499
 Wayne c. h., Wayne 650
 Williamsburg, Mason 508
 Winchester, Clarke 570
 Yellow Banks, Ohio 744

TENNESSEE.

Situation. Between 35° and 36° 30' N. lat. and 4° 26' and 13° 5' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Virginia and Kentucky. South, Georgia and Mississippi Territory. East, North Carolina. West, Missouri Territory.

Extent. From north to south, 102 miles; from east to west, 420 miles.

Area. 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Eastern part mountainous. Middle part hilly. Western part mostly level.

Rivers. Cumberland, Holstein, Tennessee, Clinch,

Notachuckey, French Broad, Hiwasse, Duck, Redfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, coal, copperas, alum, nitre, lead, and some silver.

Soil. In the eastern part, on the mountains, poor, but there are many rich valleys. It improves in the middle, and the western part is rich.

Produce. Cotton is the staple. Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, and fruit.

Climate. Among the mountains delightful. Middle, temperate and agreeable. Western part, hot in summer, and mild in winter.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Anderson	3,959	
Bledsoe	8,839	Marysville
Blount	3,259	Maryville
Campbell	2,668	
Carter	4,190	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	4,798	Tazewell
Cocke	5,154	Newport
Granger	6,397	Rutledge
Greene	9,713	Greenville
Hawkins	7,643	Rogersville
Jefferson	7,309	Dandridge
Knox	10,171	KNOXVILLE
Rhea	2,504	Washington
Roane	5,531	Kingston
Sevier	4,595	Sevierville
Sullivan	6,847	Blountsville
Washington	7,740	Jonesborough
17	101,367	

WEST TENNESSEE.

Bedford	8,242	Shelbyville
Davidson	15,608	NASHVILLE
Dickson	4,516	
Franklin	5,730	Winchester
Giles	4,546	Pulaski

Hickman	2,583	
Humphrey	1,511	
Jackson	5,401	Williamson
Lincoln	6,104	Fayetteville
Montgomery	8,021	Clarksville
Maury	10,359	Columbia
Overton	5,643	Monroe
Robertson	7,270	Springfield
Rutherford	10,265	Jefferson
Sumner	13,792	Gallatin
Smith	11,649	Dixon's Springs
Stuart	4,262	
Wilson	11,952	Lebanon
Williamson	13,153	Franklin
White	4,028	Sparta
Warren	5,725	M ^c Minville
21	160,360	

The following counties have been laid out since the last census was taken.

Greenville
Wayne

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Bean's Creek, Franklin	Elktown, Giles
Bean's Station, Granger 502	Fayetteville, Lincoln
Blackburn's Springs, Jackson 667	Fishingford X Roads, Bedford 803
Bledsoe c. h., Bledsoe 647	Fort Blount or Williamsburg, Smith 688
Blountsville or Sullivan c. h., Sullivan 428	Franklin, Williamson 769
Boat Yard, or Rossville, Sullivan 450	Gallatin, Sumner 725
Brookhill, Montgomery	Gordon's Ferry, Hickman 797
Burrville, see Clinton	Green Gardner, Sumner
Cairo or Cragfont, Sumner 720	Greenville, Green 474
Campbell's Station, Knox 562	Guthrie's, Greenville
Carter c. h., see Elizabethtown	Harpeth, Williamson
Carthage, Smith 693	Hartsville, Sumner 709
Charlotte, Dickson 757	Hartley's, Rhea 633
Cheeks X Roads, Hawkins 503	Hawkins c. h., see Rogersville
Clarksville, Montgomery 811	Hendersonville, Sumner 736
Clinton or Burrville, Anderson 566	Hiwassee Garrison 625
Columbia, Maury 817	Hickman c. h., Hickman 783
Cumberland Gap, Claiborne 531	Humphrey c. h., Humphrey 785
Dandridge, Jefferson 525	Interville, Maury
Dixon's Springs, Smith 704	Jackson c. h., Jackson 680
Dover or Stuart c. h., Stuart 856	Jefferson, Rutherford 722
Dunlapville, Roane 597	Jonesboro', Washington 449
Elizabethtown or Carter c. h., Carter 450	Kavanaugh, Wilson 709
	Kingston, Roane 587
	Knoxville, Knox 547

- Lebanon, Wilson 729
 Liberty, Smith 780
 Lynn Creek, Giles
 M^cAllister's X Roads
 M^cBee's Ferry, Knox 532
 M^cMinville, Warren 682
 Marysville, Knox 562
 Massingales, Sullivan 439
 Metcalfsboro', Franklin
 Middletown, Sullivan 439
 Moonesburg, Hawkins
 Murfreesboro', Jefferson 704
 Nashville, Davidson 751
 Newport, Cocke 515
 Old Salt House, Lincoln 795
 Overton c. h. or Monroe, Overton
 780
 Palmyra, Montgomery 826
 Port Royal, Montgomery 799
 Pulaski, Giles 787
 Readyville, Rutherford 760
 Rhea c. h., Rhea 617
 Riceville, Roane 601
 Richland creek, Giles
 Roane's creek, Carter 516
 Rossville, see Boat Yard
 Rogersville or Hawkins c. h. Hay-
 kins 477
 Round Lick, Smith
 Rutledge, Granger 512
 Sevier c. h. Sevier 574
 Shaver, Sullivan
 Shelbyville, Bedford 790
 Sinking Springs, Overton 750
 Springfield, Robertson 779
 Stuart c. h., see Dover
 Sullivan c. h., see Blountsville
 Tazewell, Claiborne 518
 Tellico, Blount 592
 Vernon or Hickman, Hickman
 Walnut cove, Anderson 582
 Warren c. h., see M^cMinville
 Warrensburg, Greene 491
 Wayne c. h., Wayne 799
 White c. h., White 709
 White Plains, White 660
 White's Creek, Rhea
 Williamsburg, see Fort Blount
 Winchester, Franklin 746
 Wood, Warren

NORTH CAROLINA.

Situation. Between 33° 45' and 36° 30' north lat. and 1° E. and 6° 50' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Virginia. South, South Carolina and Georgia. East, Atlantic ocean. West, Tennessee.

Extent. From north to south, 120 miles; from east to west 345 miles.

Area. 45,000 square miles, or 28,800,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Below the head of tide water, low and sandy, abounding with swamps. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven; in many places hilly. Among the mountains many fertile valleys and rich scenery.

Rivers. Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Pamlico, Nuse, Black, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, cobalt, gold.

Soil. Low part, sandy and barren, but many fertile spots on the banks of rivers. In the middle, much of it good. Among the mountains poor, but some fertile valleys.

Produce. Cotton, tobacco, grain, grass, fruit.

Climate. In the low country, hot in summer. Often unhealthy in fall. Mild and agreeable in winter. In the upper country, the climate improves, and among the mountains it is delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Anson	8,831	Wadesborough
Ash	3,694	
Beaufort	7,203	Washington 600
Bertie	11,218	Windsor
Bladen	5,671	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	4,778	Brunswick
Buncombe	9,277	Ashville
Burke	11,007	Morgantown
Cabarras	6,158	Concord
Camden	5,347	Jonesburg
Carteret	4,823	Beauford
Caswell	11,757	Leasburg
Chatham	12,977	Pittsborough
Chowan	5,297	Edenton 1,500
Columbus	3,022	Whitesville
Craven	12,676	Newbern 2,467
Cumberland	9,382	Fayetteville 1,800
Currituck	6,985	Indiantown
Duplin	7,863	Sarecto
Edgecomb	12,423	Tarborough 600
Franklin	10,166	Louisburg
Gates	5,965	C. H.
Granville	15,576	Williamsborough
Green	4,867	C. H.
Guilford	11,420	Martinville 300
Halifax	15,620	Halifax
Haywood	2,780	
Hertford	6,052	Wynton
Hyde	6,029	Germantown

Iredell	10,972	Statesville
Johnson	6,867	Smithfield
Jones	4,968	Trenton
Lenoir	5,572	Kingston
Lincoln	16,359	Lincolnton
Martin	5,987	Williamston
Mecklinburg	14,272	Charlotte
Moore	6,367	Alfordstown
Montgomery	8,430	Henderson
Nash	7,268	C. H.
New Hanover	11,465	Wilmington 1,689
Northampton	13,082	C. H.
Onslow	6,669	Swansborough
Orange	20,135	Hillsborough
Pasquotank	7,674	Nixonton
Person	6,642	Roxboro'
Pitt	9,169	Greenville
Perquimans	6,052	Hartford
Randolph	10,112	C. H.
Richmond	6,695	Rockingham
Robeson	7,528	Lumberton 208
Rockingham	10,316	Danbury
Rowan	21,543	Salisbury 500
Rutherford	13,202	Rutherfordton
Sampson	6,620	C. H.
Stokes	11,645	Upper Sara
Surry	10,366	Salem 700
Tyrrel	3,364	Elizabethtown
Wake	17,086	RALEIGH 1000
Warren	11,004	Warrenton 300
Washington	3,464	Plymouth
Wayne	8,687	Waynesboro'
Wilkes	9,054	Wilkes C. H.
62	555,500	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Adams	Belford or Sill's Store, Nash 259
Albright's, Orange 327	Bensborough, Pitt 278
Alexandriana, Mecklinburg 454	Berrysville, Mecklinburg 460
Alfordsville, Robeson 387	Bethania, Stokes 376
Allemance, Guilford 334	Brinkleysville, Halifax
Allentown, Montgomery 404	Brown's Store, Caswell 277
Anderson's Store, Caswell	Brownsville, Granville 268
Ashe c. h., see Jeffersonston	Bryant's Cross Roads, Northamp-
Ashville, Buncombe 554	ton 242
Averysboro', Cumberland 322	Buckhorn Falls, Chatham
Baird's Forge, Burke 507	Buffaloe, Lincoln 454
Bath, Beaufort 324	Burrton, Rutherford 498
Beatty's Bridge, Bladen	Cabarras c. h., see Concord
Beattiesford, Lincoln 449	Campbell's Grove, Iredell 444
Beauford, Carteret 396	Carthage or Moore c. h., Moore 381

- Caswell c. h., Caswell 324
 Chappel Hill, Orange 315
 Charlotte, Mecklinburg 448
 Chatham c. h., or Pittsboro', Chatham 323
 Cherry Plains, Wake 308
 Clark's Store, Bertie 301
 Claytonville, Buncombe 579
 Clemmon's Bridge, Rowan 398
 Clover Garden, Chatham 316
 Cochran's Store, Person 284
 Coleraine, Bertie 261
 Columbus c. h., Columbus
 Concord, or Cabarras c. h., Cabarras 428
 Cowper's Hill, Robertson 397
 Cunningham's Store, Person
 Currituck c. h., Currituck 273
 Cypress Bridge, Chatham 340
 Dancy's Store, Northampton 216
 Deep creek, Pasquotank
 Dobson's Cross Roads, Stokes 367
 Donaldson's, Rowan
 Duplin c. h., Duplin 403
 Duplin old c. h., Duplin 391
 Dupreesville, Northampton 206
 Edenton, Chowan 289
 Edwards, Ashe
 Elizabeth city, Pasquotank 297
 Elizabethtown, Bladen 385
 Ellisville, Warren 241
 Enfield, Halifax 238
 Erwinsville, Rutherford 504
 Fair Bluff, Columbus
 Falls of Roanoke 230
 Fallstown, Iredell 446
 Fayetteville, Cumberland 347
 Fidlysville, Mecklinburg 486
 Fishing creek, Wilkes 460
 Fort Defiance, Wilkes 475
 Gates c. h., Gates 258
 Germantown
 Germantown, Stokes 367
 Greensboro', Guilford 346
 Greenville, Pitt 291
 Grovehill, Warren 249
 Halifax, Halifax 220
 Hamilton or Hogton, Martin 264
 Hamptonville, Surry 411
 Harrison's Store, Franklin
 Haw River, Orange 322
 Haywoodsboro', Chatham 317
 Haywood c. h., Haywood 595
 Hendersontown, Montgomery 440
 Hertford, Perquimans 305
 High Rock, Rockingham
 Hillsboro', Orange 298
 Hogton, see Hamilton
 Houstonville, Iredell 419
 Huntersville, Lincoln 484
 Huntsville, Surry 393
 Indiantown, Currituck 283
 Jamestown, Guilford 352
 Jeffersonson or Ashe c. h., Ashe 484
 Jonesburg, Camden 293
 Jones's Ferry, Northampton 220
 Jones's Store, Warren 240
 Kincannon's Works, Surry 408
 Kinston, Lenoir 365
 Laurel Hill, Richmond 387
 Leasburg, Caswell 295
 Lee's Mills, Washington 301
 Leesville
 Le May's Cross Roads or Nuttal's Store, Granville 280
 Lenox Castle, Rockingham 324
 Lexington, Rowan 399
 Lincolnnton, Lincoln 467
 Lindley's Store, Orange 316
 Log House Landing, Hyde
 Louisburg, Franklin 256
 Lumberton, Robeson 380
 M'Auley's Store, Montgomery 430
 Mackeysville, Burke 519
 M'Millar's, Ashe
 M'Queen's Store, Robeson 394
 Maconsville, Northampton 240
 Marley's Store, Sampson
 Marsh Castle, Bladen 320
 Marshallville, Anson 414
 Martinsburg, Surry
 Martinsville, Guilford 351
 Mason Hall, Orange 310
 Mattamuskeet, Hyde 380
 Mearnes' Chappell
 Merritsville or Oxford, Granville 263
 Mili Grove, Cabarras 436
 Mock's Old Field, Rowan 370
 Mohaffey's, Lincoln 461
 Montpelier, Richmond
 Montrose, Cumberland 379
 Mooresboro', Rutherford 528
 Morgantown, Burke 489
 Mount Airy, Surry 414
 Mount Mourne, Iredell 441
 Mount Pleasant, Rockingham 351
 Mount Tirzah, Person 285
 Murfreesboro', Hertford 230
 Murraysville, Buncombe 526
 Nash c. h., Nash
 Newbern, Craven 351
 New Garden, Robinson
 New Hope, Wayne 349
 New Lebanon, Camden 285
 New Market, Bertie 290

- Nicholson's house
 Nixonton, Pasquotank 311
 Norman's Store, Granville 276
 Northampton c. h., Northampton 232
 Onslow c. h., Onslow 400
 Paimyra, Martin 270
 Panther's creek, Surry 390
 Patrick's Mills, Craven 379
 Patricksville, Guilford 337
 Patterson's Store, Franklin
 Peace's House, Granville
 Phillips' Store, Nash 236
 Pitch Landing, Hertford 251
 Pittsboro', see Chatham c. h.
 Plymouth, Washington 315
 Providence, Mecklinburg 462
 Putney's Store, Northampton 209
 Raleigh, Wake 287
 Randolph c. h., Randolph 361
 Ransom's Bridge, Halifax 251
 Red House, Caswell 313
 Red Shoals, Stokes 385
 Reid's Store, Moore 345
 Richmond c. h., Richmond 402
 Rockford, Surry 411
 Rockingham c. h., Rockingham 341
 Rocky Springs, Rockingham 361
 Roxboro' or Person c. h., Person 295
 Royals, Sampson
 Rutherfordton, Rutherford 513
 Salem, Stokes 378
 Salisbury, Rowan 405
 Sampson c. h., Sampson 382
 Sandy Point, Wayne 293
 Scotland Neck, Halifax 240
 Scull Camp, Surry 400
 Sesscem's Bridge, Edgecombe 280
 Sill's Store, see Bedford
 Skinnersville, Washington 350
 Smithfield, Johnson 314
 Smithville, Brunswick 463
 Sneedsboro', Richmond 415
 Snow C. I. Works, Stokes 383
 Snowhill, Worcester 307
 Society Hill, Iredell
 South Washington
 Spring Hill, Lenoir 400
 Springville, Montgomery 451
 Stagville, Orange 283
 Statesville, Iredell 433
 Sterlingville, Granville 267
 Summerfield, Guilford 339
 Swansboro', Onslow 393
 Tarborough, Edgecombe 266
 Tate's Store, Halifax 248
 Tombstone, Bertie 291
 Trent Bridge, Jones 389
 Trenton, Jones 371
 Tyson's Store, Moore 366
 Wadesboro', Anson 429
 Warm Springs, Buncombe 586
 Warenton, Warren 231
 Washington, Beaufort 316
 Waynesboro', Wayne 339
 Waynesville, see Haywood c. h.
 Webbs, Stokes 345
 West Brook, Bladen
 Westraysville, Nash 276
 West's, Caswell
 Whitehall, Mecklinburg 457
 White Oak, Rutherford
 White Plains, Granville
 Wilkes, Wilkes 451
 Williamsboro', Granville 251
 Williams' Store, Anson 334
 Williamston, Martin 276
 Williamsville, Person 298
 Wilmington, N. Hanover 433
 Wilton, Hillsboro'
 Windsor, Bertie 283
 Winton, Hertford 242
 Woodstock, Hyde 354

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Situation. Between $32^{\circ} 6'$ and 35° N. lat. and $1^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 25'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north and north-east, North Carolina. South-east, Atlantic Ocean. South-west, Georgia.

Extent. From north to south, 162 miles; from east to west, 216.

Area. 28,700 square miles, or 18,368,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Below the head of tide waters, level and swampy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, variegated. Among the mountains, romantic and beautiful.

Rivers. Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Santee, Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, Broad, Tyger, Enoree, Saluda, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Cambahee, Coosawatchie, and Savannah.

Minerals. Iron, limestone, slate, soap-stone, rock crystal, flint, fuller's earth, emery, marl, lead, and copper.

Soil. In the low country, sandy, but exceedingly fertile in bottoms, and on the borders of rivers. In the upper country, a considerable portion of it good.

Produce. Cotton and rice are staples. Grain, grass, fruits, and roots.

Climate. In the low country the summers are hot and sultry, with mild winters. In the upper country, the summers are more temperate, and among the mountains the climate is delightful.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Abbeville	21,150	Abbeville
* All Saints		
Barnwell	12,280	
Beaufort	25,887	Beaufort 1,000
Charleston city	24,711	
Charleston district	38,468	
Chester	11,479	Chester
Chesterfield	5,564	
* Claremont		
* Clarendon		
Colleton	26,359	
Darlington	9,047	
Edgefield	23,160	
Fairfield	11,857	Fairfield
Georgetown	15,679	Georgetown 2,000
Greenville	13,133	Greenville
Horry	4,349	
Kershaw	9,867	Camden 1,000
Lancaster	6,318	
Laurens	14,982	Laurens
Lexington	6,641	
*Liberty		
*Marion		
Marlborough	4,966	Marlborough
Mason	8,884	
Newbury	13,964	Newbury
Orange	13,229	Orangeburg
Pendleton	22,897	Pendleton
* Pinckney		
Richland	9,027	COLUMBIA 1,500
Spartan	14,259	Spartanburg
* St Peters		
Sumpter	19,054	Statesburg
Union	10,995	Union
Williamsburg	6,871	Williamsburg
York	10,052	York
36	415,115	

*Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

- Abbeville c. h. Abbeville 624
 Alexander's, York 488
 Andersonville
 Ashford's Store, Fairfield 516
 Barefield's or Newsum's, Liberty 412
 Barnwell c. h., Barnwell 578
 Bachelor's Retreat, Pendleton 615
 Beaufort, Beaufort 628
 Beckamsville, Chester 480
 Belfast, Laurens 564
 Belle Air, Lancaster 471
 Bickley's Store, Abbeville 636
 Blackstocks, Chester 512
 Black Swamp, St. Peter's 412
 Blairsville, Pinckney
 Bolles' Store, Pendleton
 Boyd's, Newbury 520
 Bradleysville, Sumpter
 Brownsville, Marlboro'
 Buford's Bridge, Barnwell 592
 Cairo, Lancaster 468
 Cambridge, Abbeville 594
 Camden, Kershaw 471
 Campbell's Mills, Abbeville 617
 Carter's Crossings 474
 Centreville, Pendleton 607
 Charleston, Charleston 542
 Chatham, Chesterfield 429
 Cheraw c. h., Darlington 420
 Chester c. h., Chester 500
 Chesterfield c. h. Chesterfield 439
 Chiles, Abbeville 604
 China Grove, Georgetown 461
 Church Hill, Spartan 544
 Clough Mills, Laurens 540
 Columbia, Richland 506
 Conwayboro', All Saints 462
 Coosawhatchie, Beaufort 612
 Cross Anchor, Spartan 545
 Cross Keys, Union 553
 Crowsville, Spartan
 Darlington c. h. Darlington 445
 Devall's Store, Abbeville 642
 Dorchester, Colleton 562
 Double branches, Pendleton 590
 Dubose's Ferry 465
 Duncansville, Barnwell 585
 Dunklin's, Newbury
 Edgefield c. h., Edgefield 563
 Elim, or Parkersville, Edgefield 571
 Fairfield, Greenville
 Fork Shoals or Reedy River Shoals, Greenville 594
 Four Mile Bridge, Barnwell
 Georgetown, Georgetown 482
 Godfrey's Ferry, Marion
 Golden Grove, Greenville 584
 Goshen Hill, Spartan
 Gowen's Store, Greenville 510
 Granby, Lexington 509
 Greenville c. h., Greenville 567
 Harleesville, Marion 448
 Harrisburg, Lancaster 422
 Hatten's Ford, Pendleton 619
 Henderson's or Hopewell
 Hendersonville, Newbury 553
 Humphreysville, Union
 Huntington, Laurens 560
 Huntsville, Laurens
 Indian Fields, Colleton 570
 Indiantown, Williamsburg 498
 Jacksonboro' X Roads, Colleton 575
 Jamesville, Clarendon 511
 King Creek, Barnwell 600
 Kingstree, Williamsboro' 500
 Lancaster c. h., Lancaster 494
 Landsford, Chester Dist.
 Laurens c. h., Laurens 582
 Lewisville, Chester 487
 Longmire's Store, Edgefield 575
 Lower 3 Runs, Barnwell 627
 M'Cullochville, Union 510
 M'Danielsville, Spartan
 M'Kinstry's, Fairfield 464
 M'Linton, Abbeville 590
 Manchester, Sumpter 501
 Marion c. h., Marion 426
 Marr's Bluff, Marion 432
 Meansville, Union 515
 Mechanicsville, Darlington 432
 Millersburg, Kershaw 451
 Monticello, Fairfield 539
 Mountain Shoals, Laurens
 Mount Vintage, Edgefield 570
 Nelson's Ferry, Charleston 529
 Nesbit's Iron Works, Spartan 531
 Newbury c. h., Newbury 549
 New Hope, Spartan 548
 Oak Hall, Greenville 525
 O'Neal's, Union 561
 Orangeburg, Orange 548
 Orrsville, Pendleton 607
 Parkersville, see Elim

- Patterson's Store**, Kershaw
Pea's Store, Fairfield 499
Pendleton c. h., Pendleton 599
Peter's Pond, Edgefield 600
Pickensville, Pendleton 581
Pickensville, Union 490
Pine Hill, York 476
Pocotaligo, Beaufort 606
Pollardsville, Greenville
Poolsville, Spartan 540
Poplar Grove, or M'Morrie's Store,
 Newbury 546
Port's Ferry, Marion 430
Price's Store, Spartan 538
Rantole's
Red Bank Edisto River, Colleton
Reedy River Shoals, see Fork
 Shoals
Reedsville, Pendleton 591
Remberston, Sumpter 519
Richardson's Tavern, Edgefield 580
Richmond's, Chester 496
Ridge, Edgefield 539
Robertville, Barnwell 596
Rocky Mount, see Beckmansville.
Rogersville, Pendleton 580
Salem, Salem 514
Scuffletown, Laurens 572
Shackleford's Store or Church Hill,
 Spartan 544
Smith's Store, Spartan 544
Spartanburg, Spartan 531
Speedwell Mills, Barnwell 547
Springfield, York
Statesburg, Claremont 491
Stonesville, Greenville 580
Stony point, Abbeville 606
St. James (Santee), see Tib Winn
Sumptersville, Claremont 504
Tanner's Hill, Newbury
Thompson's Tan Yard
Thorn's Ferry, York
Tib Winn, or St. James (Santee),
 Charleston 508
Town Creek Mills, see Peter's
 Pond
Traveller's Rest, Greenville 556
Turnpike, Greenville 530
Union c. h., Union 505
Upper 3 Runs, Barnwell 600
Varenes, Pendleton 540
Vienna, Abbeville 649
Walnut Hill, Greenville
Wells, Beaufort 634
Williamsboro', Barnwell 570
Wilmington, Abbeville 575
Willow Grove, Sumpter 470
Willtown, Williamsburg 464
Winnfield or Marlboro', Marlboro'
 412
Winsboro', Fairfield 536
York c. h., York 478
Young's Store, Laurens 580

GEORGIA.

Situation. Between north lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ and 35° ; and W. long. $3^{\circ} 50'$ and $9^{\circ} 5'$.

Boundaries. On the north, North Carolina and Tennessee. North-east, South Carolina. South, Florida. East, the Atlantic Ocean. West, West Florida and Mississippi territory.

Extent. From north to south, 300 miles; from east to west, 240.

Area. About 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Below the head of tide water, low and sandy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven. The mountains in the north-west abound with picturesque scenery.

Rivers. Savannah, Ogeeche, Canuche, Altamaha, Ohoope, Oconee, Appalachy, Oakmulgee, Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahouchee, Hiowee, and Estenawry.

Minerals. Yellow ochre, near Milledgeville. Copper, near Greensburg.

Soil. In the low country, sandy, with rich lands in the swamps and on the rivers. In the upper country, various, much of it good.

Produce. Cotton the staple. Wheat and other grain, rice, and tobacco.

Climate. In the low country, hot, sultry summers. Winters, mild. Upper country, summers more temperate. Winters, agreeable. The finest climate in the United States is supposed to be about the boundary of Georgia and Tennessee.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Baldwin	6,356	MILLEDGEVILLE 1,257
Bryan	2,827	C. H.
Bullock	2,305	Statesburgh
Burke	10,858	Waynesborough 224
Camden	3,941	St. Mary's 585
Chatham	13,540	Savannah 5,215
Clarke	7,628	Athens 273
Columbia	11,242	Applington
Effingham	2,586	Ebenezer 19
Elbert	12,156	Petersburg 332
*Emanuel		
Franklin	10,815	Carnesville 78
Glynn	3,417	Brunswick
Greene	11,679	Greensborough 411
Hancock	13,330	Sparta 317
Jackson	10,569	Jeffersonton 70
Jasper	7,573	Monticello 220

Jefferson	6,111	Louisville	524
Jones	8,597	Clinton	85
Laurens	2,210	Dublin	
Liberty	6,228	Riceboro	
Lincoln	4,555	Lincolnton	108
*Madison		Danielsville	
M'Intosh	3,739	Darien	206
Montgomery	2,954	C. H.	
Morgan	8,369	Madison	229
Oglethorpe	12,297	Lexington	222
Pulaski	2,093	Hartford	
Putnam	10,029	Eatonton	180
Richmond	6,189	Augusta	2,476
Scriven	4,477	Jacksonborough	20
Tatnal	2,206	C. H.	
Telfair	744	C. H.	
Twiggs	3,405	Marion	
Walton	1,026		
Warren	8,725	Warrenton	123
Washington	9,940	Saundersville	
Wayne	676	C. H.	
Wilkes	14,887	Washington	596
Wilkinson	2,154	Irwinton	
40	254,433		

*Laid out since last census.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Alford's store, Hancock	668	Fairfield, Putnam	
Allison's store, Warren	611	Filesburg, Jackson	724
Applington, Columbia	605	Fort Hawkins	706
Athens, Clarke	690	Frederica, St. Simond's Island	740
Avarysville, Columbia	609	Goose Pond or Strong's store, Oglethorpe	654
Augusta, Richmond	587	Goshen, Lincoln	633
Birdsville, Burke	660	Grantsville, Green	662
Brownsburg, Columbia	612	Greensboro', Greene	662
Brunswick, Glynn	756	Hartford, Pulaski	
Bryan c. h., Bryan	677	High Shoals, Clarke	704
Cairnsville, Franklin	641	Irwinton, Wilkinson	670
Clarksboro, Jackson	708	Jacksonboro', Scriven	642
Clinton, Jones	695	Jeffersonton, Jackson	718
Cook's Law office, Elbert	654	Jefferson, Camden	786
Cornelius, Burke	650	Lebanon, Washington	680
Coweta	799	Lexington, Oglethorpe	672
Creek agency	737	Liberty Hall, Morgan	720
Danielsville, Madison	651	Liberty Hill, Elbert	780
Darby's, Columbia		Lincolnton, Lincoln	627
Darien, M'Intosh	723	Lockhart's, Lincoln	620
Dublin, Laurens	790	Lonicard, Baldwin	
Eatonton, see Putman c. h.		Louisville, Jefferson	642
Elberton, Elbert	665		

Madison or Morgan c. h., Morgan 716	Saundersville, Washington 666
Mallory's Store, Wilkes 642	Savannah Chatham 660
Marion, Twigg 662	Shiver's Mills, Warren
Milledgeville, Baldwin 673	Shoals of Ogechee, Warren 675
Mill Haven, Scriven 633	Sparta, Hancock 651
Mitchell's store, Oglethorpe 678	Spring Hill, Jefferson 706
Montgomery c. h. or Cyprus creek, Montgomery 792	St. Mary's, Camden 811
Monticello, Jasper 741	Sunbury, Liberty 702
Mount Vernon, Oglethorpe 667	Sweet Water, Warren 608
Mullen's Ford, Franklin 626	Tattnal c. h., Tattnal
Petersburg, Elbert 641	Telfair c. h.
Powellton, Hancock 665	Tuckersville, Wayne
Putnam c. h. or Etonton, Putnam 693	Walkersville, Lincoln 620
Ragon's, Baldwin 680	Warrenton, Warren 629
Raysville, Columbia 617	Washington, Wilkes 632
Riceboro', Liberty 692	Watkinsville, Clarke 697
Robertsburg, Putnam	Waynesboro', Burke 617
	Whatley's Mills, Morgan 711
	Williams', Morgan
	Wrightsboro', Columbia 617

LOUISIANA.

Situation. Between 29° and 33° N. lat. and 12° and 17° W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Missouri and Mississippi territories. South, Gulf of Mexico. East, Mississippi territory, and Gulf of Mexico. West, Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west 210.

Area. 48,000 square miles, or 30,540,000 acres.

Face of the country. Level towards the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi, and abounding with swamps and prairies; towards the north-west undulating.

Rivers. Mississippi, Pearl, Iberville, Plaquemines, Wachitta, Atchafalaya, Black, Red, Teche, Vermillion, Mermento, Calcasu, and Sabine.

Soil. Generally rich and fertile.

Produce. Cotton and sugar are staples. Every kind of grain, grass, fruit, and some indigo.

Climate. The summers in the lower part are hot and sultry. The upper part more temperate. Frost in winter is seldom seen.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Populations.</i>				
Ascension	2,219	Donaldsonville 200				
Assumption	2,472					
Avoyelles	1,109					
Baton Rouge West	1,463					
Concordia	2,875	Concordia 200				
Iberville	2,679					
Interior of La Fourche	1,995					
Natchitoches	2,870	Natchitoches 600				
Ouachitta	1,077					
Ocatahoola	1,164					
Orleans	24,552	NEW ORLEANS 17,242				
Plaquemines	1,549					
Point Coupee	4,539					
Rapides	2,300	Alexandria 300				
St. Bernard	1,020					
St. Charles	3,291					
St. John Baptiste	2,990					
St. James	3,955					
St. Landre }	5048	Opelousas 150				
Opelousas }						
St. Mary's & St. Mar tin's }	7369	St. Martin's 150				
Attacapas }						
	<hr/> 76,556					
Add the four Parishes from the Mississippi Territory.						
Baton Rouge East	} 10,000	{ Baton Rouge 800				
New Feliciana			} 10,000	{ St. Francisville 400		
St. Helena					} 10,000	{ Springfield 150
St. Tammany						
26	<hr/> 86,556					

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first line in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Alexandria, Rapides 1,499	Godberry's tavern, St. John Baptist Parish 1286
Assumption, Parish of Assumption, 1322	Iberville, Iberville 1318
Attakapas, Attakapas 1412	La Fourche, Interior Parish
Balize, Plaquemine 1307	Mount Arid, St. Helena
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish 1327	Natchitoches, Natchitoches 1627
Butler's Plantation 1256	New Iberia, Attakapas
Carlin settlement, Attakapas 1327	New Orleans, New Orleans 1231
Cash Clapp settlement	Ocatahoola, Ocatahoola 1313
Concordia, Concordia 1266	Opelousas, Opelousas 1452
Donaldsonville, Ascension parish 1307	St. Francisville, New Feliciana 1328
Doyleville, N. Feliciana 1342	St. Martin's, Attakapas 1364
German coast, St. Bernard P. 1275	St. Martinsville, Attakapas 1368
	Springfield, St. Helena
	Webbsville

INDIANA.

This interesting country, lately denominated the Indiana territory, may be now considered as a *nineteenth state*, and such is the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and its commanding situation, that it will unquestionably become a very bright star in the galaxy of the republic. As it is calculated to attract considerable attention at the present moment, it may be satisfactory, in addition to the other particulars, to give the outlines of the *State Constitution*, which has been just framed by the convention.

LEGISLATURE.—*A House of Representatives and Senate.* The representatives to be elected annually, the senate every three years. Any person 21 years of age, and upwards, is eligible to be a representative—the senators must be 25 years of age. They must hold no office of profit when elected. The legislature to meet annually on the first Monday of December.

EXECUTIVE.—*A Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.*—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for three years, and may be re-elected once. The governor to receive a compensation of *one thousand dollars per annum*; the lieutenant-governor *two dollars per day* while the legislature is in session.

JUDICIARY.—*A Supreme and Circuit Court.* The supreme court to be composed of *three judges*, to be appointed by the governor and senate for *seven years*; to have appellate jurisdiction, and to sit at the seat of government, with a salary not exceeding *eight hundred dollars per annum*. The circuit courts to consist of a *presiding judge*, and *two associates*, who are to hold courts in each county. The presiding judge to be appointed by the joint ballot of the legislature for *seven years*; and the associates to be elected for seven years by the people.

Sheriffs, Clerks, and Justices, are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years—the clerks and justices for seven years.

Militia Officers to be elected by those subject to militia duty; all above colonel, by the commissioned officers.

A State Bank to be established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have 30,000 dollars in specie, each, before they go into operation.

Involuntary slavery is for ever excluded. The Constitution may be amended in 12 years, but never so as to permit of slavery.

CORYDON is to be the seat of government for nine years.

In passing the act for erecting the Indiana territory into a state, congress appropriated, in addition to the school section, an *entire township* of land for the support of a seminary of learning; and *four sections* for fixing the seat of the state government.

Situation. Between N. lat. 37° 45' and 41° 52', and W. long. 7° 40' and 10° 47'.

Boundaries. On the north, Michigan territory, Lake Michigan, and North-west territory. South, Kentucky. East, Ohio. West, Illinois territory.

Extent. From north to south 240 miles; from east to west 138 miles.

Area. 34,000 square miles, or 21,760,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Hilly, not mountainous. Scenery rich and variegated. Abounding with plains and large prairies.

Rivers. Ohio, Wabash, White Water, Tippecanoe, Illinois, and St. Joseph's.

Minerals. Coal, limestone, freestone, salt, and silver.

Soil. Generally rich and fertile.

Produce. Grain, grass, fruit,—in the south, cotton.

Climate. Temperate and pleasant.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Populations.</i>
Clark	5,760	Jeffersonville 239
Dearborn	7,310	Lawrenceburg 165
* Franklin		
* Gibson—divided into Gibson, Posey, and Warwick		
Harrison	3,595	CORYDON
* Jefferson		
Knox	7,945	Vincennes 670
* Switzerland		Vevay
* Washington		Salem
* Wayne		
10	24,520	

The population by the state census taken last spring is about 69,000.
Princeton—County seat of Gibson.

* Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Allen's Ferry, Dearborn 550	Lexington, Jefferson
Brookville or Franklin C. H., Franklin	Lindley Mills, Washington
Charleston, Clark 630	Loughery, Dearborn
Columbia, Gibson	Madison, Jefferson 590
Corydon, Harrison 666	Nichols' Inn, Dearborn
Emersonville, Gibson 804	Provine, Clark 640
Fleming's, Washington	Salem, Washington
Georgetown	Salisbury, Wayne
Hazleton's Ferry, Gibson	Smockville, Jefferson 610
Jeffersonville, Clark 638	Valonia, Washington
Laurenceburg, Dearborn 535	Vevay, Jefferson 570
Leviston's, Franklin	Vincennes, Knox 774
	White Oak Springs, Gibson

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

This is a most elegant country, and will increase in population and wealth very fast. A number of new counties have been laid out since the last census. The most populous part of the territory is towards Natches. It is presumed that the territory will ultimately be divided into *two states*; the Tombigby being the boundary. The western side will probably become a state next session of congress.

Situation. Between 30° 15' and 35° N. lat. and 8° and 14° 32' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Tennessee. South, Louisiana, Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico. East, Georgia. West, Louisiana and Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, 312 miles; from east to west, 324 miles.

Area. About 89,000 square miles, or 56,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Towards the south, level. To the north, elevated, and beautifully diversified. On the north-east, some spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

Soil. Generally good, in many places excellent.

Produce. Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, some sugar, and indigo.

Climate. Generally excellent. Winters mild, and summers not warmer than several degrees to the northward.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Adams	10,002	WASHINGTON 1,511
Amite	4,750	Liberty
Baldwin	1,427	
Claiborne	3,102	Gibsonspport
* Clarke		
Franklin	2,016	Franklin
* Green		
Jefferson	4,001	Greenville
Madison	4,699	
* Marion		
* Monroe		
Warren	1,114	Warren
Washington	2,920	Fort Stoddart
Wayne	1,253	
Wilkinson	5,068	Woodsville
15	40,352	

*Laid out since the census was taken.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.--The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the County, the figures point out the distance from Washington.

Amite c. h., Amite	M'Intoshville, Chickesaw Nation
Bluff Springs, Jefferson	Middle Ground
Chickesaw Agency 990	Mobile, Mobile
Chickesawhay 1078	Monticello, Marion
Choctaw Agency 1149	Natches, Adams 1264
Ellis's Ferry, ADAMS	Nixon's, Marion 1224
Estopatchy river 1090	Pascagoula 1060
Fisher's or Mount Etna, Clarke	Pinckneyville, Wilkinson 1312
Ford's, Amite 1199	Port Gibson, Claiborne 1225
Fort Adams, see Loftus Heights	Red Bluff or Smith's Old Stand, Claiborne 1194
Fort Jackson, Monroe	Republicsville, Clarke
Fort Stoddart, Washington 1036	Selsertown, Adams 1268
Fort St. Stephens, Washington 1081	St. Alban's, Claiborne
Franklin c. h., Franklin	Tensaw, Washington 1024
Greene c. h., Greene	Tuckabatchy 862
Greenville or Huntston, Jefferson 1237	Vanstown
Grindstone Ford, Claiborne 1212	Walnut Hills, Warren 1070
Hickory Flat, Madison	Warminster Cross Roads
Huntsville, Madison 1247	Warrentown, Warren 1141
Lea River, Greene	Washington, Adams 1258
Liberty, Amite 1190	Wilkinson c. h., Wilkinson
M'Intosh Bluff, Baldwin 813	

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

This territory is increasing fast in population and improvements. It will be seen by the statistical table, that *four new counties* have been laid out since last census ; and it will be observed on the map, that 3,500,000 acres of land (a space as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island) are to be located here for the soldiers who fought in the last war. The chance is, that this territory will soon become a state, and it will be one of the most important in the Union.

Situation. Between 37° and 41° 45' N. lat. and 10° 15' and 14° 15' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, the North-west territory. South, Kentucky and Missouri territory. East, Indiana territory. West, Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, 306 miles ; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area. 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres.

Face of the Country. In the south, level. To the north, elevated and hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers. Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Stony.

Minerals. Coal, salt, flint, copper, lead, iron.

Soil. Generally fertile.

Produce. Grain, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and southern part, cotton.

Climate. Temperate and agreeable.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
* Edward		
* Johnson		
* Madison		
Randolph	7,275	Kaskaskia 622
St. Clair	5,007	
* Wabash		
6	<hr/> 12,282	

*Laid out since last Census.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-Office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Beaucoup, Randolph	Kaskaskia, Randolph 920
Big Muddy Creek	Madison c. h., Madison
Belleville, St. Clair	Miller's Ferry, Randolph 815
Black Heath, Randolph 946	New Albany
Cahokia, St. Clair 979	Rising Sun, Dearborn
Clinton Hill 967	Saline 823
Codd's Ferry, Wabash	Shawnee town 811
Edward c. h., Edward	Sidney Grove, Randolph 937
Johnson c. h., Johnson	

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 45'$ and $45^{\circ} 35'$ N. lat.; and $5^{\circ} 5'$ and $8^{\circ} 18'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, the straits of Michillimackinac. South, Ohio and Indiana. East, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and Upper Canada. West, Lake Michigan.

Extent. From north to south, 234 miles; breadth, from east to west, 138 miles.

Area. 27,000 square miles, or 17,280,000 acres.

Face of the Country. In the centre, the land is high, from whence there is a descent in all directions.

Rivers. St. Mary's, Huron, Detroit, Black, Marame, Grand, Carrion, Raisin, &c.

Soil. Generally rich and fertile.

Produce. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, fruit, &c.

Climate. Temperate and healthy. Winter lasts from the middle of November to the middle of March.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Detroit	2,227	DETROIT 770
Erie	1,340	
Huron	580	
Michilimackinac	615	
4	4,762	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the County, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Detroit, Wayne 566

Frenchtown, Raisin River 530

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

This extensive territory has not yet been organised into a regular government; but it is rising fast into importance. Colonel Hamilton's Rifle regiment, stationed at the village of Prairie de Chiens, will check and control the Indians in that quarter; and the measures that will probably be taken to settle Carver's Grant, before noticed, will form the basis of a society requiring the usual forms of government in the other territories.

Situation. Between $41^{\circ} 45'$ and $49^{\circ} 37'$ north lat. and 7° and $18^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, Upper Canada and Lake Superior. South, Indiana and Illinois territory. East, Upper Canada, and Lake Michigan. West and south-west, Mississippi river, which divides it from the Missouri territory.

Extent. From north to south, about 360 miles; from east to west 456 miles.

Area. About 147,000 square miles, or 94,080,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Generally undulating. In some places hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers. Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Monomonic, Chippeway, &c.

Soil. A great portion of it excellent.

Climate. Towards the south, pleasant. To the north, cold.

Few settlements have yet been made in this extensive region, and the inhabitants were not included in the last census.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This great country is rising fast into importance. The probability is, that it will be subdivided into districts of a convenient size, and these will be admitted as states, as soon as they have sufficient population. Two millions of acres of land are appropriated for the soldiers between the Arkansas and St. Francis, and half a million above St. Charles.

Situation. Between 26° and 49° 37' N. lat. and 12° and 49° 30' W. long.

Boundaries. On the north, unsettled country. South, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico. East, Upper Canada, North-west territory, Illinois territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi territory, and Louisiana; west, the Pacific Ocean, and south-west the Spanish internal provinces.

Extent. From north to south, about 1380 miles; from east to west about 1680 miles.

Area. About 1,580,000 square miles, or 1,011,200,000 acres.

Face of the Country. Towards the south, level. In many places overflowed by rivers. To the north, elevated, swelling out into large hills. To the north-west and west, very lofty mountains.

Rivers. Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Grand, Osage, Maramec, St. Francis, White, Arkansaw, Wachitta, Red, Sabine, Moines, Rio Colorado, Rio Bravos de Dios, Rio Guadalupe, Rio del Norte, &c. &c.

Minerals. Very abundant; particularly lead, of which there are extensive and valuable mines near St. Genevieve.

Soil. Every quality. A vast quantity of it rich and valuable.

Produce. Grain, grass, fruit, cotton, and some sugar and indigo.

Climate. In the south, warm. Middle, temperate. To the north and west, cold, On the Pacific Ocean, temperate.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns and Population.</i>
Cape Girardeau	3,888	Cape Girardeau
New Madrid	2,103	New Madrid
St. Charles	3,505	St. Charles 450
St. Louis	5,667	St. Louis 1,600
St. Genevieve	4,620	St. Genevieve
Settlements of		
Hope Field and	} 188	
St. Francis		
Do on Arkansaw	874	
7	<hr/> 20,845	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

NOTE.—The first name in the following list is the name of the Post-office, the second is the name of the county, the figures denote the distance from Washington.

Birdstown, Cape Girardeau 939	New Madrid, New Madrid 996
Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau 927	Rossville, New Madrid 890
Herculaneum 1005	St. Charles, Fairfield 1002
Mine-au-Breton 930	St. Genevieve, St. Genevieve 925
	St. Louis, Fairfield 983

SECTION IV.

A View of the British Possessions to the North and East of the United States.

THE British lay claim to a vast extent of territory, comprehending from the boundary of the United States, before described, to the north pole, and across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; but as there are no settlements, except those bordering on the St. Lawrence, it is unnecessary, in this place, to take notice of any other than the following, viz.: Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada; to which may be added, the country lying west of Upper Canada, so as to complete the view of the map.

Mr. Pinkerton, one of the best British geographers, justly remarks, "that those parts of North America which still belong to Britain, are extensive and of considerable importance, though so thinly peopled, and in such a disadvantageous climate, that they sink into insignificance, when compared with the great and flourishing territories of the United States." A view of the map, and of the statistical table annexed to it, will afford satisfactory evidence of the truth of this position, which may be further illustrated by adverting to the following particulars.

The whole British territory exhibited on the surface of the map, excluding the large waters, contains upwards of one million of square miles; yet the population, though aided by all the power and resources of the British empire, for upwards of half a century, con-

tains only between three and four hundred thousand inhabitants; while the single state of Ohio, which thirty years ago was a savage wilderness, now contains about five hundred thousand; and fifteen of the counties of the western part of New York, all settled within thirty or forty years, contains a population greater than all the Canadas.

Still, however, the British possessions are of great importance, both to the parent country and to the United States. To the former they afford a good market for many of their manufactures, and send valuable returns of raw material; and to the latter, particularly the north-east part, they afford an excellent market for the surplus produce, particularly through the medium of the commercial towns on the St. Lawrence, and in Nova Scotia.

Having taken this general view of these possessions, we shall now take a more particular account of the several sections, geographically arranged, from east to west.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is but partially exhibited on the map. The part that we see on it is situated on the east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between north latitude $47^{\circ} 43'$ and $51^{\circ} 50'$, and $18^{\circ} 30'$ and 22° of east longitude from Washington; answering to between 55° and $58^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude from London. The part exhibited is about 270 miles long by about 120 miles broad, and contains an area of 31,200 square miles, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country, as far as it is known, is

hilly and covered with forests. It is watered by several rivers, and has many large and commodious harbours. The soil, as far as it has been explored, is rocky and barren. The climate is exceedingly disagreeable; the cold is severe, and of long duration; and in summer the heat, though it continues but for a short time, is violent. The coasts are extremely subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of sleet and snow; and, excepting a short time in summer, the sky is generally overcast with thick clouds. The only vegetable production of any importance is timber, which is abundant, and is a considerable article of commerce. But the island is chiefly valuable on account of the cod-fisheries on the banks in its neighbourhood. The chief towns are St. John, Placentia, and Bonavista.

CAPE BRETON.

This island is situated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and extends from north latitude $45^{\circ} 32'$ to $47^{\circ} 05'$, and from east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$ to $17^{\circ} 18'$, answering to $59^{\circ} 42'$ and $61^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude from London. It is about 100 miles long by 80 broad; but the soil and climate are so disadvantageous, that the inhabitants are very few, probably not above 1000; chiefly attached to the fisheries.

The face of the country is covered with numerous lakes and forests. The soil has, after various experiments, been found totally unfit for agriculture. Except the hilly parts, the surface of the ground appears to have but little solidity, being every where covered with moss and water. The climate is exceedingly cold, foggy, and unwholesome. There are some veins of

coal in the island; but, with the exception of timber, it can scarcely boast a single vegetable production of value. The principal towns are Sidney and Louisburg.

ST. JOHN, OR PRINCE EDWARD.

This island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 30 miles to the westward of Cape Breton; and on the north of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from which it is divided by a narrow strait. It is about 110 miles long and 30 broad; and, being rich and fertile, contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is therefore of more importance than Cape Breton; but the climate is cold, damp, and foggy, which will for ever prevent it from being thickly settled. The chief towns are Princetown, Richmond, Charlotte, and Stukely.

To the north and east of these islands, there is a group called the *Magdalen Islands*, which, being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

We may also observe here, that the large island of *ANTICOSTI*, situated at the outlet of the river St. Lawrence, is entirely barren and uninhabited.

NOVA SCOTIA,

This is a large peninsula, extending from New-Brunswick to the Atlantic, and is about 230 miles long by 110 broad. The country along the coast is rugged and stony, but there are some good spots of land in the interior; and there are valuable mines of coal, limestone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore. The

climate is pretty similar to that of the islands already noticed ; but being further south, the winters are more mild, though the vicinity to the Banks of Newfoundland causes it to be much exposed to fogs. The province is settled by French, New Englanders, and British people ; but, except the sea-board, the settlements are very thin, the whole population probably not exceeding 50,000.

HALIFAX is the capital, and is advantageously situated on the west side of a spacious and commodious harbour, having an easy and safe entrance. It is built on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is about 320 feet above the level of the sea, and it is laid out into squares, the streets crossing one another at right angles. It contains about 1000 houses and 8000 inhabitants. The country round the town is quite sterile, the land being rocky, and the soil generally unfit for cultivation ; but its convenience as a port causes it to be pretty well supplied with provisions. It is occupied by the British as a naval station, which renders it an object of great importance to the United States.

LIVERPOOL is built on Liverpool bay, and is a commercial settlement of very considerable importance, containing about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are from the United States.

The other principal towns are Annapolis, which has of late carried on a great trade with Eastport, in the district of Maine, Onslow, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, and Shelburn ; which last was remarkable as being the great resort of British adherents during the revolutionary war. In 1783 it contained 600 families ; but it has

of late declined, the greater part of its inhabitants having returned to the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Extends from Nova Scotia to Lower Canada, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the district of Maine, being about 180 miles long and 120 broad. This province being united with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and St John's, in one military command, subject to the governor of Lower Canada, it excites no great attention either in a civil or military point of view. The soil and climate are somewhat assimilated to those of the district of Maine contiguous to it. There are a number of very extensive rivers in the interior, of which St. John's is the chief; and the soil is represented as being fertile, producing grain and grass in plenty. The inhabitants probably amount to about 45,000. St. Andrew's and St. John's are the only towns worth notice.

LOWER CANADA

Is situated upon both sides of the St. Lawrence river, and extends from north latitude 45° to 53° , and from west longitude 4° west, to $12^{\circ} 30'$ east from Washington; answering to $64^{\circ} 30'$ and 81° west from London. Its greatest length from east to west is about 750 miles, and breadth from north to south about 560. Seventy miles of this province border on New York, 90 on Vermont, 33 on New Hampshire, and 245 on the district of Maine.

The face of the country is rather hilly, and in some

places mountainous; but it contains a great deal of good soil, producing grain, and grass in abundance; and a little tobacco is raised for private use. The settlements are mostly confined to the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of the interior of the country is covered with forests; but, except in the meadows, the trees are generally of small growth.

The climate is very severe, and the heat and cold go to great extremes. The thermometer rises sometimes in summer to 98°, and in winter the mercury freezes. The winter sets in early in November, and continues till April, during which the ground is entirely covered with snow, often from four to six feet deep. In January and February the frost is so intense, that there is danger of being frost-bitten, and to guard against it the inhabitants cover the whole body with furs, except the eyes and nose.

The population is computed at about 150,000: and they carry on a very considerable commerce, which chiefly centres in the two great Canadian towns, Quebec and Montreal.

A very considerable portion of the trade of this province is derived from Upper Canada and the northern parts of the United States; and the exports, consisting chiefly of grain, flour, provisions, potash, timber, naval stores, furs, &c. have of late been very great. The imports are chiefly British goods, part of which are distributed through the northern parts of the United States.

The chief towns are Quebec and Montreal, and these being places of very great importance, demand a little more detail in description.

QUEBEC is situated on a prominent point of land, between the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea, in north latitude $46^{\circ} 52'$, west longitude from London 71° ; and east from Washington 6° . It is 80 miles distant from the nearest point in the United States, in the district of Maine—170 from Montreal—243 from Plattsburg—and 421 from Albany. The town is divided into upper and lower. The upper town stands on a high limestone rock, of great natural strength, and it is well fortified. The citadel is constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river, and is very strong; and the whole works have, of late years, been much improved.

The lower town occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gained from the cliffs, on one side, by mining, and from the river, on the other, by the construction of wharves; and this is the principal place of commerce.

In consequence of the peculiarity of situation, the streets are generally irregular and uneven; many of them very narrow, and but few of them are paved. The houses are generally built of stone, and are very rough and unsightly, the interior being plain and void of taste. The public buildings are numerous, but the greater part of them are equally void of taste and elegance with the private buildings; though much labour and expense must have been bestowed on their construction. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral church, the Jesuit's college, the seminary, the Protestant metropolitan church, the court-house, the hotel Dieu, convent of Ursulines, library, general hospital, &c. The

monastery, once a building of considerable importance, was destroyed by fire, in 1796 ; and the order became extinct.

The population appears, by the most recent accounts, to be about 15,000. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are of French extraction, who are gay and lively ; and the inhabitants generally are represented as being polite and hospitable.

The river, opposite the city, is from 900 to 1000 yards broad, and its greatest depth, at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. The flow of the tide is very strong, rising usually to eighteen feet, and at spring-tides to twenty-four. The river, in winter, is frequently frozen over, when the scene becomes very amusing and interesting, affording the country people, on the south side, an opportunity of bringing their produce to market over the ice ; and presenting a field for the exercise of the citizens, who are frequently seen driving their horses and carriages on the frozen surface of the river. Below the town, the river widens out into a spacious basin, capable of containing a vast quantity of shipping. Immediately below this it is divided by the island of Orleans into two streams, from whence it widens out to ten or twelve miles, continuing to increase till it reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 170 miles wide, and discharges one of the largest collections of fresh water on the surface of the globe. It is navigable with ships of the largest burden to Quebec, and with merchant vessels to Montreal. The tide flows to Three Rivers, about 70 miles above Quebec.

The view round Quebec is beautiful. To the west are the heights and plains of Abraham, rendered memorable by the battle between the French and English in 1759. To the north is the river St. Charles, of which the windings present a picturesque appearance. To the south and south-east is the river and highlands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin, Point Levi, Isle of Orleans, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent. On its approach to the St. Lawrence, the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone at the bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

MONTREAL is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in $45^{\circ} 28'$ north latitude; and longitude west from London $73^{\circ} 35'$; being east from Washington $3^{\circ} 25'$. It is 170 miles above Quebec, 500 from the sea, 40 from the nearest land in the United States, and about 200 from Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, extending from north-east to south-west, and was originally surrounded by a wall to defend it against the Indians; but it was never in a state to resist the attack of a regular army. The fortifications fell to ruin long ago, and, in pursuance of an act of the colonial legislature, they have lately been entirely demolished. The city, like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower, though the difference of level between them does not exceed fifteen feet.

The streets are sufficiently wide, and regularly disposed, crossing one another mostly at right angles, so that the city is airy and agreeable. The houses of the principal inhabitants are neat and commodious; and the store-houses, for merchandize, are spacious and secure; but many of the other houses are badly built, and have a very poor appearance. The principal public buildings are the hotel Dieu, founded in 1644; the general hospital, *place d'armes*, the cathedral, a Roman catholic and an English church, a seminary, two convents, government house, and a court of law. Anciently there were a number of gates to the city, distinguished by several names, some of which yet remain, but the walls being away, the gates are now only known by name.

The front of the city stands on an eminence of from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the river, which forms a

natural and very excellent wharf, the seat of an extensive commerce; and the environs are composed of four streets, viz. Quebec, St. Lawrence, Recolet, and St. Antoine. The city and suburbs contain about 12,000 inhabitants; and the city is in such a state of improvement that it promises to become one of the most important places on the western continent.

Montreal Island is 30 miles long, and its greatest breadth between 7 and 8; its circumference being about 70 miles. The land rises gradually from the river, and, at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, forms a mountain, about 700 feet high, from the top of which there is a fine view.

The island is divided into nine parishes, and is the seat of a very extensive population. The principal settlements, besides Montreal, are *La Chine*, so called from a project formed to penetrate across the continent to China from this place; St. Joseph, Le Saut, St. Laurent, St. Genevieve, and St. Ann.

The isle of Jesus lies to the north-west of Montreal, from which it is divided by the river des Prairies; so called from being bordered on each side by meadows. This island is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several settlements: and to the westward are two smaller islands, named *Bisart*, and *Perrot*. To the north of the isle of Jesus is the river St. John, a branch of the Outawas, or Grand River, a considerable stream, which towards the west is interspersed with such a vast variety of islands, that there appears as much land as water. To the west of this are the *Two Mountains*, and to the south of them the Outawas River extends itself into a large basin, called the lake of the Two Moun-

tains, being about 8 or 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; and, being divided into two channels by the isle Perrot, it forms a junction with the St. Lawrence in the lake St. Louis.

Lake St. Louis is only an extension of the river St. Lawrence, about 4 miles broad, and stretches to La Chine, where it contracts to the breadth of little more than half a mile, and opposite to La Prairie there are considerable rapids; below which it spreads out into a stream from one to two miles wide, interspersed with a number of islands, among which the river runs with a strong current, and it is pretty deep. It is navigable with merchant vessels to Montreal, but it requires a strong east wind to bring them up, so that the passage is very tedious; but the city, nevertheless, has great mercantile advantages. It enjoys a much more favourable climate than Quebec, the winters being six weeks shorter. The soil around it is rich and fertile, and the markets are abundantly supplied; a considerable portion of the supplies, before the war, were furnished by the United States.

The mode of navigating the St. Lawrence and Outawas upwards, is interesting. The St. Lawrence is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, about forty-nine feet long, and six across, at the broadest part. They generally carry about 9000lbs. and are conducted by four men and a guide. Each boat is supplied with a mast and sail, a grappling iron, with ropes, and setting poles. When loaded, they take their departure from La Chine, generally eight or ten together, that the crews may aid each other; and the time of performing the voyage to Kingston and back is about ten or twelve days; the distance being about 200 miles.

From twenty to thirty of these boats are kept in the service of the government, for transporting necessaries to the troops, stores for the engineer department, and presents of European manufacture to the Indian tribes.

The navigation of the Outawas, or Grand River, is performed in *bark canoes*, in a direct course to St. Joseph, on Lake Huron, and thence to the new establishment called Kamanastigua, on Lake Superior.

The other principal towns and settlements are, Isle aux Noix, St. John, Chambly, and Sorel, on the river Sorel or Richelieu; and Three Rivers, St. Suplice, St. Amr's, and Sillery, on the St. Lawrence.

UPPER CANADA

Extends from Lower Canada to Lake Winnipeg, in long. 97°, and comprehends a vast extent of territory; being from east to west about 600 miles, and about 360 on an average from north to south.—The area is about 290,000 square miles.

The settlements are chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and lakes, and present a most extensive, and in some places a thickly settled frontier to the United States. About 300 miles of this province border on the rivers and lakes opposite the Michigan territory; 150 on Lake Erie, opposite the state of Ohio; 45 opposite the state of Pennsylvania; and 380 on the state of New York.

The inhabitants are composed of French, English, and Scottish, and a great many have emigrated from the United States within these last twenty years, principally of Dutch and German extraction. The whole inhabi-

tants may be estimated at 100,000, and as the district along the lakes enjoys a pretty mild climate and good soil, they are likely to increase.

That part of the province which stretches between the lakes, lying between the 42d and 45th degree of north latitude, is by far the most valuable, and enjoys a comparatively temperate climate, the winters being generally as mild as at Philadelphia. The banks of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are beautiful, and will, in all probability, become a thickly settled country, to which, and to the adjoining states, the inhabitants of the lower provinces will be chiefly indebted for their trade.

Agriculture is pretty well understood, and the produce is abundant. A good deal of domestic manufacture is carried on, and there are some carding machines, and a few coarse woollens are made; but they are not encouraged, the genius of the government being directed to secure as many importations as possible from England.

The great leading feature in the geography of the British possessions is the gulf and river St. Lawrence, connected with the great lakes, and the navigable rivers that flow into them. They admit of the greatest inland navigation in the world, and this, to a maritime and commercial nation, like Britain, is of such importance, that we cease to wonder at the high value she sets on her North American possessions. From the view that has been exhibited, it will be perceived, that the gulf and river St. Lawrence is navigable with ships of the largest size to Quebec, nearly 700 miles from the sea. Merchant vessels ascend to Montreal, 170 miles above

Quebec. Batteaux of large size ascend to Kingston, about 200 miles above Montreal. Lake Ontario is navigable with ships of large burden, 170 miles, to the mouth of the Niagara river, and that river is navigable eight miles to Queenstown. Here there is an overland carriage to Chippeway, distant ten miles, from whence the river is navigable in large boats, 22 miles, to Fort Erie. Lake Erie is navigable with ships of large burden to Malden, 250 miles, and the navigation is continued through Detroit river, 24 miles; through Lake St. Clair 40; through Huron river 40; and through Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary, 250 miles. There is a portage by a canal of three miles at these rapids; and then Lake Superior is navigable to the grand portage leading to Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles, and to its west end, 150 miles more. The whole of this extended navigation is therefore 2337 miles; and it is all navigable with *ships* except 213 miles, of which only 10 require the use of land carriage.

Besides the direct navigation to the head of Lake Superior, there are various minor branches, some of them of great extent and importance; and there are many portages to the head waters of the western rivers. The Utawas or Grand River connects Montreal, by an inland passage, with the upper lakes, and with James's bay; and from the last, there is a continued chain of water communication to the Arctic Ocean. The grand portage connects Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the interior of the country, to a great extent; and from the head of Lake Superior, there is a short portage to the head waters of the Mississippi.

The chief towns and settlements in Upper Canada are—

YORK, the capital, situated on the north side of Lake Ontario; Newark, Queenstown, and Chippeway, on the Niagara river; Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario; and Malden and Sandwich, on the straits of Detroit.

The territory west of Upper Canada, and the coast of Labrador, though of great extent, being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

The island on the west coast, inhabited by the Wakash nation, may be considered for the present as an independent state. The inhabitants are represented as being a savage, warlike people, against whose power it will be necessary to guard, should any settlement be formed on the north-west coast.

SECTION V.

A View of the Spanish Internal Provinces, and of Florida.

THE whole of the internal provinces are exhibited on the map, together with the peninsula of California, Upper California, the unexplored country to the north-west, and a part of the vice-royalty of Mexico on the south.

The internal provinces extend from the Rio del Norte to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the north-west limits of Sinora, and to New

Mexico. The length from the south-east part to the north-west part is about 900 miles; and the breadth from north-east to south-west is about 500. The whole space is about 630,000 square miles, and comprehends the *Intendancies* of Durango in the middle, Sinora on the west, and San Louis Potosi on the east.

The face of the country is very various. On the sea coast, to the eastward, it is pretty level, but soon rises to a considerable eminence. The country in the interior is remarkably diversified, a great part of it being covered by lofty mountains. In the north-west, the mountains are in many places so high, that they are covered with perpetual snow. By viewing the map, it will be readily seen, that the greater part of the rivers that water this country, rise among these mountains. The Rio del Norte, already noticed, waters the whole north-east part, in a course exceeding 1400 miles. The Rio Colorado of the west, rises near the Rio del Norte, and pursuing a south-west passage of more than 600 miles, falls into the head of the Gulf of California. The Rio Gila rises among the mountains in the interior, and pursuing a west course of 350 miles, falls also into the Gulf of California. The only other river of note is the Hiaqui on the west, and the Rio de San Fernando, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Having taken this general view of the country, we shall now take a more minute view by intendancies, which will afford an opportunity of bringing into notice the valuable mines scattered through the country, which are generally denoted on the map by a small star.

INTENDANCY OF SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

This intendency comprehends the province of *New Santander*, and *New Leon*, in the internal provinces. On the south it extends into the vice-royalty; and in the north and east it comprehends, by the Spanish account, the province of Texas; but the whole of this territory, and all that part of New Santander which lies to the north of the Rio Bravo, is, by the Americans, considered part of the territory of the United States.— The part of New Santander lying south of the Rio del Norte, and New Leon, are the only provinces to be noticed here.

This country, as exhibited on the map, is about 160 miles square, comprehending about 25,600 square miles, and the inhabitants are computed at about 70,000.

The soil is composed of secondary and alluvial formations. The climate is very unequal. In summer it is extremely hot, and in winter the cold is very severe, particularly during the prevalence of those winds which blow over the country from the northern regions, towards the torrid zone. The sky, however, is generally pure and serene. The country is gifted by nature with the most precious productions, particularly towards the province of Zacatecas, where the mines of gold and silver are said to be very rich. It is, however, not very favourably situated in a commercial point of view, for, though there are a number of ports along the Gulf of Mexico, the depth of water seldom exceeds 12 feet.— The principal towns and settlements are, *Monterrey*, *Linares*, *Soto la Marino*, and *Remosa*.

INTENDANCY OF DURANGO.

This intendancy comprehends the provinces of *Cochauila* and *New Biscay*, together with the mountainous district, called the *Bolson de Mapimi*, which is sometimes considered as a country not conquered by the Spaniards, and sometimes as composing a part of this intendancy.

The province of *New Mexico* to the north, although separated from the intendancy of Durango by a desert, extending from the *Passo del Norte* to *Shibilleta*, is represented on the map in connection with it.

This intendancy, including *New Mexico*, extends from north to south about 1200 miles, and 450 from east to west. Its area is about 380,000 square miles; and the inhabitants amount, by the most recent accounts, to 300,000, being a little less than one to a square mile.

The soil is by no means fertile throughout this district; but there are many rich valleys, so that the country might sustain a great population. The objects of the greatest importance are the mines, of which the produce is very considerable, except in *New Mexico*, where no gold or silver has been found; but there is in that province an extensive copper mine; and in some of the mountains near *Santa Fé*, there has been found a stratum of *talc*, which is so large and flexible as to render it capable of being divided into thin flakes, of which the greater proportion of the houses in *Santa Fé*, and all the villages to the north, have their window lights made.

As this territory comprehends a great extent of latitude, the climate is very various. 'Generally speaking, the heat and cold go to great extremes; but the air is pure and serene, and there is very little rain, except at one season of the year. Pike, in treating of New Mexico, says, "No person accustomed to reside in the temperate climate of 36 and 37 degrees of north latitude, in the United States, can form any idea of the piercing cold in that parallel in New Mexico; but the air is serene, and unaccompanied by damps and fogs, as it rains but once in the year, and some years not at all. It is a mountainous country. The grand dividing ridges, which separate the waters of the Rio del Norte from those of California, border it on the line of its western limits, and are covered in some places with eternal snows, which give a keenness to the air that could not be calculated upon, nor expected, in a temperate zone."

The principal towns and settlements are *Durango*, *Chihuahua*, *St. Jean del Rio*, and *Pallalein*, in New Biscay; and *Montelovez*, *Saltillo*, and *Santa Rosa*, in Cohauila. In New Mexico the principal town is *Santa Fe*, the capital of the province.

INTENDANCY OF SINORA.

This intendency comprehends the provinces of *Sinora* and *Sinaloa*, extending in length 540 miles, and in breadth about 270. The area is about 142,800 square miles, and the population about 260,000.

The soil in this intendency is dry and sandy, except towards the Gulf of California, where it is much better; but there is very little timber in the country.—

The air is humid upon the sea coast, but dry and pure in the interior. The country abounds with gold and silver mines.

The chief towns and settlements are—In Sinora, ARISPE, the capital, *Sonora*, and *Terrante*; and in Sinaloa, the capital of the same name.

PROVINCE OF OLD CALIFORNIA.

This province embraces all the peninsula stretching from north latitude 23° to near 32° ; being nearly 700 miles long, and on an average about 70 miles broad. The area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 9000.

A chain of mountains runs through the centre of the province its whole length, of which the highest point is about 5000 feet. At the foot of the mountains the soil is sandy and stony; and, indeed, in the whole province, the soil is remarkably light and arid; vegetation is at a stand, and rain being very unfrequent, there is a general want of water. There are few springs, and, through a remarkable fatality, where they are, the rock is generally naked. In some places, however, there are springs and earth together, and where this is the case, nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil. The climate is delightful. The sky is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, generally without a cloud; or should a few clouds appear, it is only for a moment at the setting of the sun, and then they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green. No where could an astronomer find a more delightful abode than on this coast.

The principal towns and settlements are, *Loreto*, *Santa Ana*, and *San Joseph*.

INTENDANCY OF NEW CALIFORNIA.

This intendancy extends from near north latitude 32°, to the bay of St. Francisco, in latitude 38°; and from the mountains, as exhibited on the map, to the sea; being about 450 miles long, and an average breadth of 110. Its area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 16,000.

The soil of New California is much superior to that of the peninsula, and the country is well watered. The climate is much more mild than in the same parallels of latitude on the eastern coast of the continent; but the sky is often overcast and cloudy. Good wines are made all along the coast, to beyond 37° north latitude, and olives grow plentifully in the south. The face of the country is agreeably diversified, and prairies of considerable extent are situated between the coast and the mountains.

The principal settlements are, *St. Francisco*, *Monterrey*, *St. Michael*, *St. Fernando*, and *St. Diego*. **ST. CARLOS DE MONTERRY**, the capital, was founded in 1770.

The large country lying between the Californian Mountains and New Mexico, has been but partially explored. Future researches will, no doubt, make important discoveries in this quarter; and at some future day the Gulf of California, and the Rio Colorado of the west, will probably be the seats of large and important settlements.

PART OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.

The part of the vice-royalty exhibited on the map, comprehends part of *Guadalaxara*; part of *Zacatecas*; part of *St. Louis*; and part of *New Santander*. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Sinaloa, and from north latitude $22^{\circ} 50'$ to $24^{\circ} 47'$, being 414 miles long by 90 broad, and contains 35,000 square miles, and about 120,000 inhabitants.

The soil and climate of the eastern part has been noticed under the head of the intendency of San Louis Potosi. In the interior there is a high table land, and the soil is singularly arid and barren. There are a considerable number of mines, and the country abounds with soda.

The principal towns are, *New Santander*, *Fresnillo*, *Sombrerete*, and *St. Lucea*.

FLORIDA.

This province is situated on the south of the United States, and originally was divided into east and west; but the United States having, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana, claimed and taken possession of all that part situated to the westward of the Perdido river—the part that stretches between that river and the Apalachicola, is represented on the map in connection with the peninsula, under the general name of Florida.

The province, so constituted, extends from north latitude 25° to 31° ; and from longitude $3^{\circ} 30'$ to 10°

22' W. from Washington. The length from north to south is 370 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is about 350 miles; but the average breadth of the peninsula is only about 120. The area in square miles is about 58,000; and the population about 10,000, being nearly six square miles to one inhabitant.

The face of the country is, generally speaking, low and sandy. In the interior there is a ridge of sandy hills, but there is no bold scenery; while the country abounds in many places with swamps and marshes to such a degree, as to render it very unhealthy. Having such an extensive sea coast, however, on which there are a great number of fine harbours, there are many choice situations for towns, and the whole country, if cleared, drained, and cultivated, would support a very considerable population.

The largest rivers are, St. John's, and Apalachicola; but there are many smaller ones, and the bays are very numerous, and some of them very extensive.

The soil is generally sandy, but there is a great deal of excellent alluvial land on the banks of the rivers, and the intervals between the hills are many of them rich, affording excellent ranges for cattle.

There seems to be but a small supply of minerals in the country. Limestone and iron ore are found on the banks of the Apalachicola river; and there are some mineral springs.

The country being nearly surrounded by the sea, and within the range of the trade winds, enjoys a comparatively temperate climate. The summers are generally pleasant, and the winters very mild. Frost and snow are never seen, except in the northern extremity, and

there but seldom. Cattle graze in the fields all winter, and many places produce two crops in a year.

The principal towns are, *St. Augustine*, on the Atlantic, and *Pensacola*, on the Gulph of Mexico.

SECTION VI.

A View of the West Indies, and the Islands of Bahama and Bermudas.

THE West India Islands, together with part of the Spanish Maine, and part of the Bahama Islands, are exhibited on the south-east corner of the map, on a reduced scale.

The islands which have received the name of West Indies, lie between latitude 10° and 28° north, and longitude 56° and 85° west from London. The southern extremity is the island of Trinidad, and Walter's Key, to the north of the Bahama Islands, is the northern. The name West Indies was conferred upon them by the first discoverers, from a mistaken notion that they constituted a part of India, which they were in quest of. They may be classed as follows :

On the west, the large islands *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, or *Hayti*, and *Porto Rico*, with the lesser islands attached to them.

On the east, the Caribbean Islands, consisting of *Crab Island*, *St. Thomas*, *Anegada*, *Tortola*, *Santa Cruz*, *Anguilla*, *St. Martin*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Saba*, *Barbuda*, *St. Eustatia*, *St. Christopher's*, *Nevis*, *Antigua*, *Montserrat*, *Guadaloupe*, *Deseada*, *Marigalante*, *Dominica*, *Martinico*, *St. Lucia*, *Barbadoes*, *St. Vincent*, *Grenada*, *Tobago*, and *Trinidad*.

On the south, the lesser Antilles, viz. : *Margarita*, *Tortuga*, *Buenos Ayres*, and *Curaçoa*.

On the north, the Bahama Islands, consisting of *Grand Bahama, Abaco, Eleuthera, Providence, San Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Turk's Island*, and the numerous keys and small islands with which they are surrounded.

CUBA, (SPANISH.)

This noble island is about 800 miles long, by 70 broad. Its area is about 54,000 square miles, and it contains about 350,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country is exceedingly diversified and beautiful; and the soil is fertile in a high degree, producing sugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, and other articles of great value.

The chief city is *Havanna*, which contains about 25,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Juan, and San Salvador*.

JAMAICA, (BRITISH.)

This is the most valuable island possessed by the English. It is about 150 miles long, by 50 broad, containing an area of 6000 square miles, and contains a population of upwards of 300,000, of whom about 9-10ths are slaves.

The island is divided by a range of mountains, running nearly east and west throughout its whole length, in which several rivers take their rise, flowing thence in gentle streams to the sea. The whole island is distinguished by scenery of a superlative description, and the mountains are covered with extensive woods in perpetual

verdure; so that it may be said to enjoy a perpetual spring. In the interior of the country, the island is quite healthy and agreeable; but in many of the sea ports it is very unwholesome, and becomes the grave of many Europeans.

SPANISH TOWN is the seat of government; but *Kingston* is by far the largest town, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Montego-Bay*, *Savana-la-Mar*, and *Falmouth*.

ST. DOMINGO, OR HAYTI, (NEGROES.)

This beautiful island is about 320 miles long, by about 150 broad, containing about 28,000 square miles, and about 500,000 inhabitants, chiefly people of colour. It was once in such a flourishing state, that it was called the paradise of the West Indies; but the revolution, which transferred the power from European hands into that of the people of colour, has no doubt greatly altered its character.

The soil is excellent, and the island fertile in the highest degree; producing almost every variety of a vegetable nature for use and beauty, or food and luxury, which Providence has bestowed on man. But the climate is unfavourable, and in many places so fatal to Europeans, that it is probable they will never more gain an ascendancy on it.

The chief towns are, *St. Domingo*, *St. Jago*, *Port-au-Prince*, *Jeremie*, and *Cape Nichola Mole*.

PORTO RICO, (SPANISH.)

This island is about 115 miles long, by 36 broad. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and it contains about 200,000 inhabitants, the number being greatly augmented by the refugees from St. Domingo.

The island is beautiful, fertile, and well watered; and the produce is abundant, of sugar, cotton, ginger, &c. The chief town is *St. Juan*.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

These comprehend the whole of the group situated between Porto Rico and Trinidad. Their size and relative situation will be distinctly seen on the map. The largest are *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico*, which are fine islands, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. They belong to the French. *St. Martins* and *St. Bartholomew* belong to Sweden; *St. Thomas* and *Santa Cruz* belong to the Danes; and all the rest are English.

Of the English islands, *Antigua*, *Barbadoes*, and *Trinidad*, are the most important. They all furnish nearly the same kind of produce, of which sugar is the staple. They are all cultivated by slaves; and they are all severe upon European constitutions.

The population of the whole of the English islands, including Jamaica, is about 900,000.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These belong wholly to England, and are very numerous; but, excepting *Providence*, they are of no

great importance. The principal port of the whole is *Nassau*, in the island of Providence.

The island of **SAN SALVADOR**, or **GUANIHANI**, is remarkable, as being the first landing-place in America of the immortal **COLUMBUS**, who contributed so largely towards the discovery of the countries represented on this map.

BERMUDAS ISLANDS, (BRITISH.)

These islands are situated about 800 miles from the American continent, and about an equal distance between Nova Scotia and the West Indies. There are a considerable number of islands in the group, but the greater part are mere rocks. There are only four of considerable importance. The largest island is named *Bermudas*, but the capital of all the islands is situated in the island of *St. George*. The town of **ST. GEORGE**, (the capital,) contains about 500 houses. The other islands are, *St. David's* and *Somerset*.

The whole of the islands contain about 12 or 13,000 acres of very poor land, of which a small part only is in cultivation. The chief produce is, maize, culinary vegetables, and cotton.

The inhabitants amount to about 10,000, of whom nearly one half are negroes. The principal employment is ship-building, navigation, and fishing.

The climate is very fine, and as they enjoy a perpetual spring, nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in these sequestered islands. The inhabitants are said to be kind and affable to strangers, which must render a residence among them very pleasant.

Since the publication of the first edition of this work, we have received the following official returns of the population of the British West Indies, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, July 12, 1815.

Governor Baines, of Dominica, reports, that on the 19th of February, 1811, there were on the island—

Slaves	21,728
Whites	1,325
Free persons of colour	2,988

Governor Bentinck, of Demerara, states the population of this island to be—

Slaves	71,180
Whites	2,871
Free coloured	2,980

In the island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, the population was, December 13, 1810—

Whites	1,720
Free blacks	565
Free coloured	509
Black slaves	3,044
Coloured slaves	146
Foreigners	100
Grand total	6,034

St. Vincent Island contains—

Whites	827
Free coloured	646
Slaves	22,020

The Grenadines contain—

Whites	226
Free coloured	76
Slaves	2,000

Bermuda contains—

Slaves	4,794
Whites	4,755

Surinam contains—	
Whites	2,029
Free coloured and black	3,075
Slaves	51,937
Curraçoa contains—	
Whites	2,781
Free coloured	2,161
Free blacks	1,872
Slaves, coloured	690
Slaves, black	5,336
Grenada contains—	
Slaves	29,331
Whites	771
Free coloured	1,120
Martinique contains—	
Slaves	77,577
Whites	9,206
Free coloured	8,630
The births in this island in 1810 were—	
Whites	71
Slaves	1,250
Free coloured	80
Berbice contains—	
Whites	550
Coloured	240
Blacks	25,169

The slave population of Barbadoes exceeds 69,000; that of Jamaica, 319,912; and of Antigua, in 1810, 30,568.

GEOGRAPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS

HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED

BY JOHN MELISH,

And are for Sale, at the prices annexed.



TRAVELS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in the years 1806 and 1807; and 1809, 1810, and 1811, including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Britain, Ireland, and Canada. Illustrated by 8 Maps, with corrections and improvements to 1815, and a new set of coloured maps. In two volumes.—By JOHN MELISH.—Price \$6 bound, \$5 in boards.

CHARACTER OF THIS WORK.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Jefferson.

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“ The candour with which you have viewed the manners and condition of our citizens, is so unlike the narrow prejudices of the French and English travellers preceding you, who, considering each the manners and habits of their own people as the only orthodox, have viewed every thing differing from that test as boorish and barbarous; that your work will be read here extensively, and operate great good.”

Extract from the Port Folio.

“Here is a kind of phenomenon. Two whole volumes of Travels in America, without any material errors; with no palpable falsehoods; no malignant abuse of individuals; no paltry calumnies on the institutions of the United States.—The author is a plain practical man, whose observations are chiefly valuable on account of the stamp of truth and simplicity which they bear, and who has examined the United States as many others are interested in regarding it, as a safe asylum for those who are about to form either commercial or agricultural establishments. He is obviously a shrewd and sensible observer, and there is a clearness in his perceptions, and an accuracy in his details, which is very satisfactory. The second volume contains a number of highly interesting and curious statistical papers, which add much to its value; and through both volumes are interspersed a number of very well executed maps.”

THE TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, consisting of a description of the Roads throughout the United States, compiled from the best materials, and illustrated by maps.—By JOHN MELISH.—Price \$2 50 as a pocket-book, \$2 plain.

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A NEW JUVENILE ATLAS and GENERAL INTRODUCTION to the USE OF MAPS; with a Comprehensive View of the Present State of the Earth, and of the Relative Importance of its different Nations, containing the following maps, handsomely coloured, viz. Elementary Map, The World, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, United States, England, Scotland, Ireland.—Price \$5.

MAP OF WAYNE AND PIKE COUNTIES, *from actual survey*.—By JASON TERREY—with an index and explanation.—Price \$10.

This work is of peculiar importance to those holding lands in these counties, or who may want it as a model for a similar work. The map shows all the tracts, which are numbered and referred to in the index, with the warrantee's name, and the quantity of acres in each.

MAP OF THE STATE OF OHIO, *from actual survey*.—By HUGH & BOURNE.—Price \$10.

This is a most beautiful and interesting map. It exhibits the original surveys of the country, as returned into the land-offices. The *ranges, townships, and sections*, are all distinctly seen, and being numbered as in the surveys, every land-owner can discover his tract at a glance.

MAP OF LOUISIANA AND PART OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, from actual survey; and a Geographical Description of Louisiana.—By WILLIAM DARBY.—Price \$ 12.

This is a work of very great importance. There is no state in the union in which a delineation of the geography could be attended with more difficulty and labour than this. Such is the strange configuration of the country, being cut up, and infinitely diversified by bayous, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and a thousand other objects calculated to impose difficulties on the undertaking, that none but a man of uncommon industry and perseverance, aided by an enthusiastic love for the dissemination of geographical science, could have accomplished it. To those who wish to become intimately acquainted with the geography of this interesting state, the key, as it were, to the trade and prosperity of the western country, the publication of this work will be highly useful.

MEMORIAL, ON THE NATURAL, POLITICAL, AND CIVIL STATE OF COHAUILA, LEON, NEW SANTANDER, AND TEXAS.—By DON MIGUEL RAMOS DE ARISPE.—Price 50 cents.

This is a most interesting memoir, and will be found peculiarly useful in illustrating the part of the map of the Spanish possessions to which it has reference. It was originally published in Cadiz, in the year 1812. The translation was handed to the author of the Map of the United States by Dr. Mease, of this city, and it was published at the request of a number of gentlemen belonging to the Philadelphia Athenæum.

THE SINE QUA NON.—Being a map of the United States, shewing the boundaries proposed by the British commissioners at Ghent, with the documents relative to the negociation.—Price 1 dollar.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, *with the contiguous BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS*, compiled from the latest and best authorities, and accompanied by a Geographical Description.—By JOHN MELISH.—Price of the map and description, full mounted on rollers, or in the portable form, 10 dollars.

This map extends across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and embraces the most extensive and interesting view ever published in America. It combines together the result of all the geographical knowledge extant, in regard to the countries represented on its surface. The United States are from actual survey, so far as the surveys have extended; and the remainder from the best authorities, including all that is known in the pub-

lic offices. The British possessions and West Indies are delineated from the most recent maps and surveys; and the western part combines in one interesting view, the united researches of *Pike, Lewis and Clark, and Humboldt*; with a number of particulars communicated by more recent travellers.

The Geographical Description contains—

1st A brief description of the general form and features of the map; with an account of the materials from which it was constructed.

2dly. A general view of the United States; with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

3dly. A particular view of the United States, geographically arranged into states and territories; with topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population; and a complete list of the post-offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.

SHEET MAPS.—Price \$ 1 each, handsomely coloured, viz :

THE UNITED STATES.

THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, including Canada.

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AMERICA.

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THE WORLD, 50 cents.
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OCTAVO MAPS.—Price 12½ cents each, viz.:

PHILADELPHIA, and adjacent country.
NEW YORK, and adjacent country.
BALTIMORE, and adjacent country.
BOSTON, and adjacent country.
PITTSBURG, and adjacent country.
ZANESVILLE, (state of Ohio), and adjacent country.
FALLS OF NIAGARA, and adjacent country.
FALLS OF OHIO.
EAST END OF LAKE ONTARIO.
MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

BRADLEY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, 4 sheets mounted, \$10.
LATOIR'S MEMOIR OF THE WAR IN FLORIDA, \$5.
CARRIGAIN'S MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 6 sheets mounted, \$15.
THE STATE MAP OF CONNECTICUT, 4 sheets mounted, \$8.
HOWELL'S MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, 4 sheets, mounted, \$10.
The same reduced, mounted, \$5.
Do. in the sheet, coloured, \$2 50.
GRIFFITH'S MAP OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE, 3 sheets, mounted, \$8.
MADISON'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, 6 sheets, mounted, \$12.
PRICE AND STROTHER'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, \$8.

PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS.

A GENERAL CHART OF THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, with a description; intended as a Companion to the Map and Description of the United States.

This will be a work of peculiar importance to the citizens of the United States, inasmuch as it will enable them to see the general features of the world at a glance. The United States territory will be accurately delineated, and divided into States and Territories

AN UNIVERSAL SCHOOL ATLAS AND GEOGRAPHY.

Notwithstanding the multitude of school-books of this kind, the want of a new elementary standard work is still severely felt by teachers and families. Numerous applications have been made to the author of the map of the United States, to supply the defect; and he has by no means been inattentive to the subject; but he considered that he could not do justice to such a work, until he had completed the geography of that part, by far the most interesting to the youth of America, **THE UNITED STATES AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES**. That is now accomplished to his entire satisfaction, and he will immediately assume the task of executing the school Atlas and Geography, which he expects to complete in the course of the present year. The Atlas will contain the latest geographical information extant; and care will be used to make it strikingly interesting. The geography will be composed expressly for the maps, and use will be made of the latest and most authentic information.

The work will be correct, and equal to his other publications in point of execution, and the price will be moderate.

It is also proposed to publish as soon as possible, as accompaniments to the Map of the United States,

A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS, to embrace **EACH STATE AND TERRITORY** in the Union, showing the counties, post-towns, post-roads, and a multitude of minute particulars, which could not be introduced into a general map.

Also, **A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS** of other countries; and

A SERIES OF SHEET CHARTS of the most interesting waters.

These sheet maps and charts will be all uniform in plan and size, so that the possessors may bind them, or any number of them, into an **ATLAS**.

Being desirous of making this establishment embrace every thing useful relative to geography, the subject of **GLOBES** has been taken under consideration; but it is found to be so complex, that a manufacture of the best kinds could not be brought to maturity, without a degree of trouble and expense that would mate-

rially interfere with the success of the business in other respects. It is proposed, therefore, to make an arrangement with a Globe Manufactory in London, to finish a number expressly for the United States; with which view the correct geography of the country, and mode of colouring, will be transmitted from hence.

The basis on which the whole of the geography of the country rests, is **MAPS FROM ACTUAL SURVEY**, and its political subdivisions is highly favourable to the bringing them forward in the character of **STATE MAPS**.

It is quite obvious that **EVERY STATE SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN MAP**. It should be **STATE PROPERTY**, subject to the control of no individual whatever. Individuals are not equal to the task of bringing them forward, and keeping them correct. Wherever they have embarked in the business, they have lost much time and money; and unless the states embark in it, the geography of the country cannot be brought to maturity. There are very favourable symptoms that they will do this, of which we will take notice by and by; in the mean time, as the business has been much facilitated by the exertions of a number of meritorious individuals, we shall here, in addition to the partial view already taken, give a connected general view of the whole.

MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS, by *Carlton*.—Very poor engravings, and the matter defective for want of a view of the towns and villages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, by *Carrigain*.—A very meritorious map, and elegantly engraved. This is worthy of the state of New Hampshire, and should be adopted as the **STATE MAP**, the property of the state.

VERMONT, by *Whitelaw*.—This map is very similar to those of Massachusetts and Maine.

RHODE ISLAND.—Of this state there is no good map. One should be executed by the legislature.

CONNECTICUT.—A beautiful four sheet map of this interesting state, on a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an inch, has been executed by order of the legislature.

NEW YORK.—Excellent maps of this state were executed by Mr. *De Witt*, the surveyor-general. The large one, six sheets, on a scale of 5 miles to an inch; the reduced one, one sheet, on a scale of 15. The legislature of this very important and opulent state, should take its geography into their own hands, and produce a new and splendid map. *De Witt's Maps* would be an excellent basis.

NEW JERSEY.—A map of this state was lately published by a Mr. *Watson*; but it is a very inferior production, and is now out of circulation. There is a strong desire in the state to have a good map, and it is believed the legislature will take the necessary steps to bring forward a **STATE MAP**, at their next session.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The legislature of this state, at their last session, passed an act directing the formation of a new Map; and as it is believed that the plan adopted is the best that could have been devised, it is judged expedient to publish the Act, together with the Prospectus, Specimen Map, and Directions. The most appropriate place for this publication is at the close of this general view of the geography of the country; and it is hoped that it may serve as a guide to other states.

MARYLAND and DELAWARE have been noticed. Griffith's Map is a good basis, but it wants improvement. It is on the proper scale, and it would be well worth the attention of the legislature to purchase the plates, and have them improved for a new edition, which could be executed with little trouble.

VIRGINIA.—Madison's Map has been noticed. It also wants improvement. The legislature at their last session passed an act relative to a new map.

OHIO has been noticed. Hough and Bourne's map is excellent.

KENTUCKY.—Proposals have been issued by Mr. Sneed and Mr. Munsell, for the publication of a map of this state, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It will probably be a good map.

TENNESSEE.—Of this state there is no good map.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By *Price and Strothers*. A good basis, but wants improvement.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The legislature of this state passed an act at their last session, appropriating \$ 15,000 to make a survey of the country for a new map.

GEORGIA.—An excellent MS. map of this state, by Mr. *Daniel Sturgis*, is in the hands of the author of the Map of the United States, and he only waits for some additional information, before it is put into the hands of the engraver. The state of Georgia should adopt it as the basis of a STATE MAP.

LOUISIANA, by *Darby*, has been noticed.

The delineation of the geography of the several territories, will be found on the map of the United States, and *Bradley's* Map; and the local particulars will be brought forward in the Series of Sheet Maps, before noticed.

Upon the whole, we must congratulate our fellow citizens on the taste for geographical science that is every where exhibited throughout this country. We have frequently remarked that *Bradley's* Map of the United States was a better map of this country, than any map of England was of England. It is hoped that the present Map of the United States, will not suffer by comparison. A gentleman of extensive philosophical research, lately returned from Europe, asserted that the geography of this country was much better known than was that of Europe. The assertion was strictly true, and the reason is obvious. In Europe the

countries were *old* before the dawn of geographical science—a small portion of them only have been submitted to actual survey; and the governments being in the hands of a few, a few only are interested in the geography of the country. Here, on the contrary, the countries are *new*, and have nearly all been surveyed; and ALL THE PEOPLE are deeply interested in the country. IT IS THEIRS, and a correct knowledge of its geography is to them ALL-IMPORTANT.

To do the subject justice, however, requires constant exertions. The progress of society is so rapid, that important changes take place every year. Six new counties have been laid out in the state of Pennsylvania since the last census; and upwards of two hundred post-offices have been created since the last edition of the large copy of Reading Howell's map was published. The new roads and bridges are also very numerous. Greater changes still have taken place in some of the other states.

It has been already stated, that it is an object too heavy for individual enterprise, to bring forward the state maps from actual survey. This opinion is not new. In adverting to the subject in our last publication of this nature, it was observed, that "Each state should have ITS OWN MAP from actual survey. The state maps should be all on the same scale, *five miles to an inch*; and should be so managed, that the geographical lines of the whole series would correspond. Care should also be taken to keep them *constantly improved*, so as they may keep pace with the *progressive geography of the country.*"

The result of all the experience we have had since that publication, has tended to confirm the correctness of these remarks; and it is highly gratifying to find that this sentiment is gaining ground, and is likely to become general. Several legislative bodies have already paved the way for bringing forward state maps. We have already noticed the map published by the state of *Connecticut*; the measures taken by the states of *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, and those in contemplation by *New Jersey*; and we shall close this account by a view of the proceedings in relation to the NEW STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the session of 1814, Mr. Isaac Weaver, of Greencounty, a member of the senate, moved a resolution that measures might be taken to bring forward a new map of the state. This resolution passed both houses unanimously; and during the summer, the preparatory steps were taken by the secretary of the commonwealth to ascertain the best plan of procuring the materials, and publishing the map.

In the early part of 1816, the author of the Map of the United States was called upon for information regarding it, which he accordingly communicated by letter; but, viewing this as an excellent opportunity for the introduction of his favourite theory, he was induced to take a journey to the seat of the state government

on the subject. The business was new to the legislature, and involved much detail that could not be communicated by writing. It was all-important that the plan should be simple and practicable; and hopes were entertained that such a one could be arranged as would serve for a model in forwarding this branch of business generally.

On his arrival at Harrisburg, he found the governor, secretary, and all the public officers, most cordially disposed towards the map. The business was before a committee of the senate, consisting of Mr. Isaac Weaver, Mr. Lane, Mr. Foster, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Lowrie.

The liberality of the sentiments entertained by these gentlemen on the subject, afforded a favourable omen; and it soon appeared that the disposition towards the map was favourable throughout both branches of the legislature.

When all the parties engaged in a great work are in earnest, the business is soon arranged. After a short interview, the plan of the map was matured and brought before the legislature. With some slight modifications, it passed both houses by great majorities, and, receiving the governor's assent, became a law.

The secretary and surveyor-general immediately formed the contract for the publication of the map, and the most prompt measures have been taken to collect the materials. So far as it has been tested by experience, every part of the plan seems to be complete; and it is believed that this liberal proceeding of the state of Pennsylvania, will have the most beneficial effect in the dissemination of a knowledge of the geography of the western world.

AN ACT

DIRECTING THE FORMATION OF A MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same ; That the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor-general be, and they are hereby authorised, and required, immediately after the passing of this act, to contract with the deputy surveyors respectively, or with any other suitable person, or persons, on such terms as said officers may deem just and reasonable, and can be agreed upon by the parties, for the formation of a map of each of the counties within this commonwealth; which maps shall be on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch, and shall exhibit the boundary lines of the county, and of each township, the courses of the rivers, and other principal streams, the position of the mountains, the lakes, and mineral and salt springs ; the cities, towns, villages, and remarkable buildings ; the roads, noting particularly such as are turnpiked, and the distances in miles between the principal towns and remarkable places ; and that the maps so formed shall be sent as soon as convenient to the office of the surveyor-general : Provided, That the expense of procuring the said maps shall not exceed two hundred dollars for each county, unless the information, required as aforesaid, cannot be had in any of the public offices of the state, or of the proper county, in which case the said secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor-general are hereby authorised to cause such information to be obtained by actual survey, or otherwise, as they may deem most expedient, and at any expense not exceeding in the whole six hundred dollars for each county.*

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor-general, on the receipt of the said county maps, or as soon as they may deem expedient, shall contract for the publication of a Map of Pennsylvania, with some suitable person, who shall, previously to receiving any of the materials therefor, enter into bond to the governor, for the use of the commonwealth, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the services required of him by this act ; that he shall faithfully account for all sums of money advanced to him by the commonwealth ; and also of those which shall become due to the same out of the proceeds of the sale of the said map, and for the delivery of the copper-plates and all the printed maps to the surveyor-general for the time being, whenever the same shall be required by the officers aforesaid.*

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the said county maps shall have been furnished to the surveyor-general, it shall be his duty, after carefully examining and correcting the same, to cause copies thereof to be made for the use of his office, for which purpose he is hereby authorised to employ such additional clerk or clerks as he may deem necessary, and transmit the originals to the said publisher, who shall therefrom make a connected map of this commonwealth, on a scale of five miles to an inch, marking thereon so many of the particulars specified in the first section of this act, as the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor-general may believe useful, and shall cause the same to be engraved on copper, in a handsome and workmanlike manner, and shall cause such a number to be printed as the said secretary and surveyor-general may deem proper, whereof one hundred, duly coloured, mounted, and finished, shall be delivered by the said publisher to the surveyor-general.*

ral for the use of the commonwealth, and the remaining copies, together with all further copies that may be prepared, shall be sold by the said publisher on account of the commonwealth, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general, to mark on some copy of the said state map, all such further information relative to the particulars mentioned in the first section of this act, as from time to time shall be reported to him by the said deputy surveyors, or other persons, and he shall furnish to each of the deputy surveyors of this commonwealth, a copy of the said map, which shall form part of his official papers, to be delivered to his successor; and it shall be the duty of the said deputy surveyors to report to the surveyor-general all alterations or additions with regard to the several particulars above mentioned, which may from time to time take place within their respective counties.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said publisher, under the direction and control of the secretary and surveyor-general, to make the necessary contracts and arrangements for engraving, printing, and publishing the map, and shall for his services in drawing, or causing to be drawn the said map, in purchasing the requisite materials, superintending the engraving and printing of the map, and for all other services which he may render with regard to the construction and publication thereof, any sum which the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor-general may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding in the whole *fifteen hundred dollars*; and he shall also receive a reasonable compensation, to be fixed upon as aforesaid, for mounting, colouring, and finishing such maps as may be wanted for the use of the state, not exceeding *three dollars and fifty cents per map*, and shall render an account on oath, or affirmation, to the auditor-general, of the amount of all his disbursements on account of the map, as well as receipts of money from the sales thereof, at the end of every six months from the first publication; and shall be allowed on the amount of the sales, a commission not exceeding thirty-three and one-third per centum, and be responsible to the commonwealth for the remainder of the said amount.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the purpose of purchasing materials and paying the necessary expenses of the publication, there shall be advanced to the said publisher, any sum which the secretary of state and surveyor-general may deem reasonable, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the faithful application of which, he shall from time to time render an account to the auditor-general as aforesaid.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the accounts of all the deputy surveyors, and of the publisher, and of all other persons employed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall, after being approved of by the accountant department, be paid by the state treasurer.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor-general, shall have power to contract with the publisher of the said state map, or other persons, from time to time, for new editions of the map aforesaid, on such terms as they may deem just and reasonable, and may be agreed on by the parties. *Provided,* The same shall be made upon similar principles to those contained in this act.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the secretary and surveyor-general shall be empowered to authorise the publisher of the state map to publish the *County Maps* or any number of them separately, provided the same shall be done without any expense to the state.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general, or any deputy-surveyor duly commis-

sioned or appointed, and they are hereby required to demand, sue for, and recover from any person whomsoever in whose possession they may be found, any *records, drafts, field notes, or other papers*, made, filed, or kept by any former deputy surveyor, or which of right appertained to his office, in the same manner as the like documents may or can be recovered under the act, entitled "An act to enable persons appointed to offices of public trust, to recover official documents appurtenant to the said offices, from persons detaining the same," passed the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, from the persons therein mentioned.

REES HILL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN TOD,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved 19th March, 1816.

SIMON SNYDER.

DIRECTIONS
FOR
CONSTRUCTING THE COUNTY MAPS,
IN TERMS OF THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

1st. ASCERTAIN, as near as possible, the latitude of the seat of justice, and its longitude from Washington*; and run a true meridian line, and an east and west line through it, as in the specimen.

2d. Set off from these lines the limits of the county, on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch: taking care to ascertain the proportion that the latitude bears to the longitude in the county to be exhibited.

3d. Delineate the border exactly on the model exhibited in the specimen, and graduate the scale on the inner margin in miles of latitude and longitude.

4th. Having made these preparations, insert with geographical accuracy, the following particulars:











1. The county and township lines.
2. The rivers, lakes, and principal water courses; locate exactly the sources of the navigable waters, and designate by appropriate marks the head of boat and canoe navigation.
3. The mountains and valleys.
4. The minerals and mineral springs.
5. The cities, towns, villages, and post-offices.
6. The state roads, post roads, and principal county roads. The distances to be marked in miles along the principal roads.
7. The most remarkable public buildings, churches, mills, and manufactories.
8. The principal bridges and canals.

* The longitude of the capital is $77^{\circ} 0' 20''$ (say *seventy-seven degrees and twenty seconds*) west from Greenwich.

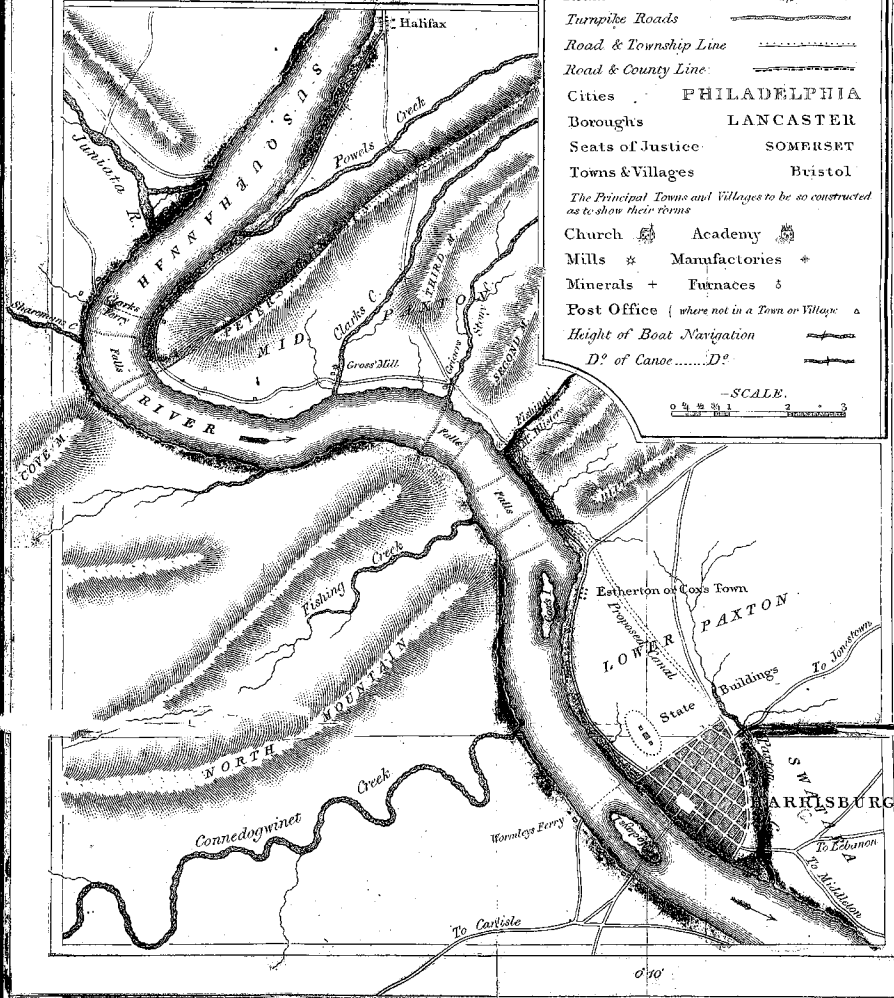
Longitude East from Washington 0° 10'

SPECIMEN
of the COUNTY MAPS to be Constructed
by virtue of an Act of the LEGISLATURE
directing the formation of
A MAP of PENNSYLVANIA

CHARACTERS and WRITING
To be used in delineating the
COUNTY MAPS.

- County Lines 
 - Township Lines 
 - Roads & Distances  2 1/2
 - Turnpike Roads 
 - Road & Township Line 
 - Road & County Line 
 - Cities PHILADELPHIA
 - Boroughs LANCASTER
 - Seats of Justice SOMERSET
 - Towns & Villages Bristol
- The Principal Towns and Villages to be so constructed as to show their towns
- Church  Academy 
 - Mills * Manufactories +
 - Minerals + Furnaces †
 - Post Office { where not in a Town or Village a
 - Height of Boat Navigation 
 - D° of Canoe D° 

—SCALE—
0 1/2 1 2



North Latitude 40°

The Longitude of the Capitol at Washington is 77.0.20' West from London...

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
STATE MAP & COUNTY MAPS
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

~~~~~  
**BY JOHN MELISH.**  
~~~~~

The act directs, that the materials for the formation of these maps *shall be collected by counties*, on a scale of *two miles and a half* to an inch ; and that they shall exhibit,

1. The county and township lines.
2. The rivers, lakes, and principal water courses.
3. The mountains and valleys.
4. The minerals and mineral springs.
5. The cities, towns, villages, and post-offices.
6. The state roads, post roads, and principal county roads. The distance to be marked in miles along the principal roads.
7. The most remarkable public buildings, churches, mills, and manufactories.
8. The principal bridges and canals.

THE STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be formed from these county maps, on a scale of *five miles* to an inch ; and will exhibit a view of the whole state, in connection with part of the adjacent states, viz. :

NEW YORK—30 miles north of the state line, showing the connecting points between the waters of the two states.

OHIO—20 miles west of the state line, showing the connection between Pennsylvania and the eastern part of that state.

VIRGINIA—All that part situated between the Ohio river and the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and that part adjacent to the southern boundary and Potomac river, to a line drawn due west of Baltimore.

MARYLAND—All that part contiguous to Pennsylvania, as far south as Baltimore.

DELAWARE—The whole of Newcastle county.

NEW JERSEY—As far east as Princeton.

On the margin of the map there will be a statistical table, containing the counties, townships, and population.

The size of the map, thus formed, will be about *six feet three inches* by *three feet nine inches*.

The map will be engraved in the very best manner, on six plates. It will be printed on fine vellum paper, and will be coloured, and mounted on rollers and varnished, or put up in the portable form, as subscribers may incline.

THE COUNTY MAPS

Will be published on the large scale on which they are originally delineated, provided there be a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expense. They will embrace the various local surveys returned from the respective districts, and will be exceedingly useful as pocket maps, affording at all times the means of obtaining a correct knowledge of the respective counties.

They will be printed on fine vellum paper, or on bank note paper, and be handsomely coloured by townships, and will be disposed of in sheets, unless otherwise specially ordered.

The works will be disposed of to subscribers on the following

CONDITIONS.

THE STATE MAP, mounted on rollers and varnished, or in the portable form, not exceeding **TWELVE DOLLARS**.

THE COUNTY MAPS, in the sheet, coloured, on fine vellum paper, or bank note paper, not exceeding from *One Dollar to One Dollar and a half*, according to the size of the counties.

The publisher proposes that the several contractors for executing the **COUNTY MAPS** shall have an agency in the disposal of the **STATE and COUNTY MAPS**, on the following terms:

1st. For disposing of the State Map, a commission of *fifteen per cent*.

2d. For disposing of the County Maps, a commission of *thirty per cent*.

The maps to be sent on the account and risk of the agent, who must also pay the carriage and incidental expenses.

The County Maps cannot be published unless there be three hundred subscribers; but if the agent is willing to contract for three hundred copies, it will not only ensure the publication, but he will be entitled to the maps at *fifty per cent*. discount; and be supplied with any quantity that may be wanted hereafter on the same terms.

