

NOTES
UPON
CANADA
AND THE
UNITED STATES.

FROM 1832 TO 1840.

MUCH IN A SMALL SPACE, OR A GREAT DEAL IN A LITTLE BOOK.

BY A TRAVELLER.

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P R E F A C E.

Much has been said against travellers generally, and American ones particularly, for their profusion of words upon irrelevant subjects, and similar occasions; very like looking for the moon with a lighted torch, or brightening the sun by illuminated tapers. But are the framers of this objection aware, or do they at all reflect, on the condition to which they would reduce those works that now, in bulk and number, demand so much time and large a space? As the minds of men are seemingly constituted, submissively yielding to the applause of the world, which they estimate in proportion to the noise that they make in it, or the share which they occupy, it is no small difficulty, nay altogether hazardous, to prescribe for or limit it. Being of this opinion, any further comment would not only be superfluous, but an intrusion on the reader, to whom it being evidently my duty, as it's certainly my desire, to be plain and simple, I would shortly say—be not too hasty in concluding, that because the work before you—quite original in its way—is small and inconsiderable, it is therefore devoid of labor or enquiry, and conclusively unfitting your attention or respect, since its great claims on both, are a pretty sure defence against rivals or competitors. On exhibiting any literary production to such a one, he uniformly observes, and the world joins issue,—Pooh! a trifle! quite easy! Bid him commit this trifle to his own memory, he hesitates, and begins to pause in his belief. Place the same quantum of blank paper before him to fill up with any similar *trifle* of his own, which let him attempt to do for a brief space only, and what think you then is his opinion of its ease? This, if it fail to instil wisdom, will at least teach us charity.

PREFACE.

Although divers of these notes, especially the concluding ones, beginning after Addenda, page 44, and headed Miscellaneous Articles, to which the reader is particularly directed, may appear to him new and startling, he is not, on that account, to receive them cavalierly; for how many events happen in his own country, let alone any other, of which history makes no mention, though familiar to the million; either that they are too numerous, or may have escaped observation. And notwithstanding that reading unquestionably furnishes us with a great variety of facts, still they can hardly be called complete, until travel has contributed those previously unknown. Finally, having taken your animadversions into serious consideration, so unequivocally shown by my present production, and endeavoured to avoid the excesses complained of, you have now an opportunity of declaring, whether the errors of my compeers may have influenced your judgment, or that the objections which you raise are indeed sincere.

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The object of this work being to compress the greatest amount of information in the smallest possible limits, free, or next to free from enlargement by detail, excepting, perhaps, its third part headed, "Miscellaneous Articles;" explains its diversity of subjects and their brevity of treatment. See also the beginning and ending of said third part, which, with the rest, including likewise "Manual of Orthoepey," occasionally alluded to, and "Appendix of Additional Articles," form about 400 closely printed pages. Some additions may be found in a subsequent production entitled, "Items on Travel, Anecdote, and Popular Errors."

NOTES

UPON

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN undertaking a journey of any magnitude, I usually enter notes in an *adversaria*. In the latter part of 1832, I made a voyage from England to Canada, which I accomplished via New York, being more agreeable and less dangerous than that of Quebec. Conceiving it possible that information obtained in this way might be of some service to others, I have been the more diligent with my *adversaria*. Aware of the general impression as to travels, I shall endeavor to profit from the knowledge, by putting myself into that sort of position, which every man is anxious to occupy who is sensible of his natural wants to day, and desirous of securing them for tomorrow. To cut this introduction short—being much averse to long ones—here follow extracts from my aforesaid *adversaria*, premising that they are plain matter-of-fact notes, occasionally, from their origin, unconnected, but, collectively, it is presumed, supporting my professions. To say more would approach the distinction which we make at table, where, on dining, a man must refrain from any liquid, though at the hazard of his life, whilst a morsel of food be in his mouth, or he is pronounced vulgar; but at breakfast or tea, though crammed to suffocation, he may deluge it with the whole contents of the tea-pot, and be still considered perfectly genteel. To facilitate reference to any particular note, as chapters in a work like this are out of the question, I have prefixed a numerical figure to each, which, like milestones on a turnpike road, may not indeed be of much importance to a charioteer, but, peradventure, of no small advantage to the pedestrian.

1. Left the London Docks Oct. 27, 1832, in the American packet Ontario, for New York, and experienced such rough weather on beating out, that on arriving off Portsmouth, one passenger, alarmed, gave up the voyage, and was there put on shore.—

2. An American packet is superior to most others, one only, for the last twelve years, having been known to founder, whilst during that period, eight of His Majesty's have been lost. As, since discontinuing wine and spirits in the cabin, the passage charges vary, I would recommend an application to the captain: if you

prefer the steerage, you will in that case require provision; but information thereon will readily be furnished you on board. Have a care that the ship is not an old one, and with a steerage six feet clear. See that the mid-hatchway communicates with the entrance, so as to afford a current of air; likewise glass inlets on deck, thereby admitting light when the hatchways, by stress of weather, are obliged to be down. Choose your berth on the windward side, about the fourth from the ladder hatchway, and the lower not the upper one. Observe if the scuppers, side outlets for letting off shipments, are quite clear and open. If upon deck when shipping a sea, seize the first rope, and hold fast until it has subsided. A wet ship, as was the Ontario, means a shipper of seas; a dry one is known by its offensive bilge-water. Medicine, before embarking, prevents much sickness.

3. On the night of Dec. 7th a passenger died, chiefly from the want of medical aid: hence the inconsistency of exacting \$1, 50 from each cabin, and \$1 from every steerage passenger, for the New York Quarantine Hospital, which received \$31,321 in 1830, from 29,770 European passengers, and leaving the ship without a doctor. 4. Soon after the deceased had been thrown overboard, prayers being first read by the captain, a violent tornado came on. During the pause preceding its termination, several voices, three of them female, raised a gentle chorus to Addison's beautiful hymn at sea, composed while on his voyage to Italy. Sacred harmony is at all times attractive, and especially grateful at a season like this: nevertheless the storm had scarcely subsided, when all on board laughed at their past terrors, but no sooner did another threaten, than they instantly betook themselves to meditation, and he, who in halcyon days was known as the noisiest, invariably, on tempests, became the most humble.

5. On getting into the offing, or open sea, the first sounds I recognized from the sailors were those of Mother Carey's chickens, which they applied to a small black bird, about the size of a swallow. Their appearance foreboded a storm. Its proper name is *Petrel*. On approaching land they exchange the homeward for an outward bound ship: it is not precisely known where they breed. In fine weather I often saw the Nautilus or sea snail: sailors call it the Portuguese man of war. The sea weed floating around the vessel, now denoted our vicinity to the Gulf stream: the circumference of its vast whirlpool is 15,000 miles: it was unknown to Columbus, and was first observed by Sir Francis Drake; but its warm temperature, and effect on the climate of the adjoining country, were not discovered until about fifty years since. We had a very dangerous passage, but fortunately lost only the captain's boat, though considerably damaged in the rigging. 6. Regular packets across the Atlantic were established 150 years after the discovery of America: they first sailed, in 1764, between Corun-

na and the Havannah. The Liverpool packet line began running in 1818, and up to 1827, made 188 voyages, averaging 24 days to the eastward, and 38 to the westward: shortest passage to Liverpool was 16 days, and the longest 37. The shortest to New York was 22 days, the longest 71. The quickest from New York is made in November, and from Liverpool in September. The American packet *Samson* conveyed the greatest number of passengers this season, being 45 in the cabin, and 250 in the steerage. Certificates as to character are useful to emigrants; they should be from magistrates, clergymen, or ministers. Letters of introduction to any respectable inhabitant in the place of your destination are regarded with still greater favor.

7. Dec. 17, 1832, arrived at New York, so named from James Duke of York, brother to Charles II., the chief commercial city of America, standing in a state of the same name, called the New Netherlands until 1674, when it was changed to New York by the British, and denominated, by its inhabitants, the empire state, built on the island of Manhattan, because anciently peopled by an Indian tribe of that name, 12 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with a harbour 9 miles in length and 4 in breadth. The first legislative assembly for the province met here Oct. 17, 1683. New York and Ohio States are now more populous than the whole thirteen on their first confederation. The modern part of New York is handsomely built: it contains 240,000 inhabitants, has 70 steam boats plying daily in its harbor, and is the chief depot of the United States navy. The fleet of Columbus, with which, in 1492, he discovered this hemisphere, comprised one vessel with a deck, and two smaller *without decks*. The aborigines of America were first called *Indians* by Columbus, because, upon discovering their country he mistook it for India. New England, so named by Capt. Smith in 1614, is the N. E. section of America, comprising six states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, 65,000 square miles in extent, and granted by James I., in 1620, to the Plymouth Company. The natives of this region alone come under the soubriquet of Yankee: they as often misapply *Cockney* to us, as we do *Yankee* to them: they are a busy and ever restless people: the word *contrivance* well applies to them, being somewhat of a Memphistocles in dealing, so much so, that it is said that a son of Abraham is hardly to be met with in all their territories, though 800 strong in New York, and circa 10,000 in the Union generally. The first child born of English parents in America, was a daughter to Mrs. Dare, of Virginia, on Oct. 18th 1587. The United States have only 4 persons to a square mile, but China 300; England, Ireland, the Netherlands and Italy, 200; France 150, and Scotland 70.

8. Soon as the Ontario was moored, many passengers, accompanied by Mr. F——, a gentleman of color, went on shore.

Repairing to a coffee house for refreshment, an American, then present, approaching Mr. F., desired him to withdraw! Upon the passengers interfering, the landlord informed them that he dare not suffer a man of color to sit in the same room with Americans! They are not allowed admission to places of public worship; and in those of amusement, this notice is stuck up, "N. B. A place is reserved for people of color."

9. New York was first settled by the Dutch in 1614, and then called New Amsterdam: board and lodging, in some private houses \$2, 50 per week, the same terms, with a better table, may be obtained in reputable coffee houses, but you will be expected to join in the expensive indulgencies of the house, and, exclusive of the nuisance of a public bar, your quietude is sure to be disturbed by the Jonathan family. Beneath these refectories, in what we call the kitchen, entertainment upon a reduced scale may be had at all times: their mince pies, 3d. each, are excellent. Domicile in a hotel, as that of the City, \$18 per week. The best English dining, chop and coffee house, is at 86 Maiden Lane. Washing is extravagantly charged, being a York sixpence for a pocket handkerchief or cravat. Unfurnished lodgings are dearer than furnished ones in London.

10. From the appearance of many in the steerage of the Ontario, and the sample of those in other passage ships, I am by no means surprised at Jonathan's guess work of my countrymen, since his deportment is proverbial for correctness and morality; but, then, as reasonably might we judge of Switzerland by its broom girls, or of Italy from its mendicants. Upon arriving at New York, in which Mr. Glean, who first raised the American standard upon its evacuation by the British, Nov. 25, 1783, and is still living here, the emigrant is cautioned against the various characters that crowd its wharfs, constructed of wood filled in with earth. If needing advice, apply to the British Consul, Nassau Street, who will obtain permission for all those destined for Canada, to land their goods free of duty or inspection.

11. Houses of the first order are of red brick and expensively fitted up; generally with bells and without knockers, the outer plates and handles being frequently of silver. If there be no bell or knocker, the word *pull* is written beneath the handle. The abbreviation Mr. is never seen on a door plate. What we appropriate to domestic purposes, are here often occupied as sleeping, and the other open parts converted into *staring* rooms. The step-edge of their stair carpets is covered with strips of brass, which, on ascending or descending, render them of questionable utility; whilst their cellar openings injudiciously project into the street. In houses of the second order, firing is usually economised in the parlor by a Buffalo stove, having a flat top, with indentures for receiving stew-pans or boilers, so that the character of cook may be enacted by the mistress. Private houses costing \$10,000, let a \$600 per ann.

12. Money changers abound in Wall Street. the Lombard one of New York, where, in an old house near the Exchange, our present king, when serving under Admiral Digby, had his head quarters. The rate of exchange for sovereigns seldom exceeds \$4, 80, (four dollars & 80 cents) or 38 shillings and 5 cents York. I saw a profusion of £1 Bank of England notes: buying and selling bank notes is denominated *shaving*. See notes 54 and 87.

13. A dollar is 100 cents, subdivided into halves and quarters; it passes in New England, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana and Mississippi for 6s; in New York and North Carolina for 8s.; New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland 7s.6d. South Carolina and Georgia 4s. 8d.; Canada and Nova Scotia 5s.; and in Great Britain 4s. 6d. An American or York shilling (12½ cents) has pillars on it, being a Spanish coin, but a tenpenny, or pistorine, passing in most Western States for 13 pence, an eagle with the figures 10 beneath it, as has a five cent piece, apt to be put off for sixpence. A five franc French piece passes for 93 cts. and an English penny for two, a sixpence for 10, and a shilling for twenty pence, with crowns and half crowns in proportion. Hence, our shillings and sixpences differ materially from brother Jonathan's but as he adopts their names, John Bull is at first sadly perplexed. Their coinage of 1830, the highest known, comprised 8,357,191 pieces in gold, silver and cents, or half pence; the resumption of half cents would be advantageous to small dealers, who, on paying a York sixpence (6½ cents) in copper, must give 7 cents. Their gold coinage of eagles \$10 each, half and quarter, first struck in 1792, is not, owing to too low a valuation of gold by the U. S. standard, in much circulation, which is fortunate on another account, namely, an English rosecrucian having recently formed a metal that would resist the test, and pass through the crucible, a knave, by artifice, got possession of his secret, and sailing for America, soon returned with a considerable fortune. The word *coppers* designates cents: there is much base coin in circulation. The currency of America is \$100,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 only are in specie. The mint is at Philadelphia, or the city of brotherly love, because mainly inhabited by Quakers: it was founded by Wm. Penn, for whom the Indians had so much veneration, that in all their wars they never, knowingly, killed a Quaker.

14. The term *brother Jonathan*, to which he has himself added *Uncle Sam*, is the soubriquet of an American; that of *Yankee* is not, as some have imagined, an aboriginal corruption of the word *English*; but a derivation from *Yankoo*s, the last native tribe vanquished by the New Englanders, which, as customary, being retained by the conquerors, easily glided into *Yankee*. His more favored expressions are, *he lives to hum*, (lives at home); *he's up a stump*, (knows not what to do); *regular as tea-pots*, this beverage being

usually drank at every meal. *Complete going*, (good roads); *get along*, (how do you succeed); *this hitch*, (this time); *he's a waffey*, (bad man); and *rowdy*, (blackguard). *Fine woman*, (sensible female). "I can *whip* any one in running," is confined to the Western States. The party phrase *Blue-light* men, employed by democrats against federalists, originated in Connecticut, where information was conveyed to a belligerent by a discharge of blue lights; whilst *Buckskin* is the nickname for Southern and Westerns, and a choice mode of approval, *it's dreadful good*. When writing *segar*, wagon, and tailor, (*Taylor*, a name) Jonathan does so properly enough, but converts a ship's birth into *berth*, the plural of wharf and hoof into *wharves* and *hooves*, and of deposit into *deposites*; mis-spells Savannah; and uses *to rights*, for immediately; *slick*, for quick and well done; *spry*, for nimble and agile; *derites*, for directly; *sun-down*, for sun-set; *lumber*, for timber; *spell*, for long time; wheat *floured*, for ground; *ruf*, for roof; and *hul* for whole; with *gatherings*, for dinner or tea parties; and *bees*, for those of jollification: also, *chores*, for miscellaneous business; *flouring*, for flour mill; *foy*, for dirty; *jag*, for load; and *pretty ugly*, for drunken vagaries. Additionally, *tote*, for carry; *snooping*, for looking; *progressing*, for advancing; *kedge*, for good spirits; *skug*, for concealment; *stick*, for log of wood; *truck*, for vegetables; *spuds*, for potatoes; *spaddle*, for spade; and *kluk*, for clerk: whilst *tarn'd* and *tarnation*, are national expletives; and *O my!* with *possible!* universal interjections. Many terminations in *ine* are chanted, as *en-gine* and *genu-ine*; whilst in the mis-adoption of *would* for *should* he is joined by the Canadians. "*I reckon*," is pure American; "*I guess* and *I calculate*," are explained in note 47. The standing proverb is, "No man can expect to make a fortune until he has first lost one;" and a trite wind up upon most occasions, "It is like the prayer of an Irishman in the back woods, which ended with—have mercy on me a sinner, who am 4,000 miles from my own habitation, and 75 from every other." *Seminole*, so common in many states, but originating in that of Florida, signifies a wild aboriginee, being applied by the Indian Creeks, who were defeated by General Jackson in 1813 and 1814, and had 1,000 warriors slain, to all the vagabonds of their race. This subject is enlarged in the fourth edition of my work entitled, "A Manual of Orthoepey, with notes upon the origin and abuse of words."

15. There are fourteen markets, valued at \$532,850, all roofed in, abundantly supplied, and producing a revenue of \$45,229.—The cattle market is two miles from the city, which consumes 800 head weekly, at an average of 3d. per lb., nevertheless from its excessive rents, corporation imposts, high price of fire-wood, (here and in Canadian towns firing is twice as dear as in London) with that of clothing and other necessaries, New York is the dearest city in the Union. Their dried damascenes are scarcely to be dis-

tinguished from French plums. Apples pared, cut and dried, with other fruit, are excellent. Largest orchard in the state is at Croton, comprising 40 acres, and planted by its owner, Mr. Conklin. The original tree of the Newton pippin, (from Newtown, Long Island) is in Colonel Moore's orchard, near New York, whose family have possessed it for two centuries. There are six principal gardens and nurseries. Properly speaking there is not a fruit shop in all the great cities of America. Superfine broad cloth is made in the village of Fishkill, and sells at \$12 the yard. \$500,000 a year are spent upon oysters, the sale shops of which exceed 300: other fish are sold alive. Adams county produces the best cotton, and brings princely revenues to the planters. Cotton cord lines, superior to hempen, are made at Rhode Island, which, from Pawtucket to Providence, has the finest road in all America, so named from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, because on returning therefrom, in 1500, he first published a description of the New World, properly Columbia. Amount exported in 1830 was 130,872,621 lbs. There are 800 cotton mills in the States, wherein children of both sexes, from 6 to 10 years of age, are employed at 6s. 8d. per week, moving a capital of \$58,000,000, and employing 60,000 hands. Eli Whitney, inventor of the celebrated American cotton gin, died at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Jan. 8, 1825. The first cotton imported into Liverpool from the States, was one bag, by the ship Diana, in 1785: average crop upon an acre is 700 lbs. The chief carpet factory is at Lowell, 25 miles from Boston, the American Manchester, which for wages alone requires \$30,000 weekly. Providence, the capital of Rhode Island, was founded by Roger Williams, to escape the intolerance of the Pilgrim Fathers, who, though themselves suffering for liberty of conscience, were no sooner in a condition to do so, than they arbitrarily denied it to others; hence, the victims of religious persecution, too often need only the power to become its ministers.

16. Bakers' bread is light and unsatisfying: he doubles his bakings, three cents per dish on holydays: a Yankee rule is to get all he can for his commodity; which is often carried so far, that himself is sometimes surprised to see his customer a second time. This class of tradesmen have a steady eye upon your pocket, and are not over nice as to the means they take for inducing you to open it: hence the cutting system predominates. 17. I at first gave the Americans great credit for training up their daughters in the beautiful art of domestic economy; for in most streets, and occasionally at every door, I saw damsels busily employed in the mysteries of mop and broom: when lo! they were domestics; universally without caps, the hair much ornamented, and their dress that of a mistress, not the maid. 18. The domestics are frequently those of color, or as Jonathan calls them *niggurs*, who are docile and attentive. The term master is merged in that of *Boss*, its sig-

nification in Dutch: the independence of white servants, here called *helps*, is not always endurable even to Jonathan; hence niggers are preferred. I never saw a Yankee menial, servitude being unpopular amongst them. Irishmen, who number 40,000 in and around New York, will do twice the work of a nigger, and are consequently in great request. A laboring negro in the city, from the savings of a self-denying indulgence, furnished his poorer brethren, in the winter of last year, with firing gratuitously. In all public employments, the Scotch, from their sobriety are preferred. Swiss and Germans, as planters, or landed proprietors. Neither the English nor Irish can withstand cheap liquor so well as emigrants from other countries. The first Germans that came thither, landed at New York, June 10, 1710.

19. Boots and shoes *look* well, but the leather, as in Canada, is mere hide, so that one pair of English will beat two of either: New York State has 385 tanneries, 16 of which partially supply Canada. Annual amount of this branch of trade in the State is \$5,000,000. Lynn, near Boston, is noted for Ladies shoes, the female operatives whereof receive \$70,000 a year for binding them. The neighbouring peninsula of Nahant is a much frequented summer retreat. When calling for orders or delivering goods, it is done by a *rat-tat*; which descends even to the shoe-boy: hence the reason, I apprehend, that so many houses are without knockers. The city has 6,000 clerks, chiefly natives, exclusive of *shop-men*, who are here and in Canada also, universally called clerks. The revenues of the city are \$1,036,960, and its expenditure about as much.

20. The following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer, which, with the Philadelphia Courier, are the largest sheets I ever saw in the folio form, and three parts filled with advertisements—being a circular of Dec. 29, 1832, exhibits a but too common pest in their large cities: “Gentlemen, this will apprise you I have sold out my stock, and am settling up my concerns. If you relieve me from what I owe you, I will pay you in notes at the rate of thirty cents per dollar. Consign your demands to C. P. Pollard, and by the first of March I will make the payment. The amount of my New York debts is \$30,000.—J. K. Walton.” I must, in fairness add, that where delinquences occur, remote from the contamination of large towns, they are generally perpetrated by men of color, or originate with natives of other countries. I was amused by the English of Hot Coffee, at the corner of the fish or Fulton Market, accompanied by a buttered cake much relished by their customers. A coffee shop, however, as introduced at London in 1812, now containing 3,000, is not to be found in New York. I often heard a street cry of “Corn, piping hot,” meaning Indian corn boiled. Ice is also retailed during summer; at which time iced soda water is in such demand, that large fortunes have been made by its sale. Although the state legislature has abolished *your Excellency*

to a governor, and *the honorable* to a senator, the practice is still in good use. Distinctions exist to rather a ludicrous extent in all the principal towns, which have their first, second and third class, with the old families.

21. Sir H. Gilbert, in 1578, made the first attempt to colonize America : failing, he was succeeded, in 1584, by his half brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, at the mouth of the Roanoke, naming the country Virginia, in compliment to the Queen. Manteo, an Indian, was the first Christian in this state, being baptised August 13, 1587. In less than 20 years these settlers had either perished or returned home. At length, on Dec. 22, 1620, 101 Puritans, in the *Mayflower*, of 180 tons, being part of a Mr. Robinson's flock, landed near a place which they called Plymouth, after their native seaport, whence they started, 36 miles from Boston, and formed the first actual settlement : half of them, from the severity of the season, and living chiefly on clams, (a shell fish) died in three months : they elected John Carver, one of their body, elder for the year, who consequently was the first Governor of New England. Four millions of the population have descended from these pilgrims. The first convicts transported to America, were 100 idle and dissolute persons, in custody of the Knight Marshal, sent out to Virginia, about 1621, by order of the government. The rock on which the landing pilgrims disembarked, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to Plymouth, and made the centre piece to a square ; whilst the anniversary of their arrival is celebrated with great rejoicings. Jamestown, on a peninsula in Virginia, is the oldest English settlement, being founded in 1608. Inscriptions made more than two centuries since, are still legible upon the broken walls of the old church, and on some of the mouldering tombstones. It is now desolate and uninhabited, but by one solitary individual. Plymouth is the first town built in New England, and Salem, capital of Essex county, the second. Among the penal enactments of this colony, was one framed in the following phraseology ; " No one shall keep Christmas, or any saint-day, read common prayer, make mince pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet, or Jews' harp." It is a little remarkable, that in framing their commonwealth after the Hebrew theocracy, they should have deviated so far, as to reject festivals for fasts : the Jews kept 30 festivals every year, and but one fast. Their first war was with the Pequots, ordinarily written and pronounced *Pequods*, whom they vanquished.

22. Newspaper announcement of a death, is accompanied by an invitation to the friends of the deceased, to attend the funeral on the following day : a hood or hatband is the sole sable worn, and this only for the occasion ; with which exclusion, considering the mortality, state policy has probably intermingled. The hearse is generally followed by a train of hackney coaches, containing a

motley group. If a man die intestate, the authorities divide his property equally between his family. Coffin-makers exhibit specimens, especially for children, in every variety of art and taste.—Charleston, Carolina, from its inefficient drains, swamps, and stagnant pools around it, with the practice of exposing dead horses, in a field on the outskirts of the city, to be devoured by vultures, resembling turkeys, hence called turkey-buzzards, is often visited by pestilence and death. When the yellow fever prevailed here last, some thorough bred Yankees immediately sent off shipments of coffins on speculation. The Charlestonians, however, neither encouraged, nor ever forgave this new species of traffic.

23. An American captain upon entering port, is obliged to hand in an inventory of his passengers, and their intended location: and on going to Europe, exclusive of the passengers private stores, he must have 60 gallons of water, one of vinegar, of salted provisions and ship bread 100 lbs each, for every passenger on board. If any be placed on short allowance, the master must pay them separately, \$3 a day during their privation. On looking over the list I counted 149 ships that had arrived the two preceding days. Commerce is fast raising this city, as of old it did that of Alexandria, one of whose merchants levied and maintained a whole army, out of the profits from his trade. 24. Tradesmen exhibit on the roofs of their houses, to be seen miles off, and over their doors, such sort of placards as 'Smith's hollow-ware, spiders and fire dogs,' (frying pans on long legs); 'Grocery, flour and feed store.' 'Johnson's Bakery.' 'Rip Van Winkle's Home.' 'Sixth Ward Hotel;' and in many windows, 'Shakers' seed sold here,' meaning the society of Shakers, forming a religious community near Troy, whose garden seeds are much approved. New store-keepers, or merchants as they call themselves, are no more wanted here, or in any part of America, setting aside the hopelessness of competing with a Yankee, than in the Moon or the Red Sea. The word store for shop is universal: 'storage,' is also comprehensive, but, like the former, constantly abused; much after the same fashion as merchant in London: the cool indifference of their proprietors, so objectionable to strangers, they unaccountably mistake for independence.—Whenever I found Brother Jonathan in this humor, I always returned him quid pro quo, or tit for tat, which never failed in bringing him to reason.

25. In an enclosed area at the Battery end of Broadway, the principal street, an equestrian statue of George III. formerly stood, but, being of lead, it was taken down in the revolutionary war and cast into bullets. The Battery is so called because, when in the possession of the British, it was fortified: it is now a public promenade, surrounded by iron palisades, and adorned with stately trees. Higher up, in a part once a common, now called the Park, is the townhall, a handsome structure, erected at a cost of \$500,-

000 ; the bell in its clock tower, weighing two tons, was cast in the city, and is the largest produced in the states. Its staircase is the easiest, and at the same time dirtiest, I ever ascended. The window sills in the waiting passages, being of wood, are cut down to the brick work by the *leisure knives* of brother Jonathan. On each side are the Cholera and Bridewell hospitals, and in their rear the United States Courts, which retain in their pleadings the names of John Doe and Richard Roe. Their oaths are attested by holding up the hand, not, as with us, by kissing the Evangelists. The commencement of their legal instruments, is, "The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent." Their criminal prison is at Sing Sing, containing a thousand separate cells, 30 miles up the Hudson. There are many public buildings and benevolent institutions, with 20 fire and 8 insurance offices, 120 places for divine worship, besides catholic churches and a cathedral, the bishop of which lately received \$10,000 from the Propaganda at Rome, for establishing a college in his diocese, there being 30,000 Catholics in and around New York. The reformed Dutch church, Nassau street, to which Washington belonged, is the largest in the city, which is governed by a mayor and aldermen, similar to London, whose Lord Mayor is not so called in virtue of his office, but from the manor of Finsbury, of which, during his mayoralty, he is *lord*. At its police office, one of the three magistrates is in constant attendance : chief constable Hayes is the Townsend of the office : its annual expense is \$12,928. There is but one coroner, his fees and expenses, last year, were \$3,184. Principal law school is at Litchfield, Connecticut ; with 8 professional ones in the city, one public law library, and another in Albany. The expense of the legal courts for those States forming New England, is \$150,000 per ann. Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of the General Government \$5,000 ; his six associates, \$4,500 each ; and the Attorney General \$3,500 a year, who alone wear a costume of plain silk gowns. There are 500 lawyers in the city, with 2,000 in its state, which has five times as many judges as in all England. Every city, town, and village being crammed with lawyers, added to its illusory cheapness, accounts for Jonathan's proneness to litigation. Judges in this State, which has 3,057 justices of the peace, must retire from the bench on attaining the age of 60 ; in Connecticut at 70 ; but without any pension. The common law of England is the text book of an American lawyer. This state sends the greatest number of representatives (34) to Congress, and contributes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the entire revenue of the Union. Its foreign trade requires 1,384,000 tons of shipping. Nett receipts of its custom house last year were \$13,000,000, though much smuggling exists along the whole line of its northern frontier. Still the city is a million dollars in debt. A new species of commerce has sprung up here, namely, shipping ice to Calcutta, covered with tan, which is a non-conduc-

tor of heat. The palid hue of the natives is very striking to strangers: the city is unhealthy, residents admitting to me, that if it were not for the influx of emigration (91,649 in last three years) it would soon become a desert. Emigration adds one thousand per week to the Union, and Nature as many per day: New York is its largest port of entry: England has 74, Ireland 21, and Scotland 15 ports.

26. The American Bible Society, Nassau-street, has printed 1,084,980 copies since its formation in 1816 (our king's printer and the two universities 240,000 annually) the presses are worked by steam, and attended by young women. The Tract Society distributes 1,000,000 pages weekly. Elliott's Indian Bible, set up in 1633, was the first Bible printed in America. Dr. Webster, of New Haven, has published a new edition of the sacred volume, in which he has carefully revised the grammatical errors, obsolete words, and indelicate passages of the old: it is greatly patronised. A type called backslope is much used in the city, which has six principal type and stereotype foundries, that employ 500 men, and 4000 printers in the commonwealth. Copy rights extend to 28 years, with 14 additionally to the author or his heirs. This is inexpensive, but taking out a patent costs \$30, though in England \$500. Number issued at Washington, last year, was 540. Aggregate in their patent office since its formation in 1790, down to 1831, is 6911; of which 5951 remain unrecorded; that is, on investigation, prove to be destitute of originality. Upwards of 152 patents expired in 1834. The public buildings of the capital, residences and equipages of its citizens, are of the most costly order, and living, as a consequence, exceedingly expensive. On examining the revolutionary pension roll at Washington, containing 23,438 names, I counted 457 pensioners that died off last year: New York state has the most (4310) and Florida the least (3). Several persons have been lately convicted at Clarksburgh, Virginia, of perjury and forgery, committed for the purpose of obtaining pensions under the general government. The President's residence at Washington, being of that color, is familiarly called the *white house*: Mr. Gale, an Englishman, has recently filled the office of mayor: its small river, about the width of the Paddington canal, dignified by the name of *Tiber*, is properly *Goose-creek*; whilst the straggling and unbuild character of the city, has the aspect of a town on a visit in the country.

27. America publishes 1265 newspapers, 720 of which issue from the Atlantic states. In 1775 there were but 37; in 1801—203; in 1810—358. Their first appearance at Boston was in 1704, and at New York in 1773. Amount of their sale is \$3,000,000 annually. New York alone publishes 65, of which 13 are daily, issuing 21,827 sheets per diem, averaging 1679 each. Cowper's patent press has been imported from London, and is used in the principal offices. Mushroom papers, by the dozen, start weekly at New

York, and are hawked at the low price of a cent each ; which placing them in the hands of the rabble, two many of them deal in the vilest scurrility ; since he who slanders most has the greatest sale. Thus, for these base purposes, the President of Congress has been denounced as a felon, and many of its members threatened with the gibbet. The *Christian Advocate and Journal* throws off 30,000 copies of each impression, the largest of any known ; and The *Sun*, daily paper, is the cheapest, being but \$3 per annum. There are no Sunday newspapers, but religious ones may be said to be peculiar to this country. The oldest publishing paper is the *Newport Mercury*, set up June 12, 1758, by the brother of Doct. Franklin. The father of the English press is the present editor of the *York Chronicle*, which he has conducted ever since 1777. Day compositors receive \$9, night ones \$12 weekly. Of the political papers 70 are in favor of the administration, and 80 against them. They have the privilege of exchanging free of postage. Foreign and native are mailed to all parts of America at 1½ cent each. Complaints against the tardy payments of subscribers, are a frequent subject of their leading articles : one that I took up casually finished thus “ We cant live so and wont ; are willing to take any thing, from pine knots to potatoe parings.”

28. The post office and exchange are in Wall-street, abounding in banks and insurance offices, one whereof, the *American*, last paid 16 per cent dividend—the windows fronting the Hall of the basement, have 1072 boxes numbered and rented to mercantile houses, at \$4 each per annum. It distributes and mails 15,000 letters daily, and commonly receives 40,000 ship ones monthly ; which are delivered, per hand, at the rate of 2500 per hour. Letter-carriers receive one cent per letter. The first Post-Office at New York was erected in 1692. Postmaster General has \$6,000, a messenger \$700, and lowest clerk \$800, per ann. ; no official clerk is paid less, which places those in the revenue above the temptation of a bribe : in the distribution of salaries, no allowance is ever made for the support of mere dignity. Postage is 6 cents for 36 miles, 18 for 400, and 25 for any number whatever. There are 9,205 district post-offices : most of them are paid by a commission of 30 per cent on the first \$100, and 25 on the next \$300, etc. but the greater part receive \$300 a year, though not passing half so many letters in that time : sweeping changes are often made in this department ; thus, in 1830, upwards of 491 were dismissed. A Mississippi postmaster was lately fined \$500, for omitting, by his clerk, to deliver a letter. For some years past, the expenditure of the mails has exceeded their returns by some \$80,000. There are 120,000 miles of post roads. The postmaster of Paris in Maine, is daily receiving letters intended for Paris, in France : as pretension of name costs nothing, this state is over-run with Rome, Moscow, Vienna, and a hundred others. The word *present* is usually attached to the

address upon American notes. The President and all heads of departments have the privilege of franking: senators also send and receive free, but if they frank one not written by themselves, their order, or on public business, the fine is \$10. Lists of unclaimed letters are regularly published in American and Canadian newspapers: postage on letters to the frontier of either, must be paid each way.

29. The Parade, where Mr. Buchanan, our consul resides, and which formed Washington's head quarters, is nearly enclosed with good houses, chiefly owned by an English capitalist. Here I witnessed the removal of a house, whole and entire, full 500 yards. I also saw a brick one, 210 Bowery, raised so as to build another story beneath it, without making even a crack in the wall: hence, peradventure, houses will soon be sold, and like other sort of goods, be delivered, per order, to any part of the city. The foregoing was executed by Mr. Bakewell, 177 Elizabeth street, whose address I introduce lest some one might cry *fudge*, a word originating, in 1700, with Capt. Fudge of London, who, whatever cargo he brought from foreign parts, always returned well freighted with lies. There are 20,903 building lots occupied, and 6,352 vacant. I met our celebrated ex-sheriff Parkins in the Broadway: his litigious propensities had involved him in 100 lawsuits. He and Stephenson the Lombard street banker, from cross suits of law with each other, are now inmates of the same prison. 30. Touching the articles of morality and sobriety, read the following extract from the New York Enquirer of December 29, 1832: "Some idea may be formed of the number of larcenies in this city, from the fact, that since the first of November, 165 entries have been made in the book kept at the Police office, for the purpose of recording losses by theft. More than double the number of cases were decided, which arose exclusively from the inordinate use of strong waters." From the same authority, it appears that swindling, and obtaining goods fraudulently, are rapidly increasing. Burglers conceal their operations by imitating the cry of a cat. The light-fingered gentry, have also this season, visited the President's levees, and intruded in the chambers of the senate. Dr. Cathcart of York, Pennsylvania, keeping regular entries, ascertained that, in 1831, from intemperance, 169 murders had been committed in the States: to which cause, according to Major Noah, of the New York Star, may be attributed the frequency of suicide and insanity. The expenses of a lunatic enquiry here, seldom exceed ten pounds, but with us they commonly amount to thousands. Many tavern keepers have bowling alley *ten* pins, because *nine* pins are illegal. A Faro-table keeper profiting by this hint, called it *forty eight*: the authorities however were not to be evaded, for they broke up his table, and sent him to the penitentiary. Draughts and Backgammon are the chief sources of amusement in private parties. A wealthy Irishman, of this city,

fled his country, twelve years back, with a *forced loan* of £600 : meeting with success, in ten years, he returned it with interest, and the offer of a good estate to the cidevant *loaner's* eldest son.

31. The phrase *clear out*, for get you gone, or away, is Canadian as well as American. It has, occasionally, *forty rod and a yard* appended ; which arose from an American, during a former war, coming, with a flag of truce, to the British lines ; when being observed to look about somewhat suspiciously, he was ordered to clear out, instanter, forty rod and a yard. 32. One day at a storage, in the Bowery, I observed a man come in with a sack, for a *todd* of wool, (28lbs.) when tempted by a Dutch cheese, he watched an opportunity, before the wool was weighed, to lodge it in the sack. The wool was 3s. per lb. but the cheese 6d. only.

33. Sauntering through a bye street, I espied this placard in the front window of a small house, "Washing, ironing, and going out to day work, *done in the back room.*"

34. The united capital of the Pennsylvanian banks, excluding the United States bank in Philadelphia, with one of \$35,000,000, is \$16,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 are held by Europeans: vide note 70 ; and is a main argument used by General Jackson in his recent crusade against the banks, namely, that no foreigner should be allowed any share in an American one. Philadelphia has 100 churches, as many steam engines, 30 humane institutions, and above 150 benefit societies. The principal streets are

Sassafras, Cedar, Chesnut, and Vine,
With Mulberry, Spruce, High, Walnut, and Pine.

Water Street, from its accumulation of filth, is a nuisance, and remora to the health of the city. The water works throw up 11,000,000 gallons per hour, for supplying the town, and cost \$600,000. P. Du Ponceau, Esq. has formed a silk establishment in the vicinity, the first in America : the introduction of a silk establishment into which is an important commercial event, as her annual importation of silk is \$6,000,000. Mr. Clymer, inventor of the Columbia printing press, died in this city, Aug. 27, 1834. Wistar parties, or literary meetings, from Dr. Wistar, their originator, are peculiar to Philadelphia. This city, in William Penn's time, was famous for its simple manners and hospitality to strangers, but now—pretty considerably deficient in both. The English apothegm "It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer," is a compliment, I believe, that has never been questioned; notwithstanding the judge of its Common Pleas was lately asked, by a member of the bar, if the court would set tomorrow? '*Sit,*' the judge replied, '*not set, hens set!*' On commencing a suit wherein the aforesaid counsel was retained, the judge observed, 'An action will not lay in that case:' the counsellor quickly retorted, '*Lie, your honor, not lay, hens lay.*'

35. Yale College, same in America as Oxford to England, is at Newhaven, 76 miles from New York, and is named after its founder, the Hon. E. Yale, Governor of the East India Company. It has a president, 9 professors, and as many tutors. It consists of four spacious brick edifices, four stories high, containing 32 rooms for students, averaging 500; a chapel, philosophical chamber, lyceum, library (lately receiving a legacy of \$10,000), recitation and laboratory, containing the most powerful magnet known, weighing 82 lbs. and capable of sustaining a ton. It has a medical institution, and cabinet of minerals worth £4,000, presented by a Mr. Gibbs; and lately received a donation of \$100,000 from its friends and alumni. Harvard University, in Massachusetts, is the oldest, being founded in 1638. Measures are now taking, in Newhaven, to found a college for colored people. The salaries to their various professors, from which strangers are excluded, vary from \$1,000 to \$1,400 each. Washington College, Virginia, is so named after General Washington, who endowed it with his Congressional present of 100 shares in James River Canal. There are three others of this name; in Staten Island, state of Tennessee, and that of Pennsylvania. They are all endowed more or less with lands, and many liberally so with funds. The best built college, unquestionably the most tasteless of all their public edifices, is that of Virginia, Charlottesville. Lord Dartmouth, in 1769, founded the one bearing his name in New Hampshire. At Ithaca, head of Cayuga lake, is a large college for the education of both sexes! In those of Ohio, females regularly take their degrees! A Boston paper, alluding to the facility of granting the degree of D. D., to candidates of a certain age, by a neighboring university, calls them administering *extreme unction*. The rage, in America, for college-founding, having made a sudden bound from 40 to 75, has given rise to a new species of swindling: the Rev. D. Nelson, Messrs. D. Clark, and W. Muldrew, in Marion county, under a pretext of collecting for Marion College, a village school of some half dozen breachless urchins, have gathered the goodly sum of \$60,000, and marched off the field. A friend dined with the president of William and Mary College, Williamsburgh: of the students who were at table, some had neither shoes nor stockings, and others were without coats.—Two dishes of salted pork, and one of oyster soup formed the entire dinner. Passing down Chapel street, New York, a gentleman accosted me, and pointing to a building opposite, asked what it was? That, I replied, is Columbia, formerly King's College, (founded in 1754) the pupils of whose grammar school are now dismissing. Indeed, he rejoined, from the conduct of those coming out of it, I took it to be a hospital for incurables. The principle of an university chartered in New York in 1832, is, that no religious sect shall have a majority in it. One great objection to their colleges, is their laxity of discipline, which has already destroyed several,

whilst others must necessarily follow. This also applies to schools and academies, the masters of which being without authority, learning, as a consequence, is unhonored in the States. Vide 208. In Ohio, they have a law that, if a father strike his son, he shall be fined \$10. Whilst I was in New York a damsel, under twenty, complained to the sitting magistrate, that her father had boxed her ears: the old gentleman, on this charge, was forthwith conveyed to prison, to abide his trial for the offence!

36. There is a military college in Norwich, on Connecticut river, but the principal is at West Point, or Tarry town, 50 miles from New York, though some call it more, and others less, but distance, in America, as there are no milestones, is a subject of much conjecture. There are 30,000 miles of general roads, 500 district ones, and 60,000 miles of water ways, exclusive of canals. The standing army is 6188, distributed in 42 points of defence, including officers, 14 principal and 202 inferior musicians. Whole companies of provincial troops, headed by their bands, are in the habit of visiting each other, though hundreds of miles apart. Chief barracks are on the Ohio, Sackett's Harbour, Lake Ontario, and Greenbush on the Hudson: and military hospital on Goat Island, R. I. S. Commander in Chief has \$6,535 per annum, including rations, each put at 20 cents per day; a private, exclusive of a daily gill of spirits, \$96 pay; retiring at the end of five years, with a present of 100 acres of land. Her navy (average charge \$10,000 daily) comprises 17 ships in commission, and 24 in ordinary: to man her whole marine would require 20,000 men: she has 864 naval officers: they have a bank for savings, and several societies with large funds. An American sailor, in a foreign land, on applying to his consul, is sent home free: all American vessels conveying a certain number, called consul-men, at a state allowance of \$10 each. Their best seamen, enlisted only for two years, come from Connecticut. Able seamen receive \$12, ordinary \$10, landsmen and boys \$8 monthly. Their navy is in the most admirable order, because mobocracy is banished all its departments. Their largest ship of war is the Philadelphia, which carries 200 guns. Their Potomac frigate is properly a ship of the line, being rated at 44 guns, but bristled with 63. This unfair way of rating, was first introduced by the secretary of General Washington. On appointment of chaplain to the Potomac—there are but *nine* in the American navy—no less than 400 candidates applied. Commodores, their highest rank, receive \$3020, captains \$2330, and lieutenants \$1296 per annum, including rations, each rated at 25 cents per day. As to their marines, or riflemen, the rule is to place one to each gun. As there is not an observatory in America, her nautical men are indebted to other nations for an ephemeris to regulate her extensive navigation. The militia of America is

1,316,615. Revenue in 1833 was \$33,000,000, exports \$73,800,000, and imports \$68,500,000. Her dominion extends over 2,000,000 square miles of territory, which is half a million more than the old Roman. The district of Columbia is a tract ten miles square round the capital of Washington, and under the immediate government of Congress. The battle at Bladensburgh village which put Washington, last war, into the power of the British, is called, by the Americans, on account of the cowardly conduct of their militia, who all ran away, Bladensburgh races.

37. There is scarcely a section that has not a town or village by the name of Washington, from which thirty high roads diverge round the circumference of the Union. In the United States standing army of 6188 men, 5882 court's-martial, and 4049 desertions occurred during the last five years; but this is far from surprising, when we consider that in all democratic states, subordination is unpopular. Expense for recruiting circa \$30,000 annually, and replacing a deserter costs the government \$100. When general Moreau resided at Ballston Spa, Saratoga Springs, he was asked if Federal officers did not avail themselves of his military renown by proposing questions to him? "There is not an ensign in the American army, he replied, who does not consider himself a greater tactician than General Moreau." 38. In the vicinity of the military college at West Point, resided Kosciusko, to whose memory the collegians have erected a monument: here also the unfortunate Major Andre was executed, who, it has since been discovered, Washington, by the aid of Major Lee and sergeant Champe, vainly attempted to save. Mount Vernon, built by Washington's brother Lawrence, and so named after Admiral Vernon, under whom he served, comprised a property of 10,000 acres, but, owing to the abolition of the primogeniture law, now dwindled to 1,200. It is 15 miles from Washington city, separated therefrom by the Potomac river, crossed by a wooden bridge more than a mile long, with a toll of one dollar passing and repassing. When La Fayette (who had a township of land and \$200,000 presented to him by Congress) went over, in his last visit to America, the toll-keeper, on plea that he was the guest of the nation, declined the fee: in like manner wherever he went, he was not allowed to be put to any pecuniary charge. Mount Vernon now contains but one tolerable apartment, and setting aside the interest attached to it, nothing worth noticing but one of the keys of the Bastille, presented to the General by La Fayette; and the fragment of a jug, bearing a strong likeness of the General, made in England, by a common potter. Washington, descended from an ancient family in the north of England, was born at Washington in Virginia, Feb. 11, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 11, 1800. All America mourned this event by wearing crape for 30 days. His remains were deposited in a subterranean vault in front of the house, overspread with red cedars,

on a bank rising from the Potomac. The present owner of the property, John Washington, believing it unhealthy, resides elsewhere. The house is, therefore, shut up, whilst every thing around it bespeaks neglect and desolation. The handsomest residence environing Washington, is Arlington House, belonging to Mr. Custis, the last but one of the Washington family. Two days after General Washington's decease, Congress voted a marble monument to his memory, but, to the astonishment of all Europe, this has not yet been executed. They appropriated, last session, \$25,000, to purchase his manuscripts and part of his library, to be deposited in the department of state. The only original portrait of the General and his lady, are in the Boston Athenæum. His niece, an aged widow living in the parish of St. John, North Shields, England, applied for and received, July 1834, parochial relief! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

39. Voyageurs across the Atlantic, especially steerage ones, after the manner of crowned heads, and I may add prudently, assume a travelling name. If a citizen be dissatisfied with his own, on repairing to the proper office, he may change it at his pleasure. 40. Hackney coaches, in number 200, and called hacks, as well horses, though small, are superior to those of London; but their draught ones are by no means comparable. Their capabilities are implied in the word *wrak*. Private carriage horses have flowing manes and tails: the vehicles themselves, with an armorial bearing on the door pannel, are of a remarkably slender fabrication. As they have no heavy horses, so neither have they wagon or cart with this character, all being driven at a trot. I saw no post horses; first introduced in Persia, by Darius the son of Hystaspes. 41. Swine are permitted to roam the city at large, its inhabitants appearing to entertain prescriptive opinions as to the convenience of a highway. 42. The circuit of the city is eight miles, but omnibuses, handsome and well-horsed, ply in most public parts. On East River, 2 miles from the City Hall, is the alms or work house, averaging 2,000 poor, besides 3,000 families as out-pensioners, exclusive of 1,000 deaf and dumb, idiots and lunatics in its state, supported wholly by charity: and in the work-house of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died lately Miss Comfort Lewis, wherein she had been for *sixty-one* years, aged *one hundred and five* years. Died also, in Philadelphia alms-house, Feb. 6, 1833, Bernard M'Alpine, aged *one hundred and three* years. The number of poor received into the alms-houses of New York state, last year, was 18,138, at a charge of \$865,406. In this state, 1 in every 339 souls is a permanent pauper; in Connecticut, 1 in 150; in New Hampshire, 1 in each 100; and in Massachusetts, one in every 68 souls. Hence Jonathan's Poor Rate is a large one, but John Bull's is equivalent to the whole Prussian revenue.

43. There are no post-chaises, but vehicles called *extras*, is the nearest to them: Dear-born is a light four wheeled wagon, so

named after its inventor. Their stage coaches, by introducing a moveable mid seat, carry nine inside, but none out. In summer they are open all round, but in winter inclosed by leather curtains hitched on loosely. They carry but little luggage, of which they are proverbially careless; and for all above 50 lbs. can make you pay for a second seat. Their conductors are called *drivers*. When snow is sufficiently deep, the body of the stage, by placing it on a sledge, is then converted into a sleigh. Travelling in this way is much pleasanter and more expeditious. The most unindurable part of stage coach riding is their inveterate habit of spitting. It was common, when sitting next the window, for a brother Jonathan to request my seat, because he wanted to *spit*. When this was not solicited, he either ejected his saliva through the window from where he sat, or filthily deposited it in the coach. If you rebuke him for this habit, he answers by expressing his abhorrence of John Bull spitting into his pocket-handkerchief—which pokes you: both are intolerable. The word stage means the ground gone over by one team of horses, but generally, though incorrectly, applied to the vehicle.

44. Bedsteads in hotels are without furniture: whilst ropes secured to pegs projecting from the frame work, supply the place of sacking. 45. At meals, when done, it is expected that you retire: which is observed in some private, and all boarding houses. Eggs are brought on in wine glasses, into which they are broken, then beaten up, and eaten custard fashion. 46. Houses built in a row, which we call a terrace, are here named a block. A small strait 8 miles from New York, and filled with whirlpools, goes by the name of Hellgate; because of the horrible noises they make at certain changes of the tide. The chief of those dangerous eddies are named *pot, hen and chickens, hogsback, and frying pan*.

47. In Pennsylvania section originated *Furnentz* for opposite; a *fip* for sixpence; '*I never let on,*' for I kept that to myself: '*Well shot in the neck,*' for intoxication, and *white* for snowy night. Penn Yan owes its name to a wag, who, hearing much disputation about its first settlers, and taking *I guess* and *I calculate*, to be the one Pennsylvanian and the other Yankee, Anglice Yorkshire bite, hit upon the above name as best combining both. Those terms however came from the old country: the former so far back as 1620, being used also by Milton, and the latter rather earlier. Their indiscriminate adoption, added to *notions* for opinions, and *fall* for autumn (fall of the leaf) is peculiar to the States; wherein I sometimes heard the barbarism *more illy*, and in print and conversation '*He dove (dived) to the bottom.*' Their never-tiring use of *progressed*, is also fast establishing itself amongst our periodical literature. Many Americans believe that our common Cockney dialect is the standard of the nation, because their light writers of the press constantly detail it in their gossip from London; and therefore very

naturally consider themselves the most correct speakers. This well applies to our provincialisms, since in theirs, as a new country, they do not yet exist, though something like them, in this and other notes, is beginning to appear. They are moreover of opinion that a snub-nose is the characteristic feature of an Englishman. This reminds me of an anecdote; a gentleman commenting on Irish Bulls, I asked him 'On dressing, what do you first put on?' 'My shoes and stockings, certainly.' 'Good, what next!' 'Why my coat and waistcoat, to be sure.' 'Enough, I replied; the two blunders you have just made, should hereafter silence you upon those of the Irish.' Pennsylvanians are also called *Panamites*, and a justice denominated *squire*: it is said of one of these functionaries, that upon requiring the acts of a justice of the peace, he sent the following billet to a neighbouring bookseller, 'Please to send the *Ax of Augustus Pease*.'

48. When the Yellow fever last raged in New York, the corporation blocked up all infected places: elevated situations, and well-ventilated streets escaped. It was introduced by the foulness of one of the slips, little basins formed by the wharfs, sometimes large enough to contain twenty vessels. The blacks seldom take it; those of New York and Philadelphia, by officiating during this scourge, accumulated fortunes, which accounts for so many of this color, in those cities, being independent. In burying the dead, it was difficult to procure the aid of whites, two out of three falling victims. A Scotchman, however, for the gratuity of \$20 each remove, undertook this dangerous office. By submerging his clothes in tar, and smoking plentifully, he escaped infection. In this way acquiring a fortune, he returned to his own country. Persians, the cleanliest people in the world, are not subject to the plague, though bordering those countries the greatest sufferers from it.

49. New Harmony, which has made so much noise in England, is on the eastern bank of the river Wabash (*wor-bush*) Indiana, 60 miles above its mouth, subject, however, to fever and ague. It is surrounded by a sylvan country, interspersed with prairies. It was settled in 1814, by a religious society from Germany called Harmonites: who first established themselves at Harmony on Conaquesing Creek, under the control of George Rapp. Here they erected many buildings, converted the wilderness into a garden; employed themselves in the woollen manufacture, had many mills, and cultivated the vine: being distinguished for industry and skill in their various occupations. In 1824 Robert Owen of New Lanark Scotland, bought the whole for \$190,000, the Harmonites, in number 800 returning to Beaver Creek, or river, and established a community upon his social system. He was joined by 700 others: but discord arising amongst them, it was soon abandoned, and passed into the hands of Mr. Taylor, at a ruinous sacrifice, under whom it is flourishing in small allotments. Racoon skins formerly passed as *cash* in Indiana, but some Yankees, forging these *notes*, by sew-

ing a *Racoon's* tail to a Cat's skin, in this way destroyed the currency.

50. The houses at Princeton, Massachusetts, a state so over-peopled that thousands annually emigrate to others, are one story high, and to avoid engulfing set on piles, that the driving sands may pass beneath them. There are 69 tribes, comprising 129,000 Indians, scattered over 77,402,318 acres of land in the U. States, but, in its limits, 220,000, though two centuries since, 2,000,000. The conduct of the Americans towards these aborigines, equally with every invader of a new country, cannot be justified; brute force may indeed vanquish and overpower, but can in no instance reason, or in any form convince. The lamentation of an aboriginal hunter that I one day met, was, that his vicinity was too populous for his comfort, though not ten families lived within as many miles of him. He regretted exceedingly that he had any neighbor nearer than one hundred miles!

51. James and Henry Leonard, from England, 1652, set up the first forge in America, at Rainham, 32 miles from Boston. The acute sound of the anvil is prevented by suspending a piece of iron chain to one of its horns. The battle of Breed's, wrongly called Bunker's Hill, so named after their proprietors, was fought June 17, 1775, near Charlestown. A pillar has been commenced, indicative of the event. John Howard, a volunteer in the engagement at Guldford, soon after following, received five wounds, three of which were pronounced mortal by the army surgeon, but he survived, and died at Lexington, November 30, 1834, aged 103 years. T. Thompson, oldest inhabitant of Charlestown, and its last survivor in this conflict, died therein Feb. 1834, aged 83. The first shot fired, and the first American killed by the British preceding the revolution, was in a tumultuary attack of the townsmen, on a part of their forces drawn up before the court-house of Boston, so named by Mr. Cotton, its first minister, who came from Boston in England. The first regular opposition to the British troops, was at Lexington, April 19, 1775; a monument thereat records the event, and an old barn, from which a concealed negro, with his rifle did some damage to the British, still remains perforated with hundreds of musket balls, as a further memorial of the action. The piece of military music, entitled 'A March to Boston,' was composed by a Frenchman in Lower Canada. The elevated pedestal in the Senate-house at Boston, on which stands a marble statue of Washington, by Chantrey, is on all sides stained by squirted tobacco juice. The city has more the air of an English one than any other in the Union; is the birth-place of American Independence, and, from its numerous churches, called the paradise of clergymen. Assessment of real and personal property in New York, last year, was \$146,302,618, paying a city tax of \$665,385, and in the state alone \$344,646,763. Value of both, in the whole Union, so far back as 1820, was

\$1,631,657,224. Number of slaves, in the census of 1830, was 2,011,320. Upon elections in slave-holding districts, five slaves count as three freemen. By the present system of slavery in the U. States, parents sell their own offspring; which was practiced amongst the slaves upon his estate by their legislator Jefferson, none of whom, though his own sons and daughters, were manumitted at his decease. Those states exempt from slavery, are New Hampshire, the Switzerland of America, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Maine, the prospect from its lofty mountain Katahdin, commands 72 lakes. First settlers in Massachusetts's Bay were Captain Endicot and his wife in 1628. Indians of rank bordering the civil districts of the Union, such is the force of example, have also their slave attendants. Ancestral portraiture, armorial bearings, and antiquity of blood, are said to be at a premium in Boston: its state governor is entitled *excellency*, and its representatives *honorable*. It was to this city that Cromwell and his adherents contemplated removing, previously to the formation of the Commonwealth. It has more than 100 distinct lines of stages.

52. The scholars of some establishments, are young men who, desirous of education, not only procure funds to effect this, by *working* at some trade, but likewise to complete it collegiately. At Cazenovia school, 130 miles west of Albany, whilst my nephew was a student, there were five adults thus honorably distinguished. A Mr. Webster's dictionary, just published, takes great liberties with Dr. Johnson (such as *dispack*, *theater*, *scepter*, and a hundred other new orthographies) who, notwithstanding, is universally consulted.

53. As neither correction nor restraint is permitted, in the city academies, general education is below par. Here are 460 schools, 790 teachers, and 24,000 pupils, with 20,000 children that attend no school whatever. There are 9,062 school districts in New York state. The best master they ever had, was a blind athletic old man, who was a great disciplinarian, but which *science* has been graduating, by inverse ratio, ever since, and is now extinct. Some American tutors profess to teach more branches of education, than an English master ever heard of. I saw school handbills stuck about the streets, offering *fifty-two* branches of education in the year at thirty-eight cents each branch! one was underlined by some wag, "Them as learns manners two-pence more." And at a village ale house near Utica, I perceived a list of a neighbouring school (boys and girls) stuck behind the tap-room door, as an invitation to new comers. All its masters were either L.L.D. M.A. or B.A. yet omitted, by which they did themselves injustice, that of A.S.S. mistaken for *Amazing Smart Scholar*. That noiseless simplicity, so characteristic of true talent and the gentleman, is here a jewel of great price. The indiscriminate adoption of learned titles, even where justly merited, is highly injudicious, and renders them of little value in the estimation of the discerning. The higher classics

of America would be deemed the lower in England, a consequence that must ever follow, so long as time is considered of more importance than knowledge. Our noted Mr. Hamilton, who indignantly scouts both time and study, cramming, in a trice, with all sorts of lore, certes would be a very Solon in Yankee land. Americans conceive themselves the freest, because the best educated people in the world, forgetting that Prussia, a confirmed despotism, carries education further than they do. No country has more ample provision for common schools than this, being a million of acres of land, and \$1,735,569 in New York state: \$2,000,000 besides land, in Connecticut, and 8,000,000 by the general government, etc. In some states, education is made a subject of penal enactment. The chairman to a school district in Maine, puts the following questions to a candidate for master: Do you believe in the final salvation of the world? Do you believe that God ever made a man equal to Thomas Jefferson? Can you spell Massachusetts? On appointment of a district master, boarding him with a neighbour is then put up to auction, bidding down, as in Holland, from the upset price 10s. weekly. These masters are exempt from taxes and the militia. School-bills, unless paid in advance, are increased one half. First act for a grammar or free school at New York, passed November 27, 1702.

51. The notes of those banks without agents in large cities, are called *uncurrent*: brokers sell them at a discount varying from 2 to 40 per cent. This state, although possessing 70, have petitioned the legislature for leave to establish 34 new ones. Their notes pay a tax of one cent per dollar: this impost in New York, last year, produced \$54,700. The New York Advertiser for January 11, 1833, contained a list of 103 banks as broken: several hundred others have followed, since the promulgation of General Jackson's ordinance against a state bank. In places short of specie, dollar notes divided by the scissors have supplied the deficiency. New York has 15 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$7,830,000, yielding an annual dividend of \$977,000: and in the Union 600, with a capital of \$200,000,000, including \$17,000,000 in specie. The largest discount one in Wall-street, has not lost \$100 for the last 18 months. Their notes most current in Canada, are those of the United States bank, the state bank of New York, with all chartered ones of its city, and those of Philadelphia. Bank forgeries and robberies, to an alarming extent, are of frequent occurrence. This evidently encreases, for, two years after, being at Hamilton, Burlington Bay, I saw Sylvester's Reporter, a paper larger than our Times, and published at New York, one entire half of which was filled with lists of broken banks and bank defalcations. Trade is overdone in New York; crowds periodically relieving themselves through the easy portals of its insolvent court; the printed lists of which often exhibit hundreds at a time; and in 1811, amounted to

six thousand! There are no Commissioners of bankrupt, and imprisonment for debt was abolished July 4, 1834. There are 209 incorporated manufacturing companies in this state. Upon a distrain, the officer, who must first give notice, is obliged to leave the family bible, family pictures, and school books. All spinning wheels and weaving looms. Sheep to the number of ten, a cow and two swine. Seat or pew in a place of public worship. The tools and implements of a mechanic. All necessary wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding. One table, six chairs; six knives and forks; six plates; one tea-pot and tea-kettle; six tea cups and saucers; one sugar dish and milk pot; a pair of flat irons, shovel and tongs, with necessary food and fuel for the use of the family for sixty days. Public sales are announced, by a red flag at the door or window. In New York, all rents, leases and tenures, commence and expire on May-day; which being one of full employment to carters, their charges are then doubled.

55. Land offices were first opened in 1797, and are numerous; each costing \$1000 annually, though many, from the great price they demand for lands literally worthless, do not sell to this amount in cents. It is in contemplation to put down a great part of them. Their bureaux at Washington have 200,000,000 acres unsold. On purchasing land which, five years after the sale, pays a land tax of 5s. 4d. per 100 acres, the following rules should be observed: good quality: healthy situation: pure water: adjacent to schools: near good roads, water transport, saw and grist-mills, with a good title, for the want of which the flourishing town of Utica, N. Y. state, recently passed into the hands of one man: whilst a lady by the name of Bradstead has succeeded in her claim to some of the most productive lands, valued at \$1,000,000, contiguous to the town. Saw-mills were introduced by the Dutch. Land in back settlements only is now to be had at a reasonable price: its sale produces a revenue of \$2,000,000 to America.

56. Near New Rochelle, 20 miles from New York, is the farm which Congress gave to Thomas Paine, whereon he is buried, being refused interment elsewhere, it is the confiscated property of Mr. Davoe, a loyalist, comprising 300 acres of excellent land, with a good stone house. Pennsylvania voted him £500 for his *Common Sense*, which, with \$3000 from Congress, formed all the money he received from the States. It was his song, composed after General Wolf's death, beginning, "In a mouldering cave, where the wretched retreat," that brought him into notice. His *Rights of Man* were written, hurriedly and at intervals, in the Market place of Philadelphia. He died June 8, 1809, aged 72. A literary gentleman in Boston, by the name of Thomas Paine, obtained a legislative act, enabling him to change it to Robert Treat Paine, because "I am unwilling to bear that of a noted infidel."

57. To show the magnitude of some hotels, that of Holt's makes up 300 beds, contains 165 rooms, and can dine 1000 people at one time. The city water being bad, this house is supplied from a well, 600 feet deep, and cut through a solid rock. From the difficulty of procuring a proper supply of soap, in some hotels, wherein your bill is paid personally at the bar, I could almost have imagined myself in a caravansary, it being the superstition of Turkey never to give soap, from an idea that it will wash away love.

58. Even a first rate bookseller will stoop to the placard of 'A half price book store.' There are 180 in New York. Periodical literature, foreign and domestic, is conveyed by post, to all parts of the Union, at three farthings per sheet, if under 100, and but three halfpence if above 3000 miles. Annual amount of book sales circa \$10,000,000. Those imported from Europe in 1829, for 30 public institutions, amounted only to \$10,829. The chief publishing cities are Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Number of books in the public libraries of America, do not exceed 400,000, less than those in Oxford university. Major Downing's letters, lately appearing anonymously in the New York Daily Advertiser, have excited much interest in the political world: they are happily conceived, and the satire, though keen and just, is managed with great tact and good humour. The New York Society library, after an existence of 80 years, contains but 16,000 volumes. The British government has just presented to those public libraries, amounting to 21, through Mr. Rich of Red Lion square, London, complete sets of all the works now printing by the Record commission, the value of each set is £300. American literature is looking up. Bloodgood of New York is about publishing anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott, for which he gave the Etrick Shepherd 100 guineas. Whilst Messrs. Carey, Lea & Co. of Philadelphia, the chief American booksellers, generally pay \$30,000 annually to authors and editors; and have published within the last five years, 50 original, 12 translated, and 17 edited works. The best English ones are constantly reprinted—of which the Messrs. Harper issue the most—and by the introduction of a single note, then made copyrights, which is not granted here to a foreigner, though readily to an American in England. It is not unusual to receive, reprint, and publish all on the same day. The reprints, rather carelessly executed, average 300 annually. At present they possess no standard work of their own. The original publications for 1833, were 272; of those 23 have been reprinted in England—including 8 annuals for 1834, which, however, do not sell, because of a preference to those from Great Britain. No work of humour answers, maugre the exertions of the Boston comedians, in their periodical intitled 'The American Comic Annual.' Dr. Franklin in vain attempted to establish a magazine: the succeeding 20 years produced 14 other failures: 1810 however saw 24: there are now probably 100. Boston is

the busy mart for their periodical literature, which amounts, in the aggregate, to nearly 900 : this city, though somewhat Athenian, is noted for its slaughter of the king's English : books, in its houses, are more abundant, than in all others throughout the Union : whilst the word *clever* is arbitrarily placed, by them, in new situations, as clever house, clever lands, clever stock, clever sum, etc. Book lotteries, as in Canada, are frequent. America contains rather more than 300 paper mills ; the newspapers of New York state alone consume 60,000 reams annually, at \$4 per ream. Foreign books, unless specially imported, pay 30 per cent duty. Blackwood, the Metropolitan, and Foreign Quarterly Review, are republished for \$7, though costing \$35 in England ; and the whole works of Sir Walter Scott, in 52 Nos. equal to 50 London duodecimo volumes, for \$5. The first press established was at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1638. The Freeman's Call was the first, and the New England Almanac, both in 1639, the second work issued : the first book printed was an octavo version of the psalms. The first New York press was set up in 1693. Leading reviews are the North American, edited in Boston, by Everitt ; and the American Quarterly, in Philadelphia, by Walsh : each averaging a sale of 4000 copies. The American Monthly is devoted to criticisms upon native works. Arrangements have been more than once made, that productions of great interest, should appear simultaneously in London and New York. The Tales of the Genii are universally read : they appeared at London in 1764 under the feigned name of Sir Charles Morell, but are the actual production of the Rev. James Ridley, who held the living of Romford, Essex, and died there in 1765. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress is also much esteemed here : in England 500,000 copies of this allegory have been sold, which is the largest sale, by 100,000, of any other work, except the bible and prayer book, in the English language.

59. Many capital premises in New York are subdivided, as the American Museum, in the Park, which has a confectioner's, lottery, and other offices on its basement ; also, underground, 'The Terrapana Grotto Lunch,' and several refectories, exclusive of those upper parts, not immediately wanted by the Institution : and in another section 'The Academy of Fine Arts,' with 16 academicians, one of whom, the distinguished Mr. Jarvis, was always enveloped in furs, and attended, in his walks, by two immense dogs ; whilst, at his splendid dinners, you saw only broken-handed knives, and one prong forks ; a greasy one of which, or nails all awry, supplying the place of a corkscrew. The first painting produced in America, is a bull's head executed by West, which, for upwards of twenty years, formed the sign for a house in Strawberry-street, New York. Public institutions are opened gratuitously to strangers. Houses for business in trading streets have distinct tradesmen on their separate floors. Rent is so extravagant in the Broadway,

that a shop only lets for £250 a year, exclusive of city rates, which are burdensome; whilst a building lot for one house, fetched \$40,000, and another with three frontages, \$140,000; and two houses in Wall-street, let for the enormous annual rent of £2,587. These unconscionable prices travel inland, for in Buffalo land lets at \$200 per foot! and a building lot in the village of Ogdensburgh, recently brought \$17,820 the acre! whilst for the ground upon which Mr. Green's house stands, who is brother-in-law to Lord Lyndhurst, and banker in Boston, he is said, though but an acre, to have refused \$200,000! Those who countenance these unheard of exactions, are not only inimical to their true interests, but, in reality, the enemies of their country.

60. The schemes resorted to by London puffing shops, are practiced for the like purpose, by those of this city. So firm a hold have they taken, you might as well attempt to ungrind a bushel of corn, as to make Jonathan forego them. 61. Upon the office of the Philadelphia steam boat line, is the following singular, and *certain* new comers may think ominous, placard, "Transportation to Philadelphia." Its late eminent banker, Girard, left above a million of money, for improving the city, with £1,500,000 to found schools, likewise build and endow a large college, from which he excludes all theological professors, because of the multitudinous sectarians that overspread the land, each assuming to himself that he only is right, and his neighbor in the wrong, but rigidly enjoins a strict observance of every moral obligation, with love and good will towards all men. The first newspaper published in this city, was issued in 1719, and the first press established in 1686. The entrance to each street, to prevent the passage of carriages and horses, is chained up on Sundays. The Quakers of Philadelphia emancipated their slaves in 1788. John de Castilla, a Portuguese living in 1447, was the first modern slave dealer. Slaves were first brought to the colony of Virginia by Dutch Calvinists, in 1620.—The price of a slave in ancient Rome, varied from £161, to £1614. In America from \$250 to \$400. The entire expense of a slave on a plantation in Carolina, is \$35 a year, while the wages alone of a white man are \$600. In New Orleans admitting a slave without a Sunday school is, for the first offence, \$500; and for the second, the punishment of death! A Miss Crandell, of Canterbury in the States, has unflinchingly persevered in teaching the young people of color, in this district, the ordinary branches of education. The ladies of Edinburgh, Scotland, as a testimony of their admiration of her conduct, have forwarded to her a handsome present of books, by the hands of a Mr. Thompson, now on a mission advocating the cause of negroes and colored people in the United States. A planter in Carolina, punishes his slaves by nailing them down, partially, in coffins!

62. At the steam-boat stations, boys attend, after the manner of coach-offices in London, with the daily papers: if you buy and require change, demand it before parting with your silver, otherwise you will see neither of them again. 63. Upon executions within the Bridwell at New York, the sheriff is not allowed a deputy. The culprit is placed under the beam, with one end of the cord round his neck, and the other fixed to an immense weight above, which, at a given signal, is rolled off, the sufferer instantly drawn up, and thus suspended till he dies. Transportation beyond seas, is a mode of punishment unknown in America.

64. The size of an American rifle ball for shooting deer and bears, is 60 to a pound; that for the buffalo and elk, 50; and practising at a mark, from 60 to 80. Their chief sword, rifle, and pistol factories are in Middleton, county of Middlesex, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Principal armories are at Springfield, 87 miles from Boston, and including a cannon foundry, at Richmond, Virginia; in which town is a monumental church, built on the ruins of the theatre, consumed by fire on the night of December 26, 1811, during the rehearsal of a play, when 72 persons were killed, including the governor, G. W. Smith, Esq. one of the actors, by the name of Cone, who escaped this conflagration, afterwards became a most eminent preacher in New York. At Harper's ferry, is a large gun establishment, also an elegant stone arsenal at Rome near Albany, and a national one in Watertown near Boston, besides those of individual states, as that of New York, which alone has eleven arsenals. The leading cannon foundry is at Chambers Creek: whilst in that of Richmond, 500 pieces have been already cast.— Delaware state contains the best gunpowder mills: those at Manchester, Conn. have been twice blown up during the last six months. The chief shot-towers are in Herculaneum, on the Mississippi, with one, 160 feet high, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: great beds of coal are found in this district, and around Pittsburg, which from its numerous factories, potteries, distilleries, &c. disgoring clouds of coal smoke, may be considered the Birmingham of America: indeed, on one side of it, is a village so called, and on the other, the town of Manchester. The treasurer of the Pittsburg Missionary Society, lately received \$1000 anonymously. There are 24 Benevolent Societies in America, with an income of \$584,000: the first was formed in 1798, the last in 1830. I saw, in many houses, gun barrels and bayonets, as fire pokers, which, on inspection, proved to be English. They were a sort of heir loom, received by their progenitors from England, when under the sway of the British Empire.

65. The theatres are the Park, Richmond Hill, and the Bowery, having a much admired portico. The first American theatre was erected in Virginia. Constables are admitted within them to preserve order. Shakespeare's head, Nassau street, is the theatri-

cal rendezvous or Drury Lane Harp of New York. The number of tragic productions, by native writers, does not exceed six. Charles Kemble and his daughter, now in America, have already realized \$40,000: and Master Burke, from the Surry theatre, accumulated a fortune: Wilkinson, from the Adelphi, is here, and a great favourite at the Park. When a distinguished English actor is to perform, it is usual to put up the boxes to auction the previous morning. The Italian Opera, though attempted, does not prosper: in Rome, Florence, and Sienna only do they speak the Italian language, which has twelve dialects, as it is written.

66. It would be dangerous for our inimitable Matthews to revisit America, because of his far-famed delineation of the Yankee. Jonathan has no objection to laugh at others, but much aversion to be laughed at himself. In this respect John Bull has clearly the advantage, for are not Matthews' entertainments levelled exclusively against the follies of his countrymen? but do they, on that account, esteem either of them the less? Certainly not, but, on the contrary, admire them the more. It forcibly reminds me of those ale-house politicians who, in their great wisdom, denounce the assumed want of liberality in their superiors, whilst, at the same time, if one of their number dare dissent from the rest, he risks being either knocked down instanter, or as unceremoniously kicked into the street. This I soon found to be the opinion of the theatrical sages in New York, but so far as Mr. Matthews is concerned, proved to be incorrect; as this gentleman paid a second visit to America in 1834, and was received with unbounded applause. A Mr. Matthews being here subject to those unpleasant-visitants, yeleft sheriffs, built a house, wherein he resides, and sets John Doe and Richard Roe at defiance, situated in two states, three counties, and four towns; viz: New York and Vermont States: Renselaer, Bennington, and Washington counties; Shafisbury, Bennington, White Creek, and Hoosack towns.

67. The professions of penmanship, in this city, embellish with ornamental writing, ladies' albums and scrap books. I remember, when at school, a gentleman occasionally attending to flourish in the titles of our ciphering books, which, being in good practice, realised him £1000 annually; but doing so in ladies' fancy books, is a novelty originating with the ingenious Mr. Gad Ely, whose specimens at 174 Broadway, are the nearest approaches to Langford and Genery, of any I had ever seen. Langford retired upon a considerable fortune, acquired in his academy, Haydon-square, Minories; and Genery, of Mile-end Grove, on another from private teaching.

68. The United States Congress—formed and held at Chester, 1774—first met in their capital of Washington, 1800; consists of 48 senators, 213 representatives, and 3 delegates—each 47,700 inhabitants send a representative—who receives \$8 a day during ses-

sion, and \$8 for every 20 miles he travels, which allowance, last sitting, amounted to \$555,480 ; officers and clerks salaries \$32,900 ; printing, stationary, and fuel \$182,500 : some put the emoluments of printer at the large sum of \$60,000 a year. Their forms of business are taken from those of the British parliament : speakers in the senate are regarded with remarkable apathy, neither applause nor censure being allowed, sitting also uncovered ; both which, however, are optional in the chamber of representatives. A senator is elected for six, and a representative for two years. The president, who has a cabinet composed of the secretaries of state, war treasury, navy, and the attorney general, must be 35 years of age, and a natural born citizen : he is elected for 4 years, has \$25,000, and his vice president, who, ex officio, is head of the senate, has \$5,000 per ann. In the election both of president and members, much corrupt influence is exerted. Its principal orators are Messrs. Wirt, Hayne, Webster, and McDuffie. During last war, a member one day proposed abolishing the English language throughout the Union, and substituting the French ; not, however, being seconded, he took nothing by his motion. Its eternity of words exceeds calculation ; a single speech, apt to be tricked out with barbarous latin, will last several hours, and others, by adjournment, many days. Each member is accommodated with a chair, desk, writing materials and a brass *spittoon*. Boys, neatly dressed, act as messenger-attendants : their general occupation in writing letters and folding newspapers, induced a member to observe, lately "the house of representatives consists of a large number of printers' boys ;" during their sitting a flag is unfurled from the dome of each wing, which is struck upon adjournment. Upon the door of the strangers' gallery in the senate house, is this notice, "Gentlemen will be pleased not to put their feet on the board in front of the gallery as the dirt from them falls on members' heads." There is an exclusive gallery for ladies, and another for reporters, who have a free admission, whilst this indulgence to a London paper costs the proprietor a fee of £30 per session to the door-keeper. An engraved plan of the house, procurable at the door, points out the places and names of members. The library of Congress, principally bought of President Jefferson, consists of 16,000 volumes ; whilst that of our House of Commons comprises but 4,156. Divine service being performed in the Congress Chamber on Sundays, it is then fashionably attended. The chaplain has \$500, Sergeant at arms \$1,500, and doorkeeper \$1,450 per ann. If a member die during session, he is buried by the state, and mourned for 30 days, by a piece of black crape round the arm. The capitol—covered with white-wash, to conceal being burnt by the British in 1814—includes the senate and house of representatives, and cost \$2,000,000. Under the dome is a gloomy vaulted hall, called the *Caucus* ; the soubriquet of an electioneering committee, being a corruption of calker-

meeting, which originated amongst the shipping interest of Boston. The names of their political parties are *Patent Democrats*, *Old Schoolmen*, *Hartford Conventionalists*, and *Blue-light Men*; those of no party are denominated *Quids*. Candidates of doubtful principles are called *Stumps*; whilst "*Go a-head*," and "*Go the whole hog*," are also common political phrases. The members' refreshment, or oyster and beef steak room, is between the capitol and library. Colonel Trumbull has adorned the great hall with four historical paintings, for which he received \$32,000. Congress formerly met with pipes in their mouths; but lest we should stare incredulously at this anecdote, our parliament of Nova Scotia, a few years since, assembled round a common table, headed by its speaker, with a long cane under his arm, with which, instead of a respectful call to order, he would beat refractory members into order. Political squabbling often prevails, the ins and outs holding opposite opinions of the same thing: thus the partizans of Gen. Jackson, nick-named Old Hickory, were liberal in their invectives against the extravagance of the Adams administration, promising, in the event of succeeding him, very large retrenchments. However, when this took place, and the General occupied the presidential chair, it fell out that even his first year's expenditure exceeded, by two million dollars, that of his predecessor. The following extract from the Indiana Register, exhibits the novelty of an aspirant to senatorial honors, unable to write his name: "Mr. Printer, please insert in your paper that I stand candidate in opposition to Colonel Paxton, and W. Todd, for the legislature.—Abraham Miller, × his mark." A minor, at this election, writing the figures 21 upon a slip of paper, placed it in his shoe, then putting it on, swore that he was *above* twenty-one. Much obloquy rests upon General Ross for burning the capitol, in 1814; this is, however, unjust, for the offence, if any, would not have been committed, had the Americans refrained from firing on the British flag of truce, killing thereby the general's horse: whilst their army, under General Harrison, upon invading Canada in 1812, wantonly fired an entire Moravian village; and the next year, commanded by General M'Clure, as callously burnt the whole town of Newark. Many, in picturing the *Old Gentleman*, are not contented with paint, but resort to the ink-pot and lay it on with a mop. The civil officers of the state are affable and agreeable, which, in America, are implied by the word *clever*. The civil list expenditure is circa \$1,600,000. It is not unusual for a new President to displace, from political motives, hundreds of public officers, which, of all grades, are about 40,000. The higher functionaries of the state, are generally of much experience; many now living having previously figured in the various characters of farmers, justices, lawyers, judges, senators, and warriors. And among the less aspiring class of citizens, I have often met those who have been preachers, schoolmasters, doctors; and in

the arena of 20 trades before hitting upon a successful, id. est. *right* one. As regards personal habits and deportment, Washington is far the most agreeable city in the Union : its hackney coaches are numerous but dear, conveying to and from a party being \$3. Waiters in its hotels, servants generally and the lower artizans are all slaves. Upon refreshments being taken into the saloon of the *White house*, at the President's levees, the salvers are often obliged to be escorted, to prevent their clearance by unbidden guests. The first act of parliament relative to any part of America, was in 1548, and appertained to the Newfoundland fishery ; to encourage which William and Mary, in 1690, passed a law conferring the title of *admiral* on the master of the first fishing vessel that arrived, *vice-admiral* on the second, *rear-admiral* on the third, and so on. The first newspaper appeared so late as 1807, and was called "The Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser." When the bank fishery prevailed, the sea around the banks was always calmed by pumping water out of ships carrying oil. In the presidency of Washington, Congress debated this question three days—"Is not America the most enlightened nation upon earth?" which was decided in the affirmative ; and their last President in his tour through Maine, told the good people thereof, "the United States are certainly the most enlightened people in the world," ergo, brother Jonathan may, therefore, very reasonably be excused entertaining elevated notions both of his country and himself.

69. In an apartment of Tamany Hall—from St. Tamany, their tutelar saint—a large building in the Park, a society, similar to that attempted to be established in the Rotunda, Blackfriars Road, by the notorious Robert Taylor, has its meetings, but without success, as all denominations most cordially unite in condemning it. Blasphemy is not permitted in the States, being severely punished by the authorities, as recently evidenced at Boston, in the case of the Rev. A. Kneeland.

70. Americans are always anxious after news from the old country ; fast sailing cutters constantly cruising off Sandy Hook, to intercept the packets coming in. There is an immensity of British capital, which, when combined with language and the laws, produce also a reciprocity of feeling in the Union. As a proof of the good understanding which exists between the two states, a bill for £280,000 was recently remitted to Liverpool, and discounted there, by one house, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The American national debt, 1823, was \$90,777,431 ; one sixth of which was held by the British ; a ninth by the Dutch ; and \$2,060,683 by other foreigners. In about a year, being \$39,123,191 in 1831, her public debt will be paid off. This has nothing to do with the debt of individual states ; as that of Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, or Virginia. Each state has a civil list, and distinct establishment to support ; hence, when it is said that six

millions a-year discharge all expenses of the government, this may be pretty right *fractionally*, but far otherwise *collectively*.

71. The question of the sea serpent, on which so much doubt has been thrown, may now be considered as set at rest; for whilst I was in America, it was one day reported in Boston, to be then off that city. Thereupon a steam boat, having on board upwards of a hundred ladies and gentlemen, put out. In about an hour they came up with three of these monsters of the deep; they were sporting on the waves; during which one of them raised himself so far above the water, as satisfied the spectators that he must have been 150 feet long. Two then disappeared, but the third, without any signs of fear approached within a few feet of the ship, and remained so long, as to convince those on board that it was upwards of 90 feet in length.

72. Much of the verbosity in law proceedings, criminal, as well as civil, is removed from the American jurisprudence; inso-much that I have seen deeds of mortgage completed in two small sheets, and an indictment for felony in two lines. The perfect equality, however, between judge, counsel, jury, tipstaff, and auditors, in an American court of law, divests its proceedings of all pretensions to solemnity. Their legal functionaries, save the seven supreme judges at Washington, wear no official costume; but whilst they observe it in their church, army, and navy, their conduct in this particular is somewhat inconsistent. In one of their courts behind the Bridewell, a plaintiff seeking redress for the loss of some clover seed, stated to have been destroyed in the defendant's mill, a member of the bar hit off a *jeu d'esprit*, implying—

In such a cause, a lawyer fee'd,
Might well make people laugh;
Since he, as surely, took the seed,
And gave his client the chaff.

Actions for libel are interminable, but from their mitigatory mode of proceeding, carry less damages than in England. 73. Hence, it should appear that Jonathan has a cacoethes for pasquinading; a term said to take its rise from a mutilated statue, of a similar cognomen, at Rome, standing in the corner of a palace belonging to the Ursini, on which were wont to be stuck certain lampoons against their great men. Others derive it from an old cobbler, in that ancient city, by the name of Pasquin, celebrated for his jibes and sneers; and who amused himself by passing his jokes on all the people that went through the street in which he had his stall.

74. Of the 56 signers of the declaration of independence, 9 were born in Massachusetts; 7 in Virginia; 6 in Maryland; 5 in Connecticut; 4 in New Jersey; 4 in Pennsylvania; 4 in South Carolina; 3 in New York; 3 in Delaware; 2 in Rhode Island; 1 in Maine; 3 in Ireland; 2 in England; 2 in Scotland; and 1 in Wales. Of these 21 were attorneys, 10 merchants, 4 physicians,

3 farmers, 1 clergyman, 1 printer, and 10 men of fortune. Mr. Carroll, the last survivor, who was head of the Catholics, immensely rich, and grandfather to Marchioness Wellesley, died recently at Baltimore, aged 96. The average age of the whole is sixty-five years. At Williamstown, Massachusetts, the late Earl of Balcararas, on his march to Cambridge, as prisoner in the revolutionary war, was obliged to mount a chair, in his disfigured garments, in order to gratify the federalists with this specimen of a real lord.

75. Drinking and smoking are excessive in New York, tho' boasting 200,000 Temperance members in its state. Foreign wines—America consuming 6,000,000 gallons annually—are highly taxed: Madeira \$5 and Port \$3 per bottle. Adulteration has no limits in the distilleries of the city, which derives a revenue of \$30,800 from its taverns. Louisville, on the Ohio, has the largest distillery, and New York state, about 1,200. Victuallers do business in the *Loch-re* fashion, that is, money in one hand and liquor in the other. America not producing chalk, accounts for *no scores*. Brandy, rum, and gin, 1s. 4d. and whiskey, 6d., York, per quart; which is *dog cheap*, a term that does not well apply in the states, since it costs them \$10,000,000 a year for victualling 1,300,600 of the canine tribe. Bacchanalian orgies are called *scales*. In Queen Elizabeth's days, a tea-spoonful of rum or brandy was thought a proper dose, being then sold by druggists only, at so much per oz. Temperance societies, though 3,000 strong in the Union, unitedly suppressing 260 stills, and materially lessening the practice of lawyers and physicians, have much up-hill work in the good city of New York; wherein are 1,600 spirit or *grocery* shops, and 3,000 licensed dealers: some of these stores have it in contemplation to introduce the Moscow custom, of stationing two boys at the doorway, to operate as decoy ducks. Whole tax levied on the inhabitants of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, about 1800, by the ardent spirit mania, would pay the state, county, town, parish, school and highway rates, and yet leave a balance of \$2,500 in the treasury. To the head, pockets, and bottle of a drunkard, may be applied the alphabetical conundrum of M.T. (*empty*.) N. York state, containing 762 towns, has 1112 Temperance societies, 44 temperance taverns—selling wine and malt liquor only—250 stores no longer vending spirits, and above 1,000 merchants declining the sale of distilled liquors; whilst 100 stills have been abandoned. America in 1824, consumed \$60,000,000 for strong waters; now reduced one third. The deaths, in summer, by drinking cold water without any corrective, have much increased at New York among those laborers who are members of Temperance Societies, which were first introduced by Dr. Clark, at Moreau, Saratoga county, in 1808. To such extremes have these societies here arrived, that at the sacramental tables of some altars, buttermilk and lemonade supercede the use of wine.

76. Although prohibited, under 20, unless advised by the faculty, you still meet boys in the streets smoking cinnamon segars, which at Boston and Baltimore is a fine of \$2. Tobacco is 1s. per lb. and segars a cent each. On a moderate calculation there are 400,000 segar smokers in the U. S., that puff away nine million dollars annually; also 600,000 chewers, and 500,000 snuffers, whose amiable propensities cost seven millions sterling a year. A rubber of snuff, as practised by girls in Maryland, is rubbing snuff with the fore-finger round the inside of the mouth.

77. Dress making, in this city, is a sorry business; its ladies get theirs *basted* for a few cents, and by finishing the affair themselves, save half a dollar: upon the credit of this sleight of hand economy, they spend many eagles, saying nothing of ruining half the seamstresses in the city, who are also tailoresses, one house alone employing 500. These thrifty dames have another mode of injuring their less fortunate countrywomen: female parties meet at each other's houses to quilt a counterpane, which is effected in divers meetings, at an outlay to the Bee hostess, of \$40; whilst a seamstress one, same quality, costs but \$2. This economical mania reminds me of the period when, in England, it was fashionable for ladies to make their own shoes! so that when congregating at tea parties, it was the ton to convey, by porter in a box, miss or madam's shoe-making materials. Notwithstanding the omnipotence of fashion, lap-stones, however, were very soon discovered to be great hindrances to small talk, and therefore as speedily abandoned. I wish equal results to the quilting ladies of New York, the travellers to and from which exceed 20,000 persons daily.

78. Carts for conveying baggage which, in Northern states is called *plunder*, are dear and numerous, being 2,250 cartmen and 160 porters. Their favorite horse-names are Duke, Darby, Buck and Bright; and expression, upon a good job, "We shall clear up three load this *hitch*." 79. Respectable emigrants, long settled, have assured me that they never enjoy a sound sleep, or care to invoke its aid but by snatches and at long intervals. Emigration to this city in 1832, was 48,000, of which 3,690 returned to England. On viewing the open parts of New York, they forcibly remind one of the approaches to Zaara, the immense desert of Arabia: in crossing which, the great danger to be apprehended, is the failure of a spring: thus, in 1798, a caravan from Morocco, comprising 2000 men and 1000 camels, all perished from want of water.

80. The choral service in their chapels is extremely well-conducted, especially in that of Chatham-street, formerly a theatre, but now dedicated to public worship: wherein Luther's hymn formed part of the service for the last sunday evening I spent in New York. The choir executed it with a solemn sweetness which, for a church ritual, surpassed any that I had ever heard. The ef-

fect, however, was much impaired, by alms-takers, during its continuance, pursuing their avocations from pew to pew, the letting and sale whereof, are generally negotiated through the papers. All places of public worship, in New York state, are called churches, but in most others, meeting-houses or chapels, in which *woman* is pronounced after its ancient orthography of *womman*; and wherein alone, such is the restless activity of Jonathan, does he assume the air of leisure and repose. Although Americans are considered a more moral people than any other, still in the two states of Virginia and N. Carolina, it has been ascertained that there are 1,618,000 non-professors of religion. A thanksgiving day is regularly appointed, once a year at least, by the various governors of the respective states, on which occasion a roasted turkey is eaten by persons of every condition.

81. The only two pieces of national music possessed by the Americans, is "Hail Columbia!" composed by Judge Hopkinson, and "Yankee Doodle" by a Yorkshire drummer boy. Milk adulterated after the Parisian mode, with water, wheat flour and sugar candy, is served from immense tins, in carts, at 3d per quart: a line or walk sells for \$400. In Lower Canada, during winter, it is brought to market in bags, put up in frozen cakes. 82. There are 100 auctioneers in the city, whose annual duties average \$220,000: their hammers are eternally on the move: six cents per dollar include all charges. On selling heavy dry goods, they take their stand outside the store, and, with their bidders, occupy the whole pavement; an innovation even of greater extent in the city of Philadelphia. The term *groceries* heading their catalogues, comprised distilled liquors, ironmongery, and dry goods, not a single entry of tea, coffee, sugar or spices. 83. Cabinet makers and upholsterers abound; their workmanship is excellent, but they have an odd taste for decorating all furniture requiring handles, with those of glass ones. There are ten principle window glass factories in the state, each producing 10,000 boxes annually, valued at \$200,000. Household furniture is cheaper than in England. Fancy shops are numerous; whilst house and sign painters, these executing their art better than those of London, have no end. 84. Near the village of Flushing, on Long Island, the garden of America, is the finest nursery one in the Union, comprising 50 acres, and belonging to Mr. Prince, which, in the revolutionary war, was protected by orders of the British commander General Erskine. Here, about the same time, fell General Woodhull, because he refused to repeat *God save the king*. A race course is also laid down upon Long Island: the meetings are in May and October, last three days each, and attract crowds from all parts. Other states have also their race-grounds, but this is considered the Newmarket of the whole. In those of the South, feats of any tolerable horsemanship are abundantly applauded; acting on the principle, that Washington tamed

a wild horse, before he attempted to conquer men. To show the value of American blood horses, Mr. Stevens of New York, sold his named Medoc, for \$10,000. The word *Sportsman* here denotes, not a foxhunter, but a gambler by profession.

85. One day being at the Northern packet line, I went on board an Albany steamboat, and enquired the passage: \$1, 50 was the answer. Repairing to my domicile for half an hour, I returned, when, on putting down the money, \$3 were demanded. I stared, but, as matter of course, declined going. Strolling on to the Brooklyn, anciently Breucklen Ferry, on which Island, is one of the United States seven navy yards, with a flourishing Assylum, and on the heights opposite New York, a *Collegiate* Institute for young ladies—I thought of going over, fare four cents, though legally but two. I handed a five cent piece, when a York shilling was required. This second edition of master captain being, to my mind, no better than the first, I took back my money and departed, first looking unutterable things. The master of a Ferry-boat receives \$700, and each of the crew \$350 a year. Next day I entered a coffee house for refreshment, which, for obvious reasons, I took care to be the same as an American gentleman entering with me, who, on finishing, paid 18 cents; but, from me, mine host demanded 25. On requiring an explanation, the *mistake* was rectified. When the drama of a New Way to pay Old Debts, which so ably delineates that prince of characters, Sir Giles Overreach, is performed at either of the New York theatres, it draws better Yankee houses, I am told, than any other. Note: New York pilot boats are the fastest sailers in the world. On the N.E. of Long Island—140 miles in length and 10 in breadth—lie interred several thousand prisoners of war, who died, at various times, on board the British prison ship Jersey, stationed off this place.

86. In Hoboken 7 miles from the city, are rural banquets, much relished by the epicures of New York. Turtle soup, served under the shade of embowering trees, forms the chief dainty. It has been much improved by its proprietor Col. Stevens, and is fast acquiring a soubriquet of the Elysian Fields. Gravesend Beach, Long Island, is also noted for its summer attractions. Col. Stevens is likewise owner of the great steamboat ferries from bottom of Barclay and Canal-sts. to Hoboken, which produce him \$100,000 annually: his hotel on the Hoboken side, islet at £500 a year. Hoboken is a favorite spot for duelling, and by some, on that account, called the Chalk Farm of America, wherein duels are more frequent than in any part of the world. Tennessee state has just passed a law, declaring that every one who bears a challenge, or in any way abets the combatants in a duel, shall forfeit the privileges of citizenship. Pic-nic parties to the woods and agrarian solitudes, are general throughout the Union, in which it is an understood thing, that ladies provide eatables, and gentlemen the wines and liqueurs.

87. Travelling in the States, may in a great measure be defrayed by *shaving*, that is, buying, in one town, notes payable in another, or to which you are going: they are obtained at lottery offices and brokers, or *shavers*. Vide, Notes 13 and 54. An Illinois farmer, desirous of changing his location, sold his farm for £700, and made a circuit of the States in search of another. How do you suppose he succeeded?—Why, he is now a laborer where he was formerly master. Upon ancient trees adjacent to the coasting part of New York, strange characters are often deciphered: they are the remains of Buccaneers, as clues to their depots of concealed treasure.

88. One day at the Park coffee house, I read in the Western Review, “Our stock of paper being out, we are compelled to furnish you with a small sheet. P. S. Next week’s Review will not be published till *week* after *next*.” Another Western editor apologised for his paper’s non-appearance, because “he had no time, and the tooth ache.” A Pennsylvanian editor announced his own marriage with somebody he left *blank*, because she did not like to see her name in print. And another “Wanted, as a wife, a young lady with 4000 dollars, of a sweet temper, a good housewife, and born in America. Send cards to 15 Pearl-street.” A Mr. Potter of this city, taking into consideration the difficulties of a connubial advertisement, has established an agency office, after the Parisian plan, for negotiating marriages, which are here performed by a magistrate, in five minutes, and at a charge of one dollar. So also in many States (Michigan for instance) is a divorce, on being desired by both parties. In the last sitting of the Missouri Executive, forty couple, conformably to their prayer, were separated a vinculi matrimonii: whilst the legislative journals of Cincinnati, for 1834, exhibit the petitions of *five hundred* individuals for divorce! Males at 17, and females at 14, are legally capable of contracting marriage. During my sojourn, a marriage took place at the old Peauennok meeting house, Bridgeport, sanctioned by both parents, in which neither party exceeded the age of *ten* years! I likewise saw a married couple, each under eighteen, and still the happy parents of *six* children. An unmarried female is distinguished from a married one, by having the christian name appended to miss; to the latter it is omitted. Marriage is sometimes a loop-hole for the escape of delinquents; as, recently, Mr. Hilard under arrest for perjury, in Irasburgh jail, Vermont; by marrying in prison, the only evidence, Miss Bailey, thus defeated justice. Damages for breach of promise in marriage are managed differently to the old country: miss Landers of Maysville, Kentucky, laid hers against a Mr. Warren, at \$500, but the jury insisted on given her \$800. The same rule appears to be observed in cases of crim. con. F. Guerin, baker, New York, versus A. Strozzi, school-teacher, put his at some \$5000, but he was awarded \$10,000. The punishment here

to a man for beating his wife, is six months digging for stone on Blackwell's, anciently Varken Island, near the city, which has lately purchased it for a penitentiary. Strangers are cautioned against visiting those haunts of corruption, the Five Points, or Dover Road of New York. An old bachelor in Ohio, as a set off against General M'Clure's suggestion to tax bachelors, proposed "If the government will give me the exclusive privilege of releasing all those who wish to be unmarried, in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the national debt in five years." The legislature of this state recently passed a law, granting a divorce to either party, who could prove that the other had been habitually drunk for *two* years: whilst, in China, a man may divorce his wife, if she be given too much to *talking*.

89. In the City Hall, I one day saw a woman come in to sign a deed before the judge. On finding she was married, he asked her, as is usual in such cases, if her husband compelled her to sign? "He compel me," she replied with much scorn, "no, nor twenty like him." 90. A circumstance analogous to the foregoing, occurred whilst I was at Edmund Hall, Oxford, and may be told in the following eight lines:

'Twixt footman John and Dr. Toe,
A rivalship befell,
'Twas who should be the happy beau,
And bear away the belle.
The footman caught the lady's heart,
And who can blame her? No man!
The whole prevailed against the part,
'Twas Foot-man versus Toe-man.

91. The Illinois, now fast peopling, contains 37,056,000 acres. It was admitted into the Union in 1818, and then had but 35,220 inhabitants, (a territory will not in future be admitted, unless it contains 60,000 free inhabitants) which in 1830 was increased to 200,000. Its legislature comprises 54 members: Vandalia, its capital, is watered by the Kaskaskias; and though the wilderness until 1821, now contains an antiquarian society. It abounds in prairies, a French word denoting a meadow, or plains formed by fires kindled every autumn, to burn useless trees, long grass, and dried leaves: they become, on cultivation, fine arable lands. There are 28,237,859 acres of public lands for sale, at \$1, 25 per acre, to which no dispute as to title, like Kentucky and Tennessee, ever arises. That portion lying between the Illinois and Mississippi, (3,500,000 acres) has been assigned as bounty lands, by Congress, to those soldiers who enlisted during the last war: many receiving 320 acres each, which if held by them for three years, are ever after exonerated from all taxes. It is, however, safer to buy of the government than the soldiery, although great fortunes have been made by speculating in the military lands. Mr. Stephen Munn, of New York, has been a large purchaser. Many tavern keepers in

this state, with Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, are officers in the militia, and sometimes justices of the peace, which confer also the title of judge.

92. An emigrant, in settling, must first be content with a shanty of unhewn logs, roofed in with undressed shingles: the floor is made of logs, split into thick planks. The chimney crevices should be well secured. A few dollars will pay for the erection. A kitchen, smoke, spring, and milk house, a corn crib and a log barn, with a wagon shed, will be all the buildings needed for a while—a frame or brick house, with suitable out-buildings, may be erected hereafter. Laborers and mechanics, exclusive of board, receive a dollar per day. All farm work is performed by men, Americans not allowing white women, save at Wethersfield, near Hartford, to labor in the fields. E. Birdseye, of Connecticut, has invented a machine for making shingles, price \$15, which produces 240 per minute. The good people of Salem, in this state, have passed an ordinance, rendering it a penal offence for boys to be found licking the bung holes of sugar casks! No country has greater facilities for raising live stock of all kinds. If objecting to the fatigue of clearing wild land, there are backwoodsmen always to be found, who, for a few dollars advance on the original cost, will sell their improvements and retire further into the forest, which, in America, is so deficient in underwood as to be easily traversed by pedestrians and on horseback. The white hunter population, about 1,500, are those who have fled from various parts of America into Arkansas, to escape the severity of the laws and indulge in unrestrained passion. They subsist by the chase, and are little better than savages: their usual food, as in all woodland districts, is pork, venison, and homony, or boiled Indian corn, first found in Saint Domingo, which is sown like potatoes, though not so far apart, by dropping two or three grains into a hole made by a hoe. In the same state of this people's adoption, who to guard themselves against a rattlesnake, when in the woods, stuff their boots with the leaves of the white-ash tree, is a celebrated salt prairie, several miles in extent, covered with a chrystallized salt, six inches deep. The celebrated antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake, for which S. Carolina rewarded Cæsar, the negro, who discovered it, with his freedom and an annuity of £100, is a bruised plantain or hoarhound leaf taken inwardly, with another of tobacco moistened with rum applied to the wound. In Liberty Hall, S. Carolina, a storekeeper advertises, "whiskey given in exchange for rattlesnakes."

93. The great swamp, 60 miles long and 5 wide, begins in Missouri county; the water of the river by this name, resembles thick water gruel, and is much increased by a large stream called *The Good Woman* river. Sluggish rivers are called bayous. Dismal Swamp, Virginia, (for improving which a lottery is now in operation) is 30 miles long and 10 broad. The Missouri lead mines

cover an area of 3,000 miles: excellent ore is found in the township of Salisbury, Connecticut. Many rivers in Kentucky, which abounds in ancient fortifications, present perpendicular banks of 300 feet, of solid limestone, surmounted by an ascent several hundred feet high. In the state of Indiana, in the beginning of last year, upwards of 10,000 wooden clocks were sold by pedlars, at \$30 each; from this sort of prank, it is now a law in S. Carolina, that no Yankee pedlar shall *sell* Connecticut clocks in that state; these gentry, however, evade this enactment, by *leasing them out* for 99 years! Judges in provincial courts, as those of Vermont, receive something short of \$200 per annum, and a secretary of state about half as much. The North American Review, doubtless to prove the extravagant liberality of his countrymen, assures them that the judges of ancient Athens received but $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or *three pence three farthings* per day! The following notice in the Salem Gazette, shows that the office of judge will sometimes go begging, "Raleigh, N. Carolina. The executive council have been notified to meet, the 10th of next month, for the purpose of making a *third* attempt to beg some gentleman of the bar to accept the office of judge of the highest court in our state." In this capital (Raleigh) is the statue of General Washington by Canova, the most celebrated work of art in all America. A friend once travelling in Vermont, saw a farmer-looking man unloading a cart laden with bags of wool, which he carefully arranged in a retail store. This proved to be Mr. Palmer, the then governor of the state. N. B. Connecticut was originally granted, by the British, to the lords Brooke, and Say and Sele.

94. The Illinois is preferred by the emigrant, from its easiness of access, by cheap and convenient modes of travelling. It produces timber of almost every variety. Large, high, and dense woods indicate the best soil. It raises all kinds of grain and corn: beef and pork, horses, tobacco, lead, excellent vegetables, and wine. All sorts of fruit arrive at great perfection. Coal mines were first discovered at Alton in this state. The first boat constructed on the Illinois river, is called *Coldwater*, being a temperance steamer: the owners, builders, and sailors are all temperance men: no kind of spirit is allowed on board: she commenced running Aug. 1834.—The *Desire*, of 120 tons, was the first ship that sailed, 1636, from America to England. 700 now leave her ports without ardent spirits.

95. Cost and expense of a farm of 320 acres in the Illinois:
 160 acres of prairie at \$1, 25 per acre.....\$200
 Fencing it in four fields, 40 acres each, fence 8 rails high, 160
 Cost of cabins, stables, corn cribs, &c. about..... 120
 Breaking up with a plough, 160 acres a \$2 per acre, 320
 80 of timber land, and 80 of prairie for timber, &c. 200

\$1000

Note. Fences, as in Canada, are worm, or zigzag : long pieces of split timber, laid on one another without fastening.

96. An emigrant should take out a fair supply of clothing, bedding and linen. The farmer would also do well to provide himself with the iron work of agricultural implements. Illinois, from its fertility and capability of sustaining a vast population, is one of the finest of the Western States. Its summers are less intense and winters more mild, than those bordering the mountain ranges : whilst its inhabitants, though plain and blunt, are sincere in their hospitality. It is called by the French a terrestrial paradise.— There is a demand for public teachers ; every description of artisans, the mechanic and husbandman. A stranger coming amongst them with a disposition to be pleased with the country and its people will be received with open arms. A gentleman lately travelling from Paoli to Vincennes, Indiana, a distance of 65 miles, counted 400 wagons moving emigrants to Illinois and Missouri. As farming cannot be taught by books, I do not presume to make it a subject for my pen.

97. If emigrants choose favorable situations, have comfortable houses as soon as possible ; dress suitably when sudden changes come on, and not expose themselves to inclement weather, they will have good health.

98. The Illinois, wherein a number of proscribed French officers, in 1817, settled themselves on 100,000 acres of land, is part of the Mississippi, and comprises the following states and territories : West Florida ; Alabama ; Louisiana—so named, in 1682, by the then French governor of Canada, and purchased by the United States from France, in 1803, for \$15,000,000, and formerly denoted the whole of the French possessions in North America—Ohio—wherein the sale of a pack of cards subjects the seller to a fine of \$50—Indiana : Illinois ; Missouri—at the gates of the rocky mountains, on the Missouri's course, the rocks rise 1200 feet perpendicularly from the water's edge, for nearly six miles, whilst the river is but 150 yards wide ; hence the gloominess of the passage baffles description—Kentucky—first settled by one John Coles, at a place called half-way house : its populous town of *Todd*, is noted for a remarkable rise in commerce and agriculture—Tennessee—snow at *ten* inches deep, in this state, is considered uncommon, and *ten* days an extraordinary time for its duration, winter resembling the spring of New England—Michigan—emigration to which has been strong since 1818, when the U. S. first sold its lands, which are of unrivalled excellence, though somewhat marshy—Arkansas ; West Pennsylvania ; West Virginia—in this region exclusively real estate is not liable for debt—Mandan district ; Sioux do. ; Huron do. ; Osage do. ; Ozack do. ; Part of Georgia, North Carolina, and New York, the most populous, but Virginia the largest state ; in all twenty-two. The banks of Arkansas and Missouri rivers, produce the greatest abundance of

game. On Contrary Creek, Virginia, a rich gold mine has lately been discovered, upon land owned by Mr. Tinder: which, rousing a Yankee, he repaired to the district, and buying a small lot, with a rivulet thereon, carefully dropped in a few grains of gold: these he contrived that another should find; which immediately becoming known, he soon sold his lot at a hundred times its value. Gold mines are wrought in Georgia, first settled in 1732, also in North and South Carolina, the former state supplying the government with \$128,000 worth annually. Since working the gold mines parallel with Blue Ridge, from Georgia to Maryland \$6,000,000 in value have been obtained. The estimated produce of the Southern mines for 1835, is \$2,500,000. In the gold region of Georgia and North Carolina, traces are discoverable of mines, at some remote period, having been worked in both districts: the remains of brick houses have been discovered on the banks of White River: and in the neighbourhood, the ruins of a city, with parallel streets crossing each other at right angles, traceable in brick foundations one mile long. The first exportation of gold from America to England was this year, in the ship Columbus, captain Cobb, to Liverpool, being 400 eagles for the accommodation of persons leaving that port for New York. The only cash at one time passing in the state of Missouri, was a dollar cut into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, thence called *cut money*: a Yankee, however, contriving to cut it into *five* quarters, soon brought it into disrepute. In Virginia originated *Go the whole hog*, a political phrase marking the democrat from a federalist: in its capital of Richmond, gambling is carried to great excess. Settlers in this state, and whites generally, are called by the natives, *long knives*.

99. Should the West encrease her population hereafter, in the same proportion that she has done for the last few years, the majority of the inhabitants of the Union will be in the valley of the Mississippi, 1500 miles long and 600 broad: its mineral resources are so unbounded, as to form, beneath the surface, one vast coal field over the whole extent: though called a valley, it is properly a plain; its entire elevation differing but a few feet only. Present census is hard upon five millions. Its land fit for cultivation is 640,000,000 acres; whereof 227,293,000 are unsold, exclusive of 113,577,869, to which the Indian title is about to be extinguished. The curves in the Mississippi are so regular, that boatmen and Indians, instead of calculating by leagues, do so by its bends.

100. It publishes 350 newspapers weekly, each averaging a sale of 800 copies. It has also 'The Illinois monthly magazine,' edited by Judge Hall, author of letters from the West, who, at page 20, describes a petrified forest, near the Yellow Stone river, where the country, for twenty miles round, is thickly strewed with stumps, roots, and branches of petrified trees. Lord Selkirk's trading establishment, who also formed a settlement on Lake Sinclair,

Upper Canada, is on a point of land near the junction of the Assiniboine with Red river: it was founded in 1812 by 300 Scotch and German families, who can furnish 600 fighting men: a fort has been built, and mounted with 20 pieces of cannon. Since the earl of Selkirk's death, recently in France, from fatigue and vexation in his colony, the settlement has materially deteriorated.

101. The three grand routes, one of which must be pursued by visitors to the Valley of the Mississippi, from the States east of the Alleghany mountains, are first—by the Lakes on the North: secondly—by the various roads leading to that country from the coast, beginning in the state of New York, and extending to the Gulph of Mexico: thirdly—by ship round to Mobile and New Orleans, in which laborers are paid \$2, and some trades, \$3 a day wages. The voyage is about 10 or 15 days from New York or Philadelphia; and from 15 to 20 from Boston to New Orleans, a most corrupt city, being over-ran with free-thinking Frenchmen, and barbaric Germans; having also 11 gaming houses, which pay a tax of \$13,500 annually. The provincial parliament likewise assembles here, which being composed of Creoles and Americans, the former debating in French and the latter in English, which requiring interpreters, greatly extends the business of the session. The islands in the Mississippi, which with its branches cover 1,500,000 square miles, are too numerous to be named; they are therefore numbered in the hydrographical surveys: a friend, on navigating the river, enquired the name of a beautiful island in sight, and was answered 540.

102. An emigrant and family who removed from Boston to Illinois last fall, states his expenditure from Boston to Pittsburgh, via Albany, Buffalo and Erie, to be 48 dollars; and on to Jacksonville 53; including board and lodging. From Wheeling to Louisville, he took a deck passage; from Albany to Buffalo he went by the canal, and from Wheeling to St. Louis by steamboat. 103. To the foregoing I subjoin the following useful items: from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by stage, 300 miles, charge \$16, 50. Baltimore to Wheeling 271 m. \$15, 50. Philadelphia via Baltimore to Wheeling 402 m. \$18, 50. Pittsburgh to Wheeling 59 m. \$4, 50. Wheeling to Columbus 140 m. \$8. Columbus to Cleveland 177 m. \$10, 50. Columbus to Chillicothe 45 m. \$2. Chillicothe to Cincinnati 94 m. \$5, 50. Columbus to Cincinnati direct 110 m. \$6, 50. Cincinnati to Indianapolis 112 m. \$5, 75. Indianapolis to Madison 83 m. \$4. Cincinnati to Lexington 76 m. \$4. Lexington to Louisville 75 m. \$4. Note: the distance from New Orleans to Louisville is 1600 miles, and the steamboat fare, including board, a few years since \$100, is now reduced to \$30. Louisville to St. Louis, via Vincennes 267 m. \$15, 75. Louisville to Nashville 180 m. \$12. Richmond to Cincinnati, via Staunton, Lewisburgh, Charleston, or the Kanaowa and Guydant (by steamboat from the last named

place 155 miles) 515 m. \$28. Richmond to Knoxville, via Lynchburgh, Abingdon, Kingsport, etc. 444 m. \$28, 50. Baltimore to Richmond, via Norfolk, by steamboat, 378 m. \$10. Knoxville to Nashville, via Mac Minville 199 m. \$12. Nashville to Memphis 224 m. \$15. Nashville to Florence 110 m. \$8, 25. Huntsville to Tuscaloosa 146 m. \$9. Florence to Tuscaloosa 146 m. \$9. Tuscaloosa to Montgomery 119 m. \$8. Tuscaloosa to Mobile by steamboat, 450 miles by the river, and 226 by land \$12. Augusta to Montgomery, via Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus, etc. 300 m. \$18. Montgomery in steamboat (by stage 180 miles, same fare) 400 m. \$12. Mobile to New Orleans 160 m. \$12. St. Augustine to Mobile circa 600 m. \$21. 104. From Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond—the slaves of which dare not appear in the streets after dark, without a pass from a white—to New Orleans, by a packet ship \$60. Note: Baltimore—founded by lord Baltimore, a catholic, in 1634—having a magnificent cathedral, built from the proceeds of a lottery, and the liberality of a Mr. Carroll, many splendid edifices and schools; a college, convent, and nunnery, with an archbishop, who is a cardinal and primate of Baltimore, all catholic, is, on that account, called the Rome of America. Lord Baltimore previously colonized part of Newfoundland, which he named Avalon, after Glastonbury, Somersetshire, anciently so called, because the first place in England where christianity was planted. N. B. Churches, in the Western states, are often built from the proceeds of a lottery. Baltimore is social and hospitable, and also called the monumental city, from its numerous mausoleums to the memory of the dead. The city hotel, in this town, is the largest in the Union: over its coffee-room door, is this notice, “\$5, reward for the discovery of the villain who cuts or tears the newspapers.” It has the honor of being the first city in the United States, which raised a cenotaph to the memory of Washington. Largest and most beautiful catholic edifice in all America, is the cathedral at Montreal, standing upon an acre of ground, capable of containing 12,000 persons, and costing upwards of £100,000. The wife of an auctioneer in this city, having recently borne him twins, much alike, to distinguish them, he had one christened *Ibid*, and the other *Ditto*.

105. The expenses by way of New York are: from N. York to Albany, including all charges, \$3. Albany to Buffalo, by packet boats, \$15, 75. Buffalo to Erie, by steamboat, \$3. Buffalo to Ashtabula, by do. \$4, 50. Buffalo to Cleveland, by do. \$6. From Erie to Beaver, by stage, including all charges, \$5, 50. Beaver to Cincinnati, by steamboat, \$10. Cincinnati to Louisville, by do. \$3. Louisville to Shawneetown, by do. \$6. Louisville to St. Louis, by do. \$12.

106. The route from Cleveland or Ashtabula to Cincinnati, which has 18 churches, with 30,000 inhabitants, and now exhibit-

ing, in one of its museums, a colored woman, the property of General Washington's father, in her 161st year! Vide note 42, or any other point of the Ohio, may be ascertained in the coach offices of New York: a petrified Indian child has been lately found, at Guernsey in Ohio, by some stone quarriers. Mr. Bullock, proprietor of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, had formerly a large estate, and beautiful house, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, so named from a naval and military society, but which, though Washington was president, Dr. Franklin writing down, soon became unpopular. The expense of steamboat travelling varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents per mile, which include board and lodging. The charge of one person, by stage and steamboat, from Philadelphia to St. Louis, including every thing, is about \$55. 107. From New Orleans to St. Louis, by steamboat, \$25. St. Louis to Beardstown, Illinois, \$6. St. Louis to Quincy, Illinois, \$6. St. Louis to Galena, Illinois, \$12.

108. All the preceding charges refer to the most expensive mode of proceeding. The price of a passage in Western boats, always include food and lodging. Those whose circumstances will not allow them to take a cabin passage, in a steamboat, may always be accommodated with a deck one; which is protected from the weather, but has no other convenience: they must find their own beds and provision: many respectable emigrants travel in this way. 109. A deck passage from Beaver to Louisville would cost \$4. From Wheeling to Louisville, \$4. Louisville to St. Louis, \$3. New Orleans to St. Louis, \$8. St. Louis to Beardstown, \$2. St. Louis to Quincey, \$2.

110. A stage runs from Louisville by Vincennes to Vandalia, thence to Springfield in Sangamon county; and from Springfield, north to Galena, or west to Jacksonville, in which board and lodging are but \$1, 25 per week. Should the traveller wish to visit the eastern parts of the state, lying along the Wabash, he may do so by taking the stage as far as Vincennes, the oldest French settlement, with a contiguous prairie of 5,000 acres free to the inhabitants. From this place, in the spring, he may ascend or descend the Wabash: or he may embark at Louisville, in a steamboat for any place on that river. For the southern part of the state he may land at Shawneetown, or Kaskaskia, where he may hire horses; but in neither place will he find stages to convey him into the interior. For the western or north-western parts of Illinois, the proper course to take is St. Louis; from that place steam boats depart daily to all the towns in Illinois lying on the shores of her rivers and those of the Mississippi, which, on being joined by the Missouri, increases her current from two to four miles per hour: some steam boats on the Mississippi, will consume from \$1,000 to \$1,500, for wood in one voyage. Stages run three times a week from this place to Vincennes, through Bellville, Lebanon, Carlyle, Maysville, and Lawrenceville. Once a week to Vandalia, through Edwards-

ville, and Greenville : and once a week to Galena, through Edwardsville, Springfield, and Peorice. Over Cedar Creek, 12 miles S. Lexington, is a beautiful natural bridge. Settling upon uncleared land, without purchase or consent, is termed *squatting*.

111. Steam boat travellers are much amused at the crude wit and songs of the niggers, when attending their fires. Their chorusses are generally a string of unmeaning words, as "Oh-i-o, O hang, boys, hang," or "O stormy, stormy." The manners of Kentucky boatmen—their countrymen being deemed the Hibernians of the land, and the only Americans that can understand a joke—are so proverbially rough, that they are described as "half horse and half alligator, with a cross of the wild cat," of which animal, when tame, a French prisoner at Liverpool, devoured, in 1800, one hundred and seventy-four, many of them whilst alive!

112. Until the introduction of Temperance Societies, whiskey was served to a steamboat crew in *pails*, once every four hours, when each took as much as he pleased. The American famous old Monongahela is distilled in Western Pennsylvania. An insurrection, in 1791, arose amongst the Pennsylvanians, on account of an excise upon this spirit, laid on to support a war against the Indians ; but was suppressed without bloodshed. Their largest gin distillery is at East Windsor, Hartford Co. The climate of Pennsylvania is a compound of all the countries in the world. The adjacent state of Maryland produces the genuine *white* wheat, and the Bright Kite's Foot Tobacco.

113. The number of States now comprehending America, which is equal in size to all Europe, is 24 ; exclusive of their territories, Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, great emigration to which has been going on this summer ; but independent of the marshy quality of most of its land, new claimants to large tracts have lately sprung up : one gentleman alone to a portion 18 miles square, under an ancient patent from the French crown, much of which is settled : he is a rich man, and in the district prosecuting the same, and has already disturbed many locations. Its inhabitants, as must follow, from their varied and modern origin, have not that uniformity of character which belongs to ancient nations. Texas, contiguous to the boundary line of Mexico and the United States, is exciting great attention from emigrants. In 1827, when the American Colonel Austen commenced settling his extensive grant, it had only 10,000 inhabitants ; now there are 36,000 : choice land could then be purchased for *one cent* the acre, but will now produce a dollar, and the best from five to fifteen dollars the acre. Lands along the gulf are marshy, and fitted only for a black population : those in the interior are salubrious, and here the fever is never known. Wild rice, a valuable aquatic plant, grows in Michigan rivers, of 4 or 5 feet in depth : when ripe, Indians pass through it in canoes, and bending its stalks over the sides, beat off the grain with sticks.

Its Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, is subject, as that of Erie, to fogs, mists, and storms, and therefore of dangerous navigation. The highest paid governor is that of Louisiana, who has \$7,500, and the lowest of Rhode Island, who has but \$400 per ann. Each governor possesses the power of life and death, subject to revision by the general government. Their finest river is the Amazon, also called Maranon, and Orellana. The sources of many are laid down somewhat imperfectly, because taken from doubtful authorities: as that of Multnomah, in Oregon territory, from a sketch drawn by an Indian, with his finger, in the dust. The Legislature of Massachusetts comprises 541 members, being the largest of any, and that of Delaware 39, which is the smallest. Seven states, including Virginia, pay their members \$4 per diem; seven, taking in New York and Pennsylvania, \$3; six, embracing also Massachusetts, \$2; one state \$2, 50; and three others \$1, 50 only.

114. The American Episcopacy use our liturgy, slightly varied. Their Clergy have a college in this city, superintended by Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York: they formerly sat in Congress, but attempting to obtain a permanent provision, were ultimately ejected. First act for establishing and paying a church of England clergy, in the counties of New York, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester, passed April 22, 1693. The episcopal press in Lumber Street, issued, last year, 440,325 copies of sacred writ, with 19,250 prayer-books. The salary of a bishop, who has no patronage, is £700 per ann.; that of country clergymen from £30 to £150. They pray in their churches for Congress and the President. The bishops, assisted by their clergy and certain lay deputies, hold a convocation triennially. They have 20 churches in the city, possessing valuable lands, 130 in its section, with 15 dioceses, and 550 clergy in the States. When their late primate bishop Hobart travelled in Europe for his health, he was allowed \$14,000. The Rev. S. Provoost, of New York, was consecrated bishop of the State, at London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, on Feb. 4, 1787. An American clergyman cannot retain even a curacy in England; but an English divine, after a year's residence, can hold preferment in the States. The longest stationed pastor is the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of West Hartford, Ct. now 87, who has been settled therein 63 years: he has delivered 4000 written, and 3000 extempore sermons. He graduated at Princeton in 1769, with Thomas Jefferson, ex-president. The sur or head church is St. Paul in the Broadway: St. Paul's church Troy, N. Y. is the best specimen of Gothic architecture in all America. The burial ground of Trinity church, the oldest in the city, and richest endowment in the whole Union, though not an acre in extent, contains more than 200,000 bodies. Exhumation of the dead, for purposes of dissection, is almost unknown: the only case coming to my know-

ledge, was of a medical student at Burlington, Vermont, who, being discovered, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of \$500: the highest mulct is \$1,000, and incarceration for 10 yrs.

115. The American Episcopal Methodists, who first appeared there circa 55 years since, have 400,000 registered members, 2,000 stated ministers, and 1,000 travelling preachers. A recent Missionary collection in one of their chapels at New York, produced £1,000. The levied and acquired revenues of the religious denominations in America, fully equal those of the English establishment. Dr. Dwight adopted Dr. Watts' psalms and hymns, in 1800, to American Methodism. They have a university at Middleton, and many theological institutions in the Union. Their book establishment in Crosby Street New York, employs 30 presses and 400 men. When their ministers are paid in kind, that is with domestic articles in lieu of money, which is done by their members assembling with tea, coffee, flour, etc. this is called a *spinning* visit. The last revolution in France has been favorable to Methodism: there being three chapels of this persuasion now in Paris; besides 400 priests having been converted from the Gallic church, since the dethronement of Charles X. Baptists, including their nine branches, comprise 4,000 ministers; Presbyterians nearly a thousand, whilst other seceders, who are numerous, vary considerably in their numbers. The *Friends*, although a former Massachusetts' law awarded the penalty of death to the *crime* of being a Quaker, have now 500 meeting houses in the states.

116. The Catholics verge upon a million; with 320 priests, 10 vicars-general, 11 bishops, and an archbishop. They have also 16 colleges, 28 convents, 38 establishments for education, and 16 orphan asylums: in the exercise of their faith they make no distinction: the slave and his master being companions in prayer at the altar of their God. Seeing that the Protestants of America make so unholy a separation, (see note 8) can it therefore be surprising that catholicism should be advancing? They make no periodical display of converts, but are silently embodying and filling up their ranks. The ministers of all persuasions in America, amount to 14,000. In a list, now lost, and which cost me much labor to compile, I have enumerated 1,000 sects into which the Christian world is divided: many Americans, bewildered by these never-ending creeds, ultimately take refuge in that of the Roman. No religious test is here required on accepting, or holding office: there is no ecclesiastical court.

117. The steamboat New Orleans, launched at Pittsburgh, in 1811, first navigated the western waters. Capt. Shrieve, in 1817, made a trip by steam, from New Orleans to Louisville—1,400 miles—in 25 days, till then ordinarily requiring three months, but now performed in seven days. The current of the Mississippi is so rapid, that ships, though 30 days in ascending to New Orleans, will, with a light breeze, float down in 12 hours. A party of ladies and

gentlemen will often take a trip, in a steamer, of 900 miles. From St. Louis, for instance, up to the Falls of St. Anthony, where, on a bluff, or height, is an American garrison of 300 men. Western steamboats clear themselves the first year of running: their best pilots receive \$150 monthly. 118. Capt. Shrieve's snag boat, the Heliopolis, is employed to remove obstructions in the rivers of the west. It is a double steamboat, united at the bows by an immense beam, and cost \$27,000. The boatmen call it "Uncle Sam's tooth-puller." Snags and sawyers, are large trees blown or fallen from a bank, sunk in the river with their tops down stream, and their roots embedded at the bottom. If not seen and avoided in time, they prove fatal to shipping. Planters are trees in a similar position, but firmly fixed, without motion.

119. This summer, a steamboat plied from Luzerne co. which on arriving at Holidaysburg, then, with its freight of emigrants and goods, took *the rail road across the mountain on cars*, and was launched again into the canal at Johnstown! To show the destruction to which American steamboats are liable, of 182 that commenced running after July 1831—66 were worn out; 37 snagged; 16 burned; 3 run down; 5 stove in by ice, sand bars, and rocks; and 30 destroyed by causes not exactly known. All this within a year—since breaking up of the ice in 1831, to the fall in the same year, 28 steamboats were destroyed on the western rivers alone. The number plying on these waters, independent of 4,000 flat boats, are about 340, though but one only in 1814. It is estimated that 1,500 persons have been lost, during the last three years, by accidents on board steamboats. Congress, in consequence, contemplate passing penal enactments for their better regulation. Two rivers in America have improperly the same name, viz. the St. Joseph, which, flowing south, enters the Maumee; the other west, and joins Lake Michigan. In the rear of many lakes and rivers, are *steppes*, or abrupt elevations of land, which, at some remote period, must have formed their original banks.

120. Salt being now manufactured in America, is reduced from \$12 to 30 cents per bushel. Before its introduction, sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency: hence probably the origin of sweet apple sauce with pork and goose; and currant jelly with hare and venison, which, to avoid the game laws, are implied, at the hotels in London, under the name of *lion*. Their principal salt works are at Salina co., N. Y. The country abounds with salt *licks*—because animals lick the earth to obtain its salt. Bay salt, by the process of evaporation, is extracted from sea water, 350 gallons making a bushel, whilst the Salina requires but 45. In 1802 a mountain of rock salt, 80 miles long was discovered in the Missouri Territory. It pays a home duty of 12½ cents per bushel. America has immense beds of coal, and the sooner it is substituted for wood the better; being far cheaper and more whole-

some. Since its introduction to London the plague, before frequent, has never visited that capital. A penny-worth of tar or rosin water will saturate a tub of coal with triple its quantity of bitumen, the principle of light and heat. America has very little bituminous mineral. New York expends \$2,600,000 yearly in firing.

121. As the woods and bush of America disappear, its climate necessarily improves. Coal imported thither from New Brunswick pays 8s. 9d. a chaldron duty. Liverpool coal, brought in ballast, is \$10 per chaldron, and 6 cents per bushel duty. A ton or 33 bushels of *anthracite* coal will go as far as 6 load of hard wood. It is so abundant on the Ohio, as to sell for 4 cents per bushel: the last meeting of whose legislature was chiefly employed in discussing the questions—if \$3 or \$4 should be awarded for every wolf brought in from the wood, or whether the members should sit with their hats on or off.

122. The sisters of Charity, founded by St. Vincent of Paul, in 1646, were introduced to America. 1809, by Mrs. Seaton of New York, wherein there are two societies, and fifteen others throughout the Union. In Philadelphia, containing three, they were of inestimable service during a visitation of the cholera: its amiable members hastening to relieve those horrors, from the dread of which all others fled. The smallness of the hands and ears, of many of those most excellent ladies, whom I saw, would almost persuade me that they were of noble blood; it being not only proverbial so to distinguish their possessors, but they have been recently admitted in the evidence of pedigree. During the visitation of Cholera at New York—wherein consumption is the prevailing disease—150,000 persons left the city, nevertheless, full 12,000 fell victims: but its heaviest visitation was among the American soldiery employed against the Indians. Quacks pretending to cure this horrible scourge by the application of hot baths, were on that account, called *steam doctors*. A tradesman in the Broadway, closing his shop, put this notice on his shutters:

Not Cholera sick, nor Cholera dead,
But through fear of the Cholera—fled,
Will soon return, when Cholera's o'er,
If from the fright he should recover.

The Marine hospital, Quarantine and Health establishment—founded by Dr. Bayley, who died by contagion in 1801—are at Castleton, Staten Island, 9 miles from the city. Dr. Westervelt, the principal health officer has \$5000 a year, with a house and perquisites. Inoculation for the small pox, was first introduced into America by Dr. Boyleston, of Boston, on June 27, 1721. Staten Island, containing an area of fifty square miles, has the most variegated landscapes on the Atlantic coast of the States.

123. A notice put up by the corporation at Fulton market place, has an essential letter omitted, which, considering that, by

some, this is regarded as demonstrative of character, I wonder has not been corrected. A peculiarity which I observed in divers parts of the town. Also rejecting some portion of a principal word in a sign board, as "Johnson's feed ware'e." which is a slovenly way of doing things, and should be avoided.

124. The frequency of fire in New York, is equalled only at Constantinople; averaging 140 a year, which are 100 more than in London. The fire engines are 46, and their operatives, not using horses, 1270. Natives allege that it is not always accidental. The fire-hose companies were introduced by Dr. Franklin. There are 40 master sweeps, with 2 boys to each. Whilst here, two females lost their lives by their clothes taking fire: to prevent this, a benefited clergyman of my acquaintance, will not allow his lady to dress in any other but a silk gown.

125. When the roads are out of condition, excepting turpike, or those of corderoy, id. est. trunks of trees laid transversely, brother Jonathan ploughs them up, and after harrowing, then leaves them as finished. When a road through the wood is first made, every fifth tree, of which there are 137 species in North America, is cut with an axe, as a guide to travellers: this is called *blazing*.

The cheaper and more expeditious mode of travelling by canal, is a decided incubus upon improvement in roads: although New York state has 262 Incorporated Turnpike, with 87 Bridge companies. 126. The ague is prevalent: it makes its appearance by irregular fits of heat and cold, and is peculiar to the climate. If once taken, you are always subject to it. It approaches upon humid, murky days, never in those of frost, or clear cold ones. To guard against it, suitable clothing must be used; whilst sudden transitions from heat to cold, late hours, and night air, should be carefully avoided.

127. There are 56 Lottery offices in the city: each pays a tax of \$250 a year: their exterior corresponds with those that formerly prevailed in London. Tickets are \$6 each: the lowest prize is \$7, and the highest \$25,000. Its last victim was a Mr. Akers of Boston, who seven months only before his suicide, embezzled \$17,000 every cent of which was lost in the Lottery. Funds for purposes of piety, benevolence, education, and the state, are commonly raised by means of a lottery.

128. Pending the misunderstanding between South Carolina and the States, during my stay in America, the former wished for a supply of arms, and for that purpose applied to Mr. Pomeroy of Pittsfield, a manufacturer of muskets, who sold them a large lot, thrown by for years as unsaleable, for \$20,000. "This, adds the editor of the Boston Post, is *Yankee* to the backbone."

129. The first newspaper in America—which, according to Tacitus, were, under the name of *diurna*, circulated amongst the Romans so early as the year 66—was the *News letter*, published at Boston in 1704, but discontinued in 1776: it printed books previ-

ously in 1676, and is considered more literary than any other in the Union. A jeweller thereof lately received a parcel, containing a gold watch, through the post, accompanied by this letter: "The enclosed watch was stolen from you, and the money herein (\$6.) is the interest on its price since it was taken.—*Conscience.*" The names over the doors of two adjoining merchants, in this town, read thus 'James *Shot*' and 'Jonathan *Fell.*' Whilst one of its tradesmen, during the revolutionary war, placarded the front of his store "Sold here *cook'd* stockings for niggurs, with leather breeches and other *sweetmeats.*"

130. The receipts of the American treasury, during her last war with England, were \$98,042,309, of which, however, \$45,172,591 were loans; and expenditure for the same period (3 years) \$100,017,557. Amount of her domestic produce (surplus) during 1820, was nearly \$52,000,000, now much increased. Tons of shipping at that period 1,368,127; which the city of New York alone now requires—vide note 25—and sailors of all grades upwards of 100,000. 131. The following extract from the minutes of the committee of superintendance for the relief of the Cape de Verd sufferers, holding their meetings at Philadelphia, is an unparalleled instance of human misery. "The population of the 8 Islands consisted, in 1831, of 84,460 persons, of whom died by *starvation*, in 1831, at St. Thiago 3,500; at Antao 10,000; in St. Nicholon 2000; and in the remainder of the Islands 15,000! making a total of 30,500!!!"

132. The Arcade baths in Chambers and Elm streets, containing 80 rooms, and a noble hall 150 feet long, is altogether a superior affair, rivalling any similar establishment in Europe. The physicians of New York exceed 500,—and above 2,500 in its state—which are 300 more than those of London. Their medical men, who have 18 schools, are all *doctors*, the inferior degree of *surgeon*, as in Canada, not being recognised. The word *sick* is a universal term for serious or slight indisposition. Quacks have the sole management of the *arcus scabrei* (itch insect) resembling a mole in shape, it is thus enabled to burrow under the cuticle. *Able* representatives of our Solomons, Jordans, and Taylors abound in the city and suburbs. As usual they undertake all things but naming their patients—for why?—those few that were once so, being gone, as a consequence, to the tomb of the capulets.

133. The scarcity of cash is sensibly felt by mechanics, who are seldom, if ever, paid in full: those of whom I enquired had, to a man, considerable claims on their employers. Wages, though higher than in England—a street sweeper receiving eight York shillings per day—yet are materially reduced by the ingenious mode of saving labor; as thus, in constructing a road, they first loosen the earth, then with a machine, not unlike a plough, having a large receiver, and drawn by horses, remove, at once, a full

cart load. Certain writers in dilating upon wages, say a mechanic is paid *eight* shillings a day in America, and *five* shillings in Canada: omitting to add, that a York or American shilling is 7d½, and that both payments are therefore alike. This sort of trick has been played off in various ways upon American affairs. The disaffected state their grievances in dollars, but regularly pocket their benefits in pounds. 134. In the Broadway, I one morning read on the door post of two tailors, the significant names of *Try-on*, and *Stitching*. And going down Pearl-street, heard a gentlemen ask a laborer his name; 'The same as my father's', was the reply; 'And what is his?' enquired the gent, 'Same as mine,' returned the man; 'Then what are both your names?' pursued the querist, 'Both alike,' was the answer.

135. Many American towns being environed by mountains, are subject to freshets: hence, on the arrival of a steamboat at its destination, it is sometimes obliged to be secured to a tree! the town itself being peradventure under water. Upper Canada is happily removed from these land floods. 136. The weather was often tertiant, during winter, as in British America, recorded further on in note 215. 137. I admire most of their streets; that of Courtlandt is named after Van Courtlandt, who has a large landed estate near Sing Sing, but cannot say so much for all of them; no city in the universe can claim such pre-eminence. Their watchmen, in lieu of calling the hour, strike three slow blows on a post, which are answered by the next in rotation. In cases requiring their aid, these blows are repeated quickly, and they immediately congregate for action. There are 540 in the city, who each receive a dollar per night. High as is the price for all kinds of labor, still, a few years back, before the encreased population, it was twice as much.

138. In Hoboken near New York, the farms, mostly belonging to the original Dutch settlers, have each a particular spot set apart as a burial place for the occupants. In Virginia and Maryland, they are usually surrounded by locust and cypress trees. The Dutch clergy in the vicinity of the city, still retain their original appellation of *Dominie*: the greetings of this people are the most affectionate of any known. A Dutchman on horseback is easily recognised, for if the animal offend him, he, in a great passion, calls him an *Arminian*.

139. A press-man may walk into a printing office, many in New York employ a hundred hands, and look about without being thought intrusive. If he perceive much business going forward, he has only to observe, 'I see you are full of work, do you want help?'—to be then put on. This applies generally. The first literary production of the English colonists in America, was by George Sandys, of Virginia, in 1623, being a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphosis*. First paper in New York was printed by William Bradford. Printing was introduced to America in 1639, and for

62 years after, there were but four presses in the whole Union : it flourishes most in Philadelphia. Printers do not succeed so well, in the States, as brewers, because these work for the stomach, and those for the head; and where twenty men have a stomach, not more than one has a head. A compositor in general offices receives \$7 weekly; but in diurnal ones higher: see note 27. They obtain \$15 weekly in New Orleans, which, if consenting to remain three or more years, will be increased *ad infinitum*: granted that the sickly season often predominates, but it is the excesses of the table which makes it alarming. I have seen many individuals who, after a residence of four years, have left it with fortunes.

140. Within a short distance of N. Y. is a fork of land called the brothers, separated by an inlet of the sea, exactly alike, and upon each is a house inhabited: hence this piece of transatlantic wit, "There are two brothers living hard by, who, though opposite neighbours, have never yet been known to speak to each other." If you discover this *per se*, you are pronounced a *smart* man. It has been said that there are no beggars in the town, which is a mistake, as I encountered many; and one day saw a mendicant brought before the magistrates, who, on examination, had upon his person \$2,825 in notes! And an Italian, with a hand organ and monkey, acknowledged to have realized, in a provincial tour, \$800. 141. Twelve of the city pawnbrokers, whose rates of interest, regulated after the New York Lombard Association, in Try-on street, are 15 per cent under \$50, and 7 do. above \$500. Advanced, last year, \$103,000 upon 350,000 pledges, including 120,000 garments, with 13,000 sheets, blankets and counterpanes; and evidence of great distress amongst its operatives, or, after the new term, *workies*.

142. There are none of those unpleasant riders to your bill, a lagger to servants. The first person, in England, who discountenanced vails, was the celebrated earl of Chesterfield. Jonathan's innkeepers are progressing towards high charges: those kept by New Englanders, are proverbially better than others conducted by Southerners or Westerns. One would imagine that the projector of his hotel and tavern bars, had either, of himself, been familiar with a public one, else the builder of a tollbooth, from their close resemblance to those in a prison.

143. In the same boarding house with myself, was an English gentleman, who, in December 1832, had made a pedestrian tour (a sure way to know the country and its wants) from Montreal, Lower Canada, to New York, America. He every where found the husbandman and mechanic loudly called for, and much unbroken ground for the minister and teacher. The whole course of his journey was one of hospitable kindness; travelling upwards of a thousand miles, without expending a single cent.

144. "Dinner at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 o'clock; boarding and lodging by the meal, day, week or month," is a common placard in the business parts of New York. Their standing dishes are roasted beef, beef steaks, poultry and pork: to me, the great objection to an American meal, is its eternity of sweets, and everlasting display of grease. They are exceedingly rapid at their repasts; in many houses, especially schools, not longer than ten minutes; one very strong apology for their polar figures. Switchet, vinegar and water mixed with molasses, is a favourite beverage in hot weather. At each of their meals, meats, and pastry, tea and coffee, in the provinces, with waffles, cruellers, dough nuts, sweet cakes, gingerbread, and quantities of preserved fruit are served up, which discolor and ruin the teeth: hence the saying—two things are rarely seen in New York, good teeth, and a green old age. Europeans who follow this abuse of the table, are subject to repletion, which brings on disease, and frequently, premature death. 145. Mr. Head, proprietor of the Mansion-house hotel, Philadelphia—America has no *public* houses—extends his dinners to three courses, occupying one hour; but before the third course, his American guests, so inveterate is habit, invariably *clear out*. Their larders, in summer, are preserved in large wooden chests, having double sides, three inches apart, filled with closely-wedged charcoal: a drawer at the bottom is filled with ice, and wire shelves suspended within, on which the provisions are placed. Sassafras thoroughfare in Philadelphia, is called, for shortness, *Race* street, which, considering that Pennsylvania, of all other states, is the most hostile to a race-course, is not a little remarkable. In a cave amongst the bluffs near this city, Messrs. Whalley and Goffee, two of the regicide judges upon Charles I. eluded the search of the colonists, and finally died unmolested. In hotels and inns, tea and coffee are brought in ready made, not in the chest or canister. 146. Brother Jonathan undersells us in the article of Mocha coffee; whilst he sells it at £7, per cwt. our India Company charges £10: America consumes 15,000 tons of coffee annually; England 10,000, the Netherlands 40,000, and Europe collectively 127,000 tons. Jonathan beats even the Chinese in the price of tea, for Twankey which, at Canton, sells for 11d. per lb. an American, by trading, will enable the Hamburgers to drink at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.: upwards of 8,871,640 lbs. were imported into the States, last year, paying a duty of \$1,261,800.

147. Hoods or calashes are universally worn by the ladies of New York, and closely copied by their maids: caps, here indicative of an European, are, by general consent, discarded by both. Those of seal skin for gentlemen are, in form and fashion, the most *outré* imaginable. American females, generally speaking, are treated with much courtesy. 148. The best beaver hats, and in large quantities, are made at Reading, Massachusetts, wherewith, and New England generally, two million Palm leaf hats are manufactured

yearly, and sold through the Union, at \$3, per dozen. The old crowns only of English beaver hats, will readily obtain 5s. each at N. York. There are 100 hat stores in the city : by the introduction of machinery, hats formerly selling at \$10 each, are now to be bought for \$4. Messrs. Hunt, Delancey street, lately made a beaver hat, for the manager of the American Institute, for which they were paid \$25. An American never brushes his hat or coat, and seldom, if ever, his hair. The interior of his hat being the travelling trunk of a Yankee, well accounts for his being round shouldered.

149. The city is lighted with Gas ; but its rays are somewhat akin to those of a tenpenny dip in a London fog ; which I suppose arises from some defect in the burners, or intrusting their management to improper hands. First public display of gas in England, was in Messrs. Boulton and Watts' foundry at Birmingham, in 1802. Wine corks, oatmeal, and indigo for domestic uses, fetch high prices.

150. I one day met a Gipsy in the Broadway, but from her embrowned complexion, being taken for a squaw, she did not excite much attention. I found that she was from the Weald of Kent, wherein I had spent many happy days, and that her visit to America was part curiosity, and part tributary : she was accompanied by her family. This singular race is now confined to Europe, and number hard upon a million. They are most numerous in Germany, where they first appeared about the 16th century. Opinions, as to their origin between the Egyptians and Hindoos, are about divided. Attempts were made, in 1530, to dislodge them from England ; France in 1560, and Spain 1591, but without success.

151. A suspicion of witchcraft first began at Springfield in Massachusetts circa 1645 ; which in 1680, so far increased, in this and adjoining states, as to carry many to the stake : sweeping off in its melancholy course, some also of its worthiest citizens. It commenced in the family of one John Goodman, a mason, and originated from the irregular desires of his eldest daughter, practising upon the easy credulity of a Calvinistic minister. In this neighbourhood alone thirty fell victims, before the supine authorities saw fit to step in and arrest the demoniacal torrent. Woburn, in this state, gave birth to James Wright, son of a Kentish farmer, the most successful settler in all Canada, who, in 1800, passed thence to British America, and founded the township of Hall, on the Ottawa. The value of his farms, stock and property thereon, is estimated at £100,000.

152. Of the many consuls which America sends to other countries, two only have a stated allowance ; those in London and Paris, each of whom receives \$2000, per annum. The compensation to others arises from certain fees, granted by act of Congress, that, being commercial, are of uncertain amount. Their ministers to Foreign courts receive \$9000, with an outfit to the same amount. They send 183 ministers, consuls, and commercial agents to Fo-

reign powers : 42 ministers and consuls, from other states, reside in the Union.

153. The Southern states are Virginia, (its now deserted settlement of Jamestown was formed, by Captain Newport, in 1607,) which, for some time, denoted all North America : North and South Carolina : Florida—which produces the American live oak for their navy, with quantities of sugar, 1200lbs. being raised from an acre, and 20 slaves necessary for working 100 acres—Alabama ; Mississippi ; Louisiana ; and Georgia, the legislature of which, in a recent sitting, passed 190 acts ! one of them imposes a fine of \$500, on any white who teaches one of the colored population to read or write ! North Carolina was first located in 1710 ; amongst these settlers was a Mrs. Elizabeth Trantham, who, afterwards passing into Maury county, Tennessee state, died there Jan. 10, 1834, at the astonishing age of 154 ! She bore her first and only child at the age of *sixty-five* ! who is now living. Vide note 203. Emigrants of regular habits are better able to endure the changes of the climate, and are known to live longer than the aborigines themselves. The travellers and population of the Southern and Western state, are armed with daggers, either on their persons, or in their canes.

154. Hospitality south of the Potomac, has become proverbial. In the *middle* states, a wealthy farmer will direct a traveller to the nearest inn, but in the South, he will welcome him heartily to his own house. A South Carolinian dislikes mutton, calling it, contemptuously, *sheep's meat*. In this region formerly lived an inhabitant by the name of Lynch who, as an arbiter of differences amongst his neighbours, gave such general satisfaction, as to originate the term of *Lynch's law*, now applied to summary justice.

155. Full 100 miles East and West in Alabama, and 40 from North and South, is esteemed the garden of North America. The Southern boundary here commences. It was admitted into the Union in 1819. Before even leaves appear in the Northern states, their inhabitants are supplied with fruit, green peas, etc. from those of the South.

156. Phillips' incorporated academy at Andover, is very flourishing : his other at Exeter is endowed with \$80,000, partly appropriated to indigent scholars : and Bacon academy at Colchester, with another of \$30,000. Virginia appropriates \$500,000 to schools : the first christian marriage in America took place in this state, 1608, between John Laydon and Ann Burras ; the streets in its town of Williamsburgh, were laid out, in 1698, in the form of a W, in honour of King William. In its orphan assylum at Charleston, having a statue to the great lord Chatham, the town ministers of ten denominations, officiate alternately. Many of its houses are so splendid as to be valued at \$50,000 each. The black servants in hotels are not allowed beds, but sleep, without undressing, in the

passages of the house. The city abounds in magnificent equipages, with heraldic emblazonments and rich liveries, and, at night, is patrolled by soldiery. A Mr. Noyes is the founder of Andover academy, New Hampshire. At Plainfield is an Institution for the gratuitous instruction of young ministers. The first theological institution was opened at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1808, and has been endowed, by six families only, with \$350,000, exclusive of their late president, Dr. Porter, with \$15,000 more. The six principal are Bangor, Auburn, Princeton, New Brunswick, with the cities of New York and Washington: there are 24 others. First assylum for the deaf and dumb, was established at Hertford, in 1817. 157. The qualifications for admission into the theological establishments, are a knowledge of English grammar, arithmetic, and something of the classics. The term of study is four years: two vacations annually, 6 and 4 weeks each. Every student pays \$220 per annum: in Union college, Schenectady, \$140; but in Quebec college, Lower Canada, averaging 220, £20 only the year round, and but £17 10s. if absent at the vacations. Average number of collegiate students in the United States, is as one to every 3300 inhabitants.

158. An American, in speaking of a provincial town, will often add—'It has two or three villages in it,'—which, to an Englishman sounds odd enough; but a town—properly township—in America, is six square miles, or 3840 acres of land, though sometimes of much larger extent—the smallest in Canada, is 35,000 acres—which, as they are not all wanted for the town itself, are occasionally lotted out in villages: as the town of Fairfield in Connecticut; which has *within* it, the four villages of Greenfield Hill, Mill river, Green's farm, and Fairfield. Worthington, Connecticut, though sometimes disputed by its other town Meriden, is the chief manufactory for tin ware. The best crucible and pan clay, is found at Rutland, Vermont: in the centre of the town is a high hill, on which is a pleasant *village*, containing the country buildings. 159. The sittings of the American Antiquarian Society, are held at Worcester, 40 miles from Boston, (whose first store was opened in 1634,) in a building of considerable extent, having a library and cabinet of some magnitude. The term *Antiquarian* was originally bestowed on the monks, because, before printing was invented, they were employed in making *new* copies out of *old* books: at this period, 1274, the price of a small bible, neatly written, was £30, being £5 more than the charge for building two arches to the old London bridge.

160. During the residence of a friend at Detroit, capital of Michigan Territory—settled by the Canadian French in 1683—two Englishmen, travelling for information, put up at the Mansion House hotel. Conversing with some others, on what Americans call the gallery of the house, they were joined by Major B——, an influen-

tial resident : when thinking, like many of his countrymen, that to mislead the *Hinglish* would be a capital joke, he paused, as if suddenly recollecting himself, and said hastily, " Good day, gentlemen, I must now be gone, for I have to help my wife make soap." I need scarcely remark that this was fudge : however, it had the desired effect, for the Englishmen stared at each other, and doubtless entered in their note-book—' Major B—— helps his wife make soap.'

161. The penitentiaries of America, the chief of which are in Baltimore, Weathersfield, and Auburn, have obtained a high degree of eulogium : by the distinguishing system of their management on the labor principle, they not only support themselves, but have a surplus income of many thousand dollars. 162. Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay—called by the aborigines Aquitnet—which gives name to the smallest of the confederated states, containing but 5 counties and 31 towns, from its mild winters and temperate summers, is the general resort of invalids, and considered the Eden of America. Its public provision for schools is but trivial ; whilst Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri have none whatever. The Cotton trade is the staple commodity of the state.

163. Saratoga, N. Y. 31 miles from Albany, is distinguished for the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his army to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17, 1777. The old town was divided, in 1818, into two parts, the renowned battle ground, being the east part, retains the name of Saratoga ; but that of the west, containing the mineral waters, is called Saratoga Springs, which form the Bath of America ; being visited from a distance of 3,000 miles, and by as many as 1,500 weekly. The waters of the chief spring, there being 14, called Congress, will bear bottling, and large quantities in this way are sent to all Europe. They were discovered by the Indians, and by them made known to Sir William Johnson, who visited them and was benefitted by their use, in 1767. Upon a large rough lime stone in a cross walk of the village, is the distinct impression, one inch deep, of a human foot. The sole amusement of the numerous visitors, is angling in a lake three miles distant. Hard by is an encampment of the Oneidas, who are in the pay of the commonwealth, at an annual allowance of \$6 per Indian : its permanent annuities to different tribes are \$169,575. The Olympian Springs in Kentucky are similar to those of Saratoga.

164. Jan. 7, 1833, departed, at 5 in the afternoon, by the steamboat Constitution, for Albany. The gentlemen's cabins, including one for ladies, contained 300 births, with a bar rented at \$200 per ann. It has a library of 72 volumes ; the charge per vol. a York shilling ; and a barber's shop upon deck. The steersman guides the vessel by long ropes attached to the rudder, from an elevated platform in the fore-end. Your baggage, unless in charge of the captain, should by no means be out of sight. 165. The banks of the Hudson—discovered Sept. 3, 1609, by Capt. Hudson,

an Englishman, whose original portrait is in the City Hall, New York—are well calculated to excite attention. By the Indians it is called the Great River of the Mountains. It has not been frozen over, as formerly, for many years past, which proves the winters to be less severe. In a valley bordering the Hudson, on a well cultivated farm of 500 acres, resides a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. We arrived at Albany, a distance of 160 miles, by ten the next morning. Fare \$2. There is no steerage in a steamboat. Some boats, in this line, will often take 1,000 persons per trip. She requires \$60 worth of wood for the run, which if against tide is increased to \$96. A cord of hickory or maple, will outlast nearly three of pine; and coal, which takes less room, goes three times as far as wood.

166. The first steamboat voyage on the Hudson, or in the world, was projected by Fulton, 1807, in the Clermont of 160 tons, Boulton & Watt, of Birmingham, supplying the engine. The first from America to England was in 1819: first constructed in the latter country, in 1812, by Henry Bell of Glasgow. Robert Fulton of New York, though not the originator of steam, was the first in America who directed its power to the propelling boats. He died in 1815. A steam-wagon is now running in Massachusetts: its proprietors intend to make it load, unload, and keep its own account of luggage. The introduction of productive power, through the agency of steam, is equal to the incredible amount of 600,000,000 laborers.

167. One of the chief attractions on this route is Hyde Park, the seat and domain of Dr. Hosack, who was educated in Edinburgh, the Sir Joseph Banks of America, whose town residence is in Vesey Street, New York: from its delightful scenery, beautiful pleasure grounds, and extensive plantations, it is truly unrivalled. His botanic garden, 4 miles from New York, was bought by the state for \$70,000, and, in 1814, presented to Columbia College.

168. Albany, capital of New York state, takes its name from James, Duke of York and Albany, brother to Charles I. It has a senate house, the usual public offices, and 25,000 inhabitants. Herein resides perhaps the wealthiest landed proprietor in the whole Union, Van Rensselaer, the Patroon of Albany, a term equivalent to our Lord of the Manor: his immense estate, 12 miles square, is entailed, and is the only one of the kind in all America. Albany is well situated for trade: the canal tolls paid here often amount to \$3,000 daily: those at Buffalo were \$73,767 last year. The Erie canal—here called *canal*—was at first attempted to be laughed down, under the cognomen of *The Big, and Clinton's Ditch*, as was Fulton regarded as a visionary, for proposing to navigate the Hudson by steam. This canal, beginning at Albany, is 365 miles long, has 77 locks, and was completed in 1825, at a cost of £3,250 per m.; whilst that of the Welland, (28 miles long, with 32 locks) in

British America, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, also surmounting the Falls of Niagara, not yet finished, though partially open, has already cost £13,214 per mile, attributed to unexpected difficulties on excavating, and the knavery of contractors (from America) who have decamped with large sums drawn for the payment of the laborers, who are found in board, and each receives £3 per month wages. Its entrance is free of ice 3 weeks earlier than that of Erie, and consequently keeps open as much later. Twenty new vessels of the largest class are now building, on the American side, for navigating this canal. The formation of the Erie Canal committed sad havoc amongst the European laborers, chiefly Irish, mowing them down by hundreds, owing to the severity of the work, and premature exposure to a new climate. The first American ship that navigated Lake Erie—210 feet deep—was the Detroit, purchased from the British in 1796: this and Champlain canal cost \$10,946,443: their tolls last year were \$1,029,932. Pennsylvania state has expended \$30,000,000 in canals, etc. The first great canal work in England, which has above 100 canals at a cost of £30,000,000, was began by his Grace of Bridgewater in 1758. Near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, is the Quakers' principal boarding school. Their oldest one, founded by William Penn, is in Philadelphia, wherein, in 1782, the first English Bible was printed by Robert Aikin.

169. The day following my arrival in Albany, upon strolling through the city, famous for its ale, the annual export of which is \$500,000, leather and fur cap manufactories, one establishment alone employing 600 hands, I observed a beer dray standing in front of a Mr. Usher's store, Division street, which obstructed a load of hay then coming up. Whereupon the hay wagoner, who sat thereon, said to the dray horse, 'Get out of the way.' When looking behind him, and seeing that he blocked up the street, the horse of his own accord, moved round the corner of Division into Green St. and after the hay had passed, backed to his former position.

170. Soon after reconnoitering a vehicle passing the canal bridge, I found it contained a workshop and show room, kitchen and parlour, all properly furnished; drawn by one horse, and driven by a travelling tinker, who, I presently discovered, by doing business in this way, had acquired a competent property. Preceding a frost, the water is in part drawn out of canals, to prevent endangering their banks on breaking up of the ice. The capitol or Senate house of Albany, is small, but its portico is so large and lofty, as to appear all porch. Here I first ate the American biscuit called a water-cracker, which I found excellent, size of a crown piece, and three for a cent. In the prison of the city was an impostor of most sanctimonious demeanour, who representing himself to be St. Matthew the apostle, in that character drew largely on the pecuniary funds of his dupes, ruining one of them

presently (Mr. Folger of New York.) Upon detection, a very large sum in gold and notes, was found concealed about his person. Impositions of this sort being of every day occurrence, are, comparatively, but little heeded. It was melancholy to observe, throughout the whole of my journey, the utter prostration of the human intellect, upon all subjects connected with the article of faith. Others of their teachers must, at times, be painfully situated, as I heard of an estimable newly married minister, being obliged to throw up his charge, because an elder, perchance looking in at his parlour window, saw him seated by the fire, with his wife upon his knee!

171. A barber's shop is known in the States, by a party-colored pole at the door, which, in England, did anciently denote that he also practised surgery; whilst a pole of this sort, before a house in the champaign of Lower Canada, signifies that the proprietor holds a captaincy in the militia. Their shaving seats, with a moveable support for the head, are a decided improvement. This operation costs sixpence, and that of hair cutting, a York shilling: shops of the same standing, in England, charge three halfpence for the former, and three pence for the latter: hence, to gentlemen of the strop, this must needs be the land of promise. They are commonly kept, as in Canada, by men of color.

172. When agriculturists fell in my way, I in vain looked for that rusticity and agrarian deportment, so strongly marking them in my own country. Almost every farmer here has a loom in his house, whilst his wife and daughters spin the yarn and manufacture the cloth. A farmer, in the vicinity of Albany, from the following circumstance, goes by the name of *Flaxseed*. On going to market, one day, he enjoined his wife, if a pedlar called, not to deal with him, or she would be cheated. Soon after his departure, one came, but remembering the injunction, she declined purchasing. 'Well, said the man, have you any thing to sell, if so, I will buy it.' To this, as it was not in the injunction, she consented: and bethinking her of half a bushel of flax-seed, then in the house, sold it for a dollar. The pedlar thereupon departed. Presently he met the farmer on his return home, who accosted him with 'What have you in that sack?' 'Why, replied the pedlar, the remains of my Carolina flax-seed, which, though scarce, I sell a dollar only per quart.' At this our farmer, who prided himself on his flax crops, pricked up his ears, and finally gave four dollars for as many quarts. Upon reaching home, imagine his mortification, saying nothing of the injunction, on learning that he had been buying his own flax-seed, at a dollar per quart, just sold by his wife for a dollar the half bushel.

173. From Albany to Boston, (whose churches first admitted music in 1785) 170 miles, you may have a four-horse coach, and take your own time, for \$54, including every expense. The beneficial effects of wearing flannel next the skin, were first ascertained by the men of lord Percy's regiment stationed at Boston in 1774.

In the card rack of my domicile at Albany, the American Hotel, containing 130 rooms, with a public table 110 feet long, I one morning saw a letter superscribed 'To Gegup Jones Esq. Utica.' As *Gegup* was a new christian name to me, I enquired further about it, and then learnt it to be a new orthography for *Jacob*.

174. Hence to Schenectady, 15 miles, you travel in two attached carriages, carrying 30 passengers, drawn by a span of horses, tandem fashion, the Latin for at length, or following each other. You, at this place, enter the stage for Utica. I was shewn a lady, in Schenectady, who produced five children in her last accouchement, all living: the citizens presented her with a purse of \$1,000. One of the judicial code, or Blue Laws, as they were called, of the early colonists, was, "No woman shall kiss her child on Sunday." Vide note 21. The bridge over the Mohawk, which bounds Schenectady, is entirely of wood, roofed in, of considerable extent, boarded up at each side, and windows at regular distances. It is a dollar fine for all carriages or horses passing over it at a greater rate than that of a walking pace. Wire bridges are not uncommon in America. That near Philadelphia, though 400 feet long, and weighing but 4500lbs. will sustain several hundred persons. It took four men two months in erecting, at a cost of sixty guineas. Wire or chain bridges originated in China; the first in England was at Winchbridge, over the river Tees.

175. The burial ground of Albany, as in most American towns, is without the city, in advance on the Schenectady road. The best laid out dormitory in all the Union, is at New Haven: its appropriate and well-regulated arrangements, with broad paths, shaded by the weeping willow, locust and poplar, throw a solemn awe around its monumental erections, many of which are from Italy, that excite deep sympathy and attention from visitors.

176. At Utica, I was struck with the words *Cash Store*, over many of its shops. I found they denoted, that money would be paid for all things bought, and also required for all goods sold there. Dry goods store, means a depot for woollen, linen, and silk mercery. Whitestown, four miles west of Utica, is the first civilized settlement in the western part of New York state, founded by Hugh White from New England, in 1784. Trenton Falls, about 12 miles from thence, are usually visited in what is called an *Extra-exclusive*. Twenty miles N.E. is Steuben, which was given to baron Steuben, who is buried therein, for his services during the revolutionary war. At the village of Homestead, where we dined, was a pump without a handle, yet constantly running into a watering trough for horses: it was ingeniously supplied from an elevated spring. 177. The multitude of churches and chapels through all places which we passed, was truly remarkable: scarcely a village without several; and in one which we passed, before entering Syracuse, I observed two adjoining each other, and yet not a house

in sight. Those of Lynn, near Boston, formerly had attendant flappers, whose business it was to rouse sleepy hearers, carrying, for that purpose, a long wand, furnished with a fox tail on one end, and a ball on the other; the former being applied to ladies, and the latter to gentlemen.

178. Around the fires of the various bar-rooms, in the American inns at which we alighted, I commonly saw large raw-boned, skulky-looking fellows, very like the remnants of some banditti. In one of this sort of inns, wherein we remained all night, a gentleman traveller, on departing in the morning, discovered that his pocket book had been plundered of its contents, and replaced by forged notes: spurious paper, according to note 54, being scattered all over the Union.

179. Americans universally use green tea, which is sometimes of an inferior quality. Being fond of this beverage, when tinged only with hyson, I found much inconvenience. As it is equally objectionable to most new comers, I would recommend the substitution of souchong; and by dropping a black currant leaf into the tea-pot, the flavor of green tea will be preserved, and its injurious effects neutralized. Full 20,000 chests of tea are drank in Upper Canada, of which 3,000 only come through the customs; the rest being smuggled from America, which gives the seller 100 per cent profit.

180. On passing through the village of Minden—this part of the states is also noted for the many classical names bestowed on insignificant villages, as Athens, Sparta, Pompey, Virgil, &c.—I observed a dead horse by the road side, half eaten by the carrion birds; and as we came up a dog ran away with a large piece in his mouth. In Pittsburgh, a neat village, where we changed horses, was a singular swing sign before its only inn, exhibiting, in glowing paint, most of the luxuries in an ale house. Upon the top of each postern supporting it, formerly stood a bottle of rum and another of brandy; but a toper of the village, having one night taken the liberty of climbing up and appropriating them to his own use, they have never been replaced.

181. Bad weather detained me many days at Blossom's Hotel, Canandaigua, the handsomest town in New York state. We usually sat down 60 to dinner, hotels being likewise boarding houses. Regular boarders pay \$4 per week, but casual ones \$1 per day.—The life of a boarder in an American hotel, is an unsocial and wearisome mode of spending time. The customary hours are, breakfast at eight, dinner at two, and tea, or rather sup, at six. Mechanics board in inferior houses, at \$2 and \$2, 50 per week. I found bells, saving that of a *crier*, to announce the various meals, quite discarded from hotels and houses of entertainment. The female attendants were often the daughters of mine host. I was pleased with their personal appearance, except the hair of those in more

remote places, which either trailed on their shoulders in manner of a bat club, or dangled round their ears like a bundle of rushes.

182. The sylvan environs and gentle undulations of Canandaigua, must render it in summer, truly desirable; but horticulture, yet young in the states, would make it a paradise: though as to that matter, an American is no great stickler for trees, or woodland scenery, but, to him, a country without either has far greater charms.

183. The following making some stir in the vicinity, was handed to me in Blossoms Hotel: "There is a thing in common use—And for convenience, too—Take one-fifth, the rest will show—What freemen have a right to do:—Transposed again, it will express—The power that mighty men possess." I was never any hand at these affairs, however, I stumbled upon *stove*, for the first two lines, from which extracting one-fifth, it produces *vote*; this transposed forms that of *veto*. Its author, a schoolmaster of the section, gained, in consequence, a large accession of scholars.

184. We were 15 hours travelling from Canandaigua to Rochester, a distance of 30 miles. Here the first sleighing for the season began, Jan. 15, 1833, the day I arrived. Its commencement at New York is a day of some note. The harness of your sleigh horse, silent and rapid in his course, must, to prevent accidents, be furnished with bells, under a penalty of \$2.

185. Rochester, so named after Judge Rochester, its chief landed owner, whose seat is at hand, is large and populous. The first house built was in 1812: its church bells announce the hour, not by striking it, but by jingling a chime. The water power of the celebrated Falls of Genessee, joining this city, produce an income of \$25,000 to their proprietor. A minister of the town goes by the name of *Revival-Burchell*, because during a three days' meeting, he added 541 to his flock. Oneida Institute, Whitestown, is an establishment for combining labor and education: it has a farm of 100 acres cultivated by the scholars: America, in effect is the hot bed of experiment in all matters of theory. In Rochester is another of those Institutes—fine names are Jonathan's hobbies—the pupils rise at four, work three hours, and study ten; by far too many. In this respect scholastic establishments want remodelling, inasmuch as they make health, which is equally valuable as education, a secondary, nay, very often, no consideration at all. Our boys are pent up in sweating baths, yclept school rooms, all their adolescence, to learn what? Write their names and accmpts, with peradventure a smattering of *nothings*: this assuredly is a system most glaringly defective, and calling loudly for reform. Those low lands in New York state, some 20 miles from Rochester, located by English farmers, have been so improved by their agricultural experience, as to realize twice their original cost. Many natives of this section have readily admitted to me, the advantages that their country has derived from these strangers. In this town I discovered, the very day that

Gen. Arnold died at London, in 1801, (who, exclusive of other advantages for deserting the American cause, received £10,000 and a grant of 18,000 acres of land in Upper Canada,) the oak tree under which Messrs. John Paulding, Van Wert, and David Williams, (the last still living) captured Major Andre, in Tarrytown, was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces. Preceding the death of George III. the body of the unfortunate Major was removed from the valley, near Tappan, West Point, and deposited within a vault previously prepared in Westminster Abbey. The captors of this ill-fated officer, were each rewarded by Congress with a silver medal and an annuity of \$200.

186. Girdling, upon wooded lands, is indenting a deep circle round the lower part of the tree, which stopping the sap, it presently dies, soon falls, and is then easily removed. Felling timber is denominated lumbering: their wood axe is decidedly superior to ours. You may sleep in the woods at night, upon hemlock boughs, without taking injury: Methodists use them in their camp meetings. Forest trees are not so deep rooted as those in open places; nor their timber so firm as others that have been planted. Fire-wood from girdled trees is universally bad: cheap dealers and street hawkers alone traffic in it.

187. We arrived in Lewiston, the American frontier town, at midnight. Next morning I walked to the ferry, opposite Queenston, divided by the Niagara river, which was choked up with pieces of ice, floating down from the Falls above. The ferryboat dare not venture out; the passage was, however, ultimately effected in an open boat. At such times it is very dangerous to cross, for exclusive of being enclosed within the ice, and so hurried to destruction in Lake Ontario, you have to resort to the equally hazardous measure of rocking the boat, in order to cut her way through the ice, which has been often known to carry her to the bottom. The ordinary passage is a York shilling.

188. I was now on British ground. Throughout my whole route to Queenston, which, with Niagara, also called Newark, are two of the oldest provincial towns, the bed rooms that I occupied were small, and without chimneys or ventilators. Upon arriving in the British territories you exchange your American for British money: a dollar, cash, fetches but 5s., a dollar, paper, first issued in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in 1709, (and a New England mint first built in 1652) passes current in both states.—*Note.* If the pillars on a Spanish quarter dollar (15d.) be worn out, it then passes but for 10d., a York shilling for 5d., and a six-pence do. for 2½d. On this account, added to the discrepancy between York and Halifax currency, and the adroitness with which many convert the exchange to their own advantage, it is calculated that the province incurs an annual loss of £130,000. A shilling English goes for 1s. 2d. Halifax, so named in 1749, by Governor Corn-

wallis, in compliment to Lord Halifax : half a crown for 2s. 10½d. a crown for 5s. 10d., and a sovereign £1. 4s. Halifax and Canada currency are alike : their paper money, from its low figure, is exceedingly deceptive ; since a bundle of dollar notes is a very different affair to one of Henry Hase's. The first forgery of its paper, and indeed of any Canadian bank, being \$10 notes, was in July 1834. Messrs. Wilson & Co. Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, London, agents to the Upper Canada Bank, for every £100 paid to them for transmission, £120 will be received from the bank in Toronto, which if invested therein produces £15 a year. The city has two other banks, the Agricultural, recently and successfully established, by Capt. Truscott, R. N., a gentleman of large fortune from England, and the Commercial. Vide Note 13. The variation between British and American money, began on the separation of the Colonies, and has so continued to the present time.

189. The first visitors to Canada were Spaniards, whose heads being filled with nothing but gold and silver mines, they, not finding either, frequently repeated to each other *Aca nada* (there is nothing here.) The aborigines, who watched them narrowly, learnt the phrase and its meaning. Next, in 1535, came the French, under Jacques Cartier, a master mariner of St. Maloes, and the natives, who wanted none of their company, to get rid of them, incessantly repeated *Aca nada*. The French, who knew no more of Spanish than they did, believed, and naturally adopted those oft-recited words, as the name of the country. Hence its origin. It is also called the land of the Lakes, which cover an area of 43,040,000 acres.

190. English emigrants—certain Canadian editors allow to be proper enough, but which, on said emigrants settling in a new country, they pedantically change to *immigrants*—English emigrants to Canada, retain the privileges of British subjects ; but, if ever desirous of naturalization in America, they must first remain aliens for five years : the oath imposed upon them is far more severe than that, in Canada, required from Americans, and, on this account, is often declined.

191. On Queenston heights, 300 feet above the river, is a column to the memory of General Brock, who, with his aid-de-camp Col. McDonald, fell in action Oct. 13, 1812. It is a plain building, having a spiral staircase of 120 steps, leading to a look out on the top. It affords a noble prospect of Lake Ontario and circumjacent country. It had a capital swivel-telescope bought in London ; but two Yankees having lately ascended, unattended, wantonly destroyed it. 192. Though our transatlantic brethren were defeated in the battle of Queenston heights, yet it is a mistake to suppose that they are deficient in bravery. Granted that citizens called suddenly into the field, may not always prove a match for a regular army, yet instances enough are upon record, of their hav-

ing often beaten one. This is fair and straightforward, but when certain writers, for reasons not very honorable in themselves, huddle in a heap the disasters of their countrymen, in order to establish the bravery of their opponents, is meanly truckling, and alike condemned by well-informed Americans, the new system of whose warfare, as practised by their riflemen, id. est. concealing themselves in long grass, behind thick-clustering trees, or in old barns, added to the insuperable difficulties of new and densely-wooded countries, are considerations that appear to have altogether escaped the recollection of those authors who accord, and apparently with so much satisfaction, the result of some of our transatlantic encounters.

193. During the above turbulent period, for want of specie, *Penny* bank notes were issued, by which one individual made a very large fortune. General Brock's death is further commemorated in a sign at one of the village ale-houses: his discountenance of the scalping knife, made him regretted even by the Americans. During the engagement, an Irishman in the British ranks, was heard to exclaim of a comrade, whilst reloading, "By Jasus that man is a soldier; for he prays like a saint, fights like a devil, and fires two shots to my one."

194. Jan. 20, 1833, visited the Falls of Niagara, meaning, in the aborigine language, Coming from above, or a mountain, and is properly pronounced *Ni-haw-ga-rah*. The fall is 170 feet deep, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide: the Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior combine to supply this astounding cataract. The misty-vapour from its spray, resembles a hovering cloud. The rapids, or sloping descents besprinkled with large stones, commence below Grand and Navy Islands, containing 50,000 acres, forming a fund for the repair of canals, a mile and a half to the precipice, in which space they descend 54 feet. Major Mordecai, Manasseh Noah, a Jew, of New York, surveyor of customs, ex-high sheriff, late American consul at Tunis, also editor of the *Star*, projected the formation of a city, to be called Ararat, on Grand Island, and erected an altar thereon, expecting that it would be forthwith peopled by the Hebrews: but the city has never even been begun, nor a solitary Israelite yet wended his way to the scite.

195. Oct. 22, 1829, an American by the name of Sam Patch, from a ladder 90 feet high, placed upon a projecting rock on Goat Island (containing 80 acres, and separating the smaller, or American fall from the British, which has an elevation of 15 feet above the bed of the greater, or horse-shoe) leaped into a space of smooth water, formed by the boiling of the two cataracts, came up safe, and swam with ease to the opposite side. This feat has been more than once performed, by a son of the American ferry-man. Sam was born in Massachusetts, and made his first leap from a factory therein; commencing at the lowest, and finishing from the highest win-

dow. He then leaped the Passaic Falls, afterwards the Niagara, and finally perished in his second leap from those of the Genessee.

196. There is a lonely hut on Goat Island, formerly tenanted by John Abbot an Englishman, who was lost whilst bathing in the rapids, and now inhabited by a female recluse. It belongs to Judge Porter, who constructed the singular bridge connecting it with the American side.

197. Forsyth's hotel, on the Canadian bank of the Falls, cost 6000 guineas erecting and furnishing: it will accommodate 150 persons. On leaving the house to view the rush of waters, their tremendous roar, like a thunder which fills the heaven and shakes the earth, though previously prepared by hearing them at a distance of fifteen miles, still struck me with uncommon awe. Following my guide, I entered a small wooden house, containing an open register, wherein I recognised many names from London. Being provided with a cloak to guard against the spray, I descended an enclosed spiral staircase, attached to the wooden house, like threading the monument, and on stepping therefrom, came in immediate view of the mighty Fall. After pausing a few minutes to recover my astonishment, I advanced with the guide. This requires some caution, on account of the narrowness of the footway; for if you fall into the lake below, a distance of 100 feet, you must inevitably perish. This path led to a cavern under the prodigious stream, so that I was now behind the stupendous torrent, which rolls over a precipice projecting 50 feet beyond the base of immense rocks, like the fall of an overshot mill, in a multitudinous mass of more than one hundred million tons of water per hour.

198. Mr. Forsyth, with several others, during last war, to avoid capture by the enemy, crossed, in a large well-oared boat, from the American to the British side, at a spot not half a mile above the Cataract. No aborigine will venture in his canoe near a probability of the Falls, without a bottle of ardent spirits. Those who have witnessed the fatal scene, say, that the moment an Indian perceives himself in a line with the vortex, and destitute of hope, he seizes the bottle, and in a state of insensibility, sinks into the awful abyss, from which, if he be ever after taken, it is only in undistinguishable fragments.

199. The season for the Falls commences in April and terminates in Autumn: company from all parts of the world, particularly France and England, are then arriving daily. The public dining table of the hotel accommodates 100; it is filled two or three times a day, at a charge of three shillings per head. From tradition, supported by philosophic enquiry, the Falls were anciently at Queenston, a distance of 7 miles: hence, hereafter generations may probably witness their arrival at Lake Erie, towards which they are calculated to retrograde fifty yards in forty years.

200. The Americans abound in Falls; but their so much boasted *Grand Falls*, on the Passaic, where Sam Patch took his first

leap, on account of the river being diverted to the more profitable employment of turning mills, are dwindled to perfect insignificance. The finest in Lower Canada are those of Montmorenci, 7 miles below Quebec. 201. At Niagara, 7 miles from Queenston, steamboats ply daily to Toronto, late York, the capital of the Province: distance 30 miles, time 4 hours, and fare \$2: by stage, round the head of the lake, distance 90 miles, time 24 hours, fare \$5: their drivers, as in America, never expect a fee: they are much inferior, in both countries, to those of England.

202. Col. Hamilton's elegant residence in Queenston, which was canonaded from the American side of the river, during the battle of Queenston heights, remains a sad memorial of by-gone days, and the too often malignant idiocracy of war. I frequently met the Colonel of the district in my domicile, a clever and well-informed man, but troubled with an impediment in his speech, which originated the following anecdote: he was one day reviewing his regiment, when, as they stood prepared, he stammered out "Shoo—Shoo—shoot, you know I cant say fire."

203. Europeans believe human life to be of short duration in Canada, yet I often met the venerable in years, exclusive of those in my own family; and "On March 8, 1833, died Mrs. J. Stewart, near St. David's, Niagara District, aged 109 years; her husband died a few years since at the age of 96, leaving children, now living, aged 80, and grand children at 60, besides a host of great grand children." Last year, a woman by the name of Metcalf, residing near the capital of Upper Canada, bore a child still living, when past her sixtieth year! Vide notes 42 & 153.

204. The native bird called *Whip-her-well*, from its cry resembling these words, one day gave occasion for much merriment among a party of ladies and gentlemen returning from the bush, where they had been gypseying. A lady had given occasion, jocularly, for a reference to the elders as to a suitable admonition for some pretended offence: when, in the act of deciding, a bird of the abovementioned species flew past, and as it did so, screamed shriller than ordinarily, *Whip-her-well*.

205. On Jan. 27, 1833, I arrived in York—now changed to Toronto, its aborigine name—the capital of Upper Canada. A very few years since the wilderness, a swamp and unknown; the whole country, up to 1784, being one vast forest: it now contains over 10,000 inhabitants. A cedar swamp produces good water, and is of itself healthy; which is likewise the case where hemlock, spruce and fir abound. General Simcoe, the first governor of the province, chose Toronto, which he called little York, in 1794, as the best scite for a capital, though he contemplated London, in the London District, from its central position between the large lakes, and its favorable situation on the river Thames. Toronto is a mass of shops, the leading feature of Canadian and American towns,

insomuch that you can hardly sneeze without bespattering a store. Its winters are six weeks shorter than those of Quebec. The original settlers of Upper Canada, (discovered by John Cabot, in 1497, whose family resided in England) were American refugees, and part of the 82nd regiment, disbanded on termination of the revolutionary war. Each private receiving 200 acres, without restrictions, but on discovering they would sell them for a bottle of brandy, the grant was reduced to 100, with settlement duties, and a residence of three years before enabled to sell. They located on the Long Sault, and at Niagara, formerly Newark. The first vessel which entered the Bay of Toronto, was a brig commanded by capt. Richardson, whose son is an elder in the Episcopal Methodist Society of this city. Twenty-seven steamboats ply on Lake Ontario, Bay of Quinte, and river St. Lawrence: I have counted seven at a time in Toronto Bay. Cranberry marshes in the township of Wedderburn, on account of their fever-breeding properties, are called the *Infernal place*: a Mr. J. Cummer, farmer and miller of Yonge Street, was the first person born in the township of Toronto: in 1834 he was thirty-five years of age. The episcopal church is a well-built stone structure, has a choir and organ, and will contain 3000 persons. There are two catholic chapels in the city, three methodist, and four other places of public worship. The establishment of Upper Canada consists of the bishop of Quebec, two archdeacons, and circa sixty clergymen.

206. Our seven North American possessions, namely, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards' Island, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia: the five last considered unhealthy, on account of being enveloped in fogs most part of the year: their amount of land available for settlements, exclusive of unexplored regions, is about 30 million acres. Note: the order of Nova Scotia baronets originated with James I, and was confirmed by Charles I, being at that time limited to 150 members. This was effected by a stretch of the prerogative, but though the king is authorised, by enactment, to grant hereditary titles of honor in Canada, this has never yet been done. Nova Scotia was called Acadia until 1621. The united capital of our North American possessions, is £62,100,466, which raise annually produce and property worth £17,626,629. Their foreign trade has been put at 850,000 tons, with 44,000 seamen. Canada requires 271,000 tons, which, in proportion, is three times as large as that of all America.

207. Our Canadian territories form a goodly appendage to the dominions of England, upon which the sun never sets: for before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams shine on Port Jackson; and while sinking from the waters of Lake Ontario, his eye opens upon those of the Ganges.

208. The Upper Canada college at Toronto, has a principal, vice-principal and seven masters, whose salaries amount to £2,600

sterling per annum, with residences in the college. This province appropriates 740,275 acres of land to education. The profession of a schoolmaster bars all association with the aristocracy of the city: this *unique* distinction is doubtless borrowed from their neighbour Jonathan, who respects his just as much as one bear does his hunters, or another the fine arts. Vide note 35. Here is also the Parliament house, a substantial building, with a centre and two wings; the former being the House of Assembly, and the latter government offices. The legislative expenditure is something over £8000 a year, including £4770 for the House of Assembly; and the civil ditto about £12,000: its government is the mildest known. The Upper House consists of thirty, and the Lower sixty members, who receive 10s. each per diem, during the sitting, and their speaker £250 for the session, which is in the winter, and lasts three months. Each member is provided with a chair, desk and writing materials, but no spittoon as those in Congress, from whom no religious test is exacted. There is an open gallery for the public, whilst reporters are provided with another. Bricks, the chief material of their public edifices, are smaller than in England; shingles supply the place of slate and tile; each house must have a roof and chimney ladder, in case of fire, under a penalty of \$2. Many one story houses have no internal communication upward, but ladder-stairs on the outside, thereby rendering them double tenements. The chief clerk has a deputy, and several copiers; a former one of whom, with a long string of names, George, Thomas, Frederic, Augustus, *Mug* Ireland, which he was apt to parade, generally went by the shorter of *Pitcher*.

209. Osgoode Hall, at the head of York street, is a large establishment belonging to the Law Society of Upper Canada: commonly called *Lawyers' hall*. The costs of civil suits in this province, average £50,000 per annum. A late storekeeper to the garrison, a mile above the city, in accounting for a deficiency amongst the iron shot, supposed that the rats had *eaten it*. There is a United Service club, Mechanic's Institute, Public Library, and News-room. A great portion of its inhabitants are respectable, which, according to the witness upon a late trial, is any one who keeps a one-horse chaise. It has a solidly-built market, well supplied, but in advance on New York prices. It is better to provision with farmers who, in wagons—shallow, oblong boxes, upon four wheels—attend with their produce daily. Carmen are called teamsters. Wood ashes are exchanged for soap—1lb. for a bushel—which, with candles, though paying no duty, are dearer than in England; thus proving the rule, that in the absence of state impositions, the people, if an opportunity offer, will tax one another much higher than any government dare even attempt. They will of themselves thrust both hands into your pocket, but if the state venture a little finger only, a commotion, equivalent to an earthquake is the consequence.

Individual avarice is the greatest evil that can befall a new country.

210. Toronto publishes seven newspapers. There are three provincial paper-mills, Eastwood, Brown, and Hon. W. Crooks' : their profits must be large, seeing there is no impost ; for it is as high-priced here as in England, where it is charged with a duty of 3d. per lb. Lithographic plans of the various districts and townships laid down by the government surveyors, are to be bought in Toronto for 1s. 6d. each. Capt. Smith, in 1614, first mapped that part of America known as North Virginia, which he called New England : see note 7.

211. Emigrants should be mindful to get rid of self-esteem, and all such unsaleable commodities, in a new country, before entering it, as they will find them not only very troublesome companions, but a sure means of annoyance and vexation. This is strikingly exemplified in two emigrant-women—a direliction from the established usages in society, forfeits all claim upon those of courtesy—the one, wife to a common brawler of *Tweedle-dum* and *Tweedle-dee*, herself a petty squealer in the same line, about effecting their union with the natural of *hops*, from her intolerable arrogance and unendurable hauteur, has excited the sarcasms and ridicule of all. The other, one of the Piccilomini, or little in stature, a sort of skeleton-in-parchment rib—soft as a sack of pattens—to a gooseberry-headed Lat-e-tat, from her overt censure and mockery of others, combined with a certain stage-property in dress, and namby-pamby gait, not unlike a snipe bobbing for cockles, is known as *Jezebella Janus*, actress of slip-slops, looking out for jobs. Letters to England via New York, save considerably in time and postage. The sailors post-office in the Atlantic, is the cleft of a rock upon the Isle of Assension : here crews leave a corked bottle with letters enclosed, which are taken up and carried to their destination, by the next ship passing in a contrary direction. Newspaper advertisements pay four pence a line for the first, and a penny per line for subsequent insertions. American papers pay a penny each on receipt, by the subscriber ; but this charge, on Canadian papers, is defrayed by the proprietors, and debited to the subscribers, which is a heavy drawback on newspaper establishments ; of which there are thirty in the Upper—though two only in 1808—and eighteen in the Lower province, some of them, like many of their brethren in the States, do not always confine themselves within the legitimate bounds of the press. 212. The crest of the attorney general of the province, I understand, is a *tun*, with the motto *Nosce teipsum* : a Toronto wag, named Richard, is better known by the cognomen of *Tipsey Dick*, because, undertaking to translate this motto, he rendered it *Never be tipsey*.

213. I was one day taking a sketch of the chief Catholic chapel in this city, pleasantly situated in the fields by King Street, when, just as I had completed it, a large party of men and women

came up, and going round the building at a side gate, then open, entered the dormitory in the rear of the edifice. I followed at a short distance, struck with the quietude of their movements. They spread themselves over the ground, and in groups began decorating the graves with winter flowers, first clearing away the weeds. This done, they prostrated themselves on the grave-sods for some time, then rising, withdrew in silence; whilst, as they passed me, I could perceive they had been weeping, which, added to the dejection of their air, well accorded with those affectionate memorials they had then been offering up. The Catholic priesthood of Upper Canada consists of a bishop, a vicar general, and 20 priests. They have 35 churches built and building, with 8 schools. Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, 1789, was the first Catholic bishop in America: and Dr. Seabury, bishop of Connecticut, who died in 1796, the first Episcopal diocesan.

214. In summer evenings the whistling choruses of the frogs, around the streamlets of Toronto, is strange but curious. The tree-toad changes its color to that which it occupies; from nearly white to almost black; making a noise like an English quail. The species of native provincial birds are 48. Some writers have stated that there are no venomous snakes in Canada; but this is erroneous, as provincial surveyors, when on professional duty, are much annoyed by them. A lumberer one day, upon felling a tree, near Burlington Bay, discovered a knot of frozen particles in the centre of the trunk, which on exposure to the sun burst into being and flew away. A single hair drawn from the tail of a horse and thrown into a pail of water, I have known, in a fortnight, to become impregnated with life. Rain, which in other countries cools the earth, in this renders it more sultry. The water of the lake, preceding a storm, change of weather, or breaking up of the ice, roars like a distant cannonade; whilst that in the various wells is generally good, but on fixing a pump commonly becomes inferior. 215. The great lakes of Canada are never frozen; and, being warmer than atmospherical air, they send up an evaporation during inclement periods, like that of an overcharged boiler. The weather is tertiant in winter, that is, a severe frost will terminate in three days, and be succeeded by several of mild ones. I have witnessed the four seasons in as many hours; and a friend crossing the Detroit River (nearly a mile and a half wide) in his canoe, recrossed, two hours after on the ice: whilst a boatman passing near Bellville, in his skiff, became at length frozen in, when he ultimately left his boat and *walked* to land.

216. Servant's wages, as all labor payments, are high: they do not use the term *Boss*, but in speaking to or of their employers, designate them *mister* and *mistress*. The charges of a tonsor are the same as entered in note 171; those of a laundress are equally extravagant; whilst an emigrant with a mangle would make a for-

tune. 217. Ministers of all denominations, provided they are admitted according to their respective creeds, may perform the ritual of marriage. A minister near Toronto, was dining one day with another, who had a large family, of which he was considered an excellent regulator, but on this day they were somewhat refractory. "How is this, brother," asked the visitor, "I always understood that you were a good manager of your family?" "To tell you the truth," whispered the other, "I have no *sugar* in the house."

218. The Episcopal Methodists have their principal chapel here, and a college at Cobourg, Newcastle District, with 70 ministers, and 20,000 members in the province. First American Methodist chapel was erected at New York, in 1769. George Neal, an Irish major of horse in the British service, passed from Lewiston to Niagara, circa 1787, and first introduced Methodism to Canada. The labors of their itinerants and missionaries are so replete with exertion and privation, as invariably to destroy the stoutest constitution, and in ten years locate the youngest on the funds of the society. Each receives £25 per ann. with, if married, \$16 for every child under 7, and \$24 for every one above. No stated minister receives above £50 a year, added, if married and a family, to the foregoing allowances. Their bishop receives no more. They have upwards of 3,000 ministers throughout the world, though at their first conference, held at London, June 25, 1774, there were but 4, and more than a million hearers: they are on the advance in New Hampshire; which state gave birth to Benjamin Thompson, so celebrated for his mechanical inventions and discoveries; better known as Count Rumford, because a Count of the Holy Roman Empire: he died near Paris, in 1814.

219. At the Credit, 17 miles from Toronto, a native village, of 220 Indians, properly aboriginees, a mis-term, originating with Columbus—see note 7—dwells Peter Jones, their chief; two years since in England, where he excited much interest: he is here the minister of his people. Miss Field, an English lady of great respectability, is now on her voyage to Canada, as his bride elect. He is at present translating the New Testament into his native tongue of Chippewa; so called after a creek of the same name above the Falls of Niagara: of all the aboriginal languages it has the longest words, some containing 37 letters! whilst the Mohawk, which is the shortest, seldom exceed six. Many missionaries are themselves Indians. 220. The following are extracts from a letter of Peter Jones', when in England, to his friends in Canada: "No nation can be fonder of New things than the English; they will gaze upon a foreigner as if he had just dropped from the moon: and I have been often amused in seeing what a large number of people, a monkey riding upon a dog, will collect in the streets of London. When my Indian name—*Kahkewaquonaby*—is announced to attend any meeting, so great is their curiosity, the place is always filled;

and it would be the same if notice was given that a man with his toes in his mouth, would address a congregation on such a day. Many are swallowed up in the cares of the world. Money, money, get money and be a gentleman. The English are fond of good living; many who live on roasted beef, plum-pudding, and turtle-soup, get fat and round as a toad. Roasted beef to an Englishman, is as sweet as bear's meat to an Indian hunter, and plum pudding to a beaver's tail. Ladies wear bonnets something like a farmer's scoop shovel; and when they walk in the tip-toe style, they remind me of the little snipes that run along the shores of the lakes and rivers in Canada."

221. In the village of Credit also resides a female missionary by the name of Barnes, who has devoted herself to the laborious office of converting the Indian. She visits her friends periodically, stays some short time, then repairs to her hut in the wilderness: generally with large pecuniary aid, to assist in the benevolent work which she has so fearlessly undertaken. 222. From her character of the aborigine, he appears insensible to every thing but the bush and river. If you are sick, his idea of pity is by throwing you a slain deer; but goes no further; you must dress it. He has no notion of attendance at a sick bed. If ill, he lies down; but as he never gave, he does not expect help: if he recover, well, if not, he dies. If he have a wife, she mourns him by refusing to wash, or change her dress, for a whole year. If she die, he laments her in like manner. 223. A chief never deigns to render assistance. This had once nearly proved fatal to Miss Barnes; for being in a canoe, and driven by a tempest, on a sand bank, near the land, upon which stood a chief gazing at her, she requested him to throw a rope, that by this means her paddlers might pull in to shore. He paid no attention, and had it not been for some inferiors coming up, she must have perished.

224. She is continually employed in visiting, either by canoe or sleigh, a dozen missionary stations, scattered over a circuit of several hundred miles. When to much intrepidity, a fearless sense of danger, and aptitude for spiritual exhortation, a female missionary must also unite the duties of a hired servant; be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, some faint idea may then be formed of its requisite qualifications.

225. A beaver meadow in the bush is considered an acquisition upon a lot of uncleared land; because the trees being thus removed, the ground is soon covered with grass, and is then a prairie. A community of beavers, upon choosing their ground, immediately arrange to enclose. One party prepares to fell trees, several feet in circumference, by cutting, with their teeth, a deep indenture round the base; whilst a sentinel at hand, warns them of its direction upon falling. A foraging party having obtained clay and stones, they commence enclosing. This they do by embanking the outskirts

with timber, properly prepared, and filling up the openings with clay and stones, which secures them a supply of water. Upon felling trees beside a river, they cut above the current, so as to float them to their destination. Beavers congregating in the solitudes of the forest, acquire an instinct, which, on the invasion of man, they soon lose. A skin weighs from 4 to 8 lbs. and fetches \$4 per lb. A former dealer, now titled and wealthy, made use of his foot as a weight; which he persuaded the natives, on putting into the scale was a pound only! and by this means cheated them of large sums. An Indian dressed skin is more valuable than any other. The largest house and that a million one, in this species of traffic, is Astor's of New York; the founder of a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, called Astoria. The cattle of Upper Canada are so fond of salt, that exposing it in the hand is a sure means of catching stray ones. Though made in the province, it is also imported from America, paying a duty last year, of £2,351, a sixpence per bushel. During our last rupture with America, such was the difficulty of obtaining a supply, that a wine glass of salt has been known to sell for a quarter dollar. All vegetables, pickles and preserves come under the indiscriminate denomination of *sase* (sauce.)

226. The resources of the Province, last year, were £55,213, and the expenditure \$37,041. N. B. This is exclusive of its share from the Lower Province, of importation duties, which, in 1833, was £45,000. Tavern licences, of which there are 1000, vary from £3 to £7 each. Its public debt for canals, roads, bridges and other essential items, in a new country, to which the Welland Canal has contributed £157,500, is £350,830, paying an interest of £14,273 a year.

227. Some of the forests breed millions of pigeons, which, on their periodical flights, will darken the air. The woods around Toronto are fast decreasing, which accounts for the disappearance of those fevers, that, ten years since, invariably attacked new settlers. The winter is never so severe as to prevent employment out of doors: whilst in Lower Canada, upon venturing abroad, at this season, it is very often done so at the risk of your nose, or the loss of an ear. There are two temperance societies in Toronto; one of their members, a reformed toper, long went by the name of the *small-pox man*, because, on being asked how he felt on his first offence against sobriety, made answer, "I thought I had caught the *small pox*."

228. Chemical drugs and compounds are purer and cheaper than in England: but leeches, imported therefrom in clay, and, on account of their great mortality on their voyage, fetch 3s. 9d. each. A lady of my acquaintance, in Toronto, requiring the application of a leech, sent for her family doctor, a Canadian provincial, to put it on: this, however, he was not able to do, until he had first sent out privately for instructions! A gentleman in this city,

transmitting an order, by a Canton merchant, for a dinner and tea service of China; the pattern plate sent happened to have a small piece chipped off its edge, when lo! both services were executed with a gap in the rim of each article! 229. A farrier here announces himself by writing up "John's Shoeing Shop." Last American war, our Admiralty sent out the frame work, blocks, etc. of the Psyche frigate, which could have been procured on the spot in a tenth of the time, and a twentieth part of the expense: and at the same period forwarded each ship of war on lake Ontario a full supply of water casks, with an apparatus for distilling sea-water, when all they had to do, was to throw a bucket overboard to draw up water of the purest quality. Passing the town-hall one day, whilst the quarter sessions were on, I entered and found two prisoners at the bar, differing considerably in height, for stealing two turkeys. When the foreman of the jury forgetting their names, upon delivering the verdict, said "We declare the *long* man guilty, and the *short* one innocent." "Then," answered the judge, (Robinson) "that is the long and short of the case."

230. Canadians and Americans indulge in overheated rooms, which not only enfeeble the body, but originate many diseases charged upon the country. Hence it happens with most emigrants, from basking themselves in this sort of rooms, that, after the first year, they are less able to bear the transitions of the seasons. Exclusive of which, the climate itself is most trying in their second year of settlement.

231. Looking in upon an English settler on his lot on Yonge Street—its second principle road, leading to Lake Simcoe, Dundas being the first, but Queen Street, farther on, carries you through some of the finest parts of the Province: Canadian out-of-town streets, like the Old Roman, are simply roads, in no other shape akin to Cheapside or Corahill—originally costing him but a few dollars, though now worth £800. He accompanied me over it; when stopping at a part shaded by willows—"There," said he, "lies my youngest son!" Farm dormitories are also common in America. See note 138. 232. Most carpenters here kiln-dry their deals, which, in truth, their works pretty *openly* explain. The Canadian tulip tree grows to a prodigious size; and is less liable than other woods to accidents from fire, as it never blazes. At a village in this district, a party of gentlemen were one day assembled to dine with a brother *saddlebags*, or cidevant Canadian *Esquire*—which honorary term, in England, is confined to the younger sons of our nobility, the owner of an estate of £500 a year, or holder of a government office of £300 per annum, but in Canada and America, is so perseveringly pressed into the service of the *canaille*, that, like knocking on a door (see note 19) it has lost its reputation, and is here seldom seen but in doubtful company. One of the foregoing *saddlebag* gentlemen, taking up a book which lay on the table, read

aloud, from the bottom of the title page "Price 3s. 6d. in grain, 4s. in boards, and 4s. 6d. in sheep." The whole party took this to mean, the book might be bought for a bushel of wheat, a few deal boards, or a leg of mutton!

233. The name Delaware Indians, which we give to about forty tribes, is unknown in their language: they would not receive it, until first assured that it was given to them, and their river, by a great white chief Lord Delaware. The powerful tribe by this name, who formerly occupied a part of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania states, are now below a thousand: John Bertram, a Pennsylvania farmer, who died in 1777, was declared by Linnæus, to be the greatest natural botanist in the world: the celebrated American novelist, Brown, who died in 1810, was also a native of this state. The Mohawks, whose first convert to christianity, John Thomas, died in 1727, aged 110 years, are so called because coming from the banks of the Mohawk river. They do not however acknowledge the title, but call themselves by a name which, in their own country, means just such people as they ought to be. The Cherokee are the only modern tribe or nation that can claim the honor of inventing an alphabet, which was accomplished, a few years since, by one of their number, known by the anglicised name of George Guess. They publish a newspaper, edited partly in English, called "The Cherokee Phœnix." The worship of idols is discarded by them: just before leaving England, I saw 500 idols, or *gods*, shipped in the London Docks for sale in the East Indies, and two *missionaries*, soon after, step'd on board for the *same* destination!

234. Brantford, in the Gore District, is so named after the celebrated Indian chief, Brant, who died an M. P. P., or member of the Provincial Parliament. Admiral Vansittart came to Canada in 1834, having a large property in Brantford, settled one of his sons thereon, and another in Toronto: he has had the misfortune to lose his lady, who died soon after her arrival in America, at Saratoga Springs. There are many Irish gentlemen of fortune established in this district, amongst whom is Colonel Martin, brother to the member for Galway, whom I found most gentlemanly and communicative. Brantford is the focus of coiners: spurious half dollars and base currency, are called, at Hamilton, *Bung-town* money, in which place a band of regular burglars from the old country have been just broken up. When Count—or *Earl*—D'Estang was bombarding Rhode Island, a shot passed through the door of one Mr. Mason; whereupon an aboriginee sat himself down with his back to the shot hole, coolly saying, "Massa, you nebur know two bullet go in same place."

235. The wives of Canadian aboriginees are called *squaws*, and their children *papooses*: they are of a less pleasing physiognomy than the men: she is the servant of her husband; her stature diminutive, her looks downcast, and all her movements those

of the slave. Upon childbirth, she will attend to her duties on the next day! Some live to a great age; but on account of their privations are subject to various diseases, especially pulmonary, and generally die early. They have vegetable remedies for all diseases to which they are liable, except those introduced by Europeans. Such is their abhorrence of agriculture, that the common Indian curse is, "May you be compelled, by want, to till the ground."—Of labor, by the bye, an Indian is by no means fond, at the same time fertile in excuses for his indolence: much after the same fashion as a relative of mine; who *working* all day in the barn, his father looked in at the close, to ask how much he had done? "Why, was the reply, when I have done *this* and *two* others, I shall have threshed three pieces."

236. The domiciliated Indians of Canada in 1758, were sixteen thousand; in 1765 fell to 7,400, and in 1808 were below 2,500. In 1830, a colony of free negroes, from Cincinnati, in number 700, obtained a grant of 25,000 acres of land, 250 miles from Detroit, and located thereon. The hay called Indian, is a grass found only by the aborigines, in marshy places: they plait it into a variety of forms, which retain the scent of new made hay. 237. The increased price of land in and around Toronto, though fitted only for building purposes, exceeds even London.—That on which the house stands wherein I am at present writing, cost originally £50, but would now produce £4,000: whilst a farm at Hamilton, Burlington Bay, that 10 years since was offered for \$100, could not now be bought for \$30,000. These land speculators, if not speedily checked in their operations, will not only work their own destruction, but as *surely* and *effectually* that of emigration. Individual avarice, as stated in note 209, is the greatest evil that can befall a new country. At a Dutch settlement, 20 miles from Hamilton, reside two brothers, very wealthy, married to their *own sisters*, by whom they have large families! Sir William Pulteney, in 1791, buying 1,500,000 acres, at 1s. per acre, and soon after selling 700,000 at an average of 8s. was the first land jobber of Canada. Gen. Washington, who commenced life as a country surveyor, though desirous of entering the British navy, but dissuaded therefrom by his mother, who died at Ogdensburg, aged 84, excelled in this sort of traffic, and thereby much increased his private fortune. Washington was thought invulnerable by the soldiery, because a noted Indian warrior, had seventeen successive fires at him without effect, and ever after avoided him in battle: the renowned Kosciusko was one of his aides-de-camp. Lee, a distinguished patriot, and a congressional member for Virginia, in which state Washington was born, had the honor of first proposing to that assembly the Declaration of Independence; and Patrick Henry, also a native of Virginia, first recommended hostile measures against England. This state likewise produced the first President of Con-

gress, P. Randolph, who died in 1775 : of its 500 settlers, in 1610, all died but 60 in six months.

238. After a summer shower, on reappearance of the sun, clouds of steam immediately ascend from the roads, like that from a boiling cauldron. I never knew a place, Brighton excepted, in which the road sludge dried up so quickly. From August to November, which includes the Indian summer, so called because the aboriginees then begin their migrations, the weather is incomparably delightful. 239. The waters of Lake Ontario—which are very turbid, often carrying vessels to the bottom, as, lately, two American ships of war, the Scourge and Hamilton, with all on board—170 miles long, 467 in circumference, 500 feet deep, though in some parts unfathomable, and 230 feet above the level of the sea, (with which a canal of 27 miles would connect it) on the margin whereof stands the capital of Toronto, never freeze, hence its winters are more mild, and summers less intense, than in other parts of the province. The first introduction of coal on the shores of Lake Ontario, were 339 tons, in 1834, through the Welland Canal, from the state of Ohio.

240. Many capitalists, upon arrival, have been often disappointed, because their undertakings were on too large a scale for the resources of the country to compensate : proving, also, too generally, the truth of the American apothegm, 'A man must first lose a fortune before he can expect to make one.' Whereas another with a small property, possessing energy and perseverance, or one with only industry and a spade, rarely complains, and uniformly prospers. The history of the Chelsea Pensioners, who commuted their pensions for a sum from the government, and came hither two years since, mournfully exhibit a contrary result. Having never handled the axe, quite ignorant of accompts, and equally so in mechanic arts, they are, as ought to have been foreseen, in a deplorable state of destitution. 241. The class of persons principally wanted here, are small capitalists, farmers, agricultural laborers, with most, if not all the useful trades : lawyers abound—see note 209—every emigrating one, before he can practise in the country, must first serve five years with an attorney of the province. At Goderich, a small sea-port in this state, 300 ship carpenters have entered into a compact, to tar and feather the first lawyer who attempts to settle amongst them. The client of one in a neighboring town, on lately executing a bond, instead of the words *Know all men*, wrote *Know one woman*, observing, as he did so, if a woman be told of a thing, all the world will soon know it.

242. Large capitalists can find safe and profitable investment in the stocks of the banks and public securities : these pay six per cent., but those much more. Mortgages can at all times be had on unexceptionable security, as there is a register office in each district. Lands are laid out in lots to suit the convenience of pur-

chasers; and are so fertile, that barley sown in July, has been reaped, several successive years, the second week in September. In 1732, corn and tobacco were made a legal tender in Maryland; the former at 20 pence the bushel, and the latter at 1d. per lb.—which weed, in 1632, was forbidden by the magistrates of Massachusetts to be used *publicly*. Note. Sergeant *Andrew Wallace*, who fought at Culloden, and in all the battles of the revolutionary war, now *one hundred and five* years old, to relieve his necessities, exhibited himself at Peale's Museum, New York, in December, 1834.

243. The difficulty of a title in the Lower Province, mainly owing to the absence of the foregoing wholesome restraint, materially enhances the risk to purchasers. When a seignior is sold, one-fifth, called the King's quints, is alienated to the crown: though it has become a fashion to cavil at this sort of tenure, still the seignor cannot harrass a tenant any thing near so much as a landlord in Europe. There are 208 seignories, or fiefs in Lower Canada, containing 12,000,000 French arpents, or 10,000,000 English acres. The Jesuits of this province are now suppressed: the last of their order was Father Cazot, who enjoyed the revenue of their estates—778,000 arpents—which he expended in acts of piety and benevolence, till his decease, in 1800, when they became vested in the legislature. The tin roofs of the churches and public edifices of this province, in the absence of saline air, remain constantly bright.

244. The Canada Land Company, formed in England, and holding its meetings, at Canada House, London, sold, in 1832, upwards of 114,804 acres of land, to real settlers; 89,779 acres thereof brought 11s. 3d., and the remainder 7s 6d., per acre. Its shares sell for three times their original cost: their profits in little more than a year, being £400,000. The land—averaging them 2s 9d. per acre—is reserves and blocks, from 1000 to 40,000 acres each, comprising 2,483,000 acres, including 1,100,000 for the Huron territory, through which two roads, each more than 100 miles, have been already constructed. The first price is £1, and second 8s 9d. per acre, but, in the Huron district, from 7s 6d. to 10s. The Indian tribe so numerous when inhabiting this tract, are reduced to about 200, and now live in the village of Lorette, near Quebec; and being stationary, form an exception to the vagabond life led by the other Indians of Canada. This district, three years only from its opening in 1827, contained 1200 settlers; it has now arrived to the dignity of a county, and sends a member to the provincial parliament. Its land is excellent, and the company stand engaged to spend £48,000 on improvements. Their charges are something higher than the government, but settlers have the advantage of main roads already formed. They take payment by six instalments; one to be paid down, the others annually, bearing interest. They also provide a free passage to Toronto, if arriving via Quebec, a way

however that I would not recommend, on account of its danger from sunken islands of floating ice ; several passengers, or as the result too often proves, *coffin-ships* from England, being struck this summer, and went down with all on board ! Whilst a thousand emigrants have been lost, last year, by shipwreck, and not one by way of New York. If fortunately escaping this disaster, another in the shape of disease, from the crowded state of the ship, too often follows : as in the *Aurelia* from Cork, last summer, when sickness breaking out, the passengers—in number 370—were quarantined on Grosse Island, and there buried *one hundred*. The capitation tax of 5s. per head, heretofore paid by emigrants on arriving at Quebec, expired May 1, 1834. Each emigrant has a right to remain 48 hours on board, after coming to anchor.

245. The expense of conveyance from Quebec to Toronto, is as follows : Quebec to Montreal, 180 miles, is 6s. 6d. ; Montreal to Prescott, 120 miles, 7s. ; Prescott to Toronto, 250 miles, 10s. ; all by ship and boat. It requires 13s. more for provision ; and takes 12 days. Same journey, by land, occupies six days, and costs £6. There are two carrying companies between Montreal and Quebec, who, from opposition, have been known to convey passengers the whole distance, including board, for 6d. on deck, and 7s. 6d. in the cabin. Newcastle coal arriving in ballast, is sold for 22s. per chaldron at Quebec, which was founded by Champlain in 1603, and is either a corruption from the French of *Quel bec*, or that of the Algonquin Indian word of *Quilibek*, which answers to its singular appearance. Its warehouses, in the Lower town, are called *hangards*. This province being originally settled by the French, their language is constantly spoken, the continuance of which, on annexation to the British Empire, was a great political oversight, and has contributed, more than any other cause, to the unhappy differences that prevail in this part of Canada. The winter at Montreal—from a mount in the rear of the town 800 feet high, called *mount-royal*, by Cartier, in 1535, and the Seignury of St. Real—is two months shorter than in Quebec, wherein, and at Grosse Island, hard by, an English penny piece, halfpenny, and farthing pass alike for a copper, or Canadian halfpenny, the want of which coin (a farthing) in the money tokens of the province, occasions it a very serious loss. The library of F. Fleming, Esq., Montreal, comprising 12,000 vols. sold by auction, Sept. 8, 1833, was the largest ever offered for sale on the American continent. Joseph Lancaster, so well known in England, on the subject of education, is an inhabitant of this city. He has recently figured in one of its civil courts, for defamation, and mulcted in a penalty of \$200. The *Quarterly Review* of 1811, and the *Satirist* of 1813, give another account of him. A new association, chartered in London, called the British American Land Company, for Lower Canada, where it has purchased 850,000 acres of land, has just gone into opera-

tion: the shares on which £2 only were paid by the holders, immediately rose in the market to £7. The prevailing religion is catholicism: its revenues are large and much increased by a fine of eight per cent on alienation, or purchase of real estates in the seignury of Montreal. The frontier of Lower Canada being possessed by the original French settlers, the interior alone is open to those of new. Kingston is considered the key of Upper Canada. In this town resided a person who, because the legislature granted \$4, for every wolf's scalp brought in from the woods, to effect their extermination, privately bred them to obtain the reward.

246. In the township of Guelph, comprising 47,000 acres, belonging to the Canada Company, the celebrated Mr. Galt, their cidevant secretary, commenced an elegant mansion called *The Priory*: he is replaced by the Hon. W. Allan, M. Jones, Esq. and Dr. Dunlop. The original of Lawrie Todd, a character so ably delineated in Galt's novel, and who has since published his own life, is Mr. Thorburn of New York, a wealthy seedsman and florist, doing business upon a large scale, in extensive premises, Liberty-street, formerly a Quaker's meeting-house. Enoch Crosby, also, the prototype of Harvey Birch, in Cooper's novel of the *The Spy*, is still living, aged 83: he was spy of the neutral ground in 1776, and saved Washington's army at White Plains. Guelph is approached through an avenue of stately trees, 150 feet wide, and 7 miles long.

247. Mr. Buchanan, chief agent for emigrants in the Canadas, made a tour this year through the Upper Province: all the settlers that he saw were satisfied with their prospects and condition. He found a great want of laborers, insomuch that clearing, which was recently *ten*, had advanced to \$17 the acre. There was employment for at least 20,000 hands. Instances are here recorded of men without capital, friends or credit, realising, from land, by the sweat of their brow, a comfortable independence in four years. Clearing land around Toronto is \$12 an acre, in the Newcastle District 14, but the Western, from lack of laborers, 24.

248. Upper Canada—540 miles long and 140 broad, containing 89,600,000 acres of land, and by some called the garden of America—has encreased her population, since 1806, from 70,000 to 338,000; and Lower Canada, same period, from 250,000 to 542,000; a fourth only being British, the remainder French; hence the names *Habitans* for its peasantry. Every principal town is obliged, by act of parliament, to have one English school; notwithstanding, a friend assured me he had seen a petition to the legislature, with several thousand affixes, not more than fifteen of the petitioners being able to write their names. The climate and soil of Upper, are considered superior to Lower Canada. No part of America is advancing with so much rapidity, in wealth and population, as the former region: its 955,113 acres of land under cultivation in 1824, are now swelled to millions.

249. T. Hawke, Esq. is the agent for emigrants at Toronto ; a department he formerly conducted at Montreal, wherein is a hunting club with a pack of fox hounds. The rapid of St. Mary is a serious obstruction to the harbor of Montreal ; without a strong North-easter, ships cannot possibly stem it ; and are sometimes detained, two miles only from their destination, for weeks together. Lately two ships, from the Old country, arrived in company at this current ; one got into harbor, unloaded, refreighted, sailed for England, discharged and reloaded, then returned, and found the companion of her first voyage still in the rapid !

250. St. Lawrence was a name first given to the bay, by Jacques Cartier, because he discovered it on the festival of Saint Lawrence, then the gulph, and lastly the river of Canada : the difficulty and danger of navigating which, by voyageurs from England have occasioned a general preference to New York packets, and thence via the Hudson, Oswego, etc. to Canada. If we include its tributaries, the St. Lawrence is larger than the Amazon ; its vast basin contains more than one half as much as all the fresh water in the globe.

251. Emigration from England to Canada, divided into Upper and Lower in 1791, since 1829, has exceeded 145,000. Nearly 52,000 in 1832 ; of this number 40,000, who deposited 500,000 sovereigns in the Bank, were to the Upper Province. Those of last year were chiefly of substance : whilst others who depended upon their own exertions, have uniformly succeeded ; and can this be surprising, in a country where public and parochial burdens, may be said to be unknown. Spring, from its favorable winds, is the best season for emigrating.

252. Crown lands may be obtained upon the following terms : fifty acres to each head of a family at five shillings per acre : the first instalment to be paid at the end of three years, and the remainder by annual payments, in three years therefrom. This has since undergone some modification, without materially altering the original principle. The government will build a log house, on each respective lot ; and will also afford assistance in opening roads on all new locations. An acre of wilderness, if soft wood, may be cleared in a week, and if hard, in a fortnight or thereabouts. It should be observed that employment by the side of rivers, or in low grounds, is sure to bring on the fever and ague.

253. The back townships of Newcastle District, with those of Caradoc, Adelaide, Warwick and Plympton, in that of London, and Oro, Orilia, and Medonte in the Home District, form the wild lands of the Crown, upon which the poorer emigrants are rapidly settling. In spite of the difficulties of a first sojourn in the wilderness, they have each from 20 to 30 acres cleared, with snug buildings, and the necessary appendages of farming stock ; whilst the district population has increased, during the last nine years, from

ten to thirty thousand. The singular names of some towns in this and other districts originated with Sir Peregrine Maitland, who had a penchant for Spanish names. 254. The average expense of each emigrant, including passage, location, and support for fifteen months after arrival, is estimated at £22. The cheapest cabin passage to Canada, is in the Leith packets, being £15 only with wine and spirits, and but £12 without. All implements of husbandry are so inferior here, that the agriculturist must be careful to provide a good supply.

255. The front townships are irrigated with innumerable streams, whereon are many mills and various machinery. Newcastle District did not contain a single town in 1817, but has now Cobourg, the capital, Peterborough, Port Hope, Grafton, and about a dozen others. The best bridge in Upper Canada, is in this District, connecting the banks of the river Trent, at the village of that name: it is 750 feet long, and 32 broad. So fertile is the virgin soil, that one bushel of seed commonly yields forty of produce. Many gentlemen from England are here practising Canadian farming with success. The wife of a Mr. Bennett, in the neighbouring district of London, having brought him three sons at one birth, he, in compliment to the governor, Sir John Colborne, a most estimable man, named the first *Sir*, the second *John*, and the third *Colborne*.

256. The largest quantity of land that will be sold, by the government, to one person, is 10,000 acres: if he should want more, he must apply, in writing, through the lieutenant governor, to his majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies. Persons desirous of acquiring land without purchase, must apply to the surveyor general's office, Toronto. Copies of form will be supplied on payment of 2s. 6d. The largest military grant now made, without purchase, is 1200, formerly 5000 acres; the smallest 100. The duty called settlement, is clearing five acres out of a hundred; for which government allows two years; but this, in favorable weather, may be done in one month.

257. In townships around Lake St. Clair, a 200 acre lot has been sold for a barrel of pork, and often in the way of trade, at one shilling per acre. The term Concession, and laying out roads by the Diagram, is after the French fashion. A township is usually divided into 12 ranges or concessions, 28 lots each, of 200 acres, distinguished as the 1st, 2nd, and so on. The footpaths of new towns and some villages, both in the States and Canada, have a curb of single timber, well secured, which answers the double purpose of restraining encroachments on the road, and affording a means of getting from house to house in unfavorable weather.

258. The town line road between Oro and Medonte, with Cold Water on the East, were opened in 1832, and are passable, for any kind of carriages, at all seasons of the year. Many of its

settlers have 1000 bushels of potatoes for sale this fall, besides corn and other produce : and some from 15 to 25 acres of wheat sown : almost every family has a cow, and several a yoke of oxen each.

259. Considering that these poor settlers had not a shilling to begin with, when locating last spring, their success is surprising, and must be cheering to those who intend following. Purchasers of land, from individuals, should ascertain, before acceptance, that the measurement is correct, or they may be involved, like many of the original holders, in interminable lawsuits. Settling upon new lands, immediately after clearing, is attended with danger ; time should be allowed for drawing off those vapours, which have been pent up for ages in the dark shadows of the forest.

260. The first settlement formed in Upper Canada, is that of the bay of Quinte, pronounced *kan-ty*. 261. The U. E. Loyalists, mean United Empire Loyalists, those who, at the separation of America from England, preserved their allegiance and fled into Canada. The heads of such families and all their descendants, on arriving at the age of 21 years, are entitled to 200 acres of land. The designation U. E. L. was introduced by Lord Dorchester, who first settled the township of Lansdown, U. C. in 1789. Upon selling his lot, if not locating thereon, a U. E. executes a bond, covenanting to transfer the proper deed, on its receipt : here the buyer must use caution, as I know a U. E. share—usually selling at £15—being bought, accompanied by a bond for £150, to hand over the patent upon arrival from the land office ; but before this happened—sometimes delayed a year or more—the land rose in value to £1500 ; whereupon the U. E. paid the bond, and kept his lot. This might be remedied, and the simplification of conveyance at once accomplished, by the introduction of power of attorney. On no account conclude a bargain for land, until you have first examined the District register. The revolutionary war which begat the U. E. rights, reminds one of that at Paris, in 1830, called the three glorious days. One half the mercantile houses in that capital, and other large towns, became bankrupt ; the efforts of industry were in no demand ; every species of trade at an entire stand still ; and two hundred booksellers failed. The last year's expenditure of Charles X, was £39,000,000, the first year of Louis Phillippe, the man of the people, was £60,000,000 : thus a means that proposed making all people happy, not only failed in so doing, but introduced misery and wretchedness unexampled, diminished every man's property one third, and added to the national burdens one half. And, in the French revolution, says the republican Prudhomme, 1,022,351 human victims were immolated on the altar of liberty.

262. To place the settler still further on his guard, a certain Canadian land owner realized a large sum, by procuring copper ore and forwarding it to England, unblushingly asserting that it had been dug from the lands he then offered for sale. Whilst a

friend, travelling this spring in the wilderness of Canada, came unexpectedly upon men planting young fruit trees, conveyed thither by water, that they might thereby enhance the value of their sale lots, by stating that they abutted on a cherry garden, or were surrounded by a wild orchard. A settler that I knew bought a farm for 150 guineas, of a resident merchant, but in two years was ejected by the *right owner*: all he got of his money, was £50 in damaged goods, not worth so many shillings. The settler would also do well to remember, that an American may buy land, but, unless he has been naturalized, cannot sell it. Thus Mr. Bailey, of Hamilton, purchasing a house on John Street, it turned out that the seller, an American, had not taken the oaths of allegiance; no other disadvantage, however, resulted from this circumstance, than obliging him to remove the building—a common thing in America, see note 29—which doing, to a vacant spot in the rear; thus realized the anomaly of a freehold house upon hired land.

263. Taking possession, after purchase, is called, in the phraseology of the country, drawing your land. The quantity of land described as located in favor of U. E. Loyalists, is 1,664,600 acres, and for militia claimants 504,100 acres. Canadians are somewhat jealous of the Americans; that they are secretly manœuvring, not exactly with the inoffensive good humor of a much respected yeoman of England, in whose sequestered dwelling I some time resided, who was fond of pozing the *learned* with—Can you spell bullock in *two* letters (*ox*) but rather after the inordinate example of Ahab of old, so pithily recorded by the sacred historian. Jonathan distinguishes a Dutch or French Canadian, by the term *Kanuk*.

264. The Marquis of Bath, 1831, partly opened the township of Dummer, in Newcastle District—so named from my friend the Hon. Chief Justice William *Dummer* Powell, recently deceased—as a settlement for a portion of his cottage-tenants: it is prosperous, and consists of about 700 souls. They were preceded by a migration of sixty-five persons from another part of his estates, situated in Corsley, near Warminster, Wilts., who I understand, are also doing well. The individual expense of each, including provisions, passage, and 25s. upon arrival, as pocket money, was but £6! The Marquis' example has been followed by the Earl of Egremont, and other noblemen, with equal success; and, though less recently, by many others, with similar results: whilst an Irish peer of amiable character and great wealth, is now in this country, making arrangements for locating a considerable number of the sturdy laborers on his domains. The system of sending out parish poor with sovereigns jingling in their pockets upon landing, is a wrong one: the novelty of their situation, with the seductions of cheap liquor—distilled from the refuse of farms and the markets—added to a hundred other evils in the train of idleness and vice, bring on speedy dissolution, or prostrated energies. To remedy

this, let a confidential person accompany them to their destination, provide every thing necessary, but carefully withhold all pecuniary aid, until finally established on their respective locations.

265. In the township of Vaughan, York county, were found, in 1833, many ancient entrenchments, embedded deeply in the earth, containing large quantities of human bones of enormous size, which from their depth and position must have been there for ages. Whilst the western antiquities of America, recently discovered, have been proved, by the learned, to have existed more than a thousand years. 266. In this township, and 15 contiguous ones, lands are granted on the old fees; or £5 14s. 1d. on 100 acres, £16 17s. 6d. upon 200, and £93 18s. 4d. on 1200. The government purchase from the Indians comprises 10,000,000 acres, for which they receive, in clothing and other necessaries, £4,000 annually. Upper Canada has 316 townships, (Lower do. 140) laid out, containing, with the Indian purchase, 18,960,000 acres.

267. Persons desirous of having their Irish friends sent out, via Quebec, embarking at Londonderry, can do so by paying the following rates at the office of Messrs. Buchanan and Co., Montreal, Mr. Armstrong, 31 Yonge Street, Toronto, or at the town of Omagh, Ireland: for adults, £2 12s. 6d.; children above 7, £1 6s. and if under, 17s. 6d. which includes water and fuel; each passenger finding his own provision. Those arriving by way of Quebec, should be careful how they select a steam boat for Toronto, else they may embark in an American one, and by being consequently landed at Oswego or Rochester, exclusive of the disappointment, be subject to a heavy duty on their baggage. 268. Toronto is one of the best situations for respectable families and emigrants to stop at, until they have decided on their location: to which may be added Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, St. Catharines, Niagara and Hamilton.

269. The regular New York Packets sail from Liverpool on the 1st, 8th, 16th, & 24th of every month. The British government have appointed agents in the towns of Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Greenock: each town finds them an office and lodgings, and the state a salary of £208 15s. per ann. Their duties are to examine the passenger ships, that they are properly equipped and conditioned for the voyage; to receive applications from persons either about to emigrate, or to send out emigrants; to give them advice, and every other information gratuitously, so as effectually to see that the provisions of the law are fulfilled, and to prevent commission of frauds on the unwary, which of late have been so outrageous at Liverpool, that the business of providing passage for emigrants to America, principally carried on in cellars opening to the streets, has been there denominated the *white slave trade*, and their conductors called *white slave dealers*.

270. The line boats which start from Albany to Schenectady, in your way to Upper Canada, go $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, taking in stoppages, charging $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per mile, including board. This mode is preferred by large families, and prudent settlers. Those who victual themselves, should purchase their provisions at Albany. Mr. C. Smith, forwarding agent in this city, will advise emigrants on the best mode of proceeding. From the great hurry and confusion at the various places on your journey, it behoves you to keep a steady eye on your baggage. 271. Those who wish to reach Upper Canada west of Kingston, and bordering on Lake Ontario, Bay of Quinte, Districts of Newcastle, York, Hamilton or Guelph, the line of the Welland canal and Niagara, the route by Oswego will be the most direct. Upon going by Oswego, you must proceed no further, by the Erie or Western canal, than Syracuse, 171 miles from Albany. At Syracuse they turn off by a branch canal on the right, to Oswego, distant 40 miles, in which place emigrants will derive every information from Mr. Bronson. Others destined to the Grand River, Port Stanley, Talbot settlement, London District, and situations contiguous to Lakes Erie and St. Clair, will go on to Buffalo by the Erie canal, whence steamboats and schooners ply daily to all the principal landings on the American and Canadian shores of Lake Erie. Those wishing to cross the Niagara frontier, Canada side, from Buffalo, can do so every half hour by the ferry at Black Rock, 2 miles from Buffalo, and 14 above the Falls of Niagara. From Chippawa, 2 miles higher up, the British steamboats, Thames and Adelaide, make regular weekly trips to the head of Lake Erie, on the Canada side, calling at Black Rock and Buffalo each way. Stages are continually going from the ferry, on the Canada side, to the city of the Falls, and the town of Niagara on Lake Ontario, from whence a steamboat proceeds to Toronto—late York—daily.

272. Route from New York to Upper Canada, west of Kingston, via Oswego and Buffalo. New York to Albany 160 miles by steamboat. Albany to Utica 110 do. by canal or stage. Utica to Syracuse 55 do. Syracuse to Oswego 40 do. Syracuse to Rochester 99 do. Rochester to Buffalo 93 do. Expense from Albany to Buffalo, exclusive of board, \$3, 63; time going 8 days. By packet boat and found \$12, 25, and 6 days going: by stage \$14, and time 4 days. From Albany to Oswego, by canal, 5 days going, \$2, 50; or by stage, in two days, \$7. 273. The route from New York to Montreal, Quebec, and all parts of Lower Canada. New York to Albany, 160 miles by steamboat, from one to three dollars, exclusive of board. Albany to Whitehall, by canal, 73 miles \$1; by stage \$3. From Whitehall to St. John's, by steamboat, in the cabin, with board \$5; deck passage without board \$2. St. John's to Lapraire, 17 miles, per stage, \$1. Lapraire to Montreal, by ferry-boat, 8 miles, sixpence. Montreal to Quebec, by

steamboat, 180 miles, in the cabin and boarded £1 : deck passage without board, 7s. 6d.

274. Those proceeding to the eastern parts of Lower Canada, in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, &c. will proceed to St. John's from whence good roads lead to all the settled townships eastward. If they are going to the Ottawa river, they will proceed from Montreal to Lachine, whence stages, steamboats and batteaux, a sort of Durham-boats, go daily to Grenville, Hull, and Bytown ; as also to Chateauguay, Glengarry, Cornwall, Prescott, and all parts below Kingston. Emigrants can avail themselves of the advice and information of the following gentlemen : Mr. Buchanan at Montreal, Mr. Hayes at Lachine, and Mr. Patton at Prescott.

275. Laborers or mechanics dependant on immediate employment, should proceed, on arrival, into the country. The chief agent will consider such persons as may loiter about the ports of landing *four* days after their arrival, to have no further claims on the protection of his majesty's agents, for assistance or employment, unless they have been detained by sickness, or some other satisfactory cause.

ADDENDA

TO NOTES UPON CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

It has long been a subject for much discussion amongst the learned, as to the probable means by which America was first peopled: the best received opinion is, that the aborigines of this region emigrated from the north-eastern parts of Asia, crossing over at Beering's straits, separating the American and Asiatic continents, which in latitude 66° north, are but eighteen miles asunder. In confirmation of this opinion, it is known that the natives of each continent often pass and repass in canoes, and that their manners and language very closely approximate. There were three kinds of governments in the British colonies: the first was a charter one, as those of Connecticut and Rhode Island: the second a proprietary, as Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and the Carolinas: the third a royal government, such were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and Georgia. Americans in the usual acceptation of the term, may be said to belong to a nation without a name, as the native population, from the Northern frozen ocean to Cape Horn, have this appellation, which may also be equally shared by the Canadians, the Mexicans, the Brazilians, and each republic of South America. Dr. Mitchill, a member of Congress, saw this inconvenience, and proposed its remedy by a very proper name "*Fredonia*" which, however, was not accepted.

To NOTE 1. I have known forty-five drops of Laudanum to be a specific against sea-sickness: it is unquestionably much abated by accommodating oneself to the motions of the ship; and often conquered by laying fast hold of some firm fixture, on the first indication of nausea.

6. Empire State: this is further evidenced on the arms thereof—heraldry in a republic—which have the motto *Excelsior*, more elevated. When this subject was before the old Congress, a stern leveller objected to an eagle as too kingly; whereupon another proposed the *goose*, so truly republican, whilst her goslings might decorate the minor cent pieces. Earl Pembroke, 1350, was the first instance of a subject quartering arms: one of the most singular quarterings known, as a mark of honor, is the paternal coat of our ancient family of Dalziel, which is a man that has been *hanged*, but, when given originally by king Kenneth II. he was then suspended from a gibbet.

7. Dr. Powell, in his history of Wales, endeavours to wrest this honor from Columbus, the son of, and himself a weaver, who, it has lately been ascertained, was a Genoese not a Spaniard, by claiming it for his countryman, Madoc Gwyneth, in 1170. When Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1446, he had but two

vessels of fifty tons each. Of the 18,000 resident persons of color in New York, 75 only have sufficient property entitling them to vote. Most persons in Maine and New Hampshire bearing the name of Mar, are descendants from the Earl of Mar, who commanded the Pretender's army in the Scotch rebellion. Three farmers in the latter state, possessing some knowledge in Geology, which they had acquired by attending lectures, recently bought a portion of land abounding with the finest granite, for \$3000, which they subsequently sold for \$500,000! The first christian marriage in New England was E. Winslow, in 1621, agent to the Plymouth company, with Miss White: and Peregrine White, 1629, was the first child born therein of English parents. Orthodox Polish Jews deem it a profanation of their sabbath to speak Polish on that day. Shortly after the Israelites departure from bondage, they offered for the tabernacle gold and silver to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions sterling! which doubtless were a part of their *small borrowings* from the Egyptians. I am at a loss to discover where the religion of this people is now to be found; not certainly in their dealings or their dwellings, neither in their temples nor their cemeteries, for in all these have I most attentively observed them. Joseph Hess, silversmith, Lord street, Liverpool, recently on a Grand Jury for the county, being sworn upon the Pentateuch, is the first Jew Juror in England. The good people of New Bedford, Mass. rank next to Yankees in the occult mysteries of driving a bargain. An old lady of that town had two sons, the one ten and the other twelve years of age, who were such real New Bedforders, she said, that when shut up in a close room one hour together, "they will make \$6 profit a piece, in swapping jackets with each other."

10. The fourth line of this note is not intended for the lower class of Americans, who are too often slaves to dirt and sottish habits. The commonalty here, as in most other countries, are noted for volubility of speech: in this respect, persons of small understanding, having only one set of ideas, with but one set of words to clothe them, have the advantage over men of sense and erudition; for people come faster out of church, if it be nearly empty, than when a crowd is at the door. The terms "Board and Lodging" are substituted in New York advertisements and window notices, by "Board and residence." Paris now supercedes the latter city and Philadelphia, as an asylum for those men of genius, the *unfortunate brave*, who have too much talent to live in England. A friend carving a fowl at a dinner party in the Broadway, asked an American lady present, if she would prefer a leg? when feeling her delicacy invaded by its being so called, she actually left the table! yet this same lady, shortly after, was seen at the drawing-room window quietly adjusting her garter! Note; *dark* or *elegy* are used here, for leg of a fowl, and *white meat* for that of the breast.

11. The first house in New York that changed leaden gutters and window sashes for those of wood, was No. 176 Water Street,

a bad exchange however as, in the event of fire, they form lines of inflammable communication. No city in the Union is so filthy : mud lies often in the streets for weeks, ankle deep, and the daily papers team with epistles from defunct dogs and cats, praying for a more decent interment than on its high and bye-ways. 12. The Duke of Clarence, our present gracious king, was the first prince of the blood royal that landed in North America : whilst a resident in Hanover square now Pearl street, New York, he narrowly escaped being carried off, by a stratagem concerted under the auspices of Washington, who himself, whilst here in June 1776, in the house of Samuel Francis, familiarly called Black Sam, was attempted to be poisoned by one of his own guards. The first episcopal church upon New Jersey, with Rhode Island as well, was erected in 1702. James, Duke of York, in 1664 conveyed New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret. In a collection of autographs, at Sotheby's, I read the following endorsement on a private letter from Lord Bath to Lord Norbury, dated April 16, 1681, "A proposal for the sale of New Jersey, a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late George Carteret, for the sum of £6000."

13. American coinage is still dotted with only thirteen stars, though there are twenty four states. A gold one was not introduced generally into Europe until 1320, and was first struck in England by Edward III. The American mint, established in 1792, costs \$93,250 per annum. The money of the Aborigines was small beads, curiously wrought from shells, and strung in belts or chains called wampum. The value of the iron implements exchanged by the early settlers with these original occupants, for their lands, has been much censured and ridiculed ; but who can estimate the value of an axe or a hatchet to men who, like the aborigines, burnt down their trees and hollowed out their canoes by fire. Penn's treaty with the Indians, is the only one between this people and the christians, not ratified by an oath : it was never infringed. He died at London in 1718, aged 74 ; leaving an immense inheritance to his family, which they possessed till the Revolution, when it was assigned to the commonwealth for an equivalent in money.

14. The term *Jonathan* is ascribed to one *Jonathan Hastings*, a farmer in the collegiate town of Cambridge, New England, about 1722, and then stood by implication, aided by the waggery of the students, for something like *excellence* ; whether or not, it means as much now, seems to be a matter of some doubt. The following reply from one American to another, at a fishing town on the New England coast, as to who had been out Eel-catching, is a genuine Yankee answer, "Well, let me see, there was what's his name 'long with who-is-t-there in the boat, had what-d'ye-call-ems eel-spear, they got a tarnation lump, and they'r the only ones I know by gosh." The cognomen of *Uncle Sam* originated with Samuel Wilson of Troy on the Hudson, better known amongst his neighbours by this appellation ; and being contractor for army and navy stores, during

last war with England, his patronymic spreading, on that account, both far and near, thence became national. The inhabitants of Ohio have the nickname of *Buckeyes*; those of Indiana *Hooshers*; of Kentucky *Corn-crackers*; of Missouri *Perks*; of Michigan *Wolverines*; and those of Illinois *Suckers*. In the phraseology of the West a poltroon is designated *A'possum*. *No mistake* is a Kentucky expression for a brave or intelligent individual; and *stranger* means one not born in that state. *Heap* is a prolific word in the Carolinas and Georgia, as "*I'm tired a heap*," corresponding with their other of "*a terrible sight*," and "*a spell of rain*," in New England. Also *Cracker* for countryman, with *Truck*, which they use like money, for every thing; and *powerful* in the same way, as "*Its powerful bad*." Down East, a *curious fellow* is made "*all sorts of a fellow*," whilst for one not trust-worthy, they say "*small potatoes*" or "*a poor shote*." "*Sling a nasty foot*," means to dance extremely well; and "*a nasty looking gal*" implies a splendid woman. *Buck-tails* signify republicans and democrats generally: *Anti-swamps* are political opponents to the interests of tanners and curriers, living in that part of New York called the *swamp*; and *Blangwangers* are young bobadils, famous for flaming speeches and gunpowder resolutions, in caucuses or political assemblies. *Good society* is a term of derision, throughout the country, for *bad society*. *How?* is an interrogative in universal use, this side the Potomac, for *what do you say?* and *Riley water*, stands for thick, dirty, or turbid water. *Nation fine*, *Tarnal slick*, and *Poor as Job's kittens* pervade all the states, whilst a strong nasal inflection marks their characteristic enunciation. I might here add a long string of certain town expressions, but as, like that of our London *shocking bad hat*, in every one's mouth, though in no one's understanding, they may be regarded as the coinage of the vulgar, I consequently omit them. Note: a *rowdy* in Virginia is a *loafer* in New York, and a *cracker* in Georgia. What we call *slop*, is designated in the Union, *State prison work*. *Progress*, as a verb, is decidedly an Americanism; why should it be preferred to the good old English word *advance*?—as likewise is *Cavorting*, which implies an individual who fancies himself the smartest and best man in the world. When one of these Indians dies, a relative repairs to a white to solicit a bottle of whiskey, replying, on being asked the use of the liquor on so melancholy an occasion, that it is to produce a flow of tears, for without it he is unable to cry! It was well said by an Indian chief, in answer to a Temperance missionary, "*We Indians use whiskey, but we do not make it*."

15. Broad cloth was first manufactured at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1640, by a colony of 60 Yorkshire clothiers. To such perfection have some American factories arrived, that in Messrs. Bock & Co's. Ontario, N. Y. the wool, in twelve hours after being shorn from the sheep, was made, for a wager of \$500, into a dress coat. One of the carpet factories alone in Lowell (Merrimack's) employs 1300 girls. Europeans owe their Transatlantic possessions

to the enterprize of Italians, but these people, singularly enough, have no colony in the New world. The new style was introduced into America, as well England, in 1752; Sept. 2nd. thenceforward reckoned the 14th. This Roger Williams died in 1683, aged 84. The Pilgrim Fathers actually expelled a Congregational church, with its pastor, and enacted laws to suppress theological innovations: but as no roads are so rough as those that have been just mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.

16. The New York bread, much adulterated, is differently so to that of London, which has a compound of bean-meal, chalk, slacked lime, alum, and ashes of bones, exclusive of additions by men technically called *bread doctors*. 18. The mischief of this sort of servitude is, that no white domestic can be induced to be stationary. He comes a mere dolt, and is no sooner taught to be useful, than he accepts the Chiltern hundreds, and a new writ forthwith issues for a tenant of the kitchen. One house alone in New York has received from the working classes of the Irish, in this city, during the last year, to send home to their friends, \$55,000: and during a long period, \$30,000 annually for the same purpose. In New York, 27 miles from the sea, a peck of ice is delivered daily, in summer, for 25 cents per week. A house in Boston supplies the Pacha of Egypt, and the government of Malta, with ice at two cents per pound.—The Germans, Dutch and Swiss succeed better than those of other countries, owing to the judicious mode they adopt in settling: they possess all the best farms in the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It has sometimes happened that those wanderers were too poor to pay their passage; hence, on arrival, they empowered the Captain to hire them out, until their debt to him was redeemed, thence called *Redemptionists*. The charge to these voyagers, as, independent of risk, years may elapse before liquidation, is \$80 a man, \$70 a woman, and \$60 boys and girls. The Ship *Bubona*, from Amsterdam, last contained a cargo of this description. Seventy years ago, the Dutch language was so prevalent in some of the counties of New York State, that it was difficult to procure persons sufficiently acquainted with English to serve as jurors. The Irish and Scotch, in a strange land, quickly acquire the character of the place; an Englishman, on the contrary, seldom can, but looks about him as if he were going to pick locks or a pocket. 19. At Woburn Mass, a mechanic has recently invented a machine for pegging boots.

20. Their adjudication of punishment is often remarkable for disparity: thus at Charleston, a man was lately fined only, and that but a few dollars, for killing a Negro! whilst two others were sentenced to be hanged for stealing one. This hankering after honorary distinction, by Jonathan, clings even to Nimbleheels the lamp-lighter, specially if he be an official in his club, held in the back attic of some blind alley, with congregated brethren of the link, and a treasury of two dollars. The citizens of New York were

once surprised with the spectacle of a coach and six in their streets, which, on the next day, was eclipsed by another drawn by eight horses. There is no telling where this might have ended but for the appearance, a few days after, of a select party of *carmen*, driving a new cart, to which were harnessed *sixteen horses, tandem*. A wag hit off an ode, entitled *Carmen triumphe*, in which he lauded the services rendered to New York by this *sixteen-in-hand club*.

21. Robinson, called the father of the Independents, was incited to this measure by his assistant, Brewster. These Protestant dissenters, originally Non-conformists, are now ranged under the denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. Most families in Virginia, by the name of Rolph, are descended from the Princess Pocohontas, daughter of the ancient Sachem or king of this country, who married an English gentleman of that name by whom she had a son. She died at Gravesend, when contemplating her return to America, in 1617, aged 22. This incident has been dramatised by G. W. Curtis, Esq. one of the Washington family. His descendant, Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, published "Travels into the interior of America," and died, 1780, from want. Very early after the Pilgrims arrival, a Dutch vessel sailed into James river, and landing twenty Africans, they were bought as slaves; thus laying the foundation for this odious traffic in the States. About this time 150 young English women were imported for sale as wives; price 100 lbs. of tobacco each, which presently rose to 150 lbs. then worth 3s. per lb. Further transportation of convicts to America being thus arrested, confining them in hulks, and houses of correction was adopted, until Captain Cook's discovery of New South Wales. James Reese, 1790, was its first free settler. The first embarkation to this colony, being 264 convicts, was in February 1787, being at Sidney, and another to the adjacent island of Van Dieman's Land, soon after followed. W. Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth colony, who died in 1657, wrote a history thereof, but it was lost in 1775. These enactments were accompanied by others, namely, permitting swearing on payment of 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, breaking the Sabbath for a penalty of £2 19s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and atonement, by fine, for a neglect of prayer, or uttering a rash vow. They, moreover, made it a capital offence to be seen abroad with long hair, and prohibited brewing on a Saturday, lest it should work on the Sunday. This is in accordance with most republics, as that of Oliver Cromwell, whose adherents, in repeating the Lord's Prayer, for thy kingdom come, substituted "*thy commonweal'h come*." The early settlers, to aid them in military affairs, were accompanied by Captain Standish, allied to the noble house of that name in Derbyshire, who, for his courageous exploits, has since been denominated the Washington of the Plymouth colony. These contests, which cost the settlers 600 of their bravest men, 13 towns burnt, and 700 houses destroyed, did not terminate until 1679.

24. If an American shopkeeper transact business with another, and that other chance to be from the Old Country, he always prefers him; because—mark the sequel—he is so civil and obliging. Repulsive as is their own personal bearing, which they affect to represent as independence, but others call insolence, still, from what fell under my own observation, their dealings do not appear to be of that questionable order which distinguish the shopkeepers of China, who find it needful to paint over their doors the characters "*Pou Hou*," which signify *No cheating here*.

25. The Battersea was formerly a fashionable promenade, but being at this time in possession of the rabble, whose pleasure too often consists in annoying that of others, it is now seldom visited by any greater dignitaries than their high mightinesses the mob. The introduction of Doe & Roe in the pleadings against Housart, a Frenchman, tried at the Old Bailey in 1724, for homicide, would have acquitted him, on plea that those names were fictitious, had not a witness deposed that he knew two such persons, one a weaver, and the other a soldier, then living in Middlesex. Sing Sing: of the 842 convicts now in this prison, only fifty, says the keeper, are able to read. One of these prisoners, apprehended by Hays, scratched this epigram on the walls of his cell:

"Gainst all philosophy I do insist,
 'Tis quite impossible Hays (haze) can be miss'd (mist.)"

Upwards of 600 Catholic Missionaries arrived at New York in 1835, although its legislature, in 1700, made a law to hang every Catholic priest entering the province. A million per annum is devoted, by the Propaganda, to the cause of Romanism in England and America. The Pope's nieces never put on mourning, as the Romans account it so great happiness for a family to have a Pope in it, that nothing ought to afflict his Holiness' kindred. Passing the Catholic cathedral in New York, I heard a street critic exclaim, "Aye, that's the Raff's house." A similar feeling actuated Julius III., who gave a Cardinal's hat to the servant who kept his monkey, when replying, on being asked his reasons for doing so, "I see as much in my servant to make him a cardinal, as the conclave saw in me to elect me Pope." This has been erroneously ascribed to Pope Alexander V., who was originally a common beggar in the Isle of Candia. The first tiara, or triple crown, of the Holy Father, was worn in 1364. *Bulls* are epistles written in an old round gothic letter, sealed with lead pendant to the parchment which distinguishes them from briefs. In an affair of justice, this lead is hung by a hempen cord; but in one of *grace*, by a silken thread. The Catholic Church now consists of 12 Patriarchs, 55 Cardinals, and 671 Bishops. The present Pope has created two new Bishops in the United States, and has furthermore granted permission to the Priests to marry, but those who do so are not to receive confessions. The first Custom House of which we have any notice, was established by the Athenians at Scutari, for levying imposts on the commerce of the Black Sea. In

the court of this State, (New York) a debate lately arose amongst its members, as to the length of time they should set, (*sit*) when, deciding ultimately upon three weeks, "I wonder," rejoined a wag at the bar, "they do not *set* four weeks like other *gcese*."

26. No municipal authority in the world exercises such despotic sway over the property of citizens, as that of New York, not uncommonly assessing it, for avowed objects of city improvement, at more than its worth; and the only privilege accorded to the owner is to abandon it to the corporation, and paying the rest out of his own pocket. The first president of their bible society was Dr. Boudinot, also president of Congress in 1782. Elliot was an Indian Missionary, and called, for his zealous labours, "The apostle of New England." He died in 1690. One Thompson, an Englishman, spent three years in ascertaining the number of books, chapters, verses, words, and letters contained in the Old and New Testament. The first English edition of the bible was printed in 1535. Its publisher, Coverdale, lies buried under the communion table of St. Bartholomus, by the Exchange. The Latin Vulgate, or Bible of 627 leaves, executed by Faust in 1450, was the first book printed with moveable types. Our New Testament of 1557, was the earliest English translation in which the verses were numbered. The first English Bible printed in America, was executed in 1782, by R. Aiken, of Philadelphia. Noah Webster's *correct* edition of Holy Writ proving to be merely an arena for the display of his strange and uncommon orthographies—see new Note 52—is now severely handled by the American critics, and is fast losing that patronage which at first, from its novelty, it had acquired from the public. Polyglot Bibles, all in English, are common to America, and their sale have realized fortunes to many yankees. In a French translation of the Bible, published at Paris in 1538, by order of Charles VIII. the following two texts are forced into the 32nd chap. of Exodus, "The dust of the golden calf which Moses ground and strewed upon the water, of which he obliged the children of Israel to drink, soaked into the beards of those that had worshipped it, and remained upon them as a mark of their idolatry." The other interpolated passage is, "The children of Israel spate upon *Hur*, who had refused to make them gods, in such abundance, that they stifled him." No one but a scholar has the smallest notion of the extent of the Hebrew Ellipses; take the following as an example, Job 35—8, which is thus literally translated: "To-man-as thou wickedness-thine and-to-son-man righteousness-thine." Our authorised version thus fills up the hiatus, "Thy wickedness *may hurt* a man as thou art, and thy righteousness *may profit* the son of man." The Revolutionary pensions were granted by Congress during Monroe's administration. Washington has 20,000 inhabitants and 3,000 houses; its town plot comprises seven square miles; the corporation are actually insolvent and have just petitioned Congress for relief. The President's official residence here is called the *White House*, because

painted of that colour, having been burnt by the British in 1814. Florida, so named by J. de Leon, from discovering it in 1512, on Easter Day, or Feast of *Flowers*. An American traveller, recently returning therefrom, being asked his opinion of the country, replied, "It is the most fertile I ever saw; the land producing forty bushels of Frogs to an acre, and Alligators enough to fence them." On the Oronoko, an Alligator, previously to searching for its prey, swallows a large stone, that, by its weight, it may the more easily dive with its victim under water.

27. Amongst their papers, the *Emigrant* expressly devoted to news from the Mother Country, is published weekly, and costs me \$3 a year. In the galleries which Cicero constructed within his villa at Tusculum, in imitation of the Athenian schools, for the amusement of his friends, was a daily paper of news, very similar to modern ones. Cicero, or, literally, the *wart*, because the founder of his family had this excrescence upon his nose; but the orator refused to lay aside so ludicrous an appellation, saying, "I will make it glorious." English newspapers, up to 1713, in which year they were first stamped, did not in size exceed the bounds of an ordinary letter. We are indebted to Italians for the idea of modern newspapers; their *Gazettes*, until the close of the sixteenth century, distributed in *manuscript*, were named either after *Gazzera*, a magpie or chattering, else *Gazetta*, a small Venetian coin, the common price of all newspapers. (See obvious explanation of the word *news* in my *Manual of Orthoepy*.) A carrier of the Christian Advocate being ill, his son took the office; but ignorant of the subscribers, he was accompanied by the dog that had attended his father. The animal stopped at every door where the paper was accustomed to be left, without making a single mistake. This spring, 1835, the first Sunday paper, under the name of "*The Sunday Morning News*," made its appearance at New York. The editor of a western paper, to induce his customers to settle their accounts, says, "The printer wants grain, pork, tallow, candles, whiskey, linen, bees'-wax, wood, and every thing else that he can *eat*." A paper that I was spelling one day in the Park coffee house, contained the following typographical errors: "Sundry vessels were prevented putting to sea by *frogs* and *clams*," meaning, I suppose, *fogs* and *calms*. Lisbon, capital of Portugal, has but two printing offices, which issue jointly three papers weekly for the supply of the whole city. When Dr. Franklin commenced a newspaper, he was much annoyed by the testiness of patrons: he, however, soon silenced them by his uniform observation of "Any one that can subsist upon saw-dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage." The house he occupied whilst an envoy in France, is even now one of the most beautiful chateaus in the neighbourhood of Paris. Here Madam de Genlis lived whilst the present king was her pupil. The lightning rod raised by Franklin, which was the first conductor used in France, is still standing. His second son, William, his first dying young,

was the governor of New Jersey, and sided with the crown in the revolutionary contest: his only daughter, Sarah, married a Mr. Bache, whose children and grand-children now reside in Philadelphia, where, according to one of its newspapers, *hard rain* is no anomaly; adding, upon describing a then recent fall, "It was a spitting of stones, which ended in a regular shower at Nashville, in May last."

29. Hasbrook house, a solid erection of rough stone, built a century since at Newburgh, N. Y., was the head quarters of the American army, and occupied by General Washington. It is still in good preservation; and the largest room, being his dining, audience, and council chamber, is remarkable for containing but one window and seven doors; a singularity, however, that Mr. G. C. Hamilton, of New York, determined to outdo, by building a house at Fishkill, that had one room with eleven doors, and but a single window in it. And this year, a block of buildings, forming six two story *brick dwelling-houses*, were removed safely at Baltimore, Md. twelve feet in the rear.

30. The New York Star, a leading journal, upon noticing "Pencillings by the way," the production of an American writer by the name of N. P. Willis, just published, closes its critique in these words, "Addison never wrote, and never could write, any thing at all equal to it." In 1741, four whites were executed, thirteen negroes burnt, eighteen hanged, and great numbers expatriated, for an attempt to burn the city. Backgammon boards are usually lettered, as if they were two folio volumes: this originated in the diocese of Sully, because Eudes, its Bishop, forbade his clergy to play at chess: they, therefore, hit upon this expedient, which they termed their *wooden gospels*, to evade his injunction. In like manner they had their drinking vessels bound so as to resemble the Breviary, and were found tipping, when it was supposed they were at prayer.

31. Colonel Meacham made a cheese this year on his dairy farm at Richland, Oswego county, which he presented to the President, weighing 1400 lbs. His dairy, comprising 156 cows, produced 60,000 lbs of cheese, and 10,000 lbs. of pork. The great elm tree, near Philadelphia, under which Penn signed his treaty with the Indians, was so respected by the British, when quartered in its vicinity during the revolutionary war, that whilst the soldiery were cutting down every other tree for firewood, a sentinel was placed by this one, that not a branch of it might be touched. The Philadelphians, on hearing that Washington's army was in great distress, once sent him a voluntary present of \$300,000. A splendidly illuminated manuscript upon sacred subjects, conjectured to be 500 years old, has lately found its way from the Old Country to the Longonian library, of this city.

34. In the last visitation of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, being in want of nurses and attendants, they had recourse to the prison: the convicts readily came forward, and as faithfully discharged the dangerous duties of their office; they re-

ceived gratuities and a free pardon. Similar applications to those confined for debt were uniformly unsuccessful. Dr. Calwallader of this city, in 1740, was the first American who wrote upon medical subjects. A considerable silk factory has been since established in the city of Providence; thus, as Rhode Island led the way in the manufacture of cotton, she bids fair to do so also in that of silk, of which American ladies consume annually more than all the wheat, corn, rye, oats, flax-seed, biscuit, potatoes, and hops, which are exported will pay for, by above \$2,000,000. Here also appeared, December 22, 1719, one day after the Boston Gazette, (vide Note 129) The Weekly Mercury, being the third New England paper. Most of their authorities, quoting each other, are somewhat questionable, or of a penny speech order; and though I admit them but after the manner of postmen, to be men of letters, since the one handles and the other has them at his fingers' end, yet amongst operatives, they seldom mount higher. A lad at Gill, in this State, named Connor, has made a press and types, and issued a paper 2½ inches long, and 2 inches broad. He charges a cent for two lines, and his is the only printing-office in the town.

35. Yale college was removed from Saybrook to Newhaven in 1717. In 1646 it required *six* days to get from New York to Newhaven: it is now accomplished in a few hours. In 1742, the first stage from New York to Boston began to run *once a month*, and took *fourteen* days to do it. Harvard University, from John Harvard, its chief benefactor. Dr. Clap, its president in 1767, constructed the first Orrery in America. In addition to the degrees lately conferred at the young ladies *college* in Kentucky, a detail of which appeared in one of the New York papers, I would propose, as something novel to their graduesses, the following new ones: M. P. M. mistress of pudding making; M. D. N. mistress of the darning needle; M. H. K. mistress of house-keeping; and though last, not least, M. C. S. mistress of common sense. I strongly recommend M. D. N. to the notice of the various learned functionaries of these lady colleges; because, during my sojourn in America, I never saw a *darned stocking*, being, in that stage requiring it, thrown aside for new. "Have you obtained a good character to-day, young gentleman?" asked a passing stranger of a youth issuing from Columbia College Grammar School: "No, sir," was the reply, "I have been deficient." "And what is the meaning of *deficient*?" inquired the passenger. "It means," answered the boy, "when you get a *licking*."

36. The annual expense of West Point military college is—\$130,000. The first 74 built in America, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H. Nov. 5, 1782; and the first commodore who unfurled her national flag, on board a ship of war, was the celebrated Paul Jones; whose niece, Mrs. Taylor, now of New York, is about publishing his life in a thick octavo, assisted by the diary and papers of her uncle. The first successful attempt here, as practised in

English dock yards, denominated the triumph of the pulley, was made upon the Potomac frigate, of lifting her up out of the water into a dry cradle upon land. Their best gunner is John Nicholas, son of a barber, Gayhead, Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass. settled by T. Mayhew in 1642. Congress appropriates \$30,000 per annum for the support of these Consul men in foreign countries.

37. The General's official residence, during the early part of his presidency, was in Franklin house, at the head of Cherry street New York. He retired at nine in the evening, and uniformly rose at six in the morning. When he was once chairman of a committee in Congress, a motion was made to restrict the American army to 5000 men at any one time; which he negatived by a burlesque amendment, that no foreign enemy should invade the United States, at any one time, with more than 3000 troops. Whilst encamped at White Plains, Washington and his staff, after their rounds of inspection, visited General Lee in his quarters, and twice or thrice dined with him, sans ceremonie; this not squaring with the economy of Lee, to prevent a recurrence, he ordered the following notice to be chalked over the entrance to his tent, "No victuals dressed here to day." The militia of an adjacent town recently assembled to elect an ensign, when finding no one ready to accept of that rank, it was put up to auction; and being knocked down at \$10, this sum was immediately subscribed, to pay the *fortunate* holder. Their uniform is blue, which color is now the emblem of liberty, but according to Pliny, was anciently a badge of slavery.

38. In addition to Kosciusko's, the students at West Point have erected two other monuments, one to a brother soldier who fell in action, the other to a cadet, killed by accident whilst on duty: they are all of white marble. A lock of Washington's hair was sent this year, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, to another in London, with directions to have it worked into a breast pin, worth at least \$50, and then presented to Lord John Russell, as a memorial from an American citizen, who admired his political conduct. When LaFayette, along with several other French officers, were imprisoned, by Austria, in the castle of Olmutz, they held communication with each other, though in separate cells, by whistling. From popular Parisian tunes called airs of the *Pont Neuf*, or street ballads, they composed a vocabulary by whistling certain of these notes at their windows, each air forming an alphabet: to such perfection did they arrive, that one of them having procured a Gazette by stratagem, he whistled its contents to the rest. Though LaFayette received all who chose to visit him, without the formality of introduction, at his town house Rue d'Anjou, Paris, still it was only in his venerable chateau La Grange, near Rosney, in Brie, that he was really *at home*. His only son is named George Washington, and his two daughters Carolina and Virginia. Washington's death was announced by salutes of artillery and the peal of bells; sounds well known to excite joy and produce sorrow—to give pleasure and create pain—to allay and soothe uneasy

thoughts;—nay, assist and increase devotion itself. A recently unsuccessful attempt has been made to plunder the General's tomb. Mount Vernon is now inhabited by three maiden ladies, lineal descendants of the original owner. Washington's extreme exactness sometimes merited censure: a tenant once came to pay his rent: on counting the money there wanted *four pence*: the man offered a dollar, no, he must get change: for this purpose he rode to Alexandria, 9 miles from Mount Vernon, and upon returning with change, he obtained his receipt. An extraordinary relic of antiquity, in the person of Joice Heth, a slave aged *one hundred and sixty-two years*, of which she brings evidence, has just appeared in New York, stating herself to have been the bondwoman of Washington's father, and nurse to his son the General: she has been exhibiting in many other parts of the Union, and is now the property of Wm. Bowling, of Paris, Kentucky. The discerning part of the public are however somewhat sceptical, having a misgiving that it is some new Yankee trick for nibbling the dollars. Vide notes 42—153—& 203. Elizabeth Washington, daughter of L. Washington Esq. Carenden, Wilts, a branch of the General's family, married Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, the beginning of last century. His best biography is by his friend and fellow soldier, Judge Marshall, in 5 vols. 8vo. though regretted, by the author, as too hastily put together, and much wished to revise, but never lived to do so. A series of 110 maxims written by the General, entitled "Rules of civility and decent behaviour in company and conversation," have been lately published at New York. II. Greenough, an American sculptor, is now employed, at Florence, upon a statue of Washington, ordered by the general government, though rather tardily, to be erected in the capitol of the Union, for which he is to be paid \$20,000.

42. Three of those omnibusses that ply in Broadway, are actually named the *Ladies* Washington, Clinton, and Renselaer; and a fourth the Politician, or a fellow that turns his coat, because if he did not, he would soon have no coat to turn. The paupers of America are estimated at 200,000: they have increased in New York, during last year, from 1665 to 2129. Workhouses were first erected in England about 1724; they excited strong and repulsive feelings amongst the poor; impressions still vivid and unfading. *Corn Plant*, a celebrated Indian chief, at the head of the Alleghany (*clear water*) river, though 118 years old, is able to mount and ride his horse with ease: his wife aged 108, and her mother 128, are both living. There were found in the United States, during the last census, 2654 persons who were upwards of *one hundred* years of age.

46. The name of this strait is softened down, by the refined of New York, to that of *Hurlgate*. The value of estates in this city, in 1815, was \$81,630,512.

47. Hence *I Guess, I Calculate*, and *I Reckon*, Jonathan takes care to apprise you, are of Down East origin, where a cow, a calf, and a calico-frock, are said to be a girl's portion. If this should chance to fall from a Southern, in

presence of a Down Easter, the latter immediately retorts, "An' you'r from the place, aint ye? where a potater patch, with cracks in't so wide that the grasshoppers are picked up at the bottom, by handsfull, all their necks broke trying to jump over—is a portion for the eldest son, I reckon." Jonathan's inference of a snub-nose, is just as orthodox, I apprehend, as the opinions of one of his countrymen, a lecturer on the continent, when describing the improvements recently made in England, on introducing the Menai bridge, "This bridge, he added, unites Ireland with Wales." Pennsylvania, partially settled by the Swedes and Finns, in 1627, publishes 90 papers, 16 of which are in the German language. In its village of Swetera, near Lancaster, Lindley Murray, author of the well known English Grammar, was born in 1745. He emigrated to England for the benefit of his health, in 1784, and settling himself at Holdgate, near York, died there Feb. 16, 1826. His celebrated grammar has the following ungrammatical paragraph, "Time is always masculine on account of its (*his*) mighty efficacy. Virtue is feminine from its (*her*) beauty, and from its (*her*) being the object of love.

49. The yellow fever, unquestionably aggravated by the great heats of summer, is believed to have originated from the annual influx of the waters of the *Red* river, with those of the Mississippi. In 1773 M. de Morveau, advocate of Dijon, fortunately discovered an oponent to contagion, and the city, then visited by a contagious fever, was saved. M. Fourcroy afterwards finding Oxygenated muriatic acid (chlorine) to be an improvement, it was substituted.

49. Racoons being fond of crabs, they repair to the side of a swamp, and hanging over their tails in the water, crabs mistake them for food, and upon laying hold, are drawn up and devoured.

51. A young man by the name of Pollard, from Billerica, was the first person killed in this action: he fell by a ball from the Somerset ship of war. Patrick Carey, an Irishman in the Federal army, at this juncture, in describing its movements to a friend in the city, wrote, "We compel the two royal armies to run in different directions; one we drive before us, and the other is close at our heels." The first stone of this pillar was laid in presence of General Lafayette, June 17, 1825. Earl Percy gave \$7 to the widow of every soldier in his regiment who fell during this battle, besides paying their passage home, and ordering five guineas to each upon arrival. Though his regiment was remarkable for its discipline, yet he never allowed any of his men to be struck. Similar vandalism is perpetrated on the elegant cenotaph lately erected upon the plains of Abraham, to mark the spot where the heroic Wolfe fell; whose death wound was not received by the common chance of war, but given by a deserter from his own regiment. Its act of engulfing tea in the sea at Boston, which preceded the revolution, was first suggested at a private tea-party. No sooner had Columbia thrown off her allegiance, than repeated insurrections broke out amongst

her citizens, on the score of taxation, though this was the origin of her separation from the parent state. Thus, those measures which, under one form of government, are called intolerant, become, as by magic, perfectly tolerant in that of another. (Vide Note 15.) By the way, a Bostonian values himself much above those in other States, on account of the proficiency he has acquired in the profound mystery of making pumpkin pie. And a New Yorker is apt to be dogmatical on all things connected with canals, without, perhaps, having ever seen one, but merely because the largest canal in the world, saving China, was accomplished in his native State. Gadsby, the proprietor of a capacious hotel in the city of Washington, is also a dealer in black children for the slave markets! fattening them for that purpose in an out-house on his premises, as we do pigs and poultry. Any person in the Union, upon paying \$400, is then qualified, *by law*, to become a slave dealer! Skating, in its season, is much practised here, insomuch that twenty miles an hour are often gone over by an adept. Though so devoted to distinctions, the Bostonians, in the same breath, siffily quote the Romans, who had no titles of honour, Scipio and Cæsar being simply so called, which originated in the court of Constantine. A stranger lately putting up at the chief hotel in this city, wrote after his name, P. O. P. S. F. C. "Pray, sir," asked the proprietor, "what do these letters stand for?" "Stand for! why that's my title." "Yes sir; but what is your title?" "Why, Professor of Psalmody and Schoolmaster from Connecticut."

52. The last Dutch schoolmaster in New York was old master Van Bombeler: whilst his language made its last stand in the small Dutch church in Garden Street, the first erected by emigrants from Holland, and the last to abandon their language. A mechanic in the north has invented a machine for schools, which, by means of steam, not only warms the room, but *flogs all the boys* on a graduated scale, according to their offences! This patronage is justly merited by Dr. Johnson, whose last surviving friend, Dr. Shaw, died at Cheseley, Somersetshire, in 1831, aged 83. Mr. Webster, in his first dictionary, 1806,—for he has printed a quarto, octavo, duodecimo, and sex-decimo, all differing from each other—gravely derives the latin word *malum* from the Welch one of *mull*; and insists upon *tung* to be the true way of spelling tongue; of *wimmen*, to be the proper orthography for women; *sut* of soot; *maneuver* for manœuvre; and *svren* for sovereign, with innumerable other elisions and transpositions; whilst his quarto, published in 1828, discards some of his former extravagant orthographies, for others of an equally outre description; such as *bridegoom* for bridegroom, *trave-ler* for traveller, *massacer* for massacre, *cum multis aliis*: nevertheless, Dunlop, an American writer of some eminence, styles it, in the high-pressure phraseology of his countrymen, the first English Dictionary in the world. Walker's dictionary contains 38,000 words; Dr. Johnson's 40,000; but Todd's edition, 58,000; whilst Noah Webster's, which

has since appeared in England, numbers 70,000 words. "*The Red Book*," by Barnes, an American, represents the discrepancies in English orthography at 4000. Menage, a French writer, says, "There cannot be greater proofs of the encrease of ignorance and poverty in any nation, than the multiplication of dictionaries and lotteries."

53. Education must ever be imperfect so long as such incorrigible quacks, as the one here mentioned, with his *fifty-two* branches, are countenanced and upheld. It may be regarded as a pretty safe rule, that the more pretension a man puts forth, the less real talent he possesses. Quintillian, to show the folly of teaching children too much at one time, has this simile: Pour water hastily into a vessel that has a narrow neck, little enters; pour gradually, by small quantities, and the vessel is filled. The best universities, colleges, schools, and seminaries, of which we read, or have any knowledge, are those conducted upon the good old system of instruction and discipline. The classical attainment here described, rivals the blunder of an Anglo rector going to law with his parishioners about paving the church; when quoting St. Peter as an authority, "Paveant illi, non paveat ego," he construed it, "They are to pave the church, and not I." In this country (Prussia) the schoolmaster is literally *abroad*, for here exclusively exist *strolling* schools. A master establishes himself successively in the houses of a village, and regulates his stay according to the number and wants of his pupils. From governor Wolf's testimony, there is a repugnance in Pennsylvania to public schools, and, in consequence, one half the electors cannot read. In governor Vroom's inauguration speech, the same is said of New Jersey and other states. A student of Columbia college, visiting his uncle, captain —, on board his ship in New York harbour, wishing to show off his latin, pointed to the windlass, and asked "Quid est hoc?" His uncle, despising such vanity, took a chew of tobacco from his mouth, and throwing it in his nephew's face, replied, "Hoc est *quid*."

54. The notes of the Maryland bank are now to be had for 12½ cents the dollar: rare news for shavers. "The Farmers Exchange Bank of Rhode Island," for instance, which, upon failure, had only \$380 in specie, to meet \$580,000 of its paper in circulation. The best engravers of American notes, with most of those in Canada, are Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. of New York, Rawdon, Clark & Co. of Albany. The Legislature of New York State passed an act, taking effect Sept. 1, 1835, prohibiting the circulation of small Bank bills under \$3. Massachusetts, which has just chartered six India Rubber manufacturing companies, and whose immense Legislature (541) even themselves condemn as burdensome and uncalled for, first put forth paper money. The Federal government, during the revolutionary war, of necessity used it: so depreciated was it at one time, that \$100 paper might be bought for one Spanish dollar. As a contrast to this wholesale insolvency at New York, Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America, will pass

several years in succession without recording a bankrupt. On the other hand, upon a recent summing up of costs only, arising from suits against insolvents, in Boston and its state, they amounted to the large sum of \$1,000,000. We thus compassionate, and thus relieve the debtor—but what becomes of the creditor? he, who, by our *generosity* has lost all—nay, peradventure, may have been ruined? We refuse him every thing—even that which costs us nothing—pity and remembrance! May-day is therefore devoted to seeking new houses and fresh lodgings; this judicially impolitic measure operates as a charm on the excitements of Jonathan, a no bad representative of the perpetual motion; which, added to his improvidence, lavishing at each meal a decent competence for another, must ever keep him poor; true, there are exceptions, and few enough they are, but the rule remains absolute. 55. In addition to this land tax, there is also a county one, amounting to half as much more. The division of lands by *lotting*, first occurred under Sir T. Dale in 1615. The American land sales for this year produced \$11,000,000. 56. Mr. R. T. Paine, when a very young man wrote a successful poem for the Boston Theatre, which connecting him with the drama, it became, unfortunately, a source of anguish to himself, and of equal regret amongst his friends.

58. Talking of libraries, a very singular German one exists at Warsenstein, near Cassel—the books; or rather their substitutes, being made of wood, and each a specimen of some different tree: every volume corresponds in size, and being hollow, are consequently boxes, separately containing the seed, fruit, leaves, moss, and insects that feed upon each tree. Carey, Lea & Co., booksellers of Philadelphia, are the Teggs; and Harpers, four brothers, of New York, printing and binding 2000 books daily and, employing 200 workmen, the Murrays of America; whose people, generally, are confirmed Brianists, after a citizen of London, who because the shield of the stationer's arms bears three books dexter, gravely affirmed that no good citizen had occasion for more than that number, viz. the bible, prayer book, and almanac; which is about as sage as the provincial manager, who threatened to discharge the horns from his orchestra, because they did't sound as long as the fiddlers. This unblushing appropriation of the works of others lately received a severe castigation in one of their reviews: a Yankee preacher having published certain theological works as his own, by inference, a reviewer, after speaking of them respectfully, thus concludes, "Our raptures would have been much greater, if we had not chanced to have read them some time back, *as the production of one Tillotson.*" It is an indisputable fact, that owing to this easy mode of possession, an American author, or, as elsewhere, a dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin, will find a much better market for his commodity in London than his own country. A Virginian gentleman, author of a very popular work, has now in hand an American tale in three volumes, for a first rate London House, for which he

is to receive £600 sterling. Cooper is an exception to the foregoing rule, he having received from Carey, Lea & Co. \$5000 for each of his novels, which, for Jonathan, is indeed an extraordinary sum. Germanic writers, amongst a population of 42,000,000, amount to 12,000. The proceeds of English Literature for 1834, divided between booksellers and authors, are near £3,000,000. Head-work is more injurious than bodily labour; but the combination of both is most wearing. A sedentary life, free from all excess, is the condition most favourable to length of days. When *Lord Timothy Dexter*, of Newburyport, Mass. a self-created New England peer, after the manner of *Barren of Intellect*, wrote his famous book entitled, "A pickle for the knowing ones;" there happening to be many schisms about punctuation, his *lordship* omitted it altogether; and at the end of his work, printed five pages of nothing but stops and pauses, with which, he said, the reader could pepper his dish as he chose. An album—a book kept by one fool for another fool to scribble in—is peeping about in Canada. Albums in Canada! A tempest in a teapot! Bond Street in a wigwam! we can hardly forbear being boisterous on such an occasion, like the man, who, when he laughed, so shook the room, that even the very spiders peeped from the cracks in amaze at the hubbub. The most successful magazine in New York is the *Knickerbocker*, a term that dates its origin from Holland, where it is as inalienable the cognomen of a true-born Dutchman, as that of *John Bull* is of an Englishman. The *Morning Herald*, amongst the cheap literature of the city, takes the lead for its taste and respectability, though published daily it is but \$3 per annum. Sir Walter Scott's works, 1,200,000 volumes of whose productions have already issued from the Edinburgh press, are great favourites throughout America. An indescribable hallucination of eye, always preceded the outpourings of his imagination. So also Maturin, who to apprise his family that the glow of composition was upon him, stuck a wafer upon his forehead, which was a signal for universal silence. The letter paper made in New Jersey is scented with rose and geranium. This original New England Press belonged to Mr. Green, the first printer in North America—he died circa 1680. It is now in Elizabethtown, Essex County, and is truly unique. Their almanacs have neither red letter days, nor festivals or fasts. The sale of none of them reaches that of our celebrated Moore's, 400,000 a year, though its late compiler, Henry Andrews of Royston, received but £25 per annum. Fielding's works are much read here—his remains, without a stone to mark the spot, lie in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon. Millar, the publisher, gave him £2,200 for his *Tom Jones*, which cleared him £18,000. He was alike liberal to the author, a northern curate, of Burn's justice, which realised him £11,000 more.

59. West once accidentally killing a dove, accounts for this bird so often appearing in his pictures. Judge Allen, of Pennsyl-

vania, was his trans-atlantic patron. The growing indecency of the print shops in New York, is a source of much inquietude to the reflecting part of its inhabitants, and a theme for continual animadversion from the strictures of the press. Harding, the scissor proflist, formerly of the Strand, who uses neither pencil nor paint, but cuts out instanter on paper, I saw in this city, where he was reaping an abundant harvest. The practice of taking profiles originated with Philip of Macedon, to conceal the defect of his having but one eye. Mr. Rathburn, of Buffalo, in 1835, erected therein 99 buildings, at a cost of \$500,000; and its citizens have recently subscribed \$120,000 for establishing a college. At Poughkeepsie, half way between New York and Albany, land fetches as much per foot as, three years since, it cost per acre; whilst whole townships in Maine have been sold by auction in Boston, shortly since, at eight cents per acre, and afterwards retailed for countless thousands. When the regulations for west Boston bridge were drawn up by two famous lawyers, one section was written, and now stands thus: "The said proprietors shall meet annually the first Tuesday in June, provided the same does not fall on *Sunday*."

61. Admiral Hawkins, in 1562, was the first Englishman who brought this stain upon his country. Slavery originated with the bishop of Chiapa, in Peru, who advised Charles V. of Spain, the substitution of negroes, to lighten the burdens of the Peruvians. Thomas Woolman, a Quaker and Tailor of New Jersey, first suggested the idea of abolishing the slave trade. He died at York, in England, Oct. 8, 1772. Whipping and branding still form a part of the penal code in South Carolina. This Miss Crandell, for attempting to educate the young people of color, has been since compelled to quit Canterbury. Whilst the committee of vigilance in Feliciana, Louisiana, have offered in the Louisiana Journal, a reward of \$50,000, for the apprehension of Arthur Tappan, of New York, to be lynched, for the crime of advocating the abolition of slavery. If this be not taking great liberties with a man, it would be hard to say what is; and certainly the land in which such liberties are allowed, is most assuredly the land of liberty, of the free, the vox populi, in a word of cheap government; for how much cheaper is it to put offenders to death after this fashion, than the dilatory, expensive, and old fashioned way of policemen, magistrates, indictments, grand and petty juries, learned gentlemen, jails, judges, and John Ketch? Lynch law, or the union of judge and accuser in the same person, is a practice but too common in republics. The mode of perpetuating slavery in non-slave holding districts, is to purchase blacks and apprentice them to their owners: hence these terms are often synonymous. When an apprentice or slave absconds, the American law compels an advertisement offering a reward for recovery: *fips* and *cents* in such cases are common enough, but we seldom hear of so enticing a reward as the following, copied from a Lowell

paper:—"100 stale eggs will be discharged at the runaway, when found, and whoever brings him back shall receive fifty more."

63. The first execution in New England was in 1630, being John Billington for murder. With us, a death-warrant is simply a marginal note by the Judge, placed opposite the felon's name, in his writ left with the sheriff, "Let him be hanged by the neck." Anciently, before Latin was abolished the courts, "Sus. per col." for Suspendatur per collum. A recent number of the Goshen Democrat, N.Y. states that Peter Grime was executed in "the court room" of that village, on the previous Friday; but remarks on the new law requiring the secret execution of criminals, that it is unpopular, and if persisted in, may lead to dangerous results. The Ducking Stool for scolds is still retained in Baltimore, and other parts, one Mary Davis being its last recipient. A young lady of Baltimore having lately destroyed herself from an affair of the heart, the coroner's jury pronounced it, "Died by the visitation of Cupid." Nevertheless, sympathy and sensibility, so much and deservedly eulogised in Europe, are here, and in Canada, of small estimation; and happy is the man who expects little from either, for verily he shall not be disappointed. The population characteristics in New South Wales, since Scotchmen are said to be banished their country for great crimes, Englishmen for small ones, and Irishmen, generally, for no crime at all, may be thus distinguished: an Irish convict may be a good man, an English one passable, but a Scotchman is a villain.

64. At Harper's Ferry is a wonderful likeness of Washington, found in the stupendous rocks which overhang the Potomac. It is situated high up the promontory, on the Maryland side of the river, looking northward. Most of the Pittsburgh manufactories being extensive and respectable, form exceptions to Jonathan's gasconading upon these matters, such as the *largest factory in the world*, which, being interpreted, means three men and a boy.

65. The first permanent theatre built in America was at Annapolis, the ancient metropolis, though the first regular play was at Williamsburgh, Virginia, September 25, 1752, by a company from England, under the management of Mr. Hallam. On this occasion, the first composition connected with the American drama, written by Mr. Singleton, was delivered by Mr. Rigby. First New York theatre was erected in Nassau Street, and opened September 17th, 1753; and first theatrical exhibition at Philadelphia was in April 1754. Expenses of the Park theatre, in 1800, were \$1200 weekly; and a native star, for the same time, had \$100, with a free benefit. Largest sum ever taken in an American theatre, was at Cooper's recent benefit in the Bowery, which produced \$4,500. In this last house, I witnessed the performance of Hamlet, for which Shakespeare received but £5; its Ophelia was exquisitely delineated by an American lady named Clifton: the portico of this theatre, beautiful as it is, has been censured as more suited to the tribunal of Justice than a temple of the Muses. A leading journal, after descanting

upon the first appearance of Fanny Kemble at the Park theatre, thus concludes its notice of the audience, "Never, on any reputable occasion, have individuals in the pit and boxes been guilty of so many acts of indecorum." Whilst the pit in the Bowery keep a sharp look-out for any misbehaviour in the boxes, which they immediately reduce to order by the magical cry of "*Trollope*." In one of the tragedies (*Metamora*) here spoken of by the native writers, J. Stone, its author, received \$500 from Mr. Forest, the American tragedian. The Charleston manager recently offered \$300 for an original tragedy or comedy, if approved. Mr. Dunlop, late Yankee manager of the Park, is their most prolific dramatist, having written fifty pieces, both comedy and tragedy, the difference between which mainly consists in this—the former generally terminates in a church, and the latter in a church-yard. Their list of miscellaneous dramatic writers amounts to 100. The first American tragedy, *Prince of Parthia*, was written, but never performed, in 1765, by Mr. T. Godfrey of Philadelphia. The first native play produced on the boards, April 17, 1786, was the *Contrast*, a comedy, by R. Tyler, Esq. of Boston. The first American born actor was John Martin, who appeared in 1791: he was preceded by two New England ladies, sisters, named Tuke. Placide, known formerly as a tumbler at Sadler's Wells, by the name of the Great Devil, has been long settled as a comedian in the Park, which is rented at \$16,000 per annum, and the Bowery, \$12,000. The first six months of Madame Celeste's engagement in America, produced her \$34,000! The first actress that appeared on the English boards, was Mrs. Saunderson, at Lincoln's Inn Field's theatre, in 1662. Roscius, the eminent Roman actor, derived therefrom, according to Cicero, an annual revenue of £48,434! Boston is allowed to be the most liberal supporter of the histrionic art. When our tragedian, Cooke, first appeared in the theatre of this city, (where he died, after taking his last draught on the banks of Brandywine) upon drawing up the curtain, he insisted that the band should play *God Save the King* before he commenced, and that the audience should stand during its performance. Ticket-touters to this house, the morning previous to the appearance of a star, in order to gain ready access to the box-office, crowded at such times, resort to the ruse of bedaubing themselves with some obnoxious liquid, and in this way acquire a monopoly of admissions, which they afterwards *be-jew* to the play-going public. One of the Thespian corps originated the word *quiz*. R. Daly, patentee of the Dublin theatre, made a bet, that there would be spoken throughout the city next day, Sunday, a word having no meaning, and derived from no known language. Scattering his auxiliaries overnight, through the town, he directed them to chalk *quiz* on the doors and shutters of its principal streets; by which means this word, on the morrow, being in every one's mouth, the bet was gained: hence its origin. Freemasonry, according to the private admission of Washington, revolutionised America, and, from the same

authority, will be her downfall, if in the ascendant. On this account, the Society, which first appeared at Boston in 1733, and came originally from the Holy War, does not flourish in the Union. I knew that it had been banished all despotic States, but was not aware that it was discouraged in a free one. The first introduction of Freemasonry into England, as a body, was in 674, when Hexham church was built by the celebrated Willfred, archbishop of York. 67. In England, last year, 120 tons of steel were used in the manufacture of metallic pens, each ton producing 1,900,000 pens.

68. Senators of Congress are inordinate snuff-takers, and on the prospect of a long day's session, bring crackers, cheese, and gingerbread into the house, and spread them out upon their mahogany desks, as for a dinner; after which, if not earlier, they personally indulge in a nod and forty winks. Many travellers have chuckled at the blunders of new members, heedless of those of their own; but as chuckling is pleasanter if reciprocal, I give Jonathan the benefit of the following two: "When Lord Eldon (then Sir J. Scott) brought in his bill to restrain the liberty of the press, a member moved, as an additional clause, that all anonymous works should have the names of their authors printed on the title page." In a bill for pulling down the old Newgate in Dublin, and rebuilding it in the *same* spot, it was enacted that to prevent unnecessary expense "the prisoners should remain in the *old* jail till the new one was finished." *Go-a-head*, its originator, Col. Crocket, to illustrate the rapidity of travelling on a rail-road, in his recent tour just published, does it with the following delectable morceau. "On putting my head out to spit a-head, it overtook me so quickly, as to hit me smack in the face." During Jefferson's administration, syrup was provided in the capitol for the refreshment of members, which was furnished under the head of *stationary*: a member who did not like it, desired the purveyor to provide whiskey for those who preferred it, and charge it to the account of *fuel*. And in the Senate-house of Barbadoes, they drink punch, being first handed to the Speaker, then to members, and finally the audience, it being considered strictly in order for strangers to join in this part of the debate. Two corporals of the 31st regiment, in addition to the commander's horse, who accompanied the flag of truce, sent into Washington by General Ross, were killed by the Americans firing upon it, which infringement of the laws of war, brought on the conflagration that followed. An English gentleman, residing in London, has this year, 1835, made a munificent largess of £200,000, to endow a university in the city of Washington. The American constitution forbidding its officers to receive gifts from foreign powers, the two Arabian horses presented to General Jackson by the Emperor of Morocco, were sold by auction, and their produce, \$2065, lodged in the public treasury. There is much frigid austerity about the General, somewhat resembling Crassus, surnamed Agelastes, who is reported to have laughed but once in his life—on seeing an Ass

browse upon thistles. General Jackson is also said to be near-sighted, accordingly, after the fashion of the times, those serving under him are Miopes. This passion for imitating our rulers, even in their defects, according to Diodorus Siculus, was unrivalled amongst the Ethiopians, where, when they had a lame or one-eyed sovereign, they would voluntarily break a limb or pluck out an eye; for they thought it ill became them to walk upright, when their prince was forced to halt, or to see with two eyes when their gracious master could see only with one. The banks of Newfoundland extend over 40,000 miles of surface, and lie at a depth varying from 30 to 45 fathoms. These opinions have been strengthened by their novelist Cooper, who in his two volume "Notions of the Americans," bestows on his countrymen the following superlative epithets: "Most active, quick-witted, enterprising, orderly, moral, vigorous, healthful, manly, generous, just, wise, civilized, liberal, politic, enlightened, ingenious, moderate, glorious, firm, free, virtuous, intelligent, sagacious, kind, honest, brave, independent, gallant, intellectual, well-governed, elevated, dignified, free, immaculate, extraordinary, wonderful, most improving, innocent, and simple." This American simplicity exceeds that of professor Segur, who in his edition of one of the classics, embellished it with a copper plate, representing on one side Christ upon the cross, and on the other an effigy of himself, with the following label attached to his mouth: "Lord Jesus, lovest thou me?" to which question, by another label, he receives this answer: "Highly famed, excellent, and most learned Doctor Segur, Imperial Poet, and most deserving Master of the school of Wittenburgh, thou knowest I love thee!"

69. St. Tamany, originally an Indian warrior of the Delaware tribe, renowned for his valour and love of country, has been commemorated in a play of the same name, written by Mrs. Hatton, one of the Kemble family, and presented to the Tamany society, a new political association, under the influence of Democrats, strenuous advocates for the customs of the by-gone aborigines.—
71. The Sea Serpent has been dramatised, by an American named Crafts.

72. A society composed of 33 lawyers has just sprung up in Baltimore: they seldom meet twice in the same place, never communicate with each other by writing, nor commit any part of their proceedings to paper: they have not yet given themselves a name, but the public have saved them that trouble, by unanimously dubbing them the *Modern Banditti*. In Holland every advocate is obliged to swear that he will not undertake a cause that he knows to be unjust. Peter the Great, on hearing that his people were much harrassed by lawyers, took them in hand, and allowing them a sufficient salary from the state, ordered that if any lawyer should thereafter be found accepting a fee, or retarding a process, he was to be knouted and banished to Siberia; whereupon they became, on a sudden, as remarkable for honesty, as they had been before notorious for corruption. The editor of the Painsville Telegraph, was recently

convicted of a libel, for publishing the name of the secretary of a public institution in small Italics: damages \$52. The Italic letter is an improved imitation of the careless handwriting of Petrarch. A case of assault and battery being lately tried at Williamsburgh, Virginia, the jury returned a verdict that the plaintiff should receive thirty nine lashes at the public whipping post, and that his *lawyer* should pay the costs of prosecution.

74. Of those signers, Carroll of Carrollton, is the only one with his residence appended. The fifty-sixth signer died fifty-six years after signing the declaration of Independence. Speaking of nobility, reminds one of Czarnidarmo, a village in Pomerania, comprising but 150 acres of cultivated land, yet containing twelve noble families: the crier and cow-keeper are the only villagers not noble, but their wives however were born nobles. The nobility of Russia make the goodly number of 340,000. Children, on the Malabar coast, are capable of being noble only by the mother's side, it being allowed them to take as many husbands as they please, and to quit them when they think proper.

75. Of the 24,000 persons confined in the jails of New York state alone, during 1833, it is asserted by their respective keepers, that 18,000 of them were confirmed drunkards. Ardent spirits, says an American writer, have cost the nation, during the last ten years, a direct and indirect expense of *twelve hundred million dollars*; have destroyed 300,000 lives, sent 100,000 children to the poor house, consigned at least 150,000 persons to the state prisons, made 1000 maniacs, instigated the commission of 1500 murders, caused 2000 individuals to commit suicide, burnt or destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property, and made not less than 2,000,000 widows, with 1,000,000 orphans. From this it may be inferred that dram-selling is a profitable business; no such thing, for of the 939 tavern keepers enumerated in 32 towns, of the single state of New York, no less than 816 became bankrupt. Alexander died from drunkenness, and, previously, 42 guests in one of his orgies: Maximius drank 80 pints at a bout, and Cicero's son two quarts at a draught! Perhaps the Massachusetts Legislature had these worthies in perspective, when they enacted a law that drunkards should be posted. The following method, by a German mayor in the department of Isere, I take to be more effectual, "All persons tipping upon Sundays and holidays, in houses of public resort, during the celebration of mass or vespers, are hereby authorised to depart without paying for what they have had." Dr. Hamilton, nick-named the *Saw-dust* bread eater, is a travelling lecturer, in the Union, against the use of tea and coffee, which he pronounces baneful and intoxicating! What next? This unique opinion rivals that of Chevreux, who in his history of the world, says that it was created on Friday the 6th September, a little after four o'clock, P. M.

76. This prohibition emanated from the Blue laws of Connecticut, which further enacted, that no one should run on the sabbath,

walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except to and from chapel: nor travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep the house, cut hair, or shave on a Sunday: nor at any time whatever give food or shelter to a Quaker, or other heretic. Their mode of calling people to worship was by beat of drum, for which the performer received 4d. annually in wampum from each family in the town. Vide notes 15 & 21. A Bill has been lately introduced to the Massachusetts's Legislature, levying a fine of \$40 on every person travelling upon a Sunday. In this state, during 1649, one Matthew Stanley was tried for engaging the affections of the daughter of John Tarbox, without the consent of her parents, and fined £15. The same year, Three married women were fined five shillings each for scolding.

77. The ladies here in walking have a sort of graceless amble, resembling a shuffle, as if fettered at the knee, pinched by a tight shoe, or wearing a French one. They have also much aversion to be called women, because placing them in juxtaposition with the *canaille*. In reality, aristocratic feeling is as prevalent amongst them as in any part of the globe. 78. *To dump* is a common term in use among these cartmen, signifying to *throw down*.

80. Although the word *chapel* is derived from the Latin of *capella*, it is generally held to be a corruption of St. Martin's *chapeau*, or hat, which accompanying the ancient French Kings in their wars, was kept in a tent as a sacred relic, called, on that account, *chappelle*. This interweavement of secular objects with those of heavenly, in places of divine worship, is an unholy union, highly discreditable to its framers and abettors, and equally subversive of honour to God. Vestries, in temples of the Deity, are too much in accordance with established usage, to be generally followed by Federalists; accordingly, their places of public worship, are, for the most part, without them; which is also copied by the meeting-houses in Canada; it is painful, and in many instances ludicrous, to observe the expedients to which the want of this appendage necessarily leads; wherein, on conclusion of the regular evening service, it is often renewed, *ad infinitum*, after the manner of Hannebach, divinity professor at Vienna, who has been lecturing twenty-one years upon the first chapter of Isaiah, without yet coming to an end.

84. *God save the King*, was written by Ben Jonson, set to music by Dr. Bull, and first sang in Merchant Tailors' Hall, at a dinner given to King James I. July 16, 1607, to commemorate his escape from the Gunpowder Plot. This price for Medoc has been since exceeded by Mr. Bott's horse, Gohanna, which, this year, at the Tree Hill Course, fetched the large sum of \$14,000. 85.

The first Englishman who sailed through Long Island Sound, was Captain Dermer, in 1616. 86. A soup club is established here,

its invitation to members is couched in the following terms, "The Hoboken Turtle-club will meet there next Monday for *Spoon service*." In the environs of New York, are also *wooden* tea gardens, which

here mean a garden composed of small wooden boxes, in which all kinds of beverage are drunk excepting tea. The old duelling ground is at the Weehawken Bluff, on the Jersey shore. The first duel fought in New England was in 1630, between Edward Doty and Edward Leister, servants to a Mr. Hopkins, who, to prevent a repetition of such affairs, were sentenced to have their head and feet tied together, and so lie for 24 hours, without either meat or drink. And in 1817 a point of honour was decided between two ladies, near the South Carolina line, in which one of them was wounded. This pugnacious spirit is sometimes goaded by the most public provocation; as that of General Wilkinson against Mr. Randolph, who when Congress assembled, caused the following notice to be stuck up in all public places at Washington. "Hector unmasked. In justice to my character, I denounce to the world, John Randolph, member of Congress, a prevaricating, base, calumniating scoundrel, poltroon, and coward." In consequence of the frightful results from this relic of the barbarous ages in America, the executive of the United States now cashier all officials engaged in this unjustifiable custom; those officers concerned in the late duel at Philadelphia, have been dismissed the service. By the Mexican law, if one man kill another in a duel, he becomes amenable for all his debts.

87. Principally by their notorious pirate, Black Beard, whose crew were captured, and himself killed, by Lieutenant Maynard, at an inlet in North Carolina, Nov. 22, 1718.

88. A store-keeper here, on his daughter's wedding, gave her weight, as a portion, in hard dollars, from, I doubt, a London shop keeper in 1770, presenting each of his eleven daughters, as a dower, her weight in copper coin; the lightest damsel received 24064 halfpence. In ancient Babylon, 500 years before Christ, marriageable virgins were disposed of by auction. A late fashionable marriage in the Broadway, was attended by 123 carriages full of guests. Seeing that married women live longer than single ones, general connubialism is natural enough, but the foregoing Cincinnati divorce result is certainly unrivalled. *To stand up with me*, is an invitation from a Yankee to attend his marriage. The New England Review closes its observations upon one of these breach of promise suits, a January and May affair, in these terms, "Dry up your tears, Miss Hannah, \$800 dont grow on every bush; besides the hide and tallow of an old ox will buy a young steer." "The Green Mountain Democrat," has the following, "Divorced by the Supreme Court Feb. 20, 1835, for intolerable severity, Mrs. Nancy Tyler from Mr. Samuel Tyler. Married, on Feb. 23, 1835, Mr. Samuel Tyler to Mrs. Nancy Tyler." From the Kentucky Reporter, "Beware of the swindler Jesse Dougherty, who married me last November; he has ten wives living, and will, if he can, have ten more, to get their property, as that is the way he makes his living. Mary Dodd, Livingston County, Kentucky." This fellow Dougherty must have been a complete Turk, a fitful companion to the Prince de Conti,

who exacted a ring from every lady he favored with his love ; which rings, at his death, amounted to 3500 ! On a recent marriage in North Carolina, the lady changing her mind a few hours after the ceremony, applied to the Legislature for a divorce, who gallantly granted it. Hence, since these demoralizing results may be traced to early and indiscriminate marriages, the Bavarian law, forbidding a man to marry before he is 25, or a female under 18, would be beneficial in the States. Those Five Points—by the way, New York is fast excelling any capital in Europe for its haunts of crime and beggary—are about disappearing, and their miscellaneous melange of occupants turned out, in the words of one of them, “*right off smack.*” Cross, Anthony and Orange streets converging, furnish a cognomen, among the citizens, synonymous with every thing bad and vulgar. Those who perambulate for health and exercise, appear to be gradually discovering that there is such a place as the battery.

91. Bounty lands in the Illinois pay a state tax of \$2, 40 per quarter section, and a road one of \$1,20. A Kentuckian steam-boat captain, lately addressing one of the company, whom he knew, at dinner, said, “General, shall I help you to a piece of roast-beef ?” There were twenty-five gentlemen at table, *twenty-three* of whom, appropriating this title to themselves, immediately replied to his civility.

92. This system differs widely from that of farmers in the Upper Alps, who commonly yoke a woman to the plough along with an ass, whilst her husband guides it. He moreover lends his wife to a neighbour in want of help, who when called upon, returns the compliment. A Muscovite woman improves even upon this, by lamenting the loss of her husband’s love, if he forbear giving her, once a week at least, a sound thrashing. Indian Corn was first found, concealed in hillocks, by a reconnoitering party of the landing Pilgrims.

93. Captain Wordsworth by stratagem, in 1687, preserved the original charter of Connecticut in the hollow of an old tree. The Legislature of this state, in 1705, exempted its ministers from taxation ; a Synod of whom, in 1708, put forth the Saybrook platform : but in 1725 Synods were abolished altogether in New England. R. Alsop, a native of Middleton, Connecticut, known as a poet and translator, died there in 1815. Dr. Barlow, author of the *Columbiad*, was also born in this state : he died in 1812, on his journey to Wilna, to visit Napoleon. The state house of Raleigh was consumed by fire, in 1831, and Conova’s celebrated statue of Washington, destroyed with the building. On celebrating the 4th of last July in Raleigh, Mr. A. Wall, aged *one hundred and nine years*, apologised for non-attendance, because he was *busy with his crops* ; but sent, as his deputy, one of his sons, a lad of *eighty-two*. The sale of those clocks was principally effected by *soft sawder*, a species of flattery peculiar to a Yankee, and human *natur*, a phrase eternally on his tongue, implying management in leaving the article until a second call, when it is generally found to

be a fixture. We can do very well without any article of luxury not seen, but if once in possession, find it difficult to relinquish. "I trust to *soft sawder*, one of those dealers honestly confessed to me, for getting my clock into a house, and to human *natur* for its staying there." A down-east pedlar overtaking another on the road, thus accosted him, "Halloo, friend, what do you carry?" "Drugs and Medicines," was the reply; "Good," returned the other, "you may go a-head—I carry *grave-stones*."

97. Louisiana, so called in compliment to king Louis XIV. was the nucleus of Law's famous Mississippi bubble, by which the French monarch put 200 millions into his pocket, at the *small* expense of beggaring thousands of his subjects. The German population of Ohio, or *beautiful*, is 100,000. The American beech-tree was never known to attract lightning; hence, when a storm comes on, the Indians betake themselves to it for shelter. Other accounts state that Kentucky was settled by Colonel Boon in 1773. Its soil is rich and productive, originating the saying—"If you plant a crow-bar overnight in Kentucky, it will sprout ten-penny nails by the morning."

98. Lord Exmouth's grandfather had a valuable tobacco plantation upon Kent Island, Maryland, which he lost on revolt of the colonies: his family are denied any compensation from the States, because three of its members bore arms against them. This money quartering is not new, as Edward the first's penny piece was coined with a cross in such sort of way, that it might be easily broken in the middle, or in a quarter, and so made half-pence or farthings at pleasure. 99. The Mississippi was discovered by F. de Soto, in 1541. The first Europeans that traversed it were a French catholic missionary, accompanied by M. de la Salle.

101. The citizens of New Orleans, in April 1835, presented senator Moore with a handsome service of plate, for his exertions to suppress gambling. It is the most immoral city in America. Brandy, or O. D. V. is the chief liquid drink. Taxation by the people, in other words *rent*, here exceeds all bounds, inso-much that an inferior house cannot be rented for less than \$1,000 a year. The Creole women in this city, and the Union generally, are handsome, approaching to beautiful. The word *creole* does not signify a *mulatto*, but simply a nation: thus, "He is a Creole of Louisiana," is to say—he is a native of Louisiana. A cabin passage from Wheeling to New Orleans, 1,900 miles, was this year \$35, and a deck one \$8. Mellish's American Traveller contains the best description of the roads, and may be purchased in any part of the United States.

111. The captains of these steam-boats will commend their vessels in the following terms: "She trots off like a horse: all boiler; hard work to pull her in at the wharfs and landings. I could run her up a cataract. She goes three knots a minute, and jumps all the snags and sand-banks."

112. The first earthquake after the settlement of New England, was in June 1638:

there have been many since, but the most violent occurred in November 1755. This whiskey insurrection amongst the Pennsylvanians took place during Washington's administration. Tobacco, because found by the Spaniards, 1520, near Tobasco in Mexico. 113. This summer the tide of emigration has been to the Illinois and Michigan; but in consequence of the heartless practises of speculators, great dissatisfaction prevails in the latter state. Its whole expense for selling, making out the deeds, receiving and paying the proceeds, £112,000, from land, is but £1750. The Propaganda has recently granted \$60,000 for establishing a convent in Michigan. Mr. Robertson's late balloon ascent in Mexico, realised him \$12,600: he is contemplating a second, which he expects will net him \$20,000. In the last ballooning trip from Cincinnati, by a yankee named Clayton, 400 miles were gone over in nine hours, being the longest aerial voyage on record. Planting rice was first introduced into Carolina, circa 1695, by the governor, who received a present of a bag of rice from Madagascar. The intestines of a Carolina parrot are an instantaneous poison to cats. Their governors serve two years, and cannot be elected more than three times in succession.

114. The New Yorkers are great admirers of eloquence, and a preacher will find it no easy matter to please them, unless he reads and speaks well. The revenues of Trinity Church are restricted to £5000 sterling per annum, otherwise, from its large city property, it would be ten times as much. Upon a tomb in its church-yard, is the following expressive inscription: "My mother. The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall rise." Dr. Emmons, now past 91, is the oldest divine in the United States. He is called the last of the cock'd hats, because adhering to the ancient clerical fashion of wearing a three-corned heaver.

115. The first methodist preaching in New York, was at a house in William St., then a rigging loft. The preacher, T. Embury, being a carpenter, made his own pulpit. In 1659, four quakers were executed; and the State of Rhode Island, 1665, outlawed them for refusing to bear arms. The amount paid by them in England, under the article of tithes, which they denominate *sufferings* according to their apologist T. Bessi, up to last year, forms the gross sum of £1,125,000. The Cambridge Platform, and the Westminster Confession of Faith, were received by most of the New England churches in 1648.

116. When the Rev. George Whitefield was in America—who died there on his seventh visit, September 30th, 1770, aged 56—he often preached, after midnight, from the gallery of the Court-house, Philadelphia. He was distinctly heard on the Jersey shore, and clearly understood at a distance of 400 feet. The following anecdote illustrates his style of preaching.—In a sermon, one day, at the Court-house, he made a full pause, then suddenly cried out, "Father Abraham, who have you got in heaven, any Episcopalians?" "No." "Any Presbyterians?"

“No.” “Any Baptists?” “No.” “Have you any Methodists there?” “No.” “Have you any Independents or Seceders?” “No ! no !” “Why, who have you there?” “We don’t know those names here; all that are here are *Christians*.” “O, is this the case? then God help us all to forget party names.”

121. Anthracite, or stone coal, abounds in Pennsylvania: from its intense heat, little sulphur, or other injurious ingredients, it is well adapted for foundries and all similar establishments. Mr. Taylor, a large coal mine owner, and collier agent to the Duke of Northumberland, proves that the coal strata of the northern countries, from the present rate of consumption, will not be exhausted for above 1700 years.

124. Professor Waterhouse, of Cambridge, Mass. inoculated for the kine pox in 1800.

124. Dr. Franklin also formed and promoted the first association for preventing fires. During the severe winter of 1783, the only daughter of an aged couple, in this city, then in great distress, repaired to a dentist thereof, who was known to give \$20 for every sound foretooth. On making known the circumstances which led her to the sacrifice, he could not forbear shedding tears, but declined the purchase, as from admiration of her conduct, he benevolently presented her with \$50.

126. Dew and rain should be carefully guarded against, and never omit changing your clothes after a profuse perspiration.

127. Schuyler’s office has sold \$3,000,000 of prizes during the last four years. The South Carolinians have introduced matrimonial lotteries. The *first* venture of a stranger, if one of many, a ship’s company, for instance, is frequently a lucky one; this is obvious. Lotteries were suppressed in Massachusetts, 1719, but re-enacted in 1759. Their profit to the French government is 4,500,000 francs annually. This subject reminds me of Mr. T. Turner, horse-dealer, at Malden, in England, who, from a succession of losses, was obliged to compound with his creditors. Some years after he obtained a prize of £1250 in the lottery. He then re-assembled his creditors, and though they had previously given him a full discharge, paid the whole of their original demands upon him.

129. The second paper appearing in the new world also came out in this city, in 1719, entitled the *Boston Gazette*.

134. This useful craft has a regular quarterly periodical in New York, entitled *The Tailors’ Magazine*, at \$5 per annum. D. Williams, editor, and Peter Hill, publisher. Pantaloon trowsers are universally worn, as in England, where they became general on the death of the Princess Charlotte. I observed great fondness in its citizens for a display of lights; in this respect following Mezeray, the French historian, who always wrote and studied by candle light, even at noon day; and, as if there had been no sun in the world, constantly waited upon his company to the door with a candle in his hand.

137. These watchmen, or men employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air, now amount to 600.

140. Tom Williams, of New York, a well known mendicant, in his *professional* visit to Charleston, this summer, exclusive of other good things, brought away \$600! There is a curious old fellow asking alms, he always wants four-pence to pay his ferry over to Brooklyn: has already been six years attempting, without yet accomplishing this passage. I one day witnessed a ragamuffin auditory encircling an Italian street organist, before a private residence in the Broadway, the occupier whereof, to rid himself of the nuisance, sent out sixpence to the man, with an injunction to depart, "I never goes away, answers the fellow, under nine-pence." A word on street begging. "Please to give me some cold victuals," said a girl with a basket on her arm, to a servant whom her ringing had brought to the door of a house in Barclay-street, "What do you do with cold victuals, my little girl?" asked the servant, as he put some bread and meat into her basket. To which she replied "Father feeds the pigs with it." 142. Vails, at a meeting of the principal gentlemen in Aberdeenshire, were suppressed in Scotland circa 1759.

143. A Yankee proprietor of a boarding house in the same street, was the annoyance of all his inmates by his blustering manners. At length two Englishmen joined the establishment; at dinner, the Yankee jumping up and brandishing his carving knife, exclaimed in a menacing tone, "Who said he didn't like beef?" One of the Englishmen hereupon rose, and sternly replied, "I said so." "Well then," rejoined the Yankee, quietly sitting down again, "you can have mutton."

145. The silly habit of drinking healths, is exploded throughout the States, to which General Winthrop, in 1650, led the way. The first health drank in England, was during the reign of King Vortigern, though now seldom observed but at public meetings. They were so expert at athletic exercises, that to this day, in New England, on speaking of a proficient therein, it is common to say, "None can beat him but Goffee, Whalley, or the devil." The actual executioner of Charles I. was Richard Brandon, common hangman, who lived in Rosemary Lane, assisted by Ralph Jones, a ragman also living there. Brandon died June 20, 1649, and was buried in Whitechapel churchyard, accompanied by the execrations of the populace. One *Jack Ketch*, 140 years since, filling the office of common executioner, has had the honor of conferring that name on all his successors.

146. The balance of their Chinese trade is against the Americans, as little else but specie is shipped thereto, averaging £3,000,000 annually. Their first voyage to Canton was from New York, 1784, in the Emperor of China, of 360 tons. England consumes more tea than all the world together, excepting the Chinese, who again and again have been detected in adulterating this article. It was first sold in London by T. Garraway, Cornhill, 1650, the founder of Garraway's Coffee-house, Change Alley. When Hyson tea, so called after the merchant who first imported tea of that quality into

England, was introduced at New York, loaf sugar, broken into small lumps, was laid aside each cup, and bitten or nibbled as needed.

148. Messrs. Peck & Co., of Brooklyn, have made considerable improvements in the manufacture of hats: "Which," says the New York Courier, in its usual strain upon such occasions, "is perfectly wonderful, and will enable them to undersell every body in creation." Notwithstanding this flourish, these hats and bonnets bear the same relation to those of England, as a linnet does to an owl. This play upon the first fiddle, is well embodied in the following question from an American to an Englishman, during a thunder storm, wherein the lightning had shivered an immense oak, with a peal that stunned the latter, "There, have you poor miserable English any thing like so good thunder as that?" Talking of bonnets in the preceding passage, reminds me of a Massachusetts's gentleman in Baltimore, who lately wrote that he intended to send a fashionable bonnet to his daughter, but was afraid to venture it on the deck of the packet, and he could not get it down the *hatchway*.

158. The supreme court of Vermont, at its last session in Rutland, granted six divorces, and eight at a previous one in Addison county: the united age of the first pair divorced was *one hundred and seventy years!*

159. This society was founded by Isaiah Thomas, a wealthy printer, and its able historian, now living, of that place; so called from its first inhabitant John Worcester. Our ancient city of the same name, has in its cathedral, a monument to king John, being the oldest known, in Great Britain, to an English Monarch.

163. When this disaster became known at home, the Scotch were remarkable for their zeal in coming forward to repair it. The Duke of Hamilton raised a regiment of 1000 men, on his own estates; the Duke of Athol another from his; and Lord M'Leod an equal number, at their sole charge; whilst the towns and cities vied with each other in the liberality of their equipments; and the very link boys of Edinburgh, thirty only in number, contributed as many guineas. In this war a French scalp cost £10. until the arrival of General Burgoyne, by whose management it was reduced to *three dollars*. The Springs of this fashionable watering place are sadly neglected; instead of attractive apartments, handsome pump rooms, and well dressed attendants, as in other countries, you are compelled to stand ankle-deep in mud, or on a miserable platform over a filthy brook, and receive the water from a barefooted juvenile, who dips it up in an unclean vessel, and flings it at you with an air peculiarly his own: whilst gossip, scandal and killing character, are considered innocent pastime at Saratoga.

164. Though their steamboat and stage-coach advertisements announce "Baggage at the risk of the owners," this is not correct, as their law courts have repeatedly decided, that stage coach and steamboat proprietors, are affected by all the liabilities of common carriers.

166. In 1750 the the Dutch yachts took a fortnight in going from New York to Albany. Being aided with funds by Mr. Secretary Livingston, Fulton also projected a steam war ship, or floating battery, for protecting the Atlantic frontier of the republic. This vessel was blown up at New York, June 4th, 1829, and 40 persons killed. The French possess 27 of these floating batteries. Fulton left his family in difficulties, which induced a few benevolent gentlemen of Virginia, to the disgrace of New York, which more immediately benefitted by his improvements, to introduce the project of a box, to be called the Fulton box, on board each steamboat, for the reception of a single cent from each person, towards the support of his widow and family, now in a state of comparative destitution.

168. Tolls on the Welland Canal for 1835 were £5807. Its summit elevation above Lake Ontario is 336 feet, and is so named from the Welland, originally the Chippawa river. Erie Canal affords a large revenue for public purposes: its barrier bounds are so low, that a rise of six feet would inundate 7,000,000 acres in its northern and western borders, now covered with towns, villages and farms; and a further rise of six more would throw a vast flood of water over the Illinois, from the south side of Michigan. Lake Champlain is so called after a Frenchman who discovered it in 1611. The Chinese being the first who introduced inland navigation, carry it to the greatest perfection. The annual profits of American line, or conveyance boats are so immense, that last year they were £750, and are this year expected to be £1000 per cent. In these *line* and *river* boats, I often heard natives complain of seasickness. This is like the editor of a Dublin paper, desiring his subscribers, for "*Mrs. Fitzgerald, Esq.* to read *Mr. Fitzgerald, Esq.*" or that of the Portland Advertiser, America, for "*Stewed Mulattoes,*" to read "*Fricasees stewed in a lantern.*"

170. Matthews, the imposter, over whom the shady repose of a New York jail has had no better effect, than to make him more audacious than before, is again let loose on the public. He is the subject of a new farce, now acting nightly in the Bowery Theatre: This fellow's exordiums were the most rambling and bounce-wou of all I ever heard, acting probably on the principle that scattering shot hit the most birds. He was preceded by another arrant cheat, one Elijah Pierson, who styled himself "*John the Baptist,*" founder of the "*Godly club,*" in the Bowery Hill, also Chief Elder in the "*Pious Retrenchment*" and "*Holy Magdalen Brotherhood.*" But to enforce the doctrines of christianity, now-a-days, comes pretty near to Homer, investing the *invulnerable* Achilles with armour. During the progress of my enquiries, to elucidate these and similar facts within this region, and the land of the Lakes, propositions have been more than once made to me, at first rather hesitatingly, but afterwards with unblushing boldness, to broach some new, no matter what, theological opinions, and thus become the founder of

a new system. Most of the inmates in the retreat for the Insane at Hartford city, are from religious excitement; and a majority in the Lunatic Asylum for the state of New York, vide note 42, are, I am informed, from the same cause.

171. In many barbers shops at New York, I observed pigeon-holes filled with soap-boxes, and labelled with the names of regular customers. At Sag Harbour, N. Y. the best barber operative, not long since, was a woman: this, however, is not uncommon in Paris; and in George-street, St. Giles', are two barbers' shops opposite each other, whose customers average 3000 Irish labourers weekly! In one of these a man has often on a Sunday, mown the chins of 500! while in the other, a female usually assists. One Hewson, a barber in St. Martin's Lane, who died in 1809, aged 85, was the identical Strap in Smollett's Roderic Random.

174. Schenectady (*over the plain*) originally the capital of the Mohawks, the most warlike of the Five Nations, is a contraction of the Indian *Schag-nack-tah-dah*, familiarly called *snack-a-da*. These 15 miles from Albany to Schenectady, are upon a rail-road, the length of which sort of roads throughout the States, is 1600 miles. They have also bridges constructed of ropes, but these are dangerous to pass, as that of Penipe, crossing the Chambo in Peru, which has frequently broken down, when those who are then upon it are inevitably drowned.

175. Hence, New Haven Burial Ground, is the American Pere la Chaise, the charge for a funeral monument in the cemetery of which, a Paris, varies from one hundred, to thirty-five thousand francs. A vault in St. Michael's Church, Bordeaux, has the singular property of preserving the remains of mortality: sixty bodies, some 300 years old, occupy various stations against the wall. Rome has a burial place appropriated to malefactors, wherein are marble stones, with circular apertures, for those who are executed. Round these stones is inscribed the following impressive prayer: *Domine cum veneris judicare—Noli nos condemnare. O Lord, when thou shalt come to judge, do not thou condemn us.* 176. At a short distance from Steuben are two mounds of fortifications of undiscoverable antiquity. In the vicinity whereof, I heard of a gentleman so neat and tasteful in his domestic arrangements, as to have even his fire-wood painted and varnished, so as to render a pile of it quite ornamental. On Sundays he has the ends of the sticks finished with *gold-leaf*. Nothing can offer greater contrast than the exterior and interior of a country road-side inn, or in conformity with Jonathan's penchant for great names—hotels: without, all is rude, wild, and uncultivated—within, the table groans with profusion, endless variety of trifles, grease pots and sugar-pans; whilst its occupants are wholly engrossed by themselves, and collectively absorbed in tossing down their food, much after the manner that fuel is pitched into a coal-cellar.

182. At Lima, some 16 miles from this town, a squirrel hunt once took place, which produced 13,472 black squirrels. A solitary heath or desert is not to be seen in all America, nor a rose in the Southern hemisphere. In a meadow adjoining Canandaigua, an Indian word meaning *place of rest*, a large rock has been selected, which being encased with a belt of brass, the names of British authors, distinguished for their literary attainments have been engraved thereon, as a tribute of esteem from the in-dwellers of the village.

183. Which scholars he kept several weeks, more or less; the rule with Americans being to change scholastic establishments, on some new puff or manœuvre outheroing the former, as the chameleon does its color. If a dozen schools were to open, either here or in Canada, a month apart in succession, the public are sure to follow the last comer. Education by steam, or something like it, will, I apprehend, be the next novelty to record! it being the besetting sin of Americans, to be too much in a hurry about every thing they undertake to bring any thing to perfection.

184. The Esquimeaux, to protect their eyes from the glare of snow, take small pieces of wood or ivory, formed to cover the organ of vision, having two narrow slits, and tie on behind the head.

185. This town has the best tannery in the States: with a capital of \$25,000, and cost as much in building. A teamster was one day watering the streets therein, when he was stopped by a sudden shower of rain. "It's just so always," he exclaimed, "a man can't do any thing in Rochester without opposition." In advance of these falls, aside a sequestered dell embosomed in trees, near where the river, impeded by small rocks, form an embryo cataract, two lonely tombstones raise their melancholy head: they are to the memory of a conjugal pair, who when living were admirers of this spot. A late mayor of this city was noted for calling a female under garment *smicks*, using it also as an expletive. He should have added, by way of comment, that in the reign of Charles I. a mayor of Norwich actually sent a young fellow to prison, for saying that the Prince of Wales was born without a shirt! What would this sapient functionary have said to that man who, when conversing with another, asserted of a lame beggar, then limping towards them for alms, that he was in partnership with Meaux the brewer! adding, on being called upon to explain himself—"Why Meaux finds malt, and the mendicant *hops*." One cause for General Arnold's apostacy, was his pecuniary embarrassments: he was called the American Hannibal, from an extraordinary march which he once made through the wilderness to Canada. He was originally a druggist at New Haven; his mercantile character was marked by extortion and fraud, and his military career distinguished for violence and speculation. The capitulation medals had "Fidelity" on one side, and "Vincit amor patriæ" upon the other. This sad event was made a subject for the drama, at New York, being performed here, March 30, 1798, under the title of "Andre" a tragedy. It is further commemorated by a

vignette engraving of his capture, from the burin of G. Hatch, on the notes of one of the Pennsylvania banks. When the major, whose sister, aged 81, died recently in London, was stationed in New York, after the capture of Boston, in conjunction with his brother officers, he got up a theatre, to which he was manager, scene painter, and actor of all work : they had regular performances for benevolent purposes ; frequently dividing £100 among the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in battle. The drop scene in the Southwark Theatre, Philadelphia, painted by Major Andre, when the British were in possession of the city, continued to be used as long as the house stood.

188. Mr. Wilson, an English Emigrant who came out this spring, lodged £800 in the hands of his landlord, W. Carroll, keeper of the Canal Hotel, Kingston, whilst he went up to Toronto. Carroll decamped with the money, and Mr. Wilson was ruined. The only safe way, as advised in this connecting Note, of transmitting money to Canada, and of securing it whilst there, is through the agency of the Upper Canada bank.

189. The aborigines, generally, on alluding to Europeans, designate them *old hats*, from the large flap-over character of those worn by Penn and his associates, upon their treaty with the Indians, at which period this term originated : their other common one is *pale-face*.

192. During last war, which cost America £27,000,000, a Virginian rifle company was stationed at Lancaster : two of them alternately held a board between his knees, only nine inches square, while his comrade fired a ball through it, from a distance of 100 paces. To drive nails, and snuff candles with a bullet, are no-wonder-feats in the opinion of Kentuckian riflemen.

194. Major Noah, in his day, has been a writer also for the stage, having produced nine successful pieces.

197. Whilst I stood lost in astonishment at the magnificent scene which met my eyes, I heard a gentleman behind me, whom I afterwards learnt to be an American, exclaim, "*Pretty droll, I guess.*" Now, as I had often heard the same expression, under similar circumstances, from his countrymen, I must therefore consider that *Pretty droll* is an extract from Jonathan's vocabulary, implying, something inexpressibly grand, sublime, or beautiful.

205. The gallant General gave name to Lake Simcoe, near which resides an Indian woman, who was scalped by a belligerent, during last war. I was told of the fact by her chief, who assured me that he knew of several other similar cases. Adopting destitute children is an amiable characteristic of Toronto and the Province. Orphans are often left as legacies from the unfortunate to particular individuals, who cheerfully receive and as readily provide for them. A gentleman of this city, holding an official appointment, has five such legacies, whom he is rearing at his own sole charge. The cast end of Front and Market streets, gable-joined, opposite the bay, Toronto, from their peculiar termination, are known by the name of the

Coffin. The foot-way of its main street, a mile and upwards in length, is paved, but the remainder are planked. The arts and sciences flourish in this city, and are likely so to do, quite as much as they did in Nod, or before known, in the year one. The rent and taxes which I pay are as follow:—for my house, consisting of a kitchen and cellar, two parlours, one drawing-room, five chambers, an attic, garden and yard, £40 currency, or £32 sterling per annum. Taxes, £2 11s. currency; 7s.6d. thereof are government, and the remainder corporation imposts, which illustrate Note 209. The manner in which the king of Congo imposes taxes is somewhat curious:—taking advantage of a windy day, he walks out with his bonnet over one ear only, which being presently blown off, he then levies a tax upon those subjects who live in the quarter from whence the wind blew.

208. In the Infant School of this town, babes that can but just lisp, are taught to pronounce and fashion with the scissors certain mathematical figures—how useful! This most rare accomplishment induced a Yankee Bluestocking to remark, “The English must come to us to acquire the art of teaching.” Within this kind of school throughout the Union, the first thing a child is taught, to secure its safety in case of being lost, is to repeat its name and place of abode. This American disesteem for school-masters, the most ill-used and unfortunate of mankind, illustrates the answer given to the Gothic queen Amalasueta, by her assembled warriors, who was anxious to educate her son Alaric, “No, no, said they, the idleness of study is unworthy of a Goth; high thoughts of glory are not fed by books, but by deeds of arms; he is to be a king whom all should dread. Shall he be compelled to dread his instructors? No.” Wages—so called in public accounts—for Members of the House of Assembly, during last year, were £2650. Their postage for the same period was £979, though but £87 in 1823. Until this session they remunerated reporters for publishing their debates. The most salutary measure that they could possibly introduce, would be the enactment of a law for restraining the expenditure of officials: every government officer having, as he ought, a good and sufficient salary, if living above it, and falling into debt, should on evidence thereof, forfeit his appointment: for if a man will not be prudent in the management of his own affairs, it is idle to suppose that he can be so over those of the public. The shortest English Parliament upon record was that of 1399, which had but one session of a single day, during that brief space they contrived to *upset* one King and *set up* another. The Legislature of a neighbouring American State (Maine) lately passed a rather significant order, viz. authorising the purchase of two bibles and two dictionaries for the use of members. The house was occupied last year upon a bill to tax American produce, for the protection, as alleged, of home agriculture; which was lost. It is a very easy thing to tell the people that they are to be protected (our Corn Laws to wit) but to prove

this is often a task of no ordinary labour. Upper Canada, an Agricultural country, infinitely less taxed than the States, supported too by English markets, cannot compete with Jonathan without protection! the only real protection that they ought ever to obtain, is to sell produce, as they can raise it, as cheap as their neighbours. The prevalence of political charlatancy, for pushing individual interest, under the guise of protecting the people, is much to be deplored, and may be truly called a misfortune, which, by the way, when it overtakes a man personally, is, in the estimation of the world, a crime; for no sooner does he become poor, no matter by what means; than it shuns him as it would a pestilence; hence also distant relations mean people who imagine they have a right to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor.

209. A spurious Ferintosh is sold in this city. Ferintosh signifies Thane's Land, being part of the thanedom of Cawdor or Calder, whereon more whiskey being made than in any part of Scotland, because free from duty, the government, in 1784, took it into their own hands by purchasing the barony, comprising 1800 arable acres, for £21,500. The common price of butcher's meat, in the winter, is 2½d per lb. by the cwt. The motto of the London butchers, incorporated in 1604, is "Omnia subjecti sub pedibus, oves et boves." Thou hast put all things under his feet even *sheep* and *oxen*. It is odd enough that a sheep when killed, should, excepting the head, be called mutton. We have a fruit that changes its name still oftener; Grapes are so called whilst fresh, raisins when dried, and plums if in a pudding.

211. Preceding spring emigration, Columbian and Canadian papers abound with advertisements of a delusive character, levelled at the pockets of the new comers. They are great dabblers in large type, and straggling intervals to fill up a form, technically called *windows*. A Dutch paper, being the first, entitled "Canada Museum and *Allgemeine Zeitung*," was published this year at Berlin, township of Waterloo, forty miles from the head of Lake Ontario. I seldom perused a Canadian newspaper, without observing amongst its advertisements, some notice from the drawer of a bill of exchange, cautioning the public against "taking or discounting it, as he had received no consideration for the same." Foreign journals never break in upon the privacies of domestic life; thus forming an honorable exception to those of America and my own country, wherein the *Reverend* Sir Henry Dudley Bate, when editor of the *Morning Post*, was the first who introduced a female into the columns of a newspaper. This gentleman was fond of making his younger friends stare (forgetting *black* cherries and *white* roses) by telling them when at Bradwell, his living in Essex, "I always preach in a cherry colored gown and rose colored wig."

214. The leaping powers of an American Bull frog are so surprising, as to exceed the speed of the swiftest horse. Note: before a candidate for the office of provincial surveyor can obtain his cer-

tificate to act, he must previously have been out six months on actual surveys. Rain, after a storm in Canada, I have seen discolored as if from an escapement of powdered brimstone. A gentle rain of any continuance, is here called a *soft day*. Persons in the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, may converse at more than a mile distant.

216. Mycon, a young man of Athens, being changed, by Ceres, into a puppy, is reasonably conjectured to have been the first dandy. Dress is the least consideration of a wise man, but the idol of fools: if we submit Toronto, especially its younger members, to this test, how it must suffer by the operation! The city of Troyes, Champaigne, which anciently supplied the French kings with their fools, would be as a leaf to its tree, in simple comparison. Unfortunately, too many of its elders, whose business it should be to correct this folly, run, as zealots, to an opposite extreme, and by the fashion of their garments, with an untowardliness of manner, imagine they denote the sincerity of their faith. In vain must we therefore look thence for reform. Exclusive of these considerations, apparel—skin-fit to the great benefit of tailors—is as dear again as in Europe: which flexibility—query *obtusity*—of conscience, extends also to *botchers*; thus, if Snip tack on a button, or Last a heel-tap, either in England not above two-pence, those worthies here exact a shilling Halifax. This obtusity is also springing up in their inns and hotels, entitling them to the travellers' rejection of the "Swan with *two necks*," because objecting to *two bills*.

218. The town of Rumford, in New Hampshire, gave title, as well as birth, to Count Rumford (B. Thompson) who commanded a king's troop in the Revolutionary war, and by his wise regulations, abolished mendicity in Bavaria.

219. Credit—from an Indian word of the same character, and is dated at the period of the first store-keeper settling amongst them, to commemorate that event, with the additional novelty of his *booking* them.

220. Peter Jones' mission to England proved a profitable one to his society, (the Methodist): he returned with *one thousand guineas*, given for educating the Indians; notwithstanding an intelligent one, younger brother of Peter, has been denied any participation in it, though requested by the tribe: Peter has therefore been compelled to take this charge upon himself; and has moreover been induced to lead the society £1000, for similar purposes as the foregoing, which are a favourite theme for excitement on the public and John Bull. Their professed disinterestedness for this people, resembles their pulpit eulogies on the Jews, from whom, however, on encountering them without, they and their flock turn aside and depart. Vide note 115. The 48 Methodist missionaries in Canada, and the States, have added 7000 Indian converts to their connexion. Tales of the Northwest, by Colonel Snelling, contain the best delineation of Indian manners and habits.

225. This foot weight imposition upon the Indian is, however, a solitary instance, for whoever, in the way of barter, has to do with one now-a-days, knows very well it is no easy matter to over-reach him. The most artful people in the world are barbarians.

226. The assessed valuation of property in the Province for 1834, was £4,166,677, paying a cess of £18,670. No country known is less taxed, averaging *ten pence* each person. China is next to it, paying 1s 6½d per head, yet the people are wretched, and *infanticide* is allowed to avoid the expense of rearing a family.

228. The following extract from the Canadian Emigrant, shows the ease with which medical men here pass from their profession to an employment. "Dr. Johnson finds it necessary, in consequence of fatigue, to relinquish his profession, and embark in some business less fatiguing. Sandwich, June 28, 1835." Shortly since we considered that tea equipage the most elegant, in which no two of the articles agreed either in size or color: and by way of dignifying this motley collection of odds and ends it was called the Regency set.

230. As those stove-heated rooms have such singular effects upon inanimate objects, it would be something more than extraordinary if the animated were to escape: when combined with the searching variability of the climate, their ravages are indeed so premature and destructive, as to bear the mournful inference—alive and in health to-day, but gone, buried, and forgotten, to-morrow.

233. When the Delaware Indians anciently guarded the sacred precincts of the "Great council fire," or senate chamber, they were distinguished by the name of *Lenape*, signifying *original people*. The Abipones are a tribe inhabiting the banks of the South American river La Plata, peculiar for residing on Islands, and the *tops of trees*, during the five winter months their country is inundated.—

234. He was in the interest of England, likewise engaged in the massacre of Wyoming, and also in an attack on Minsink. He died in 1807. A peculiar trait in the male part of his family, upon entering a room amongst strangers, is, to add the war-whoop of the Indian, to the wild flourish of the tomahawk, with lungs of a forty-donkey power, in order to enjoy the terror they create. The gallant admiral, in one of his purchases of land, has been served the same trick practised upon the buyer of a farm for 150 guineas, as recorded in printed Note 262. Note,—upon travelling inland, it would be prudent to carry both towel and soap in your pocket. The native word for woman is *aqua*, of which *squaw* is a corruption, and, to them, an abomination: in their language, *ne-wish* means wife: they also dislike *pa-poose*, calling their children by the more endearing name of *ahbenooge*. A male aboriginee has no beard; those only possess this feature, and that but partially, whose progenitors are European. Gumption is by no means at that low ebb amongst this people, as some writers have asserted: by the way, this is a word, though common, yet of extensive range, and upon which I have seen a clever MS. essay, by J. Conder of the Eclectic.

237. Washington began surveying upon the lands of Lord Fairfax, extending from Smith's Point, on the Chesapeake, to the great Alleghany, comprising 5,700,000 acres. Here he remained five years. Under this nobleman, and his brother the Hon. W. Fairfax, with whom his lordship resided in his seat at Belvoir, the American Cincinnati first acquired the art of war. It was to Bryan, Lord Fairfax, that Washington bequeathed the bible given to him by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Much curiosity was excited this fall, at the fair held in New York, by the exhibition of the general's gold watch, with his arms engraved thereon. He possessed lands more or less in most parts of the Union, with an estate in Virginia 80 miles in extent. Vide new part of note 7, and printed note 37. His favourite parade horse was a large elegant chesnut one, high spirited and of a gallant carriage, but in battle, he always rode a small sorrel colored horse; so that whenever the General mounted him, the word ran through the ranks, "We have business on hand." Kosciusko was subsequently chief Engineer in the Federal army of General Gates; he died at Solerne, not far from Vevay, by a fall from his horse, October 15, 1817. 240. The barristers and attorneys of Upper Canada amount to 120; and the number of magistrates, 840; their honorary annexation of Esq. is not so written simply as with us—in Latin *armiger*, though properly *scutarius*—but drawn out at full length *esquire*, which here means every body, yet nobody, equal to General in America, and Baron in Germany.

243. A seignory comprises from one to one hundred square miles of land; Catholics thereon pay a tithe of one twenty-fifth to their clergy, besides assisting to build churches, repair parsonage houses, etc. Sire, originally a title of Sovereignty in France, was anciently used in the same sense as *sieur* and *seigneur*; hence *seignory* or lordship, and was then applied to barons, gentlemen and citizens. At a chapel in the Lower Province, a priest of no certain attainments, celebrating mass, on coming in the Rubric, to the words *salta per tria*, meaning *skip three pages*, to the amazement of the congregation, took three leaps before the altar: an apt illustration of the collegian's latinity, for ma-hog-an-y, of *meus porcus et ego*.

244. The country is much indebted to this company for the stimulus it has given to emigration, and for the respectable and useful classes it has placed upon its soil. Not so, the land jobbing speculator, a man so entirely void of principle, that if, by any chance, an act of his should be just, it would bring him to the borders, if not lodge him in the grave! Meanwhile to conceal his chicanery, he artfully contrives to libel his compeers, as a culprit on escaping, cries stop thief, to save himself; whilst the mob, ever ready to censure authorities, he easily manages to enlist on his side: hence, the *vox populi* of a place, whose voice and whose majesty, like Punch's in the Puppet show, depending on the man *wot pulls the strings*, may be uniformly said to be misguided and erroneous.

Sticklers for America—decididly an clysium for laborers and artizans, those over whom corporal gratification has greater sway than mental enjoyment—tell you its government has a fixed and low price for lands, perhaps so, but this does not apply to its people, whose avarice, like others elsewhere, is illimitable, and as that which may be wanted is, nine times out of ten, wholly in their hands, I should like to know the difference, whether a man, upon buying, pays in his own person, or by deputy, to the government, or an individual. The company's agent in New York, resides at 48 Water street. The average length of voyage to Quebec, in Spring, is five weeks; the shortest three, and the longest ten. An American soldier under General Montgomery, during the siege of Quebec, being posted in a place of some danger, requested the General to change it, observing, as he did so, "I can't tell how it is, but I dont find myself bold enough to stay here." Surely this hero must have been disciplned after the tactics of a former Duke of Richmond, noted for mounting an officer's guard next the kitchen, in order to accustom the captains of militia to stand fire. Or he might desire to form a *running* commentary on the well known lines:

He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

Which are not an extract from Hudibras, as generally supposed, but a quotation from *Musarum Deliciæ*, by Sir James Mennis, published at London in 1656.

246. Mr. Thorburn has lately been to England, and on his return to New York, published an account of his tour, from which the following is an extract, "They never dismiss a competent officer, unless for bad behaviour; and when they have served a certain time, are then allowed to retire on full pay. This is politic and just. But in America we manage things otherwise;—no matter if a man have lost an eye, an arm, or a leg in fighting for his country's rights; no matter though he has served the public with fidelity and honesty, since his appointment in the days of Washington; no matter though his salary is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together;—he is removed—to *make room for some lazy, hungry, political favorite.*" The ground whereon Mr. Thorburn's seed store stands, which, shortly since cost \$20,000, sold this year for \$100,000. Enoch Crosby died June 26, 1835, in the town of Southeast, Putnam Co. aged 88.

248. In each of the Grand Juries for the Court of King's Bench Montreal, during the last two years, selected from the wealthiest inhabitants of the rural parishes, there was found but one person competent to write his name. The trustees of schools, are especially permitted by statute to affix their crosses to their school reports. This want of education amongst the Lower Canadians, necessarily rendering them unfit to form a correct judgment as to the designs of their political leaders, speaks volumes on the domination of those revolutionary demagogues. This may be unhappily illustrated in

the sister kingdom—not Scotland, for she is educated, hence moral and in tranquility,—where so recent as May 1784, the Irish parliament passed a bill to limit the privilege of franking, in which, is the following clause: “That should a member be unable to *write*, he might authorise another person to frank for him, provided that on the back of the letter so franked, the member gives a certificate, *under his hand*, of his inability to write.” The rateable lands of Upper Canada, in 1834, were 5,166,929 acres, exclusive of 1,258,023 Crown lands, granted during the last ten years. Those cultivated by the Lower Province, in 1765, comprised 784,000 acres, which, in 1800, rose to 3,760,000.

249. Do not fix your whereabouts until a year at least after arrival: and to avoid trenching on your capital, do a something not requiring much of outlay, such as a boarding house; no matter if fifty others stare you in the face, for Americans, under which denomination I would also, upon this occasion, class Canadians, are so stark mad after novelty, that you will be sure to fill it. Granted—that if a man would discover the unamiableness of his species, let him take boarders; but this, although illaudatory to them, ought not to disturb him, at least, so long as the object is only of a secondary consideration. Terms for a good plain table, exclusive of wine, spirits, and malt liquor, four dollars per week. To guard against *Grubs*—yankified natives, noted for franking their friends to your table—your charge for visitors should be one shilling breakfast, a quarter dollar dinner, and York shilling tea, otherwise a house of this gentry would soon throw economy and yourself to the dogs. The man with small means, should accept employment, be circumspect and vigilant: both parties, depend upon it, will have abundant cause for satisfaction, and, at the year’s end, possess very different notions of things to what they did at first.

254. A Londoner’s journal of September 1835, states that a large brig was then in its harbour, freighting with Asses for Canada, but I have not yet heard of their arrival. Two in Toronto, brought by an emigrant last fall, sold, I understand, for £10 each.

256. No individual should be allowed to buy more than 1000 acres; otherwise all reasonable expectations of success, by the poorer and more useful settler, are at end, and you immediately let in that incubus to industry, the speculating land jobber. As Canadian agriculture differs from that of the old country, the emigrant, unless previously instructed, should procure a competent assistant. Pumpkin seeds are scattered in the ground, upon sowing corn, and nothing further is necessary than gathering them when ripe—they are good fodder, often exceed 30 lbs. in weight, and sell at sixpence each. A farm of 200 acres, is commonly laid out in 90 of ploughed land, 50 of meadow, 10 of orchard, and 50 of wood.

261. There is also a fellow shuffling about town and steam-boat’s, with lands for sale, laid down in a very *pretty plan* to decoy those, who like myself, on first arriving, imagine they are too far

in the wilderness to find any man, but of probity, or dealings *save* of honour. Another fellow here, sold the same farm, in one day, to three different persons, and then cleared to the States! But this is mere moonshine in comparison to Jonathan Throop, a Yankee, who putting up, September 1835, at Smiths' Hotel, Grand Street, New York, announced that his object was to sell some houses (to which he had neither right nor title) a few doors only from the hotel; which he accomplished, and for prompt payment. These profits, however, not contenting Jonathan, he contrived to sell the property once more to his Landlord, Mr. Smith, by whom he was paid \$730 in cash, and \$270 in notes! This is the most recent specimen of a Yankee *smart man*, or, in other words, a candidate for the honors of the Old Bailey. Swindling, from the mawkish sensibility of the day, and the apathy we manifest for investigating rumour, has lost much of that odium which justly belongs to it; independent of the gratuitous contributions from gentlemen of the press, who are seemingly indifferent about public morals, so long as the subject itself affords materials for merriment: a mode of getting up reports originating with Wright, Bow Street reporter to the Morning Herald. Thus swindling, even when detected, is fast merging in misfortunes, which, to our friends, we call trials, but to our enemies, judgments.

264. For similar purposes as the annexed, Amherst Island, also called the Isle of Tanti, possessing the finest land in Upper Canada, has been lately purchased, by the Earl of Mountcashel, for £10,000. Amherst co. Va. at its *courthouse*, say native Geographers, is a *p-v*, or *post village*, a means of imparting intelligence peculiar to the Americans. The printed price of domestic and other articles, as given by pseudo travellers, taken from equally inaccurate compilers, cannot be relied on; thus tea which they put at 10s. per lb. cost me but 3s. 6d.; and apples, which they say are 18s. the barrel, I bought last year at 5s. and this year for 3s. 4d. The books and pamphlets under which the Press has of late years groaned, relative to the quality and property of land, much of it too that man has never seen, nor the axe yet visited, are alike illusory and fallacious. I have said and do again repeat it, let no inducement entice you to make a contract, or a purchase, until you have first seen and judged for yourself. The tour of a late rambler in Canada, gravely informs its readers that, during the winter season, ice boats regularly pass and repass from Toronto to the Falls, (fifty miles) in an hour. Hence travellers would do well to remain silent as to their present or future intentions, lest they become victims to that species of information which some persons term *hoaxing*, others call *quizzing*, but plain speakers pronounce *lying*. Vide note 160.

267. Expense of provision for a steerage passenger, is estimated at £4 per adult from English ports, £3 10s. from Scotch, and £1 10s. from Irish.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

[All figures in the body or end of a note, refer to corresponding passages in my first ones, and the Addenda. If any variation should appear in the succeeding observations and those that precede them, be it remembered that the former were written on my first arrival, but the latter, after a residence of some years, which makes all, and let me add, a most material difference.]

It is not by travelling post through a country, or loitering in the drawing-rooms of the wealthy, that you can obtain its history, or the character of its people, but by advancing leisurely, and in irri-
guous directions; not with an exterior of elegance and fashion, which excite an attention you should carefully avoid, but in one unassuming and simple, that as quietly escapes it. Thus equipped, wherever you see masses, be they of whatever denomination, and assembling for purposes of business or pleasure, straightway join issue as one of their number. There lounge carelessly and listlessly, as if attracted by nothing, or looking at about as much: in no wise seem observant, whilst silently on the watch; or collecting materials as diligently doing so: never be seen putting pen to paper, or heard proposing your country in comparison—as an able tactician best serves his own views, by keeping them as much as possible to himself, whilst doing all he can to elicit those of others. Finally—in general society be a recipient, or silent and attentive, since nothing is more repulsive to free communications, than frequent interruptions of “I have heard otherwise,” or “Is it not so and so?” which observations, if they mean anything at all, generally imply “I know that as well as you do, and perhaps a great deal better.” I admit that amongst the mass of men, seeing this folly that has gained the ascendancy, such a rule is a little hard; but on being reminded that your object is to receive and not communicate information, the difficulty will then vanish, and its loss be your gain. These directions, well observed, will, in one week, acquire you more facts and evidence, than Lady A. or Capt. B. can collect in a whole year, or more probably at all. It is plain that the Duke de la Rochefoucault’s Travels in the United States, during 1795, 6 and 7, have not been directed by this chart: his predecessor’s well known Maxims, by the way, published here in 1775, have done more in directing the tastes, forming the propriety and correctness

of the French people, than any other known publication. *The Hon. F. de Roos' Personal Narrative of Travels in the States*, during 1827, though in many respects an excellent production, is tinged with the omissions of the noble Duke.

In order to explain those passages in the succeeding pages, that evince so little compunction for the abuse of honor and reckless violation of every principle of integrity, let us take a retrospective glance at certain importations to the United States, preceding her taking a stand amongst the nations of the earth. At one period the number of felons and cut-throats transported to Virginia, brought such an odium upon the colony, that some chose to be hanged, and actually were so, rather than go there. The Virginians, who claim this name for their state, in contradiction of our complimentary one to Queen Elizabeth, because, say they, retaining the virgin purity of the first creation—which I take to be about as correct, as it would be for me to say, that because James I. in 1662, wrote a letter to Lord Southampton on erecting silk-works and planting vines in this state, it is therefore called Virginia—very early attempted to wipe out the stigma brought upon them, by these, added to previous cargoes of dishonest servants, speculating bankrupts, unprincipled young men of family, and others of dissolute habits, (21) for in 1632, we discover, from an order of the Provincial Council, that two young women, part of a consignment then arriving, previously seduced on their passage out, were sent back again to England, as “unworthy to propagate the race of Virginians.” Gatford, a writer of 1657, laments this in his “Sad state and condition of Virginia,” containing also the charter of Maryland comprising 23 pages. The curious reader is further directed to Hammond's “Leah and Rachel, or the two fruitful sisters Virginia and Maryland,” published in London 1656, in which he will find much information that will well repay the trouble of seeking it. Vide also Hugh Jones' *Present State of Virginia*, London, 1724. Above forty tracts and anonymous works on Virginia, some of them black letter, from 1608 to 1782, may be seen in the British Museum. Maryland alone received, on an average, 400 criminals yearly from England; the reigns of Charles II. and James II. were prolific in settlers of this description. Fraudulent debtors well laden with spoils, as also the profligate and spendthrift—young women of blighted reputation—persons of inconvenient publicity—and others again of feeble understanding—swelled up the mass for stifling the memorials of infamy and shame. The eldest son of Waller the poet, being of the latter classification, was disinherited by his father and sent to New Jersey, the medical profession whereof, in early times, was managed by their women; and its legislature, so late as the nineteenth century, passed an act admitting them to the elective franchise, who, however, better judges than their rulers, wisely declined accepting it. One vessel in 1664, carried out sixty con-

victs of the Quaker tribe : if these backsliders could excite such enmity against their brethren, as to cause them to be not only hated by the colonists generally, but hanged absolutely by others when caught amongst them, (115) think of the consequences that must ensue from those swarms of outcasts that preceded and followed them. In effect, the difficulty of governing this mass of guilt and pollution, when under the sway of England, was so great, that it was no easy task to induce any one to undertake it, and when he did, presently became disgusted, and desired his recall. But, after the manner of Dr. Franklin, disliking argument, I merely notice this subject, and leave its deductions to others, though I cannot help thinking that the foregoing and subsequent facts form a sort of key to those historians of these colonarians, who are eloquent on their rough usage by certain governors, but silent as to any conduct of their own bringing it upon them ; on the same principle, I apprehend, that every inmate of a prison assures you he is not the culprit, or a very injured man, and has therefore no right to be found there.

“ The General History of New England from 1584 to 1626, by Capt. Smith, Governor and Admiral thereof,” a now rare folio work, when able to be got at, should be consulted by researchers after American affairs ; at a sale of scarce books, in 1813, it brought £27. Captain Smith published a map of Virginia, the first of its kind, with several later works on America and nautical affairs ; his life is to be found in the second volume of Churchill’s *Voyages and Travels* ; of his first-mentioned performance, Eton College Library contains the copy belonging to King James I. A collateral branch of the Captain’s family, William Smith of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, published a work there, in 1728, entitled “ *The Annals of University College*,” proving that it was founded by William of Durham, instead of King Alfred, as heretofore asserted.

The population of Columbia, saying nothing of receiving, with shameless welcome, the traitorous and rebellious of all countries, is moreover greatly indebted to a former ordinance from the French government, commanding the apprehension and deportation to America of all the vagabonds by whom the cities and highways of that kingdom were infested. George Edwards, the learned English ornithologist, travelling in France during 1720, was near falling a victim to this decree, the fruits of which mainly inhabit or issue from Louisiana, its capital, New Orleans, being to this day noted for its profligacy and vice. France also led the way to a new sort of merchandise, by despatching divers ships-load of *refuse courtézans*, which being divided into three seraglios, each lady of these precious cargoes, to make her more marketable, was presented with a bull, a cow, a hog, a sow, a cock and hen, two barrels of salted meat, eleven crowns in money, and a coat of arms, called by the Greeks *kerata*, or horns. Germany, Italy, Spain, *cum multis*

aliis, have aided and do still aid in this off-scouring expatriation. A characteristic commensurate with its earliest discovery, since the crews of his first squadron, conducted thither by Columbus, were composed of public criminals, pardoned conditionally on undertaking the voyage. The prayer-book of this eminent man, given to him by the Pope, and which he bequeathed to the Genoese republic, has a codicil in his own writing, as testified on a fly-leaf, but which has subsequently proved to be a forgery.

Carolina never fairly recovered the reproach cast upon her by the Governor of Virginia in 1681, who, it must be confessed, after the pot and kettle fashion, on writing home to our Colonial department, says, "Carolina always was and is the sink of America, the refuge of our renegadoes, and till in better order, dangerous to us." Its extraordinary state enactment of 1664, that "None should be sued for five years, for any cause of action arising out of the country," flooded it with crowds as an asylum for debt and crime. This state first instituted a provincial nobility, under the denomination of Landgraves and Caziques, the former to possess sixteen, the latter four thousand acres of land, limitable to one of the first and two of the second for each county. The eminent writer Locke, when expelled Oxford University, and a fugitive from England, held the first-mentioned distinction, and was an acknowledged patrician in Carolina. He also wrote a constitution, comprising 120 articles, for the province, but which, on attempting to enforce, produced an insurrection, and failing of its object, was ultimately abandoned. Grenville's Oxford and Locke, published in 1829, relates to this expulsion, and defends the University in enforcing it, from the aspersions of Dugald Stewart. His celebrated Treatise on Government was in answer to Sir Robert Filmer's Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of the Kings of England Asserted.

Its diversity of settlers, and their strong features, were so varied, as to render its history anything but an agreeable one. About this period, from its large paper issues, £1000 provincial produced but £100 sterling. Whilst 600 of the vilest offenders from our overgrown towns, scattering themselves in 1734 over the Utopian colony of Georgia, quickly sowed the seeds for its early dissolution. Many of these worthies, with others in Virginia as well, being convicted coiners, originated cutting the dollar into *five* quarters, converting the fifth to their own use. In Georgia, so named after George II., the tea-plant (in Latin *Thea*) as obtained from China, has been cultivated with some success, and recently with much better in our Indianic empire. As an acidulated mixture with the purest element will embitter its sweetness, so vice and impurity imported to any country must corrupt and debase it. To this hour—when plunderers no longer feel secure in the scenes of their misdeeds, or culprits would evade the strong arm of the law, to what country

do they escape?—America—for here, if not positively welcomed (?) they are at least safe. If it be asked, did not ancient Rome do the same thing? I answer, slightly so, whilst yet an infant, never in any shape afterwards; but America, by still receiving, and with open arms, the vicious and the vile from all corners of the earth does so in her full growth. As she therefore plants, so must she also reap; and though, as shown in the following sheets, already suffering keenly for her injustice towards others, it is greatly beloved that which must succeed in the page of history. As the Roman power, like the Jewish, was founded on spoliation, so did they each expire by violence and the sword.

The foregoing recapitulation is so notorious, that the great Lord Bacon even in his time, equally sensible of it, remarks, "It is a shameful thing to take the scum of the people, and wicked and condemned men, to be the people with whom we settle, for they will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief." Combining the above-mentioned facts, with those of a similar nature going before, and others coming after them, we shall find the results just such as were to be expected, and their manifold workings not less surprising than in keeping and consistent. These are direct warnings; as volcanic throes before irruption, so are they the messengers of a something more fearful than describable, that must inevitably appear hereafter.

When the three sons of the Marquis of Sligo, governor of Jamaica, made a tour through the United States, in 1836, previously to their return to England, they did so pleasantly enough, by observing the following directions of an English gentleman, long resident in New York. Dropping their titles, and adopting their family name of Browne, in the universal rush which they observed at public ordinaries for the best places, they invariably seated themselves at the lowest. When speaking to a landlord in any country town, they always addressed him as *General*. All elderly gentlemen with whom they conversed, they accosted as *Judge*, or *Squire*, and never failed in recognising every coachman as *Colonel*.

In some of these proprietary states (1) the shares and parts of shares had been so divided and subdivided, that many of the proprietors owned but "one fortieth part of a forty-eighth part of a twenty-fourth share," as was the case in New Jersey, whose affairs were generally in a state of inextricable confusion, from the tyrannous spirit amongst the Quakers, Anabaptists, and Presbyterians their principal settlers: the capital thereof before the revolution was Perth Amboy, from the Earl of Perth, and Amboy, an Indian word for point, because standing on a narrow neck of land; the collector of which capital, Joseph Beckless, has been lately detected in embezzling the public money to a large amount. [Note.—The Atlantic ocean between New York and England is, for a great part of the way, scattered over with submarine rocks, alps and

andes, a fact not at all, at least but very slightly known. It is a similar feature which makes the navigation of Lake Erie so dangerous—thus named from the Eries, an anciently numerous but now extinct tribe of Aborigines inhabiting its borders. Satisfactory information may be derived as to the formation of similar substances in Ordinaire's Natural History of Volcanoes, translated by Dallas in 1801. This reminds me that the most useful hydrographical operation ever performed, is D. Ross's survey of the China seas, occupying sixteen years, assisted by Captains D. Ross, Maughan, and Crawford, and published in London 1823. To prevent confusion in sailing, vessels to starboard keep their course, and those to larboard are bound to tack.]

New Bedford takes the lead in its number of vessels for the whale fishery; Nantucket, New London, and Fairhaven next in succession: aggregate of this sort of ships in the United States is 541. America has cajoled England out of permission to fish in certain parts of the British American seas; of which Jonathan not only takes every advantage, but with his usual cunning, anchors off the prohibited latitude, and at night-fall, in the absence of the English cruisers, runs in under the lee of the land, and setting his net, fishes there till nearly daylight. By a strange oversight of Lord Castlereagh in 1814, the French are allowed a similar indulgence off the coasts upon our old colony of Newfoundland, whose cod-fishery first attracted attention circa 1510: it was from this quarter that France obtained hands for working her fleet at Algiers, otherwise she must have abandoned the enterprise: the first map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and its adjacent coast, was drawn by J. Denys, a Frenchman, in 1506. Our fisheries are more valuable to us than gold mines, being inexhaustible, and the finest nurseries in the world for our marine.

When the bill for introducing this new style (15) came before the House of Lords, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, in his speech thereon, elicited considerable applause for his knowledge of the subject; but my Lord, in his Memoirs, has the candor to confess, that so far from knowing anything of the affair, he was obliged to resort to another who did, and storing the information within his memory, in this way ran off with what was not his own. On said bill passing into a law, the London mob, so famous, like all other mobs, for its *clear-sightedness*, taking it to be nothing else but a ministerial manœuvre for shortening their lives, perambulated the streets, shouting aloud, "Give us back our twelve lays."

Their river Amazon, a full description and map of which, with its provinces also, appeared so early as 1661, by Count de Pagan, translated by W. Hamilton, takes its name from a number of Indian women joining their husbands in giving battle on its waters to an ancient Spanish armament; in imitation I suppose of Bacchus,

who on invading Thrace had a body of Libyan women in his army, led on by Minerva, called Amazons. The names of many rivers in New York State terminate in *kill*, which means both river and rivulet. Jonathan is very noisy about his deep and extensive rivers; sneezing at Europe because she has but one, the Elbe, that will admit a sea vessel higher than 70 miles up its waters; whilst he has the Potomac, that is navigable 300 miles from the ocean; the Hudson, 180; and the Delaware, 160.

This their mode of attesting an oath (25) is the more singular, seeing their rather slavish adherence to Jewish customs, (21) with whom, it is supposed, swearing by the book originated, laying their hands for that purpose on the Old Testament Martha's Vineyard, an island 21 miles long and 8 broad, belonging to this state, (36) was so named because overgrown with wild vines, by Capt. Gosnold, an associate of Sir W. Raleigh, being the first navigator who reached America by the more direct route of the westward. Cape Cod was also so designated by him, from its abundant and seasonable supply of that fish; the French and Dutch called it Malabar, for some time, on account of a disastrous shipwreck happening there; and I believe the writers of both do so to this day.

This authority for *Lord*, as a prefix to Mayor of the city of London, is probably new to many of my readers. (25) Three only of our Mayors, those of London, Dublin and York, have the title of *Lord*; the latter differs from the other two, inasmuch as the Lady Mayoress retains the title of *lady* as long as she lives.

Of the many Indians whom I saw, dull apathetic masses of dirt, filth, and tatters, so far only human as regarded form and feature, not one of their number but flatly contradicted the high eulogiums lavished on them by superficial judges; an imparity of praise originating in England. These extravagant encomiums, by scribblers who never lost sight of cockney land-mark St. Paul's, nor saw any other *sea* but that of the *river* Thames, have crossed the Atlantic; and it has become a fashion amongst the writers of Columbia, when speaking of the Red-man, or Indian of the Forest, whose tribe-aids to honor are scalping and horse-stealing, to give you specimens of his eloquence, soaring above Greece, and dimming even Rome, with qualities too of the heart quite romantic and sublime, because ethereal and unearthly; but with how much sincerity, we may infer from the fact, that by a mode of warfare so peculiar with this people, they have reduced these pen-made deities from nearly three millions to a trifle above one hundred thousand. (50) There are now only 6273 Indians remaining in the thirteen original states. As a prelude to the seizure of an Indian territory, and expulsion or extinction of its people, a band of lawless ruffians, of affinity to the white hunter population (92) is placed on its borders, under a plea of settling, who presently picking a quarrel with the natives, the work of destruction commences. Failing by open violence, as such

cold-blooded scoundrels are at heart cowards, they then resort to stratagem, similar to that practised last fall (1837) on the Floridian chief Osceola and his warriors, who, entrapped under the lure of a flag of truce to laying aside their arms, were thereupon seized and made prisoners. A solitary individual at New York, in a public remonstrance, exhibited "His indignation and abhorrence of the vile perfidy recently practised, by the authority of our government, against the gallant Floridian chief Osceola;" but no one responded to his views. Again, it has been stated publicly, but I should hope untruly, though the fact itself would not surprise me, and the publication itself has not been contradicted, that wishing to dispose of a body of Indians, passing lately from New Orleans to Arkansas, the authorities connived at their embarkation in a vessel not sea-worthy, that they might be heard of no more! which, however, going to pieces earlier than was expected, only 300 Indians, out of 611, perished in the deep!—Hilton's Relation of a Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida, published 1664 at 15s. now fetches 5 guineas. Hubbard's Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, Boston, 1677, is I believe out of print. Hennepin's "Discovery of a vast Country in America," from the French of 1698, contains a fair estimate of the manners of the above and other natives. Heriot's Travels through the Canadas in 1807, preceded in 1804 by his History of the same from their origin, takes a more enlarged view of this subject. And Higgeson's New England's Plantation, appearing at London 1630, does this in addition to much curious information. A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians from 1607 to 1677, came out at Boston in the last year, leaning, as to be expected, all on one side. When a living missionary was once propounding to an aboriginal the mystery of the Trinity, the Indian ejaculated in surprise "Three in one, how can that be?" then, after a long pause, added "O, I now see—*snow, ice, and water.*"

Slavery, since the introduction of which 190,000,000 have been murdered and enslaved, must be infinitely more intolerable in America than elsewhere, because of their noisy pretensions to liberty and obtrusive pertinacity in avowing them. On the testimony of the late Mr. M'Adam, the celebrated road-maker, at one time a resident in the States, it appears that the negro slaves were at all times better disposed to monarchical government than a republican one. The quantum of food allowed weekly to each slave, in most states, is a peck of Indian corn and some salt. Ancient slave-masters, according to history, were more rigorous than modern ones; for in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, it was found necessary to pass a law forbidding masters to kill their slaves on account of age or infirmity. The legislature of the *free* State of Missouri have just passed an enactment, refusing the right of advocating the cause of Abolition, under the penalty of being immediately apprehended,

and sold as slaves, or in the trading language of Spain, *Indian pieces*. As an earnest to this threat, two white men, convicted of vagrancy in Christian county, Kentucky, were sold for three months—the bidders being two blacks and a white. And part of the sentence on one John Kennedy, an Irishman, mark ye, not an American (who rarely gets paid for his misdoings of any sort) found pilfering in Wilmington, Delaware, is to be sold to the highest bidder, by public auction, for ten years! (61) A late number of the South Carolina Telescope newspaper, has this passage—“The question of slavery is not, and shall not be open to discussion. The very moment any person attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality, that very moment his tongue shall be cut out and cast upon the dunghill!” This emanates, I understand, from a near relative of D. Ramsey, author of “The History of the Revolution of South Carolina,” published at Trenton, America, 1785, also of *The American Revolution*, in 2 vols. and a small 8vo. *Life of Washington*. John Quincy Adams, member of Congress from the State of Massachusetts, was this session threatened with imprisonment, by the house, for simply asking leave to present a petition from the 3000 domestic slaves in the District of Columbia, who not being allowed beds, are compelled to sleep on the bare boards in the entries of their domiciles! (51) This shows the insincerity of Congress in their late proceedings on the slave question, and the truckling manœuvre by which they got rid of it, though in sooth they dare not have acted otherwise, knowing, as they must, that without slaves to do her dirty work, and Europeans her labor, America, under her present form, could not exist another hour. In spite of the exertions of the general government, to suppress every indication favoring these mementoes of inhumanity, there are now full 1500 anti-slavery societies in the Union. Mr. Jonathan Tuppet, of Boston, a colored but gentlemanly man, has been recently committed to the jail of that city, in company with his wife, for the *crime* of marrying her, she being a white lady!

The hut of an Indian, in the Illinois, being lately struck by lightning, caused him to say, “The thunder has been shooting my wigwam.”

Canada does not tolerate slavery; hence if any of those unhappy beings can get thither, they are instantly free, (236) which accounts for the secret machinations of Jonathan (263)—amongst which are ministerial sectarians, open declaimers on sanctity and holiness, but secret plotters of treason and sedition; whose public exordiums, if they do not, from selfish motives, immediately preach rebellion, their private ones have a direct tendency to promote it. Land certainly he does not want, but Jonathan would fain do away with an asylum, especially one so near, for those unfortunate objects, that in vain supplicate for mercy and justice at his hands. And this too from a people the fifth of whose entire population are slaves,

and who, in their act of independence, call upon the "Supreme Governor of the Universe," to *witness* that "all men are born free and equal." The benevolent author of Sandford and Merton says, "If there be an object truly ridiculous in nature, it is an American patriot signing resolutions in favor of liberty with one hand, and with the other brandishing a whip over his affrighted slaves." Gadsby, rearer of colored children for the slave market (51), having formerly made a large fortune in his hotel at Baltimore, where slaves are regularly bought and sold, on attempting to improve it, by farming, in Maryland, presently lost the whole; and returning to his old trade in Washington, is fast acquiring a new one. But Mr. Carter, of Nomina, Virginia, the "ancient dominion," set a praiseworthy example to others, by emancipating at one time 442 negroes! — Read "Encouragement to Colonists," with Sir W. Alexander's Map and Description of New England, London 1624 and 1630. England has placed a glorious deed before the world, by manumitting the bondsmen, miscalled slaves, of her colonial subjects; not by any stretch of power, but by nobly providing the vast sum of £20,000,000 sterling, for re-imbursing the holders their original cost, and then setting them free. This transcendent display of equity and benevolence, being non-American, is consequently unheralded there by print or speech. "The most free, the most enlightened, and the most humane people upon earth" in 1820 condemned several negroes to be burnt alive! which they carried into execution! and in 1836, sanctioned by their eminent Judge, Lawless, chained another to a tree at St. Louis, and actually roasted him alive!!! Hence their mercy, like their liberty, is that of the savage, to do just what they please, without check or hindrance. Out of 177 slave ships which arrive at Cuba, yearly, five-sixths are owned and fitted out from ports in the United States: such are the enormous profits from this unholy traffic, that one house in New York, as its share of them, lately received the immense sum of \$250,000. Many of the Scotch prisoners taken by Oliver Cromwell, especially those in the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, were sold by him as slaves to the American planters. The Alabama Montgomery Advertiser, Feb. 22, 1839, in noticing the price current of human flesh during the past week, (for which it is rebuked by the New York Commercial, not from any objection to the thing itself, but solely on the ground, "*That it does not tell well abroad!*") announces it thus—"The sale of negroes last week, on the estate of McIver, deceased, brought \$97,948 for 188, on the first day, averaging \$521 each; \$67,950 for 90, on the second day, averaging \$755 each; and \$28,016 for 34, on the third day, averaging \$824 each. This is but an ordinary lot, and a great price, considering the times and price of cotton." Verily, these people in defiance of their preceding boast, seem part and parcel of the ninth, rather than the nineteenth century.

Captain Stewart, a retired officer in the British maritime service, a most exemplary man, incited by this anomaly of slavery in a free country, is travelling through the States at his own charge, advocating the cause of the abolitionists. I heard him at his gratuitous lectures in the townhall of Toronto, given whilst on a visit to some relatives in that capital. He is not only devoting his time and fortune to this object, but risking his life also; for in a private interview with him, he admitted to me that the life of a friend of his, embarked in the same perilous undertaking, had repeatedly been threatened; but he was not to be deterred from his duty by an apprehension of danger, nor, for himself, should any divert him from that which he considered to be his. The American Colonization Society, for ameliorating the condition of their slaves, by removing them, *free*, to a distant colony, undertaken by a few Christian-hearted Americans, has, in eighteen years, removed little more than two thousand, whilst their increase in the States is sixty thousand annually.

As an illustration of "their levied and acquired revenues," (115) professedly akin to Neapolitan bishoprics, which are next to nothing at all, the greatest disclaimer at that time against pluralities, out of the pale of his own faith, was a dissenting preacher named Davis: in 1748 he went to America, and settling in Virginia, presently became the *sole shepherd* to no less than *seven* meeting-houses: here precept was one thing, but example another. This property of New York Trinity Church (114) is now valued at *twelve million dollars!* and is managed by *forty* trustees, who have lately appropriated \$100,000 as the bishop's fund, who has now, exclusive of fees and offerings, a stipend of \$8,000 per annum. What is done with the surplus I can't say, nor could any one inform me that I asked; one thing, however, is clear enough, namely, that the right owner didn't get it; perhaps its army of trustees might tell, if they chose to open their mouths; but there is wisdom in keeping silence, says an old proverb; and your Yankee is never so great an admirer of old proverbs, or ought else, as when there is any thing to be got by doing so. Interchange of position being a main feature in proselyting, the chances are that newly-peopled countries will abound in sectarians—those borne out by their party in all manner of error, be it polemical, political, or personal—audacious, not to say impious expounders of scripture; but if men who have spent their whole lives in study, and the acquisition of knowledge, cannot at all times succeed in this, how, I would ask, are the unlettered to do so? Every second man amongst them is drummed into office, and well qualified to figure, from his ignorance and presumption, as fogleman to folly. And the very means their own party take for making proselytes and converts, they stigmatize in others as persecuting and intolerant. It is the foible of weak minds to be ridden by some hobby, and the less they know about it the more headlong

do they drive. This is all profession and no practice, t'other very little of the former, and perhaps as much as is needed of the latter. The English Church, happily for its members, the elevation which it occupies, and its own respectability, has no *saints* in it, or pseudoes fashioned like him—

Who hanged his cat on Monday
For catching a mouse on Sunday;

a character admirably hit off in "The Bible-Bearer," an exceedingly well pointed satire, by Arthur Newman, of Trinity College, Oxford.

The Episcopal clergy in this country were originally supported by an annual contribution of tobacco, each male, so titheable, paying 40lbs.; the regular clergy of the then thinly-settled state of Virginia receiving 16,000lbs. yearly as salary. In Canada they are maintained by an assignment of lands from the Crown, which moreover extends its assistance to ministers of other denominations; so that the people are not called on to contribute for that, or any similar purpose; and yet, such is the deplorable abandonment to error, and obstinate perversion of fact, amongst the low or radical party here—a small one, it is true, but not on that account the less censurable—that this very thing which should ensure their gratitude, is a never ending theme for their vituperation and abuse; proving to demonstration, that no government on earth, or any concession whatever, can long satisfy or please them. The liturgy of the Church of England was revised and agreed to at a meeting of delegates from the various States in Philadelphia during 1785. This our church in America, though exhibiting no specious roll of converts, nor fallacious one of members, aids unsanctioned by the Fathers and condemned by her Canons, is nevertheless wending onwards in accumulating numbers, fostering by her tenets the just and upright, with those that revere, and others that esteem them. The assemblage round her altars in the parent state form a full third of the entire population; comprising the aristocracy, most influential, and wealthiest of the land. Nothing but *Venite adoremus Dominum*—Come let us worship the Lord—is ever to be heard within her temples; whilst the chapels of seceders too often resound with loud fulminations against non-assenting parties. Not so our national church; her plain and simple doctrines, breathing gentleness and peace, best helps to devotion, whilst conveyed through the channels of learning and research—distinguished, on the one hand, for charity and benevolence, and remote, on the other, from bigotry and intolerance—are well calculated to win on the affections of men, and to gain, as she teaches, universal good will.

Notwithstanding the foregoing remarks, my own connexions are non-conforming; and for a while before entering upon life, I was myself an attendant in their public assemblies; and even now,

which I admit to show the extent of my toleration, though sceptics may call it the force of habit, I am oftener to be found in one than in my own parish-church: still I say, allow them the full exercise of their faith (which, until they got it, was all they professed to want), distinct from political power—as much as you please of the former, but not an atom of the latter: and why?—regard for the peace and happiness of others, with their own as well; since history tells us, that they know not how to halt at anything short of supremacy, which is not pure religion, but an impure domination. The Church of England, aware that differences in opinion entitle no one to invade the belief of another, is not, therefore, a persecuting church; it would be well if so much could be said of any other. She embraces every thing essential for our enjoyment here and salvation hereafter, which he who may doubt, is in the labyrinths of error or mazes of delusion. That there are exemplary pastors in dissenting folds I cheerfully concede, and, apart from their theories, which never disturb me, often listen to with pleasure; but then I wish them to remain so, and for that very purpose would keep them where they are. By whatever term others may choose to name this, I deem it really honorable to God, and truly charitable to man. Furthermore, I would that such opinions and their remembrance were unending and imperishable.

Nothing, if gain or profit be to follow, escapes mutilation here; hence the text of these Yankee Polyglot, (26) as well as their other bibles, is not to be relied on. Upon pointing out these freedoms to the serious and reflecting, their liberty bibles were put aside, and orders sent home for the Oxford edition. The Chronology in the margins of all our large bibles is from the pen of Usher Archbishop of Armagh. Those whose reading, like the flight of swallows, is irregular and imperfect, may sanction these bibliicals; but I would ask why? Is it for their hardihood in multiplying omissions, or their negligence in publishing a hundred blunders?

Of all modern critical editions of the Greek Testament, that by Griesbach is considered to be the best. Two copies only are known to exist of W. Tindal's New Testament, printed by him in 1526; one enriches the Baptists' Museum at Bristol, the other the Library of the Chapter of St. Paul's. A publication of this sacred book, circa 1617, being translated from the Vulgate Latin of the Seminary at Rheims, may be said to embody the whole Popish controversy respecting the Scriptures.

A profanation of the Scriptures ever did exist in republics, and especially abounded during our interregnum; the holy volume in most repute amongst the sectarians of those days being known as the *Pearl Bible*, printed by Field in 1653, and notorious for its *six thousand* errata. The continent about this period flooded England with bibles of the same character; at all times noted for her dangerous freedoms with the sacred text, as more fully

shown in the Rev. H. J. Rose's Lectures before the University of Cambridge, published at London 1828.

A learned clergyman (Usher) once repairing to preach at Paul's Cross, on finding he had mislaid his bible, stept into a bookseller's and bought another, but on opening it for his text, to his astonishment could not find it! for it had been purposely left out to uphold some new doctrine set afloat in the sect-making times of Cromwell, when upwards of two hundred started into being, which are enumerated by Edwards, author of *Gangrena* and the opponent of Milton. This occasioned the imprintment of our bibles to be assigned to the Universities. The French, being a light and volatile people, have no relish for a subject of this nature, but when casually forced upon their attention, treat it with their accustomed levity and indiscretion. Knowing what other republics had done on these occasions, and invention being their forte, they determined on surpassing them, by proclaiming aloud in theirs, "*Down with the bible and religion!*" for which the previous productions of their wits and public writers, in odds and ends of all sorts, had well prepared them. (261) The avowed object of the Gallic republicans being the immolation of *twenty millions* of their countrymen, that the remaining eight millions might be elevated to affluence by their murder and spoliation!!! As a proof of the earnestness of these demoniacal revolutionists, the guillotine erected by them in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, Paris, as stated by M. Tassaud, an eye-witness, had a channel cut from where the machine stood, to convey its incessant streams of human gore to the common drain! Most of the feats and all the atrocities of their last three-day revolution, which have so tingled the public ear, were performed by the *Gamins* or young thieves and ragamuffins of Paris. One of these unfledged miscreants, as an officer during its progress was addressing his division, stole behind him stealthily, and stabbed him dead with a stiletto knife! an act that should have raised him to the gibbet, but of which he was cheated by the anarchial Parisians raising him to heroism.

In contradiction to vulgar belief, it appears from the best authorities, that the price paid by colonists, so far from being lower, was in fact higher than the real value of the land, in its then unproductive state. The remuneration which Roger Williams and the associated exiles (15) made the aboriginals, for Rhode Island and Narraganset Bay, was fifty fathoms of wampum—a fathom being a string of Indian beads, six feet long, valued at 5s. 8d. sterling—ten coats, and twenty pair of shoes. (13) The Narraganset Indians were the most curious *coiners* of this sort of money, from whom our colonists, through the Dutch, in 1627 acquired it. This State, from its fruitfulness and salubrity compared to the Island of Rhodes, had no good roads until 1805, because turnpike roads and ecclesiastical establishments were held as English practices and

badges of slavery ! we are therefore prepared to hear, on being told, that no contract formed here by any minister with his people, for securing him his salary, is valid in law ! In government, appearance, climate, and production, it approaches nearer to England than any other state in the Union. Provincial disputes about boundaries began here, and in other states, very early, but as elsewhere are not yet ended : one between Lyme and New London townships, related by Dwight, was decided by a pugilistic contest, between four champions chosen by the inhabitants of the two places. Catholicism is making some progress in this state, which carries its toleration so far, as not only to admit negroes to the priesthood, but to the dignity of a bishop also ; nay, has actually canonized one in Rome as a saint. (116) A catholic gentleman asserting, in my hearing, that his was the only community which ever did this, I set him right, by quoting Kepple, bishop of Exeter, who, in 1765, ordained a negro as priest in the Church of England. If I mistake not, it was whilst this prelate held the see, that a gentleman left a collection of medals to the city of Exeter, accompanied by a clause in his will, that should a certain antiquary (naming him), an old friend of his, be desirous of examining said medals, he should be watched by two persons, one on each side of him. Some assert of this city, that its charities are of trifling amount ; but this needs reproof, as a rather thick 8vo. appeared so far back as 1736, filled with the names of those who had bequeathed estates and monies for the destitute of this city and Devonian. The Rev. G. Oliver's *Historic Memorials of Sacred Foundations in this county*, privately printed, is a choice bit of monastic lore.

Anterior to the arrival of the puritans, Sir F. Gorges and Capt. Mason spent £20,000 each in attempts for settlement, but failing in their designs, sat down with the loss. Sir F. Gorges published, in 1659, a curious book, connected with his speculation, but now rarely met with entire, entitled "America, painted to the life." Vide also Prince's *Chronological History of New England* ; Boston, 1736. Our earlier navigators, as Sir W. Raleigh, failed, because more intent upon metals and minerals, than trading with Indians, or settling colonies ; so far did this infatuation carry them, that they actually freighted a ship to England with nothing but a bright yellow sand, which they ludicrously mistook for gold. The pilgrim fathers left England for Holland in 1608, and after a residence there of twelve years, being disgusted with the licentiousness of the Hollanders, greatly promoted by their children joining the military and marine of the Low Countries, over and above quarrelling with each other, which threatened their extinction as a sect and split them into parties, one of them at first only, and but 37 of another party afterwards, departed therefrom for America in 1620. (21) So that the immorality of the Dutch, united to discord amongst themselves, with objecting to their offspring becoming

soldiers and sailors, and not religious persecution, as charged upon England, was it seems the true cause for these pilgrims crossing the Atlantic. So much for the veracity of history, and following the example of M. de Pau, who, to enhance the valor of the invader at the expense of the invaded, boldly tells his readers, that Cortez conquered Mexico with 450 vagabonds and 15 horse badly armed ; when the authentic statement of that transaction proves that it was by an army, including aboriginal auxiliaries, of 200,000 men ; increased on besieging the capital, according to Cortez' own letter to Charles V. to upwards of a million. The same sort of spirit pervades Neale's History of the Puritans, which, for distorted facts and partial misrepresentations, is the most dishonest book in our language. In those respects, however, the mass of its readers, setting aside partizanship, are incompetent judges, an inefficiency that, whilst we regret, at once accounts for the zeal in their patronage. Its advocates are not slow in telling us, that it is the best work of the kind on this subject, but prudently forbear adding why, namely, for the very sufficient reason, that we have no other. It has been ably confuted by our divines and the laity, amongst whom, for detecting its numerous false quotations and as many wilful mistakes, Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, stands foremost. Vide his lordship's "Vindication of the Government, Doctrine, and Worship of the Church of England," London, 1733. Thomas Morton, who was intimately acquainted with most of these pilgrim fathers, in 1637, published a book at Amsterdam, on the land of their adoption, quite a curiosity in its way, entitled "New English Canaan." Scott's *Vox Vera*, (London, 1625) sharply reproves the insolence of these pseudo-puritans. And Nicolson's valuable tract "The Original of all Sects," published 1537, may even to this day be consulted with advantage. Neale also published, 1720, a History of New England, but which, being tinctured with the same leaven, is but little known, and less read. That of the Pilgrims on their Arrival, published at London, 1622, is in better odour ; and with their Laws and Institutes, appearing at Boston, 1685, more to be relied on. This reminds me, that in a former parliament of Massachusetts, whilst subject to England, the speaker asking one of the members, why he sat down during prayers, was answered, "Because I cannot join with them in calling God our Father." Whereat the question was very properly put and as unanimously carried, "That Philip Tabor be expelled this house as not worthy to continue a member thereof." Thereupon a few ignorant fanatics his associates, joining with him, set up a cry of intolerance and persecution ; a cry at that time, as it is now, full as much abused as it was also misapplied. Happy would it be for this country, and the honor of that God whom even savages obey, if its rulers possessed the power, as well as the inclination, to introduce such sort of persecution now. Let a man, be he ever so illiterate, but

propound some new or strange doctrine, and another attempt to reprove him, or decline to receive it, because adhering to the faith of his fathers, and he is forthwith pronounced intolerant and persecuting, which have ever been the watchwords of empirics and fanaticism. No sooner had the presbyterians under Cromwell secured themselves in the government, than they published divers treatises against toleration; many of them, who formerly complained that they had not sufficient freedom under episcopacy, could not forbear crying out against "this cursed intolerable toleration." The direful effects of which may be further learnt by perusing the life of J. Shaw, vicar of Rotheram, in this reign of professing aberration. The theological warfare of that period, like most others before or since, was not more remarkable for its jargon and unmeaningness, than the bitterness and rancor with which it was conducted. The two chief leaders in this matter, were Dr. Owen and the noted Baxter; and their never-ending but incomprehensible theme, whether the death of Christ was a debt which by law we ought to have paid, or a result amounting to the same thing. Many a sincere believer in the Christian dispensation has been persecuted as an infidel, for endeavoring to restrain these addle-headed fanatics within the bounds of common sense. The foregoing, with much more further on, is a glossary upon liberty of conscience in this land, or we ought rather to say, the propagation of opinions not less offensive to the minds of men, than they are a mockery and insulting to the majesty of heaven. Hutchinson's History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, published in 1760, and his letters on the same subject a few years after, represent these people in another and exceedingly odious light. The rule *Audi alteram partem*, or *hear both sides*, not answering the purpose of these sectarians, never appears in any of their denunciations; to which I would reply, by referring the reader to their own recorded deeds in the land of their adoption. How much soever these men may have been deficient in a right system of theology, or sound one of ethics, still they had sufficient sense to know, that when it is determined to sacrifice another, fuel enough may be found under any tree to kindle a fire for doing so. To such procedure, whether its discomfiture depends or not upon myself, I most unequivocally apply my veto, or I forbid it; (which was first used by the tribunes of ancient Rome, when they disapproved a decree of the senate, and, on the contrary if accepting it, did so by signing the letter T.)

A well-written parallel between the ancient and modern fanatics, is to be found in the seventh volume of the Harleian Miscellany, edited by Oldys, author of the British Librarian, a book, though slightly rusticated by age, that should be possessed by every well-wisher to literature. When the initials O. M. are found in any production of our literati, they mean Oldys' Manuscripts, a very eminent literary antiquary, or digger-up of facts for the lovers of

books, and Norroy King at Arms by patent bearing date May 5, 1755; to whom our literature is largely indebted, though the true extent cannot now be ascertained; as a great part of his labors lie entombed in the margins of works that have never seen, and probably never will see the light; besides a much larger unquestionably seized on, *Anglice* stolen, by others. As a proof of the estimation of these marginal notes, amongst those capable of appreciating them, in a sale of this antiquary's manuscripts and books after his death, Dr. Birch purchased one of the latter, crammed with Oldys' notes and researches, for 3s. 6d., for which £100 and upwards was afterwards refused; it is now in the British Museum.

A hole-and-corner party in the old country, loquacious babblers on what they call reason, but which I opine to be reason with a *t* to it; holding also crude and indigestible opinions, with equally crude notions and plausible theories, extolling the vote by ballot, universal suffrage, and annual parliaments, (or plague, pestilence, and famine) as their acme of liberty, and at all times disposed to overrate and misjudge them, should hear what the organ of the American press, (which cannot be suspected of favoring other countries) the *New York Enquirer* of April 18, 1837, has to say on this head, concluding thus—"The truth is, that the whole idea of the ballot is wrong; the spirit that makes it necessary, the spirit it propagates, its whole influence and character, are totally at war with the directedness, the frankness of freemen. It sets out, indeed, with supposing that men are not free, and that by the help of *secrecy*, they can be made so." He should have reiterated his former communications, with those of his brethren as well, on the working of this system, through the States, particularly in the election which preceded Jackson's second occupation of the president's chair, when the ballot-boxes in the various wards of New York, and elsewhere likewise, were found to contain numberless more names than there were voters in the respective wards! which has been repeated very recently, and the offenders published at full length by the more respectable press; but this the winning party only laughed at, and the losing one alone condemned. The most open bribery was also practised by both whig and locofoco, each excusing himself by saying that he had no chance but by fighting his adversary with his own weapons. It is notorious, that in revolutionary France, then governed by suffrage and the ballot, the ascendent party became so by pursuing the very same means. Universal suffrage anciently prevailed in England, but I can easily conceive why no mention is ever made of this by its present advocates, since Henry VI. was obliged to put it down, because of the disorder it occasioned. If such were its effects in those times of obedience to the laws and good order, think of the result in ours, when the radical, with little or none of either, disregarding both whether sacred or profane, number hard on the entire population

of that period. In any part of England, or parish of London, our working towns and Bethnal Green to wit, the nearer their elective franchises approach to this point, the more disgraceful are their public exercise of them sure to be. This is the same in all quarters of the globe. On viewing the subject in its correlative branches, what lost Poland her rank in the scale of nations, but her elective chief magistracy, which weakening every tie between the rulers and the ruled, rendered her an easy prey to the designs of others. And, from the same cause, what government on earth can be more imbecile than that of the Poppedom. Hence, preferring a claim to this sort of suffrage is one thing, but establishing a right to it is another.

These salaries (28) do not keep pace with the rapid advance in all articles of domestic use; thus at Washington, or city of distance, fitted to please no one but owners of public vehicles, so built from the cupidity of two land-jobbers living considerably apart, each wishing to obtain the public buildings in the centre of his lot—hence one got the the capitol, and the other, two miles therefrom, the president's house and department offices—the cost of supporting a family of seven persons is \$1700 per annum; while a majority of the government clerks here, of which there are hundreds, receive but \$1000, and very many only \$750 a year. The Chief Justice of Alabama has just vacated the bench, in consequence of the salary barely paying his house-rent. Chief Justice Sutherland of Albany, (anciently fort Orange) unable to support himself from the miserable pittance assigned him, was forced to resign, and accept the clerkship of a district court. Chancellor Kent, the most talented Judge they ever had, not even excepting Marshal, the biographer of Washington, on attaining his sixtieth year, or retiring age without pension (25), is now giving public lectures, as a means of subsistence for himself and children! Why your very watchmen are in greater favor and better paid, now receiving at New York one dollar and a half per man nightly, and their department the immense sum of \$230,000 annually; whilst the legal functionaries in its city court for the administration of justice, are paid the paltry one of \$10,000. We no longer wonder at such a notice as that contained in the Salem Gazette, vide 93. The people, however, are liberal enough on all occasions identified with themselves: thus the common jury at New York, in the recently notorious Robinson's case, which occupied them three days, demanded and received for eating and drinking alone *thirty dollars* per man. Provincial jurymen are paid a dollar per die, in, their travelling expenses, and other advantages; affecting to consider the office itself as burthensome, but a burthen which they *contrive* to make very supportable. In this city, I saw the conviction and fine of two men, one in \$50, the other \$30, for killing and selling a quail and partridge out of season. No republican must sneer at our game laws, but rather at the

strange perversion of our public voice, in its gratuitous defence of the poacher—one of the least excusable breakers of the law that we have—never stopping to inquire by what authority he invades the property of another, but incontinently questioning the owner's right to defend it.

In a recent replevin case, Simon Miers defendant, though the sum sought was under \$1000, yet the jury, in utter contempt of justice, gave \$3800. (88) In a succeeding trial upon a promissory note, their Judge Talmadge told the jury, that, as it was a usurious transaction, they must find for the defendant; in defiance of this advice, and to show their independence both of judge and law, they gave, however, a verdict for the plaintiff. As a climax, in the town of Columbus, (103) Mrs Rachel Dickenson has been appointed *Clerk* of the Court of Common Pleas! and Mary Potter nominated for the *legislature*!

Their legal and fiscal calculations are by the decimal mode. The frequent public dinners of its bar to favored individuals, long complimentary speeches, and handsome gold snuff-boxes, are fast acquiring it an anti-republican character. Bass, the Joe Miller of America, for many years the spirit of the Boston press, and perpetrating his last against Yankee lawyers, died lately at Portland, Columbia, with a jest upon his lips. Whilst he was expiring, his nurse, thinking he lay uneasily, said to him, "Mr. Bass, will you be raised up?" "Yes," replied the dying man, "at the last day."

I would here trouble their law-makers with two observations. A first offender, or, as commonly happens, no offender at all, on arraignment at the bar, is sure to be reprimanded, and too often punished; whilst a known knave and scoundrel never meets with the one, and not at all times the other. Secondly—if detention of the former be deemed expedient, he is thrown at once amongst the criminal and dissolute; so that with whatever of good he may join their society, has inevitably vanished by the time that he leaves it; and if not degraded to a vicious being, is at least become a corrupted one. These hints, it is to be hoped, will have their influence elsewhere.

In the session of 1837, upwards of 200 applications for divorce were received and granted by the legislature of Kentucky! which, with Tennessee, are so called after their principal rivers, signifying in the Indian language a spoon, the curvature of theirs resembling that of the river Tennessee. Corn is cheaper in Kentucky than any other state, because producing such superabundant crops. The *Discovery, Settlement, and State of Kentucky*, published 1797, is evidently by a person who never saw it. The library of Transylvania University, at Lexington, in this state, was formed, on the authority of its chief contributor, but contrary to published accounts, by the exertions of a Mr. Todd, amongst his London friends in England. The foregoing Kentucky article is a goodly addition to

note 88, but of another texture to the doings in Vermont; ex *Verd Mont*, (158) because intersected by a ridge of green mountains: on the same principle, the Fortunate Isles of the ancients are now known as the Canary Islands, because of the number of *dogs*, not *canary* birds, found there. Seabrook, (93) from the titles of Viscount Say and Lord Brook, former proprietors. And the Alleghany Mountains, with their river Ohio, or beautiful, are so called by the Seneca, and divers tribes of the six nations, who anciently inhabited them.

Kentucky has just passed a law, compelling all persons liable to taxation, to declare, upon oath, the amount and value of their property: a strange enactment in any, more especially a republican government.—As some have questioned the reality of the thing, the following is a copy of the card issued by a most celebrated marital agency office in Paris: “Fathers of families will meet with every facility in marrying their children speedily and advantageously, at the establishment of Foy & Co. No. 17, Rue Bergere, Paris. Ladies can get married without any charge; and this is always a most valuable resource for orphans, step-daughters, nieces, elderly ladies, natural daughters, &c. who are uncomfortable at home.”—A Yankee’s wife is designated “his old woman.” Divorce is here given upon the easiest terms imaginable, (88) nay, in the last sitting of Rhode Island Legislature, a lady obtained this boon, because her husband, in a frolic, whilst she was drinking at a pail of water, had bobbed in her head, thereby deranging the economy of her cap and curls. These things, with fires that shatter whole towns and destroy entire villages, also conflicts with pistols and bowie knives amongst opposite parties of firemen, cease here, from their frequency, to excite public attention. A gay Lothario of this stamp, (88) in the *moral* state of Carolina, lately breaking prison for the *trifle* of marrying *thirteen* wives, was inveigled into a gentleman’s house, who chanced to know him, for the purpose of apprehension; when stepping out slyly after a constable to do so, was astonished to find on his return, that the delinquent had escaped in company with his *own wife*.

In an interview with a New York merchant named Amor, an impression of his seal, being the figure of Cupid astride on a cask, chancing to be produced, I was amused with its motto, “*Omnia vincit Amor*.”—A nice calculator estimates the quantity of dust, in the shape of pulverized mud, passing down the throats of New York citizens, at 1500lbs. daily! The city hall, with other durable and ornamental buildings, are the production of European architects. The Bowery theatre, destroyed by fire in 1836, was rebuilt and opened in *forty-eight* working days. It has been since burnt down, which makes its third conflagration. Floating theatres on rafts, for large rivers, are amongst the last oddities in this land of odd things; said to be the invention of the elder Chapman of Covent Garden

Theatre, on visiting Indiana. This state was so called because ceded by the Indians, in 1763, to William Trent and twenty-two others, for mercantile losses, in amount £85,916, previously sustained by them from the aforesaid aboriginals. The papers of this state recently contained an advertisement, offering the Chief Judgeship of Indiana to him who would undertake it at the lowest salary! a common method of filling the highest legal department: vide 93. The various theatrical establishments in New York give employment, directly and indirectly, to 8000 persons. An annoying custom in their theatres, is for their box audience to rush out *en masse*, before the conclusion of the piece. The only allusion which Shakspeare (65) ever makes to the American shores, is in his *Tempest*, where Ariel celebrates the stormy coast of the vexed Bermudas; and was occasioned by the wreck there of certain commissioners from England, that occurred three years before the production of his drama, and for which he is clearly indebted to Sir W. Raleigh's "Discovery of the Empire of Guiana," London, 1595. Capell's Shaksperiana is now to be found amongst Harts-horne's Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge. Z. Jackson in 1818 published a *few concise* examples of seven hundred and fifty errors in Shakspeare.—On passing the markets of this city, you are struck at the *guinea* color of their poultry; which is occasioned by their feeding upon Indian corn; a term also that answers to our September: of all the different kinds of this corn, botanists have been able to find only one species.

This finale to the equestrian figure of George III. (25) is a very different one to that of Charles I. at Charing Cross, erected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and was cast of bronze by Hubert de Sueur, in 1633. When ordered to be destroyed by the Commonwealth, it was sold to John River, a brazier in Holborn, for that purpose; but instead of doing so, he buried it in the earth, and the better to conceal what he had done, made sundry articles of a metal he pretended to be that of the statue broken up, which found a ready sale amongst the loyalists. On the restoration it was disinterred, and re-erected in 1678, with additional ornaments on its pedestal by Grindling Gibbons. The statue of Charles II. in Soho Square, is of marble. Our former Kings Charles and James not only disallowed the building new houses, save under particular circumstances, in order to prevent the overgrowth of London, but actually ordered many to be pulled down again, that had been erected without their permission. This was followed up by fining Mr. Palmer, a Sussex gentleman of fortune, £1000, for living in London, instead of the country amongst his tenantry.

Incendiary fires are increasing rapidly through the Union: under this disaster, or any other fire of an ordinary character, a Yankee soothes his *injured feelings* by observing—"It makes good for trade." For their frequency vide 124. Among the fragments of

books and printed sheets, whirled upwards from the flame and borne onwards by the wind, during the late conflagration at New York, that destroyed above 700 houses, which are anything but *incremable* or incapable of being burnt—was a biblical page containing the 64th chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up, on the morning of the event, twelve miles distant upon Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known which carried it thither. The whole page was obliterated save the eleventh verse, which reads thus—“Our holy and beautiful house where our fathers praised thee, is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste.” At one period, in England, a certain composition contained in a ball or small barrell, on being thrown into a fire, extinguished it; the secret died with the celebrated Mr. Boyle, and has not been re-discovered. Let it never be forgotten that when, some years since, a calamitous conflagration in Newfoundland and New Brunswick reduced thousands of our countrymen to the verge of famine, American citizens were the first and most generous contributors to their relief. In the list, however, of these noble benefactors, you cannot find the name of one thorough-paced democrat, or ravenous pander to vice, by the spoil and desecration of virtue. A character, because all his affections are of a selfish nature, never to be found in the records of eminence or annals of charity.

Count Rumford (218) commencing life as a schoolmaster at Romford, now Concord, in America, died in 1814, aged 60, at his country seat, Auteriel, France, leaving an only daughter, the Countess Rumford, now living in Concord beforementioned: continental honors are always assumed by the family of the holder, however numerous it may be; thus of a count, his sons are all *counts*, and his daughters *countesses*. Though a clever man, his self-esteem often made you doubt it; which arose from his being tinctured with those conceits so peculiar to his countrymen. He founded a professorship in Harvard College, or University of Cambridge, Mass., now their best endowed literary institution; and albeit wholly Unitarian, scholars of all denominations matriculate; amongst whose alumni, Dr. Priestley's Notes on all the Books of Scripture, published in Northumberland, North America, are as a matter of course in great favor; hence G. Noyes, one of them, in 1827, published what he was pleased to call an amended version of the book of Job (strangely written short, but pronounced long, easily corrected by attaching the final *e*). Tappan's Lectures on Jewish Antiquities, delivered at Harvard in 1803, and published at Boston, 1808, are much approved here. Its collegians, lately fancying the morning-prayer bell to be rung too early for them, abated the metal nuisance with a grenade. One of the wags thereof being questioned upon the matter by the Principal, prudently knew nothing; but on being asked if he did not think such

conduct *abominable*? readily answered, "Why, sir, sure enough it was a *bomb in a bell!*"

Congress, however, has not yet passed any enactment of the sort, (119) either that they are afraid to attempt so *arbitrary* an example of a monarchical government, or from a conviction that it would be of very little service if they did, since Jonathan has a way of his own in avoiding every thing objectionable to him personally. Steam-boat accidents are therefore more rife than ever. The last of magnitude was the Ben Sherrod, on the Mississippi, which, from racing with another, went down with 200 of its passengers! drowning as many dogs would have made greater noise, and been more regarded; since the latter is unusual, but the former too common. This reckless indifference to homicide, and preference to dollars over human life, was recently and shamelessly shown in one of their courts of *justice*. (?) Some goods landed near a sea-port town were discovered to be infected with the plague; thereupon they were ordered off, but not being removed, the health-officers, to prevent contagion, very properly burnt them. A suit was soon after commenced to recover their value, which the authorities, *mirabile dictu*, had to pay. Again, during the conflagration at New York in 1836, the only means of saving the city from total destruction, was by pulling down some buildings at the suggestion of the authorities; but immediately after that event the owners brought an action for recovering their worth; which the *independent* Judges, being elected by the people every four years, adjudged the corporation to pay, who had to mortgage their property for that purpose. (25, 26) The struggle after wealth in this country, is greater than that for subsistence in any other, without the redeeming graces of art or science, letters or learning; whilst professional men are invariably underpaid, generally overworked, and always despised. Authentic Narrative of the loss of the American brig Commerce, New York, 1816, is in such repute at London, that in two recent book-sales there, it has sold much higher than its publication price.

The monthly expenses of steam boats navigating the Mississippi, not including table charges, wear and tear of vessel, and incidentals, are \$2340. A rocking chair in their liners, or river boats, is an essential appendage, and by common consent, appears to be a peculiar privilege of their fair sex, who, however, look anything but fair in them; their raised knees in particular very often obliged me to turn aside—which, considering the American ladies' rather excessive pretensions to exterior, not a little surprised me: though we ought not to wonder at this on being told, that another essential appendage to these boats, especially on the Erie navigation, is a *fille-de-joie*. And, listen, ye declaimers on European peccadilloes, in New York alone, without estimating her private ones, there are

20,000 *Paphian vestals*, (88) who are free of all the theatres; and their upper grade dress so splendidly, as to be commonly enveloped in cachemere shawls, varying from \$200 to \$1000 each. A highly laudatory article in the *New York Spectator*, whose editor is a family man of character and respectability, which makes his eulogy the more surprising, introduces an American lady by the name, I think, of Gove, then travelling the cities and larger towns of the Union, as a lecturer to the ladies "*On comparative anatomy, and a coition of the sexes!*" Indeed, their ultra strong claims on moral conduct, are pretty sure evidence as to the hollowness of their pretensions—the proceedings of every petty district court here, if looked into, but which seldom stray beyond it, fully confirm this. Upon a late action for seduction, in one of them, on a witness deposing to the prodigality of the young lady's favors, what think you, reader, was the answer of her father? why, "If she wasn't, she wouldn't be like her mother."

The preceding rocking chairs, if not invented, were at least much approved by Dr. Franklin,—whose fund, given by him to the city of Boston to be loaned to young mechanics on beginning business, now amounts to \$23,433. The Doctor maintained that the colonies were as so many counties to Great Britain, by which she extended her empire; but departed from these principles in the instrumentality he afforded to their revolt. When James Franklin, his brother, (27) published "*The New England Courier*," its profane and irreligious character originated a prosecution from the Massachusetts Legislature; which however was evaded by Dr. Franklin substituting his own name for that of his brother, at the bottom of its columns; a manœuvre that drew upon the Doctor considerable obloquy, and occasioned him the loss of many friends. Franklin has suffered in the estimation of many, on account of his name, in conjunction with that of Smollet, appearing in a former edition of Voltaire's works (36 vols. 12mo.) as their translator; his poverty and not his will had to do with this: it is but fair however to add, that the booksellers gave him a pecuniary consideration for the loan only of his name, he not having contributed a single line to that edition. He always had a penchant for low gallantry, and its cheap indulgence, without being very choice as to object; hence it did not always terminate so cheaply as he intended. Many anecdotes of this and the foregoing character were familiar amongst his fellow-workmen when a journeyman-printer in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London: his press, at which he labored, is now in the office of Messrs. Cox & Son, Printers, Great Queen Street aforesaid. About a hundred years ago, a belief suddenly sprung up,—after the manner of French philosophy, in our time, of questioning any sacred and moral obligation, for the mere purpose of something exciting—that printing was first practised by a foreigner at Oxford, feebly sustained by the pamphlet of one Atkyns, which was

speedily confuted, by an able answer from Cambridge, entitled "A Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England," which satisfactorily awarded it to our countryman Caxton, from the Weald of Kent, in one of the then chapels of Westminster Abbey. The Writing Tables of F. Adams, published 1594, has this passage, "Printing was found out at Mentz 1459, and first brought to London by William Caxton, mercer." Mr. Thomas, of Worcester, America, published there in 1810 a very good History of Printing. John Jahn, of Andover in Mass., has published Biblical Archæology translated; and Dissertations on the best method of studying the original languages of the Bible, both which have great merit, and are much esteemed; nevertheless, the records of criminality are far better encouraged here than anything serious or didactic; which clearly evince the depraved taste of a people: hence the republication of Jack Sheppard, by Clewer, of New York, which abounds in scenes of infamy, is, in the slang phrase of the day, quite a hit. I wish to be neither too fastidious, nor misunderstood, but cannot help observing, that too near an approach to evil has nipt many a promising bud, nor avoid asking what made the first sinner, but her proximity to temptation?

The mention of Voltaire in my last paragraph, reminds me that certain votaries of infidelity, with others of a corresponding bias amongst the radicals, still further to deceive the public, and spread their poisonous principles, artfully announce, in hired notices of their publications, that they are regularly added to the libraries of our Universities and the British Museum, solely, as implied, on their own merits and pretensions. To correct this implication, the uninitiated are to know, that of every book or pamphlet published, eleven copies, by law, are handed to the Stationers' Company, to be by them delivered to as many of our endowed Institutions, including those of Oxford and Cambridge, with the British Museum, whose accession of books is 5000 annually. If received at all by the latter foundations, which I much question, unless the law be imperative, having never seen one of them in either—I have no doubt they are taken *proper* care of. The failure, and, on my leaving England, comparative indigence of a sort of off-shoot in the Voltaire school, considering a gratuitous gift—a subscription of £3000—besides a very large sale, if the number of their editions be correct, of his many pamphlets, caused much talk and conjecture. Little anecdotes, however, are great tale-bearers: a book agent to one of our large establishments, once called to purchase £50 worth of this man's pamphlets, with cash in hand; but, on making known his business, was told by his wife, that as Mr. Blank was then under the hands of his hair-dresser, he must call again; which he actually was obliged to do.

Divers states, Illinois to wit, discovering that their flash-in-the-pan theories burst, like most others, on reducing them to practice;

and apprehensive that one-half the land will soon require penitentiaries, and the other half prison-yards, are adopting the heretofore-reviled system of the mother country, in her local enactments; and amongst other innovations, climbing up and robbing apple-trees in Maryland, with licking the bung-holes of sugar-casks in Salem, (92) are penal offences; and now visit horse-stealing with the punishment of death. A leading writer in Philadelphia, on noticing this subject, says, "They hang people in Arkansas for stealing horses, and in this state pardon for murder." Obviously, that the former affects their dollars, but the latter only human life. The average annual expense of Massachusetts for prosecuting its public criminals is \$70,000. This extract from a presentment by the Grand Jury of Upson County, Georgia, April 4, 1839, will illustrate the preceding: "It has become almost a certain matter, if individuals commit offences high enough to require their lives, that our legislature is an asylum to secure them from the just judgment of the law. By this course, which we deplore, we are constrained to believe, that crime will be increased amongst us, and the curse of a just God must rest upon us."

Some call Yankee an Indian corruption of Yorkshire (their Governor Endicott (51) coming from that part of England), but about as truly as those who snarl at the titles of *Grace* and *Majesty*, because they may happen to be held by persons who are neither graceful nor majestic.—This suppression of veils (142) was the result of an outbreak amongst gentlemen of the shoulder-knot, in the footman's gallery, Edinburgh Theatre, on a first performance of the Rev. J. Townley's High Life below Stairs, in 1760, as a check upon their growing insolence.—The New England term *help* (18) originally meant aid from a son or daughter, when servants were not then to be had; they were literally helpers without servility.—"*I will be in to you like a thousand of bruck*," meaning a flogging, is a down-east threat, from one young lady to another. Their affected and simpering, of all conditions, never mention a cock and hen by any other name than a *he* and *she rooster*; and a bull is more delicately lisped forth a *top cow!!!* They pique themselves on being a *transient* people, because of the readiness with which they move from house, land, or kindred.—A young Delaware aboriginal is called *Pilape*, denoting purity and innocence, from *pilsit*, innocent, and *lenape*, man.—New Yorkers retain the *t* in pronouncing the word *often*; and make advertise, decisive, tongue, and does—*adver-tiss*, *de-siss-ive*, *tang*, and *dooze*. The separatists named *Tunkers*, id est, sops and dippers, and also *Tumblers*, from their mode of baptizing—Pennsylvanians miscall *Dunkers* and *Dumplers*, after the Germans' mispronunciation of *t* and *b*, like *d* and *p*. Whilst the Philadelphians copy our cockneys in the *v* and *w*; and sometimes a Spaniard in *b* and *v*; with occasionally *furse* and *purse* for *ferce* and *pierce*. But the Balti-

moreans, greatly to their credit, are the only people I know, that make any distinction between *u* and *e*, in such words as person, perfect, and persevere; even our best speakers quoting them as *purson*, *purfect*, *pursevere*. The word *Almighty*, so expressive of deity, and by European nations reverently observed as such, your Yankee treats quite as flippantly as he does that of dollar, or the veriest of his isms, and with full as much levity as he regards a Novascotian, whom he personifies under the whiskey name of *Bluenose*. A *Squeeze*, in Kentucky parlance, is meant for something between a *rout* and a *drum* in London, but more frequently degenerates to a *hop* in Wapping. The sweetmeats and extra condiments of the tea-table, are generally known by the name of "*the little fixens*." As *hub*, in the midland districts, implies the nave of a wheel; and *Factory* is universally substituted for manufactory. "*Over the signature*" is a vulgarism peculiar to America: one might as well say—he fought *over* his national flag. Signature is a term here used metaphorically, having no reference to the place where the writer appears, but the style or device under which he presents himself. (14)

An American author, whose name has escaped me, when describing his countrymen, does so in these terms; "We are born in a hurry and educated at speed. We make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose it as swiftly, to re-make and-relose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travelling at ten leagues an hour; our spirit a high-pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting-star, and death surprises us like an electric shock." To which I would beg, as in the good old times, though now-a-days *take*, leave to add, one would imagine their chief food to be crab apples, as their favorite drink is switchel, (144) for take them in the mass, a less cheerful people is hardly to be found. If the foregoing be intended as a compliment, certainly it is a strange one; at all events there can be no fear of its exciting envy, or the smallest in the world that it will be spirited away.

The Americans' recent acquisition of Texas (113) discovers their inveterate habit of contriving; but on this, as too many other occasions, it is that sort of contriving, which entails upon them disgrace and infamy. A firm hold, however, of the country is not yet obtained, nor is it likely to be so without the expenditure of much blood and treasure. Preceding the seizure of Texas, the following paragraph was to be seen in most of the leading American papers, "Those people would exclaim that we have land enough—that on the score of territory we are gorged to overflowing. This may be an acknowledged fact, and yet serve to strengthen the policy of our government in getting possession of Texas by any means within the range of possibility." It is only by an admission of this kind, that we can ever expect to come at the truth, in a land where its public acts are so little governed by it. A citizen of this new

republic, being asked what kind of currency they had—specie, of course, living so near the Mexican mines? “Not at all,” was the reply, “we pay in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change.” The just-elected State of Michigan, after the same whimsey, designate their money thus—First quality, *Red Dog*; second ditto, *Wild Cut*; third ditto, *Catamount*: of the best quality it takes five pecks to make a bushel.

It is important for emigrants to know, that the lands of America, on being first brought under cultivation, unlike any other, are productive of disease; those previously cultivated are therefore preferable. (92) In addition to which (97) the sleeping chambers as far as possible from the ground, will save many a life. This is no new hypothesis, since it is well known, to prove the damp and vapor arising from the wilderness, that many streams of water which issued originally from those lands, turning in their course saw and grist mills, upon said wilderness being cleared, immediately after disappeared. Those desirous of information as to the forest trees and shrubs, natives of America, must consult Marshall's *Arbustum Americanum*, Philadelphia, 1788.

A handsome kit-cat, or size more than half-length, engraving, being a lady in costume, of transcendent loveliness, said to be Rubens' mistress, published lately in London, and which every one there well knows, I saw faithfully copied in New York, and exhibited as “The portrait of a Philadelphia Lady.” I stared. Mr. Grund, in his book entitled “The Americans,” doubtless had this picture before him when he penned the following, “An American lady is the most sylph-like creature upon earth. For symmetry of form, expressive intelligence, and indescribable languor, it would be difficult to find her parallel in Europe. Her limbs are exquisitely wrought, her motions light and graceful, and her carriage at once easy and dignified.” (Look into Addenda 77, saying nothing on the score of scragginess, lack of bust, pinched and meagre-looking shoulders, or complexions crying aloud for Baillie's breakfast bacon and Abernethy's page 72.) “But these beauties,” adds Mr. Grund, in a lachrymical strain, are doomed to an early change, and at the age of 24 or 30, fall into decay.” Lest the reader might ascribe this change to the vulgar notion of the climate, on which they charge their bad teeth, and loss of them, forgetting that their slaves and negroes cannot complain of either, Mr. Grund presently sets him right, by adding, “It is from their being the ablest mothers and best teachers in the world. Proposing and assisting the solution of arithmetical and algebraical questions, (Mr. Grund has published an American work on Geometry, of which, with reading, writing, and ciphering, he is there a private teacher) with all other sciences, and the languages. If at all deficient in these matters, married ladies take lessons and study them for that purpose.” This, beating every thing in any world

revolving round the sun, is received with rapture by Yankees, though the grossest flattery, or in other words, lifting you up as birds of prey do shell-fish, to get something by your fall. Such a *belle ideal*, Mr. Grund, is all your own; for as fish without sauce to an epicure, so is this your goddess, positioned for attraction like goods in a show-room, to the mind and liking of a traveller. Those who undertake the praise of this riddle-me-ree people, are not at all aware of the dangerous nature of the office; for the moment they cease eulogising, and that verily with lungs of a forty-donkey power, since nothing less will satisfy, they henceforth become proscribed, and their very lives in jeopardy. Their noisily lauded author of "The Spy," presuming upon that laud, upon telling them in his "America, by an American," that "the Americans are in favor in no part of Europe," has ventured to add, with much quailing timidity, whether the cause of that disfavor might not be traced to themselves? Whereupon the press and people, regardless of his former labors in their behalf, instantly beset him at all points; and if he do not quickly recant, and that too in terms of no ordinary prostration, he must make up his mind to one of two things—expatriation or Lynch law. The friend who praises too much, does more harm than an enemy who allows too little. Doubtless their author of *The Spy* has read Keppel's Narrative of a Journey from India to England, during 1827, in which is the following passage: "While we were wondering both at his ability to serve us, and his confidence in our honesty, he said he had too many proofs of English probity to entertain any alarm on that head; that the *Inguetz* (English) had never been known to deceive; though their character had been in some danger from the roguery of an American captain, but fortunately the merchants had learnt that they were not real English, but *Feringhee Dooneaine Noo*, that is *Franks*, or *Yankees of the New World*." — Vide also Abel's China, 1817.

I remember when the rage was at its height, for converting the ladies of that chaste asylum, known as Whittington's College, but vulgarly called Newgate—a ticklish cognomen, by the way, to old plantationers—into paragons of every virtue, a friend dropped in, as, in their best looks and dresses, they sat waiting for Mrs. Fry; and pronounced them very interesting objects. When the drama was concluded, and the performers, retiring to their respective cells, were then off guard in their exterior simplicity, here also he visited them, but withdrew again confounded, for oh! what a change did he behold! Confirmed habits of vicious indulgence, are not to be vanquished by temporary displays of feverish excitement; any more than knowledge itself can ever be imparted, by the ricketty, march-of-intellect expedient of puff and eulogium.

The first five presidents entered upon that office in the 56th year of their age; whilst 13 of those signers (74) attained that of 81:

E. Rutledge, of Carolina, was the youngest, and Dr. Franklin the oldest, being 71, on doing so: 8 were graduates of Harvard college; 4 of Yale; 3 of New Jersey; 2 of Philadelphia; 2 of William and Mary; 3 of Cambridge, England; 2 of Edinburgh; and 1 of St. Omers. Thirteen of those names had the same termination; and of the men who have figured in the States, their surnames conclude in *on*. Their anniversary of independence, the 4th of July, is remarkable for being the day originally appointed, 22 years before, for the same purpose, but failed because it was thought to give too much power to the president. Congress regulates, every ten years, the number of representatives each state is to send: the number in 1789 was 69, increased to 240 in 1833. The term "*Bunkum*," meaning, in congressional language, the constituent body, came from a grave Carolina member, resident in its county of *Buncombe*, who, on finding he was not listened to, was apt to say, in a pet, he was not speaking to the house but to "*Buncombe*." Their newest partizan word *Locofoco*, or Van Buren men, was coined in one of their last public meetings, when being told that their opponents intended to cut off the gas-pipes, and so involve them in darkness, each attendant came provided with a candle and *loco-foco* match to light it. *Screamer*, originated by their whole-hog spouters, signifies one violent in his politics, amenities or enmities. The president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, have \$16 a day each during session. They now concede the franking privilege for life to the widows of their presidents; Mrs. Madison being the first to whom they granted this favor. The charge for writing paper alone, during last session, was \$125 *each member*, which in our parliament would have unseated or arraigned him. In a late argument between two of its representatives, about employing the marine corps in the Indian war in Alabama, one of them observed that the duty was inconsistent, the corps having been raised for service at sea. "True," said the other, "and the next thing to fighting at sea, is fighting amongst the *Creeks*."

One of their public writers, and a recent traveller in Europe, after launching his anathemas against English scribblers upon America, in his just published account of Congress in session, pays them off in good set terms, whilst administering to the meek bearing of his blushing countrymen, by pronouncing their official functionaries, both in dress and address, as superior to all the diplomatists in Europe. That at first he endeavored to single out the more eminent senators, by the exterior symbols encircling greatness; but was soon obliged to desist, because, as a body, they combined those characteristics: observing of the English houses of Lords and Commons, that in these points, and as politicians generally, they could by no means compete with the United States Congress. De Tocqueville, a French traveller in the States, when on the same topic, vide his "*Democracy in America*," says, "On entering the

house of representatives at Washington, one is struck by the vulgar demeanor of that great assembly ;” some difference truly. Report, in a sort of hearable whisper, tells us of this *correct* American writer, that he is about trying his hand on a new edition of Gulliver’s Travels, the hint for which, if it be worth his attention, Swift borrowed from Hall’s *Mundus Alter et Idem*. Another of his never-to-be-enough-admired-for-his-modesty ink spillers, on hearing that a crowded cabin of Englishmen were on their return home, said “ Poor things ! they came here to get improvement, and are going back again to use it.” Another of these veteran blushers, loud in praising his own firmament, sky and air, as the finest under heaven, (Qy. what d’y e call the yellow fever ?) is very indignant against English rhymesters, for conceding this to Italy ; but consoles himself by calling them no judges, from not being accustomed to the sun above twice a year in their own country. The foregoing evinces profound acquaintance with president Jefferson’s tactics, their first public exhibitionist of this incomparable trait in transatlantic diffidence ; who speaking of his countryman Rittenhouse, a passable putter-together of joint-stools, and other odd-legged things, in writing to Abbe Raynal, has this climax—“ He (Rittenhouse) has not indeed made a world ; but he has, by imitation, approached nearer to its Maker, than any man who has lived from the creation to this day.” This same Mr. Jefferson, by the way, wrote some very fine things against slavery, whilst at the same time bartering and selling his own offspring, borne to him by his female slaves, like cattle in a fair ; and at his death, left many of these his sons and daughters to be manumitted by others, having *forgotten* to do so himself. Hence this president of the United States was not only a keeper, but also a *breeder* of slaves, in the same way that agriculturists do by the cattle on their farms ; but in this particular he was not singular, as every slave-holder in his country does the same thing ; two males to twelve females being the proportion for that purpose ! His Notes on the State of Virginia are just the sort of production to be expected from the school in which he had been taught. His state papers and correspondence by Randolph, are liable to the same objection, and smell, not of the lamp, but of those errors which shaded his public life, and clouded his private one. If you would be steadfast in the creed and principles of your fathers, which make life peaceful, and its end happy, on no pretext whatever countenance works or converse that undermine one, and fritter away the other. But this is a subject on which I should never touch, were there not a great and melancholy difference between men having some religion, and others professing none at all. We may call the foregoing consistency, in a people who have no other meaning for that good old English word *wealth*—expressive of man’s highest and simplest wants—than the single one, money ; nor any other notion of *worth*, than as the medium

of telling them how much a man has. This latitude in a Yankee should surprise no one; since the only belligerent part of him is his tongue, in which, how much soever his other members may feel disposed to serve him, on all occasions of profit, still upon this, strange but natural to say, they are perfectly quiescent. (143)

American politicians become prematurely grey; from listening, I suppose, to so many long speeches. (68) This country is the only one in the world where laws are the most abundant, and last the shortest time: Massachusetts' acts alone, from 1780 to 1823, fill three stout folio volumes, which, in all probability, will vacate their seats, in the same brief space, for as many new members to take them. A committee of this legislature, after sitting some time, to alter and amend the constitution, in imitation of other states, so as to produce something new for their masters the mob to stare at and logic over, have just come to a close: one part of their labors is at least intelligible, namely, the printing bill, which for publishing their exploits, amounts to the *trifling* sum of \$150,000! N. B. The busy-bodies of State Legislatures are invariably *printers*. The pay of their brother wranglers in session, is \$3000 per diem, full \$1000 daily more than congress, so that talking in this state is somewhat expensive. This state, be it remembered, does not reach in extent more than a seventh part of any other, if we except New Hampshire, New Jersey, and the tittlebat one of Rhode Island, with Delaware and Connecticut. Their legislature, in a recent session, changed by law the names of upwards of 200 persons; among whom were fifty by the name of Smalley, shortened down to that of Small; no small business, certainly, for one bout. Said legislature, after stormy discussions upon the subject, have now concluded to sit as they please, with their hats on or off; and have voted themselves individually a selection of newspapers from any part of the Union, at the expense of the state. In the last sitting of the Massachusetts or Key-stone State Legislature, and a pretty *keystone* it has proved to be, there were two speakers elected and two parliaments in actual operation some time! a commotion ensued, and blood was spilt. However, as the American constitution declares, with a righteousnes befiting its people, that the majority shall rule, the Locofocos, Van Buren men, or mob party prevailed—always the case here, and will so continue, until events are ripe for another, and imperatively called-for state of things.

After the termination of this double parliament election, it being well known that a design had been entertained by the mob, to subvert the constitution, a resolution was introduced subsequently before the house, for inquiring into this treason against the commonwealth. Whereupon MacElwes, leader of the democrat or treasonable party therein, rose in his seat, and with the most consummate insolence told the whole house, that he had won over the troops to his purpose, and if they had been ordered to fire upon the rioters,

they would have turned and fired upon their officers, and therefore, he added, with increased effrontery, "I dare you to an inquiry." The resolution was consequently withdrawn, and the affair ended!

The fragrance of tea, (146) both in America and Canada, is much impaired and sometimes lost, by shopkeepers exposing it in the open chest, not confining it, as ours do, in covered canisters. Their usual way of smuggling this article into Canada, is by *fixing* small chests of hyson in barrels of salt. Green tea should be used with great caution in America, as its Canton suppliers of that article are known to substitute a spurious compound of the coarsest bohea, cunningly prepared, and made green by turmeric, indigo, and white lead; in exchange for Jonathan's commercial roguery in sending his own execrable coffee to Mocha, and bartering it for her immortal fruit; hence the trick by which he undersells us and others in that article. (146)—This disgraceful outrage upon private property (51) which has been described by history, who can fib upon occasion, as the concerted act of a whole people, when the sudden impulse of a few amongst the rabble, during a furtive moment of idleness at a tea-party in Boston—whose necks, after the transaction, were no sooner out of danger, than the number of claimants exceeded 100, though in reality under 20, who, disguised as Indians, destroyed, in three hours, 342 chests of tea. T. & E. Hutchinson, chief consigners of this tea, died in England; the former at Heavitree, near Exeter, in 1811, aged 71; the latter at Blurton Parsonage, Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1821, aged 81.—At this juncture the sectarians of Boston petitioned the Governor to dispense with the bands playing, when the troops marched to church on Sundays, as, setting aside being shocked by military music on the *Lord's day*, it disturbed them at their devotions: when, as afterwards came out, instead of worshipping their Maker, these pharisaical worthies were concocting rebellion. At this period may be dated the first public display of that subterfuge and cunning, for which their descendants have become so notorious. Though the cradle of their independence, this city is also the focus of political humbuggery, so well described in Cary's *Olive Branch*, which affords an instructive lesson on the feuds of their respective factions. After turning over the above-mentioned first leaves of revolution, seeing too that this was their only chance for escaping the halter (what great results often arise from small beginnings!)—these tea-destroyers repaired, in a body, to the house of Edes, the printer, in the narrow lane leading from Court Street to Brattle Street, and there partook of a bowl of punch, which was prepared by Benjamin Edes, then devil in the office, now or lately living at Bangor, Maine, who has possession of the identical bowl, of curious old China, and rivetted in many places. Punch was so general a beverage in those days, as to be customary for chapel-deacons to quaff in their vestries, (*id est*, because where clergymen assume their vestments.) "The Natural

History of the Bible," by Dr. Harris of this city, puts forth much pretension; there is, however, no originality about it, being borrowed from Dr. Hasselquist's *Voyages and Travels in the Levant and Holy Land*, London, 1766. The same applies to "Sacred Geography," by Dr. Parish, of Boston, which is nothing but a compilation from Eusebius and Jerome, Wells' *Historical Geography*, Calmet's *Dictionary*, and certain modern travels. The case is different with Robinson's *Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament*, compiled from Wahl's *Clavis Philologica*, printed at Andover, Massachusetts, 1825, which is a respectable and accurate performance.

At Roxburg, adjoining Boston. Mr. Elliott, (26) the ablest English missionary, labored in the ministry for sixty years. The bible which, with uncommon labor, he translated into the Indian tongue, was unfortunately done in that of the *Naties*, a tribe now no more. An event ascribed to the indiscriminate coition of the sexes, so notoriously the practice of the *Algonquins* in Lower Canada, and also of the *Mohawks*, from *moho* to eat, alias cannibals of America. Note: the mention of missionaries reminds me, that the most esteemed account of their labors, is to be found in T. Smith's *History and Origin of Missionary Societies*, London, 1824.

Boston, in 1638, had but two licensed inns, and upon a stranger entering either, he was sure to be followed by an officer, to see that he called for no more than he could carry soberly away. This city has just increased its own representatives to *fifty-six*, notwithstanding its already prodigious state legislature, nearly trebling that of congress. To guard against fire, no building can now be erected here, except a shed, unless it be of stone or brick, and covered in with slate or tile. The colony of Massachusetts Bay being a hard word, was in those times called the Boston colony. This Bostonian valuation of themselves (51) differs materially from that of their forefathers, who, when subject to England, and their places of public worship scarcely a third of what they now are, would commonly collect, after divine service on Sundays, from £1000 to £1300, upon an ordinary occasion of benevolence; such as firewood in winter for the necessitous poor. A place of public worship for the *insane*, has just been erected at Worcester, (159) in this state, called the Massachusetts Lunatic Chapel; and according to their own showing, is wonderfully successful; 130 regularly attend, but 200 can be accommodated. This direful affliction is making fearful progress in the States. A kindred society in Philadelphia has just started a magazine for the blind; each number consists of eight large pages, printed in raised type on parchment paper. Peopling their lunatic asylums is laid at the door of their strange and numerous theological doctrines, an excellent antidote to which is Moses Stuart's valuable commentary on the Hebrews, published at Andover, Massachusetts, 1827.

Walking down Broadway, a vehicle of this description passed me, (42) and was hailed by a handsomely dressed man of color, evidently a stranger. The driver pulled up, and descended to open the door, before discovering the complexion of his new fare; but the moment he did so, turned upon him with a volley of the foulest epithets, for presuming to a seat in the same coach with American gentlemen; and closed his onslaught of abuse, by divers lashes of his whip on the person of the stranger, very much to the satisfaction of the bystanders, and loud approval of his passengers. Such an act, in any part of Europe, would not only have endangered the personal safety of the actor, but been most severely punished by the authorities.

The sole business at Buffalo (a few write it *Buffaloe*) in which pet place of puff, gangs of forgers, forty strong, are apprehended (?)—or rather *detected*, which here does not imply the former—at a time, was shaving English travellers, as I presently saw, and had confirmed to me by residents; on a lack of whom they then turn round and shave one another. From the countless depredators of all sorts that have been lately unmasked here, and for its vilely immoral scenes too infamous to be named, I should hope, for the honor of human nature, that it will soon be known only as the city of desolation. On a recent occasion, all the constables of Lockport, neighboring Buffalo, were so implicated with the makers and passers of bad money, that they had to procure other officers to apprehend the delinquents. The king of their counterfeiters, Malborne Briggs, recently died in the States Prison, aged 75; of his eight sons, seven were constant inmates of the same abode; two only survive him. New York banks, with country ones as well, or foundations of sand, are notorious for these practices, 2 per cent. per month being their easiest shave. By an official inspection of *sixty-three* bank vaults, in the city and state of New York, they contained under a quarter of a million in specie; which, however, was considered so prodigious a sum as to merit public announcement. Their famous banks in Middlesex and at Watertown, by some oversight, were not included in this list; but luckily so for them, since the whole amount of the precious metals in their coffers, as came out afterwards, comprised *one dollar and a half* the former, and a small handful of *cents* only in the latter! When their bankers compute cents in pence currency, they allow 100 for 90 pence: one penny currency being equal to three-fifths of a penny sterling. Circumstances very like those of congress in 1780, who then issued two hundred million dollars in bills, which so depreciated their currency, as to make it stand at forty of paper to one of coin, which rapidly descending to a thousand for one! it dropt silently out of circulation. I have seen piles of this astounding issue, in the shape of \$50, \$10, and \$100 bills, but of no more value than the paper on which they were printed, and unanswerable evidence as to republican

honesty. One of these *rag* institutions has just contrived to cajole some London capitalists out of a loan for a million sterling, remitted in gold. A moonshine railroad was got up at Pittsburgh, not one foot of which has been, or was ever intended to be laid down, but elaborately specified by the printer and paper-maker, and a *confidential* agent despatched to England to dispose of shares; this he presently did to the tune of a million sterling; which emboldened him to double the fraud, by borrowing another million on the same valuable concern. This account is taken from their own writers, who so far from betraying any shame, or the shadow of reproof, hail it as a masterstroke of Yankee contrivance. Their acknowledged debt due to England for railroads and canals alone, touches upon \$200,000,000! Another agent of these sandy concerns, had no sooner got home from England, with £2,000,000 of her money, than himself and party originated the foulest aspersions against the land and its people—of those they had defrauded. Hence, how many thousands of my countrymen have bitter cause to regret their blind duliation of America, and to reproach themselves for the rash precipitancy of their confidence, in trusting their substance to these illustrious revivers of John Law's bubbles, projector-general to Louis XV. whose life and public humbugs, though interwoven with the private ones of that monarch, yet appeared separately at London, 1791, furnishing excellent lessons to the unwary, and warnings to swindlers. Be it known, that in this region of liberty (!!!) there is no law to reach, much less power to punish, the fraudulent and unjust debtor. Read the following observation by one of their own Republican authors (Bristed) which were published at New York during the time quoted: "America has profited in more ways than one by British capital; that is to say, has grown rich, not merely by the amount and length of credit which the merchants of Britain have given her, but also by her own numberless insolvents having made it a point of conscience, never to pay a single stiver to a British creditor. From the peace of 1783 to 1789, the British manufacturers did not receive *one-third* of the value of all the goods which they sold their American customers; and since the peace of 1812, up to the present hour, they have not received *one-fourth*. This horrible piracy upon British property is supported, if not created, by our system of state insolvent laws."

Who fostered these—in sooth buccaneering dealers as a people, and made them what they now are, a nation, but the British? one half of whose commercial trade being with England, we must regard the above-mentioned acknowledgments for her favors, as the genuine effervescence of republicanism; since every commonwealth that has flourished, from the deluge to nowabout, has more or less proved to be a mere *corpus vile* for ascertaining how far the force of ingratitude could go. This is glaringly exemplified amongst themselves, as regards their first debt of forty million dollars,

incurred during the revolutionary war, which, when the securities for said debt, mainly instrumental in effecting their independence, changed hands, became of so little value, from their refusal to provide a means for its discharge, as to realize but one shilling in the pound! The funding it afterwards, and graduating taxes for its liquidation, by the strenuous exertions of some half dozen honest men, headed by Washington, produced those political parties amongst them, which then and have ever since so agitated the country, that but one opinion can exist as to their ultimate result. A subject, I believe, alluded to, though but slightly, in Northmore's "Washington, or Liberty Restored, a poem in ten books," London, 1809. Hence we may learn, that a war with England, as they soon discovered in their dastardly one of 1812, would be any thing but profitable to the Americans; for, to go no deeper into the subject, if a British fleet were to blockade the ports of the south, and the delta of the Mississippi, what then would become of the staple productions of the Carolinas, with those of Virginia, or the cotton and sugar grown in the Mississippian vallies?—Note: the late Mississippi Legislature discovered that the "Literary Fund" of the State, amounting to \$170,000, could neither be found nor accounted for when wanted. The money had certainly disappeared, but to ascertain whither it had gone, baffled all the authorities to discover. This sort of mystery, varied in magnitude, is of frequent occurrence through the whole of the states.

Although the announcement of a hundred broken banks at a time is not unfrequent, (54) still I do not remember to have seen a single English paper comment on or even notice the subject; but if a minor bank of ours close its doors, the journals of Columbia are loud and virulent on the news, as if a national bankruptcy were at hand, though said bank may ultimately pay all demands, but of which circumstance Jonathan, as it's no part of his system, takes no notice. Of all the New York city banks, the Manhattan is the firmest; and why? because worked with British capital, the Earl of Caernarvon being the principal proprietor. Their own interest should at least make Yankees grateful, but no, you can't find this rule in their arithmetic—for when they are honest, and pay John Bull his borrowed capital, they lose sight altogether of allowing him 6 per cent. for it, whilst making at least *thirty* for themselves. The annual amount of *taxes* levied by the corporation of New York on its various companies, of which the bankers pay one half, is \$100,000 annually. The main difference of a bank failure in England, and one in the States, is this,—the former declares a dividend, and often pays in full; but the latter does neither; whilst its notes are pounced on by brokers as a profitable means for shaving. Note: the announcement of a fraudulent bank is as common as an insolvent one; indeed the latter generally implies the former, and therefore creates no surpris. The most expert shaver in this

city, as appeared on a late trial there, is Temple Fay, of Wall Street, who (having no fear of Dr. Lodor's book before his eyes entitled "An Alarum to Usurers," 1584, and often fetching £27,) on loaning \$7000 to a builder, modestly charged him \$6694 for doing so. New Yorkers try to persuade themselves that their Wall Street originated the common expression, when a man has ruined himself, "*He's gone to the wall.*"

Most of their leading journals have a particular column set apart under the head "*Counterfeiters*" for announcing the doings of their worthies in the base metal and spurious paper line. *One thousand* counterfeit sovereigns, manufactured in New York, have been offered, at one time, for sale in Wall Street. In reality, the greatest check upon individual paper money, is the fear of forgery. Thus a pretty warm, but over-reaching tradesman here, putting out this sort of currency, nicknamed *shin-plasters*, was nearly ruined by an over-issue of the contraband article. In this they do but imitate the ancients, professing much admiration when quoting them for evil, as, according to Solon, many Grecian cities adulterated their coins. Dion Cassius relates of the Emperor Caracalla, that for gold and silver he put forth brass and leaden coins, cased with gold or silver to conceal the fraud; for which he was indebted to Ithonus, son of Deucalon king of Thessaly, who first discovered the infusion of metals and coining money; whilst others ascribe it to Numa Pompilius, successor of Romulus, who it is certain first impressed coins with an image of himself, in substitution for bits of leather and pieces of wood, then the current money of the country. This *gentleman*, an appellation befitting him much better than many of his successors, also added January and February to the year, until then consisting but of ten months. Forged bank notes were circulated in China, long before paper-making was known in Europe. One insolvent house at New York paid \$150,000 extra shaving interest, in its last year of business, exclusive of the regular 7 per cent. the legal interest in this state, as 10 is in that of Louisiana and some others; but in China, by all writers esteemed as a wise and politic people, it varies from 12 to 18 per cent. A notary of any practice here, made \$100 a day by protesting bills, during the foregoing revulsion of things, a good deal aggravated by the general government, calling itself the only free one upon earth, demanding specie from its debtors, and paying its liabilities in depreciated bank paper. During these times, the keepers of hotels gave change for bank bills, in their own notes, as low as sixpence, payable in edibles or drinkables to the bearers on demand. By a tacit agreement, the presenter of a bad one, as a check upon forgery, paid three times its alleged value, or was compelled to drink a glass of salt water. Similar issues were made during last war, and is a favorite Yankee mode of extracting fortunes from the pockets of the people. The very barbers now have

their shin-plasters, which are thus worded, "*This is good for a shave.*"

In no country of the world, have forgery and coining made such rapid strides, as in this one, and must continue to do so, whilst the inadequacy of their punishment is a premium on the offence; being a paltry fine of dollars for the latter, and an imprisonment of some short duration on the former. Bicknell's Commercial Detector is uniformly a safe guide, but so systematic are fraudulent practices become in New York, that a large edition of a "Counterfeit Detector" has been got up by a company of swindlers, in which certain institutions, representing of course their own, are therein entered as good and solvent; so that, by way of *avant courier*, when their paper is presented, it may, through this nefarious stratagem, be received without suspicion. History of the Buccaneers of America, chips from the same block as the preceding worthies, translated from the Dutch, and first appearing at London in 1684, was written by one of the gang named Esquemaling.

Abolition of imprisonment for debt, (54) or Lynch law in the judgment seat,—in other words giving to one man by robbing another,—does not prevail in Canada; and if we are to judge from its effects in the States, 'tis to be hoped that it never will; for the mob, who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose, by innovation, do not, happily for all, domineer in this country; but a merciful enactment, comprehending all its proposed advantages, with none of its glaring inconsistencies, does, entitled "*On the limits,*" which answer to our rules of the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons. Millions of debt are annually sponged out in America, by the operation of her insolvent laws, without the sponger being at all relieved from his embarrassments, or the country itself in a better condition: this always has been and ever will be the result, when the relief afforded is grounded on injustice. I never knew a case, nor heard of any one that did, wherein a man improved either his circumstances or his reputation, by passing through the Insolvent Court, technically called *whitewashing himself*. But as if this were not enough against the simple and confiding creditor, for the most part ruined by these speculative enactments, imprisonment for debt is now abolished through the Union. But this does not extend to foreigners coming in or settling amongst them, which shows the real selfishness and character of the measure. Prisons were never erected for honest men, and the debtor who is really so, need not remain in one a single hour: though the fashion now is, to legislate for, and to hear but one side—accordingly the debtor is, beyond all comparison, an injured man, and the creditor, as inferentially an overreaching one. As the minds of men, from the spread of demoralizing principles, are now constituted, remove a fear of the law or the dread of a prison, from before their eyes, and how many, think ye, would pay a just debt, or avoid running into one?

Congress—amongst whom it is now expected that there will be less talking and more doing, as the brandy shops under their capitol are about breaking up—are projecting laws to restrict the sale of lands to actual settlers. During their last extra session of six months, in which they did little or nothing else but talk to and at one another, the members must have made a good thing of it, at eight dollars a day each for wages, besides eight dollars for every twenty miles, going and coming from their respective homes; many, under this head alone, received 500 dollars, when the actual cost to themselves did not exceed *thirty*. Two of those honorable legislators, in aforesaid session, repairing one day to their duties at the capitol, met another, in Pennsylvania Avenue, attempting the same object, but so overloaded with *juleps* of the morning, as to stagger under the weight of them; when taking him into a tavern, one treated him to an extra julep, whilst the other wafered a sheet of foolscap on his back, which, on toddling into the avenue, exhibited in two inch characters, the placard of "*Damaged Goods.*"

Rumor and puff are loud in their report of the successful, but never deign a glance on the ruined speculator, of whom there are heart-rending evidences all over the Union; led off by the failure of some of the first houses in New Orleans, for an amount exceeding \$120,000,000; which is nearly doubled in New York, including, amongst others, 28 land companies for as many millions. They are now combining all their energies to relieve themselves from this disaster, by saddling it upon others; John Bull, as usual, having been already favored with seven millions sterling, with a glimpse, in the back-ground, of still further indulgence. There appears to be little of that nice sense of integrity here, which distinguishes the mercantile transactions of other countries; if we except a few honest merchants at New York, who, it is well known, were actually obliged to ship their specie payments, for merchandize bought of England, stealthily by night, that they might not be stopt by the authorities, or seized on by the mob. Englishmen begin to cool down, and time that they should, in their admiration of republics; having already leaped 54 millions to the Columbian immaculates, farther ahead, without a chance of seeing principal or interest again; saying nothing of their *honest* Don ones in the Peninsula, besides a few other worthies, of the *vox populi* order, elsewhere.

Just before the preceding outbreak in their commercial world, that a babe might have foreseen, and of which not a few, more long-headed than the rest, availed themselves, a Scotchman made \$75,000 by a Prairie spec. in Illinois, and Mr. Whitney \$500,000 for some land on the west side of Fox River, opposite to Green Bay, previously costing him *twenty dollars*! Thenabout Mr. Baring received half a million dollars for lands in Pennsylvania, which shortly before he had offered in vain for \$6000. Foreigners may hold property in

this state, without relinquishing allegiance to their own country, or changing their residence. This is, or was the same in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. As a set-off to those land-selling wonders, a man down-east, it is said, gave another a dollar an acre to take a township off his hands; and as a further inducement, threw in two mountains, four rivers, six ponds, and ten swamps. The reader will doubtless construe this flimflam in another way to what he would that of a Persian grammar, with a Vocabulary in English and Persian, to be regulated by the Persian character, published at Bath, 1776, without a Persian character being in the whole book! Certainly a new way of teaching a thing; comparable to the novel term for paternal instruction, in Hilder's *Conjugal Counsel*, composed expressly for the use of his own children.

When looking in upon the New York state legislature, then in session at Albany, I was quite amused at the zeal with which they copied the forms and usages of the British Parliament; which, at any other time, they as zealously affect to despise. Sam Swipes, retailer of gin-sling and hot toddy, is no sooner legerdemained to a seat within its capitol—*capitol!*—than he is metamorphosed into the Honorable Samuel Swipes, Esquire, Senator, Magistrate, and Merchant. In the same way, Tim Pill, dispenser of drugs by the scruple, from out a store almost reaching one dollar stock, on being becapitoted, thenceforward becomes the Honorable and *Learned* Doctor Timothy Pill, *Esquire*, Physician, Accoucheur-Extraordinaire, and Member of all the principal medico-chirurgico societies in—America! despite his never having seen a college, even a Yankee one, save its outside walls; nor knowing his own language, let alone any other. But as quackery in every thing rides rampant in the States, we must wonder at nothing short of deity and miracle. The sovereign people of Yankee-land, have carried the theatrical *encore* into their legislative assemblies; a Mr. Chilton, of Vicksburgh, after making a late speech in the Missouri legislature, was obliged to repeat it, by command of their majesties the mob, then crowding its capitol,—a name steeped in blood, as its derivation from *Caput Toli* or *head of Tulus* will show. Upon digging the foundations of this vast edifice at Rome, the head of a man named *Tulus* was found, which on exposure to the air, bled profusely at the nose, though interred many years. From this circumstance the building took its name. It was erected by Tarquinius Superbus, a monster who, to attain sovereign power, murdered his father-in-law, abetted by his wife Tullia, a she-wolf, who drove in her chariot over the bleeding body of her father! and destroyed her first husband to marry this his brother Tarquinius, who had previously murdered his own wife, the younger sister of Tullia, to obtain the same end! Facts that must render the name of Capitol odious in the sight of every one having a particle of filial reverence in his

nature. Besides which, its application to a building for legislative or forensic purposes, is furthermore improper, inasmuch as it was originally dedicated to the service of the gods, having within its walls three distinct temples to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva.

A journeyman printer in Mr. Poulson's office, Philadelphia, is a striking instance of this versatility of American character and employment. (68) When of age, he left it to become stage-driver, and afterwards a pedlar. He next turned schoolmaster in New Jersey, subsequently blustered as captain of a Duck River sloop; then ultimately resumed his occupation at the press. In 1835 he was officiating as a methodist preacher in Virginia; and soon after became a teacher of Poonah painting and penmanship at Pittsburgh. His next start was that of doctor of physic, practising the Thompsonian system of medicine in Guernsey, Ohio. To this freak succeeded the editorship of a paper in Kentucky; which, in its turn, gave way to the superintendance of a ladies' school at Louisville: finally, settling down as a farmer, he is now figuring in the State of Tennessee as a politician, and ranting in its legislature on the usual topics of that character. Their eminent Judge Lewis, of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, originally a journeyman printer, is not less distinguished for the diversity of his former avocations. His adventures have travelled far and wide, when a Yankee pedlar or broken down seller of patent ploughs, wooden broad axes, ditto nutmegs, birch tea, horn gun flints, and cuckoo clocks. Most of those clocks (93) as a lure, were ornamented with a cuckoo; hence the name; the silliest of all birds of passage, not even excepting the Booby, which arriving amongst us the beginning of April, the first of that month is therefore called *fools'-day*. See another account in my Manual of Orthoepy, page 4. By the way, this bird is so foolish as not to have an exclusive nest; ergo the word *cuckold* as applied to those men whose wives are untrue.

These courts (164) have as repeatedly decided also, that their coachmen are equally responsible for their own conduct to the passengers; a hint that I trust will not be lost upon these independent Jehus. A friend perchance entering the Supreme Court at Buffalo, found three odd-looking men in plain clothes, bandying one another as counsellors and barristers, addressing simultaneously two others, alike distinguished, sitting cross-legged, in a free pot-house loll, at a neck-and-shoulder elevation above them, whom they dignified by the name of judges. One of these barrister counsellors, with a voice of the Niagara-Fall order, insisting on his own case taking precedence, the aforesaid personages denominated judges, first fortifying themselves with a liberal supply of tobacco, conjointly assented, in the new term—so at least to every European bench—of "*Hold on.*" If at any time attempting to amend those outrages on the decencies of decorum by an overstrained assumption of simplicity and mildness, the veriest dolt presently detects it as sheer affectation; too

much in character of Pap with the Hatchet, or doing a civil thing in an uncivil manner. This sort of gentry would have had but a short time of it in the empire of Peter the Great, who, when in London, said that he was not aware of having more than four lawyers in his dominions, and when he got home it was his intention to hang two of them.—Taylor's Law Glossary of the Latin and other languages interspersed in Blackstone's Commentaries, appearing in London shortly since, is a very excellent performance, and especially adapted for those not in the profession.

In addition to these countless groceries, or rather groggeries, (75) the town and country abound in private ones, at which spirits are sold in tin tubes, by the foot, to evade the license; a yard and a half being considered a proper dose for a soaker. These demoralizing results from intoxication (75) more direful here than in any other country, owe their existence to the American's substitution of distilled for fermented liquors. In the foregoing places, segars, the *ecce signum* of a Yankee, are known by the name of *tapes*: those from Havanna were introduced circa 1769. American temperance pamphlets are imported into England, at the instance of Mr. Buckingham, duty free. There is a prodigious hue and cry amongst these people, intermingled with many gettings up for effect. Public pledgers of liquor abstinence, or according to their own phrase, *Tectotallers*, are continually detected as private tipplers of strong waters: besides an inveterate habit of calling things by their wrong name. Thus calling for beer, when they mean cordials; and supplying themselves with gin and brandy, under the soubriquet of cider or wine: whilst the grocer, alias keeper of a bar, hands to his temperance customers a preparation of whiskey punch or St. Croix rum, concealed by the cognomen of Malaga or Madeira. The temperance medals worn by these worthies, supposed gifts from the society, are veritabily bought by themselves at sixpence each. Certain sage New York temperance leaders contemplate putting a stop there to boys playing at marbles, because tending, say they, to a love of gaming! Clear-eyed and profound originals! every whit as much so as those clever, but never tell us how they do it historians, who set fire to marble buildings, and burn down stone walls. They will, in the end, find this to be a mistake very similar to that of their New England ancestors, about blackbirds—that they destroyed their corn; which brought on their speedy destruction: whereupon a species of worm, the chief food of said birds, sprang up in such quantities, as to do much greater damage to their grass, than had ever before been done to their corn. The French, Italians, and Germans are not given to intemperance; and why? Simply, that their respective governments carefully provide places of rational amusement for the people. The Americo-Germans—requiring, formerly, from the Philadelphians, of those amongst them keeping stores, that they should write the names of their

firms and trades in German and English—though seldom attacked by satire, do not entirely escape it, for when, during Adams' struggle with Jackson, some one, to injure him with his Pennsylvanian electors, set up a report that he had married a daughter of George III. and he was about to contradict it, a friend said "No; you don't know these people; they believe all things, and unbelieve nothing. Let them suppose that you married a daughter of George III.; but be sure to add, that Jackson married two."

When teetotalism (properly teatotalism, meaning a beverage weak and simple as tea) appeared at New York, where every thing new is tiptop for the day, and was first broached amongst its laborers, who were accustomed, in hot weather, to dilute their drinking water with a slight mixture of spirit, to divest it of danger—on becoming converts to the new doctrine, which wholly forbade it, many fell victims to their conversion. Teatotalism thereupon fell into disrepute. Sixteen in one day have been seen to drop down dead in the streets of New York, from drinking cold water in the hot season. Bad well and other water predominate in America, and doubtless originate many of those diseases to which its inhabitants are liable. The water of New York I found so intolerable, as to produce commotions within me threatening a revolution: and yet, such is the cupidity of its people, that notwithstanding pretty good may be brought, at no great expense, from a few miles beyond the city, still it is not done, though talked about, but this costs nothing. There is only one tolerable well in the whole town (Pearl Street), from which, with a draught of but three feet water, hundreds of hogsheads may be drawn at a time, without abating that depth. The water of the Mississippi, on its junction with the Missouri, becomes so muddy, that a sediment of one inch is contained in a half pint tumbler! nevertheless it is considered salubrious and well flavored, very cool at the warmest season of the year, and may be drunk without danger in a state of perspiration. Vide Joutel's Voyage to the Mississippi, London, 1714: likewise Ogilby's folio work, appearing in 1671, and entitled "America." Schoolcraft's Travels to the Source of the Mississippi River, and his view of the Lead Mines of Missouri, one published in Albany, the other at New York, should be taken up in the same way that the answer given by Dr. Johnson to Mr. Boswell implies, on being asked whether he should read Duhalde's History of China,—“Why yes, as one reads such a book: that is to say, consult it.”

The Mississippi water differs materially from that of the Caribbean Sea, which is so transparent, that fish and coral, tufts and thickets of sea weed, may be discerned at a depth of sixty fathoms; further shown in O'Reilly's Voyage to Davis's Straits, in the summer of 1817, that a certain reviewer, not over merciful in his denunciations, is pleased to pronounce "One of the most barefaced

attempts at imposition which has occurred to *us* in the whole course of *our* literary labors."

Their method of creating a property in hotels of the first class, would be deemed extraordinary in any other country. Thus, as may be exemplified of Holt's seven-story folly, (57) a sort of club erect a sumptuous edifice, ostensibly at their own, but actually at other people's expense; which furnishing splendidly in the same way, throw it open for a season, paying nobody the while; then become insolvent, and with apparent fair-dealing, bring all to the hammer: but contrive, a word well understood here, that a confederate shall not only buy, but that too at a song, and so realize an estate at a fraction of its value. Holt's cost, building and furnishing, £300,000, but on his failure shortly after opening, sold in one lot, for less than £60,000. Hence the prevalence of these Mammoth caravansaries: taverns being the handsomest buildings in America, and their chapels usually of the barnstable order, garishly white within, and glaringly red without, excepting those of the Baptists, which exhibit the large and lofty attributes of the English church. The Astor hotel, an exception to the foregoing rule, just completed by the millionaire of that name, (225) though said to take \$1000 daily, is not a hit; though the shop part only of the building produces a rental of \$36,000 a year: steam power in this large concern draws 10,000 gallons of water per day, distributing it to all parts of the house; besides performing culinary operations, it washes and irons the linen, is chambermaid, coffee grinder, scullion wench, and boots—performed by Avery's Rotatory Engine, using \$1 of fuel every 12 hours. Lighting up the house with gas costs \$500 monthly. This entire establishment has been sold, it is said, by Mr. Astor, to his son, for *one dollar*, a kind of sale not unfrequent here, but unacknowledged by the French law. Rush-ton, the sodaist, for a shop only on its basement, pays the *small* rent, or people's tax, of \$2000 annually: a subject well illustrated in the Cromwell æra, which levied yearly on the people, seven times more taxes than they had ever paid before; and as strikingly exhibited in ancient Rome, where the expense of living was ten times greater than in modern London; whilst one of its most noted cut-throats and robbers, miscalled heroes and conquerors, had to pay its fraternising citizens, for the land only whereon to build his house, the *conscionable* sum of £400,000!

Remuneration to parliamentary members, previously rescinded by our sovereigns, was restored under Cromwell, each of its then 516 members receiving £4 weekly during session, which, after being *purged* by Colonel Pride, who had at one time been drayman to a brewery, went by the name of "*Colonel Pride's dray horses*." The songs and epigrams against the rump parliament of this usurper, forming two volumes, were the production of Alexander

Brome, the poetic loyalist of that period. The term *rump*, the origin of their majesties the mob, became subsequently an object of their derision, by burning *rumps of beef*, suspended by chains from a gallows. He who may chance to have any qualms upon this subject, should read Walker's History of Independence, supposed author of the opprobrious nickname of "The Rump," who having lost a large fortune in what he imagined to be constitutional liberty, is therefore an unsuspecting chronicler of its acts; and he will then, I conjecture, not have the veriest particle of that qualm left. Those desirous of obtaining information on the party term *Roundheads*, may do so by consulting "An exact Description of a Roundhead and of a Longhead Shag-poll," London, 1642, with divers similar pamphlets in the British Museum. *Les Gueux*, or the *Beggars*, was the name assigned to or assumed by the first revolutionists of Holland: of the same character as the *Lazaroni*, or leprous beggars of Naples. The Protestants of France had at first many names, which ultimately settled down to that of *Huguenots*, from hiding themselves in secret places, and appearing at night, like King Hugo, the renowned hobgoblin of France. See another account in Manual of Orthoepy, page 33. The two terms coined in the demoniacal French revolution of 1790, were *Aristocrates*, the wealthy and powerful, and *Sans-culottes*, or the poor and needy.

Jonathan would not have effected his independence but for the assistance of Louis of France, which he tendered not out of any regard for him, but to injure England; and bitterly he paid for his treachery towards her, by afterwards losing his own life on the scaffold, and deluging Europe with such scenes of blood and horror, that their very retrospection makes one shudder. The lives of the prominent characters in this dire catastrophe, were published in London, and subsequently at Paris, but as the promoters of anarchies and treasons in that Messalinian city were not yet sufficiently glutted with the atrocities of the past, but lay couchant in their lair for re-enacting them hereafter—were very quickly suppressed, because coming *too near the bush*.

Further notice of these matters is to be found in Petit's "Discovery of the Villanies practised by the Fanatics in the Reformation of England," London, 1683; also in Phillips' "Satire against Hypocrites," appearing there in 1656; with Torshall's "Hypocrisy discovered and cured," and, much about the same date, "Modern Policies taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and others," a biting sarcasm by Archbishop Sancroft, against Oliver Cromwell; whose followers were in the practice of baptizing horses and pigs in the name of the Trinity, yet sang psalms when on the march. The jest of that period was, that the reformation was now a thorough one in England, since our very horses went to church! Mental aberrations of the most blasphemous nature leagued themselves with the atrocities of the rebel and the robber.

The main source of enjoyment amongst the royalists, during this temporary success of their enemies, and suppression of all public amusements, was derived from Hilton's Catch that catch can, being a choice poetical collection for few and many voices. A curious list of Cromwell's commanders, down to the very subalterns, may be seen in Sprigge's *Anglia Rediviva*, 1647. A strange fatality appears to have directed Charles I. and his ministers, when fearing the presence of such unquiet spirits in that distant colony, they prevented the departure of eight vessels in the Thames, on the point of sailing for our North American possessions, freighted with Cromwell, Haslerigge, Pym, and Hampden, with all the other revolutionists who afterwards deluged the country in blood, and ultimately stained their hands with the king's. It is not publicly known that Cromwell at one time contemplated an alliance with a branch of the noble and remarkable family De Medici, the best account of whom is to be found in Tenhove's *Memoirs* of that house, with Sir R. Clayton's observations, published at Bath in 1797. The *Secret History* of this house, by Varillas, was translated and published by Spence in 1686.—Killing no Murder, by Col. Titus, reading which so embittered the latter days of Cromwell, is in the fourth volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*.

In effect, the innumerable acts of iron-hearted rule, under the prostituted terms of liberty and freedom, that persecuted the people, explains the eagerness with which they welcomed the return of their ancient kings. On demolishing the bastille by Parisian *sans culottes*, which played a prominent part in their excitement, some eight or nine prisoners were found therein; but on the downfall of Napoleon, the god of their idolatry, 50,000 political ones were discovered in the various prisons of France. Another of this their demigod's acts is not publicly known, and if by any chance happening to be so, it is thereupon bounced down or whitewashed by his dupes; namely, during the enforcement of his Berlin and Milan decrees against the trade of England, whilst publicly hanging persons apprehended for infringing them, he secretly granted licenses to others for smuggling British merchandize into France, at the *small* private profit of 33 per cent. to *himself!* On the commencement of the Russian campaign in 1812, the treasure thus amassed, and deposited in the vaults of the Tuilleries, amounted to the enormous sum of *sixteen millions sterling!* (261)

A former resident in New Orleans (139) told me, that two things there from their frequency ceased to surprise him; namely, upon getting up in the morning, discovering, in the hotel where he boarded, a man dead in his bed; and on going out early, another lying murdered in the street! In this abandoned city, (101) its public amusements, especially the race-course, commonly taking \$7000 a day admission money, are in full operation on Sundays; whilst the gambling-houses and theatres are thrown open at night.

The former of these houses being regularly licensed, now produce in ordinary seasons, \$100,090 yearly to the city revenues. The first of November is here the same as the first of May in New York, a general moving and renewal of lease-day, from being a commencement of the business year. A New Orleans winter is but summer slightly modified elsewhere; insomuch that the heat of the earth, especially after rain, will throw up steam as from a boiling cauldron. This city particularly, but Columbia generally, is cried up as being the favored spot for rewarding the enterprising and enriching the industrious; whatever this may have been formerly, it is far from being the fact now, inasmuch that for every man of bare competence in America, you shall count score upon score of absolute wealthy ones in England: not of course to be found in Stoddart's Sketches of Louisiana, published at Philadelphia, or in Underhill's News from America, 1638. Note: New Orleans being the great port to the Mississippi, is the key to 22,000 miles of river navigation. The servants in its recently-erected New Orleans Hotel, sixty-eight in number, are all from Scotland: catch a Yankee in this capacity if you can. One thousand per day is the average amount of visitors to each of the three principal eating-houses of New York: whose much talked of Parade (29) is their old Potter's Field, where no less than 50,000 victims to the yellow fever, or as they call it, *Yellow Jack*, and others dying without the means of burial, have been interred; and was so appropriated until very lately: their dust and ashes are now kneaded into bricks and mortar, mingling in edifices of the most costly order, and their resting place become the finest pleasure ground of the city. At no very great distance is Capt. Randall's estate, founder of "The Sailor's Snug Harbor," in consequence of accidentally killing one of his men by the blow of a stick; it already produces \$50,000 a year, with the certainty of a large and speedy increase.

Eccentricism is here beginning to put forth its blossoms, as in other countries; its last bud in the small way was George Yeorgain, a journeyman saddler near Charlottesville, Virginia, sole tenant of a small cottage, into which he would not suffer any one to enter but himself; and latterly, could never be induced to leave until nightfall, to procure his necessary supplies. Being invisible for some days, the authorities obtained entrance by force, and found him dead. Upon a diligent search within the cellar, and certain other places in his cottage, they discovered secreted in broken pots, patty-pans, and pie-dishes, eleven thousand dollars in silver. Had this sum been out at interest, it would have doubled itself in less than ten years, at the rate which money obtains here; a proof of the folly in such sort of hoardings, besides the risk of loss and robbery. About the same period died at Louisville, John Jenkins, a decrepit beggar, aged 77. (140) Stitched beneath patches laid on all over his coat and vest, were found \$3485 in bank bills. This must

have been a master-hand in his vocation, a wonderfully cute Yankee, to have drawn so largely from the pockets of his countrymen, nationally lax interpreters of *meum et tuum*, giving not being an article in which they much delight to dabble, unless upon the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a herring. Houses of receptacle for the destitute mendicants, in no way connected with the city alms or workhouse—requiring a disbursement of \$240,000 yearly!—outheroding similar in our St. Giles', are daily coming under the surveillance of the New York police, who visited one in Cross-street the other day, tenanted by 72 women, 65 men, and 135 children! Whilst in the wealthy and affluent city of Philadelphia, twelve persons, in last fall, died of actual starvation. Nothing surprised me more than the fact of workhouses in America, (42) because the advocates amongst my countrymen for this Utopian region, denied that there were any such institutions here, for that its inhabitants never needed them. There are many benevolent institutions in New York, and much misapplication of their funds, as that of the "Female Assistance Society," two-thirds of whose are absorbed by the managers. From a late decision of the authorities, in the matter of the British barque *Chieftain*, it appears that any captain of a foreign vessel landing paupers in the city, and leaving them chargeable thereon, is liable to a penalty of \$75 per head. This was the suggestion of a Hoboken mynheer, doubtless moved by the same lever which prompted his countrymen, the Dutch, in former times, to sell ammunition and provisions at an exorbitant price, to the inhabitants of a town besieged by one of their armies; resolved, if they could not conquer them, to realize at least a profit from their necessities.

It is alike fallacious to talk of their respect for the laws, or that of the congregated operatives from other countries; too many of whom are known to have fled thither for having previously broken those of their own. Accordingly, on the election to civic or other offices, amongst those free and enlightened citizens, the parties intending to succeed, have only to provide, as they undeniably do, bands of low Irish, with plenty of whiskey and bludgeons, and the affair is thereupon accomplished. And notwithstanding General Jackson's boast, which, when uttered by such men, may always be interpreted the other way, that "Executive patronage must not be brought into conflict with freedom of election," still it is notoriously otherwise, and that of the most *secret*, as well as audacious kind, all over the States, on the eve of a general or other election.

These vestiges of early occupation (98 et 265) Jonathan has recently found out—Query, in manner of his patents, (26) nine-tenths whereof being borrowed from those of other countries, to which they cleverly add a rider on the same ingenious principle as the fifth wheel to a coach?—to be the remains of Hebrew temples, built by no less personages than the lost tribes of Israel, which have

so baffled the researches of that ancient race, with those of every other as well, to discover: but no sooner does Jonathan take the matter in hand, than presto! it is no longer a mystery, but, to him, plain as that America is the finest country in the universe, and her people the cleverest upon earth. The foregoing scrap, set afloat by the Hebrew journalist Noah—certainly no chicken, as if I mistake not,* he published *Dissertations on the English language* at Boston, in 1789, which, at first, had some influence in England, from the catch-title *Doctor* being attached to his name—the same that calls Addison a ninny in comparison to the Yankee writer Willis, (30)—which he launches as a new idea, is certainly not so, as it was entertained by some of the first settlers; and engendered much of that spiritual intolerance for which they were so remarkable. It was early adopted also by certain New England ministers, and upheld in a treatise by one Thorowgood, entitled "*Jews in America*," published at London in 1650; succeeded in 1652, by a well-written 4to. reprobating it, called "*Americans no Jews*," followed by Adair's *History of the American Indians*; whilst W. Penn, the quaker, and some rather eminent writers in their day, have likewise been induced to countenance the speculation. When the above-mentioned Major Noah was elected sheriff, (194) on the periodical return of the yellow fever, the *Christians* of New York ascribed this visitation to the cause of his election. If in the above passage, or any succeeding one, the reader may think me rather hard upon the Jews, let said dissentient but confine himself to the use of any article in the manufacture of which they have any share, and I will pledge my existence, that he will then wish them, aye, and twenty times a day too, at the bottom of the river Styx.

Mr. Lemoin, of *Stark* county, Ohio, a learned pundit in the star-gazing line, scorning second fiddle in the gossip-shop of novelty, has just propounded a theory upsetting that of Newton and Copernicus: insisting that the earth does not move round the sun, but has a centre of her own outside thereof; and is the gyrating mistress of her own seasons. The very elaborate detail of an ancient city, something older than the hills, a little younger than the moon, with which the American papers have of late been so brimfull, turns out, notwithstanding much profundity lavished upon the occasion, to be all fudge. The knavish invention, as I all along suspected, of some Yankee land-jobber, who, for once, has been most righteously rewarded, by himself falling a victim, where he intended victimising others. A sage seer of the Lemoin fraternity, has undertaken to enlighten mankind, by making them acquainted with what no one has yet found out since the flood—videlicet, he will tell them from whence the wind comes, and whither it goeth; so that any sea captain may know a storm half a thousand miles off, and catch

* As some maintain Major Noah and *Dr. Noah* Webster to be one and the same.

enough of that article to get out of harm's way ; and a prudent farmer procure as much rain, and at all seasons, as his fields or cabbages may require ! The name of this miracle of wisdom, who promises these wonders, is Professor Espy, and his whereabouts at the corner of Eighth and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Surely this soph is the same, or a near relative, that published a book some time since at Pittsburgh, seriously proposing to make steam engines move all winter, by bottling up the heat of the sun in great reservoirs during summer.

A new coinage of dollars has lately issued from the mint at Philadelphia, bearing on one side, seated upon a rock, a doughty full-length figure of liberty, with a pole and nightcap in one hand, and her other resting on an American shield, looking, from Yankeeism in the arts, as if just loppus'd up the kitchen stairs, or trapes'd down the attic ones ; the obverse side has a flying eagle, encircled by 26 stars, as representatives of the States now comprising the Union ; the thirteen emblematic of their old ones, being larger than those intended for the new. Its alloy is greater than in any other money ; notwithstanding the idle boast of deriving no profit from their coinage, and though their law says it shall be the purest : but making laws in America is the easiest thing imaginable, keeping them is the difficulty. Whilst the Spanish coins, as used here, are the purest silver, save those of her revolted provinces,—after scenes of the most atrocious character, revived at intervals to keep their hands in, now the Republic of Columbia—which, remarkably though naturally enough, are as spurious. No Spanish dollar is seen or circulates here, as in New South Wales, known by the soubriquet of dumps and *holey* dollars ; id est, a round piece, the size of a shilling, is punched out of the centre, which has the cognomen of dump, whilst the circumference is called the *holey* dollar. I wonder Master Jonathan didn't change the bald eagle for a turkey, in this his new coinage ; the former not being a native of the soil, whilst the latter one is, besides being, in many respects, a better featherer of the two : but, upon reflection, I feel inclined to abandon my surprise, and approve his election for its consistency ; since every ornithologist well knows, that the first-mentioned bird has a bad moral character ; is notorious for living dishonestly, and by the use of his wits ; at all times poor, an arrant coward, and the filthiest of his race.

Platina has been suggested, and it is thought will be admitted in their coinage : it comes from *plata* (silver) because resembling that metal, and is the heaviest body known, its density being 21, whilst even gold is but 19, and silver only 10. It resists all weathers better than the latter metals. First discovered in 1737. Its value is one-third part of gold, and five times of silver.—Massachusetts coined the first money in 1652 ; all the pieces had a double ring, with a tree, and the inscription “Massachusetts” in the centre of

one side, and the words "*New England*," accompanied by the year of our Lord, on that of the other. The same date was continued upon all that was struck for thirty years after, so that, although there is a variety of dies, it is impossible to determine the year of their issue. The silver coin that Elizabeth allowed the East India merchants to send thither, exciting much attention in the monied world, is represented by a plate in Violet's "*Appeal to Cæsar*," London, 1660.

The pilotage of New York—which, more or less, imports from and exports to 63 foreign countries—comprises sixty members, and eight pilot boats; and, together with their connecting links, arrogate a better knowledge of maritime affairs than any other people upon earth. Each of them, in turn, is compelled, *it is said*, to remain stationary for a limited time off Sandy Hook, under a fine of \$35. (Query, was it ever enforced?) A new ship channel has been found, leading over the bar into the bay of New York, saving four miles of the distance, and allowing an entrance and departure from the port, during the prevalence of winds hitherto forbidding both. Their national flag, called by our seamen the *Goose and Gridiron*, and which they so idolize as supreme over others, has very little to do with originality, and still fewer claims on our admiration; since no one can behold it, without being reminded of Jersey jackets or check-shirts: it has no addition to its original 13 stripes, but is now spangled with 26 stars. Their naval buttons have the impress of an eagle with an anchor in its claws; an assumed emblem showing their inordinate conceit—on which, however, the real one has no kind of restraint. Cockswains, by the mealy-mouthed, and those ignorant of its short enunciation, are called *Rooster-swains*.

This first duel (86) between two servants of a pilgrim father, was fought June 18, 1630. Every state, like this one, may pass enactments, and the general government make laws against duelling, but then who cares for them? certainly no one here; which is not only displayed with unsubdued brazenness, but altogether new amongst even savage life. Thus the recent duel at Vicksburgh, between Messrs. McClung and Menifee, took place, by public announcement, at mid-day, and in the presence of a thousand persons, regularly assembled for that purpose. Several shots, from rifles, and at long intervals between each, were fired! at the last round, Menifee was shot down, and expired, which on ascertaining, the multitude, canvassing the affair only as one of skill and tact, then departed, with as much unconcern as from any common scene of ordinary amusement.

The American constitution for self-government, originated with these pilgrims, being signed and executed on the deck of the *Mayflower* (21) previously to landing, and comprised 41 names. That whimsical farrago of quaint absurdities, or reason prostrated at the

shrine of folly, the Blue-laws of Connecticut, are so termed because originally printed on *blue* paper. (21, 76, 174) The framers of those sage laws also voted, "All mutton that will not weigh eight pounds the quarter shall be lamb." And once sentenced a cobbler to be hanged, but on finding him to be the only one in town, whilst there were plenty of shuttlemen, hung up a weaver in his place.—Mr. Trumbull, of this state, published, 1782, a successful imitation of Hudibras, appearing at London in 1792, entitled "M'Fingal." It is superior to Moffat's Irish Hudibras, which preceded it.

Penn's Elm Treaty Tree, (31) its trunk 24 feet in circumference, and aged 283 years, was blown down March 3, 1810: its wood is converted into all sorts of nick-nacks, and is travelling this, as other countries, by *ships-load*. A large portion was conveyed to the representative of the Penn family, at Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire, and is kept in this their seat, with great care. The works of this eminent man, first appearing at London in 1726, were lately reprinted in 5 vols. Svo. The house which he built, and occupied prior to 1700, is still standing in Letitia Court, between Front and Second Streets, Philadelphia: it is a humble two-story dwelling, and has some of the panes of its original glass windows still in the lower rooms. His charter was dated March 5, 1681, and his first colony 500 persons. A tree springing from the root of the parent one, at this time shades the spot; near which the Penn Society have erected a tabular monument, but from its dwarfish character, and insignificant appearance, of no honor to the man, and very little to themselves. Sports of the field are disapproved by the Friends, yet the only pack of hounds at one time seen in North America, was kept by one of them; amongst whom, not to be outdone, I conjecture, by other sectarians, heresy has lately crept in under the name of *Hicksites*; who refuse the word *Holy*, as a prefix to that of *Bible*; the best collection of passages in which, generally allowed to be mistranslated, with their proposed corrections, may be seen in "Biblical Gleanings," by T. Wemyss, York, 1815: and the most esteemed treatise upon sacred criticism is that of Gilbert Gerrard. Those of this denomination who saw fit, during the revolutionary war, to take up arms, separated from the rest, and are called in Philadelphia the "resisting, or fighting quakers."—The building for the reception of their poor, they name "*The Bettering House*." It is not a little remarkable, that the repeated outrages against civil and religious liberty, throughout the entire continent of America, have been found, upon tracing them, to originate in or near the settlements of quakers, (from their vibrating bodily devotional exercise) which advances nothing in favor of their peculiar tenets, but a great deal against their levelling principles. (115) Their noted leader George Keith quitting them at New Jersey, returned to England, studied for the church, took orders, obtained a benefice, and afterwards wrote many tracts against his former brethren; with

“Travels from New Hampshire to Catarauk, in North America.” Robert Barclay, their celebrated apologist, was at one period governor of the eastern part.—New Jersey (sometimes called Nova Cæsaria) from the Island of Jersey in the British Channel, the native country of Sir George Cartaret, one of its first grantees. It was divided, 1676, into East and West Jersey, hence the Jerseys, but united, under Queen Anne, into New Jersey. It suffered more, during the revolutionary war, than any other state. Mr. Scott, in 1684, published the model of its government at Edinburgh. The above facts do not appear in the Historical Account of Pennsylvania and West-New-Jersey, by G. Thomas, 1698.

A condition of society not less singular than this non-professing one, (80) exists in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, only seven miles from Philadelphia; which, with a population of 4000 persons, has not a place of worship, of any kind, within it; a store or tavern; a preacher or lawyer; justice of the peace or constable!—These immoderate charges are not confined to Washington, (68) but extend in all directions; it being no uncommon thing for a livery-stable keeper at Philadelphia to make, during the assembly season, by the hire of a sleigh and pair of horses, in the four-and-twenty hours, upwards of \$100. Its old sleigh-bells have been exchanged for rows of small ones, the size of hickory nuts, which make a noise very similar to the clank of chains. A cenotaph here over the remains of a citizen, has an emblem, on the apex, of his trade, being a sculptured umbrella, in marble, open and expanded. Near thereto resides an elderly personage, of questionable means, but keeping a large establishment of dogs; about which a new comer expressing some surprise, a by-stander pointed silently to a sausage factory hard by the dog-kennel. Not far off dwells an underselling baker, whose honesty, at least in the opinion of his neighbors, appears to be a little suspected, as bones are very often found scattered before his door, or their orthography chalked in large characters on his shutters. A new business, of which our fathers never heard, has now sprung up, being that of a *bone-crusher*; and very profitable it is too, if well managed and understood. Its application is I believe in all cases unobjectionable, excepting in admixture with ground wheat, which is so notoriously practised by cheap bakers. He who values his health, should never put a morsel of bread into his mouth but of the best,—which word, and that of cheap, are about as much abused, by every dealer in cheap articles, as any two in our language.

Philadelphia is moreover overrun by fortune-tellers, whose houses, about fifty in number, are filled night and day. They succeeded the defunct Powawoers, or Indian jugglers, especially swarming Maryland,—named after the Queen of Charles I., held in common soccage of the crown, paying yearly, when demanded, two Indian arrows to the honor of Windsor Castle:—also infesting

many parts of Delaware,—from its bay, which its first settlers, the Swedes, named Swedeland Stream; but originally came from Lord Delaware. Near these fortune-tellers, and within a stone's throw of each other, are twelve faro banks, and thirty club billiard tables; hence the city of brotherly love is now the sink of gambling: whilst its police reports are daily announcing the rapid increase of vice and infamy. A juvenile gang of thieves, the oldest fifteen, and the youngest but *nine* years of age, has been just apprehended. Even younger culprits ply in New York, but not, I apprehend, in gangs, as the ground is already too much occupied by their brethren of a larger growth, to leave hardly any at all for them. The chief streets of Philadelphia, named after the trees found in the colony, are nightly infested, particularly Chesnut Street, by the abandoned of both sexes and all conditions.—“Geology of the United States,” by W. Maciure, of this city, is a good work.* One Melish, also an indweller, has likewise committed himself in print, by “Travels in the States, Great Britain, and Canada,” which are but little known, and less read. Monsieur Michaux's Travels to Westward of the Alleghany, enlarges on the botany of these regions. Capt. Porter's Journal of a *Milky* Cruise in the Pacific Ocean, *ibid*, 1825, has been roughly handled in the Quarterly Review, No. 13. There I saw an edition of “Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa; by George Psalmanazar, a native of the said Isle; 1704.” This singular literary imposture, perhaps the most so of any known, after exciting the public attention for many years, was at length confessed to be a forgery. A life of the impostor appeared in 1765. This information, however, well knowing the people I then was amongst, never escaped me.

From the postmaster-general's report, the number of dead letters returned to this office, is 900,000 annually. The functionaries in this department at New York, and the States generally, return no overcharge, unless the letter be first opened in the presence of a clerk in the establishment; no doubt they have solid reasons for this regulation, since of the 10,000 postmasters now in the Union, 4500, together with 120 receivers and custom house collectors of the revenue, say the authorities, have been declared defaulters! a pretty fair specimen of “good and cheap government.” The yearly expenses of the post-office are \$5,000,000; a rather awkward fact for those who assert that the annual ~~ones~~ of government are but six millions. I have often heard the eulogists of this Commonwealth assert in England, that such was the honor of its public functionaries, especially in the post-office department, accumulating immense profits thereby for the State, that, in consequence, it contemplated the future conveyance of letters gratuitously! When the fact is, that so far from there being a surplus, as I have exhibited elsewhere, from their own official documents, it does not even pay its own expenses!—The absurdity of the word *present* (28) upon American

notes, is not less so, than the liberal display of *ampuzans* on those of official ones in Canada; which have never less than three &c.'s following the name on their superscriptions. This is likewise remarkable in the conversation of a native, who, when entangled in his subject, will help himself out with "so forth and so forth;" but in this instance it merits respect, since so convenient, saying nothing of its utility. The name of New York must be a little mortifying to the vanity of *Uncle Sam*, as it implies a position subordinate to that of York in England. - A meagreness of invention in naming their places, is remarkably apparent through the whole of America: Michigan, however, is amending this, by enacting, that no new town or post-office shall be called after an individual, or any other place of the same name, until first submitted to a committee of the legislature. Their similitude, too, of name, as Oswego, Owego, Otsego, and Otego, in New York state, is troublesome to all, without benefiting any, save carriers and letter-men: an answer to Wansey's United States, 1794.

The authorities of New York are apt to reprobate the fiscal appropriations of other bodies, which comes with a very ill grace from them, seeing that in patronage and offices they distribute yearly \$500,000.—On the arrival of this ice at Calcutta, (25) it is sold at the *low* price of a dollar the ounce.—Passing down Broadway one rainy day, I met a man carrying a new invention, being an umbrella with a gutter round the edge, so that the water ran off at a point. Umbrels or Umbrellas were first used in ancient New York by British officers; but rejected by the citizens, as too effeminate, for rain coats and camblets.—At a house in Lower Broadway, I perceived a curious exhibition, namely, a *race* between two *mites*: the thing was too ludicrous for description. Upon mentioning this insect, the unenquiring think only of mites in a cheese, and imagine the affair to end there; but on consulting "A Nomenclature of British Entomology," they will find a catalogue of 4000 species of mites.

Jonathan is ever on the *qui vive* to astound you with novelty; and though, as in the affair of his inventions, (26) it may turn out moonshine, this does not deter him, so long as it furnishes a bubble for the day, the *primum mobile* of his stimulants to action. Accordingly, a scholastic scribe of his, all over invention, talking of the arts, and quoting every science, as if familiar with each, though acquainted with neither,—is telegraphing the land with a new discovery he has made, equally so indeed to all the world besides, that every child born—in America certes, has a natural taste for science, and thirst after knowledge. Pursuing his theories under the same hallucination, he maintains that the germs of this science, and every kind of learning, lie between botany and mineralogy. In accordance with which influenza of fossil, weed, and leaf, that doubtless will endure about as long as it takes to tell it—the meteor of the

day, to blaze and be forgotten—every school (a term here only known in three-hutted towns, and retiring blind alleys) is now realizing materials for digging out science and burrowing up knowledge. As the refinement of public manners solely depends on a preference for enlightened teachers, the prevalence of this quackery is a national affliction. Not the least singular of their innovations is, that drawing is now beginning to be made introductory, in their schools, to writing; to quote their own words, “As more interesting to children than the *servile imitation* of nondescript letters.” The following is verbatim from a New York card: “Religious Dancing School. The Rev. J. Goward, wife and daughters, teach Waltzing and Dancing at 92 Hudson Street, on *Christian* principles. N. B. Fifty-two branches taught a whole year to a whole family for just what they can give; Professor G. teaches 100 tunes in six hours, on any of twelve different instruments.” This is equivalent to sticking a label on your forehead written, “An apartment to let unfurnished.” Cheap learning, like cheap goods, is dear at any price; and, similar to birds’ eggs strung against a wall, may be well enough to look at, but fit for nothing else. An honest writer of theirs, in the school line, begins his treatise, published at Philadelphia, in these words, “Chaos is evidently a better term than system, to express the present state of American education. A more chaotic mass of materials can probably not be found in the physical, intellectual, or moral world, than in our seventy thousand American schools.” In another part he observes, “Our schools, from the lowest to the highest, have two defects. The first defect is, that they have no soul: and the second, that they have no body.” Thus, generalising the subject, they possess very little learning themselves, and despise it in others who do: but this, I had almost said without exception, has always been the feature in republics; following like *b* after *a*, or any consecutive number; for in proportion to democratic nescience, so is their aversion to every thing mental. (53) The ancients, fully alive to these dish-washings in literature, recommend us, through the agency of Seneca and Pliny, to read much, but not many books: whilst the old classic proverb, in accordance with these instructions, draws a similar inference, *Cave ab homine unius libri*—Beware of the man of one book.

The Lyceum system, so truly ancient, as every school-boy knows, yet Jonathan, with his accustomed modesty, claims to have originated; and that too so lately as 1826, by a few farmers, at a village in Massachusetts, under the name of “The Milbury American Lyceum.”—A female seminary, and a seminary for young ladies, are in this land, as elsewhere, common announcements: the former word is clearly wrong, and the latter one superfluous, as the term seminary does of itself imply a girl’s school. According to their official census, there are four million children amongst them; and from the same authority, in the face too of their mawkish parade

about learning, one-fourth part of whom receive no education at all. M. de Lackanall, a celebrated French literary character, after a residence of twenty years in the States, announces, in his recent Parisian Lectures, "The Americans are entirely wanting in education as well as morals."

Here, as it is pertinent to my subject, I must be excused introducing a paragraph from "Resources of the United States," by a popular writer of their own, and published at New York: "Strictly speaking, indeed, there is no such thing as social subordination in the States. Parents have no command over their children, nor teachers over their scholars; lawyers or physicians over their pupils; farmers over their laborers; merchants over their clerks, carmen and porters; nor masters over their servants. All are equal, all do as they list, and all are free not to work, except the master, who must himself be a slave, if he means his business to prosper. Owing to the very popular nature of our institutions, the American children are seldom taught that profound reverence for, and strict obedience to their parents, which are at once the basis of domestic comfort, and of the welfare of the children themselves."

There is an influence at work in Upper Canada which calls for instant suppression; I mean the influence of American schoolmasters and American school-books, by whom they are introduced. Their academical teachers and literature, how well so ever adapted for their own wants and people, are altogether unfitted for those of any other. A stranger one day entering a district school in the vicinity of Hamilton, U. C. questioned a youth about fifteen, as to his principles, and opinions of the English; when—mark the consequence of his tutors and books—he answered, "I guess they've no business here." On being told, that it was a part of their king's dominions, he returned, "What, you proud Britishers are come here to ride rough shod over us." Whilst at another school of this character in the London District, an examinant observed the following copies for the writing class; first copy, "*Death to the Tories*;" second one, "*What is a king? a tyrant*;" third ditto, "*Death to Victoria*." So much is continually escaping about education, as absolutely to fatigue and pall upon the senses. Those whose business it was to furnish it, have faithfully discharged their duty; what alone remains to be done at present, is that those for whom it is provided should now do theirs, by gratefully accepting it; instead of which their conduct too much resembles that of the apprentice, who, on being rebuked for not attending the school engaged for him by his master, answered "My Boss has agreed, in the 'denture, to give me an education, and he is bound to do so, but—I ar'n't going to the school-house arter it!"

The *commencement* in a Yankee college is what the uninitiated would call the termination, because the end of the session; when the students take their degrees, and thus *commence* a new era in

their lives. A manual labor *college* is located at Cane Hill, Washington co. Arkansas, and being something new, is rapidly *progressing*. They have now 96 colleges; shooting up like mushrooms, to last, as many of them do, about as long. William and Mary College (35) was erected after a design of Sir Christopher Wren. Their pittance of time allotted to a collegiate education, can only afford them rudimental acquirements, and even these, when not expanded by after years of study, must be given to the winds. Amongst the singular expedients resorted to in this region of high pressure principle, for filling a form and crowding a desk, by the setters-up of schools, or as they phrase it—*colleges*—worshippers of bounce, and slaves to a name—is the novel one of *ledgering*; that is, taking bonds and promissory notes, from pupils unable to defray the charge of a *college* course, or in plainer terms, learning to read, write, and cipher, payable at a given period after leaving *college*. In the printed terms of Dickenson school—I crave pardon—Dickenson *college*, Carlisle, Pennsylvania,—which has a never-heard-of-before professorship, called “*Professor of the Exact Sciences*,”—mystifying things with new names, ranks high amongst a Yankee’s learning, of which he who has the least share is for ever exposing himself, whilst another with the greatest never does—is a notice, springing I ween from opposition in the College market, that no interest will be charged upon those bonds or notes, until two years after leaving college. Their respective masters—a term too undignified for Columbian pedagogues—are lavishly besprinkled with honorary degrees (51, 53), but I opine, valuable as the Manchester quack, Dr. Matthews, M.P., which on inquiry proved to be *Maker of Pills*. A pair of portraits, striking in similitude, might be formed from this and a Yankee professor at a college down east, who commenced his public lecture with “I guess my poem shall be of a *three-corncred triangle* and a *four-sided square*.” I wonder what Master Top, in his ingenious treatise “*The Universal a, b, c, d*,” (London, 1603) would say to the above wise men of Gotham. Similar to their college orator’s notion of an explanatory key, which took four hours to unlock a subject previously delivered in one. Reminding me of Dowling’s *Key to Dr. Hutton’s Mathematics*, composed for the Woolwich cadets, which, curious enough, comprises as many volumes (three) as the original work itself. If this were to be the general feature in a key, it would be rather an awkward size for that of the door.

Perhaps the next new college honor to record, will be professor of duelling; as the president of Tuscaloosa college, lately haranguing the students on their breach of discipline, they resented as insulting to them as freemen, and ultimately defended by recourse to pistols! happily no lives were lost. Dr. Wood, head of another Alabama college, has resigned the same in consequence of its insubordination. (35) Throughout the towns of this state, with others

as well, not a day passes without some one's life being risked in a duel, or attempted by assassination. N. B. Near Tuscaloosa resides Major Robinson, the prototype of the hero in the American novel of "Horse-shoe Robinson." A student in one of those learned colleges down in the State of Maine, lately handed to the *Sur*, or principal professor, the following written apology for non-attendance—"cepatomtogoataturin." As the reader is not expected to make this out, the following is its translation: "*Kept at home to go a taturing.*"

It is clear that the foregoing sophs are not of the Leonine order, from Mr. Lee of London, who taught himself fifteen languages. John Webb, the learned vindicator of Stonehenge, advances a proposition in his valuable essay of 1669, that the language of China is the primitive one: it would be well worth ascertaining what the Chinese think of our pretensions this way, since it is pretty generally admitted that learning and its productions flourished in their country, long before any part of Europe was inhabited. I should rather class such professors with those insentient querists, who aim at a mock elevation of mind, by eternally putting questions; it never entering into the gooseberry-posseted craniums of such dolts, that the most ignorant of men may ask a question, which might puzzle the wisest one to answer, but—without in the least affecting his character or reputation.

One means, certainly a singular one, made use of in America for realizing funds to found schools, or build churches, is resorting to the proceeds of a lottery. This species of gambling has very properly been suppressed in England; the proprietors of such offices were also brokers in the public funds; which induces me to notice the very suitable name attached to one of them—who has not read or heard of *Goodluck & Co.* in the commencing part of Cornhill facing the Bank? I could never persuade some people that this was any thing but a fictitious name; whilst others maintained it to be a borrowed one from a widow lady, in consideration of an annuity for £100. Mr. Goodluck has often executed business for me; and is now or was lately living at Walworth, having a large family of sons and daughters. Sir William Walworth, by the way, who put down Wat Tyler's rebellion, by slaying him at the head of his rabble army, not only gave name to our suburb of Walworth, but was also proprietor of the public stews, then standing on Bankside, but which Tyler had previously destroyed. Query—had this act of Wat's anything to do with Sir William's patriotism? The frightful excesses of this demagogue, are vividly displayed in a curious little volume headed, "*Wat the Tyler—the Idol of the Clownes,*" published 1654: they form an exact counterpart of the horrible ones in the French Revolution. The *Shibboleth* of his party is explained in *Manual of Orthoepy*, page 80.

Joice Heth, alleging herself to be 162, and nurse to General Washington, upon which I throw some doubt in *Addenda* 38, has since proved to be an arrant cheat: she has just died in her 80th year; and her exhibitors, no longer interested by the event, have publicly avowed the imposture, by which they cleared \$10,000. The best likeness, and unquestionably the finest bust of Washington, is by Gilbert Stewart, an American educated in England under President West, which he painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne, but now the property of a Russian nobleman in Petersburg. It was from this picture that Heath produced his beautiful engraving, which, when finished, no one would buy, though offered at the paltry sum of £10. Fortunately for him, Washington at this juncture died, and Heath cleared upwards of 5000 guineas by his copperplate of the American Cincinnatus. A short cut to the quartern loaf, or a shorter to a leg of mutton, but far beyond either the shortest to your pocket, has immeasurably greater charms in a Yankee's eye, than the loftiest flight of fiction, or proudest work of art. He does not willingly let a flip escape his purse, without a pretty good guess, that it shall return thither again in *far better* company: hence their well-known painter Doughty, (59) unable, from these causes, to realize bread in his own land, is selling off his pictures at Boston, preparatory to his settlement in Europe, as a more congenial clime for the pen and the easel. Sully of Philadelphia, without disparaging him by comparison, is rising fast into a fair Cross-Atlantic painter of the human countenance; Jonathan, who is chary of his praise to all professionals not his own, bursts out, however, with "No artist in England can surpass Sully in portraits." In the New York Academy of Fine Arts, a national allegorical picture has been exhibiting, for some time, as a *chef-d'œuvre* by a native artist, eliciting loud and vast admiration; but upon judges discovering it to be the production of a foreigner, these conscientious worthies then changed their note, and went at it, tooth and nail, in assigning the affair to some house-painter in England, or sign-dauber at Paris. Cooper, their idolized author, in his "America by an American," glancing upon these points, says, "We know little or nothing of music, painting, statuary, or any of those arts whose fruits must be studied to be felt and understood." Poetry and poets are in still less repute; Halleck, their principal, is said to be posting Mr. Astor's account-books; Wetmore selling crockery; Sprague dealing in shin-plasters; Bryant penny-a-lining it for a newspaper; Hillhouse hocking potatoes; Brooks pickling pork; Percival manufacturing pills; eke Paulding swopping marine stores, and damaged unmentionables; *cum multis aliis*, busy in the cotton trade and sugar line. These unfortunate men of lines (peering closely into them) have great reason to regard their passion for rhyme as nosopoetic, or generating disease, a word, therefore,

having nothing to do, as a Yankee once translated, with *nose-poetry*.

When the fashion prevailed amongst our ladies, of suspending a locket from the neck, and very becoming I always thought it, one side bearing the portrait of a favored object, and the other a medalion worked in hair, or some connective device, these were golden times for a class of artists now nearly extinct from want of patronage. The celebrated enamelist, Bone, R.A. was originally of this class, and so successful as to employ several others; one of whom, by the name of Barnes, afterwards became noted on his own account, at or in the neighborhood of Bartholomew Close. He was a peak-visaged, somewhat diminutive, but clever man; his main, I may say sole employers, were goldsmiths and jewellers, who at that time made no show, but conducted their business in private houses; his three best resided in the street running out of Long Lane into Charter-house Square; in Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane; and Hatton Garden, Holborn. All they had to do, was to write down what they wished him to design and execute, in an oval shape of a locket size, and he forthwith did so; each order in fact, being an original: the man that could do this, at the bidding of another, must have attained some proficiency in the arts. I have seen many of his pieces most exquisitely executed. Doubtless it was profitable; for one of his engagees assured me, that he had often paid him £7 per day, for minor productions of his pencil. At that time, I hardly know if it be so now, ladies' ivory fans would have a centre-piece beautifully painted; some I have seen as high as twenty guineas each, and many, I am informed, sold considerably higher. In Barnes' painting room a china-painter, a sort of old chum, also pursued his professional labors; a branch of the arts generally considered to occupy but a subordinate station: if, however, he be a prudent man—it is well to observe how much depends upon the particle *if*—very far from proving unprofitable, since the aforesaid one (Haydon) who wrought above twenty years for Mortlocks, proprietors of the celebrated China Warehouse in Oxford Street, has long retired to Enfield on the interest of £5000, every shilling of which he acquired in their establishment.

“Writings of George Washington,” by Yankee Sparks, in 2 vols. place him in a very equivocal position, as a tobacco-exporter, land-jobber, and petty dealer generally; I suppose incited by a certain party here, who find the General's conduct too straight-forward for their own crooked policy. The wooden coffin of this eminent man, having decayed twice during the last 37 years, in the family tomb at Mount Vernon, has been just replaced by one made entirely of Pennsylvanian marble. Two days after his death, Congress obtained permission of his widow, to remove the General's remains to the capitol, and deposit them in a splendid cenotaph: but neither of these propositions has been yet fulfilled. The managers of this

business, after visiting every corner of the Union for subscriptions, have met with so little success, that they talk of abandoning the affair as hopeless. (51) Such is American reward to eminence and genius! An execrable full-length portrait of this truly great man, and a so-so bust of him, are the only works of art in the President's house at Washington; both stiff and stately as the renowned Earl of Warwick, in our ancient castle of the same name, whose life was first written by a Dominican friar named Walter of Exeter, circa 1300.

When a public delinquency takes place in New York, a custom prevails there of ascribing it to some recreant from the old country; the safest, and indeed the only way of coming at the truth of this charge, being an examination of the jail roll, I accordingly inspected that of its state prison at Sing-Sing,—or *place of stone*, which abounds here—wherein those delinquents are confined; and the result, as copied from its books of 1831, was 338 prisoners; whereof the natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Germany, Holland, and Italy, made together *fifty-six*, being an average of *seven* for each country: the proportions of subsequent years have not varied materially from that number: the foregoing charge falls therefore to the ground. Certain of my countrymen, I readily concede, travelling Yankee-wards, are already quite finished enough by nature, without requiring any help from art. When Sing-Sing, or any other of their prisons, chance to be thinly peopled, this does not prove a lack of claimants, but that their accompts remain unsettled.

A ship, 72 tons burthen, built by some farmers at Blue Hill, Maine, seven miles from the sea, being placed on a sort of sleigh, was drawn by 60 yoke of oxen, aided by 300 men, and launched on her native element March 8, 1837, in six hours. The stormy and perilous coast of America occasioned the destruction, last year, of 500 ships and 1295 men; exclusive of the loss of human life by steam-boat disasters, which now average one hundred per month. (119) The Dublin Steamboat Company, who have 17 vessels employed in the Irish Channel, making 1000 voyages annually, yet from the care used in their construction and navigation, not an accident has occurred to endanger human life, for the last fourteen years. The fashion of the rigging and sails of a schooner, is considered a New England invention, by Capt. A. Robinson, at Cape Ann, circa 1714. Messrs. Schermerhorn & Co.'s frame store, 20 feet by 40, chimney and all fixtures standing, in Ohio city, was lately conveyed on board a scow in the river, by a Mr. Smith, and in three hours arrived safely at Cleveland, same state;—so named from the river on which it borders, and though very populous, allows its governor the pay only of a common clerk; as theirs of Rhode Island receives but £90 a year. (113) A ruler therefore in this land—a ruler did I say? Pshaw! a windjack,

automaton, teetotum, turnspit—has no other alternative than that recorded of Mr. Palmer, governor of Vermont, vide 93. The foregoing novel conveyance of a house, is often practised upon a stream of sufficient depth in the Illinois; whose inhabitants are commonly called *suckers*, because hunters and travellers here carry a hollow reed, with which, when in want of water, they *suck* it up from the burrowing hole of a land crab, always containing it at the bottom. The litigious spirit of this people, and the baneful effects of cheap law, are strikingly exemplified in the insignificant District Court of Peoria, Illinois, which this term (1838) had 446 suits on its docket, and though only 200 were decided, they yet carried judgments for \$100,000. Vide article *lawsuit* in Manual of Orthoepey, page 43. Some say that outlaws from other countries abound in this state; if so, the foregoing communication exhibits bad taste and but little wit, since legal courts, of all other places, are about the last they should be seen in. An outlaw may not be shot or maltreated, as generally supposed; but his evidence cannot be taken in any court of law, nor can he succeed to an inheritance, or claim any legacy. The number of vessels of all classes built in the States, during 1830, was 950. Their packets to and from England, are sometimes promoters of great connubiality; thus upon the last arrival of the *Gladiator* from London, five in the cabin, with one hundred and thirty-four in the steerage, were married at New York. Ten thousand of those emigrants arriving there in the spring of 1836, returned again to England in the fall of the same year. (79)

These pawnbrokers (141) are wholly supported by the improvidence of its operatives; as much unfitted for the office of treasurer, as children to keep their pence, because burning a hole in their pockets; all of blame in which business they throw as far from, never on themselves, as they can: their doings this way rival those of their brethren in England, especially at London, where for interest only on shilling loans for a month, but usually redeemed in the week, they are calculated to pay nearly £50,000 a year. The trade of a pawnbroker has not at present found its way into Canada, there being not yet any law there to sanction one.—Those disposed to be sceptical on the sea-serpent, (71) are not aware that in bygone ages, the appearance of such monsters was by no means uncommon; as more particularly attested by O. Magnus, archbishop of Upsal, who, 1532, gives a very minute account of them, as seen frequently in those days, and upwards of 200 feet long: one was cast on shore in Orkney (conveyed by Denmark to Scotland in 1426) during 1808, which measured 55 feet in length, and its girth nearly equal to that of the horse. These tenants of the deep have likewise been encountered in the Norwegian seas, measuring full 100 feet long. This altogether differs from what I have been told, whilst rambling on a sea-beach in this region, by certain of the natives, and with all imaginable gravity,—namely, that they have known fish to be

kept for years in a frozen state, and then restored to life by a gentle thaw!

The manufacturers and mechanics in New Hampshire, at a late public meeting, passed resolutions to dispense with wearing mourning for relatives or friends: followed also by those of Connecticut, so called after its principal river of the same name. This is pure republicanism, which discountenances respect for the living, and allows none whatever to the dead. It was one of the first public acts of the colonists preceding their revolt. (22) Both linen and apparel, over the whole continent of America, are less durable than in England. From 1830 to 1836, certain profound dippers here into laundry matters, have taken out *ninety-two* patents for washing machines. No bad appendage to our old song, "Isn't she a tidy one." For the information of those soap-sud originals, Uncle Sam's sisters, I hear, contemplate an improvement in *ironing*: which is to spread out all the clothes upon a mammoth platform, then fasten the hot flats to their feet, and so skate over them *ad libitum*.

On arriving at New York, near a third of whose population being Irish, the emigrant, on his way to Canada, or any part of the States, is cautioned against paying his fare in advance, at any of the pretended offices, or shaving shops of that city, whose touters are always on the watch to ensnare them. In New York, Utica, and other towns on the line, are large stores of unclaimed baggage, accumulating for the last fifteen years; a general government bill is preparing for their better regulation hereafter. In the first-mentioned place, 25,000 of its citizens resort, every Sunday, to the grounds at Hoboken, and 50,000, by steamboat and ferry, to Jersey city, Long Island, and adjacent parts.

A *Doctor* Brandreth leads amongst the New York quacks; he must do a *tolerable* business, since his city advertisements cost him \$2000 a year. His best customers are those most smitten with *sweets*, here rivalling the wives of the Grand Turk, whose daily consumption of sugar, though but *eight hundred strong!* is 2500lbs. —The tomb of the Capulets, (132) or stone coffin of Juliet, which lies in a garden at Verona, now serves as a tub for washing vegetables. A History of Romeo and Juliet, 1562, in the Bodleian library, cost the proprietor £20.—Air of a dry and arid nature is pregnant with disease; hence the climate of Columbia, apart from its rapid changes, is unhealthy, on account of the malignant animal-culæ infesting its atmosphere. Thus even a New Yorker, on arriving at Charleston, should he feel a headache, and not attend to it, may probably be dead before morning. The quantity of rain falling here annually, is 48 inches, England 24, and France 18; yet the former country suffers more from drought, than either of the latter; which proves the remarkable dryness of its atmosphere, and consequent inroads upon the European constitution. On myself it

had this effect, I never felt refreshed from a ramble, as in my own country, but always returned overcome by lassitude, without the least desire to repeat it. In hot, though not oppressive weather, I frequently experienced a difficulty in breathing, as if the next respiration would be my last, whilst my whole system seemed as if strung together by wires, occasionally wrought on by electricity, or a counter-hit from torpedoes. And for a few minutes after going out on a cold winter's day, always overtaken by a qualmishness, and tendency to nausea or sickness. Were I not habitually an abstemious man, or had I joined in the edible profusion of the country, I must to a certainty have fallen a victim: ought we therefore to be surprised at the charnel-house aspect of the natives, or the sudden and premature visits which death pays amongst them? And yet a certain Yankee writer has conceived a mortal hatred to an English one, for preferring the climate of Italy to that of America. By parity of reasoning a climate thus affecting the vitality of humanity, bringing it truly within the limits of a span, must necessarily impede great progress of the intellect, which so materially depends upon the vigor of the system. All hothouse plants are transient, their lives precarious, and end rapid. Let him disposed to doubt this axiom, give but slight attention to the subject, and it will speedily clear it up. Vide note to *mulatto*, Manual of Orthoepy, page 57.—The aforesaid Dr. Brandreth's audacity in his own puffing dailies, nearly surpasses that of another quack, (from a German word implying quicksilver or mercury) in a Jamaica paper, who immediately after the great earthquake there, advertised pills to prevent persons or their effects suffering by earthquakes! Two hundred tierces of pill-boxes were recently received by a certain pill-manufacturer of this city, and so flourishing is his trade, that in a fortnight after he had sixteen bushels of pills on hand, for which he had no boxes left.—Of "Morrison's Vegetable Universal Medicines," their sale here amounts to \$500,000 yearly! Newspaper advertisements for American quack medicines cost the *profession* a million dollars annually: ninety out of every hundred persons who take them, "Kill themselves in getting well!" "The Errors of People in Matters of Physic," by Dr. Primrose, London, 1651, with The Quack's Academy, a reprint in the Harleian Miscellany, should be intently read by such pill-ridden wights. Lest the reader should be misled on the assumption of medical titles here, that of *Doctor* implies—any one enabled to rent a moderate watch-box, and credit enough to stock it with a dollar's worth of drugs.

Mr. Cook, man-midwife of Albany—a word equally mischosen in both hemispheres—harlequinades his cards with no less than *nine* American college honors! The president and learned professor of the only chartered medical society—or *snipes*, from the length of their *bills*—in the District of Columbia, when lecturing to the students, has the muscles, arteries, &c. *labelled* and placed before him!

Whilst an equally learned brother professor, to cure a horse of water on the brain, actually bored a hole in its forehead with a gimlet ! This *exposé* has been provoked by certain intolerant acts against a rival practitioner from the old country. Their mode of qualifying for the medical profession is either imperfect, or its recipients what Europeans would call quacks. These originals might possibly cull a simple from Josselyn's Relation of Two Voyages to New England, printed 1674, overspread with their sort of lore, and, for his sapience in other matters, designated the *old woman*. Their most liberal dispenser of degrees,—excepting always Philadelphia University, which, in its last batch of honors, April 6, 1838, created *one hundred and fifty-seven beardless doctors in medicine*—is the American Philosophical Society; the same that was hoaxed, for refusing him a diploma, by their celebrated Judge Breckenridge sending them his grandmother's fan, previously twisted awry and painted, accompanied by a large piece of brown paper, soiled and thrust up his kitchen chimney. When, after a committee of seven from amongst these Gothamites, had sat three weeks, with the gravity of so many owls in full-bottomed wigs, to decide on their pretensions, they pronounced the fan to be the wing of a *Madagascar bat*, and the bit of brown paper as part of a *Brahmin's shirt!* which placing in their museum with becoming honors, passed, by acclamation, a vote of thanks to the donor. Perhaps our best piece of waggery at the expense of modern antiquarians, is the Rev. John Clubbe's History and Antiquities of Wheatfield, in Suffolk, published at Ipswich in 1770.

Upon perusing an American publication, no matter on what subject, and in a strain not easily put on paper, the bold assertion confronts you, that it is superior to every thing preceding, or, your extra bashful add, that can succeed it either. There can be no literary genius without freedom of opinion, and freedom of opinion does not exist in America. (58) This their author, (68) originally cabin-boy in a merchantman, is noted for his subservience to the levelling groundlings; to please whom, on describing a monarchical government, in the preface to his "Bravo," he has this passage—"It embraces equally those institutions in which the sovereign is worshipped as a god, and those in which he performs the humble offices of a *mannakin*." Perhaps the writer is ignorant, that the popularity of his countryman Henry, (237) at one time considerable, was ultimately lost by stooping to the humors of the provincial rabble. Following the same track, Yankee Paulding, secretary of their navy, publishing a tour in England, among other things *new*, tells his Yankee friends, that the members of Oxford University know nothing at all of the classics; showing, at the same time, his own competence for this criticism, by citing a passage for Greek which, unluckily for him, happens to be Latin. The Quarterly Review, No. 30, well illustrates this illustrious critic: rumor, ever busy,

avers of him, that being requested to construe the Greek word *geoponics* (agricultural pursuits) he did so by translating it "*gee-up ponies.*"

The first American literary production, being a translation of Ovid, by George Sandys, then treasurer of the Virginian Company (139), has been favorably noticed by Dryden, in the preface to his own translation of that work; and of which, on its republication in his native country England, Pope, in his notes to the Iliad, observes that English poetry was much indebted to the beauty of Sandys' Ovid.—At a book-store in New York, I examined a Comus printed there, but so replete with alterations and omissions, that I was quite unconscious of its being Milton's, until a wrapper-note assured me that it was. Our bard must have borrowed his from Henri du Pay's work, with a similar title, issuing from Louvain in 1608. Another day I peered into one of their uniquely got-up classical books, which they called a Virgil, but of all the errata in one publication that ever fell in my way, this certainly was the chief. The most correct edition known of Virgil, who died circa 20 years before the birth of Christ, was printed at Edinburgh in 1755; and Pickering, of Chancery Lane, has published the smallest.—Ergo the honor and probity of their literary and commercial world may about shake hands with each other. Further notice of Transatlantic writers may be seen in Reuss' Alphabetical Register of Living Authors, Berlin, 1804. "The Life of W. Wilberforce, M.P., making in England six volumes, we have compressed into *one*, by leaving out unnecessary parts, and it is much better than the original." This modest announcement is not put out by a house of the Tegg and Bumpus order, like Carey & Lea's, Philadelphia, but from one of first-rate standing. I saw several copies, in private hands, of "The Errata of the Protestant Bible." This work, appearing anonymously in the reign of James II., but since discovered to be by Thomas Ward, was reprinted at Dublin in 1807, and extensively circulated, by the Romish clergy, throughout Ireland; which at once explains its being here. The Rev. G. Hamilton, in his "Observations on the Roman Catholic English Bible," Dublin, 1826, proves that the censures of Ward's Errata are as applicable to it, as to the Protestant Bible. Much however depends on being first in the field, and Romanists require no information on that head. Having often seen a life of Horne Tooke here, I suppose it to be a favorite; criticisms on his Diversions of Purley—the name of his country seat, in which he wrote them, otherwise having no connexion with the contents of the book—appeared in 1790, by J. Bruckner; and one J. Barclay, in 1827, ventured at their continuation, but which, for any information to the reader, or profit to himself, might as well have been let alone. The most elegant and interesting criticism in our language, is that of Dr. Warton on the Genius and Writings of Pope.

The only English authors that I could discover, who ever derived a gratuity from American booksellers, and this at the rate of a goose-quill to a gold-mine, are but two, Messrs. Marryatt and Bulwer, which would never have occurred, but for the *disinterested* purpose of forestalling the market. The custom with these literary pirates, when other means fail, is to bribe some English go-between, with a few pounds, for a supply of the early sheets. Penalty in the States—when *inflicted* (!)—for fraudulently publishing that a work has been entered as copyright, is \$100. The first copper-plate printing press seen here, was set up by Dr. Franklin. The Maryland Gazette is the oldest paper, having completed its ninety-first volume. One of my weekly journals, the Philadelphia Saturday News, at two dollars per annum, crowded into a single sheet the whole of Friendship's Offering for 1837, a British annual of 384 octavo pages! Three parts of these enormous sheets are filled with mercantile advertisements, and two-thirds of the other by slip-slop, its modicum alone with politics: so that, unlike those of France and England, they are comparatively insignificant in that hydra-headed article. Another cause for the impotence of their press, is its excessive dissemination, (27) artfully promoted as a grand political manœuvre, by which they paralyze its power. Although the mail charge for conveying newspapers to all parts of the Union is but three farthings each, so extensively do they circulate, that their annual postage averages \$260,000—Which gazette (27) appeared at Venice in 1536, and was published twice a year: thirty volumes of this paper are in the public library of that city.

Rochester is the greatest flour market in America, producing, from its 21 mills and 96 run of stones, 5000 barrels daily. The States annual consumption is 20,000,000 barrels. In England the average produce of wheat is something above twenty bushels, but America rather under twelve bushels the acre, owing to their impoverishing the land by overworking it, slight tillage labor, indifference to manure, and new-invented agricultural implements: the last wonder this way, being an *economical* field-rake, requiring *only* a wagon, some horses, and a few men to work it. Their fine and multitudinous cattle sprang from a bull and three heifers, imported from England by Mr. Winslow, in 1624, the same that wrote "Good News from New England," London, 1624, with sundries on the same subject, in the British Museum. At what time, and by whom the horse was imported, is not well ascertained, but it was first seen in Canada 1665, accompanying M. de Courcelles as governor of New France, by which name it was then known; they now, in both Canadas, treble those that were to be found in all England during the reign of Elizabeth. Thrashing-machines make a detour in season amongst the wealthier farmers, and in Canada as well. It is worked by four horses and eight men, turning out 150 bushels of wheat daily. An acre of timber land produces sixty

cord of wood, supposed to yield one half good. In America, New Holland, and other untilled countries, when the original forest is burnt or cut down, trees of a different order spring up. Speaking of wood, if we are to be guided by a Yankee's observation, fuel it seems *goes further* if kept out of doors, than when well-housed, some of his having gone *a quarter of a mile* in one night. A hint not new, as a similar appears, I believe, in the Adventures of an Atom; a key to which is to be found in W. Davis' "Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac."

The revolutionary doorway placard, "No tea drunk here," they now propose converting into "No flour used here," to defeat the infamous practices of speculators in that article. The Fulton box (166) has not gone into operation, because regarded as too munificent! but, in lieu thereof, the citizens of New Orleans have voted him a monument, which, perhaps, like that of Washington, (38) may appear, but nobody can tell when: thus his widow and children petitioned for bread, but were given a stone. It has been said, that no notice was ever taken of Fulton, by the vendors of remarkable biography; but give the old gentleman his due,—C. Colden, in 1817, published his Memoirs at New York: and though in no wise remarkable for paucity of laudation, still it wouldn't do, since the man was now dead, and there was therefore nothing further to be extracted from him; consequently Jonathan, with his wonted generosity on such occasions, left his biography with its publisher: an attention very common, but it must be confessed not extravagant—a word in primitive times meaning a digression from the subject, though now very rarely used in that sense; perhaps impartially, being the ancient interpretation of indifferently, might be of some service on this occasion.

The observation in 168, relative to a probable rise of water, is not so speculative as, at first sight, it may appear to be; since, from a sudden rise of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi—*pro miss-sus-sippi*, a corruption of the Indian title *namcsi-si-pau*—in the summer of 1836, which overflowed their banks, incalculable mischief was done to the large sugar plantations above New Orleans, covering them to a depth varying from three to eight feet.—The graves of the regicides are in the rear of the centre church at Middletown, Connecticut. Three rude stones denote the spot: one is inscribed with the initials E. W. (E. Whalley), the other marked by those of M. G. (M. Goffe) and the third indented with the characters J. D. (J. Dixwell). The place where they were first concealed, still goes by the name of the Judge's Cave. (145) Lives of the Regicides, London, 1661, fetches various prices in book auctions, from £1 16s. down to 7s. An edition by Stiles, including some account of Mr. Whale of Narraganset, another supposed regicide, came out at Hartford in Connecticut, 1794.—Waterton's Wanderings in the United States, 1812, &c. touch upon ornithology, and contain good

hints for its cabinets of natural history.—The promontory of Nahant was the retreat of the Quakers during the persecution of the early settlers: it is now a summer resort for the fashionable and invalid. (19) Here, from its salubrious sea-breezes, the thermometer, on a hot day, is nearly twenty degrees lower than at Boston, whose inhabitants, from an analysis of its water, drink annually lime enough to make a column of marble two feet in diameter and forty feet long. Those desirous of its mineralogical and geological productions, must consult Kalm's Travels into North America, London, 1770. Since the passage of a law in Boston, prohibiting all persons from selling ardent spirits, except druggists, no less than seventeen hundred and eighty apothecary-shops have been started in different parts of that city. An evasion equivalent to the absurd one of the Spanish Knights of San Jago, who in a religious *auto* of theirs, declined allowing our Saviour to be elected a member, on account of his Jewish origin! but compromised the difficulty, by founding a new institution expressly in honor of the disqualified candidate, entitled "*The Order of Christ.*"

American watering places, unlike other countries, are generally inland: her rivers and sea-coast being considered unhealthy in summer. That of Saratoga, whose waters, though perfectly cold, are at all times agitated like a boiling pot, and should never be taken but under the superintendance of an experienced physician, is a crowded assemblage of inns and boarding houses; the principal whereof being the Union, Pavilion, Congress, and United States; a leading one goes by the name of the Religious hotel, because frequented by ministers and serious people, and having regular domestic worship; originating with the followers of Whitfield, perhaps in compliment to his parents' keeping, and himself being born in one: he delivered 18,000 sermons, as recorded on a tomb to his memory in Newburyport church, America, where his remains lie under a moveable cover, so that his scull, perfect, clean, and fair, may be handled by a visitor or devotee. (116) A Bostonian opponent to Mr. Whitfield, from the throngs of tradesmen and laborers that attended his exhortations, calculated that each of those exhortations, was a £1000 damage to Boston, anciently *Sharvmut*. Its neighboring village of Lynn, (19) is surely the most industrious in the world; for in addition to making 4,000,000 pair of shoes annually, it catches, by way of pastime, a million cod-fish. I saw, in Boston harbor, an elegant bark named Mary Chilton, in honor of the first woman that landed, at Plymouth, in 1620, from the pilgrim ship Mayflower. And in one or two instances, the late shopwindow announcement at Buffalo, "Walk in and name your price;" also "Book and handbox store."

Extremes beget extremes, an axiom well illustrated in most, certainly this commonwealth: as they are such latitudinarians in all matters connected with what they would define as liberty, making

its understanding problematical, unquestionably enjoying it less than other people, it follows that they consequently will reject supremacy in all things, nay spurn even dispensations from on high, and cry noncontent with the mission of our Lord. Though this is frequently of a superficial bearing, assuming or dismissing it with as much unconcern as they take off one garment or put on another, and which, whether from ill-usage or the climate, being less durable than in other regions, making a cloak at all times essential for its better concealment; still these levellers of every thing held sacred, have tried all known faiths, but with no good, at least no satisfactory result, since they are daily inventing others and seeking after new. Hence Girard's endowment, vide 60. Talk of the Jews crucifying our Saviour—why, not one of the States, if occasion offered, but would re-enact the deed; aye, and with additions, too, that would mock a Hebrew. Profession, full of contention and rife with error, is paramount with this people; whilst the natural disposition is allowed to indulge in any excess it pleases: thus the lips that can utter things such as angels breathe, will wanton in externals that would shame an unbeliever. As in ethics so also in theology, they are constantly bewildered in a creed which they are unable to explain themselves, or any one for them: else, when driven to their shifts, the affair is then a mystery—and if you still exhibit doubt, the subject a sacred one—which should any body question, he is thereupon an infidel. As St. Paul relates of the Athenians, so it may be said of this people, that they are the slaves of novelty, nothing, provided it be new, being too absurd for their acceptance. It is to be regretted, that whilst so much zeal is daily manifesting itself for taking the mote out of a neighbour's eye, no society should yet arise, for inducing men first to remove the beam from their own. Anne Judson's "American Baptist Mission to the Burmese Empire," London, 1825, also "Murray's Historical Account of Travels in America," form exceptions to the above rule.

Another impostor, with an additional feature of impiety to this one, (170) named Sweet, near Auburn, Cayuga (*Kaugh-yu-gah*) county, N. Y. under the guise of a new faith (here numbering *some hundreds*), has drawn around him a society of women, solely for administering to his cupidity and lust! A native writer, elevating his countrymen as a model for every other, in treating upon nervous disorders, first on the list of its five peculiar diseases, rheumatism, intermitting fevers, loss of teeth, and colds, makes some allusion to their connexion with religious excitement: accordingly, the apologists for such abandoned scoundrels as above mentioned—and of these, unfortunately for the community, they are never lacking—have seized upon the hint, and making all that they can of it, the wonder now is, not that these miscreants should be made shorter by the neck, or sent gratuitously on foreign travel, but rather, as many comates before them, that they have not been deified or ca-

nonized at least. A pretty instrument truly for reforming others, when themselves abandoned to infamy and vice. Men who have no respect for their Redeemer or Creator, cannot be supposed to entertain any for the creature; hence these polluted vagabonds vie with each other, in trying how far they may trespass on the credulity of their victims, so as to avoid actual detection, or dive into their pockets without coming out at the other end. As a subject not inapplicable to this one, Cotton Mather's American work on the Ecclesiastical History of New England, for its witticisms and puns, roystering rhymes, and small twaddle, is certainly one of the strangest theological productions that ever fell in my way: those having seen that singular work, may perhaps smile at the companionship when I add, it might be no unfit associate for the "Widow of the Wood," (Ann Northey) an extraordinary book, making its appearance at London, 1755. Lavington, bishop of Exeter about 1750, in his "Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared," with notes by R. Polwhele, in 1820, is a valuable production, and bears strongly upon the preceding melancholy subversion of profession and principle. I would also recommend "The Authenticity of the Scriptures," a translation from the German of Godfrey Less, once a denier of Christianity himself; an inestimable work, because it embraces the whole of the evidence which converted him; likewise examine Simpson's Sacred Literature, published at Birmingham 1790, in conjunction with his Plea following it, at Liverpool in 1812. A well-penned article on various translations of the Scriptures, including a notice of the learned and elaborate enquiry on the same subject by Whittaker, will be found in the Quarterly Review, vol. 23. Vide also Wilson's Christian Dictionary, 1612; the first attempt in English towards a Dictionary of the Bible: he died 1676, vicar of Maidstone in Kent.

A test oath, declaratory of a belief in the Christian religion, was at first observed throughout the States; but as their people exist only in novelty and *improvement*, this is fast disappearing, and has altogether done so in the State of Maryland, granted to Lord Baltimore by Charles I. as an indemnification for his loss, from political causes, of his province of Avalon, Newfoundland, on which he had expended £25,000. Though I have said that blasphemy is punishable by the authorities, (60) its enforcement is unpopular, and the law itself a mere nonentity: this state of things prepares us for the following: in the New York State Legislature, assembling at Albany, 1838, a petition, headed by the first Judge of Monroe county, was presented, demanding the repeal of all laws which forbid ordinary labor on the sabbath! and the passage of another to prohibit ministers from performing the marriage contract and acting as inspectors of public schools! with a third one to reject the Holy Scriptures altogether from said schools!!! At a large and densely thronged public meeting lately held in the city of Rochester, N. Y.,

the succeeding propositions were loudly and approvingly discussed : " That it is an infringement on natural and constitutional liberty, for the legislature to require one day in seven to be kept holy ; and also that it is an infringement upon liberty, to require any witness to give his evidence upon oath, inasmuch as the tendering him an oath, requires from him, by implication, an avowal that he believes in a Supreme Being and a future state, which belief, though it may be desirable that men should entertain, yet none should be required to declare." This party in Boston, to spread their envenomed poison still wider, stamp or write anecdotes, ridiculing the Christian religion, on every bank note that comes in their way. One of the toasts, given at a public dinner within this city, and which is to be seen in the Boston Atlas of Feb. 9, 1838, was the following, " Christianity and the Banks—tottering on their last legs—may their downfall be speedy." Lastly, walking one day in Chatham Street, New York, I stopped at a book stall, and turning over some loose pamphlets, came to two with these title-pages, "*God for one cent,*" "*No God for two cents.*" Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics are generally believed to have done more harm to the cause of revealed religion, than all our other works on infidelity combined. Whilst the Apology of Benjamin ben Mordecai for embracing Christianity, by H. Taylor, A.M., a very learned and ingenious work, contains the most formidable attack against what is called the Athanasian system, of any that has yet appeared. George III. would never allow the creed by that name to be repeated in his presence. If we would learn how the "*voluntary principle*" in sacred subjects works, we have only to direct our attention to America, where it has left very little more than the mere name of religion ; and even this, as has been already shown, it is laboring hard to destroy.

These their interminable creeds have the usually baneful accompaniments of secession, or party anomalies. Their Baptists, for instance, have no less a number than *fifteen* splits or divisions amongst them. The barriers round our faith being once removed, very commonly terminate in leaving us none, or next to none at all : the consequences are not alone of the same desolating character as an invasion of the fences round a cultivated enclosure, but far more important in their ulterior result, inasmuch as the latter pertains only to our present condition, but the former concerns our future state. Peruse "A swarm of Sectaries and Schismatiques," London, 1641. In these matters appearing to be very badly toled—not from the tole (*toll?*) of a miller, but *tole*, to train up.

The Americans have also their female illusionists ; one of which class getting up a book crammed with new-light imperfectibilities, straightway mounts the rostrum of some conventicle, and after a rhapsody of fly-away crotchets, proffers her work to the wool-gathering lambkins. The last of this stamp that I saw in Toronto,

was a Miss Nancy Towle: the novelty of a woman in the pulpit made me an auditor: her harangue lasted two hours; which she repeated several times afterwards, but I did not my visit, being contented with the first. A zealot put her book into my hands, which I skimmed after the manner of ducks and drakes in a mill pond, being the greatest depth I could ever persuade myself to go, or would advise others to do, into ebullitions of this sort. A sister-in-the-faith of this illusion-monger, appointed a set day for walking on the water, to prove the divinity of her mission; on arriving at a river for accomplishing this miracle, she asked her followers if they believed she could perform it? to which they blindly answering "yes;" "In that case," she returned, "there is no necessity for my doing it." And entering her carriage, for they sported her a splendid one, drove very coolly away, without their first ducking her in the stream, then, to lave away their folly, tumbling in themselves.

The American ladies' understandings, id est, *legs*, I am told, being no connoisseur that way myself, lack filling up, like their busts, being in this respect very dissimilar to our damsels of Colchester, remarkable for their good understandings; now, indeed, passed into a proverb, of which I never met with any explanation, unless the following quotation, from the 406th number of the Spectator, may be reckoned so: "No one was ever a good dancer that had not a good understanding." In this latter sense, Rambles in Europe, by Fanny Hall, New York, 1839, have no extraordinary claims; but very large ones, through every page, to the unmeasured pretensions of her countrymen, which swing-and-swagger letter-carriers, or elevated menials in the halls of knowledge, as a little anecdote will show, do not confine themselves to their *larger* children. I was one day watching the students of this college (Columbia, 35) at their diversions, when one of them, about 16, coming close to where I was, induced me to say to him,—"I observe, young gentleman, that you and your companions often use the word *lick*, meaning, I suppose, to chastise; pray, can you favor me with its derivation?" "Why," he answered, "from the Roman of *victor*, to be sure." "How so?" I rejoined, "for that word comes from the Latin of *licitus*, a participle of the verb *ligo*, to tie or bind, and therefore not answering your construing." The reply which followed, and indeed that I anticipated, was—"I guess you're an ignorant Britisher."

Although I observed their public speakers to pronounce *assume* properly enough, yet in their use of *resume* and *presume*, they force in the *h* (*presume*), being an error which Dr. Sheridan, in his dictionary, falls into, and therefore deemed Hibernian. Some of them likewise misaccented the verb *Collect*, giving it that of its noun—pronouncing also *Courier* and *Currier* the same way; which I suppose to arise from carelessness, or the force of bad example. The word *Courtesy* perplexes them exceedingly, but for my own

part, I can't understand why it should, as it has no manner of affinity to republicanism, not, at least, with their peculiar views of it. As the substantive *Courtesy*, or suavity of manners, when implying an act of reverence, loses a syllable in pronunciation, it would be more consistent to write it *Curtsey* than *Courtesy*, and might then probably save Jonathan some trouble; whose abuse of *Wrath* (*rath*) especially in his conventicles, is pretty general; the excuse of some of his brethren for so offending, namely—to distinguish it from the adjective *Wroth*—goes for nothing, as that word has been long obsolete. Your small wits and penny writers, great talkers and little doers, are always critics; and like certain mendaciousians who utter the same lie so often, as finally to believe it to be true themselves, can discern the faults of others a great way off, but can't see the length of a nose into those of their own.

If the neglect arising from this retiringness in an Englishman, spring in a measure from himself, (18) I should, in that case, say the blame was his; but if, on the other hand, it rests with the authorities, and he really is received here in the light of an alien, then the blame is unquestionably theirs; for which they should be made amenable, and the sooner it is done, the more befitting their misconduct, and the injustice of the case. To whom does the country belong, by whom supported, and on whom rely, in the hour of peril and danger, but England? And is this the way that you requite her for considerations so invaluable and above all price? For shame—but here let me pause, lest my pen, in its zeal, get the better of discretion, and it be induced to sanction language not less repulsive to my nature, than injurious to my feelings.

A literary man, to whom such trifles are as dew-drops on rose leaves, might imagine this deviation from the centre in *my lord Timothy Dexter* (58—who at one time, aided by a confidant, had himself buried alive, that he might have the pleasure of hearing what other people said of him after he was dead) to be borrowed from Sir J. Dalrymple's *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland* in the 18th century, who on mentioning any eminent male or female character, calls them "*Great he* and *Greater she*;" or of Major Langton's translation, from the Spanish, of *Squire Marios de Obregon*, the model from whence *Gil Blas* was drawn—but this I doubt, because questioning if *his lordship* ever heard of such personages, and therefore not in a condition for quoting them. A flight rather too high for your *common people*; an expression with which, though many persons find fault, on the plea of redundancy, after the manner of a *female girl*, or a *male boy*, I must take the liberty of dissenting, for, without reference to other obvious authorities, have we not a rich people, a poor people, good people, and bad people? Had the objection been raised by an American, I should have taken it for nothing else but *soft sawder* to the mob.

In opposition to all other civilised society, and I'll venture to add, uncivilised as well, a stranger is very generally received in an American or Canadian circle, particularly if it be what is called a professing one, or in its own quaint phraseology, "*has got religion*," with just as much cordiality as they would exhibit in a menagerie of wild beasts, on which they may stare and gaze, but take care to do so at a very respectable distance. Hence their tendency to mount the great horse, or play the tyrant here, but, as is the case amongst most other people where such tendencies prevail, on meeting with a rebuff, they quickly dismount again, sinking as quickly into their natural insignificance. If those who are continually exhorting others on propriety of conduct, could be induced to accompany their exordiums by the force of example, with how much greater attention would they be listened to, without reckoning on their additional worth in the estimation of the community. It surely was in one of those assemblies, that likening conversation to a football, which every one is (should be) at liberty to kick if he please, must have originated; since its members are at all times disposed to give it such hard knocks, as to burst it outright, or dismiss it altogether, so that they may then have a clear field for displaying their own importance, and peculiarly long bow. Under no circumstance of life, do education and a well-regulated mind so truly develope themselves, as in this one; nor, on the other hand, could a better opportunity be afforded, for publishing the want of either.

At the corners of many streets in New York, I read *posting* bills (because originally stuck upon *posts*) announcing "A church for sale or to let;" beneath this should have been placed the notification of a neighbouring storekeeper, that he had "A good second-hand pulpit cheap." If *isagogically*, as I have heard some *learned* Americans utter, but a man wishing to be intelligible would say—if *previously* uninfluenced by just principles of right and wrong, no one but must be disgusted with, on perusing the succeeding paragraph, rather than be captivated by them here. (80) The sectarians in this country, at those periodical exhibitions they call *revivals* and *love-feasts*, have a way, peculiar to their creed, of public confession, one-half of which, if true, would, in England, subject the confessor to be hanged or transported. As a sample of their insincerity in the avowal, without at all questioning the facts themselves, take the following instance, one only from many others, that occurred at a revival not far from Poughkeepsie, in the Indian tongue *Apokeepsing*, meaning *safe harbor*. During one of these meetings, and at the end of a strong outpouring of fanatic jargon, a deacon C—got up, and concluded his criminatory admissions, well spiced and seasoned, with "I am a miserable, wretched, undone sinner, and deserve to be abandoned by God and man." Now it so happened, unluckily for the deacon, that a neighbor of his was accidentally

present, who, it should seem, had good reasons for subscribing to the accuracy of his confessional, and believing him sincere in making it, thereupon arose and added, "I feel it my duty to bear witness to the truth of what the deacon has just said, lest ye might be scrupulous in that matter. He has admitted himself to be dishonest and a scoundrel, which I do confirm and verify." Whereat the deacon jumped up in great wrath, and vehemently uttering, "*You lie! you lie!*" dismissed the flock in a spirit very remote indeed from meek and penitential.

This yearning towards the ancient Romans (51) evinces much congeniality; for the lust and abuse of power, with the intolerable arrogance of that renowned commonwealth; a course zealously imitated by every one succeeding it, far surpassed any monarchy then existing, or which has since existed. Their Commonwealth lasted 465 years, but the kingly and imperial power much longer; finally expiring on the division of the empire, A. D. 395. Those of this people moving above the ordinary sphere of life, affect to be so enamoured with the name of Brutus, as to make him a constant theme for their unqualified approbation; which proves that they are unacquainted with the inducements to that assassination, and equally ignorant of its real character. The mother of Brutus was Cæsar's mistress! Hence this her son, whom they eulogise as conspiring to benefit the republic, could live for years in social intercourse, nay, and under the same roof with the seducer of his mother! True patriotism and love of country, can only be found amongst the good and virtuous. Their parasitical flattery on the above occasion is, I should suppose, more appropriate than they imagine, since the word *Parasite* was originally the title of a magistrate at Rome, who had charge of the public granaries of corn.

The populous town of Romulus, in Seneca co. New York State, is said to have been named by a Quirite renegado. On the death of Romulus, founder of Rome, he was deified under the name of Quirinus, which originated with the Sabines, who on their union with the Romans, stipulated that Rome should retain its name, but the people thenceforward be called *Quirites*, from their own capital of *Cures*; a term by which, however, they are hardly known, at least never quoted. Numa Pompilius, (700 years before Christ) was the founder of an institution called *Pontifices* (its chief priest being called *Pontifex Maximus*) plural of *Pontifex*, a compound word from the latin of *pono*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, because the priests first built the *Sublician* bridge at Rome, and were entrusted with the care of repairing it. This institution answers to our Sion College, the emanation from which, "Convocation of the Clergy," Cromwell, as soon as he had the power, set aside by a substitution of "The Assembly of Divines," (and a rare sample of divinity they afterwards proved) comprising 118 puritan preachers and 26 laymen, assembling in the Jerusalem Chamber. Their first

act was to vote themselves 4s. a day each, no trifle, when we consider that money has since increased 12 times its then value (our convocation met gratuitously): by their second and more important one, they voted the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments to be expunged as useless! in conjunction with rejecting the Common Prayer for a farrago of their own called "The Directory." Whilst all these precious guardians of sacred matters made it a rule, whenever one fell in their way, never to pass a baptismal font, without first converting it to the vilest purposes.

I saw a stray American edition of Dr. Adams' Roman antiquities, generally preferred to those of Dr. Kennett, and who also published a Latin Dictionary—but, as to be expected, fit only for curling hair or match papers: an ancestor of the author put forth a Latin poem, of considerable merit, on the subject of London, which, in 1677, was translated by G. F. of Gray's Inn. Adams is a name of some note in our scholastic world. If their reprint of these Antiquities be of this description, what must we say to their extraordinary one of our Common Law Reports, forming above 100 thick, closely printed Svo. volumes, which they publish in 32 thin large-type 12mo! how many cases are lost in their own courts, and others as repeatedly *non-pros'd* in those of Canada, by using this ghost of the original! I should consider any other depository but a jakes, as defiled by their presence. A bound book of theirs, from want of what is technically called *beating*, will appear to be half as thick again as a same sized one in ours, though really containing one-half less, for the fraudulent purpose of deceiving the buyer, that, in bulk at least, he may seem to have a good pennyworth.

Yankee almanacks baffle description, and, in their prognostications, are unrivalled by those of any race under the sun. Their doings that way originated with Isaiah Thomas, of Massachusetts, who, on printing his for 1780, one of the boys asked him what he should put opposite to the 12th of July. Thomas being busy, answered "Anything, anything." The lad thereupon set "*Rain, hail, and snow.*" The country was amazed; the day arrived, when lo! it actually rained, hailed, and snowed violently! From that time, Thomas' Almanack was in high repute. How many wights of the same school, have been indebted to a flash-of-lightning notoriety, by a hap equally fortuitous! particularly, as a sample, our celebrated Mother Shipton, who so long and so tyrannously ruled the destinies of an *enlightened* community; and even now of no mean consideration, since her life, published in 1677, and forming the subject of a drama, acted nineteen nights in succession, fetched, at the last book sale I attended in England, £2. 5s. the former, and £3. the latter.

If you express any doubt before an American, as to the durability of his republic, those of them that have read deep enough, quote

the Swiss confederation; but this, in reality, is about the weakest authority they could well have selected; for it is notorious that it must have perished long since, but for the mutual jealousies of the powers surrounding it. Such are the demoralizing effects of republican principles, their loose hold of every obligation, whether sacred or profane, that Bishop England has publicly declared, that three millions of catholics, since they came to the States, have lapsed into indifference; abandoning the profession of their own creed, without accepting that of any other.

These freshets (135) often do much damage; thus the Bridgeport paper for March says, "Arrived the schooner Fame from Charleston via New-London. Whilst at anchor in that harbor, during the rain-storm on Thursday evening last, the Fame was run foul of by the wreck of the Methodist meeting house from Norbich, which was carried away in the late freshet." Such incorrigible whiffers would put even Dutchmen to the blush; (76) amongst whose peasants distance is said to be computed by the smoke of their pipes; telling you that from such a village to another, is about two pipes, a whole one, or half ditto. This origin of tobacco, (112) say some, is doubtful, being first imported into England from Tobago, in the West Indies, by Sir F. Drake. Others maintain it to be an aboriginal plant originally found among the Floridians; who smoked it as a substitute for food, not as Europeans quaff wine and fermented liquors, or the Turks and Persians eat opium, bang and betel. On first appearing it was called Indian henbane, being unquestionably of Indian origin, most of whose tribes, like the ancient Persians, as related by Herodotus, whom Cicero calls the father of history, had neither temples, altars, nor statues. Smokers should read Sylvester's "Tobacco battered and the pipes shattered." One means of flavoring leaf tobacco, is by selecting a fat, porous Dutchman, and wrapping the article, from top to toe, round his naked body, encircled in flannel, additionally with his usual clothes, to promote perspiration; then walk him briskly some two or three hours, until in a perfect steam, and on cooling off, the affair is done. Tobacco thus flavored, and a peculiarly rich one it is understood to give! is in great repute amongst Jew segar-makers: a delicious morsel truly, for your quidders and whiffers. Queen Elizabeth, near the close of her reign, became one of Sir W. Raleigh's converts in the narcotic indulgence of smoking, himself so extravagant a dresser that, on court days, his very shoes blazing with diamonds, were worth £7000! She occasionally wore a robe made from the silk grass of which Sir Walter's colonists sent a quantity to England, and he used a hat for particular occasions, manufactured from the same material. Hats, in the early part of her reign, were a luxury, all persons, under a severe penalty, being obliged to wear a sort of woollen cap (to benefit the wool trade). In the churchwarden's accmpts of the parish of Fulham, is this entry "1578. Paid for the

discharge of the parish of Fulham, for wearing hats contrary to the Statute, 5s. 2d." Sir W. R. in the sixteenth century, introduced the potatoe plant into England from Virginia; but it was not generally used in the New World, until taken back again by a colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire, during 1719. One of the many slanders, with which Sir Walter was assailed, that which hurt him most, as it was intended that it should, was his being charged with being an atheist: this gave rise, at his earnest request, to Leonard Lessius' "De Providentia Numinis et Animi Immortalitate." Another cause for the settlement of this colony, were the inducements upheld in a black letter of 1608, called "Nova Britannia," accompanied by "Nova Francia," (Louisiana) a translation from the French. The black letters on Virginia, Wheatley's "Good Newes," and "A True Relatione," London, 1608 and 1613, the latter by T. Watson, but really written by the celebrated Capt. Smith, who, in writing, always distinguished the noun *tint* from its verb *tinct*, which is never done here: the orthography and orthoepy of a word will often be at daggers drawn; a list of a dozen writers upon this subject might easily be furnished, who shall all agree in the former, but every man of them differ upon the latter, or its pronunciation. Copland's Thanksgiving Sermon for Virginia, London, 1622, has this passage, "Adjoined are some epistles by Peter Pope, an Indian youth, who was baptized Dec. 22, 1616." He is therefore conjectured to have been the first aboriginal conforming there to that rite.

On a sign board, over a tobacconist's shop in a bye street of New York, were three grim figures, with the following poetic effusion, which I copied, written beneath them:

We three
 Brothers be,
 In the same cause;
 Tom puffs,
 Bill snuffs,
 And I chaws.

This is terse and to the point as the answer of our ambassador at Vienna, who being asked by an Austrian nobleman "In what forest is the Griffin on your heraldic emblazonments to be found?" quietly replied, "In the same as the Eagle with two heads on those of yours."

Whilst weatherbound at Queenston, U. C., I was amused with the surprise of an English traveller on his way to Toronto, who it seems had a letter to deliver to a person in Queenston addressed — — *Esquire and Merchant*, proving simply to be no greater personage than a Scotch Yankee pedlar, keeping a common huckster's shop, requiring no aid, not even an errand boy; who, on receiving said letter, superscribed with the above titles, was then serving two never-combed urchins, one with a *haporth* of snuff, the

other a three-farthing candle. Such sort of fellows in the same proportion that they feel disposed to elevate their own dignity, are as doggedly bent on lessening that of others; thus he who from his position in the commercial world, is really entitled to the rank of merchant, they sink to the level of a petty dealer; and another whom they know to be not less the gentleman than a man of fortune, as discourteously address by the term of *mister*. This war on the social compact continually wages in the States, as every other place imbued with their overbearingness: an imitation, after the manner of the Ape species, from the Romans; forcibly reminding one of their *social* war, an odd term truly for a war, which arose from their refusing to grant the rights of citizenship to their Italian allies.

As regards the rapid growth of horticultural produce here, take an anecdote. Domiciliating with a gentleman, we were one morning in his garden, when the servant entered to draw a lettuce for lunch, but which he forbade her doing until dinner time, as, on inspection, he found a salad would not be ready until that time. This I suppose to have been the case, for on masticating one at that meal, he occasionally halted to exclaim, "Capital! grown to a hair!"

The window sashes of this country are provided with springs, so as to keep up at convenient distances; the only advantage of which is, that they cannot be opened on the outside; I prefer our own method of a line, weight and pulley. The plate glass of Van Railingen's shop windows, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for expense and show, rival those of Etherington's, Ludgate Hill, costing upwards of \$20 per pane. Several instances of similar extravagance, before the late fire there, were to be seen in New York, the authorities whereof, upon the arrival of the French ship of war *Lau-rea*, having on board Boireau, the accomplice in Fieschi's attempt to assassinate the king, very properly declined returning her salute. Landing rebels and assassins on any shore, is surely not an importation that ought to be welcomed by military honors. A pane of glass that costs sevenpence-halfpenny in Canada, would in England be *three* shillings. The windows of early settlers, instead of glass, were supplied by paper; and so late as 1820, whole districts in Canada, and remote ones even now, are so distinguished. A lady, whom I know, told me, that hers being glazed with white, in lieu of colored paper, was regarded as evidence of great gentility. Strachan of Aberdeen—no relation I believe of Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Upper Canada—published there in 1820, his visit to the latter province in 1819: it is a respectable work.

The father of Mr. Wright (151) was born at Hull in Yorkshire, hence the name of his son's settlement on the Ottawa. James Wright was originally in the American army, and assisted at the revolution; but no sooner was that event brought about, than dis-

gusted with the republic and its proceedings, he withdrew himself, and settling on the Ottawa aforesaid, is now, with his whole family, numbering, by birth and marriage, full 100 individuals, besides the village, or rather town, including 2000 more, firm and uncompromising loyalists. His farm houses, buildings, and lands, are in the best possible condition, and closely approximate to those of England, the fatherland of his ancestors, and the loved one of their descendants. This settlement reminds one of the patriarchal days, what writers say of the golden age, and Illustrations of the Manners of Ancient Times in England, printed at London in 1797. He is now turned of 90, but from his temperate habits, possessing the activity of one not above half that age. He is much beloved, and as universally esteemed. When Lord Dalhousie was Governor-in-chief, he made the old gentleman a present of two brass field-pieces (6 pounders) which are kept in admirable order; he is wont to say that if he were a younger man, he would march with them to Quebec, and soon settle the treasons of Papineau, whose revolutionary practices so disgusted some of his own family, especially his father, that he long since separated himself from him, retiring to a chateau in his seigniorly on the Ottawa, opposite the estate of my friend Capt. K—— of the Upper Canada Legislature. Mr. Logan, member of the British senate, who was educated with Papineau, and well acquainted with him, always called him “the greatest coward and the greatest liar he ever knew.”

A main cause for the little reputation attendant on the American army, is the great amount of labor exacted from its privates, such as hay-making, wood-cutting, building and teaming; so that the duties of a United States soldier, particularly at an outpost, exceed those of common day-laborers. Hundreds of instances occur of men serving out their whole term of enlistment, without being once “a sentinel on post.” Its *tout ensemble* is anything but *militaire*, which can never be otherwise under its present form of government, that allows but \$30 or £6 15s. per man, for annual clothing and outfit. (36) As a specimen of the prowess of their said regular army, 4000 of them, assisted by 6000 volunteers, have been kept at bay, for several years, by about *six hundred* Seminole Indians. Though, according to the Yankee mode of announcing these things, this war is said to have ended *three* times, with plenty to do still, every other day is expected to produce a fourth ending. It has already cost them \$20,000,000, more lives in the regular army alone than double the force of the enemy, an infinitely greater amount amongst the militia and volunteers; four counties depopulated; the frontiers of Georgia ravaged; depredations carried to the suburbs of St. Augustine and Tallahassee; besides sundries not easily come-at-able, by these *put-down* Indians. The following New Orleans bulletin from head quarters is a fair hit at the bombastic ones of this redoubtable army: “Glorious news! A great battle, and a grand

victory! Nearly killed one Indian, certainly wounded his squaw, and quite frightened her papoose. We captured one prisoner, and should have taken a second, had he not after a chase of 36 hours outrun our cavalry." For particulars of this region, formerly comprising all the country east of the Mississippi, vide Capt. Ribauld's True Discovery of Terra Florida, then Englished the *Flourishing Land*, London, 1563. See also Robert's work on the same subject, London, 1763. Those wishing information on the natural history of the Floridas, must procure B. Roman's work thereon; New York, 1776. The secretary of the war department at Washington, estimates the warriors amongst the fighting Indians at 70,000; and says, with the indomitable assurance of his country, and the Seminole war staring him in the face, that 7000 Americans are sufficient to keep them in check. If these warriors were by any means to unite—steps being now taking amongst them for that purpose—and advance under an efficient leader, Jonathan would very soon find out his gross miscalculations, and that he had indeed made "an awful mistake." We know very well of what materials the heroism of this people is composed, and if they were less ostentatious in displaying them before the world, they would be more entitled to its indulgence and forbearance. Note: the desertions during the last three years, from their standing army of 6188 men, (36) according to their own admission, is *six thousand!* As there is no profit, with just as much honor in playing the soldier here, setting aside *other items*, we are fully prepared for so extraordinary a desertion. This subject reminds me of a certain profound scribbler, (Girdlestone,) who, seized with a fit of the Columbian furor, in a volume of some thickness, ascribes the Letters of Junius to General Lee of the American army!

Many are the instances coming under my knowledge, of individuals amongst that low class in England called radicals, generally held as too contemptible for the designation of party, on emigrating to America, remaining there just long enough to discover, without confessing, their error, or being utterly ruined, then crossing to Canada for a living and subsistence. One in particular of this O'Connell tribe, a brawler in hedge alehouses on the paradise of America, at length ventured thither himself; beggary and starvation, however, presently discomfited his airy-built visions, and forced him to seek the paternal sway of England in her colony of Canada; where he has not only reared a large family, but acquired also a considerable property. I wish I could add that he was grateful for these advantages; but as his bubble-blowing brethren condescend to no claim on the cardinal virtues, we may regret their doing so, but should not feel surprise at their positive abuse of them, and scorning every rule of direct right and decorum, though as to that matter, your radical cares not a pinch of snuff for any rule unless, like his principles, it works both ways. If any person, first securing

himself under an unsuspecting, i. e. non-reputable appearance, will but venture into one of their assemblies, remain silent there, and refrain from any indication of disgust, as casting his eyes in one direction, and his ears another, he will not only be of my opinion, but thankful for this advice. The intimate associate of this low partizan, a journeyman carpenter from Cornwall, emigrated here some seven years since, without sixpence in his pocket, or a second jacket—for coat he had none—to his back; yet in that time acquired a property which he sold for a £1000, and thereupon departed for Ohio, in the States, because he *couldn't live here*. Private accounts say that his little fortune is rapidly disappearing, being in the right country for its doing so; and his return is expected daily, pennyless as when he first arrived. Another and certain tanner, arriving in absolute pauperism, though now abounding in wealth, would requite the country where he became so, by plunging it into anarchy, and its government for protecting him, by insult and subversion: that the reader may know something of the equity which governs this worthy in his business, for a *pound of calf leather*, that sells in England at 3s. 6d. he exacts 5s., and for skins producing there many shillings, he liberally pays a few pence, though their fabrication costs him incalculably less than in the old country, and their comparison with which, on the score of durability, from a *peculiar* mode of tanning, realizing quick returns, is at an enormous discount. A worthy of this school, *scrawling* (*writing* is out of the question) to a farmer in the Home District, for no good motive, as may be inferred from the answer, received this reply, "There are no real grounds here to complain of; our taxes are very light—mine for last year not exceeding a dollar, for one hundred acres of land, and all my farming stock. The inhabitants of each township select all their town officers, and members of parliament are elected by the freeholders. If, instead of wasting your time in political meetings at taverns, got up by their landlords for bringing grist to the mill, you were to attend to your farm, and mind your own affairs, both would then be in a condition very different to what I well know they now are." So far as pecuniary affairs go, I never heard of politics, in the old country, putting sixpence into any man's pocket, but I certainly do know, that they take many a one out. Touching other matters, their pestiferous influence are as the Sirocco blast or Upas tree, producing nothing but death and desolation. He who thinks to find them different in the New World, is grievously deceived, and under a mistake that will undo or destroy him. Even O'Connell, on noticing the above brands of outrage and disorder, in his speech before the Precursor Society at Dublin, reported in the Dublin Mail of November, 1838, uses these terms, "The conduct of some of the radical leaders in England is most horrible. There are men amongst them, that remind me of the sanguinary miscreants of the French revolution. Oastler may be compared to Jourdain—"

Stephens to Marat—and Feargus O'Connor to Danton." A radical, he might have added, being a man whose affections centre all in self, is insensible to any generous or kindred emotion of soul; and whose heart, therefore, when he has any, is not only hardened against any good impression, but like a dog's nose, cold, black, and greasy.

Much of this restlessness, this kindling up of phantoms light and flitting as the wind, and fancied grasp of substance when nothing but a shadow, so foolishly received as political excitement, kept alive when near expiring by sundry lazy knaves, who find the art of deluding much easier than that of labor, for securing them the bread of indolence and ease,—dates its origin from that season of theory in the land, when our porters left their knots, and the peasant his plough, to be manufactured into *scholarads*. Enable either of these men, if unable to do so before, to write his name, or read it when written, and what's the consequence? why that he considers himself a genius, above every ordinary occupation, fitted for command, and to regulate the world. The mischief is not in education, but the wrong time for giving it. In childhood, it is an even-flowing stream, gentle and refreshing in its noiseless meanderings; but beyond that and riper age, an irruptive torrent, impetuous and unreined in its turbulent career. Scotland is an exemplar—Ireland its antidote—since there, as it ought, education begins in infancy, and of every other, as a people, they are the most orderly and contented. Radicalism and O'Connellism are doing their utmost to deprive them of these blessings; but I have too much confidence in the right feelings of the country, to fear for the result. Many persons that I formerly knew, of sound principles and sterling worth, on being won over by these agitators, have been so jilted out of one and defrauded of the other, that I should be indeed loth to entrust anything in their hands, and as certainly to meet them in a bye or dark lane. I have no wish to intimate that the holders of these opinions are necessarily rogues and vagabonds, but no hesitation in adding, that they are in the right road for becoming so.

As a link in the same chain, the operatives of England must always have some bubble to wrangle about, like dogs snarling over a bone: that in most favor just now is the Corn Laws, which verily form the greatest they ever had, for which I do not so much blame them, as those rabid agitators, their pretended but Will-o'-the-Wisp friends, who noisily promulgate what they know to be untrue—that their repeal will make bread cheap, encrease our export trade, gain a monopoly of the foreign markets, therefore cause a corresponding demand for manufacturing labor, and conclusively maintain a high rate of wages in their respective districts. To prove, in a few words, the fallacy of all this, before we can drive the manufacturer out of his own markets, we must first learn to manufacture as cheap as he does. To do this, we must adopt his standard of wages, which, according to an accredited agent (Mr. Greig) before

a committee of the House of Commons, is as follows: In the cotton mills of France the average is 5s. 8d. per week; Switzerland, 4s. 5d.; Austria, 4s.; in the Tyrol, 3s. 9d.; Saxony, 3s. 6d.; and Bonne, in Prussia, 2s. 6d. At Naples the spinners obtain only 6s., whilst ours get 28s.; their rovers are paid 2s. 2d., but ours receive 7s. Observe, the hours of labor in all the preceding establishments are far greater than in any one of ours. If these facts do not convince, 'tis vain to expect that any argument will. Those demagogues, therefore, that for their own sinister designs, propagate such fabrications, deserve the scorn and contempt of our artizans. The whole herd of these worthies dealing in those articles, ranted in the same way against the timber, coal and leather duties, but when those duties were taken off, did they at all lower the price of either? not in the least, but, contrarily, moved them a step the other way. Of any evil known, that of coming under the tender mercies of such friends is surely the greatest and most to be deprecated. To confute the intolerable exaggerations that these fourmarts of evil are continually palming upon their dupes,—that nine out of every twelve hours of labor are required as their quota to the national expenditure—consult the annals of Jersey, whose inhabitants pay no sort of excise or customhouse duty, nor contribute one penny to the national debt, and yet no working man on that island can live in any comfort without his twelve hours of labor. At another time they tell their credulous listeners, that *one-half* their wages are consumed in taxation—here committing themselves, for if, as before stated, three parts of their labor are required for a similar purpose, it follows that wages must be in the same ratio—which is not merely a base but wicked fabrication to the injury of others: in addition to many skilful calculators, I have taken some pains to discover what proportion they really do pay, and find it to be *one twentieth part*, instead of *one half*. The same insincerity pervades their loud announcement that wages are high at New York (now however seriously reduced), and so are provisions, clothing and rent—but on these, as half-told tales alone suit their purpose, they breathe not a syllable—which equalising, nay exceeding their wages, where then are their advantages? These mendacianians' garbage about universal suffrage, vote by ballot, short parliaments, and a hundred other bubbles empty, I wish I could add guiltless, as the heads in which they addle, are in full operation through the United States: and how do they operate? Why, as they ever did, and ever will—that is to say, so far from ensuring what they pretend to do, to the utter confusion of their visionary theories, absolute subversion of honesty and integrity, and entire demolition of social order and good government. Great abuse and much falsehood have been circulated, by these genii of evil, relative to the expense of private bills brought before Parliament, every shilling of which (except £5 on each to the Speaker,

and 10s. his secretary) is strictly divided amongst the extra clerks (their sole remuneration) which this branch of business requires. A like regulation is sadly wanted in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, three parts of the labor of whose clerks, during session, are required for private bills, without the promoters of them contributing any portion of the expense. The number of our Public General Statutes printed is 5,500 copies, and of every public local and personal one—300. Fee to the Sergeant at Arms for taking a knight into custody is £5; ditto a gentleman £3. 6s. 8d.; and for every day of detention, £1. each; payable by the delinquent. When a short-hand writer takes minutes in Parliament, or any of its committees, he is paid two guineas daily.

The foregoing augurs—not Roman soothsayers, from the latin of *avis*, a bird, and *garrire*, to prate,—but modern radical spouters, to fabricate and mislead—are magniloquent on the price of provisions in our early history, but craftily silent upon their corresponding rate of wages; being to a mower in the fields, and a carpenter within doors, *one penny* each per day. I am no charlatan, therefore have no secret interests to advance, nor any hidden motives in view, but am the well-wisher of these my countrymen, and would honestly tell them, before they thus stigmatise men and things, to go and examine their own conduct, for inquiring if it be perfectly pure and blameless. As an example, take a case from that well-known class the Spitalfields weavers, who all along the summer months are in full work, but for the most part make only half days, the other half being spent either in idleness, or in beer-shops and skittle-grounds: accordingly when the winter months arrive, and then but very little to do, they are without provision—their places of summer resort being amongst the last in the world for storing it. Whereupon all things are immediately at sixes and sevens, in their wrong places, and out at elbows; whilst every one is censured and condemned, or in fault, but—themselves. All trades have their ebb and flow, and every condition its changes and reverses: he therefore who neglects in the sunshine of prosperity, to lay by or provide for the bleakness of adversity, has no right to complain, nor to charge that neglect on any one but himself. Poverty is without doubt an evil, too often a self-invited one, (though sometimes sent for wise and beneficent purposes) but idleness is a greater, inasmuch as it is the fruitful source of every other.

The granting a parliament to either of the Canadas, was a well-meant but short-sighted policy; they have no sort of want that a sound administration of British law could not equally, certainly less mischievously afford them. If you give power to a handsel of population, especially of that order first peopling a country, the chances are that bad men, setting aside qualification, who, like scum, in a grease pot, always swim at top, will clutch at and grasp it. The history of all countries, more particularly that of France,

whose should indeed be a warning to the universe, will readily tell you in what way they use it. Vide Jamaica and Newfoundland—the latter to wit, which lately petitioned the Imperial Parliament, praying to be relieved from theirs, because of its interminable broils and squabbles; and no wonder, one honorable member being a menial servant, another a hired watchman, the third a petty huckster, and—but enough: hence, as legislators, though some political sages seem to think otherwise, are not now made, any more than they ever were, by mere change of position, it may be a very easy matter to assemble a parliament, but when gathered from off a common, or culled beneath a hedge, it will be any thing but honored, and its wisdom as necessarily wanting, or non est inventus. It has been rumored that certain personages (I presume O'Connell, Hume, and company) propose sending the machinery of our constitution to Van Dieman's Land, where none but the insane can doubt how 'twill work. Think of Ikey Solomons as speaker of the Upper House, and Bill Soames in that of the Lower! These worthies, both denizens of that country, may therefore look out for promotion, not such as they deserve, but what they desire. Certain of our dependencies favored with this indulgence, are, as might have been foreseen, in a state bordering on revolt; not from any grounds of just complaint, but the pure effervescence of radical disaffection, combined with the present rage for innovation, leading on to violence and insolent misrule. For these people find it much easier to sow dissention, that they may reap its fruits, than secure themselves a living from some honest calling. I was present when Sir Francis Head, governor of Upper Canada, in 1836, prorogued, and afterwards dissolved its apology for a parliament, and overheard one of its radical members admirably condense the ruling principles of his order—always in too eager pursuit after personal homage, to concern themselves at all about respect for other people—though without knowing it, by addressing another member of the same fold, in these words: "I have no objection that the ranks below me should remain just as they are, but I wish to have none above me; this is my conception of a fair and perfect equality."

Withdrawing the attention of the reader from these misplaced indulgencies, arising—to our honor be it spoken—from a benevolent disposition liberally directed, with its customary requital, ingratitude, I would lead it to our territories in the East, with a population exceeding 100 millions, the English part thereof quadrupling that of the Canadas. There is no Parliament—but never were the people, when ruled by their native chiefs, in any degree so prosperous, so orderly, or so happy; blest too with such equal distribution of justice, or more secure in their persons or their property, than under the mild and benignant sway of England, whose object is to suppress violence and wrong, by substituting subordination and peace; and all this brought about by the simple opera-

tion of her laws, administered by her judges, and enforced by the authorities. Vide Weld's Travels in America and Canada, (publisher of Illustrations to the Lake of Killarney) but as they were printed above 40 years since, they perhaps contain but little to interest the present enquirer.

The self-glorification of this people is unexampled either in ancient or modern times; thus their leading journals of New York, the day preceding their last celebration of the 4th of July, or anniversary of their independence, as a fling at Europeans, more particularly England, said, with the chuckle of a choaking hen, that other nations, on occasions of festivity, required a constabulary force to keep them in order, whilst they, being a free and enlightened republic, needed no such emblems of tyranny and despotism. But what was the fact; why that the same periodicals, on their next publication, had to announce several murders committed at New York alone, on said anniversary, entirely from the want of some such emblems of despotism, as they are pleased to call them; and though, on this occasion, prudently sinking the chuckle, yet neither blushed (bah!) nor thought it necessary to apologise for their vain glorification.

As I have before said, your Americans are the most improvident of people; whether it concerns them as domestic economists, or political claimants: if they had but a tittle of common sense in either, their condition would be immeasurably improved, and themselves infinitely happier. As it is, however, we may hope for this, but it is vain to expect that it will ever happen, so long at least as they suffer themselves to be governed by so much vanity and conceit, as, in their own peculiar terms, "To stump the universe." The individual fragments of a Yankee at his meals, not uncommonly amount to as much as he has eaten: (54) it seems as impossible for him to clear his plate, unless by throwing it to the dogs, as to open his mouth without salivating, or close it again searless. Upon crossing into Canada, we shall find not a few imitators of this part of his character; for as cold meats are never seen at a Yankee dinner, so here a hot joint taken away untouched, or next to it, does not reappear but in an emigrant or English one. On asking a bush farmer one day, what quantity of maple sugar he had made this spring? "Twelve hundred pounds," he answered. "Good," I replied, "and how much of it do you take to market?" "How much of it take to market!" he repeated, in evident surprise, "why none, to be sure; 'tis barely enough for my family until next fall." A family that I knew, though consisting of many daughters, were still so inexperienced at their needle, as to exhibit profound ignorance of its more provident operations, and loud admiration on seeing darned stockings, which articles, with them, when needing repair, were thrown away for new. (35) They procured their supply of chandlery from England, which, though dearer, are

superior in quality to those made here; but deposited in an open store, next the kitchen, for the common resort of all; wherein, alike exposed, were also placed fruit and groceries. I well remember a quantity of butter laid in, an ample six months consumption for a prudent family, but in this, was cleared, feather and bone, in one. The presiding genius of this thrift, receiving from her husband the whole asked-for sum, to defray incidental expenses during the coming year, every dollar had vanished in five weeks. Whilst in compliance with a new imported folly, akin to the Album, vide 58, by a heterogeneous mixture of gimcracks and kickshaws, the comforts of the parlor gave way for a toyship, and those of their drawing room, an Eastern Bazaar. The family promoters of this metamorphosis, especially the males, with most others through the city, in their garb, gait and gesture, reminding one of *Bartlemy-fair* play-actors, strutting their hour, on a Saint-Monday spree, in the borrowed trappings of the show. The crowning part of the jest is—a Club-house, after our Service ones in London, is now in full operation at Toronto. When will young men learn to respect themselves, that they may be respected by others? evince such a sense of propriety, as to place them above infringing it; that so becoming rational, they may be commended for their good deeds, rather than censured for their foolish ones. If it were as fashionable to act right, as it is to do wrong, how blest should we be by change, and happy in innovation. (216) When passing these epicenes or doubtful possessors of common sense, in the street, no consideration inducing me to risk it elsewhere, they remind me not of the freshness from a field of new-mown hay, but of a company of barbers just escaped from the shop, besmeared with scented soap-suds and drippings of essence. A bill against one of these nondescripts, these decked-out butterflies and drones in the hive, these epicene bipeds of the monkey order, who might pick up copers by travelling the country with a baboon, and puzzling the natives to tell which was which—as communicated to me by a tradesman, who furnished the articles, amounted, for *perfumery alone*, to *thirty shillings* a week! This foolery may be attributed to the loose hold of paternal authority here, and the silly misconstruction of that very silly phrase, so constantly falling from equally silly people of—Mr. Blank is a very nice man—he so indulges his children.

The foregoing housewifery is a small sample of the doings within doors; meanwhile those from without are not a whit better; for Boss, a sort of one-eyed monarch amongst the blind, in his garden alone, contrives, like Uncle Sam, that its produce shall cost him a great deal more than if bought at market: its fruit trees and saplings, from his itchery at whittling—a right Yankee property, allowable in school-boys, but censurable in others—in their uncouth proportions, limb and branchless appearance, look so many Chelsea

pensioners limping ruefully to the grave. He will put up a gate one day, and pull it down the next; or fix a post in the morning, to unfix at night. I once knew him to divide a common potatoe patch by three close park fences, to rear as many sorts of vegetables, which thereby deprived of sun and air, naturally grew downwards in cow-tail fashion. Still in the spirit of his country, neglecting essential things, and, when imperative to be done, were then past recovery; or cost in attempting, more than they were worth. When the fit was on him, for in fits of this sort Jonathan has no equal, he would sell his horse and chaise, because too expensive, but presently replaced them by others twice as dear, or some hobby much more so. Besides a novel mode of preserving articles of general demand, not, like other people, in their proper places, but on or in a muck-heap, somewhere about his yard, or down the bumby. Accordingly, after long enjoyment of an income that, by moderate care, would have realized him thousands, he is involved, has nothing in his scrip, and poor as Job's kittens. To consult such a man, and how often, though I do not say how wisely it is done, on the capabilities of the country, would be like pulling up a plant to see how it grew, or inflating air-balloons for crossing the Atlantic. The family of the Slick-right-aways, and Canadians something like them, agreeing in nothing but fickleness and change, are perpetually seeking novelty, and wholly void of system, as a vessel without ballast, or unshipping her rudder; and when, by these means, chin-deep in difficulties, are quite amazed at being so; and regarding such a circumstance as altogether surprising, are not to be told, and would as soon think of flying, as own themselves in error, or at any period wrong.

As a contrast to the foregoing, fearing the reader should mistake me, or an emigrant be discouraged, and to show what may be done here, by a prudent circumspection, seeing that one fact is worth a thousand theories, another resident I well know, not to be sure a native, but an old countryman, with an income much below this man's, and comparatively a new settler, is yet surrounded by every comfort; keeps a better table, incurs no debt, paying for everything as he has it, and never overdraws his banker, having money always at command, besides much more out at use. This want of system seems to pervade all ranks; for a large scholastic institution, having neither rent nor taxes to pay, or fuel to provide, with animal food one-third the price of ours, and others far cheaper, was obliged to call upon its patrons for an addition to its terms, or it must have failed. Whilst the proprietor of a similar establishment in England, whom I know, and whose terms were much less than this one, and only half the number of members; with rent and taxes, over and above other items that Jonathan so loves to croak about, yet in a few years acquired an independence. In this way also do many cavillers against Canada, disburthen themselves of its advantages,

and set up a cry against the land, when it is they who are in fault, and their own improvidence to blame. The deadliest enemies these lieges have to encounter, are their own household gods and privy counsellors; that is to say, pride, or the refuge of ignorance to conceal its own littleness, and her attendant poverty, consequent on following the advice of her companion. One man, by prudence and moderation, shall realize property from an income of £100, whilst another, without these, shall not only secure none, but plunge into all manner of debt, on a £1000.

A majority amongst such officials (208) are in this predicament—as a check to which their pay should be stopt, like our officers at the War Office, until their debts are paid—altogether owing to getting in at the wrong end of the horn, or beginning life with ostentation and display; like the nephew of an acquaintance of mine, who receiving £3000 from his uncle to commence business, expended £2500 in show and dash, its modicum alone on stock in trade; and when, in the shape of pecuniary demands, the enemy came, surrendered without resistance, for he had no means to offer any. All this to please who and what? Why that bodyless, and therefore heartless thing called the world, by whom he who acts most like a madman is deemed least worthy of a straight waistcoat: caring too as much for or about you, as the veriest reptile that crawls the earth; and on the rumor only of misfortune, which though producing, it deprecates loudest, after first betraying, then sneaks off and deserts you.

Though I would always most earnestly inculcate—tread not needlessly on a worm, yet I must candidly subjoin, as more particularly applicable to the natives of this clime—be careful that that worm does not tread on you. To carry this apothegm into full effect, it is necessary that you keep much at home, and go very little into company; in which instance you will be almost sure to lose your temper, whilst in the former one, no such loss can possibly happen, but, contrarily, is there always safe, I hold it wise to do so.

Those feelings forming affection, if in any degree existing here, have certainly no point to them. Natives receive the nearest friend one day, and follow him to the grave the next, with the same unconcern that they rid themselves of apple rind, or throw away the pips. He who can't discern this must not alone have weak eyes, but a feeble comprehension; it is a trait so visibly impressed with an image of itself, as to carry its own conviction on the face of it; after that dare-do lounge of the foot in walking, so peculiar here to the low and vulgar. (63) To illustrate this—an apathy arising from its proximity to the States, and that Europeans, upon settling amongst them, gradually fall into, from the necessity they are under, which they presently find out, as in Jonathan's independence, (23) of resorting to the *lex talionis*, or fighting them at their own

weapons—take the following anecdote. Whilst an aged and chief member of a respectable family in this city, lay dead in the house, I called, knowing the lady in England, to take a final leave of her remains; when, greatly to my astonishment, I perceived a scion of the family (born in the country) so wholly unimpressed with the solemnity of the scene, or his near relationship to the departed, as to be busying himself in arranging the draperies of the windows, and ornamental decorations of the apartment, after the newest forms of elegance and fashion. Scarcely was the interment over, when every memorial of affection bequeathed, by the deceased, to this sympathetic young man, was, to raise a few dollars, sold by public auction! They who expect the endearing ties of warm affection in a new country, will assuredly be deceived; as others who look for the well-regulated order of older states, will as certainly look in vain. The mistake is altogether as palpable as that of the emblems of the Resurrection over the tomb of Sir R. Whitney's daughter in Cripplegate Church, London, having given rise to many fabulous reports of a female who, after burial here, was taken up, and bore several children afterwards. The various and changeable scenes of life, though they pass before us like a dream of eve, yet leave this deep impression behind—an admonition for which we can never be sufficiently grateful to our Heavenly Father—that the only true wisdom, is to do right and act justly: and, as all which it holds is as the Ephemera, living only a day—this further monition—to set our affections on nothing earthly, for on being summoned to leave it, 'twill but embitter the parting.

These payments (266) improperly called *Indian presents*, being the annual discharge of a debt due to them for the purchase of their land, now amount to £5405 a year. This is independent of presents to the value of £4000 more, paid to £3000 Indians, now resident in the States, for their services during last war, who come over to Canada annually to receive them. Contrast this payment for 10,000,000 acres of land, with that of the Americans for 77,000,000 acres, recently bought of the Ojage and Quapaw Indians, for which they pay \$5000, or £1125 a year! reselling it at a dollar, or a dollar and a half the acre. In one year alone they made £225,000 clear, by the sale of a seventy-seventh part only, being ten times the cost price of the whole, at twenty years purchase. A government which can act upon this Jew-principle, may naturally regard all honor as an incumbrance, whilst casting its jibes on the name of debt. Fearon, in his *Sketches of America*, and himself an ultra republican, could not help letting out—"Gain is the education—the morals, the politics, the theology, and stands in place of domestic comfort, of all ages and classes in America; it is the centre of their system, from which they derive both light and heat." In addition also to American purity under the articles post-office and revenue collectors, a little way back, Mr. Southgate, member

of Congress for Kentucky, stated this session, on the floor of the house, that on inspecting the official accounts at the Land Office, he found the defalcations amongst its receivers, to be upwards of *two million* dollars! The number of *squatters*, or poor settlers without purchase, on wild lands in America, subject to be driven off on discovery by the owners, is put at fifty thousand: they predominate in the territory of Wisconsin. Perhaps the most faithful picture of Indian life and manners, prevalent in the latter territory, with those of the Canadian traders as well, is to be found in Long's *Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader*; London, 1791. Additionally to the thousand and one proofs already given, that *Uncle Sam* and family are not easily matched in many of their doings, on the Legislature of Wisconsin assembling at Madison, Nov. 26, 1838, for the despatch of public business, it was found necessary to move an adjournment, because they had not a place to meet in, and the secretary no stationary! The official organ announcing this, added "The best plan yet devised to save the enactment of bad laws, and prevent the expense of long sessions."

The character of Canada is decidedly agricultural, and if persevered in, there is no question that her surplus produce, and that at no distant period, will be adequate to the supply of the British markets. Wheat here improves by cultivation, whilst other grain, it is said, deteriorates. The number of acres surveyed by this company, (244) for which government, as its share of the expense, pays £6 per 100 acres, up to January, 1837, amounted to 726,144. All lands granted are subject to a small impost, and at the expiration of eight years, unless paid up, are then sold, by the sheriff of the district, to satisfy the same: vide 244: 256: 266. Those who object granting lands to necessitous individuals, from want perhaps of better information, I would remind, that the townships of Cavan and Monaghan, Upper Canada, cleared and settled by the poor Irish, export more grain yearly than any others in the district. Let it further be observed, that the townships in the Newcastle District, wherein coal, and in that of the Home, has been recently found, (255) were first opened by indigent locaters, and now afford permanent employment for all who choose to apply for it. But this has no inticements to the idle and dissolute, of which here are too many, who are a reproach on their country, and a nuisance in society. To render it effective, no grant to a poor settler should be under 10, nor above 50 acres. This province has now 20,988,000 acres actually surveyed, and 2,000,900 acres under cultivation; whilst the valuation of its property, forming the agricultural wealth of the country, in 1826, was £2,200,000, but increased to £5,040,530 in 1837. (246) Note: rateable and *cultivated* lands are not synonymous terms, as here shown. Recollect, it is actual labor alone, and capability of enduring privation, that can ensure success on

wild lands in the bush. So far as regards health, the man accustomed to manual occupation may settle on uncleared lands with greater impunity, perhaps, than another who is not: but I have known many fatal results, in both cases, from the want of timely medical aid, which either came when all was over, or too late to be of any use. I do not remember to have noticed this before, but if I have, the importance of my subject may well excuse its repetition. The tenant of a Canadian farm not unfrequently gives part of its produce in lieu of rent: the purchaser of one in the States, and here likewise, sometimes pays for it in the same way, and is there called *gales*. The term *Intervales*, used in some of our colonies, means lands so adjacent to rivers or streams, as to be occasionally overflowed, and enriched by their alluvial deposits. The finest grain produced in our colony of New Brunswick, is called the *tea wheat*; because reared from a few grains of that invaluable gramina found in a tea chest from China.

Be mindful to settle within reach of some road, reasonable distance of a market, and grist mills; from which oversight I knew several brothers, who, after a residence of five years, a serious loss here, were obliged to abandon their improvements: a cause that occasioned the same of Rama and St. Vincent townships. Never locate near masses of wild land belonging to individuals, as their exorbitant demands for them, afford no prospect of speedy settlement: for this reason only, I have been offered a farm of 100 acres, 70 of them cleared, with a good farm-house and outbuildings, for £28!—This dilatoriness in granting a patent, is excessively annoying (261): the shortest time in which I have known one to be obtained, is six weeks, and the longest *eight years*: the average, after payment of the purchase-money, is fifteen months, which ought and should be done in as many minutes.—Parkinson's works on Agriculture, give a good account of it, so far as books can do, as pursued in America: vide also St. John's Letters of an American farmer. The curious reader will perhaps be pleased to know, that the first book upon husbandry published in England, was "*A newe Tracte or Treatise most profytable for all husbandemen,*" by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert in 1523. As regards such grants to U. E. Loyalists, (261) two things should be kept in view by the reader, first, said lands upon granting were scarcely worth the expense of a transfer, which were generally gratuitous: secondly, they were vested in the Crown, and the only means it had for rewarding its adherents, without burthening the subject: it was received as a grateful acknowledgment of their loyalty, almost wholly distinct, I may say, from compensation for their losses; which one instance alone will abundantly testify: videlicet—the greatest recipient, I believe, was the Hon. Judge Powell, with whom I was personally acquainted; the entire value of what he received in those rights, or their substitute, fell short of £4000, but the property he lost by

adhering to the British, exceeded £50,000. The Scotch, being a prudent and thrifty people, universally prosper here; and are remarkably tenacious of their national faith, from which they will scarcely at any time admit that they have ever swerved; though Thomson, in his *De Antiquitate Christianæ Religionis apud Scotos*, (1594) tells us that they were very early converted to the papal see. This, if I mistake not, is also noticed in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, or a history of the writers who have been educated at Oxford; of course I mean the edition by Dr. Bliss; a work so valuable that no library can be called complete without it. Dr. B. has circulated some very excellent observations on the Druidical temple of Choir Gaur, upon Salisbury plain, commonly called Stonehenge. The Scotch should not be so ticklish on national faith, as it provokes one to look back a little, and to express a hope that their ministers of the kirk are now formed of different materials to their brethren of 1646, many of whom received large slices of the blood money, as payment for their aid in the infamous transaction of their countrymen, in selling king Charles I. to his enemies, after inveigling him into their power by the most specious pretexts.

The great expense of firewood—generally, in winter, from *fifteen to twenty dollars a cord*, at New York, Philadelphia, &c.—necessarily compels the use of these shut-up, cast iron stoves, which so *ovenify* the room, rendering it dangerous to the health, and without doubt often proving fatal. (230) On entering these over-heated chambers, a volume of hot air rushes upon you, like the Zamiel blast over the Zaarian desert: on which account, and the fiery sun in summer, the uproarious creaking from their boots and shoes, on peripatetics, are an absolute nuisance. The *great-minded*, however, think differently, regarding so much creakage as an evidence of gentility, and it is amusing to see what pains some of them take, to secure this noisy badge of the leather order. The introduction of Swedish stoves, quite as economical, if not more so, would check this evil, and be a great desideratum, because constructed from panes—properly *panels*, as panes accompany the word glass—of fine clay, colored and varnished, let into an iron frame-work, thereby obviating the strong odor and insidious steam of metal. The effect of this heat upon my pens and ink was such, splitting up one and thickening the other, as to make the affair of their use, about as easy as writing with pitch-tar, or diting from a grease-pot.

A faithful description of these birds, here only mentioned by the number of their species (214) may be seen in Wilson's "American Ornithology," Philadelphia, 1814: a most excellent publication. Wilson was so excited by the enthusiasm of his subject, that when the serious one of death was mentioned before him, he expressed a wish, that he might be buried in some forest shade, where the birds might come and sing over his grave: this soon happened, and, if I mistake not, from an extraordinary penchant for histrionic illusions;

being one more victim, to the many already engulfed in the maelstrom of the drama. He that is smitten with the career of a theatre, should read Ryley's six volume publication of 1817, feelingly detailing the miseries incident to a strolling player; or more recently, the biography of Matthews and Grimaldi; and if their perusal do not cure him, he must be incorrigible, a jackalent or mime; but of a very different character to Cardinal Wolsey's fool, which, after one of their quarrels, he presented, as a sort of peace-offering, to Henry VIII., taking care to apprise his royal master, that he considered the gift to be worth £1000., an immense sum at that time, and further proving that a fool of those days, was a very distinct affair to one in ours. Cardinal Wolsey first created a Secretary of State, by raising Lord Cromwell to that office, in 1529.

If you can satisfy the extortionate exactions for rent at New York (59), far exceeding every thing of the sort in any part of the universe, always excepting Yankee-land, there are no civic liabilities (saving its despotism, vide 26) as in our own capital, under the name of taking up your freedom: a subject but imperfectly understood by most people, which will excuse my stating simply—that the freedom of the Loriner's or Lorimer's Company may be obtained for £5 11s; and that of the Butcher's, £9 17s. 6d.; but this does not constitute the freedom of the City; to obtain which, the applicant must then go to the Chamberlain's Office, and pay the reduced fees of £14 11s. The Endowed Charities of London, published by Dowling of Newgate Street, and Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, furnish every particular as to the benevolent appropriations of the Corporation and its Companies. Note—The longest and shortest days in America vary considerably in different parts of it; thus at New York, the longest day is 14 hours and 55 minutes; shortest 9h. 4m.: Boston, longest 15h. 6m., shortest 8h. 53m.: in the north part, longest 16h. 53m., shortest 7h. 6m.; Cape Sable (south point of U. S.) longest 13h. 32m., shortest 10h. 27m.

A friend in this province (U. C.) was intimately acquainted with another whose wife, during her pregnancy, being frightened by a reptile, brought forth a monstier with a human body but a serpent's head; it began hissing on coming into the world, which sibilation it kept up until quitting it again at the end of three days. A second lady here, thrown into fits by an assault from one, preceding her accouchment, gave birth to a perfect American bullfrog, which was immediately destroyed by strangulation. Two similar cases as recorded in note 237, now exist in Yankee families settled down in the Ottawa district, U. C.: one of an aunt living in open adultery with her nephew! the other of a sister avowedly *enceinte* by her own brother! As this country has no ecclesiastical court, there is no other way of reaching these incestuous cases, than by public opinion, which, on the present occasion, sorry am I to write it, afforded no evidence that it had existence, and, as matter of course,

did not, for how could it, show any whatever in the shape of action;

Niagara (194) or wonderful, in the language of Indians, whose mocassins are a perfect defence in dry weather, against the severity of cold; and a largess from whom, called an *Indian gift*, means a present for which an equivalent is expected. Visitors to these falls should be apprized, that in a clear moonlight night, a rainbow may be seen on the Canadian side of them. The Trenton Falls are dangerous to visit, from having to approach them on ledges of rock so narrow, as to admit of only one person passing them at a time; many lives have in consequence been lost there. A fall of water has been lately discovered in Lapland, about 1100 miles from Stockholm, on a river which the natives call Zami, much greater than that of Niagara. The water leapers of Yankee-land, from *Sam Patch*, (195) *Sam House*, *Sam Webbe*, and *Sam Scott*, now rejoice in the designation of *Jumping Sams*: the latter of these worthies, on a *professional* tour in England, has made a most extraordinary jump, namely, from the house of Mr. Jones, in Warrington, to the treadmill at Kirkdale. His next exhibit came off at Barnstable, which, considering his previous schooling, proved him an apt scholar, and was that of *diving* into people's pockets, for which he was remanded to his former quarters.

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, have recently enacted, that an English sixpence shall hereafter pass for sevenpence halfpenny; a shilling for fifteen pence; a half-crown for three shillings; and a sovereign for one pound four and fourpence (188); that the province may retain these coins, being hitherto *grabbed* by Jonathan, for purposes of gain. Note: to reduce sterling to currency—add one-ninth; and currency to sterling, deduct one-tenth. This rule, however, does not apply exactly amongst the military, to whom the dollar is charged at only 4s. 4d., though current at 5s. The best work upon the coinage of England and her dependencies, is the Rev. R. Ruding's, London, 1817. The military defence of Canada cost England £120,000 annually, towards which the Canadians contribute nothing; whilst the—handful of scarecrows called—army and navy of America, put her people to a yearly charge of \$10,000,000: her budget, or taxes, prodigiously exceeding those of Canada (208, 226); are four in number, namely, the Union, the State, the County, and the Township; the amount of each, so as to form a whole, has not yet been, and probably never will be accurately ascertained, but from the official documents of many counties in Pennsylvania State, they amount, on the lowest estimation, to *seventeen shillings each person*. This enumeration does not include all the preceding four taxes, because unattainable—a systematic obscurity being the main feature in their polity (vide the New York Comptroller's Report for 1839, which, though a minor, is a rich sample of humbug)—but forms a fair data: the tax alone for the Union, or general government, is

eleven shillings per head, whilst that for Canada is below even *one*. From certain incipient steps taken by the Locofocos, it is prophesied that a convention will soon be called to *repudiate* the immense state debt of Pennsylvania, in other words dismiss it by an act of insolvency! (226) As a proof with what caution the public accòmpts of this people should be received, the following two items are copied, verbatim, from the Report of the Secretary for the Legislature of New York State of last year: first item—"Whole number of Poor relieved during the past year, 15,506; in another part he gives it as 11,515; and in a third place tells us it was 5790! Second item—"Total cost of Poorhouse establishments in all the counties (56) of the State, \$303,906; New York establishments, \$561,500; total, \$865,406:" in another place, forgetting this sum total, he adds, "Annual expense of supporting all the paupers in the State, \$246,762!" Verily, Yankees may be cunning dealers, though anything but such in manufacturing accòmpts. There is but one honest way of keeping either public or private accòmpts, by a Dr. and Cr. entry, so that the result may be seen instanter: any other way is for one of two purposes, collusion or deception. Bills are continually passing Congress for simplifying accòmpts, which succeed in nothing else but making them, as I conceive to be their object, more intricate than before. Again, the trifling sums affixed to the article "Secret Service Money," in the annual accòmpts of European governments, are a favorite theme for abuse amongst certain members of congress, and those of their party out of it who fancy themselves political writers. I would recommend to those gentlemen, before they throw stones at others, to look into the Biennial, or Blue Book of their own government expenditure, where, under the head of Payments for *Secret Services*, they will find these entries: "W. Johnson, (Query, is this the pirate of the lake?) *secret inspector*, French Creek, Cape Vincent collection district, compensation \$365. Next follows "R. G. Angel," another *secret* appointment in the same place, compensation double that of the former; making, with numerous others, an aggregate, for this department, of \$750,000 annually, In which Blue Book I also counted *fifty* receivers of counties, *all of them defaulters*; many of them having been so three times in succession, for at least ten thousand dollars each time, and still retaining office! On summing up the amount of forty only of these speculators, I found it to exceed *one million dollars!* whilst Swartwout (whose name has since been conferred on the fleetest race-horse in Virginia), Collector of Customs at New York, has been just detected in embezzling the public money, which he has carried on for the last seven years, though more than suspected all that time, to the immense amount of one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars! Public delinquencies therefore in this country, by peraitting the culprit to retain his post, so as to renew them at his pleasure, assume

a new and extraordinary feature. I was the more impressed with these facts, on remembering that I had repeatedly heard it declared, by the panegyrist of this commonwealth in England, that such a thing as a public defaulter was never heard of in its thrice happy land. The amount of import duties, in 1828, under Adams' administration, was \$22,206,532, and the charge for collecting \$932,093; and though, in 1837, under Van Buren's government, they sunk to \$11,169,260, about one-half, yet the cost of collecting had nearly doubled, being \$1,493,958; so much for Locofoco or mob economy.

These items, picked out from official returns, will show the unique simplicity in expending the public money, under the self-styled democratic administration of President Van Buren. First item—To making pens for the members, \$358; second do.—To snuff for members, \$3268; third do.—To cartridge paper for members, \$698; fourth do.—To horse-hire for members, \$4688. To this I append a quotation from a certain radical periodical in England, purporting to be friendly to the interests of our virgin queen. "While the President of the United States receives but £5000 a-year for his services to the state, our voracious little Queen swallows £50 per minute." On calculation, it will be found that £50 per minute make exactly *twenty-six millions two hundred and eighty thousand pounds per annum!* What she really receives annually—apart from certain official appointments paid out of her revenue—is £600,000. It appears impossible for papers of this description to speak the truth at any time; presuming on the generality of readers receiving opinions upon trust, there is nothing, in their estimation, that tells so well in print, as a round bouncing lie.

Springfield, in which is the United States principal armory (64), is a favorite name in that country; there being half a score at least in every state throughout the Union. This name is celebrated on another account, namely—Springfield, a village some short distance from Chelmsford, in England, is that in which Goldsmith lays his scene of *The Deserted Village* (fetching him only a hundred guineas). I discovered this during a summer ramble in that part of Essex, many years since; and never saw any mention of it in print, until taking up a number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1839, at Toronto in Upper Canada. The edition of Goldsmith's poems, having Parnell's annexed, with wood-cuts by Bewick, were so well executed, that George III. ordered his bookseller to procure the blocks of the engravings, that he might be convinced they really were wood and not copper.

In new Note 254, an intimation is given of an expected importation of Jerusalem chargers, id est, asses—start not, reader, I mean four-legged ones—but as they have not yet arrived, all expectations are now abandoned, say certain provincial papers, that they ever will. The mention of periodicals reminds me, that newspapers, on the arrival of a stranger, are about the first things he takes up: but

on perusing them, he must exercise his utmost judgment and penetration; for of all the fabrications, clothed too in the coarsest language, that ever came under my observation, many papers here, for low scurrility and vilifying the authorities, certainly surpass any I ever met with. It is to be regretted, that men without principle, and others void of character, should be permitted thus to abuse the public ear. There can be no peace for the country, until some means are devised, for counteracting their acrimonious and wicked misrepresentations. An admission which though all have acknowledged, yet no one has yet stepped forward to abate. Those of the misguided individuals in the late disturbance, on being questioned upon the subject, unreservedly admitted, that, until reading Mackenzie's flagitious and slanderous newspaper, they were happy, contented, and loyal subjects. The ordinary grounds from which rebellions have generally sprung, were in the late instance altogether wanting. The report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, after a very lengthened investigation, assigns it to a licentious and unprincipled press. The man therefore that would decline restricting such an engine, must have very peculiar notions of justice: something similar to Cræsus, of Lydia, who, 560 years before Christ, put up a golden statue, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, to his female baker, because by administering a poisoned loaf to the children of his stepmother, she thereby secured the diadem to himself. Or if we view it in the light of accuracy, about as much so as that passage in Maximus Planudes' life of Æsop—who flourished in the time of Cræsus—where he puts a quotation from Euripides into his mouth, when the latter did not exist till nearly a century after his death. I am happy to say that a check to this evil has at length appeared at Toronto, in a paper entitled "The Church." *Her foundations are upon the holy hills.* For sound learning, critical and just discrimination, it is above all praise, and receives, as it merits, very general approbation. It is in the interests, and advocates, with a masterly hand, chastely subdued and persuasive zeal, the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. A perusal of which, after rising here from that of others, cheers and refreshes as rest to the weary, or a limpid stream to the panting hart. Its force is irresistible, and remarkably shown in the golden opinions it involuntarily draws from its brethren of dissent; to many of whom I would earnestly say—Go ye and do likewise.

The preceding and ulterior results of the Canadian outbreak, are some of the fruits of our eager desire to confer benefits, without pausing to enquire, if the recipients be in a condition to receive or estimate them. We may admire this principle as a theory, but will it answer in practice? By no means. In all transactions of a worldly nature, to avoid being the losers, we must adopt a little of its wisdom, or common prudence; which, if we are to judge from cause and effect, seems to be held in very slight estimation. A dis-

creet exercise of this, by the just and upright, in their dealings with those suspected to be otherwise, would easily protect them against imposition; and on every other occasion, as easily reconcile that seeming anomaly, that they alone fall victims, whilst the evil ones escape.

In the present state of things, recourse to the law here, as a remedy against defamation, is of very little avail, and had better be let alone; for, as a professional man of considerable experience assured me, he had hardly known an instance on an action for libel, either in Canada or the States, that the jury, for reasons sufficiently obvious, ever estimated a man's character to be worth more than *sixpence!* which, as any sum below 40s. leaves each party to pay his own costs, only aggravates the affair, by adding pecuniary loss to a damaged reputation. The press of America, especially its frontier one, says De Tocqueville, is a blot upon the country; and were it *en masse* to be swept from the earth, would, by its death, ill compensate society for the crimes with which it has deluged it. The proximity of Canada to the United States, and consequent influx of Yankees, render it imperative, in business of every kind, to have all your wits about you.

In no instance does the superiority of British rule more pleasingly appear, than in the spiritual and intellectual provision for her multitudinous subjects. In the province of Canada, this character is well sustained, especially in the latter instance, carefully providing masters of talent, at ample salaries, in its collegiate institution at Toronto, (208) where a learned, liberal, and solid education may be obtained, at a common school-house charge. Being happily placed beyond the fluctuating eddy of popular restraint—whose innate propensities demand our compassion, as their exterior demeanour does our regret—they are always to be found in readiness at their post, to exercise the duties of their important station. Woe be to that land, where its spiritual and lay teachers are controlled by the canaille, who will deify a man one day, and pelt him the next; being notoriously inconstant in whatever they undertake, and as wilfully misled in all claims of equity, with every one of right. A legacy having been left for erecting a University here, a site is selected, and preparations made for commencing the building. As a beginning, a walk known by the name of the College Avenue, is already completed, having a well-arranged shrubbery on each side, footpaths, and a carriage drive, with lodges and entrance gates, all kept in admirable order, and to which every one has access. It is a mile long, and forms a beautiful promenade. Strolling here one day, I overheard a gentleman, whom I soon found to be an American, speaking to another in favorable terms of the whole; but finally observed, "Fine, I calculate, very fine; but then it's too English, I guess, too aristocratic for me."

Their out of town, and sometimes in town, mode of piling boards and timber together, technically called orthography, but more com-

only architecture, has no parallel; not to be sure without chimneys, but, considering the climate, something like it—without cellars and under-ground kitchens: for your Yankee and Canadian, the most whimsical of inconstants, can no more finish building his house before occupying it, than stone can fly in air or float on water: after long habitation, he then excavates for one or both, at a risk, and possibly the whole, thus undermined, tumbling about him.

One of these worthies, in the stitch-fast and button line (216) has introduced an improvement in his art: taking home a suit of new clothes one morning, the owner put them on, then went out; but getting tolerably saturated in a sudden shower, the whole fell to pieces! for the seams, instead of being sewed, were *glued* together. Peajackets, so commonly worn here, is another name for a coat without a tail, or our now out-of-fashion spencer, introduced by honest Jack *Spencer*: vide Addenda to Manual of Orthoepy. Let the reader may imagine *Jack* to be a nick or reproachful name, I must tell him that it is one of a noble family, videlicet Francis-*Jack* Needham, Earl and Viscount Kilmorey, in Debrett's peerage. I believe the tailors of this place suffer more from bad debts than any other tradesmen. One of the small fry of *squires* here—*gentleman* being scouted, after the manner of Yankees, as too low—with whom I exchange, once in six months, a distant street-nod and how-d'ye-do? puts on four suits a year (a grain of sand only to his other idiosyncracies) which, at £10 the suit, I should call a good customer, *when paid for*. He holds an appointment of £200 a year, and though only himself and doll, says he can't live on that income—the only time he was ever known to speak the truth—further proved by being deeply indebted to all those credulous enough to trust him. Others might imagine that some *little dolls* might benefit this simpleton, but which I doubt, as many of his brethren having such responsibilities, and double his income, are in a similar dilemma themselves. As, in common charity, we must suppose such a one to be *touched*, and in that case reasoning with him hopeless, I would advise clapping him into a go-cart, and on some dietary system, until, by being brought to his senses (or what in him pass by that name) he had learnt to live, pay his way, and act honestly, on half of it. Tradesmen who suffer from this ninny-nodding squirearchy would be more entitled to our sympathy, if they were less extortionate towards the honest customer—he who exceeds his income is living dishonestly—who, with cash in hand, has no more advantage than another that demands four years' credit, and at the end of that time, *pays* by going on the limits, or stealing a march to Yankeeland. By the way, how much *wiser* the modern tradesman is become than his prototype of yore! he of the last century contrived to live where he carried on his trade, and get rich withal; whilst he of the present one can do no such thing; and must needs have his box, seat, or villa at some remote distance,

the farther the better, from his whereabouts in trade : to be sure the Bankrupt and Insolvent Courts do now and then let out some strange secrets in this business ; but which are trifles now-a-days, mere scintilla in the natural order of things ; besides who could be so unfashionable now, as not to do a little of *some* sort in one or other of them ? Meanwhile the times are bad, trade is bad, and every one is bad but—*he who is wiser than his forefathers.*

It is clear on viewing the surface of the country from Burlington Bay to Hamilton (234) that at some remote period it must have formed part of Lake Ontario, which many tell you means *beautiful*, and was formerly named Cataracuay. This receding and encroachment of one element upon another, is a well-attested fact throughout the new world : as for instance, at Cape Look-out, on the North Carolina coast, there was, in the memory of many living, an excellent harbor, capable of containing a hundred ships at one time, but now entirely filled up, and solid ground. In Hamilton aforesaid, a great many Americans are located, which explains why a physician from the old country failed in establishing himself there, because he had brought a livery for his man-servant. This principle well suits the *accuracy* of a certain *tourist* in America, who, whilst incarcerated in that pink of prisons yclept Newgate, in the Old Bailey, of course for nothing at all, to be revenged of his country for putting him there, sent forth a book of Travels in Columbia—his travels!—a scraping together of the most veritable puffs, and mendacious chronicles of the day, purporting to be a true and particular, faithful and impartial account of the United States, which are therein elevated to something above Elysium, whilst his own country, as matter of course, descends below Tartarus.

Once strolling up the Haymarket, a sudden shower drove me into a coffee-house on the left-hand side. As the legitimate objects of discussion seem now to merge in talking up one party by talking down another, quite as unseemly as joint stools in drawing rooms or ottomans in kitchens, I make it a rule, in all places of public resort, to seat myself as much out of the way of it, to observe without being observed, as I can. In the next box to where I sate, were, as I soon discovered, half a dozen literary characters, in open discussion upon the publications of the day : presently a piece of my own, then just appearing, fixed their attention : four vigorously assaulted, whilst the other two, merely to bowl it onwards, made a show of defending it. One great source of contemplation to me, when rambling the streets of London, has always been, that of the innumerable faces which I meet, though all endowed with the same features, yet no two shall be alike ! How unreasonable would it then be in me, or any other, to expect that men's minds, so differently formed and as variously furnished, should quietly assent to the same opinion ! To resume my subject : there were plenty of hard things uttered, a circumstance to be expected, when persons

are laboring in the dark. At length, one of the two defendants, after many pros and cons, closed the discussion by affirming the production to be his! Though an affirmation of this sort was by no means new to me, I nevertheless got the better of my habitual taciturnity, and handing to this ghost of myself a page of my MS. perchance in my adversaria, said, "As it has been stated that the author of this trifle uses so small a character as to be scarcely legible—is this anything like it? I also heard you ridicule the idea of *cut-money*, in another trifle by the same hand, which tells me that you are ignorant of what originated the name for our coin called a Farthing [vide Addenda to Orthcepy]. Before we undertake to pronounce others wrong, would it not be better, think ye, first of all to ascertain that we are not so ourselves." With this rebuke, I withdrew. When a man hears himself calumniated and his works condemned, without feeling resentment or his temper ruffled, he has obtained a victory over himself, of more sterling worth than that of the greatest conqueror ever known. This circumstance, trivial as it is, will serve to show that authors, generally considered the most irritable of beings, can be otherwise if they please; and that he who commits himself to the strictures of the press and animadversions of the world, should at the same time commit his feelings to safe custody—within the sanctuary of his own breast. The foregoing suggests some wholesome advice to authors, especially young ones; and moreover, that they should never, if they desire their sale or circulation, print their own works. On their attempting this, the whole host of publishers instantly gird up their loins for battle; against whom neither wisdom nor worth can ever prevail. From their thousand *honorable* modes of waging this war, I will select but one, as happening to a friend; for whose MS. of a small production, the head of a publishing firm, immediately after inspecting it, offered a hundred guineas, but which, as pecuniary matters were not an object with my friend, he declined, and soon after printed it on his own account. Mark the sequel:—this very biblioplist, enlisting the whole brethren on his side, (no difficult matter, from community of interests) aided by their hireling reviewers, never rested until making it valueless as a heap of waste paper. So much for the integrity of critics and dispensers of our literature: but how are the public to get an elucidation of these mysteries, seeing that the portals to their disclosure are guarded by monsters that never sleep?

Yankee booksellers do not affix the price, like ours, to their publications, in order that the vendor may make the most he can of them, regulating the affair by the appearance of the buyer, his acquaintance with the article, and its character in the market. They are famous resuscitators, or in other words, many editions of the same work are announced to the public, when their shelves are still groaning with the weight of the first. So audacious are some

of this Tegg and Bumpus fraternity, that a friend passing through the ware-room of one of them, saw four distinct piles of books, a first, second, third and fourth edition of the same publication, in which the *first edition outpiled the other three!* This, however, surprises me less than their extraordinary forbearance, in not having made it a fortieth or thirtieth at least, by adding that fitful emblem of themselves—a round o.

Books, on importation to the States, printed in any other language but English, except Latin and Greek, pay a duty of 4 cents per volume; Latin or Greek do. when bound, 15 cents per lb.; but if unbound, 13 cents the lb.; on all others, when bound, 30 cents per lb., but if in sheets or boards, then 26 cents per lb. I insert this information because, before leaving England, I could not procure it, not even in the American consul's office.

Brydone's Rambles in the Gore District and Huron Tract of Upper Canada, 1834, contains some valuable hints to the settler. This gentleman has been for several years, travelling superintendent of "The Petworth Emigration Committee," which was founded in 1832 by the Earl of Egremont, and though his lordship died 1837, is warmly patronized by his son Col. Wyndham. Their charge for conveying an emigrant, not a pauper, from Portsmouth to Toronto, Upper Canada, including provisions and every other item, is £10 per passenger; two children under 14 years for the same, and infants free. There is no steerage in steam ships from England to America, which, I think, is much to be regretted. Their passage charges vary from £30 to £40. As coal, on importation to America, is charged, by Congress, with a duty of twopence per bushel, this tax puts our steam-ship owners to great expense, in their trips to that country; those, for instance, of the Great Western, to upwards of £1000 per annum.

Spending a particular Sunday in the house of a Benjamin-faith man or one of many creeds, having changed them often, which precludes all claim to intermeddling with those of others (though in his own conception, wanted modesty, and long-visaged meekness of his brethren, he knows more about divinity than the whole bench of bishops, headed by their chiefs; the natural fruits of a temper sweet as Fourthieves' vinegar—sure accompaniment of thin lips—and a disposition mildly gentle as a Barbary corsair)—I went unexpectedly into a back room, where, erect like a grove of tall maples, or provincially a sugar-bush, sat a steeple-built Yankee, grave as a one-eyed goose in a wig-box, reading a newspaper, which on looking up, and perceiving that I was not amongst the number of his fold, he diligently continued. When religion chastens a bad disposition, and corrects an equally wretched temper, we then have proofs of its sincerity; but, on the contrary, if it should plainly do neither, by leaving these vices unchanged as they were, it is then nothing else but profession; betwixt which and

religion there can be no other union, than such that exists between the vulture and the dove, or a wolf and the lamb. I could not allow myself to introduce this passage, were it not for the succeeding piece of consummate hypocrisy; since no society is answerable for the misconduct of individual members, but the sincere of all denominations will cordially unite with me, in denouncing such characters as the following. Presently a peculiar knock on the outer gate, announced the approach of the shepherd to this flock. The newspaper in a twinkling slipped into one pocket, as a minimum bible popped out from another, and composing himself after the best conventicle fashion, with a whimpering twang from the same quarter, began an exordium, as the shepherd entered, on profession and practice, and a due observance of the *Lord's Day*--your orthodox and single-hearted churchman, having as much as is required of one, and all that is looked for of the other, would substitute Sunday--during which, he launched some severe censures against miscellaneous reading, as particularly unfitting this day of holiness and prayer; and clearly believing me to be unobservant of his manoeuvres, classed newspapers, saying nothing of the one ensconced in his own pocket, first upon the list, as the more immediate agents of Satan and his imps! A key to the zeal of these shepherds, not unlocking any good like the excellent one to the New Testament by Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, but a selfish cupidity, because being remunerated by their flocks, the greater those flocks, ergo, the greater their recompense. These melancholy vestiges of the darker ages, are happily unknown in our establishment; the clergy, as regards pecuniary affairs, are very properly independent of the laity; a consideration which, for the peace and welfare of society, were there no other motives, that of themselves recommend the wisdom of the measure.

The maximum of stipend to the clergy of the establishment is £200. per annum, an income so inconsiderable, that no person here would article his son to, or himself embark in any trade that did not offer a better, and yet very few of them receive that full sum: whilst the remuneration to sectarian ministers is much greater; a fact of which I was not aware when penning note 218. From the peculiar way in which this is effected, it is very difficult for a resident enquirer, and next to impossible for a casual one, to get at its amount. Thus they publicly and truly enough declare, that they give their pastors £50 a year each, but does it stop at that figure? by no means; being one endless dip, and systematic dive, comprising a species of *basket fortune*, in the nature of a *spinning visit* (115) but of a less open character, for the unholy purpose of contrasting their own moderate payment, with what they are pleased to call our exorbitant one. Each order of tradesmen professing their creed, tenders his offering privily, or Nicodemus fashion, which, in the aggregate, from what I have heard, seen and know, far exceed

the stipends of our clergy. To these payments I have not the smallest objection, but, because concealing an indefensible motive, a very great one as to their secrecy in making them. This sectarian duplicity does not confine itself to Canada, but may be recognised in the mother country. I once sold a small property for £300 to a dissenting preacher in the neighbourhood of Kennington, with hardly a change of raiment for himself or family on induction to his office, avowedly but £60 a year, yet over and above supporting them, saved therefrom, in two years, as he owned to me, the aforesaid £300! I have heard several members of old Salters' Hall congregation censure for its liberality, a weekly lectureship of £80 per annum, given in the established church of an adjoining parish, when their own society was then paying Dr. Collyer £600 a year for a single sermon only on the *Lord's Day* afternoon; and their stated minister, Mr. Lacy, who stood in the position of curate to the Doctor, executing all the laborious duties of the ministry, received but £100. Certain zealots attached to a corresponding sect in the parish of Stepney, are for ever railing against the income of the Rectory (under £500) whilst rewarding their own minister with £1000 a year! which they've an undoubted right to give if they please, but not to calumniate another for doing the same thing, nor above all, to rear that calumny on the basis of a lie. The stipends of our clergy are known by all their parishioners, but the payments to non-conforming ministers are a secret to every one but themselves. This too from men that talk of conscience, and of doing as they would be done by. Alas! what is life but a tissue of inconsistencies; full of wrong and replete with error! but by the time we find this out, or have resolution to avow, being summoned to depart, accounts for their still requiring amendment and needing reform. Whilst we thus lay bare the faults of others, may He who governs all things, give us grace to correct our own.

Some years since, two artists and myself, for a special object, executed, in miniature, the likenesses of forty persons (bankrupt tradesmen and indolent young men), whom, because starting simultaneously, for secular purposes, in the dissenting ministry, we termed "The forty thieves," never halting till they had all made fortunes, or fortunes' worth, by the speculation. Much about the same period, an elderly gentleman that I knew, being ruined by the misconduct of his eldest son, died of a broken heart: the son disappearing suddenly, was supposed to have escaped to that refuge for the reprobate—America. No very long time after this sad event, rambling, as was my custom, in a remote part of England, I put up at a retired village, environed by others, where hearing much of a sectarian minister, I strolled one evening to his chapel-house. Who should this minister prove to be, but the aforesaid runaway son! I found him not only surrounded by every luxury, but on the eve of marriage with one of his flock, a maiden lady of large fortune.

Southey, in his *Life of Bunyan*, charges the Sectarians of 1666, with being the authors of the Fire of London, that they might thereby, in the supposed anarchy it would create, build up their own doctrines on the downfall of the Established Church: citing many of them as suffering for the offence, which they confessed before execution. 'Tis certain that the fire broke out on the very day which, as was afterwards discovered, they secretly intended that it should. (15 and 170)

The catholic clergy in Canada are maintained by tithes, and no light ones either, against which I never heard a whisper from the enemies of our faith there; a fact strongly corroborative of the malevolent and anti-christian spirit of their opposition. Our church in these provinces is supported by its own funds, never levying tithes or contributions of any kind on its members: she is uniformly, nay paternally indulgent to other denominations, never interfering with them in any way whatever, and what does she receive from them in return for this forbearance? why little else but dirt and obloquy; and really I should wonder if she did, seeing the apathy of these seceders to every thing but their own interests. But let me remind these misled separatists, that every bit of dirt, which too often distend to very large lumps, that they so delight in casting at our church, recoils, without their perhaps knowing it, upon themselves; for if by any chance, from these and similar acts, they succeed in seizing on the mantle of this their mother, to which their dirty doings tend, and place it on her crafty rival of Rome, against whom she is their great bulwark and defence, of which they seem to be culpably ignorant, being mere, though unconscious tools to this adverse, and the more to be dreaded party, because working by a power unseen—I say, should this ever happen, which God in his mercy forbid, then adieu to your own faith and every other as well, which would thereupon be huddled into one promiscuous heap as fit offerings to Belial, to Moloch, and the grave. Papistry never had, and never will have, but one feature—intolerance; well exemplified, to this day, in the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, which, though severally indebted over and over again to the protection of England for absolute existence, yet in neither of them can a Protestant Church or Chapel dare lift its head. Vide also “A Warning for England,” a curious publication of 1555, in the British Museum. Also Dr. Marsh, bishop of Peterborough’s celebrated 82 questions or traps for catching evangelical candidates for orders; and latterly, Rev. R. Polwhele’s “Letters,” and “Anecdotes of Methodism,” with “Practical Evils of Dissent, by a Clergyman,” London, 1839. Though the Catholic priesthood is doubtless a learned one, still it is of a confined and restrictive character, particularly in the libraries of its endowed institutions, the *Life and Literary Remains of Dr. Bathurst, Dean of Wells*, and a dignitary of Oxford, being almost the only one of our books that

finds admittance within them, and on that account, is therefore a scarce work.

Our Establishment in Upper Canada has now 108 churches; with, at present, but 76 clergy to supply them (205): more than one hundred other applications have been made from all parts of the Province, for additional supplies; which prove that so far from a languishing state, as its enemies would imply, our Church, it appears, is in a flourishing condition. Many ordinations within the diocese, have recently taken place, and a considerable accession from England is very shortly expected. Of the amount from sales of their land called *Clergy Reserves*, appropriated to their support in lieu of tithes, by an Act of the British Legislature, passed in 1791, and called "The Constitutional Act," £100,000 are invested in the English Funds.

One of those personages known here as a class-leader, and for his superabundant zeal in the matter of exterior, in an interview with me, took occasion to observe, that if any kind Samaritan would lend him £100, it would just then be a fortune to him; and as he was a grateful man, he would make it worth any one's while to do so. This conclusion to his speech excited my suspicion; having some previous acquaintance with this sort of character: however, unwilling to judge hastily, I bade him call again: meanwhile I made private enquiries, which, on his re-appearance, induced me to address him as follows—"You are in the habit, I find, of borrowing money from emigrants, and craftily paying usurious interest beforehand, who, ignorant that the law here forbids it, fall an easy prey to your machinations; for you have been never known to redeem any portion of the principal, or pay a second one of interest. You are too artful a Yankee to tell them that you never intend, or why you never intend doing either, since that would mar your projects upon new comers. Here," I added, as spreading the money before him, lest he might regard my admonition as pretext, "is the sum you want, but you shall not touch a shilling of it, nor so far as I can prevent it, filch another from my countrymen."

A self-made American ranter of this class, averse to any manual occupation, so long as he could eat his mutton without it; sensible too that opening his mouth is much easier than opening the earth or delving a ditch, after swindling the owner of the premises, in which the preceding newspaper scene occurred, out of a considerable sum of money, retreated to his own country (the haven of delinquents), and from thence actually sent a letter to him, which I saw, boasting of the fraud, and his adroitness in effecting it. Another Yankee saddlebags (*minister* would be a prostitution for such fellows) superior to the preceding, received a certain communication from the simple Benjamite, with strict injunctions that it should not be told to any one; but in a few hours 'twas all over the town. On reaching the ears of our planet-stricken Benjamin, he at once

charged the sectarian slickamite with *telling* it. "No," says this head shepherd, "I've done no such thing;" but on being pressed, in my presence, added, without faltering—"but I *wrote* it on a sheet of paper, and gave it to another." Though your Yankee is by nature a *lordane*, or lazy and arrogant fellow, he is an otiosian of a somewhat different character to your *compotor*, or pot companion, and *micher*, a vagabond scamp. Thus, as those moon-beam simpletons that swallow the nostrums of quacks, *kill themselves in getting well*—so this Benjamin-faith man, and veritable Solon amongst little boys, by being an easy prey to these new-light impostors, has made rapid inroads on his own private fortune, and is fast falling from affluence, to indigence and penury. Hence, if you think that what these men have to say conventionally, can profit you—hear them; always provided you have a strong mind,—if not, flee them—but beware, as this is the test, how you intrust them with property, or the management of your affairs. Such sort of defenders from the enemy of souls, are as rats in a corn-bin or mice in a cheese, making you their prey, not the object of their care. We can't be too guarded against those worst of impostors, who whilst they inveigh against the failings of others, are themselves the abject minions of hypocrisy and cunning. Their puritanicalness, lounging lope of gait, and baptist cast of manner, prepare us for the exercise of every other sense but that of common sense. However, as sectarianism must always have its badge, like that of a parish school-boy, so its disciples, in contradistinction to the rest of men, enact the extraordinary and ordinary scenes of life, in that sort of way as if they didn't belong to it.

Excessive profession in anything rarely proves lasting, and is as seldom sincere. "My kingdom is not of this world," said our blessed Redeemer: "But mine is"—imply the conduct of sectarians generally; and many of them, less cautious than their brethren, have confessed to me personally—that they united religion with politics. In reply to so irreconcilable a union, I cannot help observing, that the former, as too often practised in this country, if it be not as much a trade, as any pursued by the craftsman, then I am not less deceived, than certain that every one must allow, after these relations, that it bears the very image of it. The above-mentioned personages were noted for their obstreperousness in what are here called camp meetings, so eminently serviceable to thinly peopled districts, for the character of which I refer my reader to the evidence which came out upon a late trial, in America, of one Avery, a Methodist preacher, for the murder of a young woman, his disciple, whom he acknowledged to have previously seduced, though himself a married man with a family. Whereupon his whole society, led by their shepherds, combined their entire strength in his defence; notwithstanding which it took six weeks to wring out an acquittal. There is nothing uncommon in this impunity for

offence, when backed by such defenders, as daily experience shows us in other countries; thus lately in our own, when a certain dissenting *dignitary* was charged with a nameless offence, a relative of mine, and one of his hearers, not only had no hesitation about the matter, but confessed to me, in confidence, that it was not his first offence! and yet this very man was his most strenuous public advocate! and, with his whole party, finally succeeded in screening the delinquent. Query—had the culprit been of another faith, would the accusation have been alike defended, or the result at all similar? Between these people and ourselves is then this remarkable difference—every accused individual amongst us stands or falls on the merits of his case; whilst this is notoriously not so amongst them, but the whole party unite, maugre evidence of guilt, to shelter or acquit him. (170)

I respect a minister, be he of whatever denomination, who is honestly what he professes to be, and exercises a Christianly forbearance towards others, but cannot be induced to do so, when he is or does not; though, as an unchecked imagination, or over-heated zeal, saying nothing of novelty or love of change, too often places him in this position, the indulgence of such a feeling should be regulated with some care; since it is not so much his own mistakes, as the mischief of propagating them, that ought to be considered. However, as there is no reasoning with self-sufficiency and arrogance, perhaps the wisest way would be to leave these hallucinarians to their own phantasms, since any attempt to undeceive them, would only meet the fate of him who should thrust a lighted torch into a barrel of gunpowder, then bid another pluck it out again; but who could he get to do it? say rather, where would he find either, after he had himself put in the torch?

I would charitably hope, setting profession aside, that the foregoing are peculiarities confined to this region; but having served a long apprenticeship in these matters, I am compelled to add, however unwillingly, that I doubt. Whilst enthusiasts suspect the plain dealer to be a bad man, because, from a just apprehension of human nature, he shuns every avenue to temptation, those who regulate their opinions by experience and observation, decide exactly the contrary way.

General Arnold, however, lost nearly a 1000 men by this perilous march (185), from the severity of the season, and difficulties of the country. Having joined his troops to those of the American General Montgomery, then amounting to several thousand, they laid siege to Quebec, where though defended by only 1500 men, 800 of whom raw militia, they were defeated, Montgomery slain, and Arnold himself, to use an Americanism, *streaked*—that is, bolted or ran off—but a retreat which they compare to that of Xenophon and his 10,000 Greeks; although preceded by the American old trick, of suppressing truth and disseminating falsehood by means of partizans,

and mendacious circulars of Congress, to gain possession of the Canadas. These repeated inroads on moral honor, divest it, in their estimation, of every virtue: looking on it simply as a mere tool in trade, which they may take up or lay down, just as convenience may require or their interests dictate. Negotiators that, in their own opinion, are invulnerable, simply that they were never known to blush, nor be overtaken by qualms of honesty or conscience: making their diplomacy of that peculiar character, that Europeans have little or no chance with them, unless first instructed in Bow Street, or schooled at the Old Bailey.

The frequent allusion to prisons and public bars throughout these Notes, might demand some explanation, were they not, as every reader must allow, the unavoidable accompaniments of my subject. No gatherer-up of facts or observant tourist here, can make any sort of progress, without having one constantly forced upon him, and the other as continually before his eyes. Prisons—in exterior like our Newgate, which no one can mistake or pass without a shudder—should at all times be erected in conspicuous places, in spite of the mawkish scruples of fastidious moderns, the origin, I never doubted, of some claimant or delinquent—the better to incite to the paths of virtue—like the eloquence of divines or pleadings of moralists—by exhibiting the consequences of preferring those of vice.

Arnold and his army narrowly escaped destruction near the famous fortress of Ticonderago, a word which the Canadians interpret noisy. It was in this vicinity that General Burgoyne conveyed his troops, cannon and ammunition, over such frightful precipices and dens of rattlesnakes, as to scare another American army into immediate flight, which, had it been improved, would have annihilated them: forming one of divers similar instances, during the revolutionary war, for its ending, if followed up, in a very different manner to what it did. The French Abbé du Pradt never so egregiously committed himself as when, in the bombastic and exaggerated style of his cast, vide his celebrated work on the Colonies; he states, "Canada will have ceased to belong to England, on the day that the United States will be able to establish an army of 50,000 men." This idle swagger has been tried, even in the infancy of Canada, and totally failed. Many curious particulars, not to be met with elsewhere, connected with this war, are contained in Lee's Political and Military Essays, London, 1797. Mr. Stedman's work thereon, though really the production of Dr. Thomson, and in the main pretty accurate, has excited some controversy: Thacher's Military Journal, on the same subject, published at Boston in 1823; is not at all to be depended upon. By the way, Madoc Gwyneth's Traditional Discovery of America—vide Note 7—has been treated on by Dr. Wilhams, see his "Enquiry," London, 1792. A "Key into the Language of America," was by *Mister*, not *Doctor* Williams.

Canada (189) is also said to be compounded of the two aboriginal words *can*, the mouth, and *ada*, the country (pro *kaugh-na-daugh*) id est, the mouth of the country: otherwise from the native word *Kanata*, a collection of huts; and many from one of its ancient nations called *Canabas*. Neither of the two vessels with which Jacques Cartier, of St. Maloes, discovered Lower Canada, exceeded 20 tons burthen! In a state letter addressed by Ribier, in 1666, to Colbert, the celebrated minister of Louis XIVth, Canada is there described, as "A vast country uncultivated, like a desert, and in most places uninhabited, except by *demons* and wild beasts;" (There is clearly more of satire lurking beneath this, than strangers to the subject are prepared for) which, afterwards aided by some ridiculous propagations of the Jesuits, occasioned the suppression of the first historical accounts of Canada, published at Paris, by a gentleman of Quebec, originally *Stradacona*. Where also appeared in 1624, "The Relation of Vizarianus, addressed to Francis I." And, 1563, "The True Discovery, by Capt. J. Ribault," both relating to America: coming out at London in 1582. Mr. Cuthbert, of this city, is also the publisher of a *New Theory of the Tides*, reprinted I believe in London, forming a small octavo of 20 pages. (245) Quebec, in the Algonquin tongue, likewise denotes a strait, the river St. Lawrence, at the point where Quebec stands, being less than a mile wide. Emigrants should be mindful how they drink its water, as it has a tendency to produce bowel complaints. This mortality on board the emigrant or *coffin*-ships (244) will not appear surprising when I add, that the harbour-master's boatmen of Quebec have no difficulty, at the distance of a gun-shot, in distinguishing, from the odor alone, a crowded emigrant ship. Such is the intensity of winter in this province, that during cold frosty nights, the forests will creak as if 10,000 woodmen were busy with their axes! The French language here, like that amongst the Acadians, is a good deal corrupted by an odd intermixture of English words; as *et vous too*, instead of *et vous aussi*, with *pas yet*, for *pas encore*, &c. Certain English residents here that fell in my way, and others in the Upper Province as well, I would recommend to procure, through some bookseller, Pickborn's excellent grammatical treatise on the English Verb. When the Duke of Richmond (244) landed at Quebec, as Governor-in-chief, he was thrice prevented, by the restiveness of the horses, from entering the carriage for conveying him to the castle, though they stood quietly enough for his daughters: he finally walked. This would hardly have been worth mentioning, but for a similar incident at his funeral there, some time after; the horses plunging violently on every attempt to place his remains within the hearse; which were ultimately borne to their last home by the soldiery. In the wardrobe room of the Parliament House here, for depositing the members' hats, cloaks, and umbrellas, is a curious contrivance for receiving also their

tobacco pipes with the name of each owner over it, that he may not take the wrong one. During a pause in the debates, this room is the general rendezvous, and quickly filled with such volumes of smoke, as to conceal every thing from without or within it.

Many parts of Lower Canada, with some adjacent ones of the Upper, are a good deal annoyed by *Shiners*; another name for Irish laborers opposed to the French Canadians, for underworking them. The French population of this province maintain, that Quebec received its name from their countrymen, its discoverers, or rather first settlers, from some spot on the river Seine, probably *Caudebec*. Some of my own nation assert it to be of Anglo-Norman origin, forming one of the titles, circa 1420, of William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry Vth, conqueror at Agincourt. I should, however, imagine it to be a derivation from an ancient, and then neighbouring tribe of the *Quenebec* Indians, recognised by treaty in 1693, but now I believe extinct. The want of municipal institutions in this city and Montreal, is much complained of. When milk here, in the winter season, is taken to market in cakes, it is then sold at fourpence the lb. The French say they settled Canada by a colony from Rouen, led by their first governor Champlain 1603, being five years before Hudson, (165) who perished in one of his voyages, took possession of New Netherlands (New York) for the Dutch; and discovered it by John Verasman, that preceded Jacques Cartier, (245) but are silent as to his labors, being seized and eaten by the savages. As General Wolfe was leading on his army, in boats, to scale the heights of Abraham, he recited, to the officers in his barge, the whole of Gray's *Elegy* in a Country Church Yard, then just published; and upon conclusion, added, "Now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of that poem, than even to take Quebec." A greater tribute from arms to letters, considering the position in which this commander then stood, could not well have been paid. This city was originally taken by some private English adventurers, 1629, but given up by treaty to the French in 1632. The sword worn by Wolfe, on this memorable occasion, is now in the United Service Museum, a very appropriate depositum, being presented by George Ward, Esq. of Beadmont, Sevenoaks, Kent, whose great uncle, General Ward, was executor of Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, mother to the hero. Many interesting particulars of this hitherto but little known warrior, are shortly expected to appear, from a mass of papers, relating to the siege of Quebec in 1759, recently brought to light, and for which the public, at least the literary part, are most anxiously looking. A descendant of Oliver Cromwell has presented the sword worn by him at the siege of Drogheda, Sept. 10, 1649, to the same museum. It is a basket-hilted one, and has been struck by two musket-balls on the blade. This final subjugation of the French in Canada, took

place 130 years after they had been first beaten by the desultory efforts of a few Englishmen, as before stated.

The farms in this province are remarkable for depth; being, on the banks of a river, half an arpent broad, and in depth thirty arpents or plots, but properly *plats* of ground, containing 100 perches square, each being eighteen feet long. (243) Full one-half of the more valuable seigniories belong to the English by purchase, whose superior skill and energy in their cultivation, above that of their former owners, proverbially without either, place them beyond competition: which certain partisans, upon noticing, can't do otherwise than allow; nevertheless, mark the accuracy of their conclusions, charge upon them as an offence! so that the industrious are to be punished for being so, and the indolent rewarded for their idleness. This approaches the acts of the Papineau parliament, one of which was to obtain annual grants of £25,000 for purposes of education, though really appropriating to themselves, saving a trifling moiety in providing schoolmasters to perpetuate ignorance, notorious as marksmen, or *unable to write!* This reminds me of the stultifying noise which dissenters make, about the prodigious number of children which they educate gratuitously: to this I reply by the following quotation from Parliamentary documents, upon the subject, just published: "Summary of returns for all the English counties, of the number of children educated by the Church of England, 1,223,327; ditto by the various denominations of Dissenters, 48,470." Not a twenty-fifth part. This is a short, but I trust sufficiently long answer, to shame a boaster.—In Pap.'s parliament aforesaid, there were some half-dozen members forming what politicians call *squadrons*; a term coined in the last Scotch parliament, meaning *neutrals*, opposed, for truckling purposes, to whig and tory; now known, though not I believe publicly, as I never met with it in print, by the name of "*The Flying Squadron.*" In person, the father of Papineau very closely resembles the portrait of Old Parr, whose life, making 16 leaves 4to., was published at London 1635, under the title of "The olde, olde, very olde Man;" and sold there lately, by auction, for five guineas.—Where one English child at Quebec now learns French, there are, from the best accounts, ten French ones that learn English. At all events, for the peace and welfare of the whole, Lower Canada must not hereafter be governed by any but an English population.

The French Canadian law of *Communitie de bien*, or partnership in property by marriage, calls loudly for reformation, as, by its provisions, if the wife die before her husband, the children, as heirs to the mother, can claim half their father's property.—The governor was called *kitchi akima*, or great captain, by the aboriginal tribes distant from and around Quebec, whose language came as near to that of the Algonquins as Portuguese to the Spanish. The political

and spiritual ascendancy of the Jesuits, hence the measure of their suppression, (243) is shown by the following extract from a former French writer upon Canada, "The Governors General that mean to enrich themselves, do commonly hear two masses, and confess once at least every day." French priests, missionaries of this order, in making proselytes among the Indians, do not scruple at a pious fraud, as one of them is known to have told these objects of his attention, on relating the history of our Saviour, that the Virgin Mary was a French woman, but that Jesus Christ was crucified by the English.—One pleasing feature in its society is, the entire absence of sectarian intolerance or discussion, which so harass and pervade the Upper Province.—In early times, none but the converted could be induced to touch money, calling it by the odious name of the *French Serpent*. The natives, simple as they were, stoutly withstood the attacks from a missionary of this class, till fairly overpowered by a profusion of words; quickly finding him out, I suppose, to be one of those delectable twigs of the French school, your Prince Gabs and Lord Twistalls, who, if you choose to let him, would presently persuade you, that a mill-dam was the ocean, and soap-suds champaigne. The same kind of sagery, as the sapient question, Can you spell a live mouse-trap in three letters? *C-a-t*. Words are the vehicles, and often very abused ones, but do not of themselves constitute knowledge; that of a modern Frenchman, like his literature, being tinctured with immorality and infidelity; equally noted for deciding, or attempting to decide, all admitted principles of judgment, with those of common sense as well, very differently to other people.—Alexander Mackenzie's Voyage from Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in 1793, is remarkable for having first effected a discovery of the Polar Sea, by land. In 1781, a rather noted Primer, a term anciently denoting a Book of Prayers, but now an elementary one, was published in Montreal, for the use of the Aborigines, in the English and Mohawk languages: vide Robson's Six Years' Residence in Hudson's Bay.

This title difficulty in the lower province, (243) is illustrated in the person of Mr. M—— of Montreal, anciently Villemaria, who purchasing a house in the suburbs for £650, had scarcely taken possession, when he was called on for three separate mortgages, amounting to £1700 more; a thing which could not have occurred, had there been a registering office in the province. The will of this gentleman restrained his widow from remarrying, under a forfeiture of the property, which was considerable: a yankee travelling methodist preacher soon induced her to forget it. On his becoming acquainted with the marital restriction, he was much chagrined; but upon consulting the will, contrived to hold possession of the property by picking out this provisional clause, "She shall be

allowed a maintenance." Upon my advancing a sum of money, on an improved estate in U. C., the original deeds, but for my insisting, were not to have accompanied the mortgage ones; a practice, as was observed to me, of the country. No wonder, I returned, that litigation abounds here, nor that several incumbrances should lie on the same property, one only of which, if foreclosed, as often happens, will barely pay the debt and costs. The nominal ownership of lots, is another ruinous characteristic of the land: the simple native, noticed a page or two back, has several lots upon these conditions, the bare payment of the interest alone, clearing his pockets, and pushing him downhill.

When Governor Sir F. Head, Bart. dissolved this assembly, known by the appellation of the Jack-ass Parliament (208), a particle of whose decision in the lower province, or a small birch to the tail of one, with a fool's-cap on the head of another, would promptly have discomfited the heroes of Pap-and-oh—radicalism, in other words revolution, happily for the province, is now at a discount. Two characteristic acts by the leaders of the above-mentioned *distinguished* body, would, in reputable society, or a court of justice, have consigned them to merited contempt and infamy—namely, substituting a forged paragraph of their own invention, in the Governor's speech, then printing it secretly for circulation amongst their country constituents; and afterwards set afloat an iniquitous statement, supporting it by as vile a fabrication, that they had seen official documents from the home government, announcing it; both which, after effecting their purpose, they openly avowed as political aid from their brethren the Yankees. Thus, if one of these worthies dive both hands into your pockets, whilst his legs are still in the stocks, he is, at a pinch, the pattern of every virtue, or a very injured man. Such is radicalism in this country, and if we are to decide from its own acts, much the same out of it. From which it perhaps hardly need be told, that the veracity of this party here, is such, that when caught in the fact of any slip, they will not only deny it, but if need be, and melancholy to add, as it still further shows the spread of deteriorating principles amongst them, produce a host of witnesses to *prove* the same thing. Conclusively, liberty in the hands of such men, is not only a bane to their own happiness, but an absolute invasion on the rights of others. Her attributes are indeed manifold, but require some schooling to separate the false from the true; is it not therefore more expedient, if there be any cause for such a measure, that a few of us be patient, than that the whole should be miserable? Other nations derive a revenue from their colonies, whilst we, on the contrary, not only derive none from ours, but are put to a very heavy expense in supporting them, saying nothing of their enjoying, at our hands, liberal, free, and enlightened institutions. And what, pray, has been our reward for this boon and outlay? Why, one continued

series of insult and degradation, besides being the jest and ridicule of Europe. What but the results arising from this cause, lost us all America; and if persisted in, will lose us Canada also. During a debate in the foregoing Asinine parliament of U. C., a member, after much abuse against the mother country, concluded with "I'll add no more now, for we are not in a condition to *throw her off*." The following fact bears strongly on this point: shortly since, there happening to be a surplus of £4000 in the Post-office department at Quebec, it was forwarded to England: whereupon a violent newspaper outcry arose at its departure; their editors forgetting, or more to their shame if they did not, caring nothing at all about it, that the military defences alone of the Canadas, entail a large expenditure on England, without themselves contributing one iota of the charge. Hence the apothegm—Keep all that you can get, but part with nothing—has other admirers besides its Yankee originators. A selfishness so interwoven in their nature, and peculiarly dormant to its own interests, that if, in order to obtain some great favor, it be first necessary for themselves to grant a small one, they certainly would risk, if not absolutely lose it. By a reformation of the foregoing errors, with putting a stop to that curse to Canada, land-jobbing, and encouraging emigration from England, the country will remain ours, but contrariwise, must then become another's; and unless this takes place, the more that you do for her, so far from retarding, will only hasten that event.

There is one thing peculiar with these lazzaroni—these heavy-wet and pipe-clay statesmen—here, that their avocations should have taught them to rectify, namely, the meanest amongst them never exercises a trade which he has not learnt; but the whole of his fraternity think themselves qualified for the most difficult—that of government. An ignorant man has one notion of liberty, the educated another; but the misfortune is, that certain politicians obstinately act as if both were equally enlightened. The Utopian of every country does precisely the same thing, though he knows or ought to do, that their union is impossible: hence, and justly, the little success of those innovating brands of fuss and fustian. "As there appears to me no grievance to be redressed, no wrongs to be righted, no liberties to be asserted; and desirous only of contributing to the welfare of the country and the good of its people;" said a by-stander to an orator of this mouse-mountain school, "I would thank you to name those abuses you so quixotically denounce, or that windmill of which you desire to destroy its arms." Thereupon the sage leveller, mumbled forth, with a look dark as a stack of black cats, "It's to prevent having any." "This is after the example of the man," retorted the querist, "who whipt his children at night, lest they might want it in the morning. Or those Machiavellian seers on the management of Ireland, who, if they were to tell its wealthy men, and large landed proprietors, to go home and

spend their revenues in the country from whence they draw them, would be putting the saddle on the right horse, and a much nearer approach to truth, than any that they have yet made." He might have added, the Irish are nationally improvident, the ill consequences of which they are ever ready to fasten on anybody but themselves. Once rebuking an embarrassed Irish gentleman with a plentiful estate (£6,000 a year) on the great indiscretion of allowing his expenditure to exceed its rental, he answered "Pooh! why I'm intimate with all the principal gentlemen in the county of — whose estates are much larger than mine, and not one of them but what is over head and ears in debt." Pretty stewards these men would make over another man's affairs! capital ones truly in those of a nation! Add to which, its people possess the smallest share of common sense (Qy. have they a grain?) of any other in the world: a passing glance will settle this. Can you get at an Irish cabin, without leaping muck-hills, or navigating cess-pools? And upon arriving there, will you not always find its door open, and the windows shut, or stuffed-up with fragments; whilst the smoke escapes from every aperture but a chimney; and the female occupant issues forth, on the hottest day of summer, in a thick warm cloak, but her head unbonnetted, and at all seasons exposed to the action of the elements. The very atmosphere of the country appears to engender nothing but strife and discord, as all that I've known to go there, have generally returned overloaded with both. She is a plague-spot and volcano in herself; and if nature, by some powerful throce, would but place her, like St. Helena, 1800 miles from any other land, so as then to annoy only her own lieges, it would be a God-send to all, and a loss to no one but themselves. Concession after concession, unwise in policy, and unjust in principle, have been made to them, besides one-half the session of every parliament being now regularly occupied with their business, and still they remain just where they were. Another, and more important cause, besides the insidious artifices of political adventurers, has to do with this turbulence and ingratitude, but which is no less secretly than artfully concealed from the public eye. I mean the infamous production of Father Malony, printed at Lisbon in 1645, and disseminated surreptitiously all over Ireland, being an attempt, couched in the most unwarrantable terms, "To excite his countrymen to persevere in their endeavours to extirpate the name, manners, and religion of Englishmen from amongst them." A principal instigator, five years before, to the horrible massacre of 40,000 English Protestants in Ireland. Another fact also speaks volumes: the hireling agitators on Irish affairs, got up, some time back, the report of a famine for that country, and John Bull, in his benevolence, sent over a £1,000,000 to relieve his starving brethren the Milesians; when lo! as afterwards came out, the exportation of provisions of all kinds from Ireland to other parts, more esp ecally

Liverpool, in this year of alleged famine, exceeded any other previously known. Again—a common mode of engendering bitter feelings against our Protestant nobility, holding estates in Ireland, is by avaricious natives taking leases of those estates, called “Setting them for ever,” which strip the proprietors of all control over them, at a low rental, and subletting them at an enormous advance, themselves pocketing the profit, whilst conniving at fastening its odium on the noble owners. Thus—one instance is as good as a million—Lord Powis leases his Irish estate for £1,900 per ann., but the lessee nets £30,000 a year from it! The demagogical brawlers upon Hibernian matters saddle this extortion on his lordship, when they know the charge to be a false one, and that he has no more to do with it than the reader or myself. The law punishes with severity, and justly so, the man who libels another, but what should be done to him, saying nothing of his head or heart, that deceives the people and libels a nation? Confound not, therefore, the innocent with the guilty, but award to the offender his just due. Moreover, does it admit of any doubt, that a Papist can respect or cherish a Protestant, when the articles of his faith so strictly forbid it? Sceptics on these points should straitway peruse Gregory on the Church. I am aware that the apparent public conduct of this party disclaims all intercourse with these inferences; but I remember, when a boy at school, the first copy I wrote after entering into join-hand, was “*Appearances are deceitful*,” a wholesome maxim that, somehow or other, has stuck by me ever since. Besides, if a man wish to defend himself against the machinations of a deadly enemy, would he receive that enemy into the bosom of his own family, or seek his advice as to how he should set about it?

These whiskey, pugnacious, and at-him-again-ginger people, bawl and bluster about liberty, and a pretty kettle of fish they sure enough contrive to make of it. Knowledge can never come all at once upon a man, but approaches by slow and imperceptible degrees, being the result of much study and application. This applies to every thing sublunary: hence to appreciate, but more particularly enjoy that which we are seeking after, it will be imperatively necessary to be instructed in its use. Give liberty to the frequenter of sutling houses and bear-gardens, or him who places it in a cessation from labor, and I hardly need ask in what way 'twill be estimated, or how long it will gratify. The world is thronged with full-grown children that require as much looking after, as those not yet out of their leading-strings; a task indeed equally arduous and toilsome, though they are not aware of it themselves; and in proportion to this their insensibility, are the more unreasonable in their claims the other way. They are plainly asking for a straight waistcoat, which by all means give 'em; but be it the giver's care to see that its fastenings are all safe, so that it be not exchanged for another and less secure one. I could add a great deal more upon this

subject, but let the present suffice, to show how grossly poor John Bull is deceived, not only by Jonathan, but a part of his own family as well. He who addresses a mixed assembly, how orderly soever it may be, as a perfect one, tells them that which, from the penalties of our nature, can never happen, and is therefore not true: what then must we think of those partizans in our time, who not only accost every vagabond assemblage they can draw around them, in the same strain, but additionally to making them out something above humanity, a little below angels (Query, fallen ones?), asperse their chief men and rulers as the most abandoned of God's creatures? Why that they are not alone the bitterest enemies of their auditory, but considering the proneness of low minds to welcome evil rather than good report of their superiors, our authorities are in the highest degree censurable for suffering them to do so.

A chief brawler, or people's champion, amongst the radical band—a pest that Providence in its wisdom permitteth for a season, as disease is said to purify, and mud even cleanses—is a person who, though often, but ineffectually admonished, was at length dismissed his office, for cajoling one man of his land, at a few pence the acre, and *presenting* it to another at some trifle of pounds: whilst for a U. E. right—originally a body of about 10,000 (260)—he liberally paid £5, and *gave away* for £100. His tender mercies for the emigrant and people, springing from a source equally disinterested, has induced him, additionally to his brawling and effrontery, the levers of his order, to reorganize an olden bubble system, for securing them more immediately to himself, wherein he as usual is the trap, they as customary the ball. Sir Francis Head has now left the province: the colonial minister sent him instructions to promote to the highest offices two barking radicals, since fled the country, one proving a traitor, the other a rebel—but Sir Francis, well knowing the men, declining to do this, thereupon tendered his resignation, which, much to the regret of the loyal and well-affected, was accepted. The people of England are not more mystified about their own affairs, by hireling agitators and radical demagogues, than, through the same means, they are also misled upon those of the Canadas. The barefaced attempts of America, to foment disturbances in the country, that, like the baboon, the cats, and the cheese, she may hereafter pounce upon it herself, without the risk and hazard of open warfare, are regarded with universal indignation. Messenger after messenger despatched to Congress, to demand explanation for their late treacherous proceedings, received the customary attentions of Messrs. Blarney and Gammon, with fudge proclamations, issuing from their school, that not only deceived no one, but afforded amusement even for their scum and rabble: their shuffling upon this subject betrays their studied attainment of that detestable maxim of the notorious Talleyrand, which says “That speech was given to a man to enable him to disguise

his thoughts." What amazes me is, that although most of the public acts, and all the foreign relations of these republicans, betray evident marks of their origin, other nations are slow to believe this, and when at last compelled to do so, are as unwilling to profit by it. A tenderness of treatment influencing, without doubt, every mind regulated by right principles, but betrays perfect ignorance of these people to imagine, that it will have any whatever with them. It is the property of a cunningly devised, half-taught intellect, always to misinterpret lenity and forbearance. During the Canadian troubles, gangs of Yankee sympathisers, *Anglice* robbers and assassins, made inroads on its frontier for purposes of blood and plunder; the first of their number caught were admonished, then let go; this, as to be anticipated, had no better effect than to increase their depredations: whereupon a sample from the next lot being properly punished, their maraudings ceased.

If any one, in their public assemblies, attempt to check their headstrong propensities, he does so at the risk of his life: nay, this session of congress (1839), a member endeavouring to restrain some of his brethren in their unlawful proceedings, was desired to keep his advice to himself; and presently after received several letters, threatening, if he repeated it, to Bowie-knife, shoot or Lynch him. In other countries, the superior and middling classes influence the character of its people, but the plebeians, canaille or mob in this, because it is that one alone which governs here: hence, though the first two classes may have very little to do with this lamentable matter, still, so long as they suffer the endurance, they must at least be content to share in its obloquy.

As it would be inexcusable in me to be altogether silent on the late attempts of the aforesaid party to revolutionize Canada, I will cite three or four facts from a host of others equally prominent, to show the *nationality* and participation of the Americans in this business, and leave their inference with the reader. Two of the principal officers in the Customs at New York, were president and secretary at a meeting of sympathisers, or allies of our rebels, in that city, and headed a subscription to foment their rebellion: soon after, for what it was not stated, though the observant may imagine, they received promotion: whilst Thomas Brown, a runaway *General* in the said rebel army, they have since made Auditor of Public Accompts for the Territory of Florida. Marcy, Governor of New York State, repaired to Buffalo to expel, as he gave out, the piqueerers congregating there at free quarters, a pretext, as it proved, not alone farcical but impudently burlesqued, as it was not even attempted; whilst they became his sole associates, particularly their General Van Rennselaer, a journeymen printer of questionable character and no reputation. Governor Mason, of Michigan State, subscribed two hundred dollars, and the Marshal of the same state one hundred more, towards equipping the brigands Theller and

Sutherland, preparatory to their predatory excursions into Canada; Governor Mason furthermore presenting each with a rifle and brace of pistols. To deceive England, which on this, as many other occasions, has been no hard matter to do—from her entire ignorance of the Yankee character, getting “*the windward*” of the English, id est, swindling and overreaching them, being a common saying in that far-famed union—a United States custom-house officer was placed at Schlosser, to examine certain boxes transporting thence in the *Caroline* (afterwards destroyed by our brave Capt. Drew) to the rebels on Navy Island, which he did in the following manner: when a box came up, he would call out aloud, “What’s in that box?” the answer thereto was “Flour,” “Pork,” or “Butter.” Whereupon, without even a show of examination, he quickly answered, “Pass flour, pork, or butter.” Notwithstanding, from being overloaded, said boxes were apt to burst open, and the ammunition tumble forth, and that too in many instances, at his very feet, yet he neither heard the crash, nor saw the arms fly out. In a large town of Ohio, a friend at this juncture chancing to travel through, saw the *authorities sell* thousands of rifles to these loafers and brigands for a *quarter-dollar* each, and those who didn’t possess so much, and not one in twenty did, were credited to that amount. Little did His Grace of Wellington imagine how prophetically he spoke, when, in his late speech before the Lords (which caused much apprehension in the States) touching the Americans’ connexion with our Canadian outbreak, “that he hoped it would not prove of a piece with their treachery towards the Texians;” for on searching many leaders in this predatory horde of land pirates, when captured by the militia, plans of our capital Toronto and the town of Hamilton were found upon them, in which particular houses were marked out for destruction, and others again for sale! whilst lots and large tracts of land were certified as actually sold or mortgaged to Yankee capitalists! this too, as came out afterwards, with the very money previously borrowed of England! Lastly—on the principals in this rebellion fleeing into the States, they were demanded by our Governor Sir Francis Head, who well knowing the character of those he had to deal with, and that no quibble might avail them—as perpetrators of murder and arson: they were, however, refused to be given up by the Americans, because, as they stated those crimes merged in the greater of high treason, for which their country had always been an asylum. In answer to the latter subterfuge, let us only reverse the picture; when it had been determined by Congress, to seize on the country of the Seminole Indians and extirpate also its people, they fled for safety to the Mexicans, who, on being ordered to drive them back again by General, afterwards President Jackson, answered by appealing to his compassion, as the Seminoles came there for no other purpose but to save their lives. What was Jackson’s reply to this affecting

remonstrance? Why, by marching his army into their territory, and seizing on two Mexican strong-holds to enforce obedience to his demands.

Hence—without, in the language of an American, *bifidating*, or dividing my observations into two parts—as guilt is undoubtedly lord of the ascendant, and innocence as unquestionably without protection here, I do not halt to enquire if this country be really an asylum for honest men, but strenuously to recommend its visitors so to regulate their demeanour, as if they believed there were more truth than fiction in the proposition. As I always had, and imagine that I always shall, an unconquerable aversion to tyranny and oppression, bad dispositions, and an evil temper, I am not a sufficiently *impartial* judge to deliver an opinion upon the foregoing facts: and would therefore hand them to the reader, or those less encumbered with my old-fashioned notions.

A keen-eyed person, alluding to the shades of character found in it, on being asked for the origin of Texas, said that it was to be found in a corruption of the two last words in the following couplet:

When every other land rejects us,
This is the land that freely takes us.

The reader will perceive this to be a satirical, not the true derivation; unlike the lucubrations of a profound etymologist upon that of Liverpool, who, because of its great resort for shipping, must needs ransack his brain and antiquarian lore, for a corresponding definition, dreamless of the affair having been long settled, before any ship had touched at or near it. Vide its origin in Addenda to Manual of Orthoepy.—That we may form some notion of Texian dignitaries and high life, the following is an extract from the recent letter of a gentleman then on his travels in this new elysium. On visiting General Houston, President of Texas, he found His Excellency—“in a small log cabin, with half a roof and no floor; on a miserably rickety old bed, without sheets or pillows, between two old blankets, that looked as if they had been common army property through a long campaign, and with his military cloak, rent and threadbare, constituted the whole of His Excellency’s bedding: sitting up in his shirt, bearing the marks of many infirmities, with one brawny dark looking leg hanging over the tottering bedstead, talking with his attendant General Henderson (then Attorney General, now minister to England, who was seated on a broken-back old chair) giving audience to visitors, and earnestly engaged in the very interesting operation of *catching fleas*.”

It would be unfair however, to tax Jonathan with the whole of the above-mentioned devilry: the gold and emissaries of Russia must come in for their share of it, as a bit of gratitude to England for muzzling the bear in his oft-repeated attempts to crush the weak and helpless: but the concerted plottings of these worthies have been signally defeated, and that too with little trouble though some

expense. Free governments are especially open to the crafty intrigues of foreign powers. Those troubles that eventually cost Charles I. his life, owe their beginning to the artful Richelieu, because our monarch would not suffer him to attack the Flemings with a French fleet. What a multitude of miseries, through the same means, has this court, at various periods, entailed on the adjoining states! But Russia, of every other power, is that which now requires most looking after, and that too by every European one.

Russia—from the *Rossi* of Mount Taurus, who first wrested a part from the Greek Empire—comprising Black, White, Red, Great, and Little Russia, though a large, is nevertheless poor, thinly peopled, and an ill-cultivated country: it abounds in forests, large tracts of wild land and sterile patches of desert; occupied by 44 distinct tribes, elevated by its writers into nations; hence the difficulty of governing so heterogeneous a mass, requiring an army in time of peace, of 650,000 men: to furnish one for a contest in Europe, costs the Autocrat £100 per man. It comprises 8,000,000 square miles in extent, and 57,000,000 inhabitants: but the British Empire is larger than any other on the globe, comprising nearly 9,000,000 square miles, with a population of 161,000,000. China contains 150,000,000.

This of course applies to the arrivals via Quebec (274); those entering Canada by the way of New York, must apply to Mr. Buchanan, our consul in that city, for such information, who will most cheerfully give it. By the way, Buchanan must be a name of some note in Scotland, as it has already given birth to two (a 4to. and 8vo.) rather expensive works. I understand that Mr. Buchanan is in possession of many curious particulars as to the parties and politics of America, from his long residence and frequent rambles as a pedestrian there, which are a certain means of acquiring much valuable information. Thus the tours of the late Rev. R. Warner, of Bath, being all performed on foot, possess, on that account, an unrivalled degree of interest. This gentleman also wrote some excellent notes and a clever introduction to Reeves' Prayer Book; the various editions of which formula, from the folio of 1549, are too numerous to record, but the most elegant came out in 1717; a copy selling in a late book sale, for 14 guineas. Our present Prayer Book is taken from the folio one of 1662, entitled "Sealed Book," being the last in which any alteration was made by public authority.

Strangers to the two countries very commonly regard Canada and the States in much the same light, which, from what has been said, is a great mistake, since no two extremes can be more opposed, than the one to the other: if any doubt should still remain upon this subject, the following summary of the present state of Jonathan-land, to which it always tended, and has now arrived,

will, I conceive, satisfy the doubter, over and above convincing him if he need such conviction, that though blushing is pretty well understood in the old world, there are many people in the new, who know nothing at all about it. Our press has been so accustomed to groan under the weight of laudations on America, typical of charlatans at a village fair, which it is so decidedly the interest of their loan-seekers, and a certain party here to uphold, that I expect very little acceptance, and much the same currency for my notes. This however does not disturb me, and my sole motive for mentioning it, is to caution the reader, that if perchance meeting with an article so got up, he may not receive it too incautiously for genuine, but let it pass for just what it's worth, and no more.

Tirades of the most adulatory nonsense, and nauseous from their bombast, pure ravings of radical mendacity, constantly emanate from the self-elected literati of our penny-a-lining garreteers, or hackney-writing brood; (originated by Jervase Markham, in the reign of Elizabeth, who generally recanted one day what he had propagated the preceding) touching the polity and monetary system of the United States; which are not only chimerical of themselves but well known to be so, by those who, for a purpose, thus baselessly create to hocus-pocus into substance. Loud and long are these veracious drivellers on American universal suffrage and representation, whilst their free colored men are not represented at all, but their colored slaves are. And the State of New York, which is six times more populous than as many others united, sends no more senators to Congress than those do individually: the discrepancy is sometimes much greater, as that of Michigan, whose population is below 50,000, but New York above 3,000,000. There are now 26 states, each sending 2 senators, making 52, the number of a pack of cards, which the reader will quickly apply. Moreover New York, also a county of itself, has but 11 representatives in its legislature, although the city of Boston, not a third of its magnitude or consequence, sends fifty-six to theirs. And their city of Troy, on the Hudson, in people and extent not a twentieth part of New York, appoints *nine* justices of the peace, but New York only *seven* in hers; whose corporation is about the same only as Albany, though a dozen times greater in size and population. Whilst a citizen, upon removing from one state to another, cannot vote, or exercise any of his previous rights of citizenship, under a residence varying from one to three years. Neither an attorney, so removing, practice his profession, until he has re-served his articles in the new state of his adoption. These veritable magniloquents upon monopolies generally, confine them to every other country but this their shadow one of liberty, though here they flourish in formidable numbers, one only of which I will content myself with naming, and that is their paper-mongers, who pay the state some farthing tax per dollar, for the privilege of plundering the

people of millions a year. (54) These banks (about 900) recently suspended specie payments; making thereby prodigious profits in the current coin and precious metals, previously purchased with their dishonored paper, which, when deigning to take back or buy up, did so for a fourth at which they issued it. And yet their general government was waging an exterminating war, from jealousy and pique, against the national bank, whilst blunderingly encouraging these pestiferous private ones. A long article on this subject, for May, 1839, in the Boston Bay State Democrat, an organ of the ruling powers, commences thus, "Could the history of banking in the United States be fully and impartially written, it would bring to light a series of transactions, which for enormity and crime could scarcely be surpassed by the records in many of our criminal courts."

Witness too the would-be legislators of aerial constitutions, the pot-house ranters upon their cheap government, (70) who parade before their creatures the amount of her national outlay, dishonestly keeping silence as to its being but a six-and-twentieth part of the actual expenditure of the country, comprehending the charges only of the general government, saying nothing for those of the twenty-six states, having as many presidents and parliaments, with an incalculable host of legal and civil functionaries: one species of whose outlay altogether unknown amongst us, namely, pay to their legislative members, alone puts them to an expense of millions a year; assisting in burthening their respective states with heavy debts, principally due to England—an expenditure which, though mystified by all manner of contrivances, as a whole not only equals, but I am satisfied exceeds that of Great Britain (with barely a sixth of her extent or twentieth part of her population); including her funded liabilities, the army and navy pensions (246), with other large disbursements for arming in defence of Europe, and putting down despotism. Their annual contribution to the cost of governing themselves, when under the sovereignty of England, was £90,000 (a paternity of support which we always did, and still do afford to our colonies); but though the population, exclusive of their *slaves*, has not quadrupled itself since then, the general government alone puts them to an expense of seventy times as much. Divest their independence of the meretricious glare shed around it by interested writers, and how does it then appear? why as the act of a disobedient son against an indulgent parent, who not only cherished him in his infancy, and reared him up to manhood, but secured his honest welfare and protected his best interests, when arrived there; neither of which can it now be said that he knows hardly anything at all about. In this change from real liberty to its representative, or varnished tinsel for solid gold, all they appear to have gained by their bargain, is the privilege of letting loose their very worst passions, which are not only a torment to themselves

but alike intolerable to all within their reach. The sentiments and conduct of revolutionary historians are kindred to each other, one being of no value, and the other not honest; for, according to them, it is individuals only that ever do wrong, public bodies never can. Thus the man who requites his benefactor by robbing him, is a villain and ought to be hanged; but a people choosing to copy his example, may do so with impunity, and yet be entitled honorable and enlightened.

Adam Diller, chairman of the mob committee in this double-parliament affair—vide page 77—Governor Porter has since appointed *Adjutant General* of Pennsylvania: and MacElwes, its primum mobile, has since unblushingly admitted, that it was his intention to have blown up the troops, coming in on the railroad from Philadelphia, by springing a mine, but which he did not do, because perchance discovering many of those troops to be of his own, or the Democratic party.

If, moreover, we direct our attention to those states forming this republic, their respective governments, from want of energy in their undertakings, and the insubordination of their agents, cannot possibly be otherwise than expensive, and we know full well greatly exceed their means, New Jersey to wit, whose expenditure, on consulting its records, nearly doubles its income. That the reader may better understand these undertakings, the following is an extract from the financial report of the New York State Legislature, made in Session March 19, 1839. "This bloody and tyrannical system of internal improvement, grinding the people with eternal taxation, and, like the massacre of Herod, murdering with hunger whole generations yet unborn! with the profligate railroads and pauper canals now in construction, will oblige the people of this State to call a convention within five years to repudiate the debt." For the word *repudiate* the reader is to substitute *sponge out*, and the debt here spoken of is the *trifle* of two hundred million dollars! due to England. A late secret report of a committee of the Pennsylvanian Legislature recommends a repudiation of the public debt to foreign powers (meaning England) in five years, but not made public, because suspecting that certain parties were not yet sufficiently moulded to their purpose. The city of Mobile, Alabama, has taken the lead in this nefarious swindling, by since repudiating the loan borrowed of England in 1836. When it answers the views of a party here to speak the truth, we have a chance of seeing it, never at any other time, and then only for the nonce, as it's quickly suppressed again; hence the difficulty of acquiring facts in this nonpareil republic.

Another fraudulent deception stalking upon stilts here is, that whilst an extraordinary go-ahead success of every State is trumpeted through the Union, still those States have each its agent in England for raising new loans: carefully concealing, what Colonel Young,

a legislator and political writer of theirs, lets out, that on the interest of their old ones falling due, they have to borrow the money somewhere, by some means, or of somebody, to pay it. A not-to-be-matched proof of go-ahead success. Said loans exceed in magnitude their recent national debt, another illusionary impress, on precisely the same principle, as pronouncing the incumbrance or debt of one parish, in a city of six and twenty, to be that of the whole.

The vast sums, appropriated exclusively for the people, never lacking improvidence when reaping its fruits, transform that people into a spoiled child, which will quarrel and squabble for gingerbread and sweetmeats, but refuse or destroy them, when tendered or provided. Like the Pennsylvanians and New Jerseyians, who, according to their Governors Wolf and Vroom, (53) reject education for that strangest of all reasons—because provided for them.

Their so much boasted tariff extracts four shillings from every pound's worth of produce entering her country. Their press, placing no limits to its exaggerations, when on this subject, is then as little to be believed as, during a continental war, news from the Stock Exchange, or by the way of Hamburg, alias *Humbug*. Their tricksome mode of doing business, exclusive of those exposures further back, may be learnt from the notorious fact, that their storekeepers attend the New York auction sales of European goods, (averaging \$30,000,000 per ann.) where, including every charge of duty and importation, these goods are sold at a price below their original prime cost. An act which not only speaks volumes to the merchant, but must open every eye not wilfully blind, or *radically* misled. (The transatlantic consignments of a large Scotch house are always accompanied by an agent, with strict injunctions to credit no Yankee whatsoever.) Whilst lands lie untilled, and farms under weed, to welcome speculations of the wildest kind. This year the far-west is the focus of delusion; and crowds from all parts, as in the holy war of old, are hastening on to sure and certain destruction. As a sample of the doings in this wonder-working west, some Yankees recently laid out there, on paper, a beautiful city, selling the lots at high prices: transmuted a quire of paper, speckled with figures, into 100,000 acres of land, and a ream of the same material, into many millions. On the defrauded simpletons repairing to these lands, they found them covered three feet by the waters of the Mississippi, and every spring and fall much deeper still. Hence, all ties of public faith, or calls from moral honor, are broken down and destroyed; as this summer (1836), at Buffalo, where one individual, named Rathbun, committed forgeries, for the above purposes, exceeding *seven million* dollars! But as this was rather a large pill to cram down people's throats, tremendous as is the republic power of swallow that way, and this immaculate town in particular, recourse was had to their peculiar *glister* the law, to effect its more easy passage; and putting Rathbun on his trial (trial!)

this was hardly commenced, when his *conscientious* citizen-judges pronounced him guiltless! and further testified their admiration of the successful card he had played, by giving him a loud huzza on leaving court. Punishment for the guilty is here of rare occurrence, unless the culprit be a slave, colored man, or foreigner. Two Yankees came over to Toronto this spring, to procure wheat and flour, giving more than the market price: but prudently made a short stay, as, after clearing out, their payments were found to consist of worthless paper on their own broken banks, and the good ones of ours converted, by a villainous process, from *one* to *ten*, and *five* to *fifty* dollars. Ergo, putting some worthy, of police notoriety, into business, is no inapt illustration of a Yankee trader. No European can comprehend this character—he must be seen to be understood. His prominent lineamental characteristics are—stunted rotundity and lanky length, Presidents Jefferson and Jackson to wit; their intermediate changes are too trifling for distinction. They who maintain these features to be beaming with intelligence, would find it no easy matter to get others, who have any knowledge of their possessors, to be of the same opinion, or indeed any other, excepting that which falls into the treadmill, alias hemp and fetter line.

A Scotch gentleman of my acquaintance, who has spent many years tourinising in the States, never mentions a Yankee by any other name than *the Snake*, from the craft and subtily with which he moves to his prey; besides discovering, being a skilful oculist, that his eyes, like his actions, resemble those of that reptile. When bidding in a Kentucky town, a rifleman entered a store in which two persons were talking, one of whom he shot down, but upon viewing the corpse, very coolly observed, "I've killed the wrong man;" then, without hindrance, went his way. One Dr. Vaughan, at a hotel in Richmond, Virginia, and before several persons, shot a Mr. Pleasant dead on the spot. The first murderer is at large without trial; the second had the form of it, but as matter of course, was acquitted! On arriving at Natchez, Mississippi, he overheard one Yankee ask another, why he left his native whereabouts? "For a bit of burglary," was the answer: "And I left mine," rejoined the querist, "for horse-stealing:" whereupon they shook hands, and became fast friends. Whilst here, its citizens, headed by their sheriff, nailed up the court-house, that no civil suits might issue against them: as their brethren in that of Louisville, Kentucky, pulled down theirs, to prevent the trial or incarceration of criminals. During his stay, (two days) five murders were committed, but these were considered *too few* for public attention or official notice. I should imagine that a reprint of "The Scoundrel's Dictionary," appearing in Europe during 1754, and "Awdeley's Fraternity of Vagabonds," 1575, exhibiting not only the slang but the exploits of thieves, would make the fortune of a Yankee publisher.

Happily for the peace and honor of t'other quarters of the globe, this one is at too remote a distance to corrupt them by her vices,

since she has those within her, that would not only demoralize the whole, but regions and territories surpassingly larger.

Nothing like harmony exists between the States: their conflicting interests have often threatened a civil war, which would actually have happened, but that neither party was in a condition to begin. Abundant occasions also prove their want of concord with the general government, especially in the war of 1812. "During that war," says President Jefferson in a letter to General Lafayette, "four of the eastern states were only attached to the Union, like so many inanimate bodies to living men." Their agreement, on accepting the federal constitution, was any thing but unanimous; three states alone, Delaware, Georgia, and New Jersey, being of this description, the rest assenting with evident reluctance; Massachusetts by a majority of 19, New Hampshire by another of 11, Virginia by one of 10, New York ditto 5, and Rhode Island by a majority only of *two*. In the opinion of their senators and leading men, with whom I conversed, the consequences connected with this condition of things, must eventually happen, and are probably at hand. As a preparatory step, Mr. Rhett, congressional member from Carolina, has just addressed this important proposition to that assembly: "The constitution of the United States having proved inadequate to protect the Southern States in peaceable enjoyment of their rights and property, it is expedient that the said constitution should be amended, or the Union of the States be dissolved." Following this up, by dispatching Governor M'Duffie to the crowned heads of Europe, for their aid in this business. Smyth's *Tour in the United States* (1784) particularly describing the Carolinas, is a work of considerable reputation.

From the ascendancy given to democracy, through the elective institutions, furthering the morbid desire of change, so characteristic of the age, and of this people in particular, the *vulgus mobile* is unquestionably the only power at all influential here. Thus two murders were lately committed in the city of New York; on arraigning the perpetrators, their *mobelian* friends took possession of the court-house, and *managing* the jury—for they have one, at least in name—so over-awed both judge and prosecutor, as to procure an easy acquittal! The presiding judge displeasing, soon after, this drainage of the kennel, was nearly smothered, on leaving court, in a shower of mud and mire! Lately, on trying a larceny case in Michigan, a witness presenting his pistol at the bench, insisted on a favorable decision!

An English gentleman in the Western District, opposite Michigan, lent £6000 to persons of consideration in that state, which he will never see again; but the reader will be surprised to hear, that upon his consulting the legal authorities of Michigan for its recovery, those functionaries very candidly told him, that it would be useless his endeavouring to do so, by any action at law, as he would find no jury there to enforce his claim!

In our city of London, containing two millions of inhabitants, one street murder in twelve months is of rare occurrence; whilst in many States of America, with not a seventh of the population, the public murders amount to *one a week* the year round; and the present Bishop Smith, in his Letter to the Hon. R. Wickliffe, a state senator, says it has been ascertained that there have been *forty* homicides in Kentucky annually, for years past, and not a single execution! Equal outrages against the laws exist also in the very seat of their administration and formation: "Circuit Court, Copiah county, May 10, 1839: Alva Carpenter was put on his trial for the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of that county. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the prisoner was leaving the dock, he was seized, stabbed in four places, one of his hands cut off, and fell a corpse in the hall of the court! The perpetrators of this transaction were relatives of Mr. Keller."—*New York Gazette*.

During the session of the Arkansas Legislature in 1838, Mr. Wilson, speaker of the House of Representatives, taking offence at something which fell, in debate, from Mr. Anthony, member for Randolph county, suddenly left the chair, and before the latter could well pull out his own, stabbed him dead with his bowie-knife!!! No apprehension followed this murder! which was ultimately pronounced *justifiable homicide*, that inflicts a fine only of *one shilling*. This affair finally terminated with a public dinner given to the assassin! Comparable to Caligula, who being one day at the amphitheatre, on finding there were no criminals to fight with the wild beasts, commanded numbers of the spectators to be thrown to them for that purpose, first ordering their tongues to be cut out, that he might not be disturbed by their cries!—I read in an Arkansas Journal, "We hear of an American Judge appearing on the bench with his countenance battered in a boxing match, because he had endeavored to attack his neighbour with pistols in his bosom and a concealed dagger; and of some engaged in duels as principals and seconds."

That so foul a deed might not be without a rival, it was quickly imitated in the senate of Texas, partially enacted in that of Indiana, and immediately followed by a legal decision, equally as astounding, of Judge M'Kinley, Mobile, that no denizen of one state, could recover any debt or contract incurred in another. Note—the Arkansas senators, like some others, are armed with Bowie-knives—a narrow-bladed weapon, 12 inches long, from one Bowie, its inventor, called therein an Arkansas *toothpick*. On two steamboats lately approaching Mobile in concert, the pilot of one, to get in first, *rifled* or shot that of the other dead, for which he was *imprisoned six months*!—Nuttall's Travels in Arkansas, Philadelphia, 1821, is a fair specimen of Yankee veracity. To keep Bowie-knives, dirks, and sword-caues, within the privileged classes—alas! for republi-

canism!—Florida has passed a law, levying an annual tax of ten dollars upon each wearer, with a fine of \$500 on evading it. A Kentuckian legislator is endeavouring to suppress this custom, by the force of ridicule, regularly attending his duties with a wooden dagger, having a corn-cob handle, dangling at his side. Kentucky, in its aboriginal, means “The dark and bloody ground,” because their hunting demesne and battle field. Note—Judge James, of the Kentucky senate, says the *New York Times* for Aug. 1839, was shot a few days ago at Columbus, on the Mississippi river, by Hopson Binford, being the fourth victim of a feud between the families of James and Binford. This is related with as much *sang froid*, certainly exciting as little interest, as if it were but killing a fatted calf for the market.

To prove their *freedom* of debate, in legislative assemblies, Mr. Adams recently asking the house, if he might present a petition from their 3000 colored slaves in the capital of Washington, was instantly threatened with imprisonment, for only putting the question! Although the administration acknowledges to have lost *three million of dollars*, in the last six months of 1838, by defaulters alone! still no resolution to investigate the Treasury Department can pass Congress! This wholesale robbery amongst their public officers, held up in England as patterns of integrity (their confessed defalcations amount to *six millions sterling!* besides new ones coming to light daily) may help to explain what became of their last year’s so much boasted surplus revenue of \$50,000,000, but which, on the exigencies of state requiring an immediate advance of cash, had suddenly vanished without any one being able to tell how; and an unanswerable corollary thereto, is a forced announcement from their Committee of Ways and Means, of a deficit for the expences of the succeeding year (1839), to the amount of \$4,000,000. Mr. Wise, on exposing these doings in 1839, before that immaculate body, accuses the highest functionaries, from the President downwards, with practising one continuous system of delusion and peculation; commencing his speech with “I will soon shew you, sir, that millions of the public money have been applied, by officers of the government, to their own use, with the full knowledge of the administration. Where is Price, where is Gratiot, where is Boyd, that land-office defaulter, all innocent and escaping robbers; whilst Tobias Watkins, for borrowing only, in 1829, \$3000 of public officers, was imprisoned and ruined, and is now a petty shop-keeper in this your city, aptly termed by Senator Randolph, the metropolis of “splendid misery and shabby splendor;” and yet no less than forty defaulters in the executive, within spitting distance of the President, have not alone been proved so, but still retain their places. Thus little rogues hang, whilst great ones escape.” This produced amongst those worthies, with less brass than their fellows, a sudden desire for visiting foreign parts, via

New York; which the State Marshall, to save appearances, was publicly ordered to prevent, but he well understood, by secretly abetting; accordingly its city journals, on noticing the circumstance, ask pithily, "but who looks after the Marshal?" One of these Congress dippers into the public purse, having applied his gains that way to speculation and lost them, at the end of his membership, on soliciting to be re-elected, actually urged this as his claim to be returned! which, as it positively happened, we may form a tolerable estimate of the probity amongst his constituents.—Warden, author of *Statistics of the United States*, also published "The District of Columbia," a clever work. N.B. The American government lately furnished bullion to its New Orleans branch mint, for coining three million dollars, but received only *forty thousand*, the remainder having disappeared by some means unknown. The official channel announcing this—(New Orleans Bulletin)—admits having no expectation that any part of this treasure will be recovered, or either of its purloiners brought to justice!

The best comment upon the *sans souci*, or free and easy deportment of their legislators in session, is by a newly elected member to their Louisiana Parliament—whose descendants of its original settlers will on no pretext suffer a Yankee to enter their dwellings—who, passing, by mistake, through the chamber of representatives, walking about covered and smoking segars, to that of the senate, to be sworn in, was informed, that was not the place, but the chamber he had passed, where he must do this. To which he replied, "Gentlemen, I beg pardon; but if I didn't think that lower room was the groggery, may I be shot."

A bowie-knife, dirk, or pistols, commonly occupy the desk-drawer of Congressional members; who, as a close observer remarked to me—"not only look four ways at once, but in manners and deportment strongly remind me of runaway convicts." Their extra session of four weeks in 1837, which came out *nil*, put the country to \$1,000,000 expense. The annual one being near at hand, its members visited the adjacent places till its arrival, but charged their travelling expenses (\$8 per 20 miles) as if they'd been home. Messrs. Bell and Turner, their members for Tennessee, after much personal altercation, lately commenced a pugilistic *contest* on the floor of the house, which, pending the fatigues of debate, must have been a refreshing interlude to the rest of the members. A divertimento giving, it is presumed, general satisfaction, as it has been since repeated. Respectable patrons of the bowie-knife say that they adopt it for self defence, as the law cannot protect them.

The frightful picture of demoralization which the preceding passages exhibit, for here the mob is the government and the government is the mob, is in strict conformity to the new direction which Lynch law has now taken, several judges and high official characters having been already murdered, for decisions in obedience to

the dictum of the law, but which were unpalatable to these gladiatorial demagogues of the nineteenth century. Similarly atrocious violations are fast polluting the land, especially Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Vicksburgh, New Orleans, Alton, Illinois, &c. This last, arson and homicide, committed in mid-day before 2000 persons, headed by the mayor. So that if a man be on terms with the *elite* of grog-shops and cider-cellars, he may scoff at the decencies of moral life, and laugh to scorn the majesty of the laws. Thus he who is loudest in the praise of liberty, is very often found to be foremost in abusing her. Their notions on this matter, as Dr. Johnson said of Priestly's works, tend to unsettle every thing, and yet settle nothing; love of true liberty is the indication of a noble mind: much noise, through the Union, is made about the former, but in what part of it, though in name, is the latter to be found? O shade! phantom! despot! what stains and pollutions rest upon thee! What hast thou not to answer for, since in thy name, what horrors are careering throughout this unhappy land; what fearful excesses committed and every day committing! The history of mobocracy is alike in all countries, similar in every age; trampling on all law, either human or divine, that would check their innovations, or control their bad passions. Miserable must that land be, wretched indeed its people, who are swayed or directed by so deadly a domination. It is time to lift the veil, and expose the abominations it has too long concealed, in this loudly-bruited country of equal laws, now in fact become the most lawless in the universe.

These remarks of General Washington, in his letter to Chief Justice Jay, March 10, 1787, illustrate the foregoing. "Among men of reflection, few will be found, who are not beginning to think, that our system is better in theory than practice; and that, notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America, it is more than probable, we shall exhibit the last melancholy proof, that mankind are not competent to their own government, without a means of coercion in the sovereign." Much more to the same effect, passed confidentially from the General to his private secretary, and which I received from the daughter of that secretary, but too voluminous to appear here. Consult his official Letters to Congress, London, 1795; Domestic Epistles, do. 1796; Letters to Arthur Young, F.R.S., do. 1801; preceded, in 1800, by his Letters to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. on agricultural subjects. Dr. Franklin, who always suspected and latterly complained of the ingratitude of his countrymen, in the last speech he ever made before the Federal Convention, (vide his life) has the following words: "I do not entirely approve of this constitution. I believe it is likely to be administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being *incapable of any other.*" This I apprehend stings like a

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nettle, which may do pretty well, but not, to my thinking, worthle as one, since, without mentioning its medicinal properties, it gives sustenance to no less than fifty species of insects.—The Columbian press is by no means insensible to this array of evil, as the following extract from a leading journal, the Albany Daily Advertiser, partially records. “A despotism of the worst character is preparing for the American nation. We are now worse ruled by our executive agents, than any people on earth. There is no freedom of opinion, except at the imminent risk of life and property—no security in business—no certainty in trade—no laws that are exempt from overthrow a single moment—no state government safe a single hour. Unless this state of things is put down, a civil war, or separation of the Union, is at hand.” The New York Herald, a talented paper, adds, “We have constitutions, laws, governors, legislators and judges, but of late years it is melancholy to look back, and witness the havoc that has been made in every thing valuable and honorable in society.” The Mirror, of the same city, in its article “*Men of Genius*,” furnishes a key to them in these words: “As is the principle of a republican government to let the majority rule the time may come, and that soon, when a mere man of sense will be ashamed to show his face in society.” Most of their other respectable dailies, with multitudinous writers in the book form, use much stronger language against the blind adherents of liberty and equality; terms that no republic ever yet treated but as bubbles and mere tools with which to work their own destruction. Admissions that tell us why a second edition of Holmes’ *American Annals* (Cambridge, United States, 1808) has not been called for; and another of Seybert’s *Annals*, Philadelphia, 1818.

M. J. Lackanall, a French gentleman of great literary renown and friend of President Jefferson, after residing twenty years in the States, returning to France in 1837, read an Essay before the Academy of Moral and Political Science, at Paris, having this passage: “I am compelled to declare, that the American nation is one of rogues and scoundrels.” Three northern gentlemen of fortune, landing in Canada, via Quebec, listened, though incredulously, to similar information, before entering the States; but in an interview with them, on their return therefrom, I found they had not abandoned their incredulity, but furnished additional evidence of it, doing so by others. A wealthy English gentleman, on his first arrival, alike unfavorable to such impressions, readily advanced under its influence, large sums to these people; the whole of which eventually losing, obliged him to trench upon a contingency, previously set apart for benevolence and hospitality. Being now a member of the Provincial Legislature, he one day rose in his seat and publicly renounced his former good opinions of this circumventing race: a change wrought upon him, he added, not from pecuniary loss, as that might have happened amongst honest people.

but the systematic knavery by which that loss was effected. I have repeatedly heard respectable individuals, former residents in the States, declare, that if they might be the owners of freehold estates, on the condition only of living there, they would unhesitatingly decline the offer. A parting word on its advantages to those not natives : a respectable tradesmen in the capital of Upper Canada, under an infatuated hallucination, disposed of a good business, and repaired to America. In less than two years, he communicated with some friends in Toronto, empowering them to repurchase his former premises there, at any price, for that he could not obtain bread and cheese where he was ; besides, from the lawless character of the people, being in constant fear of his life. Another one quitting Canada in straitened circumstances, not doubting their retrieval in his Utopia of the States, very quickly discovering his error, wrote to his Canadian creditors, stating, that if they would consent to his return, he pledged himself never to relax his exertions, until he had redeemed his obligations to them.

Finally, and by way of explaining the concise matter-of-fact mode of treating my subject, in preference to long and prosy arguments, which few trouble themselves to read, and, if read, might be slow to understand, or care very little about, I fear no contradiction on asserting, that Notes are the key-stones of knowledge and basis of information. If travellers, in describing other countries, did but conform to these rules, how much more appreciated would their labors be by the world ; infinitely less irksome to their readers and themselves : instead of which, the greater part of their productions are filled with excursive idealities, that have little more to do with the business before them, than as mere borrowed aid to embellish and adorn it. Opinions are never received legally as evidence ; therefore those travels that fall into this error, should be read only as narratives, nothing further ; and very properly so, for if twenty individuals speak of a transaction which they all saw, every one of them shall differ in his account of it. Hence, as in courts of justice, so also in books of travel, facts alone should be stated, that the reader may be left to the decision of his own judgment.

FINIS.

